

**Fourth Series Vol. IV - No. 14**

**Friday, June 9, 1967  
Jyaistha 19, 1889 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Second Session)**



***(Vol. IV contains Nos. 11-20)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

***Price : Rs. 1.00***

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

3951

LOK SABHA

Friday, June 9, 1967/Jyestha 19, 1889  
(Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: Before we take up Questions, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that a large number of Members have written to me that we are taking too long a time on each Question and too many supplementaries are allowed with the result that a number of important Questions are lost. I think, they have a reasonable complaint, a number of them have given it in writing—and, therefore, I request that after four or five supplementaries, I may be permitted to go to the next Question. If 30 or 40 Members get up to put supplementaries, it will be difficult for me to go to the next Question. We are losing a number of important Questions.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जिन सदस्यों के नाम हों, केवल उन्हीं को पूरक प्रश्न पूछने दिया जाये।

Shri Ghee Narain: No, Sir, I don't agree with him. I hope the whole House will agree with me on this point that you may call the first name of the Member to put the Question and allow the whole House to have a free chance to put supplementaries. Every Member of the House is a representative of the country and should have the right to a question.

3952

Mr. Speaker: A very valuable suggestion.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS  
Reserve Bank's Survey of Finances of  
Companies

+  
\*391. Shrimati Susela Gopalan:  
Shri Umanath:  
Shri Satya Narayan Singh:  
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent survey of the Reserve Bank on the finances of small public limited companies (1964-65), which pointed out that external sources form 70.5 per cent of the total sources of fund;

(b) whether Government have considered the implications of these findings;

(c) if so, the conclusions thereof; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to check this trend?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Raghunath Reddi): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). These findings have no significant policy implications as the study pertains to only one year, viz. 1964-65 and in terms of paid-up capital covers only 26 per cent of small public limited companies. The companies covered are, by and large, trading concerns whose debt equity ratio for 1964-65 has been shown in the study at 1:1.93 which is quite favourable.

(d) The study does not establish any long term untowards trend requiring any steps to be taken in this direction.

**Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:** May I know to what extent the financial agencies, including banks, are exerting influence on the small companies and what steps the Government propose to take to ensure that external resources do not exercise undue influence over these companies?

**Shri Raghunath Reddi:** In the study made by the Reserve Bank, in the Bulletin published in February, 1967, this has been clearly explained. They have divided the resources into two categories, internal resources and external resources. Naturally, the banks come under external resources because they do not include paid-up capital in this. These are: banks Rs. 234 lakhs; statutory financial institutions Rs. 30 lakhs; debentures Rs. 20 lakhs; mortgages Rs. 8 lakhs and others Rs. 66 lakhs . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** She was asking a different question. You are giving the whole history now.

**Shri E. K. Nayanar:** May I know whether (a) it is a fact that in respect of small public limited companies during 1964-65, there has been an increase of 36 per cent in bank borrowing as percentage of external resources and, if so, whether the influence of banks over the small limited companies has grown considerably; (b) whether the Government propose to go deeper into the subject and find out the influence of first ten scheduled banks with a view to assess their grip over the small-scale sector; (c) whether the study of the Company Law Administration shows that the bulk of the surplus generated by the companies is appropriated by the big business; and (d) whether the Government is prepared to study these reports and propose to take stringent measures to curb the activities of the finance capital through banks and other external sources.

The Ministers and Congress leaders talk about social control of banks . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all; this is a Question-Hour. This is not a debate.

**Shri E. K. Nayanar:** I have got the figures for 1964-65: small private limited companies 909, external sources Rs. 727 lakhs, internal sources Rs. 293 lakhs. That is, the banks dominate over the small companies.

**Mr. Speaker:** He can make these in the budget speech.

**Shri E. K. Nayanar:** My question is whether Government will nationalise banks.

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (**Shri F. A. Ahmed**): I think, the hon. Member is confusing the question. The pertinent question. . . .

**Shri E. K. Nayanar:** I want a specific reply to my question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Where is the specific question for him to reply?

**Shri E. K. Nayanar:** My question is whether the Government is aware that banks dominate over small companies. I want a specific reply to my question.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may forget the other portions and reply to this question.

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** The pertinent question is the question of debt equity ratio. I may inform the hon. Member that so far as the expert view is concerned, the norm is 1 to 2. In this case even the Reserve Bank has found that the ratio is 1 to 1.93 which is not very unfavourable to the norm fixed by experts.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन् मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि छोटी पब्लिक लिमिटेड कंपनियों में लगे हुए धन के संबंध में रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा किये गए 1964-65

के अध्ययन से जो यह पता चला है कि उन का लगभग 70 प्रतिशत धन बैंकों से अतिरिक्त बाहरी स्रोतों से आता है वह कोई चिन्ता की बात नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रिजर्व बैंक या भारत सरकार ने इस बात का अध्ययन किया है कि पिछले बीस वर्षों में छोटी पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों में लगे हुए धन में से कितना बैंकों से आता है और कितना अन्य स्रोतों से आता है; यदि नहीं तो क्या इस प्रकार का अध्ययन किया जायेगा।

श्री कलचरदीन अली ब्रह्मदत्त : यहां जो हिसाब दिया है उस से मालूम होता है कि बैंकों से कितना रुपया आता है और बाहर से कितना रुपया कर्ज लिया गया है इस से साफ जाहिर होता है कि जितना रुपया कर्ज लिया गया है उतने ही के डेबिट कर्ज है। कम्पनियों के पास जो इनवेंटरी है और जो रुपया धरा करना है यानी डट और इन्विंटी की रेशो को मिला कर देखा जाये, तो पोजीशन फेवरेबिल है।

Shri S. S. Kothari: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that most of the small public companies are treated, for tax purposes, as section 104 companies on which the taxes are more than on big public companies? The result is that, on this account most of the profits of these small companies are taken away by taxation and they have to rely on external sources. Would the hon. Minister throw some light on this?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: From what has been examined by the Reserve Bank, it is evident that the balance between the assets and the liabilities either on account of borrowing or on account of external sources is not very much. So I do not think that there is any implication of the trend which the hon. Member has in mind.

Shri S. S. Kothari: I do not agree with him.

Shri Badabaria Barrataua: A similar survey was made in regard to larger medium companies and it shows that about 58 per cent comes from external sources. In view of the fact that the external sources constitute the savings of the public, may I know whether the Government is considering the question of nationalisation of banking institutions?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: That question does not arise here.

#### Import of Jute

+

\*393. Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri J. B. Singh:

Shri Kanjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount of foreign exchange is spent on the import of jute; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase the production of jute in India and the time likely to be taken to be self-sufficient in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) In view of successive short crops in the country, considerable imports had to be authorised during 1965-66 and 1966-67 so as to provide adequate raw materials to a very important export oriented industry.

(b) It is proposed to raise production of jute and mesta to 110 lakh bales by 1970-71 so as to achieve self-sufficiency. The programmes include double cropping in extensive areas, introduction of high-yielding strains and adoption of intensive cultivation methods. Government have also raised the minimum support price for jute by Rs. 14 per quintal for 1967-68.

श्री सारदानन्द . क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत में पटसन की कितनी खपत है और उस में से कितना कितना बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : जो हमारी पैदावार रही है वह मैं दो तीन साल का पिछला दे दूँ . . .

श्री शारदाशंकर : पहले तो डिमांड कितनी है यह पूछ रहा हूँ ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : डिमांड तो इस वक्त मैं दोनों को जोड़ कर बता देता हूँ जो हम ने मंगाया है और जो पैदा होता है। इसीलिए मैं दोनों दे रहा था कि भ्रमल भ्रमल जानने से ज्यादा सुभीता होगा। 1965-66 में 56.70 लाख बेल्ल पैदा हुई और 64-65 में 75.50 लाख बेल्ल पैदा हुई। करीब हमारे यहाँ औसत पैदावार 75 लाख की रही है और डिमांड करीब 90 लाख की है।

श्री शारदाशंकर : मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पटसन के उत्पादन में कमी के कारण क्या है ? क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि किसानों को उतनी उसमें सुविधाएँ नहीं दी जा रही हैं जितनी कि उन को मिलनी चाहिए।

श्री विनेश सिंह : सुविधा कितनी मिलनी चाहिए कितनी मिल रही है इस का अध्यक्ष महोदय हमेशा कहना मुश्किल होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सुविधाएँ और बढ़नी चाहिए। सुविधाएँ और हम बढ़ा रहे हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि एक जो खास कमी का कारण रहा है पिछले सालों में वह यह है कि इतनी कम बारिश से सूखा पड़ गया।

श्री जि० ब० सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने रुपये का जूट पैदा हुआ और कितने रुपये का बाहर को भेजा गया ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : कितना पैदा हुआ वह तो दो साल का मैं बता चुका हूँ। 66-67 में करीब 70 लाख बेल्ल का पैदावार का अनुमान है। अभी पूरा नहीं आया है एस्टीमेट है। आया 65 लाख ही हो।

श्री मधु लिये : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आईलैण्ड से जो जूट का आयात होता है उस की धोर गया है और उस में कुछ घांघलियाँ उत्पन्न हुई हैं ? जो जूट की मिल हैं उन को आप लाइसंस देते हैं और वह रजिस्टर करवाते हैं। लेकिन बाव में जूट कटोवर को लिखा जाता है कि जिस व्यक्ति से या जिस फर्म से यह जूट मिलने वाला था वह अपने बाबे को पूरा नहीं कर रहा है तो हम को फिर से खरीदने की इजाजत दी जाय। इस बीच में दाम बढ़ जा ता है। तो ज्यादा दाम खर्च कर के फिर खरीदा जाता है इसल में ह खरीदते नहीं हूँ ब व में वही फर्म ज्यादा दाम पर बेचता है और बीच का जो अन्तर है वह बिदेसी मुद्रा के रूप में बाहर रह जाता है। इस तरह से मुद्रा में हमें बाटा होता है। क्या इस तरह के उदाहरणों की धोर आप का ध्यान गया है ? यदि गया है तो आप क्या कार्रवाही उसके बारे में कर रहे हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय आईलैण्ड से हम मॅस्टा मंगाते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही दो तीन दिन हुए इस का जिक उन्होंने मुझ से किया था। मैं ने कहा था कि मैं जांच करवाऊंगा। जांच करवा रहा हूँ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि 66-67 में मुकु में पटसन का भाव 60-6 रु. के मन था और जब बिदेस से पटसन मंगाया गया तो वह घट कर के 40-42 पर आ गया ? तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यहाँ पटसन काफी मात्रा में था तो उस भाव पर क्यों नहीं खरीदा गया और जो दूसरे देशों से मंगाया गया स की क्या कीमत दी गई और यहाँ का जो पटसन है उस कः क्या कीमत रखी गई ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर यहाँ पर काफी होता तो बाहर से मंगाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होती। मैंने खर्च किया

कि काफ़ी न होने की वजह से हम को बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। जहाँ तक उस के दाम का इबादात है जो बाहर से जूट आया है वह महंगा पड़ता है और उस को हम सपोर्ट प्रॉविस देते हैं। कितना हमारा जूट का दाम है वह बढ़ता रहता है जैसा कि अभी भारतीय संसद ने कहा वह गिर कर नीचे आ गया।

**Shri P. E. Thakur:** How much jute is imported from Pakistan?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** The House knows that Pakistan does not have any trade with us; they have banned trade with India. Therefore, we are not importing directly from Pakistan.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** The shortfall in jute production has been exaggerated by vested interests. This is proved by the fact that jute prices are coming down. What we are importing from Thailand is not jute, but mesta which is C grade jute in which the rejection in the process of manufacture is more than 20 per cent compared to 7 per cent in our Indian jute. Under the circumstances, may I ask how much high-quality jute has been imported through London firms and why has this business not been entrusted to the STC?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** Jute has been imported largely by mills directly as also by some importers. We did not canalise it through the STC because it was felt it would be more convenient to have the mills import it directly.

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:** How much jute has been imported through London firms? A lot of jute comes that way and there is the question of over-invoicing also.

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I am afraid I have not got the breakup of import through London firms.

**Shri S. E. Damani:** The jute we are importing is of superior quality. What steps have we taken or are going to take to grow that quality of jute in our country to meet our requirements?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** We are giving to the farmers better quality jute seeds to grow; we are also giving them more support price so that they can switch over from the poorer quality to the better quality.

**Shri S. E. Damani:** How far have we succeeded and to what extent has this dispensed with the need to import that type of jute?

**Shri Swell:** Is it a fact that in the first half of 1968 Pakistan exported 1,10,000 tonnes of sacking whereas we exported only 79,000 tonnes. If so, was drought the only factor behind this awful performance of ours or there are other factors as well?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I am told it is the major factor.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** This is a very important question.

**Mr. Speaker:** The other one is also important.

**Shri S. S. Kothari:** I would suggest that question No. 405 may also be taken up with Q. 394.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

#### Tea Export Promotion Committee

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\*294. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

**Shri C. Janardhanan:**

**Shri P. C. Adichan:**

**Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Export Promotion Committee has made several suggestions for the promotion of tea export;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (**Shri Dinesh Singh**): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-365/67].



**Production and Export of Tea**

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\*485. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**  
**Shri S. S. Kothari:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tea Production in India in 1966 showed an increase of 96 million kgs. over the figure for 1965;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the same period, exports went down by more than 20 million kgs.; and

(c) whether the imposition of export duty of Rs. 2 per kg. contributed to the fall in export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. Tea production in India during 1966 was 10.5 million kgs. more than that in 1965.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) While it is true that the incidence of export duty at a flat rate of Rs 2 per kg. imposed following devaluation could be considered disproportionately heavier on medium and low priced teas exported, it would not be correct to attribute the fall in tea exports during 1966 entirely to this or any other single factor.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** In the statement, reference is made to the problem of shipping facilities for our tea export. Recently reports have appeared that certain shipping lines have increased freight rates by 17.5 per cent and they have taken shelter behind the recent conflict in West Asia also for that purpose. How will this increase in freight rate affect our free export and what do Government propose to do to bring home to the shipping lines the necessity for keeping the present rates unaltered?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** I entirely agree with the hon. Member that there should not be any increase in the rates. Some discussions are going to take place, I believe, next month, and

we shall endeavour to see that the rates do not go up at least disproportionately in any way.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** In the statement several measures are stated to have been taken for the increase in production of tea. I should like to know what is the rate of increase in production during the last ten years due to these measures taken.

**Shri Dinesh Singh.** The measures have not been taken during the last ten years, but I have the figures. If you like, I shall place them on the Table of the House or send them to the member.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी में टी-बोर्ड्स के नुमाइन्दे कितने बैठते हैं। जो लोग काश्त करते हैं उन के कितने नुमाइन्दे को इस कमेटी में बुलाया जाता है ?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** Which Committee?

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** मेरा मतलब यह है कि जो लोग टी-प्रमोशन कमेटी में बुलाये जाते हैं, उन में टी-बोर्ड्स, जो किसान हैं और जो चाय पैदा करते हैं, का कितने कीसवी रिप्रे-टेशन होता है ?

**श्री विनेश सिंह :** माननीय सदस्य सायद टी-बोर्ड की बात कर रहे हैं। उस में बोर्ड्स भी होते हैं।

**Shri S. S. Kothari:** Will the hon. Minister kindly inform us as to whether drawback in respect of excise duty paid on tea is permitted on tea exported; if not, why not?

**Shri Dinesh Singh:** My recollection is that they got the drawback.

**Shri N. K. Soman:** They do not get it. The question is: why not?

**श्री जि० बं० सा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, डिबेल्यूशन इस लिये किया गया था कि टी का एक्सपोर्ट बाहर के देशों में ज्यादा हो,

लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि डिबेल्युएशन के बाद भी सीलोन की चाय की खपत इंग्लैण्ड में ज्यादा हो रही है। क्योंकि उनका प्रचार का सिलसिला हम से ज्यादा घण्टा है। डिबेल्युएशन के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान की चाय की खपत इंग्लैण्ड और दूसरे मुल्कों में कम हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है जिससे हमारी चाय की खपत सीलोन या दूसरे मुल्कों की चाय के कम्पीटीशन में बढ़ सक ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : यह कहना कि हिन्दुस्तान की चाय की खपत नहीं हो रही है, यह सच नहीं है। हम बहुत बड़ी तादाद में इंग्लैण्ड में यहाँ की चाय बेचते हैं...

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : बलका का प्रचार घापके प्रचार से ज्यादा है, वह घापकी चाय के मुकाबल में ज्यादा बेच रहे हैं।

श्री विनेश सिंह : खाली प्रचार ज्यादा करने से ज्यादा चाय नहीं बिकती है। हमारा और सीलोन का मिल कर भी प्रचार होता है—यह कोई बजह नहीं है कि हमारी चाय कम बिक रही है। कुछ दिक्कतें थीं, उन को हम देख रहे हैं। हमारी जो बढ़िया क्वालिटी की चाय है वह सब से ज्यादा बिकती है, उसके बाद भीडियम क्वालिटी की बिकती है। कुछ साधारण चाय है जो कम्पीटीशन में कम बिकती है, उसकी खपत को बढ़ाने के लिये हम सोच रहे हैं।

श्री श्रद्धाकर सुपकार : May I know if the Tea Export Promotion Council recommended the abolition of export duties altogether and may I know the price of Indian tea after the inclusion of export duty compare with the price of Ceylon tea including their export duty?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : The price is comparable and, as you may have seen from the budget proposals this year, we have further reduced the export duty.

Mr. Kothari was agitated about drawback. May I say that the drawback is not allowed to exporters.

Shri S. S. Kothari: Why not?

Mr. Speaker: You are not allowed to put another question.

श्री हेम बरुा : In view of the fact that our export of tea has registered a deplorable decline of late, may I know whether our Government have succeeded in putting their fingers on the weak spots and found out why tea export has declined and also whether the British proposal to get into the ECM would in any way adversely affect our tea exports?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : It will be one of our major endeavours to see that tea exports are not adversely affected by Britain's entry into the ECM. So far as the prospects of improving exports are concerned, we are holding seminar in Calcutta next week, Monday and Tuesday, and I shall also be going over there and we will have an opportunity of discussing this matter.

Mr. Hem Barua: What is he going to do in the seminar?

Mr. Speaker: He will have discussions.

श्री एम. सुदर्शनम : Is the Government aware that the rupee agreement countries, namely, East European countries, are importing Indian tea and re-exporting it to West European countries that is, sterling area, to the detriment of the foreign exchange position of India?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : We have not received any complaints to that effect.

Production of Machine Tools by HMT

\*395. श्री एम. ए. कृष्णा : Will the Minister of Industrial Development

and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of machine tools in Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd., has been considerably reduced;

(b) if so, the reasons for the curtailment of the production programme; and

(c) how long this reduced production programme will continue?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhannu Prakash Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The company have had to curtail production in view of the fall in the demand for the machine tools and accumulation of stock.

(c) This would depend on the trend in demand. The company are making efforts to diversify production and increase exports.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the target programme for production is not fixed on the basis of internal demand and the export market available?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): The target had been fixed and licenses had been given only for production to that capacity.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Where is the question of licensing? HMT is your own concern.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: We find that there is a large stock available with us for the last two years and it has not been possible for us to sell that stock. We are taking steps to diversify and increase export outside.

Shri M. R. Krishna: In order to boost up the sale of HMT produced machines in foreign countries, what facilities like credit, etc. are provided, especially in Asian and Arab countries? May I also know to what extent retrench-

ment has been taking place in these factories as a result of curtailment in production?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: During the last few years it has been possible for us to increase our exports. In 1965-66, our exports were 17.86 lakhs and in 1966-67, our exports increased to Rs. 30.12 lakhs. We have to take into consideration that many countries are also competing with us, particularly in respect of products which we want to sell to America. There are competitors from South America and other countries which have the advantage of the price. We are trying to what extent we can give further subsidy so that our manufactured goods can compete with those countries.

Shri M. R. Krishna: He has not answered about retrenchment as a result of decrease in production.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I cannot give the exact figures about retrenchment if the hon. Member tables a separate question, I shall find it out.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Sometime back it was stated and it was also a fact that HMT was one of the best units of the public sector in India. It was expanding very fast. Now, what happened during the last six months or a year that led to this crisis in the production of the HMT, and when it came to the notice of the Government that this crisis is quite evident in the HMT, what steps did the Government take to improve the situation and to make the undertaking stand on its own legs?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: There were many adverse factors such as rise in prices of various articles, particularly the raw materials used in the production, increase in wages of labour, tightening up of monetary supply and recession in the industrial field. Because of this recession, this industry also had to suffer. After we found that our production was going down and the stocks were piling up, we

have started the process of diversifying and also increasing our exports.

**Shri R. Barua:** Apparently the stock of these machine tools was accumulating for the last two years. Is it then correct to assume that we did not apply our mind for proper designing to cater to the needs of the consumers countries outside, and that is why our exports have declined?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** That is not correct, because we were manufacturing on the assumption that whatever is produced by us will be consumed within our country. But as I have said, on account of the various adverse factors, the demand for these machines went down and as a result we have a large stock in our hand which has not been disposed of.

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि एच०एम०टी० नुकसान में जा रहा है। अगर जा रहा है तो कितना नुकसान है और कितना स्टॉक उस के पास है? क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतलायेंगे कि उन्होंने जो कारण नुकसान के बतलाये, उनके अलावा इनएफिशिएन्सी और करप्शन के केसेज भी उन के सामने धाये हैं, और अगर धाये हैं तो क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

**श्री कन्नवहोत्र शर्मा :** अक्टूबर 30 अप्रैल, 1967 तक हमारे पास 506 मशीनें थीं और उनकी कीमत 2½ करोड़ रुपये के करीब होगी। हमारा फायदा 1960-61 में 73 लाख रुपये हुआ था।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** मैं आज कल पूछ रहा हूँ।

**श्री कन्नवहोत्र शर्मा :** माननीय सदस्य जरा सन्न करें। 1960-61 से हम ने प्रोडक्शन शुरू किया था उस वक़्त 73 लाख के करीब फायदा हुआ था। 1963-64 में 2 करोड़ 44 लाख २० का फायदा हुआ। उसके बाद 1964-65 में कुछ कम हुआ और 1965-66 में 1 करोड़ 5 लाख

का फायदा हुआ। इस वक़्त नुकसान हो रहा है यह बात नहीं है, लेकिन हमारा फायदा कम हो गया है। दूसरे सवाल का जवाब यह है कि यह कभी इनएफिशिएन्सी की वजह से नहीं हुई है।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** मैं ने पूछा था कि क्या आप के पास कोई करप्शन और एन्वीजमेंट के केसेज धाये हैं? अगर धाये हैं तो उन पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई?

**श्री कन्नवहोत्र शर्मा :** मेरे इल्म में यह बात नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास कोई चीज हो तो वह उसे मेरे पास भेज दें।

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the Central Government as well as the State Governments prefer to buy the machine tools of private firms such as Kirloskar rather than from HMT and, if so, whether it is due to the fact that the Government concern such as the HMT cannot give bonus and other facilities to the Government employees who undertake to arrange for the purchase by the government organisations, unlike what the private companies are doing? May I know whether this complaint has come to the notice of the Government and, if so, whether the Government have issued instructions to see that the machine tools of the HMT are given preference over those manufactured by others?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** That is not a fact. As far as I am aware, all the State Governments are placing their orders for the components and equipments which are manufactured in the HMT, with the HMT.

**Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Sir, may I just point out that I am one of those who are intimately associated with one of the firms and I know this is a specific complaint raised by the management that the State Governments

and the Central Government do not buy them. (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** All right. He has given information, Shri Venkatasubbalah.

**Shri F. Venkatasubbalah:** HMT is one of the best in the public sector projects in our country. After hearing the answer given by the minister by implication may I know whether the Government or the management of the HMT had no advance planning anticipating recession for diversification of the production and this has led to this recession and retrenchment of employees?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** It was not anticipated that what will be produced will not be consumed. The question of diversification came up only when the stocks piled up. We hurriedly took the necessary steps in this direction so that the idle capacity may not remain any longer.

**Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** The Minister stated that there is already idle capacity. Will he enlighten us as to what is the expansion programme of HMT for the next 5 years and when does he expect this recession in the machine tool business to recede and full capacity to be utilised?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** Our impression is that after the programme for diversification has been taken up and after the steps for increasing our exports have been taken up, we shall be able to reduce the idle capacity to the maximum. Also, the indications are that even the internal markets will pick up if we have a good monsoon after which the demands for the articles produced by HMT in the next year will increase. Then perhaps the idle capacity will be much less.

Regarding the expansion programme, we have at present units at Bangalore, Pinjore, Kalamassery and Hyderabad. We have a plan for doubling the production in the last three units. We had also a programme of

undertaking 2 further units in UP and MP.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The decline in the prestige and production of HMT gives a big blow to the confidence of the people in the public undertaking. May I know what definite programme Government has chalked out for diversification of production of HMT for home consumption and also for exports, where HMT products are being exported these days and how the exports are being stepped up?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** We have taken a large number of measures and we propose to set up a number of factories as I have already indicated, for the production of higher size automats, radial wheels, grinding machines, milling machines, lathes, special etc. purpose machines including transform lines, gear cutting machines etc. Also for the purpose of export we are now proposing to manufacture new and sophisticated machine tools such as single and multi-spindle bar chucking automats, copying lathes, multi-tool lathes, horizontal boring machines, drum type turrets, surface grinders, broaching machines and gear hobbers.

**Shri Piloo Medy:** It was mentioned that there was a glut in machine tools in HMT. Yet, I find many expansion plans—like plans for doubling 3 of the units. This does not seem to make any sense to me. Will you explain why in spite of the glut and recession in demand for machine tools, you are planning to double 3 of your units?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** We had a plan to double the production in the fourth five year plan. But that will have to be reconsidered on the basis of what we are able to sell and what will be our demand in the next few years.

**Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:** The hon. Minister said that due to the standard of goods being very high in America and due to competition being more there our goods cannot

compete with them. Now, Sir, I hear that there were definite contracts available in Iran and in other Middle-East countries, but the HMT did not take advantage of those contracts because they were not prepared to make such modifications as were necessary to fulfil those contracts. May I know whether the Minister has enquired into this as to why the HMT does not cater for such foreign markets as may give them a chance to promote their goods with such modifications as are required?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** We have already taken steps to appoint selling agents in various countries so that we may be able to know what are the demands of these countries and what are the special machines required by them. We have to consider to what extent we can bring about adjustments so far as our production is concerned. All that effort is being made and I hope that whatever is possible will be done to speed up our export (*Interruption*).

#### Production of Commercial Vehicles

\*396. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

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

(a) whether some more firms are being licensed for producing light commercial vehicles of which there is a great shortage in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of such units?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (**Shri Bhasa Prakash Singh**): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, it appears that the monopoly for the four-wheeler is that of Mr. Birla and that for three and two-wheeler of Mr. Bajaj. The entire thing is of the two

"B's"—Birla and Bajaj. May I know what are the specific reasons as to why this is confined to the existing units only and no licences are given to further units?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (**Shri F. A. Ahmed**): We have given licence to four private firms which have a capacity of producing....

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Who are they?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** They are Messrs. Premier Automobiles, The Standard Motor Products, The Bajaj Tempo Limited and Messrs. Mahindra and Mahindra Limited. These four concerns have been licensed to manufacture 13,000 light commercial vehicles. But we find that they have been able to produce only about 3700. Even those have not been sold by them. At the end of the year 1956 there was a stock of 148 vehicles out of what they had produced which is nearly about 25 per cent of their licensed capacity. In these circumstances there can be no question of considering further applications.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** From the statement of the hon. Minister it appears that these vehicles are available in the market. But he is aware that their price is Rs. 2000 to Rs. 6000 more than the ceiling price—I mean that is the blackmarket price. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Russians have agreed to collaborate with an Indian firm and with the help of the West Bengal Government to start production of commercial vehicles; if so, may I know whether this proposal has been rejected or it is still under consideration?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** My hon. friend has been writing to us from time to time about this private firm. They have been told that because this particular item is now in the banned list and unless and until there is necessity for giving more licences their application cannot be considered.

श्री मन्मथ लिंगम : घाने वाले चार पांच बयों में ये जो लाइट कमर्शियल बीहिकल्स है इनकी मांग क्या रहेगी, क्या कोई घापने अनुमान लगाया है और यदि लगाया है तो क्या उसके आधार पर और एक दो नये यूनिट्स को घाप इजाजत देने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं?

श्री कन्नडू लिंगम : एक दफा थाल या प्लानिंग कमिशन का कि शायद चौथे प्लान के आखिर में जा कर 25 या 26 हजार लाइट कमर्शियल बीहिकल्स दरकार होंगे। उसके बाद लिए जो अभी लाइसेंसिंग कंपैसिटी है अगर उसको एकसपेण्ड किया जाए तो काफी हम बना सकते हैं। लेकिन अब जैसा कि नजर आ रहा है कि जो तेरह हजार के लाइसेंस दे रहे हैं ये भी पूरे तौर पर इन्फोर्मेशन नहीं किये जा रहे हैं क्योंकि मांग नहीं है तो तीन या चार बरस में तेरह हजार से 26 हजार किस तरह से पहुंचेंगे यह तो मुम्किन मालूम नहीं होता है।

श्री निड्डेवर रामाद : जब जब मोटर गाड़ियों का सवाल सदन में आया है हमेशा ही यह आवाज उठी है कि कुछ ही लोगों का मोटर गाड़ियों के उत्पादन पर एकाधिकार है। इस बात को जानते हुए भी सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की है?

दूसरी बात यह भी है कि मोटर गाड़ियों की उत्पादन क्षमता जितनी होती है, उसका पूरा लाभ नहीं उठाया जाता है और इस कारण से मोटर गाड़ियां काले बाजार में, और बाजार में बहुत अधिक कीमत पर बिकती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस उत्पादन क्षमता के मुताबिक उत्पादन क्यों नहीं कराने की व्यवस्था की जाती है?

श्री कन्नडू लिंगम : यह प्रश्न तो लाइट कमर्शियल बीहिकल्स के बारे में है,

माननीय सदस्य मोटर गाड़ियों का जिक्र कर रहे हैं।

Shri G. Viswanathan: Is the Government aware of the statement of the Chief Minister of Mysore that if the Central Government is not going to have a small car project of its own, the Mysore Government will. . . .

Mr. Speaker: This question relates to light commercial vehicles.

श्री एस० एम० बोगी : जब कंपैसिटी सिर्फ दो हजार की थी तो तीस हजार की कंपैसिटी के क्यों किये गये? तीस हजार कंपैसिटी देने से ये जो बीहिकल्स बनते हैं, उनका लागत खर्च बढ़ जाता है, कीमत ज्यादा हो जाती है और लोग खरीद नहीं पाते हैं। ऐसी व्यवस्था में जब इतनी जरूरत नहीं थी तो तीस हजार कंपैसिटी क्यों दी?

श्री कन्नडू लिंगम : शायद सुनने में घापके गलती हुई है। मैंने तीस हजार का जिक्र नहीं किया है। जो कंपैसिटी है, जो लाइसेंस दे रहे हैं वे तेरह हजार के हैं। अभी तक ज्यादा से ज्यादा जो बने हैं डिमांड के बेसिस पर वे 3700 के करीब बने। मैंने कहा था कि चौथे प्लान के आखिर में जा कर एक दफा यह संदाजा लगाया या कि हम को शायद 26 हजार लाइट कमर्शियल बीहिकल्स की जरूरत हो। लेकिन घाजकल की डिमांड को देखते हुए यह मुम्किन मालूम नहीं होता है कि चार बरस में तीन हजार से 26 हजार तक हम पहुंच सकेंगे।

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: My hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, may be allergic to Birlas and Bajajs but there are other manufacturers also. I want to ask whether the hon. Minister is aware that Premier Automobiles Limited had to stop their production and lay off a large number of workers because they cannot market their products? Is it the reason that the

prices are high due to very heavy excise duty which makes it impossible for people to buy trucks?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** It is true that there is no demand for these light commercial vehicles and for that reason many of the manufacturers who have the licence for that purpose are thinking of reducing their programme, which would inevitably involve reduction of labour.

**Shri V. Krishnamoorthi:** May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that there is a premium of between Rs. 3,000 to 5,000 over and above the price fixed by the Government for Tatas Mercedes chassis because there is a lot of demand for such type of vehicle? What action has the Government taken to stop this sort of blackmarketing? Do the Government propose to start any industry of their own, without increasing the capacity of Tatas?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** We are discussing the question of light commercial vehicles. So far as I am aware, there is no premium on these vehicles. Perhaps, the hon. Member is referring to private cars.

**Shri A. V. Patil:** May I know the price of the four-wheeler tempo produced by Bajaj Tempo? Is it not a fact its price is too high because there is monopoly and no competition?

**Shri F. A. Ahmed:** I have not got the figures in order to give the prices just now.

#### Import licences

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- \*397. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**  
**Shri S. M. Banerjee:**  
**Shri George Fernandes:**  
**Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**  
**Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:**  
**Shri S. K. Tapuriah:**  
**Shri Manibhai J. Patel:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of import licence, issued after devaluation;

(b) how many parties applied for these licences;

(c) how many have utilized them;

(d) the total value of this utilization;

(e) the reasons why the licences were not fully and rapidly utilised; and

(f) the impact of this non-utilisation on industrial production?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) to (f). A statement giving the information to the extent available is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-586/67].

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, I rise on a point of order. The question asked was (a) the total value of import licences issued after devaluation and (b) how many parties applied for these licences. We definitely wanted the names of the firms etc. Now, the reply is—I hope, you have got the statement—that licensing statistics are not maintained on firm-wise basis. A similar question came up in this House earlier when we wanted to know whether all licences were concentrated in the hands of big business houses and ultimately it went up to the Prime Minister when Shri Nehru was alive. Then a statement was laid on the Table. So, I feel that the Minister wants to conceal the information from the House by not mentioning the names of firms. I want your ruling on that.

**Mr. Speaker:** He can ask that as a question.

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य का मतलब यह है कि यहाँ पर जो परम्परा बनी है, उस के अनुसार यह जानकारी जानी चाहिए थी ।

मंत्री महोदय ने हम को खबर दी है कि कुल 1826 करोड़ रुपये के आयात परवाने बिये गए हैं और उन में से 4.17



करीब रुपये के आयात परवाने कच्चे मास और पुर्जा आदि के लिए ब। बाकी बच जाते हैं तकरीबन 1380 करोड़ रुपये के लाइसेंस। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें से कितना पैसा उपभोग की चीजों, विशेषकर उन चीजों पर, जो ग्रामीर लोगों के उपभोग में आती है, खर्च हुआ है या उन के लिए कितने लाइसेंस दिये गए हैं।

**श्री विमेश सिंह :** इस में 447 करोड़ रुपये की जो बात कही गई है, वह मैन-टैन्स लाइसेंसिज के बारे में है, जो कि जरूरी सामान और पुर्जों के लिए होते हैं। माननीय सदस्य जिन लकसरी गूड्स का जिक्र कर रहे हैं, वे इस में नहीं आते हैं।

**श्री अशु लिषये :** मंत्री महोदय मेरा प्रश्न समझे नहीं हैं। कच्चे मास और पुर्जों का तो उन्होंने ब्यौरा दिया है। बाकी जितने लाइसेंस रह जाते ह, उन में से कितने परवाने उपभोग की चीजें; खासकर आराम और बिन की चीजें पैदा करने के लिये दिये गए हैं ?

**श्री विमेश सिंह :** माननीय सदस्य ने उपभोग की चीजों के बारे में पूछा है। अगर वह किसी खास चीज के बारे में पूछें, तो मैं जरूर पता लगा कर बता दूंगा। अगर माननीय सदस्य बता दें कि वह, फर्ना चीज को उपभोग को ममकते हैं तो मैं उसके बारे में जानकारी लेकर दे दूंगा।

**श्री अशु लिषये :** मंत्री महोदय ने इस्तेमाल, यूटिलाइजेशन, के बारे में अपने जबाब में कहा है :

"However, the reporting is not always satisfactory and, therefore, the reports received do not fully indicate the extent of utilisation."

यहां पर कुछ समय पहले काश्मीर सैरि-मिक्स फैक्टरी की चर्चा हुई थी, जोकि

श्रीमंथव प्यारेलाल कम्पनी की थी। उन को बराबर आयात परवाने बिधे गए हैं। उन्होंने श्री मुखहगरायन को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि जुलाई, 1963 में हमारे कारखाने में पैदावार शुरू हो जायगी। उस बात को करीब करीब चार साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक काश्मीर सैरिमिक्स में कोई पैदावार नहीं हो रही है। उन को जो आयात परवाने दिये गए, वे ज्यादा पैसा, प्रीमियम, लेकर उन्होंने काले बाजार में बेच डाले। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि अशमूल्यन के बाद पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए उन्होंने आयात नियंत्रण को ढीला कर दिया, तो क्या वह इस बात की जांच करने के लिए कोई इन्तजाम नहीं करेंगे कि जिन लोगों को आयात परवाने दिये गए हैं, उन्होंने स्वयं उन का इस्तेमाल किया है, काले बाजार में तो नहीं बेच दिया है ? अगर उन्होंने इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है, तो इस के लिए उन को कुछ दंड देना चाहिये। जब सरकार इन लोगों को पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए लाइसेंस देती है और उन का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है, तो इस बारे में वह क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

**श्री विमेश सिंह :** जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, यह ठीक है कि जिस को आयात की इजाजत दी जाये, अगर वह उस का इस्तेमाल न करके किसी दूसरे को काले बाजार में बेचता है, तो गवर्नमेंट उस के खिलाफ जरूर कार्यवाही करेगी। लेकिन चूंकि आज-कल आयात काफी खुला हो गया है, इसलिए काला बाजार नहीं चलता है। ये दोनों बातें एक दूसरे के विरुद्ध हैं। जब कमी होगी तब काला बाजार चलेगा। जो लोग कोई चीज पैदा कर रहे हैं, अगर वे उस के लिए जरूरी कच्चा मास और पुर्जे खुले तौर से और आसानी से मंगा सकते हैं तो कोई बजह नहीं है कि वे उन को किसी औरसे काले बाजार में

खरीदे। वे खुद आयात कर सकते हैं। हमारी इम्पोर्ट पालिसी नीच-वेल्थ है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether in 1967 some import licences were given for importing sulphur and whether it is a fact that the particular firm of one Mr. Tarapada Chakraverti who was connected with Atulya Ghosh and Sunil Das espousage case was given a licence worth Rs. 3 crores for importing sulphur. I want to know whether this was brought to the notice of the C.B.I.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I shall find out and let the House know about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the first part of my question? I wanted to know whether import licences were given for the import of sulphur.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Sulphur has been imported by S.T.C. and by some private parties also.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या सरकार ने कभी आयात लाइसेंस के सम्बन्ध में यह जांच की है कि उनमें से कितने खनन के सामान के लिए हैं, आयात में वे शीकीनी के सामान के लिए . . . . .

श्री विनेय सिंह : माननीय डॉक्टर साहब यहां नहीं थे, जब श्री मधु सिन्घे ने यही सवाल पूछा था।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे धनना सवाल पूरा तो कर लेने दिया जाये।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने इन बारे में कोई जानकारी तो नहीं दी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर जानकारी नहीं दी, तो आपसि क्यों ?

क्या सरकार यह पता लगायेगी कि इनके खुद के कितने हिस्से और कितने कर्पोरेशन लोग शीकीनी वाली चीजों के

लिए आयात लाइसेंस ले चुके हैं या लेने वाले हैं ?

श्री मधु सि० का० का : शीकीनी वाली क्या होती है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जैसे कोका कोला है, रेफ्रिजरेटर है, जैसे राजा माहब के घर का सैकड़ा सामान है।

श्री मधु सि० का० का : जैसे डॉक्टर साहब एक बड़े झण्डे बंगले में रहते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : माननीय सदस्य कभी धाकर देख लें। जिस का वह वह मेरा बंगला कहते हैं, वह एक सड़ा हुआ मकान है। हम कौन से नीकरवाही के लोग हैं या लंबी बनने वाले हैं, जो हमको बढ़िया बंगला दिया जाये।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not helping in the proceedings of the House. The Minister is expected to give the answer, not every Member.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आयात का कितना हिस्सा शीकीनी के सम्बन्ध में रहा है और कितना हिस्सा उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में रहा है, इस बारे में सूचना मंत्री महोदय कब दम मदल को देंगे।

श्री विनेय सिंह : उत्पादन भी आपन के लिए होता है। अगर सिर्फ पैदावार हो और उस की आपत न हो, तो उनका क्या फायदा है ?

श्री मधु सिन्घे : माननीय सदस्य का मतसब प्राथम्यक चीजों के उत्पादन से है।

श्री विनेय सिंह : जहां तक लक्ष्मी गुडन का सम्बन्ध है, अगर माननीय डॉक्टर साहब किसी खास लक्ष्मी गुडन में दिल-चस्पी रखते हैं, तो मैं उस के बारे में पूरी खबर दे दूंगा।

डा० राम बनोहर लीहिवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप खुद सोंचें कि सवाल का जवाब आ गया है। हमको तो दिलचस्पी है और अगर वह जानना चाहें, तो सबसे ज्यादा दिलचस्पी उस लक्षरी गुडज में है, जिसकी छूट इस दफा श्री मोरारजी देमाई ने दे दी है और जो उनकी तरफ प्राजकल बहुत ज्यादा इस्तेमाल होता है। यह मैंने सुना है, और वह छोड़िये। (व्यवधान) यह हूँनी कोबान नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन को मानुम हो। यह बहुत गम्भीरता का मवाल है। हमारा उत्पादन का मारा इंचा खत्म हुआ है। और जो हमारे ऊपर 80 अरब रुपये का विदेशी कर्जा है उसमें से मेरा अनुमान है— 80 अरब में मैं वह 20 अरब स्टैलिंग बैलेम गिन लेता हूँ पहले का—और मेरा अनुमान है उसमें 40 अरब खपवा इन तरह की फिजूल की चीजों से है। मंत्री महोदय सवाल के छह को ममम नहीं रहे हैं।

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैं पूरी कोशिश कर रहा हूँ अध्यक्ष महोदय लेकिन मवाल के साथ इतनी चीजें हैं कि मैं किसको किसको समझूँ ? जहाँ तक आयात का मवाल है मैं माननीय सदस्य से बहुत विनम्र निवेदन करूँगा कि जो हमारी लाल कितार आयात के सम्बन्ध में निकली है एक मतेवे उस पर अपनी नजर दीजिये। फिर देखें कि कितना उसमें जरूरी काम के लिए है और कितना और जिसको कि वह फिजूल समझते हैं और उसमें कोई बात होती मुझे बनायें, हम जरूर विचार करेंगे।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा है कि 1826 करोड़ रुपये का आयात है उस में से कितने ऐसे हैं जिनको आपने 50 करोड़ या उससे अधिक आयात का लाइसेंस दिया है ? अगर अभी यह फिगर्स आपके पास न हों

तो क्या सदन में बाद में रहेंगे और (बी) क्या यह सही है कि जो लोग इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस लेकर अपना बंध देते हैं उनको कोर्ट में कैस चलाना हो तो सरकार की परबीशन लेनी पड़ती है ? अगर ऐसा है तो क्यों ऐसा है और क्या इस कंठीशन को हटायेंगे ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले भी श्री बनर्जी ने यह सवाल पूछा था। कोई हमारा इरादा इसको छिपाने का नहीं है कि किसको कितना लाइसेंस दिया गया। दिक्कत यह है जो हमारी प्रणाली इस बक्त प्रचलित है उसके हिसाब से कम्पिटीवाइज किनने लाइसेंस मांगें गए उसका हिसाब रहता है, फर्म-बाइज नहीं रहता है। माननीय सदस्य किसी फर्म का जिक्र करें या जैसा 50 करोड़ से ऊपर उन्होंने पूछा है मैं पूरी कोशिश करूँगा पता लगाने की और सदन के सामने इसको रखूँगा।

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I asked a question . . .

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

12 hrs.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

##### Narmada Project

S.N.Q. 19. Shri P. N. Solanki: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh met on the 23rd May, 1967 at Pachmarhi to discuss and finalise the details about the Narmada Project; and

(b) if so, the result of their talks?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh met at Pachmarhi on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1967 and had

discussions on the subject. These are to be continued during this month.

**Shri P. N. Solanki:** It is more than two years since the Khosla Commission was appointed by the Central Government. Every time discussions are held and talks are held, but there is no result. Is the Central Government going to interfere in this national project? When we have food problem and other things, is the Central Government going to do anything about this project?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The Khosla Committee's report was received in September, 1965 and was laid on the Table of the House. Then the Ministry of Irrigation and Power went into discussions with States and, finally, some suggestions were made at a meeting held in August 1966. In that meeting it was decided that these two Chief Ministers would discuss and try to settle the problem amicably, which the Chief Ministers undertook. We are awaiting the results of their discussions. As soon as the results of their meeting are known, the Central Government will take further steps.

**Shri P. N. Solanki:** When all these discussions are held, is there any representative of the Central Government present there to iron out the differences between the Chief Ministers?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** That is what I submitted. At a meeting of the Central Government and the two Chief Ministers and other concerned Ministers, held in August 1966, certain suggestions were made and then it was decided, and the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat accepted, that they should first discuss between themselves and try to settle the problem amicably. That is why a meeting was held between them. As soon as the results of their discussions are known, the Central Government will take further steps.

**Shri Manubhai Patel:** In view of the fact that the Narmada project is considered to be a national project and the foundation-stone for it was laid by the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru some six or seven years before, may I know whether the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power will fix a deadline before which the Chief Ministers of the two States should come to an agreement and report back to the Ministry and if they do not come to an agreement by that date, then the Central Ministry will intervene and take some decision or action?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is true that the Narmada river is one of our most precious rivers, the development of which is very anxiously awaited by all of us. It is our earnest desire that some settlement should be arrived at, and I expect that during 1967 we shall be able to arrive at some solution.

**Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** Considerable anxiety is expressed not only by this House but also by Gujarat in particular about this Narmada Valley project. Will the hon. Minister enlighten us what the anticipated cost of the Narmada project is on the basis of the report of the Khosla Commission, and what benefits will come to the country by way of irrigation, foodgrains production and power generation?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is rather premature to give those figures because that will depend upon the type of agreement that will be reached between these two States. But as a general statement, I can say that we are expecting about 10 million acre to be irrigated in both Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat on account of these projects.

श्री बलराम सिंह कुशवाहः अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छत्तरा मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री परस्पर बर्बाद द्वारा किसी नदीजे

पर पहुंच पाये तो फिर केन्द्र द्वारा इसके बारे में क्या कदम उठाया जायगा ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It has been reported that there have been cordial and frank discussions so far between the two Chief Ministers. As soon as we hear from them, the Central Government will step in.

**Shri Yajnik:** In view of the fact that the Central Government took the responsibility, in view of the fact that this river Narmada goes through many States, in view of the fact that the harnessing of the Narmada waters to a considerable extent was considered a national question, and also in view of the fact that the Government of India appointed the Khosla Commission to frame a comprehensive scheme after consulting the representatives of the two States, may I know why the Government of India have not taken a final decision on the utilisation of the waters of the Narmada according to the recommendations of the Khosla Commission and why they have been waiting all this time for an agreement between the two Chief Ministers who have not been able to come to any agreement for all these years? Secondly, may I know whether the Soviet engineers have been drawn into this matter by the Madhya Pradesh Government: in order to elicit their co-operation in building the Punasa Project and whether the Government of India are also asking the Soviet engineers to frame or help in framing a concrete scheme for implementing the comprehensive Narmada project which may cover more than one State?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** As I have submitted already, the Centre is not taking the initiative at the moment, because there were discussions between the various Chief Ministers and the Centre at which it was decided that the two Chief Ministers would settle this between themselves and will first make attempts in that direction and then report to the Central Government after which only the Central Government would take further

action. We are awaiting the results of those meetings very anxiously.

With regard to the Soviet engineers and their participation, to which the hon. Member has referred, the facts are as follows:

The Soviet Government supplies machinery to various projects. Therefore, the Madhya Pradesh Government sought their assistance in supplying machinery for the Punasa project which is otherwise called the Narmada Sagar project. But the Government of India told the Madhya Pradesh Government that first of all we have got to settle this dispute between the parties before we can take up this project on the Narmada river. Therefore, the question of Soviet participation or assistance does not arise at this stage.

**श्रीमती जयशंकर दास :** मध्यप्रदेश महोदय, जब जब स्टेट्स के बीच में नदियों या दूसरे विषयों को लेकर कोई सवाल पैदा हो जाता है, तो उसमें देर लग जाती है और एक ऐसी हवा पैदा हो जाती है कि कोई स्टेट उन सवालों के बारे में पीछे लग जाते हैं और कोई नहीं लगते हैं। मैं यह चाहती हूँ कि जब ऐसे मामले उठें, तो उनके बारे में आम्बेडकर ब्यू लेकर उनके फाइनलाइजेशन के लिये कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनाने की कोशिश करना चाहिये कि जिन से उन में देर न हो और जल्दी मामले तय हो सके। अब जैसी यही नर्मदा वाली बात को ही ले लीजिये, इससे मध्य प्रदेश को तकलीफ होने वाली है, लेकिन उससे गुजरात में ऐसी हवा पैदा होती है कि वे लोग कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं। यह गुजरात की ही बात नहीं है, जब जब ऐसे मौके घाते हैं, काम प्रागे नहीं बढ़ पाता है। इसलिये कोई ऐसी मशीनरी बनाई जाय जो ऐसे मामलों पर सोच कर उन के बारे में जल्दी निर्णय लेकर काम को जल्दी से जल्दी प्रागे बढ़ाये।

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is important that wherever there is a dispute concerning projects on rivers, we should proceed very expeditiously and see that these disputes are settled amicably. In the case of the Narmada, I agree that it will be possible to arrive at a solution in the near future.

**Shri R. K. Amla:** The Khosla Commission was appointed in order to iron out the differences between the two Governments. When a time-limit of 15 days was given in order to get a reply from the Governments concerned, how is it that the Central Government allowed it to continue so long despite the fact that none of the Governments concerned was ready to answer within the 15-day limit? In this connection, what action has been taken by the Government of India to expedite matters?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It was made clear when the Khosla Commission was appointed that it would be purely an advisory committee and not one whose recommendations would be binding. Therefore, when the Commission's recommendations were received, it was necessary for both Governments to go into them very carefully and see to what extent each can accommodate the other. Therefore, it is that we cannot act upon the Khosla Commission's recommendations all at once.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Even if the two Chief Ministers agree and the scheme is commenced immediately, may I know whether it will take 15 years to complete it? Also, may I know whether the amount allotted for it in the Budget will be utilised in the current year on this project?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** In harnessing the Narmada, there are no engineering difficulties such as we have in harnessing all the Himalayan rivers because there is good rock and there are not many difficulties to be got over. For the progress of the project, it depends on the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister to whom a question may be addressed on the subject.

**Shri Raaga:** In view of the fact that this is not only of purely economic importance but also of political significance and by reason of the obvious inability of the Ministry concerned to persuade the two Governments to reach any agreement, why is it that Government do not wish to appoint a tribunal to decide this matter as per powers given to them by special legislation passed by this Parliament 10 years ago? Why do they go on allowing this kind of delay to take place by simply appointing one commission saying it is an advisory body and then asking the Ministers afterwards also to complicate matters through the introduction of politics?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I am told there is no politics in this particular problem. It is only a question of convenience, of the advantages gained and the disadvantages suffered by each of the States in taking up the project. With regard to the question of arbitration, it is a very important fact that in connection with river disputes the last thing to be resorted to is the tribunal. We should never allow it to go to a tribunal, we should always try to adjust and settle the problem amicably. That is what they do all over the world. In the case of Narmada I am afraid we have taken the least time. In the settlement of the problem of Narmada which is a very mighty river, one or two years is not very much, and I think we have made very good progress. In 1966 we discussed with the various Chief Ministers, and we got nearer the solution. It is on account of the elections and the emotions developed by that that there has been some delay; otherwise it should have been settled by this time.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** It is between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

**Shri Shoo Narain:** It is a national project, there is no question of U.P. or Madhya Pradesh.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अभी तक गुजरात का ही वृष्टिकोण सामने आया है, मैं अब मध्य प्रदेश का वृष्टिकोण सामने रखने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ . . . . .

सम्बन्ध नहीं है; क्वेश्चन पूछिये।

An hon. Member: Is Gujarat out of India?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं आचार्य रंगा की बात से सहमत हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय योजना के रूप में इस सवाल को हल करना चाहिये। किन्तु नर्मदा का आज तीन-बाँधों का भाग मध्य प्रदेश से होकर बहता है। बाँध की ऊँचाई से जो जमीन पानी के नीचे आने वाली है वह भी मध्य प्रदेश की है, लेकिन उमका साध गुजरात को मिलने वाला है—दिन इकट्ठी दी कम्पस काफ़ी दी प्रबलम। इसलिये इस प्रबलम से जो कठिनाई खड़ी होने वाली है उस के लिये जब तक केन्द्र कोई व्यवस्था न करे, कोई सिद्धान्त सामने रख कर उस का हल न ढूँढा जाय, यह कैसे हल होय? यह सिर्फ़ गुजरात का झगड़ा नहीं है, इसी तरह का झगड़ा कृष्णा-गोदावरी का आन्ध्र, मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र में है, इस लिये किसी सिद्धान्त को लेकर इसको हल करना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: It is a good suggestion made. I do not know if he has any answer for this.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have submitted already that the Central Government took the initiative, made some suggestions, and that has been the basis of agreement between these two States, and it is expected that it will be finalised on those lines.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loss of Foodgrains during Rail Transit

\*392. Shri K. N. Fandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of loss of foodgrains either due to lack of proper storage

or negligence during transit on all Railways during the last two years (year-wise); and

(b) whether any action has been taken by the Ministry to see that such loss does not recur in future?

The Minister for Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

सूती कपड़ा मिलों में जल का जमा हो जाना

\*398. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूती कपड़ा मिलों में इतना जल जमा हो गया है जितना पहले कभी भी जमा नहीं हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Price Control on Cotton Textiles

\*399. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Chambers Trade Association of Delhi has urged the Government to lift the production and price control on cotton textiles, as its objective to bring down prices had not been attained and ample stocks of cloth were lying with the mills and wholesalers;

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

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The United Chamber of Trad Association, Delhi had represented for the lifting of the

production and price control on cotton textiles.

(b) and (c). The purpose behind the introduction of these controls was to ensure adequate supply of varieties of cloth of mass consumption at reasonable prices to the consumers. Government are satisfied that this propose, is, by and large, being served. Government, therefore, do not propose to lift these controls at present.

#### Coal production during Fourth Plan

\*400. Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri J. H. Patel:

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

(a) whether there has been a cut in the estimated production of cooking and blendable coal for the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) whether this cut would adversely affect the targeted expansion of the capacity of our steel plants?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

#### Narrow-gauge Railways

\*401. Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhuri:  
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:  
Shri Y. A. Prasad:  
Shri N. K. Sanghi:  
Shri F. Parthasarathy:  
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government-owned narrow-gauge Railways are running on heavy loss;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the question of converting these narrow-gauge railways into meter-gauge and broadgauge has been considered by Government; and

(d) if so, the details of the decision taken?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Narrow Gauge sections are generally running at a loss, but there are a few exceptions.

(b) Traffic offering on most of these sections is too low for economic working.

(c) The question of converting Narrow Gauge lines into Broad Gauge is reviewed from time to time.

(d) As a result of the review, Adipur-Bhuj Narrow-Gauge line in Saurashtra was converted into metre gauge.

#### बिहार में रेलवे लोक-सेवा प्रयोग

\*402. श्री विभूति मिश्र :  
श्री डॉ० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 4 नवम्बर, 1966 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 113 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि बिहार राज्य की आबादी 5 करोड़ से अधिक है, सरकार का विचार इलाहाबाद और कलकत्ता के रेलवे सेवा प्रायोगों की दानापुर स्थित वर्तमान शाखा कार्यालय के स्थान पर बिहार में एक पूर्ण रेलवे सेवा प्रायोग स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस प्रायोग की कब तक स्थापना करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनजा) :

(क) जी नहीं क्योंकि राज्यों या प्रदेशों के आधार पर रेल सेवा प्रायोगोंकी स्थापना करना सरकार की नीति नहीं है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

#### Reorganisation of NCDC

\*403. Shri Manibhai J. Patel:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulask:  
Shri Dhanrajwar Meena:



Shri K. Pradhani:  
 Shri Heerji Bhai:  
 Shri Sharda Nand:  
 Shri Bharat Singh Chanhan:  
 Shri Ranjit Singh:  
 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:  
 Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:  
 Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 817 on the 7th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the question of reorganisation of the National Coal Development Corporation has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The question of the reorganisation of the National Coal Development Corporation is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Establishment of Khetri Copper Project

\*404. Shri B. S. Sharma:  
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) the names of the foreign firms with which negotiations are going on for the establishment of Khetri Copper Project;

(b) whether the work on this project has started and if so, the number of foreign experts employed and the details of expenditure incurred on them; and

(c) whether considerable number of local people have been employed on the project and the total expenses incurred on the project and the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No negotiations are going on with any foreign firms for the establishment of the Khetri Copper Project at present.

The National Mineral Development Corporation has already entered into agreements with (i) a group of French companies consisting of M/s. Venot-Pic, Ensa, and others for supply of plant, equipment and engineering services under French Consortium Credit, and (ii) with M/s. Western Knapp Engineering Company of U.S.A. to act as advisers to the Corporation for assistance in evolution of the French bids, review of the estimates of capital cost and profitability, design and specifications, etc., and for shaft sinking.

(b) Yes, Sir. Six American experts have been deputed by the Western Knapp Engineering Company for the shaft sinking operations. An expenditure of \$3,35,469 in foreign exchange and Rs. 1,13,794 in Indian currency has been incurred for this purpose.

(c) Yes, Sir. About 95 per cent of unskilled and semi-skilled labour, forming the bulk of the employees, are local people. The percentage of local persons in skilled and technical posts of lower categories, and ministerial posts is about 50 per cent. Technical personnel employed in higher categories are mostly outsiders due to unavailability of qualified local persons.

An expenditure of about Rs. 7 crores has been incurred on the project upto the end of March, 1967. The details are as under:—

	(In rupees) lakhs
Mining . . . . .	46
Prospecting (including payment to Indian Bureau of Mines) . . . . .	41
Civil Works . . . . .	90
Consultancy . . . . .	78
Tools, Plant and Machinery . . . . .	81
Stores, Establishment and other miscellaneous . . . . .	364
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>700</b>

**Saloons, Luxury Cars and A.C. Coaches for Railway Officials**

\*406. Shri Ramdhir Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the use of Saloons, Luxury Cars and Air-conditioned coaches by high railway officers and V.I.Ps to effect economy and austerity in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). As air-conditioned coaches are required for foreign tourists, and saloons for V. I. Ps from the point of security, and inspection carriages for inspections by Railway officers, it is not proposed to abolish their use.

As regards Luxury cars, there are none.

**Relief to Railway Employees of Jamalpur**

\*407. Shri Deven Sen:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have framed any Rules/Orders covering cases of famine/acute scarcity and payment of relief/grants/advance wages to the affected employees;

(b) whether any petition has been received from the Railway employees from Jamalpur (E.R.) Jhajha and other famine-stricken areas of Bihar for relief;

(c) whether the General Manager, Jamalpur Workshop has made any recommendation in this regard; and

(d) the response of the Railway authorities to this request/petition?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Rules/Orders exist in regard to payment of advance of pay only.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Manufacturing cost of jute goods**

\*408. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) how far the manufacturing costs have been cut down as recommended by the National Productivity Council to raise the competitive strength of jute goods; and

(b) whether the price of low grade jute consumed has been taken into consideration as also of the existence of mills outside Calcutta in the jute-growing areas?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Some mill groups were devoting urgent attention to measures intended to reduce manufacturing costs even before the report of the National Productivity Council was received. However, since then, the industry by and large has endeavoured to implement the specific recommendations of the Council with regard to increased productivity; but the benefits and advantages that were expected to accrue from the implementation of the measures have been more than offset by the subsequent increase in the level of prices generally experienced throughout all sectors of the industry, mainly labour, stores, power etc.

The industry's inability to utilise its full production capacity due to shortage of fibre, and the need to use a larger percentage of lower grade fibre like Mesta have also contributed to its difficulties. However, efforts are being made progressively throughout the industry to bring about a reduction in costs and in this context mention may be made of work studies, organisation of incentive schemes, quality control and modernisation of machinery. The Indian Institute of Management is at present engaged in an inter-firm comparison study with the co-operation of a number of mills. This study may bring out what further

scope there is for a reduction in manufacturing costs.

#### Shortage of Copper and Zinc

\*409. Shri Nihal Singh:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the acute shortage of copper and zinc;

(b) the steps proposed to increase the production of these metals;

(c) whether Government intend to increase imports of these metals in the current year; and

(d) if so, by how much?

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

(b) A Statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-587/67].

(c) and (d). There is likely to be some increase in the imports of copper and zinc during 1967-68 over the corresponding figure for 1966-67. However, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the extent of such increase.

#### Bokaro Steel Plant

\*410. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total cost of the first stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant would be not less than Rs. 650 crores;

(b) whether the cost per tonne of the finished product would not be less than Rs. 1,100;

(c) whether the above cost is appreciably higher than the average international price prevalent at the moment; and

(d) whether such a project with long gestation period and with in-

herent high cost of production would add to the inflationary conditions in the country?

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

(b) to (d). The Project Report for the Bokaro Steel Plant contemplates a plant with an economic capacity of 4 million tonnes of steel ingots per annum. Complete estimates of the cost per tonne of finished steel at the first stage of 1.7 million ingot tonnes are being worked out. Economical costs of production will, however, be achieved only when the second stage is completed, and the costs of production at the first stage will be comparably much higher. Provided resources are available, it is the intention of Government to take the plant to its economic capacity as early as possible. The Plant will produce flat products which are even now in short supply. Even at the first stage, the production from the plant will reduce the need for imports of flat products of the order of 1 million tonnes or more and thereby save at least Rs. 90 crores of foreign exchange every year.

#### Port facilities to Traders

\*411. Shri Y. A. Prasad:  
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give port facilities to traders of North India engaged in the import-export business; and

(b) if so, the nature of facilities likely to be given?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Government have received a proposal for grant of port facilities to the traders by setting up a dry port at Delhi, which is under examination at present in consultation with the concerned Ministries. No decision has been taken so far.

**विलम्ब-शुल्क**

\* 412. श्री नरुंजय प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात कानून तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च-अप्रैल 1964 में कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह में ब्रिटेन से आयात की गई इस्पात की पतियों को उतारने के लिये लॉडिंग एजेंटों की नियुक्ति में देरी होने से लोहा धीरे इस्पात निर्यातन को 14,113 रुपये विलम्ब शुल्क देना पड़ा था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देरी होने के क्या कारण थे तथा भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को पुनः होने से रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात, कानून तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राइट-मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). प्रश्न में जो बातें पूछी गई हैं उन सब का प्रकरण आइट रिपोर्ट (सिविल) 1967 में आता है। यह रिपोर्ट 7 अप्रैल 1967 को सभा पटल पर रखी गई थी। लोक सेवा समिति इन सभी बातों की भली प्रकार जांच करेगी। अतः समिति द्वारा इन बातों की जांच पूरी कर लेने से पूर्व सरकार के लिए इन मामलों पर कुछ कहना उचित न होगा।

**Company Law Tribunal**

\*413. श्री P. K. Deo:  
श्री K. P. Singh Deo:  
श्री Dhirendranath:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Company Law Board has recommended that the Company Law Tribunal be wound up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A.

Ahmed): (a) and (b). The Company Law Board has made no such recommendation but Government propose to abolish the Companies Tribunal and to make consequential amendments to the Companies Act. The reasons for the proposal to abolish the Tribunal are as follows:

(i) Experience of the functioning of the Tribunal for the first three years has not been very encouraging in realising the objectives with which it was set up namely quick findings as it had to adopt meticulous and time-consuming judicial procedure and proceedings before it were also liable to be stayed by appeals from its interim orders or by writ petitions before the High Courts.

(ii) The physical work-load of the Tribunal has been very light and persons affected in places outside Delhi have found it difficult and expensive to avail themselves of its powers.

**G.M. Eastern Railway**

\*414. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:  
श्री Jagannath Rao Joshi:  
श्री Y. S. Kushwah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Manager of the Eastern Railway was gheraoed by railway employees on the 21st May, 1967; and

(b) if so, the demands of the employees and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). A demonstration by a number of workers led by the office bearers of a dissident and hitherto unrecognised group of the Eastern Railwaymen's Union was staged in the Office of the General Manager, Eastern Railway, on the

20th May and not on the 21st May. The demonstrators surrounded the car of the G. M. at the time of his leaving the office and after detaining him for some time, they dispersed after presenting a Memorandum to the General Manager containing several demands relating to the recognition of the dissident group of the Eastern Railwaymen's Union, trade union rights etc. Most of these demands had been examined in the past and not found acceptable. They will continue to be examined on their merits.

#### Export of Iron Ore to Japan

\*415. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Japanese firms have expressed the desire to pay 15 shillings extra per ton of iron ore, if it is exported from Paradeep Port in Orissa;

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to increase the iron ore export from Paradeep; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the M.M.T.C. has offered a reduced price to the Japanese firms to accept iron ore from the port like Calcutta?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

कानपुर के औद्योगिक संस्थानों से संसूक्त किया जाने वाला रेलवे भाड़ा

\*416. श्री निबन्धन लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कानपुर के औद्योगिक संस्थानों अर्थात् जुगी लाल कमला पत, लक्ष्मी रतन काटन मिल्स, ब्रिटिश इंडिया कारपोरेशन, सिंह इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, म्यूर मिल्स, आदि औद्योगिक संस्थानों से 1 अप्रैल 1966

तक की अवधि के लिये रेलवे भाड़े तथा इन संस्थानों में रेलवे द्वारा बनाई रेलवे साइडिंग की रखरखाव के लिये खर्च के लिये कुल कितनी राशि वसूल करनी शेष है ; और

(ख) इस वार्षिक बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये रेलवे प्रशासन ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० मु० पुनावा) : (क) उल्लिखित फर्मों और कुछ अन्य फर्मों के जिम्मे बकाया भाड़ा और अनुरक्षण प्रभार के सम्बन्ध में एक बयान तथा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L.T.—588/67]

(ख) रेल प्रशासन फर्मों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करता है और पत्र लिख कर निर्बन्धन करता है कि बकाया रकम का भुगतान करें। यदि इससे कोई परिणाम नहीं निकलता तो रेल प्रशासन उन्हें नेतावनी देता है कि यदि एक निश्चित अवधि में बकाया रकम का भुगतान नहीं किया गया तो रेलवे उनके मास को रोक लेगी जिसके सम्बन्ध में अधिनियम को धारा 55 के अन्तर्गत रेलवे को ब्रह्मणाधिकार प्राप्त है या साइडिंग में मास डिब्बे पहुंचाना बन्द कर देगी। यदि इस नाटिस पर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता तो दी गयी नेतावनी पर अमल किया जाता है।

#### 700 H.P. Diesel Locomotives

\*417. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 700 H.P. diesel locomotives have been designed by the Railway Research, Designs and Standards Organisation for the Narrow Gauge Section;

(b) if so, whether their manufacture has been undertaken and at which place; and

(c) by what time these locomotives will be put on the rails on the narrow-gauge sections and which narrow-

gauge sections have been selected for this purpose?

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

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

#### इस्पात का उत्पादन

\* 418. श्री क० मि० मन्कुर : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धनु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1947 के बाद स्वतन्त्र हुए देशों के बीच जिनमें चीन भी शामिल है इस्पात उत्पादन के मामले में भारत का कौन सा स्थान है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चीन प्रति वर्ष भारत की अपेक्षा अधिक इस्पात का उत्पादन कर रहा है ; और

(ग) इस्पात के उत्पादन को तेजी से बढ़ाने के लिये क्या सरकार किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धनु मंत्री (डा० ब्रज राव) : (क) और (ख). चीन के इस्पात के उत्पादन के बारे में विश्वसनीय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। उपलब्ध रिपोर्टों से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि क्रूड स्टील के उत्पादन में भारत का स्थान चीन के बाद आता है।

(ग) इस्पात का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये निम्नलिखित योजनाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है :

(1) भिलाई, दुर्गापुर, राउरकेला, टाटा और इंडियन आयरन के इस्पात कारखानों तथा निजी क्षेत्र में विद्युत् शक्तिों की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाना।

(2) बोकारो के अलावा दो नये इस्पात कारखानों की स्थापना।

(3) उत्पादन के अधिक प्रच्छेद तरीके अपनाना।

इसके अतिरिक्त हम इस्पात कारखानों की मशीनें और उपकरण बनाने के काम में प्रागे बढ़ रहे हैं और जल्दी ही हम बहुत हद तक स्वतः नये कारखाने लगा सकने की स्थिति में हो जायेंगे।

#### Monopoly Commission

\* 419. Shri R. K. Amin: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the study of undesirable monopoly practices adopted by public sector industries was precluded from the scope of the Monopoly Commission;

(b) whether Government contemplate to appoint another Monopoly Commission to make the study of monopoly practices adopted by the public sector industries;

(c) whether Government contemplate to appoint a commission to study the concentration of power in the hands of big trade unions which enjoy a dominant power over the supply of labour; and

(d) whether Government contemplate to take any significant measures, besides setting up a body as recommended in the Monopoly Commission, to prevent the growth of unhealthy monopoly practices in this country, both in the private sector as well as in the public sector?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) It is not correct to say that the public sector undertakings adopt monopoly practices. Working of the public sector industries is subject to the control of Parliament through its various Committees and hence it was not considered proper to include the public sector industries in the

terms of Reference of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The various measures proposed to be undertaken by the Government to prevent growth of unhealthy monopoly practices are indicated in the Government Resolution dated the 5th September 1966, laid before this House on the 6th September, 1966.

#### Rates charged per meal in Railway Restaurants

\*420. Shri S. Kandappan:  
Shri Namblar:  
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an upward revision of the rates charged per meal in the Railway restaurants and stalls from the 15th May, 1967; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The prices of full meals, vegetarian and non-vegetarian served in Indian style, which have been standardised on all India basis, have been increased with effect from 15-5-1967, having regard to the increase in costs, due to factors such as rise in cost of ingredients, cost of staff etc.

#### New Railway Lines in Fourth Plan

1950. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for the construction of new lines in the Northern Railway zone during the Fourth Five Year Plan period has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Fourth Plan proposals for construction of new railway lines, as a whole, have not yet been finalised. However, the following two new Railway Lines on the Northern Railway have been approved for construction during the Fourth Plan period:

1. Pokaran-Jaisalmer—M.G., 105 KMs, cost about Rs. 2.99 crores.
2. Kathua-Jammu—B.G., 80 KMs, cost about Rs. 10 crores.

#### Conversion of M.G. into B.G. Line between Kotkapura and Fazilka

1951. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert metre gauge line between Kotkapura and Fazilka of the Northern Railway into Broad-Gauge line; and

(b) if so, when it will be converted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Sale of Forged Railway Tickets

1952. Shri Dhuleshwar Moena:  
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri K. Pradhani:  
Shri Heerji Bhai:  
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:  
Shri Ram Singh Ryarwal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 816 on the 7th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding the sale of forged tickets have been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Export of Indian Films**

1953. Shri Babarao Patel: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian films exported during the last five years ending the 31st March, 1967, and the names of various countries where they were sent;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by these films, country-wise, during the above period;

(c) the names of the first 12 pictures that earned the highest foreign exchange during the period and the actual amount they earned; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange released, producer-wise, for the purpose of production or travel, to the producers of the above 12 pictures during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-589/67].

**Rubber Goods Manufacturing Factory at Kottayam**

1954. Shri K. M. Abraham: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a rubber goods manufacturing factory at Kottayam, the citadel of rubber plantation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Starch Factory at Kottayam**

1955. Shri K. M. Abraham: Will the Minister of Industrial Development

and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got a proposal to start a starch factory at Kottayam where tapioca is produced in plenty; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Government have no proposal to start a Starch Factory at Kottayam. However, it has been agreed to register a new unit—Messrs Kamla Sugar Mills Ltd., Udamalpet—for the manufacture of starch and glucose based on tapioca in Kanjirapally near Kottayam for following capacity:

Starch	3000 m. tons per annum
Glucose	300 m. tons per annum
Dextrose	312 m. tons per annum.

**State owned Narrow Gauge Railways**

1956. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of State owned narrow gauge railways;

(b) the total annual earnings from these railways;

(c) the total annual expenditure on the railways;

(d) the sections of these railways, which are running at a loss; and

(e) the names of the sections and the annual losses on them?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Peonacha): (a) 4050 route kilometres.

(b) Rs. 537 lakhs in 1965-66.

(c) Rs. 1136 lakhs in 1965-66.

(d) and (e). Details of earnings and expenses are not available separately for each narrow gauge section. However, the calculated figures in respect



of all the narrow gauge sections in each Railway Zone for 1965-66 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-590/67].

**Appointment of Class IV Staff at Khurda, Bhubaneswar and Nirakarpur Stations**

1957. Shri Chintamanj Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of men appointed as class IV staff at Khurda, Bhubaneswar and Nirakarpur stations in 1966-67;

(b) how many of them are local men; and

(c) how many of them have been taken from amongst the work-charged coolies?

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

(a) Khurda Road . . . . .	27
Bhubaneswar . . . . .	1
Nirakarpur . . . . .	Nil.
(b) Khurda Road . . . . .	11
Bhubaneswar . . . . .	Nil.
(c) Khurda Road . . . . .	12
Bhubaneswar . . . . .	1

**Selling Price of TISCO Steel**

1959. Shri Sheopujan Shastri:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement made by a TISCO executive in the *Economic Times*, dated the 13th May, 1967 to the effect that the selling price of TISCO steel minus the excise duty is below the home price in "any other country";

(b) whether this statement is factually true;

(c) whether the home price referred to in part (a) above includes taxes equivalent to our excise duty; and

(d) if so, the details of the break-up of various elements in the selling price of TISCO and steel prices in countries like West Germany and Japan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The statement is broadly correct. In fact, the Mahtab Committee have stated in their report that the ex-works prices of steel in India, even prior to devaluation, do not compare too unfavourable with similar internal prices (home prices) abroad.

A statement comparing the Indian prices of some typical products with home prices abroad (after devaluation) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-591/67]. Complete information regarding the amount on account of taxes and duties, if any, included in the prices abroad is not readily available.

**'Sick' Textile Mills of Coimbatore**

1960. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Lokanathan Committee has made a study of the closed and "sick" textile mills of Coimbatore; and

(b) if so, what are its recommendations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Lokanathan by the Government of Madras has, it is understood, submitted an interim report towards the end of May, 1967.

**Extension of Cochin-Mangalore Line to Bombay**

1961. Shri Sheopujan Ghastri:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore and Maharashtra Governments have suggested for the extension of the Cochin-Mangalore line to Bombay along the West Coast; and

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

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Neither the Government of Mysore nor the Government of Maharashtra have recommended extension of the Cochin-Mangalore line to Bombay. The Government of Maharashtra, however, have suggested that the recently constructed Diva-Apta line should be extended to Dasgaon and onwards upto Goa.

(b) Construction of this line will be very expensive and within the limited funds likely to be made available for new lines during the 4th Plan, the possibility of taking up this line is remote.

**Overbridge at Bareilly Jn. Station**

1962. Shrimati Savitri Shyam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reconstruct the old wooden overbridge between three platforms at Bareilly Jn. station of the Northern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large traffic pass over it besides the passengers; and

(c) time likely to be taken to reconstruct it?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No. However, a proposal for providing an additional foot overbridge at the Mughalsarai end of the station building during 1968-69, subject to availability of funds, is under the consideration of the Railway.

000 (a) LSD-3.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

**बल्लियारपुर स्टेशन पर रेलवे का पुल**

1963. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे के बल्लियारपुर स्टेशन पर एक रेलवे पुल बनाने का कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुल के निर्माण-कार्य में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है, और यह पुल कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि अभी तक कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है भववा बहुत बड़ी प्रगति हुई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) बल्लियारपुर-राजगीर लाइन पर चलने वाली गाड़ियों के लिये उपरोक्त स्टेशन पर ऊंचा प्लेटफार्म कब तक बन जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० प्रसाद) :

(क) जी हां। बल्लियारपुर में एक ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने का काम प्रारम्भ हो चुका है।

(ख) पहुंच मार्गों की नीव डालने तथा मिट्टी डालने का काम चल रहा है। घोषणा है, रेलवे के हिस्से का काम मार्च, 1968 तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

(ग) राज्य सरकार के साथ तकनीकी व्यौरों को तय करने के कारण इस काम की प्रगति में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ है।

(घ) राजगीर लाइन पर ऊंची सतह का प्लेटफार्म बनाने का काम हो रहा है, घोषणा है, यह भी पूरा हो जायेगा।

**Statutory Price Control on Cotton**

1964. Shri M. Amersey: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why cotton, which is an agricultural commodity, is still

subject to a statutory price control; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the ceiling prices on cotton are a disincentive to grow more cotton?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The justification for Price Control on Cotton is that it seeks to—

- (i) assure a fair return to the growers;
- (ii) assure supply of cotton to mills at reasonable prices; and
- (iii) stabilise the general price level of controlled as well as non-controlled varieties of cloth and enables Indian cloth to compete in foreign markets.

(b) Not, in Governments' view, Sir.

#### Price Control on Cloth

1965. Shri M. Amersey: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the percentage of cloth which is under statutory price control to the total production of cloth in the organised and unorganised sectors (i.e. textile mills, Handlooms and powerlooms)?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): About 23 per cent.

#### Price Control on Cotton

1966. Shri M. Amersey: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 95 per cent of the cotton production is subject to a statutory price control whereas the cloth under statutory price control is only 25 per cent of the entire cloth production (i.e. of textile mills, handlooms and powerlooms); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The justification for Price Control on Cotton is that it seeks to—

- (i) assure a fair return to the growers;
- (ii) assure supply of cotton to mills at reasonable prices; and
- (iii) stabilise the general price-level of controlled as well as non-controlled varieties of cloth and enables Indian cloth to compete in foreign markets.

#### Production of Cloth

1967. Shri M. Amersey: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the percentage of exported cloth to the total production of cloth in the cotton textiles (including that of handlooms and powerlooms)?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): The percentage of exported cloth to the total production of cloth during 1964, 1965 and 1966 works out as follows:

	(in million metres)		
	1964	1965	1966
Production	7720	7643	7336
Exports	536.6	546.6	461.3
Percentage of exports to production	6.95	7.15	6.28

#### टायरों का निर्माण

1968. श्री रामचन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या प्रौद्योगिक विकास तथा सवसाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में टायर बनाने वाली विदेशी फर्मों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये उन्हें अग्रिम लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन्-किन् फर्मों को अग्रिम लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ?

शैक्षणिक विकास तथा सभवाद-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलकटुंगल शर्मा) :  
(क) और (ख) पूंजीगत वस्तुओं और कच्चे माल का आयात करने के लिये मेसर्स बनलप रबड़ क० (इण्डिया) लि० को जो भारत में एक रजिस्टर्ड कम्पनी है और जिसमें अधिकांश विदेशी पूंजी लगी हुई है अधिम आयात लाइसेंस जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना

1969. श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा : क्या इस्पात, जाल तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने के अधिकारियों ने कोक-मट्टी गैस का बारबार उपयोग करने का एक नया तरीका निकाला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कोयले की खपत कितनी कम हुई है ?

इस्पात, जाल तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० बन्ना देहरो) : (क) से (ग) जी, हां । कोक-मट्टी गैस की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना इस्पात पिचलाने वाले कारखाने में 'फ्लैस धायल' इस्तेमाल कर रहा है । इसके अलावा बेसन-मिलों के संभारण के लिए थोजना-बट्ट तरीके से बन्द करने से उपलब्ध गैस का अधिक से अधिक कारगर इंग से उपयोग किया जाता रहा है ।

फ्लैस धायल के इस्तेमाल से कोक-मट्टी गैस की खपत में कमी हुई है परन्तु इसके कोक की खपत में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है ।

Bogie attached to Assam Mail

1970. Shrimati Jyotama Chanda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the First and Third class bogies which used to be attached to the Assam Mail running from Barauni to Silchar have been withdrawn; and

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The Composite First and Third class through coach between Barauni and Silchar by 3/4 Assam Mails was withdrawn from 15-2-1966 consequent upon change in timings of connected trains on Lammiding-Badarpur section necessitated by restrictions on night running of passenger trains on this section for security reasons.

Import of Jute from Thailand

1971. Shri Kameshwar Singh:  
Shri Sheopujan Ghastri:  
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Rabi Ray:  
Shri K. Manoharan:  
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the matter of jute imports from Thailand, some of the parties from whom the purchases were made by the jute mills, happened to be Indian parties acting as principals and not as agents of some Thailand firms;

(b) the names of these Indian parties acting as principals from whom purchases were made by the Jute mills;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the leakage of foreign exchange involved in these imports because of the fact that Indian firms were allowed to act as principals in the matter of these imports; and

(d) whether Government intend to institute an enquiry into the whole affairs and start proceedings against parties who have been responsible of cheating Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Imports of jute and mesta were covered by Open General Licence during the period from 13th July, 1966 to 31st March, 1967, for jute mills only. Mills were free to make purchases and arrange for imports. Government have no definite information whether purchases were made from Indian parties acting as principals.

(c) and (d). Government are not aware of any leakage of foreign exchange or of cheating on this account. The question of holding an enquiry does not arise.

#### Import of Jute from Thailand

1972. Shri Kameshwar Singh:  
Shri Sheopujan Shastri:  
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:  
Shri Rabi Ray:  
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Manoharan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import licences were issued to the jute mills in the last two or three years for importing jute from Thailand;

(b) if so, the total quantity and value of these imports per year;

(c) whether it is a fact that re-purchase was allowed of the quantities purchased by the jute mills and registered with the Jute Controller, Calcutta in respect of these imports;

(d) if so, the names of the parties/firms which were given permission to purchase the quantity on the ground that the parties through whom original quantity was purchased have delayed shipment or defaulted;

(e) the total quantity and value of these purchases; and

(f) the difference in value between the original purchase and the re-purchase sanctioned by Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Licences were issued to jute mills for import of jute/mesta from all permissible destinations (including Thailand). Imports were under Open General Licence with effect from 13th July, 1966 to 31st March, 1967.

(b) The quantity and value of imports of mesta from Thailand during 1964-65 and 1965-66 were as under:

	Quantity (‘000’ bales)	Value (Rs. lakh)
1964-65	23.3	43
1965-66	889.4	1590

(c) No, Sir. Mills were free to make purchases. Government did not exercise any control over the purchases nor was there any stipulation for registering the purchases with Jute Commissioner.

(d) to (f). Do not arise.

#### Steel Industries

1973. Shri G. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are more steel industries in the private sector than in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) It is presumed that the Question refers to integrated steel plants producing mild steel. At present there are six such plants in the country. Out of these, two plants, namely, Tata Iron & Steel Co. and Indian Iron & Steel Co., with an annual capacity of 3 million ingot tonnes, are in the private sector. As against this, there are 4 plants namely, Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapur and Mysore

Iron and Steel Co., with a potential capacity of 6 million ingot tonnes, in the public sector.

(b) Question does not arise.

मैसर्स श्रीराम राम निरंजन, बम्बई द्वारा  
रेलवे को स्लीपरों की जाली सप्लाई

1974. श्री: हुकूम चन्द कदमबाय :  
श्री: राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 2 सितम्बर, 1966 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 4250 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे विभाग को स्लीपरों की जाली सप्लाई करने के सम्बन्ध में मैसर्स श्रीराम राम निरंजन, बम्बई के विरुद्ध चलाये गये मुकदमे का फैसला, जो कि पूना के विशेष न्यायाधीश की प्रदालत में निर्णयाधीन था, सुना दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री: जे० मु० गुन्तावा) :

(क) जी नहीं। किन्तु इस मामले का सम्बन्ध महाविभाग, प्रति और निपटान द्वारा दिये गये उस ठेके से है जिसके अनुसार मध्य रेलवे को ब्रिटिश किम्म के निचले तबले सप्लाई किये गये थे न कि जाली स्लीपर जैसा कि प्रतारकित प्रश्न 4250 के उत्तर में स्पष्ट किया जा चुका है।

(ख) विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के विशेष सलाहकार, जिन्होंने यह मुकदमा दायर किया है उन्होंने बताया है कि इस मामले की सुनवाई पूना के विशेष न्यायाधीश द्वारा प्रागामी जुलाई में होने की सम्भावना है।

#### Personnel for Fairs Abroad

1975. Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any fixed rules and regulations for selec-

tion of personnel for manning the Indian pavilions at various International Fairs conducted abroad; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Manning of Indian Pavilions cover two aspects of work (i) Organisational i.e. setting-up, running and winding-up of the Pavilion and (ii) reception of visitors from the public and trade. For the first part, trained personnel are selected on the basis of availability, suitability and other requisite features whilst for the second part the same team performs the work with the help of interpreters—wherever necessary—and local talent.

For special events like the New York World Fair and the Universal and International Exhibition, Montreal selections are also made by open advertisements both in India and abroad.

इण्डिया वेलिंग एण्ड काटन मिल्स, सेरामपुर

1976. श्री हुकूम चन्द कदमबाय :  
श्री राम सिंह अग्रवाल :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समदा-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समदाय पंजीयक कार्यालय में जिन कागजात में अनधिकृत परिवर्तन किया गया था, वे इण्डिया वेलिंग एण्ड काटन मिल्स, सेरामपुर (पश्चिम बंगाल) से बरामद किये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समदा-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री: कञ्जुश्रीन शर्मा अग्रवाल) : (क) से (ग). समदाय पंजीयक, पश्चिमी बंगाल, के कार्यालय में, साधारण की गई कम्पनी के कुछ कागजात में अनधिकृत परिवर्तन करने

की कुछ विकासमें प्राप्त हुई थीं। विभाग के सतर्कता अधिकारी द्वारा भी गई, जांचों से इस आरोप को समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं होता। फिर भी इस संयोजन में विशेष पुलिस द्वारा पुनः जांचों का सूत्रपात किया गया है। यह अभी प्रगति में है।

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा कारों की बिक्री

1978. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में राज्य व्यापार निगम से कितन-कितन मन्त्रियों ने कारें खरीदीं;

(ख) उपरोक्त प्रवृत्ति में उन में से प्रत्येक मंत्री द्वारा खरीदी गई कारों की संख्या कितनी है और कारों के मूल्य क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या इन कारों को बेचने के लिये उनसे टकरा मांगे गये थे ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इन कारों की बिक्री के लिये क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में किसी भी मंत्री ने अपने निजी उपयोग के लिये राज्य व्यापार निगम से कोई कार नहीं खरीदी है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Level Crossings at Hisaar Junction

1979. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are two level crossings at Hisaar Junction of the Northern Railway in the city area;

(b) whether passengers and vehicles plying in the road have to wait for a long time due to railway traffic and shunting on both of these crossings;

(c) whether Government propose to construct bridges over these crossings in view of the difficulties stated above; and

(d) if so, when?

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

(b) Yes, at times.

(c) There was a proposal to construct a road overbridge but this had to be pended as both the State Government and the Municipal Committee, who under the extant rules have to undertake the construction of approaches, stated that they were unable to find funds for this work.

(d) Does not arise.

Underground Railway System in Delhi

1980. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Shri N. S. Sharma:

Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Shri Sharda Nand:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for an underground railway system in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

महेन्द्रगढ़ के पास चलती गाड़ी में चोरी

1981. श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :

श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिनांक 29 मार्च, 1967 को दैनिक समाचार पत्र 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार दिल्ली और बीकानेर रेलमार्ग पर महेन्द्रगढ़ स्टेशन के पास कुछ बदमाश चार हथियार रखे के मूल्य के बंधन में तथा कुछ बक्सा चुराकर चलती गाड़ी से चुराकर भाग गये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) दिल्ली-बाकानेर खंड पर रिवाड़ी और महेन्द्रगढ़ स्टेशनों के बीच एसी किसी घटना घटने की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

**Railway Quarters at Bhubaneswar**

1982. Shri Chintaman Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters built for all grades of Railway staff stationed at Bhubaneswar Railway Station on the Southern Eastern Railway;

(b) the steps taken to construct more quarters to meet the needs; and

(c) the number of quarters proposed to be built in 1987-88 to meet like shortage?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Pooacha): (a) 38 units.

(b) and (c). 10 units are under construction and another 5 units have been programmed for construction during 1987-88.

वार्षिक रेलगाड़ी के तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बे में भारघाट की घटना

1983. श्री मोहन स्वल्प :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री तुकल स्वल्प कल्लवाच :

श्री राज सिंह आवरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 20 अप्रैल, 1987 को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर लाकों और बेगूसराय स्टेशनों के बीच एक पार्ष्व रेलगाड़ी के तीसरी श्रेणी के एक डिब्बे में भारघाट की एक संकर घटना घटी, जिसके परिणाम-

स्वरूप एक व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो गई और दर्जनों व्यक्ति घायल हुए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का स्वीकार क्या है ; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). जी हां। 20-4-87 को लगभग 13.40 बजे, जब 443 घण्टा पार्ष्व गाड़ी बनोली फुलवारिया और लाकों स्टेशनों के बीच जा रहा थी, तीसरे दर्जे के एक ही डिब्बे में यात्रा कर रहे एक काबुली वाले और यात्रियों की एक टोली में अचानक कहा सुनी हो गयी जिसमें एक यात्री को छुरा धांप दिया गया। बनोली फुलवारिया स्टेशन के डाउन होम सिगनल के पास खतरे की जंजीर खींच कर गाड़ी रोक ली गयी जहां हाथापाई हुई। काबुलीवाला अधिक उत्तेजित हो गया और उसने कई अन्य यात्रियों को घायल करने के प्रयास चार और यात्रियों को छुरा धांप दिया। इसी बीच गांव वाले वहां इकट्ठे हो गये और उन्होंने काबुली वाले पर भातक प्रहार किये जिसके कारण वह वहीं मर गया। घायल व्यक्तियों में से एक व्यक्ति 21-4-87 को पटना मेडिकल कालेज में मर गया और बाकी व्यक्तियों के बारे में सूचना मिली है कि उन्हें अस्पताल से छुट्टी मिल गयी है।

(ग) बेगूसराय की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 307/148/147/337 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और तेजी से इसकी जांच की जा रही है।

**Production of Fibre and Yarn**

1984. Shri P. Ramamurti: Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fibre and yarn production was affected in



the South Indian Viscose Company at Siru Suyal in Coimbatore District due to the non-availability of pulp;

(b) if so, the amount of loss of production in the years 1965 and 1966; and

(c) the action taken to secure adequate supply of pulp?

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

(b) The loss of production in 1965 was approximately 565 tonnes for viscose staple fibre and 82 tonnes for viscose filament. In 1966 the loss of production for viscose staple fibre was approximately 2,070 tonnes and for viscose filament 632 tonnes. It is, however, difficult to say what percentage of the loss in production in 1966 was due to shortage of wood pulp and what percentage due to powercut in force in the state.

(c) Man-made fibre industry is now on the priority list for maintenance imports; full requirements of all units, including this one, are being fully met by permitting them imports of pulp.

#### Asbestos Company

**1965. Shri P. Ramamurti:  
Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Asbestos Company were forced to curtail the production due to the non-lifting of their quota by the Defence Department in 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the quantity of production reduced and the number of workers unemployed during the year; and

(c) the action taken to bring the production to normal level?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) Yes, Sir.

The curtailment of production by Asbestos Cements Ltd. during 1966 was to some extent due to a fall in the off-take of the Defence Department and also for want of adequate supply of imported fibre.

(b) The figures of actual production and the total Rate contract orders including Defence supplies is given below:

Year	Actual production	Total Rate contract orders received
	Tonne	
1964-65	1,90,078	19,070
1965-66	1,85,934	74,023
1966-67	1,34,526	33,465

During 1966, the Company had to lay-off 3,604 workers at its four factories for a period of one month during October-November, 1966.

(c) During 1967, foreign exchange for the import of fibre for the first six months equivalent to 95 per cent of the entitlement based on the utilisation of full capacity has been released the industry and it is, therefore, expected that production will reach normal levels.

#### Joint ventures Abroad

**1966. Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the cases in which Government have permitted joint ventures with the foreign industrialists in the countries of their origin during 1964-65; and

(b) the salient features of such joint ventures?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) and (b). Government of India have approved the following cases for the establishment of

joint industrial ventures abroad with Indian collaboration during April, 1964-March, 1965;

S. No.	Field of collaboration	Country of collaboration
1.	Expansion of an existing oil Mill	Nigeria
2.	Palm Kernel Crushing Plant	Nigeria
3.	Pencil Factory	Nigeria
4.	Razor blade Factory	Nigeria
5.	Soap Factory	Ethiopia
6.	Sugar	Uganda
7.	Enamel manufactures	Zambia
8.	Textiles	Kenya
9.	Manufacture of refrigerators, air-conditioners, air-coolers etc.	S. Arabia
10.	Manufacture of electric motors & Transformers	Iran
11.	Asbestos Cement Products Plant	Northern Ireland
12.	Light Engineering Goods Plant.	Do.

These Joint Ventures are generally on minority participation by Indian collaborators, their share being made up by export of capital goods and equipment, structurals etc. No cash remittance is ordinarily allowed.

#### Public Sector Industries

1967. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector industries under his Ministry which are not working upto the licenced capacity; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri

F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Instrumentation Ltd., Kotah, Triveni Structurals Ltd., New Delhi, Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., New Delhi and the units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., New Delhi are still in the process of being established and hence the question of their working up to licensed capacity would not arise for the present.

Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ootacamund started production only in February, 1966, and as such it will take some more time before production can reach the licensed capacity at this unit. Heavy electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal and the 8 units of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi are in different stages of being established and hence it will take them yet some more time to attain the licensed capacity. The Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur has been working to about 50-60 per cent of its licensed capacity mainly because there has been a downward revision of the coal production target combined with a lower pace of mechanisation of the existing mines which has resulted in the dipping down of the demand for coal mining equipment.

National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta has had to work to a lower capacity than licensed due to the temporary recession in the engineering industries generally and slump in the demand from railways and other major consumers of the products of this unit.

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore and its other units have had to make a voluntary cut in the production of machine tools to the tune of about 30 per cent owing to the fall in demand for machine tools and the consequent need to avoid accumulation of stocks.

Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Bellary which was formerly under the Joint control of Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore had not been working up to licensed capacity for want of funds and adequate space.

After the take over, adequate funds are being provided to step up the production at this unit.

#### Ancillary Industries Sub-Committee

1988. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ancillary industries sub-committee has submitted its first report on the work done so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to the Ancillary Industries Sub-Committee for Madhya Pradesh. The Sub-Committee has submitted its first report on the work done during first two meetings. Details of the work done are as follows:—

- (i) The Sub-Committee has compiled a list of requirements of the proposed Heavy Vehicles Project, Jabalpur, which can be farmed out to ancillary units;
- (ii) The Sub-Committee has prepared a list of items being purchased by the Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur and list of small scale units registered with them;
- (iii) The Sub-Committee has reviewed the progress made in respect of development of ancillary units by the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal and Hindustan Steel Plant, Bhilai;
- (iv) The Sub-Committee has reported that there is no scope for ancillaries to the public undertakings being run by the M.P. Industries corporation or the M.P. Laghu Udyog Nigam, but efforts are being made to explore the possibilities of

supplying the requirements of such organisations as M.P. State Electricity Board, Jabalpur etc.,

- (v) The Sub-Committee has prepared a list of items which Nepa Mills, Neapanagar are purchasing from outside.

दिल्ली में शक्ति नगर के पास रेलवे स्टेशन का निर्माण

1989. श्री कंचन लाल गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को दिल्ली में शक्ति नगर के पास एक रेलवे स्टेशन बनाने के बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन मिला है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (जी. वें. सु. पुनावा) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव की जांच की गयी थी लेकिन पर्याप्त शीघ्रता न होने के कारण इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका ।

#### Integral Coach Factory

1990. Shri E. K. Nayanar:  
Shri Umanath:  
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur incurred some expenditure on a new type of flooring material for coaches which was found to be defective;

(b) if so, the amount spent during the last three years; and

(c) whether any foreign exchange was involved, and if so how much?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Fozmacha): (a) The Integral Coach Factory used a new indigenous flooring material in lieu of the imported materials viz. cork and ferrobestos

used previously, in the electrical sub-urban stock ordered on them. Under actual service conditions this material in its original form did not prove entirely satisfactory.

(b) Rs. 1.67 lakhs.

(c) No. In fact, the development of satisfactory indigenous substitutes was what prompted the use of this material.

**Trade Union Leaders of H.E.L.  
Bhopal**

1991. Shri S. M. Banerjee:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether certain employees of H.E.L., Bhopal who were Trade Union leaders and had been discharged in 1964 have since been reinstated; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Some of the employees who were sent to jail or went underground, ceased to be employees, as per the Standing Orders of the Company. As a special case, the Management of the Company agreed to take back, subject to usual scrutiny, those ex-employees who furnished a written letter of apology/regret to the management and gave an assurance of good conduct and behaviour. Such of these ex-employees are being taken back in departments where vacancies are available.

**Agreement with Japan for Supply of  
Manganese**

1992. Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has recently been signed between the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and Fuji Iron and Steel Company of

Japan for the supply of manganese; and

(b) if so, the total quantity and the value involved?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A delegation of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation which visited Japan in March/April, 1967, entered into an agreement with the Steel Mills of Japan for sale of 2.45 lakh tonnes of ferruginous manganese ore, valued at approximately 1 million.

**Production of UREA and LECO**

1993. Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that production of 'Urea' and 'Leco' has been affected for want of lignite at Neyveli complex; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the difficulties?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). The shortfall in 'Urea' and 'Leco' production in the Neyveli complex has not been entirely or even largely due to want of lignite.

The Fertilizer Plant commenced operation in March, 1966 and teething troubles, such as, leakage in valves, flash back in motors and corrosion of metal, which resulted in rapid wearing out of critical parts, have largely affected the production of Urea. The Lignite Corporation are in constant touch with suppliers and experts to overcome these teething troubles. They have also ordered for spares to replace the worn out parts.

As regards 'Leco', this being a new type of domestic fuel, its production is restricted to the demand in the market, which is mainly responsible for a shortfall. The Corporation have already embarked on vigorous sales promotion activities to build up a good market for this fuel.

## उड़ीसा में औद्योगिक बस्तियाँ

1994. श्री श्रीधर सिंह :  
श्री गुरुन चन्द कलवाय :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री 31 मार्च, 1967 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 336 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उड़ीसा में 1967-68 में औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना के बारे में सरकार को कोई सूचना मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उमका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अन्य राज्यों में इस प्रकार की औद्योगिक बस्तियाँ स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कलकट्टीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) उड़ीसा सरकार द्वारा 1967-68 में कटक, राउरकेला, सदबेदा, नलचर तथा परादीप में 5 नई औद्योगिक बस्तियाँ स्थापित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है, जिन पर 1967-68 में 4.16 लाख रुपये खर्च करने का विचार है ।

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

(घ) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अन्य राज्यों में भी औद्योगिक बस्तियाँ । औद्योगिक क्षेत्र स्थापित करने का विचार है किन्तु इनका व्यौरा अभी अंतिम रूप में निश्चित नहीं किया गया है ।

## Manufacture of Power Tillers

1995. श्री P. K. Dec:  
श्री K. F. Singh Dec:  
श्री Dhirendranath:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a plant to manufacture Japanese Power Tillers in the country;

(b) when the plant will start production; and

(c) the cost of the power tillers to be produced at the plant and its working capacity?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F.A. Ahmed): (a) Four firms with a total licensed capacity of 28,000 Nos. per annum are already licensed for the manufacture of power tillers. Another party has been given a letter of intent for the manufacture of 10,000 Nos. power tillers per annum. Two other schemes with a total capacity of 27,000 Nos. per annum have also been approved in principle. All these schemes envisage collaboration with Japanese firms.

(b) One of the licensed units is already in production. Of the remaining three licensed units, one is likely to go into production by the end of this year and the remaining two by the middle of next year. It is difficult to indicate at this stage the time likely to be taken by the other three schemes approved in principle for going into production.

(c) The selling price of the power tiller now being manufactured in the country is Rs. 4200 (without attachments). It is not possible to indicate at this stage the selling prices of the power tillers to be manufactured in units which have yet to go into production.

इन्सपैक्टर आफ वर्क्स की छुटनी

1996. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकूम चन्द्र कट्टवाण :

श्री राज सिंह अवरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे में ऐसे इन्सपैक्टर आफ वर्क्स की, जो गत चार अथवा पांच वर्षों से नौकरी कर रहे हैं, छुटनी की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन तकनीशनों ने सिविल इंजीनियरी का तीन वर्ष का डिप्लोमा कोर्स पास किया हुआ है तथा वे रेलवे सेवा आयोग द्वारा भरती किये गये थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे में खाली पड़े कुछ पदों के लिये बाहर के लोगों की भर्ती की जा रही है तथा इन तकनीशनों की उपेक्षा की जा रही है ;

(घ) क्या विभिन्न जनों में कुछ इन्सपैक्टर आफ वर्क्स की पदोन्नति की गई है तथा कुछ लोग सेवानिवृत्त हो गये हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन तकनीशनों को अन्य जनों में काम पर लगाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) ये सभी निर्माण निरीक्षक डिप्लोमा प्राप्त नहीं हैं। रेल सेवा आयोग के जरिये निर्माण निरीक्षकों की सीधी भर्ती नहीं की जाती।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) जी हां, कुछ रेलों पर।

(ङ) भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है, इसलिए उन्हें काम पर लगाने का सवाल नहीं उठता।

Heavy Engineering Corporation,  
Ranchi Guest House in Delhi

1997. Shri P. K. Ghosh: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi is maintaining a Guest House in Delhi;

(b) if so, the total amount spent by the Corporation on its maintenance during 1966-67 and the amount earned against this; and

(c) the average number of daily occupants in the guest house during the year?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The Company do not maintain a guest house as such in New Delhi. A portion of their liaison Office premises is utilised for providing boarding and lodging to their officers and trainees who are required to come to Delhi on official work. These facilities and expenses are shared by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur and are utilised by other public sector undertakings and State Governments.

(b) The cost of providing the above facilities during 1966-67 was Rs. 24,279 The amount earned during the year was Rs. 2,421.

(c) The average number of daily occupants was three.

Employees of H.E.C., Ranchi

1998. Shri P. K. Ghosh: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi aggrieved by its decisions, have filed suits against the Corporation;

(b) in how many cases the court findings went against the Corporation and in how many they went in its favour; and

(c) the total amount spent by the Corporation during the last three years in conducting these cases?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) 68.

(b) In one case the decision of the Lower Court was against the Company and an appeal is pending in the High Court. In eleven cases the findings were in favour of the Company.

(c) Rs. 1100.

#### Pay-Scales in H.E.C., Ranchi

1999. **Shri P. K. Ghosh:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many pay-scales are in existence in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi; and

(b) the details thereof?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) 73.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-592/67.*]

#### Sewage Treatment Plant in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

2000. **Shri P. K. Ghosh:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has taken up a scheme for Sewage Treatment Plant; and

(b) if so, the total cost of the Plant?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) and (b). The Company have a scheme for disposal of sewage including industrial wastes. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 216 lakhs and it is to be taken up in phases.

#### गोरखपुर-इलाहाबाद सेक्शन पर रेल दुर्घटना

2001. **श्री रामसिंह अग्रवाल :**

**श्री हुकूम चन्द कलशाय :**

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गोरखपुर-इलाहाबाद सेक्शन पर मऊ जंक्शन पर दो माल गाड़ियों में टक्कर हो गई थी जिसका समाचार 6 दिसम्बर, 1966 के समाचार-पत्र 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित हुआ है ;

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

(ग) उसके परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० गुप्ता):**

(क) यह दुर्घटना 4-12-1966 को हुई थी ।

(ख) दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि जिस लाइन पर पहले से गाड़ी खड़ी थी, उस पर दूसरी गाड़ी को आने दिया गया ।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना में दो रेल कर्मचारी, एक ड्राइवर और दूसरा फायरमैन, मारे गये । ये दोनों ड्यूटी खत्म करने के बाद कर्मियान में आराम कर रहे थे । रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 3,500 रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान है ।

(घ) जिम्मेदार पाये गये कर्मचारियों के निरुद्ध उचित अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

#### Economy in Railway Operations

2002. **Shri George Fernandes:**

**Shri J. H. Patel:**

**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any protest has been made by Class-I Officers of the Indian

Railways against the methods pursued by the Railways Ministry to effect economies in railway operations;

(b) whether serious allegations about waste of public funds have been made against the top officials of the Railway Board in this context; and

(c) whether his Ministry has stopped all economy measures consequent upon these protests?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) In order to streamline the administration at various levels on the railways and to effect economy on administrative expenditure a review of workload of and justification for various posts has been undertaken. In this connection, certain representations have been received from a few officers Associations.

(b) and (c). No.

#### Exports by Cotton Textile Industry

2003. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by exports by the cotton textile industry in India during the last five years;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange consumed by the industry in respect of (a) cotton imports, (b) other raw materials, (c) spares and replacements, and (d) capital goods during the last five years; and

(c) the countries from which imports for the industry are obtained and the cost of imported items country-wise for the last five years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Bhasik Singh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-803/87].

#### Train Services between Delhi and Ferozepur

2004. Shri Swell:  
Dr. Karnal Singh:  
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:  
Shri Kikar Singh:  
Shri Barrow:  
Shri Kola, Birua:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion under which new railway lines are being set up;

(b) whether more train services are likely to be introduced between Delhi and Ferozepur in view of the heavy passenger traffic on this line; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Construction of new Railway lines in different parts of the country is considered on merits within the monetary ceilings laid down in the Plan, keeping in view the needs of large industrial projects, exploitation and utilization of proved mineral and natural resources, expansion of port facilities which generate large volumes of traffic, strategic considerations and Railways' own operational necessities.

(b) and (c). Introduction of additional trains on Delhi-Ferozepur section is not, at present, operationally feasible for want of spare line capacity on sections en route and terminal facilities at Delhi. As and when additional capacity and terminal facilities, to develop which, works have been planned, become available, running of an additional train on this route will be duly considered.

#### Research Sub-Station of the Coir Board

2005. Shri Dattatraya Kunte:  
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:  
Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) how many time experts from the main Research Station in Kerala



visited the Sub-Station of the Coir Board at Uluberia in West Bengal and gave technical guidance;

(b) whether any local Committee for the Sub-Station is functioning at present; and

(c) the main work done by the Sub-Station during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) During the last year, the Director of the Coir Board's Central Coir Research Institute visited the station once.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Studies in the extraction of bristle and mattress fibre from locally available coconut husks were undertaken at the Research Station. Training was also given to local personnel in the spinning of coir yarn on the treadle spinning machine.

#### **Standardisation of Products of Small Scale Industries**

2006. Dr. Karni Singh:  
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

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

(a) whether Government have any scheme of standardising the products of Small Scale Industries, feeding large plants so as to ensure quality products being made available to them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-594/67].

#### **Emporium in Hong Kong**

2007. Dr. Karni Singh:  
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open an emporium for display of Indian products in Hong Kong which is a gateway for international trade; and

(b) if so, when it will come into being and if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited are thinking of opening a number of sample offices/showrooms abroad. Hong Kong is one of them.

#### **Price of Cloth**

2008. Shri A. B. Vajpayee:  
Shri N. S. Sharma:  
Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:  
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently agreed to permit 5 per cent increase in the prices of controlled variety of cloth, if so whether this increase further pushed up the price line; and

(b) whether Government propose to cut excise duty on controlled cloth to ease the burden on the consumer?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) An increase of 4½% in the ex-mill prices of controlled varieties of cloth (viz. Dhoty, Saree, Shirting, Long-cloth and drill) over the prices ruling since October, 1966 was allowed with effect from 15th April, 1967 taking into account the increase in the cost of raw material and of statutory wage levels. The cost of the controlled varieties of cloth

will have a very limited impact only on the price line.

(b) The basic excise duty leviable in respect of the grey stage of all varieties of controlled cloth in the coarse and medium categories of cloth (preferred by the majority of consumers) has already been abolished with effect from the 1st October, 1966. There are no other proposals.

#### Cement Production

2009. Shri E. K. Birla: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to achieve the Fourth Plan cement production target of 25 million tonnes;

(b) whether, in view of the fact that cement manufacturers have not got enough funds at their disposal Government proposed to ask the financial institutions in the country to give them loans on liberal terms so that the expansion and establishment of new units may take place at a rapid pace; and

(c) if so, the total amount of loan likely to be given by the financial institutions?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The tentative Fourth Plan targets for cement capacity and production are 23 million tonnes and 21 million tonnes, respectively. The present capacity of the industry is 12.8 million tonnes. On the basis of the pending schemes which are already under construction, the capacity is expected to increase to 19.2 million tonnes by 1969. The remaining gap will have to be filled up by:—

(1) the existing cement entrepreneurs who have been given a price increase from 1st January, 1966 to serve as an in-

centive to undertake expansion schemes; and

(2) the public sector subject to resources being made available to it.

(b) The cement industry is being treated as one of the priority industries for grant of assistance by the financing institutions.

(c) The total amount of loan likely to be given by the financing institutions would depend on the available resources and the budgetary position of the financing institutions from year to year.

बिहार से पटसन की खरीद

2010. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० त्रिवादी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य व्यापार निगम को बिहार से पटसन खरीदने का कार्य सौंपने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह काम कब प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस समय सरकार का बिहार से प्रथम प्रयत्न कहीं से पटसन खरीदने का कोई विचार नहीं है। जब कभी भी पटसन के मूल्य न्यूनतम समर्थक स्तरों से नीचे गिरते दिखाई देंगे तभी सरकार पटसन खरीदने का प्राधिकार देगी। इस कार्य को जिन अधिकारियों को सौंपा जायेगा, उसका निर्णय शीघ्र हो जायेगा।

#### Loss in Rourkela Steel Plant

2012. Shri K. N. Pandey:

Shri N. P. Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rourkela Steel Plant is running at a heavy loss;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check the loss and to make it a profit earning concern?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Rourkela Steel Plant have made a profit of Rs. 35.02 million in the year 1964-65 and Rs. 50.36 million in the year 1965-66 after providing for depreciation and interest on Government loans. The accounts for the year 1966-67 have not yet been finalised.

**Incentive Scheme in Steel Plants in Public Sector**

2013. Shri K. N. Pandey:  
Shri N. P. Yadav:

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

(a) whether some incentive scheme has been introduced in the public sector steel plants; and

(b) if so, how far the said scheme has been able to serve the desired purpose?

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

(b) The Scheme was first introduced in the three Steel Plants under HSL in December, 1961, when production was much below the rated capacity, with a view to step it up. The Scheme greatly helped in raising production and continues to provide an incentive for keeping it at a high level.

**Diesel Locomotives**

2014. Shri N. S. Sharma:  
.. Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri A. B. Vajpayee:  
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:  
Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of diesel locomotives manufactured at Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi during the

last 2 years and the foreign exchange earned by their export; and

(b) the names of the foreign countries to which these are being exported?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 94 Diesel Locomotives were manufactured during the last two years (1965-66 and 1966-67) and all of them have been utilised within the country.

(b) Does not arise.

**Coal Washeries at Kathara**

2015. Shri E. Barua: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal-washing at Kathara is going to be completed according to schedule;

(b) whether the washed cost from Kathara washery will be utilised gainfully and if so, how;

(c) whether the total coal of this washery will be kept within the original estimate; and

(d) if not the reasons for the increase?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Kathara washery is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 1968, as against the earlier expectation of the first quarter of 1966.

(b) Washed coal from Kathara washery is proposed to be supplied to Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The reasons for the increase in cost are as follows:

(i) Incorporation of magnetic preparation section as an additional item;

(ii) Increase in the quantum of civil work;

- (iii) Substantial increase in import duty over the Project Report Provision; and
- (iv) Impact of devaluation.

**Khetri Copper Project**

2016. Shri B. S. Sharma:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Sharda Nand:  
Shri M. Sudarsanam:

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

(a) when the prospecting at the site of Khetri Copper Project was started and when the N.M.D.C. took over and started their operation;

(b) what was the target date originally fixed by them to bring out the first ingot of copper;

(c) if the original target date has expired and nothing has been done as yet, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the revised date by which the Corporation expects to start production?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The prospecting at the Khetri area was taken up by the Geological Survey of India in 1954. The project was assigned to the National Mineral Development Corporation in March, 1961. That Corporation started work in the area in June, 1961.

(b) Originally it was proposed to complete the project by 1966.

(c) The delay in commissioning the project was occasioned by non-availability of foreign credit to meet the foreign exchange requirement of the project. The other contributory factor was that after a decision to implement the project was taken, there was re-thinking about the scope of the project which was, in fact, enlarged by making a specific provision for the recovery and utilisation of by-products with a view to improving the economics of the Project. However, considerable progress has since been achieved. The details are as under:

(i) Exploration by means of drilling, aditing etc. has been completed and ore reserves have been established. Adequate samples have been taken and analysed to determine the characteristics of the ore. Pilot Plant tests have also been conducted to determine the behaviour of the ore and the process to be adopted for the production of copper.

(ii) The mine development work at Khetri has been started according to the programme drawn up involving a total cost of Rs. 817.62 lakhs. Works has also been started on the main adit for the Kollhan mine.

(iii) Two shafts are being sunk for carrying the men and equipment into the mine and taking out the daily production of ore from mine. So far, production and service shafts have been sunk upto the depth of 450 ft. and 230 ft. respectively. A service station has been opened in the service shaft at 300 M Level involving a drivage of 101 ft. Heavy mechanized equipment has been installed and commissioned to achieve faster tempo of shaft sinking.

(iv) An agreement has been reached with a French Group of Companies for the design of the whole plant.

(v) An agreement has also been signed with Messrs Outokumpu Oy of Finland for the use of Flash Smelting process for which they hold world's patent rights.

(vi) The French Group, in accordance with the terms of the agreement executed with them, submitted the bids for the plant and equipment of various areas such as exploration equipment, winding

equipment and concentrator etc. These bids as well as the technical aspects relating to the equipment were examined and discussed with the French Group in a series of meetings held with their representatives in Delhi. As a result of these discussions, contracts have been signed with the French Group for supply of equipment of the value of about 7 million French Francs; other bids are under examination and order for such equipment which is necessary to be imported will be placed soon. The terms and conditions of the contract for engineering services have been agreed upon and the contract has been signed.

(vii) Action for procurement of indigenous equipment has also been initiated.

(viii) To meet the immediate requirements of the Corporation and Consultant's staff, construction of 561 residential units has been completed. Action has also been initiated for construction of additional 958 quarters.

(ix) A water supply scheme for supply of about 9 million gallons of water per day from Chounra and Jodhpura at a cost of Rs. 269 lakhs has been drawn up and work is progressing.

(d) The project is now expected to be commissioned by the end of 1969-70.

सोनाई रेलवे स्टेशन

2017. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री तुकन चन्व सखवाच :

श्री राम सिंह धाबरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहापि मन्पुर हाबरस मीटरगेज लाइन पर सोनाई स्टेशन पर एक प्रतीक्षालय का निर्माण किया गया है किन्तु वहाँ टिकट देने तथा टिकट देने वाले व्यक्ति के रहने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस स्टेशन पर गैंगमैनों के अपने क्वार्टरों में टिकट दिये जाते हैं जहाँ टिकट देने वाला क्लर्क तथा गैंगमैन परिवारों के साथ रहते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि लोगों ने इस संबंध में अनेक पत्र उनके मंत्रालयों को भेजे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री खे० न० पुनावा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) टिकट बाबू या गैंगमैन के निवास स्थान पर टिकट नहीं दिये जाते बल्कि टिकट-घर से दिये जाते हैं जोकि तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय के समीप गैंगहट प्लॉक के एक अलग यूनिट में खोला गया है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

शराब बनाने के लिये जो का प्रयोग

2019. श्री शोम प्रकाश रथानी क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सवबाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में प्रतिवर्ष शराब बनाने के लिये कितनी मात्रा में जो का प्रयोग किया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार वर्तमान खाद्य स्थिति को देखते हुए जो का प्रयोग कर, जो कि एक पीप्टिक खाद्यान्न है, प्रतिवर्ष कच्चे पर विचार कर रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सञ्चालन-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री कन्नडगौन कर्ली लक्ष्मण) : (क) धोर (ब). भारत में कराच जी से नहीं बनाई जाती है। फिर भी, बीयर बनाने के लिए लगभग 4,000 मी० टन जी का प्रयोग किया जाता है। जी का इस कार्य के लिए इस्तेमाल करने पर रोक लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Passenger Amenities at Rupar-Nangal Dam Section**

2019. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the agreement with Punjab Government regarding Rupar-Nangal Dam section of the Northern Railway, the Railway Board have decided to drop some works for passenger and employees amenities;

- (b) the work taken in hand;
- (c) the schemes dropped; and
- (d) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The agreement with the Punjab Government is regarding construction, maintenance and operation of the section, and does not specify the passenger or staff amenities to be provided. However, instructions to Zonal railway already exist to plan for necessary passenger and staff amenities.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-595/67].

(c) and (d). The work of extension of waiting hall at Kiratpur Sahib appearing as item (iv) of the statement has been dropped as the existing waiting hall of 600 sq. ft. area is considered sufficient for the present level of passenger traffic.

**Central Government Hospital in Durgapur**

2020. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Central Government run hospital for Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation in Durgapur, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the number of beds there on the 1st December, 1966 and 1st April, 1967;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints about the working of the Hospital during the last six months;

(d) if so, how many;

(e) the number of nurses there on 1st December, 1966; their number on the last date of April; and

(f) the number of nurses necessary according to the scale prescribed by the T.N.A.I.?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation has its own hospital in Durgapur.

(b) The number of beds on 1st December 1966 and 1st April, 1967 was 40 and 80 respectively.

(c) No, Sir. Government have not received any complaints about the working of the hospital.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The number of nurses on 1st December, 1966 and 30th April, 1967 was 19 and 18, respectively. This number includes one Matron and one Sister-in-charge.

(f) The number of nurses necessary according to the scale prescribed by the T.N.A.I. is 16.

**Bankhed Railway Station (Central Railway)**

**2021. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhari:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new station building has been constructed at Bankhed (Central Railway);

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no verandah or upper class waiting room there;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no latrine and urinal at the Up and Down platforms at the said station; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to provide these facilities at this station?

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

(b) A verandah has been provided in the station building but no upper class waiting room has been provided at this station.

(c) No. One block of latrines and urinals for gents and another for ladies have been provided on the up platform but not on the down platform.

(d) The upper class passenger traffic handled at this station is too small and does not justify provision of an upper class waiting room. As regards latrines and urinals on down platform, provision of the same is also not considered necessary at present since this platform is being connected by a foot overbridge with the up platform where adequate number of latrines and urinals have been provided.

**Thompson Press (India) Ltd., Faridabad**

**2022. Shrimati Savitri Shyam:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new enterprise under the name of Thompson Press (India) Ltd., has been started at Faridabad;

(b) if so, the founders and collaborators of the concern and the object with which it has been started and the assistance Government have provided to this enterprise;

(c) the reasons for Thomson Press being needed for the production of books when Government have their own National Book Trust and they help other Trusts; and

(d) whether there is also a proposal to start a chain of newspapers by this enterprise?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During October 1963, Government of India approved the collaboration agreement between M/s. Thompson Press India Ltd., New Delhi and M/s. Thompson Printers Ltd., London, U.K. for the establishment of a Printing Plant on the following terms and conditions:

(i) The total issued capital of the company will be Rs. 25 lakhs of which M/s. Thompson Printers Ltd., London will contribute 40 per cent.

(ii) The foreign investment will be utilised for purchase of imported plant and machinery for setting up a modern book printing and book binding plant;

(iii) The cost of balance of the imported equipment required for setting up the plant will be met by a loan of £100,000 to be advanced by M/s. Thompson Printers Ltd., London, carrying interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, the repayment being spread over a period of not less than 10 years.

(iv) The company must confine its business to the printing and reprinting of books which would be primarily scientific and technical standard text

books. Printing of journals magazines of news letters will not be allowed.

- (v) The import of capital equipment as well as import of paper, if any, shall be governed by the Import Control regulations in force from time to time.
- (vi) The repayment of the loan will be made out of export earnings, by undertaking printing orders from foreign publishing houses.
- (vii) The duration of the agreement will be 10 years. Extension of the agreement beyond this period will be subject to the prior approval of the Government of India.

(c) The object clause of the Memorandum of Association setting up the Society "National Book Trust", envisages (i) the production and encouragement to the production of good literature and making it available at moderate prices to the public; and (ii) the publication in English and Indian languages, of books of the classical literature of India, outstanding work of Indian authors in Indian Languages and their translation from one language to another; translations of outstanding books from foreign languages and outstanding books of modern knowledge for popular diffusion. The primary objective of the Trust is to make people book-minded. The essential difference in the operation of the Thompson Press and the National Book Trust is that while the former is concerned with production of scientific and technical standard textbooks, the National Book Trust caters to the needs of general readers rather than to school and college students.

(d) No such proposal has so far been received from M/s. Thompson Press (India) Limited.

#### Industries with Canadian Collaboration

2024. Shri Nitinuj Singh Chandhari: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Canada has offered collaboration for starting industries in India;
- (b) if so, the proposed industries; and
- (c) whether this offer is likely to be accepted, and if so, by what time?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F.A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). A trade delegation from British Columbia (Canada) which recently visited India to find ways and means for closer collaboration between India and British Columbia in the fields of trade and joint ventures, had shown interest in the setting up of the following industries in India:—

- (a) paper board and kraft paper from bagasse.
- (b) vanaspati or peanut butter from peanut oil.
- (c) fertilisers.
- (d) logging industry.
- (e) biscuit making.

The talks which the delegation had with the officials and business men in the country were of an exploratory nature and it is yet to be seen whether any thing tangible will materialise.

सम्बन्धित जातियों के वातावरण प्रतिक्रिया की  
(टिप्पणी देनी है)

2025. श्री अर्जुन सिंह बरौरिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको मालूम है कि 1961 में रेलवे सेवा धर्मोप, इलाहाबाद द्वारा वातावरण प्रतिक्रिया की पर के निवेदन



गये अनुसूचित जातियों के दो व्यक्तियों की वास्तव में नियुक्ति नहीं की गई ;

(ख) वास्तविक नियुक्ति करते समय प्रारम्भिक चयन के समय ध्यान में रखी गई प्रतिभत्ता को समाप्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या उनको यह भी मालूम है कि गैर-अनुसूचित जाति के असफल हुए यातायात प्रशिक्षणार्थी को उत्तर रेलवे के मुख्यालय में उसी बतन क्रम में दूसरा पद दिया गया है ;

(घ) अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रतिनिधित्व में ऐसी कमी को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) इस प्रकार भेदभाव करने के लिये दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्र: (श्री: बे० सु० पु० रा०) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) योग्यता के स्तर में छूट दिये जाने के बावजूद ये उम्मीदवार अन्तिम परीक्षा में प्रारुत रहे, यद्यपि उन्हें अधिकतम स्वीकार्य अवसर दिये गये थे।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) प्रतिनिधित्व में जो कमी रह जाती है, उसकी पूर्ति प्रवरणों में की जाती है।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता क्यों कि भाग (क) से संबंधित उम्मीदवारों को कई मोके दिये गये पर वे असफल रहे और बैकल्पिक नौकरी के लिए अयोग्य पाये गये जबकि भाग (घ) से संबंधित उम्मीदवार बैकल्पिक नियुक्ति के लिए योग्य पाया गया यद्यपि ट्रेडिंक अर्बन्टिर्वों के पाठ्यक्रम में वह असफल रहा था।

'Dharna' by Soft Coke and Brick Burning Coal Producers

2026. Dr. Ramen Sen:

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Shri Kedar Paswan:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the producers of soft coke and brick burning coal of Bihar threatened 'Dharna' in front of the offices of the Eastern and South Eastern Railways as a protest against non-supply of wagons for transporting coal; and

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

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

(b) Members of the Soft Coke Producers' Collieries Association met the Chief Operating Superintendents of Eastern and South Eastern Railways on 4-5-67 and discussed the position regarding allotment of more wagons for decontrolled coal from West Bengal and Bihar coalfields.

It was explained to them that for the purposes of allotment, soft coke and brick burning coal enjoys low priority. In spite of this, allotment of wagons has been much higher this year than the corresponding months of the last year. During the first four months of the current year, 11,566 wagons were allotted more for the movement of decontrolled coal from West Bengal & Bihar coalfields as compared to the last year, for which members expressed their satisfaction.

They, however, desired assistance to smaller collieries that were not able to take part in the rake movements of decontrolled coal sponsored by the States which they stated consequently suffered, as Railways were not in a position to give piecemeal allotments. This matter is under examination by the Railway Administrations in consultation with the Coal Controller and the Coal Industry.

**Swaminathan Committee Report**

2027. Shri D. N. Patodia:  
Shri R. Barua:  
Shri C. C. Desai:

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

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made in the Swaminathan Committee report regarding the delicensing of textile industries; and

(b) the recommendations which have since been accepted by Government?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have approved in principle the partial delicensing of the cotton textile industry to the extent that no industrial licence should be necessary for—

(i) establishment of a new cotton spinning mill with a capacity not exceeding 25,000 spindles.

(ii) expansion of an existing cotton mill to come up to 25,000 spindles.

(iii) new textile processing units or for expansion of existing processing units.

(iv) it should be permissible for any cotton textile mill to utilise for spinning or any processing of raw materials which is indigenously available.

However, in view of the present cotton situation the decision regarding partial delicensing of the cotton textile industry is being kept in abeyance for the present.

**Auto Truck Drivers on N.E.F. Railway**

2028. Shri Deven Sen:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that jobs of Lister Auto Truck Drivers were classified as skilled before the first Central Pay Commission;

(b) whether any protests have been received against their classification by the Central Pay Commission as semi-skilled;

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

(d) whether it is a fact that employees in the same category or type of job are classified as skilled on the North-Eastern Frontier Railway;

(e) if so, the difference in scales of Auto Truck Drivers on the North-East Frontier Railway and other Railways; and

(f) whether Government propose to reconsider the whole position and go in for job evaluation on a scientific basis?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poomacha): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, in due course.

**Appointment of Ex. T.B. Patients on Railways**

2029. Shri Deven Sen:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a rule or regulation on the Railway to the effect that "patients" operated upon for pneumectomy, although pronounced fit by T.B. Specialists, shall not be appointed to posts involving light work like that of a Tracer;

(b) if so, when this rule was framed and brought into operation; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative; whether applications from such "patients" will be entertained/or applicants who have passed the test will be appointed if and when suitable vacancies occur?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, at the discretion of Railway medical authorities. The medical examination of candidates or employees is carried out to ensure that they are fit with due regard to the duties and responsibilities of the particular post. Accordingly, a patient who has been operated upon for pneumonectomy would be considered for a sedentary job which would not involve strenuous physical exertion.

#### Handicapped Children of Railway Employees

2030. Shri Deven Sen: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the handicapped children of Railway employees were assured that their applications for employment would be considered very sympathetically by the Railway authorities;

(b) if so, the number of handicapped children who applied for employment after the independence;

(c) the number out of them employed; and

(d) the reasons for not making available adequate job opportunities to the handicapped children of the Railway employees, especially on the Eastern Railway?

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

(b) In view of reply to part (a) above no statistics are being maintained.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Such of those physically handicapped persons as are sponsored by Employment Exchanges under the scheme set up by the Ministry of Labour & Employment, are considered sympathetically for suitable employment on Railways. But no distinction is separately made in favour of the physically handicapped children of Railway employees.

#### Scientific Grade Standard for Jute

2031. Shri P. G. Sen: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee constituted to evolve scientific grade standards for jute and mesta fibres has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Expert Committee was dissolved with the abolition of the Indian Central Jute Committee and the work taken over by the Indian Standards Institution. The report of the ad-hoc working group set up to prepare grade standards is awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Excess Production at Bhilai

2032. Shri Nihal Singh:  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether any excess capacity/excess production has occurred in the Rails Producing Section of the Bhilai and other steel plants;

(b) whether he has suggested construction of new lines to reduce stocks piling up with the steel plants;

(c) whether the Ministry has also suggested suspension of the dieselisation programme to enable coal accumulating at pitheads to be disposed off; and

(d) if so, the response of the Railways thereto?

**The Minister of Steel Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The total rail rolling capacity is of the order of 7,50,000 tonnes per annum while, during 1985-87, the total quantity of rails ordered by the Railways amounted to about 2,33,000 tonnes. The position may not improve during the current financial year unless more resources become available to the Railways to enable them to take up additional construction programmes. Efforts are also being made to export rails.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Railways, however, consider dieselisation necessary in sections where traffic density is too high for steam traction.

#### **Production in Public and Private Sector Steel Plants**

**2033. Shri Nihal Singh;  
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav;  
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

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

(a) the steps taken by the public sector and private sector steel plants to increase productivity and to reduce costs;

(b) whether there has been any consultation between the private sector steel plants and public sector units in regard to reducing costs and increasing productivity; and

(c) if so, the improvement effected as a result thereof?

**The Minister of Steel Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy):** (a) to (c). Steel Plants in the Private as well as in the Public Sector have either taken or are considering the adoption of a number of steps aimed at increasing productivity and reducing costs. These include preparation of blast furnace burden, injection of

oxygen, fuel oil and/or constant humidity blast in blast furnaces, injection of oxygen as well as oxygen lancing and change over from acid to basic roofs in open hearth furnaces, etc. Formal as well as informal consultations take place between Steel Plants in both the sectors at various levels in the matter of introduction of such technical improvements. Consultations also take place in other matters like adjustment of rolling programme to secure economic loading of the various rolling mills, evolving a uniform wage structure and service conditions for their employees, etc. Some of the technical improvements like sintering have already been introduced in some of the Steel Plants while others are at various stages of appraisal.

#### **Guards Certificate Facility**

**2034. Shri Nihal Singh;  
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Guards Certificate facility is being abused by passengers and Railway employees alike;

(b) whether it is proposed that passengers travelling without ticket but who have informed the Guard, will be charged a certain percentage more than those who travel on regular tickets; and

(c) if so, how much?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) Some complaints to this effect have been received.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Employment at Jamalpur Railway Workshop**

**2035. Shri Kedar Paswan;  
Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether employment at Jamalpur workshop has been falling since

the 15th August, 1947;

(b) If so, the difference over the past 20 years; and

(c) the steps taken to start new works at the workshop to maintain and increase the level of employment?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) New lines of production like manufacture of diesel and steam cranes, hydraulic jacks, electro-mechanical lifting hoists, petrol tank wagons, components of BOX wagons etc. are already under execution in Jamalpur.

**Pathway along Railway Bridge at Bariarpur**

2036. Shri Kedar Puswan:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the need for a pathway along the Railway Bridge at Bariarpur on the loop line (Eastern Railway);

(b) if so, whether the Railway authorities propose to add such a pathway to the Bridge for the convenience of the people of the locality; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): Presumably, the Hon'ble Members are referring to the Railway Bridge No. 165 at Km. 348/1 near Bariarpur Station. If so, the position is as under:—

(a) Yes. Shri J. P. Yadav raised the question in the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Council meeting held by the Eastern Railway Administration on 11-3-1967. He was informed that it would be necessary for the

State Government concerned local authority to sponsor the proposal and agree to bear the costs thereof before the Railway could take up the work.

(b) Under the extant rules, Railways provide a foot-path on a railway bridge for public use only if the State Government or authority concerned bears the costs involved, and provided, operationally such a foot-path is feasible.

So far no proposal has been received from the State Government or the concerned authority for provision of a foot-path on the Railway Bridge at Bariarpur.

(c) Does not arise.

**हिन्दुमलकोट और श्रीगंगानगर के बीच रेलवे लाइन**

2037. श्री प० ला० बाह्याल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुमलकोट तथा श्रीगंगानगर के बीच रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की प्रस्तावित योजना का कार्य कब पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ख) इस योजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान की सरकार ने धन तथा धन के रूप में कोई सहायता देने का प्रावधान दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन्होंने कितनी राशि की सहायता प्रस्तुत की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० ए० पुनाचा) :

(क) से (घ). हिन्दुमलकोट—श्रीगंगानगर रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के संबंध में एक बयान सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। संक्षिप्त संस्करण एल० सी०— 596/67]

असीरगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन के पाच फाटक का बन्द किया जाय

2039. श्री गं० बं० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि मध्य रेलवे की बम्बई-दिल्ली लाइन पर असीरगढ़ रोड रेलवे स्टेशन के पश्चिम में स्थित फाटक के बार बार बन्द होने से मुख्य सड़क की मोटरगाड़ी यातायात में बाधा पड़ती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नया लोगों की असुविधा को दूर करने के लिये इस फाटक पर उपरि-पुल बनाने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० ए० पुनाचा) :

(क) जिस सड़क का उल्लेख किया गया है वहाँ सड़क यातायात के अधिक देर तक रुके रहने की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

(ख) मवाल नहीं उठता, न ही राज्य सरकार ने, जिसे नियमानुसार इस तरह के प्रस्ताव को प्रायोजित करना चाहिए, अभी तक ऐसा किया है।

खंडवा और बीहाद स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन

2039. श्री गं० बं० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि खंडवा और बीहाद स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के लिये सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस निर्माण कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० ए० पुनाचा) :

(क) बीहाद और खंडवा के बीच सीधी रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। ये दोनों स्थान रेल द्वारा पहले से ही जुड़े हुए हैं।

(ख) मवाल नहीं उठता।

Sleeper Coaches on Bikaner-Jaipur Section

2040. Dr. Karni Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of heavy incidence of direct third class passenger traffic between Bikaner and Jaipur, as also from intermediary stations e.g., Nokha and Nagaur and the fact that the entire journey is overnight and the inconvenience caused to the travelling public in absence of sleeper coaches, Government propose to start running of sleeper coaches on 95 UP Marwar Mail ex-Bikaner to Jaipur and 7 Up Fast Passenger and connecting trains ex-Jaipur to Bikaner; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Third class sleeper coaches are being built: on a programmed basis for introduction on trains, in replacement of ordinary third class coaches, according to the priority of distances traversed.

At present, a composite First-cum-second-cum-third class coach is running between Bikaner and Jaipur by Nos. 95 Up/96 Dn. Marwar Mails and connecting trains. Replacement of this composite coach by a third class sleeper/coach will cause inconvenience to the upper class passengers utilising the through coach facility and is, therefore, not considered feasible.

Two third class coaches are at present running between Bikaner and Agra Fort by Nos. 95 Up/96 Dn. Marwar Mails and connecting trains. The question of replacing one of these two coaches by a third class sleeper coach will be considered in its turn when more sleeper coaches are built. Passengers from Bikaner and Jaipur can avail of the sleeping accommodation when the sleeper coach is introduced between Bikaner and Agra Fort.

**Shifting of Signal Construction Office,  
Olavakkot**

**2041. Shri Vasudevan Nair:  
Shri C. Janardhanan:  
Shri P. C. Adichan:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Signal Construction Office at Olavakkot (Southern Railway) to Podanur;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation against this proposal; and

(c) the reasons for shifting the Office?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The office is being shifted, as the Officer-in-Charge of the construction unit has to execute a number of important Signalling work east and north of Podanur and also in Madurai Division. Location of the office at Podanur greatly facilitates execution of these works and movement of stores to the various workspot from the Signal Workshop and the Signal Stores located at Podanur.

**संसद सदस्यों को मद्रास में रहने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारी**

**2042. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने एक नियम बनाया है जिसके अन्तर्गत कोई भी रेलवे कर्मचारी अपनी शिकायतों को दूर करवाने के लिये न तो संसद सदस्यों की सहायता ले सकता है और न ही वह उनसे कोई सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसे कोई मामले आये हैं जहाँ उक्त कारण से कुछ रेलवे अधिकारियों ने रेलवे कर्मचारियों को संघ किया हो ; और

(ग) इन मामलों में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

**रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे. ए. पुनाचा) :**

(क) रेल कर्मचारी (आवरण) नियम, 1966 के नियम 20 में यह व्यवस्था है कि कोई रेल कर्मचारी सरकार के अधीन अपनी नौकरी से संबंधित मामलों में अपने हित साधन के लिए किसी उच्च प्राधिकारी पर कोई राजनीतिक या दूसरा प्रभाव न डालेगा और न डालने का प्रयत्न करेगा। उपरोक्त सामान्य व्यवस्था के अलावा रेल कर्मचारियों की संसद सदस्यों तक पहुंच को शामिल करने वाला कोई विशिष्ट नियम नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). तग करने की कोई विशिष्ट शिकायत सरकार के नोटिस में नहीं आयी है :

**Production of Cardamom**

**2043. Dr. Raner San:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of cardamom has declined in recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of cardamom?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir—though production in 1986-87 showed some improvement over the production in the previous two years.

(b) The decline in production has been largely due to the wide prevalence of 'Katte' disease in the cardamom growing areas.

(c) To increase production of cardamom, it is proposed:—

(i) to encourage extensive replanting with varieties resistant to Katte disease, which is reported to be the most signal-

scant impediment in the way of increasing production;

- (ii) to encourage extensions of plantations in new areas; and
- (iii) to give incentives to planters by ensuring adequate supply of fertilizers, pesticides etc.

#### Small Tractors

2044. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri K. Pradhani:  
Shri Heerji Bhai:

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

- (a) the present demand of Small tractors; and
- (b) the manner and extent to which it has been met?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Small tractors can be divided into two types, viz, 4-wheeled and 2-wheeled. The latter is usually known as power tiller. The demand for small 4-wheeled tractors (in the range below 20 HP) has been estimated as about 12,000 Nos. by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan. As power tillers have not so far been extensively used in the country, it has not been possible to assess the demand for it with any degree of accuracy. A tentative target of 60,000 per annum by the end of 4th Plan period has been fixed.

2. Only one firm had been licensed for the manufacture of 1000 small 4-wheeled tractors. This firm has not made any progress. The present demand for this type of tractors is being met to the extent possible by imports. As regards power tillers, there is only one unit now in production with a licensed capacity of 3,000 Nos. per annum. This unit is being expanded to produce 6,000 tillers per annum. In addition, 3 other parties have been licensed for a total capa-

city of 23,000 Nos. per annum. Another party has been given a letter of Intent for the manufacture of 10,000 Nos. power tillers per annum. Two other schemes for a total capacity of 27,000 Nos. per annum have also been approved in principle. In the meantime, with a view to familiarise the farmers with the use of power tillers and to enable a proper assessment of demand, 1500 Power tillers were imported last year. The question of import of some more power tillers during the current year from Japan is being considered.

#### Minerals and Metals Trading

2045. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri K. Pradhani:  
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the losses of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during 1966-67;
- (b) the reasons therefor; and
- (c) how Government propose to make up the losses?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dimesh Singh): (a) There have been losses in certain commodities handled by the MMTC, which are indicated below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1 Manganese Ore . . . . .	1.82
2 Manganese Ore under 2nd ccc Barter . . . . .	39.07
3 Beryl Ore under 2nd ccc Barter . . . . .	15.00
4 Bauxite . . . . .	0.81
5 Chrome Ore . . . . .	0.91
6 Pig Iron . . . . .	63.19
TOTAL . . . . .	120.80



(b) The exports of Manganese Ore and Beryl Ore were done on a barter basis against the import of Cotton from U.S.A. The loss on exports of Manganese and Beryl Ore is, however more than compensated by the profits amounting to Rs. 92.59 lakhs against the imports of cotton under the 2nd ccc Barter.

Losses on exports of Bauxite and Chrome Ore are mainly for the period prior to devaluation, when the procurement prices were slightly higher than the selling prices in the international markets. After devaluation there was a small margin of profit on the export of these items.

The loss on Pig Iron was due to the imported prices being higher than the prices of indigenous products.

(c) The provisional accounts of the Corporation show an over-all profit after payment of taxes which will more than offset the losses referred to in the answer to part (a) above.

**Posts in Lower Gazetted Service on South Eastern Railway**

2046. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts filled up in the Lower Gazetted Service during 1966-67 so far on the South Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of posts out of them reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the number of reserved posts filled up so far during the same period?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Fifty-four.

(b) NIL.

(c) Does not arise.

**Stores Department of N.E.F. Railway**

2047. Shri Dhireswar Kakita: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that extra work such as, preparation of yearly Provident Fund Deposit Slips, Passing of arrear bills, reimbursement of tuition fees bills, reconciliation of card ledgers of Stores Department of North East Frontier Railway is done by the existing staff on payment of honorarium at the cost of their regular work instead of employing extra hands for this; and

(b) if so, the total amount paid under each head for the last 5 years?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The extra work as mentioned was done on honorarium basis by the existing staff after office hours. Normal work was not allowed to suffer on this account as full office time was utilised for normal work.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Industrial Fair in Hanover**

2048. Shri Baburao Patel Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is taking part in the Annual Industrial Fair to be held at Hanover;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by way of trade or other benefits during the two previous fairs at the same place in which our country had taken part; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange spent on the two previous fairs?

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

(b) Rs. 52,490 in Foreign Exchange on organising participation in the Fair.

(c) It is not practicable to assess the amount of Foreign Exchange earned at this stage as results of participation in the Fair are both long term and immediate. However, it has been reported that orders were booked at the Fairs as follows:—

1965 ..	Rs. 6.13 lakhs in Foreign Exchange.
1966 ..	Rs. 14.28 lakhs in Foreign Exchange.
(d) 1965 ..	Rs. 62,062 in Foreign Exchange.
1966 ..	Rs. 89,325 in Foreign Exchange.

**Industrial Cooperative Societies in Orissa**

2049. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhaleshwar Meena:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state the number of industrial cooperative societies functioning in Orissa as on the 30th April, 1967 and their production capacity?

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

**Corruption on South Eastern Railway**

2050. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Dhaleshwar Meena:  
Shri Heerji Bhal:  
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number and nature of corruption cases pending at present on the South Eastern Railway?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Fozdar): Number of cases as on 31-5-67 ..... 163

**Nature of Corruption**

1. Demand and acceptance of illegal gratification .	16
2. Securing employment and promotion etc. on false de-	

claration and submission of false certificate.	8
3. Fraudulent drawal and misuse of Passes and Privilege Ticket Orders.	7
4. Misappropriation of Railway cash and materials, short remittance of cash and non-accountal of sale proceeds of tickets.	30
5. False maintenance of Muster Rolls, Manipulation of official records, drawal of false travelling allowance etc.	25
6. Violation of service Conduct Rules and departmental procedural orders.	14
7. Obtaining employment on impersonation.	Nil
8. Drawal of House Rent Allowance on Production of false certificates.	3
9. Disproportionate assets.	9
10. Exchange of Railway Tickets against fake Rail Warrants in respect of Orissa Government.	1
11. Execution of works below specification by Railway Contractors or excess issue of materials or employment of excess labour.	7
12. Carrying of unbooked luggage and unauthorised persons in trains.	2
13. Non-realisation of Demurrage and Wharfage charges.	4
14. Shortage of cash/non-declaration of personal cash.	6
15. Misuse of labour.	3
16. Fraud, cheating, forgery of signatures of Railway Officers etc.	4
17. Subletting and unauthorised occupation of railway quarters.	3
18. Miscellaneous.	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>

**Ambar Charkhas for Rajasthan**

2051. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri K. Pradhani:**  
**Shri Heerji Bhal:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ambar Charkhas actually supplied to Rajasthan during 1966-67;

(b) the number out of them which were actually in operation during the same period; and

(c) the total quantity of yarn produced during the same period?

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

(a) 103.

(b) 103.

(c) 30900 hanks.

**Electrification on South Eastern Railway**

2052. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**  
**Shri K. Pradhani:**  
**Shri Heerji Bhal:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) The names of the stations electrified on the South Eastern Railway during 1966-67 and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(b) the names of stations on the South Eastern Railway proposed to be electrified during 1967-68?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-597/67].

**Industrial Licences for Orissa**

2053. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**  
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

**Shri Heerji Bhal:**  
**Shri K. Pradhani:**

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

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received from Orissa during 1967 so far; and

(b) the number out of them sanctioned and the number rejected during the same period?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) One; Sir.

(b) Licence has been issued.

**Ex-gratia payment to retired Railwaymen**

2054. **Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the orders issued by his Ministry regarding the *ex-gratia* payment of pension to the retired Railwaymen were not received by the Northern Railway and particularly in the Ferozepur Division; and

(b) if so, the reasons for differentiation between Railways in regard to such payments?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Cabinmen of Traffic Department in Samastipur Distt.**

2055. **Shri Bhogendra Jha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cabinmen of the Traffic Department of the North Eastern Railway in Samastipur District have to perform duties for 12 hours a day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that before the enforcement of the Cabin-system, the Pointmen had to perform duty for 8 hours a day; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reduce the duty hours of Cabinmen to 8 hours a day?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, at certain stations only.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

#### Train Facilities at Madras-Arkonam Sections

2056. Shri D. N. Patodia:  
Shri Mohamed Imam:  
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:  
Shri Gadilingana Gowd:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations from various quarters have been received for adequate train facilities at Madras-Arkonam Section of the Southern Railway; and

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

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

(b) An additional pair of trains was introduced on Madras-Trivellore Section from 2-10-66. Running of more trains on Madras-Trivellore-Arkonam section is not at present, operationally feasible for want of requisite terminal facilities at Madras Central.

#### Demands of the Employees of N.C.D.C.

2057. Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati:  
Shri Sheopujan Shastri:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

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

(a) whether the employees of the National Coal Development Corporation, Ranchi have sent any complaints to Government in regard to excesses and corruption involving crores of rupees; and

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any investigation or enquiry in regard thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The National Coal Organisation Employees Association, Ranchi, presented a memorandum on 22-2-1966 which contained, *inter-alia* alleged cases of corruption etc. These were examined and found to be vague or baseless except in one case where suitable action was taken. Another letter dated 19-12-1966 was sent by the N.C.O.E.A. to the Managing Director, National Coal Development Corporation with a copy to the Ministry referring to cases of corruption etc. This is being looked into by the National Coal Development Corporation.

#### Detention of G.T. Express

2058. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi-Madras Grand Trunk Express was detained for 8 hours between Ballabgarh and Asaoti Stations on the New Delhi-Agra Section of the Central Railway on the 9th May, 1967 after a second bogie had caught fire;

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

(c) the total amount of loss to the railway property?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) On 8-5-1967, 16 UP Grand Trunk Express suffered a detention of nearly 9 hours between Ballabgarh and Asaoti stations on account of fire in a 2nd Class coach marshalled third from the train engine.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 50,000.

कमतील घाँर जोगियारा स्टेशनों के बीच नया  
स्टेशन

2050. श्री जोगेन्द्र झा : क्या रेलवे  
बंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में समस्तीपुर  
नरकटियागंज संवहन पर कमतील घाँर  
जोगियारा स्टेशनों के बीच की दूरी 12  
किलोमीटर है ;

(ख) क्या इस क्षेत्र के निवासी सरकार  
से यह अनुरोध करते आ रहे हैं कि ग्रामबारा  
नदियां में बाढ़ के कारण इस क्षेत्र के प्रभावित  
होने तथा परिवहन सुविधाओं की कमी के  
कारण इन दो स्टेशनों के बीच मुंढेठा पर एक  
नये स्टेशन की व्यवस्था की जाये ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मुंढेठा  
पर एक नये रेलवे स्टेशन का व्यवस्था करने  
का है और यदि हाँ, तो इसकी व्यवस्था कब  
तक होगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण  
है ?

रेलवे बन्धों (थोड़े-से पुनाबा) :

(क) कमतील घाँर जोगियारा स्टेशनों के  
बीच की दूरी 11.27 किलोमीटर है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) और (घ) . इस प्रस्ताव की जांच  
की जा रही है।

#### Derailment of Allahabad Express

2060. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:  
Will the Minister of Railways be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four  
wheels of a third class sleeper coach  
of the Allahabad Express of the  
North Eastern Railway went off the  
rails when the trains was steaming  
in Gauri Bazar station on the 24th  
April, 1967 on its run to Gorakhpur;  
and

(b) if so, the causes of the acci-  
dent?

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

(b) *Prima facie* the accident occur-  
ed due to the failure of mechanical  
equipment of the coach that derail-  
ed. The matter is, however, under  
thorough investigation.

#### High Speed Trains Between Delhi and Agra

2061. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will  
the Minister of Railways be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether trains at a speed bet-  
ween 75 to 100 miles per hour are  
being introduced on the Delhi-Agra  
section; and

(b) if so, whether such high  
speed trains are also proposed to be  
introduced on other sections of the  
Indian Railways?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M.  
Poonacha): (a) and (b). There is a  
proposal to raise the maximum per-  
missible speed to 75 miles per hour  
on the Delhi-Agra section for which  
necessary trials are currently being  
carried out on a portion of this sec-  
tion. Based on the results of these  
trials, further action will be taken to  
raise the speed to 75 miles per hour  
on this section and selected sections  
elsewhere, subject to availability of  
the requisite funds and foreign ex-  
change.

#### Supply of Automobile Machines by H. M. T.

2062. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will  
the Minister of Industrial Develop-  
ment and Company Affairs be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
Hindustan Machine Tools has offered  
to supply automobile machines; and

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to set up an automobile machines factory in the public sector?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Hyderabad Unit of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited manufactures special purpose machines including transfer lines, required for the auto-in the negative,

गाजियाबाद शटल गाड़ी का मेरठ तक चलाया जाना

2063. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुरादनगर ग्राम्य कारखाने के ऐसे कई सी कर्मचारियों ने जो प्रति दिन मेरठ शहर से आते हैं, सरकार से यह प्रार्थना की है कि गाजियाबाद शटल गाड़ी को मेरठ तक चलाया जाये और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि यदि उपरोक्त मांग पूरी न की गई तो मेरठ शटल को डीजल लोकोमोटिव से चलाया जायेगा ताकि वह हर रोज मुरादनगर सुबह घाट बजे पहुंच सके ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मेरठ और दिल्ली के बीच भीड़ को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक डीजल कार चलाने का निर्णय किया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाजा) :

(क) जी हां, मार्ग की कठिनाइयों तथा मेरठ शहर स्टेशन पर टर्मिनल सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण परिवहन की दृष्टि से इस गाड़ी का चलाना लेव बढ़ाना व्यावहारिक नहीं पाया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

### पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारी

2064. डा० महेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1957 में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ख) इस समय क्रमशः उनकी संख्या कितनी है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाजा) :  
श्रेणी

I	II	III	IV
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(क) 148 260 45838 80623

(ख) 228 256 36534 55288

नोट : 1957 के आंकड़े भूतपूर्व प्रथम प्रदेश से भी सम्बन्धित हैं जो कि 15 जनवरी, 1958 में पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा रेलवे का भाग बन गया था।

सोनार्ई रेलवे स्टेशन पर टिकट घर

2068. श्री राम सिंह धरहरवाल :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि माल गाड़ियों से कम मात्रा में माल भेजने के लिये मयुरा और हाथरस के बीच छोटी गाड़न पर सोनार्ई रेलवे स्टेशन में एक टिकट घर खोलने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सोनार्ई की तम्बाकू ब्यापारी संस्था; ने इस बारे में संबंधित स्थानीय अधिकारियों को अध्यावेदन दिये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रा (श्री जे० मु० त्रिपाठी) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) श्रीर (घ). परिवारलानिक कारणों से राया-मुरसान ग्लाक खण्ड पर एक पार स्टेसन खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार हो रहा है । सीनाई स्टेसन पर जो कि राया और मुरसान स्टेसनों के बीच स्थित है, फुटकर सामानों को बुक करने के प्रश्न को पार स्टेसन खोलने के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम विनिश्चय होने तक स्थगित कर दिया गया है ।

#### विदेशी फ़िल्मों का आयात

2066. श्री हरदयाल वेङ्गुन : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी मुद्रा की गम्भीर स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार विदेशी फ़िल्मों का आयात बन्द करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) ऐसी कार्यवाही स विदेशों को भारतीय फ़िल्मों के निर्यात पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

#### अशोनी औजार कारखाने

2067. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय ऐसे कितने अशोनी औजार कारखाने हैं जिन्हें कच्चे

माल, अर्द्ध निर्मित तथा पुर्जों का आयात करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) प्रति वर्ग कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त कारखानों में से कितने कारखाने निर्यात द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने हैं तथा ये कारखाने प्रति वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करते हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णहरीन शर्मा, अहमदाबाद) : (क) श्रीर (ख). 1966-67 में मंगलिन क्षेत्र में 117 एकड़ों की 872 18 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा निर्यात की गई थी ।

(ग) पांच कारखानों ने अपने उत्पादों का निर्यात किया । 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में क्रि. गु. निर्यात का मूल्य क्रमशः 35.60 लाख तथा 55.07 लाख रुपये था ।

#### नालीदार चादरे

2068. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इन्ड्यात, खान तथा पानु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में लेपन (कांटिंग) सम्बन्धी कच्ची सामग्री के पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध न होने के कारण मकानों के बनाने में प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली नालीदार चादरों पर एम्ब्रिमिनियम का लेप करने के सम्बन्ध में—तथा जिम विधि को अपनाते का सरकार विचार कर रही थी—यथा निर्णय लिया गया है;

(ख) उपरोक्त चादरें बिना के लिये बाजार में कब तक आ जायेंगी; और

(ग) क्या इनके लिये अपेक्षित संयंत्र देश में बनाये जायेंगे अथवा उन्हें बाहर से मंगाना पड़ेगा ?

इस्पात, ज्ञान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राउड-मशी (सी प्र० च० सेटी) : (क) यह फैसला किया गया है कि चादरों पर जस्ता चढ़ाने के बजाए ऐल्यूमिनियम चढ़ाने के काम को प्रोत्साहित किया जाय ।

(ख) इस्पात कारखानों से कहा गया है कि वे इस तरीके के बारे में तकनीकी जानकारी विदेशों से प्राप्त करें । अभी यह कहना कठिन है कि ऐल्यूमिनियम चढ़ी चादरें कम मिलने लगेंगी ।

(ग) तकनीकी जानकारी के लिए समझौते किये जाने के पश्चात् ही यह पता लग सकेगा कि ऐल्यूमिनियम चढ़ाने के उपकरण किन हद तक देश में प्राप्त हो सकेंगे ।

**Heavy Machine Building Plant of H. E. C., Ranchi**

2069. Shri Kartik Oraon: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the production target of the Heavy Machine Building Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi;

(b) the actual production of Heavy Machine Building Plant;

(c) whether it is going as per schedule and

(d) if the answer to part (c) be in the negative:

(i) the total amount of orders received from customers;

(ii) the steps taken to gear up production to catch up the schedule?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The production target of the Heavy Machine Building Plant for 1968-69 was 19,500 tonnes.

(b) Actual production in 1968-69 was 14,320 tonnes.

(c) The production was about 73 per cent of the target.

(d) (i) Total orders in hand for 1967-68 and 1968-69 add up to about 56,000 tonnes, sufficient to utilise the capacity available in these years.

(ii) In the past there was some delay in receipts of castings, components and drawings from U.S.S.R. Steps have now been taken to ensure their receipts in time.

**Structural Fabrication Workshop of H. E. C., Ranchi**

2070. Shri Kartik Oraon: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the annual capacity of production of Structural Fabrication Workshop of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi;

(b) the monthly rate of production;

(c) the time by which it is proposed to gear up the production to full capacity;

(d) whether it is going ahead as per schedule; and

(e) if the answer to part (d) above be in the negative, the steps taken to catch up the schedule?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The ultimate annual capacity is 25,000 tonnes expected to be reached in 1970-71.

(b) to (e). Initial production commenced in October, 1966 and while civil construction works are nearing completion, erection of equipment has been phased according to requirements. According to present planning, the build-up capacity will develop from 17,000 tonnes in 1967-68 to 25,000 tonnes in 1970-71. The plant is expected to keep to schedule.



**Manufacture of Well-drilling Rigs in H.E.C., Ranchi**

2071. **Shri Kartik Oraon:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether well drilling rigs are being manufactured in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) if so, the present achievement of the H.E.C. in the field; and

(c) the number of such drilling rigs supplied to the Government of Bihar for use in the drought affected areas?

**The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed):** (a) and (b). The Company plan to manufacture well drilling rigs from 1967-68 onwards. Initially, this will be confined to assembly from imported components. During 1967-68, 22 rigs are expected to be manufactured.

(c) Nil.

**बाराणसी में ट्रैक्टर कारखाना**

2072. **श्री निहाल सिंह :**

**श्री मोसह प्रसाद :**

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बाराणसी जिले में रामनगर के पास एक ट्रैक्टर कारखाना स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का धीरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस कारखाने की स्थापना कब तक हो जायेगी ?

**औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री कन्होहन शर्मा ग्रहणव) :** (क) से (ग). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश के बाराणसी जिले के रामनगर में क्षेत्री के ट्रैक्टर और अजिगर बनाने

के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक परिवोजना स्थापित करने का विचार किया गया था जो चोकोस्लोवाकिया के मेसर्स मोटोकोव से तकनीकी प्राथिक संभाव्यता अध्ययन रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने और उसे लागू करने के बारे में अंतिम निर्णय किये जाने के पश्चात् ही की जायेगी। इस रिपोर्ट का पहला भाग जिसमें परिवोजना की संभाव्यता और अध्ययन का अध्ययन दिया हुआ है, 22-6-67 को प्राप्त हुआ और इस समय जांच की जा रही है। परिवोजना पर निर्णय इस रिपोर्ट की विस्तृत जांच कर लेने के पश्चात् ही किया जायेगा।

**Procurement and Storing Policy**

2073. **Shri G. S. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement and storing policy of Railways;

(b) the stores, which Railway Administration is largely procuring from Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the number of stores belonging to Railways in Madhya Pradesh?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) The rules for procurement of stores for the Railways are, in accordance with the general policy of Government of India, based inter alia on the following principles apart from the normal principles of financial propriety:

(i) obtaining the best value for the money spent through the system of competitive tenders invited in the most open manner practicable;

(ii) encouraging indigenous industry consistent with economy and efficiency; and

(iii) encouraging cottage and small scale industries. The stores and equipment required for use on the Railways are pro-

cured mainly through the following agencies:

(i) **Railway Board:** Rolling stock (and some components), rails, bridge girders, imported steel sections, Electrical Signalling equipment, coal, etc.

(ii) **Director General Supplies and Disposals:** Generally all items of stores and equipment valued over Rs. 25,000 (in each case) except for items like non-standard parts and components, building materials, wooden furniture. For this purpose, a list of items handled by that organisation has been circulated by them to the Railways.

(iii) **Chief Controller of Printing & Stationery:** All items of stationery and office appliances.

(iv) **Railway Administrations:** Items not covered by (i), (ii) & (iii) above.

The policy of storing materials on the Railways broadly is that those items which are required for capital works are generally consigned directly to the site of work. The stores arranged for maintenance requirements are kept in the main depots, located adjacent to the railway workshops to facilitate issues, and/or, near to the main market or industrial centres (e.g. Bombay, Calcutta, etc.) to facilitate handling of receipts and distribution. These depots provided with requisite facilities for safe custody and preservation of stores.

Endeavours are made to keep the stocks at an optimum level to prevent "stock outs", as well as avoid unnecessary locking up of capital, risk of deterioration and extra expenses in looking after the holdings.

(b) Steel from Hindustan Steel Ltd. Bhilai, Electrical Equipment from Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. Bhopal, Coal, Cement, Timber, Lime, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Aluminium Conductor Cables, Steel Castings, etc.

(c) (i) Stores Depots at New Katni and Itarsi to keep stock of diesel loco-

motive spares for the up keep of diesel locomotives;

(ii) a Depot at Gwalior to meet the requirements of components and general stores for repairs and maintenance of narrow-gauge rolling stock running on ex-Gwalior State Railway section on Central Railway.

(iii) Depot at Raipur to stock stores for the Galvanising Plant set up for the Railway Electrification Project.

#### Apprentice Mechanics

2074. **Shri S. C. Besra:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the policy regarding the payment of House Rent and City allowance to the Apprentice Mechanics selected through the Service Commission from amongst the permanent regular employees and those drawn from the artisan staff;

(b) the practice followed on the Northern Railway;

(c) whether the Policy is uniformly adopted on different Railways; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) The Allowances are admissible to these staff.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### Signal Workshops Staff

2075. **Shri S. C. Besra:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the normal duties of Block and Signal Inspectors are on line, they are frequently being posted in Signal Workshops on supervisory posts;

(b) whether such postings affect the limited channel of promotion available to the staff of Signal Workshops; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) Block and Signal Inspectors are ordinarily confined to work on the line. They are, however, posted in Signal Workshops only on rare occasions as a temporary measure against supervisory posts to cope up with the work; or as in the case of Southern Railway where an entirely new Workshops was built up.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **New Bhopal Textile Mills**

**2076. Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Bhopal Textile Mills, Ltd., which was taken over by Government in February, 1966, has been closed since 9th July, 1966;

(b) if so, when the same is expected to restart functioning;

(c) the number of workers rendered jobless on account of the closure; and

(d) the compensation/relief paid to them so far?

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

(b) Efforts are being made by the State Government to re-open the mill.

(c) 1460.

(d) Relief Advance of rupees six lakhs and thirty thousand has been paid out of Provident Fund. No compensation has been paid.

#### **All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association**

**2077. Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association regarding the revision of their pay scales, withdrawal of the difference between essential and non-essen-

tial clerks, reservation of commercial promotions for the staff, stoppage of periodical transfers etc.; and

(b) whether Government have taken any action on their representation?

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

(b) No specification was considered necessary since such grievances are discussed with Organised Labour at the different levels of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery.

#### **All India Guard's Council of Western Railway**

**2078. Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received and considered the representations of the All India Guard's Council of Western Railway regarding the revision of their pay scales, increase in the running allowance, channels of their promotion, provision of quarters etc. from time to time;

(b) whether the then Minister of Railways stated in Parliament on the 24th March, 1966 that these representations would be considered on merits; and

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on these representations and implemented it?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) Yes; representations have been received from time to time.

(b) Yes, in the Rajya Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 571.

(c) The grievances of guards, which are of general application to all guards and not of Western Railway alone, have been considered in the past and it was not possible to accede to their demands.

**Ceiling Price of Cotton**

2075. **Shri M. Amersey:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state how the present ceiling price of cotton compare with the prevailing prices of other agricultural commodities with 1953-54 as the base year?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh):** A statement is attached.

**Statement**

The ceiling price of the basic variety of cotton namely Vidharbha/M.P. Virnar is Rupees 1166 per candy for the year 1966-67. The prevailing prices of other agricultural commodities vary from State to State and sometimes from place to place. For the sake of convenient comparison, the index numbers of the whole-sale prices of cotton as well as other agricultural commodities with 1953-54 as the base year, are given below:—

(Base 1953-54-100)	
Commodity	Index numbers of wholesale prices for 1966-67
Raw cotton . . . . .	134.6
Bajra . . . . .	208.4
Jowar . . . . .	198.7
Cereals . . . . .	178.1
Pulses . . . . .	215.6
Rice . . . . .	173.9
Wheat . . . . .	170.6
Gram . . . . .	222.4
Raw Jute . . . . .	271.7
Oil Seeds . . . . .	242.6
Tobacco (Raw) . . . . .	122.6

**Refund of Railway Fare**

2080. **Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:**  
**Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any refund of fare is allowed to passengers and students with escorts who miss the train for any reason on return of unused tickets after the departure of the train;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) to (c). (i) In the case of unused passenger tickets, including those for students with escorts, on which no reservation has been made and which are surrendered within three hours after departure of the train, for any reason other than want of room on the train, refund of fares is allowed by the Station Master after deducting 15P towards clerkage. (If the ticket is returned for want of room on the train, the full fare is refunded). If the unused ticket is surrendered after the lapse of this time limit, refund is granted subject to a deduction of 10 per cent of the amount refundable under special circumstances only and on application to the Head Office of the Railway concerned.

(ii) In the case of unused tickets on which reservation has been made, if they are surrendered up to the booked time of departure of the train, refund is granted by the Station Master after deducting the prescribed cancellation charges, which vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 30 for Air-conditioned and First Class tickets and from 50P to Rs. 10 for Second and Third Class tickets, depending on the length of notice of cancellation.

However, if the unused tickets are surrendered after the booked time of departure of the train, refunds are granted under special circumstances only and on application to the Head Office of the Railway concerned and are subject to the deduction of 25 per

cent of the fare, subject again to the minimum and maximum indicated below:—

	Minimum per passenger	Maximum per passenger
	Rs. P.	
Air-conditioned and First Class	7.50	30
Second Class and Third Class	2.50	10

#### British Tea Planters in India

2081. Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that British tea planters in India are not ploughing back their huge profits into the industry and are using them to develop and promote tea gardens in East Africa;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the big planters have combined to depress the prices of Indian tea at London auctions by buying superior Indian tea at low prices and blending it with African or Ceylonese tea and selling the mixture in European markets as Indian tea; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken in the matter as also to secure the position of largest exporter for India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The general position is that sufficient funds have not been systematically ploughed back from profits by a number of the tea gardens for their betterment. No special study of the position has been made on the basis of ownership—British or Indian—of the gardens in this respect. Profits earned by foreign companies in India are, as a rule, allowed to be

repatriated to the foreign investors and the tea industry is no exception to this general rule. Government has no means of knowing how these profits are being utilised after repatriation. A few cases of gardens coming up in East Africa bearing the names of some of the tea gardens in India have, however, come to notice.

(b) No such case of combination of big planters has come to notice. Indian teas purchased in the auctions at Calcutta or London are blended with teas of other origin and sold in packets under the brand names of the different packers. The packets do not usually indicate the countries of origin of the teas used in the blend. The question of Indian teas being brought into disrepute by sellers of tea does not, therefore, arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Production of Fiat Cars

2082. Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

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

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., has submitted a plan under which Fiat Car Production could be raised from 750 to 2,000 a month; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise

#### मध्य रेलवे की छोटी रेलवे लाइनें

2083. श्री महाबल सिंह कुलशार्मा :  
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे की छोटी रेलवे लाइनों पर गाड़ियां चलाने तथा उन लाइनों की

देख रख करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है जबकि कुछ ठेकेदारों की; और

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में ग्वालियर-बिड़, ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी, ग्वालियर-शिवपुर कला तथा उज्जैन-भागार लाइनों से पृथक पृथक कितनी वार्षिक आय हुई है तथा कितना व्यय हुआ है।

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० सु० पुनावा) :  
(क) मध्य रेलवे की छोटी लाइनों के परिचालन और धनुरक्षण का उत्तरदायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार का है।

(ख) वार्षिक आय और व्यय के पिछले तीन वर्षों के तत्काल उपबन्ध प्रांकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

आय			
श्रेणी	वर्ष		
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
ग्वालियर-बिड़	12,63,000	14,69,000	14,07,000
ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी	5,26,000	7,54,000	7,42,000
ग्वालियर-शिवपुर कला :	30,45,000	32,43,000	37,94,000
उज्जैन-भागार	1,76,135	2,62,574	उपलब्ध नहीं हैं
व्यय			
ग्वालियर-बिड़	39,87,000	38,79,000	50,53,000
ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी			
ग्वालियर-शिवपुर कला			
उज्जैन-भागार :	3,68,321	4,82,754	उपलब्ध नहीं हैं

उज्जैन-भागार लाइन का संभालन परिवहन रेलवे करती है।

मध्य प्रदेश में छोटी रेलवे लाइन

2084. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुसवाहा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उत्तरी भाग में मध्य रेलवे की छोटी लाइन का स्वामित्व ग्वालियर रियासत की सरकार से केन्द्रीय सरकार को कब सौंपा गया था;

(ख) उपरोक्त रेलवे के स्वामित्व के हस्तांतरण के इस समय सिन्धिया स्टेट रेलवे से कितनी रकम मिली थी; और

(ग) उपरोक्त हस्तांतरण के समय इस रेलवे से प्रतिवर्ष कितनी आय होती थी तथा इस पर कितना खर्च होता था ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० सु० पुनावा) :

(क) सम्भवतः आशय भूतपूर्व सिन्धिया स्टेट रेलवे से है। संघ के वित्तीय एकीकरण के फलस्वरूप 1 अप्रैल, 1950 से इस लाइन का स्वामित्व भारत सरकार में निहित है।

(ख) संघ के वित्तीय एकीकरण के पश्चात् मूल्य ह्रास निधि के 68.66 लाख रुपये प्राप्त किये गये।

(ग) 1949-50 में इस रेलवे की धामदनी और खर्च इस प्रकार था :

(i) कुल धामदनी : 32,56,683 रुपये ।

(ii) कुल खर्च : 25,05,677 रुपये ।

मध्य रेलवे में ऊपरी पुल

2085. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में त्रासी और धौलपुर स्टेशनों के बीच डबरा मंडी, विड़ला नगर और मुरेना स्टेशनों के पास रेलवे फाटकों पर ऊपरि पुल बनाने का काम अब प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) इन ऊपरि पुलों का निर्माण-कार्य प्रारम्भ करने में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख) डबरा मंडी और विड़लानगर में वर्तमान समपारों के स्थान पर ऊपरी मड़क पुल बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकार से अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है। यदि ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव मिला तो रेल प्रशासन अपने खर्च पर ऊपरी/निचले मड़क पुल बनाने के लिए तैयार होगा बशर्ते राज्य सरकार इन योजनाओं का अनुमोदन करे और राज्य सरकार सड़क प्राधिकारी नियमों के अनुसार अपने खर्च पर सड़क के पहुँच मार्ग बनाने के लिए सहमत हों।

जहाँ तक मुरेना स्टेशन का सम्बन्ध है वर्तमान समपार के स्थान पर एक ऊपरी पुल बनाने के बारे में रेलवे ने 1965-66 में कार्यक्रम बनाया था। लेकिन मई, 1967 में, जब इस योजना के व्योरे के बारे में रेल प्रशासन और राज्य सरकार के बीच पत्र

व्यवहार चल ही रहा था कि राज्य सरकार ने रेल प्रशासन को सूचित किया कि ऊपरी सड़क पुल के बन जाने के बाद भी समपार की जरूरत बनी रहेगी और इसलिये ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण कार्य को केवल राज्य सरकार की प्रभावित होने वाला निष्पक्ष कार्य ही माना जाय। अब रेल प्रशासन द्वारा सर्गांशित अनुमान तैयार किया जा रहा है और इस राज्य सरकार को उसकी स्वीकृति के लिए भेजा जायेगा। ज्यों ही योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा और राज्य सरकार योजना पर अपने बलि प्रारम्भिक अनुमानित खर्च और आवर्ती खर्च के बारे में अपनी स्वीकृति दे देगी, रेल प्रशासन ऊपरी पुल का निर्माण शुरू कर देगा।

Identity-cum-Railway Pass for M.Ps.

2086. श्री S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the M.Ps. holding the Identity-cum-Railway Passes have not to pay even any reservation fee of fifty paise;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Station Masters of some stations have not been specifically informed about it; and

(c) the facilities available to the M.Ps. in reservation i.e. whether at the twelfth hour an M.P. can be given preference by getting any previous reservations cancelled?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Pooncha): (a) No. Members of Parliament are required to pay the prescribed reservation fee.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No. Members of Parliament who are placed on the waiting list are given preference over others in allotment of accommodation against the unutilised High Officials Requisition Quota, when they travel in connection with Parliamentary work.

**Doubling of Rail Track between Bareilly and Bhojpur**

2087. **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for doubling the rail track between Bareilly Junction and Bhojpur Station of the N. E. Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its financial implication?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) and (b). Of the 19 K.Ms. long section between Bareilly Junction and Bhojpur, doubling of the line between Bareilly Junction and Izatnagar (7 K.Ms.) including interlocking at Bareilly Junction, Bareilly City and Izatnagar stations has been recently sanctioned. The doubling of the line between Izatnagar and Bhojpur (12K.Ms.) is not considered necessary for the present level of traffic obtaining. The work of doubling between Bareilly Junction and Izatnagar is estimated to cost Rs. 44.19 lakhs and it is financially justified.

**Over-Bridge at Bondamunda**

2088. **Shri D. Amat:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the context of industrial complex at Rourkela. Government propose to construct Railway over-bridge at Bondamunda, the second biggest marshalling yard in the Asiatic Zone to facilitate easy passage of traffic and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No proposal to construct a road over/under-bridge at Bondamunda in replacement of any existing level crossing has been received from the State Government of Orissa so far.

The Railways are prepared to construct road over/under-bridges in re-

placement of existing busy level crossing provided the schemes are sponsored by the State Government and provided also the State Government/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 the bridge required, by the State Government/Road Authority.

**Baroda Spinning and Weaving Unit**

2089. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently met a deputation of workers of the Baroda Spinning and Weaving Unit and assured them that he would take immediate steps for initiating an enquiry into the affairs of the mill with a view to re-starting the same;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been ordered into the affairs of this mills which has been closed for many months; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

**Accident between Gohad and Naneri Stations**

2090. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several persons were killed and injured when a mixed train met with an accident on the 23rd May, 1967 between Gohad Road and Naneri Railway Stations on the Bhind-Gwalior narrow gauge section;

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



- (c) the cause of the accident; and  
 (d) the total amount of loss to the railway property?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Pooncha):** (a) and (b). The accident occurred between Gohad Road and Novera stations. In this accident 3 persons were killed and 31 injured of whom 27 sustained only minor or trivial injuries.

(c) The cause of the accident is under investigation by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety who is the statutory authority to hold enquiry in such accidents.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 10,500.

#### Mining Leases

**2091. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of revision applications from different States for granting of mining leases now pending with Government; and

(b) the names of the applicants whose cases have been recommended by the Orissa Government for such leases?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metal (Shri P. C. Sethi):** (a) 449 revision applications from different States are pending disposals as on 31st May, 1967.

(b) The applications of the following parties have been recommended by the Orissa Government for prospecting licence/mining lease:—

- (1) Shri Vijay Krishan Lai.
- (2) M/s. Shree Narayan Co.
- (3) Shri S. C. Padhee.
- (4) Shri S. N. Aggarwal.
- (5) Shri N. K. Das.

These are under consideration.

#### Electric Trains from Cuttack to Paradeep

**2092. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce electric trains between Cuttack and Paradeep for quicker movement of iron ores;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether there is any proposal for introducing electrification between Kharagpur and Khurda on the South Eastern Railway; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Export of Engineering products to West Germany

**2093. Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the German Government (F. R.) has made any offer to the Government of India to promote export of engineering products to Germany; and

(b) if so, whether any working schedule between the two countries has been framed?

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

(b) The author of the scheme, Mr. H. Vollrath was recently in India for discussing the details of the scheme, and it has been tentatively agreed with him that the implementation of the project could start from the first week of October, 1967.

26 अप्रैल 1967 एक्सप्रेस का कुण्ड में चढरी से उतर जाना

2094. श्री शारदाशंकर :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 22 मई, 1967 को सभा में दिये गये अपने वक्तव्य के उतर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 21 मई, 1967 को कुण्ड स्टेशन पर गाड़ी संख्या 26 अप्रैल एक्सप्रेस के पटरी से उतर जाने के बारे में की जा रही जांच अब पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच में दुर्घटना होने के क्या कारण बताये गये हैं; और

(ग) इससे रेलवे सम्पत्ति की अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई है तथा सरकार ने दुर्घटना में भारे गये लोगों के परिवारों को किस रूप में सहायता दी है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) और (ख). रेल संरक्षा के बेंगलूर स्थित अपर आयुक्त ने इस दुर्घटना की विधिक जांच की थी और उन्होंने अपनी प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट दे दी है। उनके घनन्तिम निष्कर्ष के अनुसार दुर्घटना गाड़ो के निर्वात ब्रेक उपकरण में खराबी हो जाने के कारण हुई।

मदनपल्ली के उप निरीक्षक और उप-मंडल मजिस्ट्रेट ने भी इन दुर्घटना की जांच की है। उसकी रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं मिली है।

(ग) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 4,52,550 रुपये की अति पड़ने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

मृत व्यक्तियों के सगे-पम्बन्धियों को अनुग्रह रूप में 13,600 रुपये दिये गये हैं। क्षतिपूर्ति के दावों का न्याय-निर्णय तदर्थ दावा आयुक्त द्वारा दावे प्राप्त होने पर किया जा रहा है। अभी तक कोई दावा नहीं मिला है।

693 (A1) LSD-8.

Clerks of Railway Schools at Danapur and Mughalsarai

2095. श्री R. Shastri:

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:

Shri S. M. Joshi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the clerks in various Railway Schools are treated on par with the clerks of other Departments of the Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Clerks of Railway Schools of Danapur and Mughalsarai were not treated at par with Clerks in other Departments of the Railways for promotion by virtue of their seniority;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons for not giving them due promotion prior to 1956 in accordance with the Railway Board's order issued on 11th May, 1935, like other Clerks?

The Minister of Railways Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

खादी कपड़े का निर्यात

2096. श्री रामचन्द्र शिरपा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी कपड़े के निर्यात की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम रहा है; और

(ग) खादी कपड़े का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शशी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) कुछ हजार रुपये की कीमत के कच्चे रेशम के नमूने ही प्रमरीका को भेज गए थे।

(ग) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने खादी का निर्यात न करने का निश्चय किया है।

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड का उत्पादन

2097. श्री रामचन्द्र बोरपा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965-66 में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड में कितना उत्पादन हुआ था;

(ख) क्या यह उत्पादन देश की मांग पूरी करने के लिये पर्याप्त है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फलचंद्रजी झाली ग्रहमद) : (क) 11.32 करोड़ रु० के मूल्य के मशीनी औजार तथा 1.98 करोड़ रु० के मूल्य की कलाई बकियां।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) एक ही कारखाने के लिये मशीनी औजारों का देश की सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकता पूरा कर सकना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि मशीनी औजार अगणित किस्मों के होते हैं। जहाँ तक बकियों का संबंध है, हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड की उत्पादन क्षमता 3,60,000 बकियां प्रति वर्ष है जबकि इसकी अनुमानित मांग 10 लाख प्रति वर्ष है।

यमुनापुल बाई (झारखंड)

2098. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना पुल बाई (झारखंड) की क्षमता को बढ़ाने की कोई योजना बनाई गई थी ताकि वहाँ अधिक माल गाड़ियां ठहर सकें यदि हां, तो इस योजना के लिए कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि काफी खर्च करने के बाद उक्त योजना को अचानक रद्द कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना किस आधार पर बनाई गई थी और किन कारणों से उसे अचानक रद्द कर दिया गया है तथा इस फिजूलखर्ची के लिए कौन कौन व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हां, इस योजना पर 9.85 लाख रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Production in Fertiliser Factory,  
Rourkela

2100. Shri Dhuleshwar Meema:  
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri Heerji Bhai:  
Shri K. Pradhani:

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

(a) whether the production in the Rourkela Fertiliser Factory has gone up recently; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The production of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate at Rourkela Fertilizer

Plant during 1966-67 was 188,236 tonnes as against 158,786 tonnes during 1965-66. During April, 1967, the production was 24,534 tonnes.

M/s. G. S. Emporium, Calcutta

2101. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence for importing sulphur has been given to M/s. G. S. Emporium of Calcutta;

(b) if so, when and whether the Managing Director of this particular firm is involved in a case of espionage; and

(c) whether there is some investigation going on by the C.B.I. against this person?

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

(b) and (c). No case is under investigation by C.B.I. against the firm or its Managing Director.

मोतीपुर और कांठी स्टेशनों के बीच हाट्ट स्टेशन

2102. श्री क० लि० मधकर: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की मुजफ्फरपुर-मरकटियागंज लाइन पर मोतीपुर तथा कांठी रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच एक नया हाट्ट स्टेशन बनाने के बारे में जनता से प्राप्त किसी प्रार्थना पत्र पर सरकार द्वारा अभी तक निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है तथा इस बारे में सर्वेक्षण भी कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० नु० पुनावा):  
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाब नहीं उठता।

#### Excise Duty on Rails sold by Hindustan Steel Ltd.

2103. Shri R. K. Amin: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 105 lbs. second class rails which were rejected by the Railways were sold by the Hindustan Steel Ltd. to the rerollers for rerolling purposes only;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after a lapse of a year of the purchase of second class rails, Government asked the rerolling mills to pay the excise duty when it was clearly the responsibility of M/s. Hindustan Steel Ltd. as a producer to pay up the dues in respect of excise duty; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). 105 lb. second class rails which cannot be used by the Railways are sold by Hindustan Steel Ltd. to various purchasers including rerollers. Rails attract an excise duty of Rs. 75 per tonne only which is charged at the time of their sale. HSL, as a producer and seller of rails, are responsible only for payment of Rs. 75 per tonne.

Finished bars attract an excise duty of Rs. 125/- per tonne. If these are produced by re-rollers from second class rails on which a duty of Rs. 75 per tonne only has been paid, then the balance of Rs. 50/- per tonne has to be paid by them on the finished bars in accordance with the Central Excise Act and Rules.

#### Exports

2104. Shri Bedabrata Barua: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions were held with the representatives of the Industry and Trade to boost up the exports; and

(b) if so, the broad points discussed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Discussions on export problems are proposed to be held with representatives of the industry and trade early next week.

**मिर्जापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर उपरि पुल**

2105. श्री राम स्वरूप :

श्री बंस नारायण सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मिर्जापुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर उपरि पुल बनाने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) पुल बनाने का काम कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री बे० सु० पुनाचा) :

(क) रेलवे द्वारा तैयार किया गया काका अनुमोदन के लिए राज्य सरकार के विचारार्थीन है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार जिस समय इस योजना का अनुमोदन कर देगी उस समय से लेकर खास पुल, जो रेलवे द्वारा बनाया जायेगा, को तैयार करने में लगभग 18 महीने लगेगे, बशर्ते राज्य सरकार, जिसे सब्क के पटुंच मार्ग बनाने हैं, अपने हिस्से का काम इसी अवधि में पूरा करने का वादा करे ।

**Shifting of Loco Repairing Workshop from Gauhati to Maligaon**

2106. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Loco Repairing Workshop of North-East Frontier Railway has been shifted from Gauhati to Maligaon, Pandu;

(b) the distance between the present workshop and the previous one;

(c) the total expenditure incurred in shifting this workshop;

(d) whether it is a fact that the present workshop has been certified unfit to repair Locomotives; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) 8 Kilometres.

(c) Rs. 4,42,200/- upto the end of March, 1967.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

**Konkan Railway**

2107. Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
Shri J. H. Patel:  
Shri S. M. Joshi:  
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the planning and construction of the Konkan Railway connecting Bombay with Goa and Mangalore; and

(b) in how many years the Konkan Railway is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). A line taking off from Diva and terminating at Apta has been built and opened to traffic. Further extension of the line beyond Apta to Goa/Mangalore is not contemplated at present.

**Taking over of Bankura Damodar River Valley Company**

2108. Shri George Fernandes:  
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:  
Shri J. H. Patel:

**Shri S. M. Joshi:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to takeover the Bankura Damodar River Valley Company and the Ahmedpur Katwa Railway Company;

(b) if so, the steps taken to absorb the employees of these Railways;

(c) the compensation proposed to be paid to the owners of these two Railways as a condition to their takeover; and

(d) whether any special terms are being offered to the owners?

**The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):** (a) No. The Government do not propose to acquire ownership of these Companies but have decided to take over the working of the Ahmadpur-Katwa and Bankura-Damodar River Railways with effect from 1-7-1967.

(b) All permanent staff of Ahmadpur-Katwa and Bankura-Damodar River Railways, if found suitable, are to be taken over and absorbed on the Eastern and South Eastern Railways respectively. Temporary staff in the service of the Railway Companies are also to be offered employment as fresh recruits, if found suitable, to the extent their services are required for working the Railways.

(c) Under the terms of the agreements with the Railway Companies no compensation is payable when the Government take over the working of these lines without acquiring ownership.

(d) No.

#### Wireless Wing of Railways

**2109. Shri George Fernandes:**  
**Shri Virendra Kumar Shah:**  
**Shri J. H. Patel:**

**Shri S. M. Joshi:**  
**Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wireless Wing of the Indian Railways is being reorganised;

(b) the reason for this reorganisation and its effect on the smooth working of the Railways; and

(c) the number of employees who will become surplus due to the reorganisation and the nature of arrangements made to absorb them?

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

(b) to improve efficiency in the maintenance of Wireless Stations used for Shortwave Communication on the Railways.

(c) The scheme is in the process of implementation and it is not possible at this stage to assess whether there will be any surplus staff.

**पाकिस्तान द्वारा रोके गये माल का लौटाया जाना**

2110. श्री सुवर्णजय प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 26 मई, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 91 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान द्वारा अब तक लौटाये गये माल का कुल मूल्य कितना है; और

(ख) क्या डेढ़-दो वर्ष तक रोके गये माल, जिसमें से अधिकांश या तो खराब हो गया है अथवा खराब होने वाला है, का जो मूल्य पाकिस्तान से मांगा गया है उसका निश्चरण 1965 के क्रय मूल्य के आधार पर किया गया है अथवा प्रचलित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार मूल्यों या पाकिस्तान में प्रचलित बाजार मूल्यों के आधार पर किया गया है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :**  
(क) पाकिस्तान द्वारा लौटाये गये

माल का अनुमानित मूल्य 70 लाख रुपये है।

(ख) पाकिस्तान द्वारा भ्रष्ट किये गये माल के कुल मूल्य का अनुमान भारत में माल के पाने वालों द्वारा किये गये दावों के आधार पर लगया गया है।

#### Rourkela Steel Mills

2111. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the modifications to Rourkela Steel Mills to produce stainless steel slabs have been completed;

(b) the total cost involved in carrying out the modifications; and

(c) by what time the mills are expected to roll out the slabs?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri F. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). The Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur has started producing stainless steel ingots but the operation of its Blooming Mill and Sheet Mills is expected to be stabilised only by the end of 1968. It has, therefore, been proposed, as an interim arrangement, that the Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur will make stainless steel ingots and press-cog them into suitable slabs which will then be sent to Rourkela for rolling into hot bands of suitable thickness. A trial rolling is expected to take place soon. No modifications are necessary in the rolling mills of the Rourkela Steel Plant for the trial rolling of stainless steel. There is no proposal for producing stainless steel slabs at Rourkela Steel Plant.

हसनपुर रोड से साकरी स्टेशन तक रेलवे लाइन

2112. श्री केदार पट्टनन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बातसने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोक्त रेलवे हसनपुर रोड से साकरी तक एक रेलवे लाइन के

निर्माण को संजूरी दी गई थी और इस बारे में सर्वेक्षण भी किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है, यह रेलवे लाइन किन-किन स्थानों से गुजरेगी और इस लाइन पर कील-कील के स्टेशनों की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० गुनावा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) मवाल नहीं उठता।

#### Accumulation of Khadi and Yarn

2113. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stock of khadi and yarn has accumulated and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has drawn the attention of Government in this regard; and

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

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

(b) The matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

#### Inspection Team of Railway Wagons

2114. Shri B. K. Modak:  
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri Bhagaban Das:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether railways have their own inspection team at the procurement point of railway wagons, if so, from which date;

(b) the arrangements for the inspection of newly manufactured wagons prior to the above date;

(c) whether there are any inspection staff taken from DGS&D for this job;

(d) if so, the number thereof; and

(e) the reasons for taking over this responsibility from DGS&D?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes. From 1-3-1965.

(b) Inspection was under the control of Director General, Supplies & Disposals, Inspection Wing.

(c) Yes.

(d) 34 as on 1-6-1967.

(e) To obtain close liaison between the design and maintenance wings of the Railways and the producers by the use of Inspectors with Railway experience which would result in improvement in design and specification, economy and safety of wagons procured for the Railways.

#### Inspection Job at Procurement point of Railways Wagons

2115. Shri B. K. Modak:  
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:  
Shri Bhagaban Das:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the inspection job at the procurement point of railway wagons has been taken over from DGS&D by railways themselves, release of wagons is considerably delayed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Railways are still using the services of old DGS&D staff since they have no experienced hands of their own for this job;

(c) the specific reason for this taking over; and

(d) whether Railways are considering to absorb the experienced DGS&D staff?

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

(b) The Director General, Supplies & Disposals' staff are being used for inspection duty only to avoid hardship to such staff and not for want of experienced hands on the Railways.

(c) To obtain close liaison between the design and maintenance wings of the Railways and the producers by the use of Inspectors with Railway experience which would result in improvement in design and specification, economy and safety of wagons procured for the Railways.

(d) This is under consideration.

#### Exports of Iron Ore to West Germany

2116. Shri S. C. Jha: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Germany Government are ready to import iron ore and other industrial goods from India; and

(b) if so, what has been the response from India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) West Germany has been importing Iron Ore and other industrial raw materials and manufactures from India.

(b) India has been supplying these items in increasing quantities to West Germany, our exports being \$23.75 million in 1964-65, \$25.78 million 1965-66 and \$19.88 for the first nine months of the year 1966-67. Iron Ore exports for these years were respectively \$3.92 million 4.12 million and 3.21 million.

#### Corrugated Iron Sheets

2117. Shri Rane: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the production of corrugated iron sheets in India during 1964-65.



1966-66, 1966-67 and how it compared with its demand;

(b) the quantity of corrugated iron sheets supplied to agriculturists and industrialists in the above years and in the months of April and May, 1967;

(c) the percentage of demand by agriculturists met in the above years;

(d) the steps Government propose to take to manufacture corrugated iron sheets to meet the demand of agriculturists; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to import them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri F. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-588/67].

(d) Rourkela Steel Plant's capacity of 160,000 tonnes of galvanised corrugated and plain sheets will come into production from September, 1967. They as well as IISCO TISCO are being assisted to import Spelter on an urgent footing to increase the production of G.C. Sheets.

(e) In view of the expected increase in production there is no proposal at present to import.

#### Rush of Passengers in Sealdah Section

2118. Shri K. Haldar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to heavy rush of passengers on the Sealdah Section, clashes frequently take place between the passengers and Railway staff;

(b) whether Government have any plan to increase the number of trains on this section; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No. There have, however, been some holds-ups of

trains by passengers demanding better connections, additional trains, augmentation of loads, punctual running of trains, etc.

(b) and (c). Construction of additional Electrical Multiple Unit coaches has been planned and, with their availability, introduction of additional services will be duly considered, having regard to the volume and pattern of traffic offering.

#### Location of Heavy Plates and Vessels Project

2119. Shri A. Sreedharan:  
Shri P. Viswambharan:  
Shri Mangalathumadam:  
Shri K. Anirudhan:  
Shri P. C. Adichan:

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

(a) whether Government have decided, the location of the Heavy Plates and Vessels project;

(b) whether the Czechoslovak experts have considered Cochin as technically the most suitable site for the project; and

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

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On techno-economic evaluation of the sites proposed for their consideration, the team of Czech experts considered the sites at Madras, Cochin and Visakhapatnam as *prima facie* suitable and placed them in the following order:

Cochin, Madras, Visakhapatnam.

(c) After giving careful consideration to the recommendations of the expert team and taking into account other relevant factors including the nearness of the source of raw materials and the proposal for the establish-

ment of a similar plant by M/s Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. in Cochin, which was being processed separately, Government decided to locate the first of the two proposed projects for the manufacture of fertilizer and chemical equipment at Visakhapatnam. The implementation of this project has since been taken up by Bharat Heavy Plate & Vesse's Ltd., a Company wholly owned by the Government of India.

#### Machine Tool Plant at Kalamassery in Kerala

2120. Shri A. Sreedharan:  
Shri P. Viswambharan:  
Shri Mangalathumadam:  
Shri K. Anirudhan:  
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to put into effect the expansion programme of the Machine Tool Plant at Kalamassery in Kerala?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): The scheme of expansion of the Kalamassery Unit of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited has been deferred for the time being because of the fall in demand for machine tools. It is proposed to re-examine the scheme after watching the market trend for some more time.

Correction of Reply to USQ. No. 525 dated 25-5-1967 regarding conversion of joint plant committee into Statutory body.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): In my reply to Unstarred Question No. 525 given in the Lok Sabha on the 26th May, 1967, I stated as follows:—

'(a) and (b). The question of the future constitution of the Joint Plant Committee is under consideration of the Government.'

The above reply may be substituted by the following reply.

'(a) and (b). The working of the Joint Plant Committee will be watched and a decision about its future set-up will be taken in the light of experience of its working.'

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

—contd.

REPORTED REFUSAL OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO ORISSA GOVERNMENT CBI REPORT ON SHRI B. PATNAIK—contd.

Mr. Speaker: I would request the Ministers of Law and Home to throw some light on the issues raised yesterday, so that later on I could take some decision.

Shri Samar Guha (Contai): I have a submission.

Mr. Speaker: Again, if you begin submissions, there will be no end. Yesterday I have heard. I wanted to hear both of the Ministers.

Shri Samar Guha: If you hear me, you will appreciate it.

Shri Sheo Narain (Basti): Point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Once I allow, I do not know where it will lead. I would like to hear only the Ministers now. The Law Minister please.

Shri Samar Guha: The House has been deprived of the opportunity of . . .

Mr. Speaker: It will lead us to confusion. It is for my information, for assisting me that I am calling the Minister.

Shri Samar Guha: I gave a call attention notice on the revolving restaurant. In the Rajya Sabha that has been admitted and discussion is going on. No time is allowed here.

**Mr. Speaker:** Why does the hon. member think only he knows what is happening in the Rajya Sabha. Other hon. Members also know. Why don't you allow the Minister. Yesterday I have heard.

**Shri Samar Guha:** My call attention was rejected.

**Mr. Speaker:** You are on a different subject. I am calling the Minister about the points of order raised yesterday.

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** If you will give me one minute. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** If you are only one, I can understand. There will be ten people, and I cannot show discrimination. About call attention I will allow you.

**The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon):** With respect to the point raised yesterday by Mr. Nath Pai and others . . . (Interruptions.)

**Shri Shoo Narain:** You are the Speaker of the House, Sir; no one else on that side. What is it that is going on in this House? (Interruptions.)

**Mr. Speaker:** May I request him to resume his seat? I think Shri Shoo Narain should be put on the panel of Chairmen; he is qualified.

**Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili):** Sir, I am rising on a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** Everybody has got a rules book. You are not helping the proceedings.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** With respect to the point raised by Mr. Nath Pai and others, you correctly observed yesterday that there was no point of order. You were pleased to say however that it was a relevant point. The point is this. In the last Lok Sabha Mr. Kamath placed on the Table of the House what he claimed to be a summary of the CBI report with respect to some of the activities of the Orissa ministers and later Mr. Dwivedy placed on the Table what he claimed to be a copy of the full

report with respect to that matter. It was claimed that on account of the fact that this was placed on the Table of the House it had become what they termed 'public property'.

**Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai):** The Speaker also said that yesterday.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** It was also said that these documents were printed and circulated or sold in large number and therefore, literally also they became public property. They say: how can the Home Minister claim that the CBI report was a confidential and secret document which he did not want to publish or disclose and therefore did not want to communicate to the Orissa Government?

On this matter, I wish to submit to you two points. The first is that the matter does not arise in the Lok Sabha; secondly, if it does arise this point has been the subject matter of a ruling by your distinguished predecessor on the 26th February, 1965. I take up the second point first, because that might dispose of the matter. In a considered ruling, Speaker, Mr. Hukam Singh, said as follows:

"After examining the constitutional position, the precedents and the general practice I give below my conclusions on the various aspects that have arisen and which I have specified earlier: (1) A member can ordinarily quote from a document that is treated by the Government as secret or confidential and which the Government have not disclosed in the public interest; (2) Government are not obliged to lay such documents on the Table of the House and the Chair cannot compel them to do so if they continue to hold the view that it is not in the public interest to do so.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** We never heard that public interest.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** It goes on:

"It is for the Government to consider whether a document,

copies of which have been circulated among Members and have appeared in the Press wholly or partially shall still be treated as secret or confidential and not laid on the Table of the House."

I do not want to read the rest of the ruling. Therefore, it follows that it is binding on us that although what was claimed to be a copy of the report or summary of the report was placed on the Table, it is still open to Government to claim that it is a confidential document and therefore they are not bound to disclose it, publish it or communicate it. That should dispose of the matter really, Sir.

Regarding the first point which I referred to, the present matter arose out of a Calling Attention notice under rule 197. The rule is clear, that there should be no discussion on the statement, but it has been the practice of the House to allow Members to ask the Minister concerned to give clarification. Now, the question has not arisen whether the so-called 'CBI report'—I used the word 'so-called' because the Minister said yesterday that it was not the result of any investigation; he will probably refer to it—

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** According to Prof. Ranga, you are the so-called government.

**An hon. Member:** You are prejudicing the enquiry.

**Shri Govinda Menon:** Therefore, the question did not arise whether the report should be produced in this Lok Sabha. The question did not arise whether Government should place it on the Table of the House or not. And it is when such a question arises that it would be open to you,—you are then acting almost in a judicial capacity—to say whether this document is one with respect to which the Government may claim privilege or not. Suppose this House comes to the conclusion or you come to the conclusion that this is a document

over which no privilege can be claimed, what follows? It is a decision in the vacuum, and therefore it is that the Home Minister said if there is need for it, if the Tribunal which is constituted would call for it, and if it would rule that this is a document which can be admitted in evidence, Government may consider that matter.

In the circumstances, my short submission would be that the question does not arise and it may be disposed of that way.

**An hon. Member:** It is a Congress interpretation.

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan):** Sir, yesterday, nearly for 40 minutes or so, this matter was dealt with in the form of questions, and points of order were raised by certain Members. Really speaking, the main question and the point of order raised was whether a document which was laid on the Table of the House was a confidential document which Government can accept or reject. But incidentally, some other points were also raised and certain innuendoes and allegations were also hinted. I thought I should take this opportunity to clear those points.

As far as the technical aspect of the point of order is concerned, the Law Minister has very ably dealt with it. The only other alternative is, I can give certain background why we have come to this decision. It is necessary that I put this point before this hon. House. It is not the intention of this Government—and I would like to assure this House again that it is not the intention of this Government—to protect anybody against any enquiry. As a matter of fact, the Chief Minister of Orissa did discuss this matter with me once. I told him my difficulties in this particular matter. I have also told him if they want any officers on deputation to make further enquiries we will be willing to do so. He has recently written to us asking for the

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

appointment of a certain judge of the Delhi High Court as an enquiry officer, and we are taking up the matter with the Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Supreme Court or the Delhi High Court?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The Delhi High Court, because he asked for a judge of the Delhi High Court. So, there is no question of not giving them any co-operation. But the point is that naturally, when we have to take certain views about certain documents, we have to go into the merits of that. What happened is, when a memorandum was submitted, that memorandum was sent to the Prime Minister; the then Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, thought it fit that he should appoint a Cabinet Sub-Committee to advise him in this matter. So, a Cabinet Sub-Committee was appointed. I know about it because I happened to be also a member of that Cabinet Sub-Committee. That Cabinet Sub-Committee decided upon the procedures to deal with this problem and the Cabinet Sub-Committee decided to ask the Director of CBI to go and check up certain facts from the records of the Assam Secretariat, etc. I am sorry—the Orissa Secretariat. Assam was so much in my mind and that is why I possibly slipped.

**Shri Hem Barua:** That is why you love Assam so much!

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** What is the role of that enquiry? The role was not an investigation. Though the officer who was asked to was the Director of CBI, a police officer, really speaking, his function was to check up certain facts from certain documents. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, an investigation is not merely a question of checking facts; it can become a real investigation if he investigates statements, calls people for giving evidence, etc. Then it becomes a proper investigation report. So, in the real sense, the

document which was submitted to the Cabinet Sub-Committee was not an investigation report, but some sort of an internal study that he was asked to make.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** He made a *prima facie* case.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** This document is not in that sense an investigation report and we are claiming privilege for it.

Really speaking, the refusal of the document is not going to obstruct the enquiry in any way, because the documents on which the whole enquiry is based are with the Orissa Government and if they want to go into that examination again, they can very well do that. If they want any officer from CBI on deputation to them, certainly we will give it. If this commission is appointed and if the commission requires it and if it is admissible, certainly we will not refuse to give it. Having said all this, I do not know why there should be that sort of attitude of suspicion. I must lodge my protest here.

The hon. member, Mr. Madhu Limaye, made certain references to certain PAC reports. Normally the PAC reports are not discussed here. But certain allegations were hinted at, though not made in a specific way. I think it is my duty to lodge my protest against it.

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) :** मैंने इसको नहीं कहा। मैंने पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट के अंतुच्छेद को पढ़ा। अगर आरोप था तो कमेटी का आरोप था...

**श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण :** आपने यह कहा कि मेरे बीच में और कालिगा के बीच में कोई इर्रग्युलर रिलेशन थ्रे। यह आपने कहा...

**श्री मधु लिमये :** पी० ए० सी० ने आश्चर्य व्यक्त किया!

श्री बलराम राव बक्ष्वाण : पी० ए० सी० में यह नहीं है।

I must not only deny that, but I must lodge my protest about this matter. Whatever decisions were taken, those decisions are on record and I am not shunning the responsibility for the decisions taken.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नोज) : बोड़ी हूसी को समझा करो। रेग्युलर कहा था तो मधु लिमये साहब ने इरेग्युलर कहा था। घापके साथ हूसी की थी।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The question was raised, when I was Defence Minister in 1963, whether the marginal transport capacity of the Indian Air Force which was available should be made available for this type of work. That was the limited question raised. It is true that in October, 1962, before the Chinese aggression, the same question was raised and the then Defence Minister had accepted the position that the Air Force should take that responsibility. When I was considering this question in October 1963, the situation had radically changed. There was the possibility of war exploding any time. The question before me was, whether the marginal transport capacity that was available with the Air Force should be committed for this type of operation or whether it should be kept available in case of any emergency arising. I did take the responsibility for the decision that this marginal capacity of the Air Force should not be committed to peaceful operations of this type, because suddenly sometime hot war may explode.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : उरा जांच हो जाए। टायर वाली भी हो जाए।

श्री बलराम राव बक्ष्वाण : सब की जांच हो जानी चाहिये। घापकी भी हो चाहिये।

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री हो कर गैर मंत्री की जांच करवाना चाहते हैं इनकी बुद्धि पर परदा पड़ा हुआ है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I thought it was my responsibility, because certain allegations were made. . .

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इन्होंने पी० ए० सी० की रपट के सम्बन्ध में जो कहा है उस पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Speaker: I will call you; let him finish first.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है। हमारी जो प्रक्रिया है परम्परा है उसके खिलाफ बात हो रही है। मुझे कहने दीजिये।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am in possession of the House. मेरा भी पाईट फाफ आर्डर है।

Shri Pileo Mody (Godhra): I know the Minister is strong enough politically to rule out the point of order, but I must say that a point of order has to be taken up at the right time.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure the Minister is not doing that at all. Shri Ranga asked how what the Minister was saying was relevant to the issue before the House. He is only explaining the point of order that was raised. While raising the point of order, yesterday, some allegations were made. If they were relevant there, naturally the hon. Minister has to reply them somewhere. If the hon. Minister is not given an honest chance to reply those points, it will not be fair. He is only explaining that.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने सब से पहले व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया है। मैं नहीं बैठने वाला हूँ।

**Mr. Speaker:** I will allow the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye to raise his point of order.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** The point of order gets precedence over other matters.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is known to everybody. That is the weapon in the hands of hon. Members to get up. Everybody has been doing it, and the unfortunate Speaker is in such a helpless position that the moment an hon. Member gets up on a point of order everybody else has to sit down.

**Shri Piloo Mody:** If he has no point of order you may ask him to sit down.

**Mr. Speaker:** How can I say that now. I have not heard him. I am only asking Shri Madhu Limaye whether when the hon. Minister is explaining the points that were raised yesterday in the middle I should allow him to raise his point of order or whether he can wait for another one or two minutes and raise his point of order after the hon. Minister has concluded.

श्री मधु लिमये : जैसी आपकी इच्छा ।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Sir, I said this not as any criticism on the report of the Public Accounts Committee. I am only explaining my point of view to the extent certain allegations were hinted against me. I thought it was my duty, my persona' right to explain my personal behaviour. The hon. Member Lohia also, yesterday, made a very interesting point. He said. . .

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : कब नहीं करता हूँ ?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Interesting but not necessarily valid point he made was. . . .

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, are you allowing a debate?

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I am replying to the point that he made.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is explaining the point of order that was raised yesterday.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Let him say something on that.

**Mr. Speaker:** As Shri Banerjee comes to his question after a preface, he is also giving a preface to his explanation.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, the Law Minister has said something. Now the Home Minister is having his say. Kindly allow us also some time.

**Mr. Speaker:** You can put a question.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** The point he made was that the Government of Orissa has decided and because it acts on behalf of the Governor and the Governor is appointed by the President what we are doing is against the President. I would like to point out that whatever we do here is also in the name of the President and therefore it is President against President.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया : यह तो है ही । यह सरकार ही ऐसी हो गई है कि अपने हाथों से एक हिस्से को दूसरे हिस्से से पीट रही है । कभी पुलिस को गवटन से घीर और कभी पलटन को पुलिस से । यह तो कब ही रहे हो, घीर क्या कर रहे हो ।

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** We are claiming the privilege of treating this document secret because it is a Cabinet document and not an investigation report. Once we start laying Cabinet documents on the Table no government can function, whether of this party or that party, if they hope to come to power some time (Interruption).

**Shri A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur):** No Government will do it.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** There is no question of any consideration of giving cooperation or not giving cooperation. Our attitude in this matter is to give full co-operation to the Government of Orissa when and where they want to proceed in this matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, before I allow Shri Madhu Limaye to raise his point of order, I want to remind hon. Members that yesterday we stopped at a particular stage and no question on the Calling Attention Notice was put. Therefore, after he raises the point of order. I think we may take up the Calling Attention Notice and hon. Members whose names are there may put their questions.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट पर चर्चा इस तरह नहीं हो सकती है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट सदन की टेबल पर रखी गई है। इसलिए बहस और विवाद में उस रपट का इस्तेमाल करने में कोई छलत बात नहीं है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट में जो जुमले लिखे गये हैं उनके आधार पर निष्कर्ष निकालना भी कोई छलत बात नहीं है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रपट इस वक्त मेरे सामने नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे याद पड़ता है कि उसका जुमला इस प्रकार था, जिसका मैंने उद्धरण दिया था :

“The thinking in the Defence Ministry underwent a radical change for reasons not easy to understand.”

मंत्री महोदय बड़े जोश में हमको समझा रहे हैं कि मैं जिम्मेवारी लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आपसे पहले वाले अध्यक्ष महोदय ने मुझे लिखा था कि जब तक सरकार की “एकसन टेकन रिपोर्ट” नहीं आती है और जो मतभेद

के मुद्दे हैं, वे साफ़ नहीं होते हैं, तब तक पब्लिक एकाउंट्स की रपट पर चर्चा नहीं होती है। अगर मंत्री महोदय में इतना गुस्सा और गर्मी है, . . . . .

**श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण :** मुझ में कोई गुस्सा या गर्मी नहीं है ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** . . . . . तो उन को एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट जल्दी आनी चाहिए। हम उस पर बहस के लिये तैयार हैं। उस समय मंत्री महोदय भी बोले और हम भी बोलने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन कल मैंने कोई छलत काम नहीं किया ।

**Mr. Speaker:** Now may I ask members to ask questions on the Calling Attention Notice.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Sir, I want to raise a point of order, before you allow members to ask questions. This arises out of the reply given by the Home Minister.

**Mr. Speaker:** You will cover the who'e ground again.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** It is a new point which I am raising Sir, you know that I do not generally get up and raise points of orders. So, you must listen. The question that was raised here, and to which the Law Minister has replied, I am not going into that—whether since it is a public document you are going to make it secret and not make it available to the Government of Orissa. But a new question has arisen out of what the Home Minister has stated. He said: no inquiry, no investigation.

**Mr. Speaker:** You are discussing the whole thing.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Sir, I am placing before you a book. You may kindly look into it. This is an important point. It is not that we want anything to be placed in the House by the Government; we are



[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

not demanding it. Here the question is whether it was an investigation or not. What the Home Minister has stated is not a fact because, as I will read out to you, this is the report of the preliminary inquiry into allegations against some Ministers of Orissa Government and how this inquiry was conducted. The State Government wants a copy of the inquiry report and nothing else. It is not a fact that the Cabinet Sub-Committee wanted some information. The fact is, I will read out from the letter which Shri Kohli wrote to the Home Secretary of the Government of India. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Everybody has got a copy of it. Why read it?

श्री सच्चिदानंदः यह बहुत जरूरी है। आपके निर्णय के लिये यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

श्री एबी राय (पुरी) : मंत्री महोदय प्रसन्न बोल रहे हैं। उसका निराकरण होना आवश्यक है।

Mr. speaker: Today we are discussing only the point of order which was raised. I wanted enlightenment from the Law Minister and the Home Minister. After that, if the whole discussion is started again, there will be no end to it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, if you permit me to read from the report. . .

Mr. Speaker: No, it is not necessary.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, if you take that attitude, it will be difficult for us. I am bringing in matters which are relevant to the specific point which I am raising. I am pointing out to you that there was a regular case filed by the Government of India under the Delhi State Police Establishment Act for

conducting this inquiry. I shall read out to you what Shri Kohli wrote to the Home Secretary, the letter which he submitted on the 15th of November 1964.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It should be laid on the Table.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This is a public document. It has already been laid on the Table. It reads:

"The Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs desired the Central Bureau of Investigation"

not the Cabinet Sub-committee—

"to make a Preliminary Enquiry into these allegations and accordingly three separate P.E.s. in respect of the allegations against (i) Shri B. Patnaik and Shri B. Mitra (ii) Shri Neelamani Rout Roy and (iii) Shri Sadasiva Tripathy were registered on 10-9-64 in the Special Police Establishment. Two other P.E.s. concerning certain entries in the books of Mohd. Serajuddin and Company showing certain payments to Shri Neelamani Rout Roy and Shri Sadasiva Tripathy, Ministers, Orissa Government were also registered for Preliminary Enquiry."

The cases were registered by the Government of India under the Act and then only the Central Bureau of Investigation went in for a preliminary enquiry. Now he is taking shelter behind the fact that there was no regular enquiry. This is not the question whether it was a regular enquiry or an irregular enquiry. The fact is that an enquiry was made, money was spent and officers were sent. Even in the report they say that sufficient time was not available for them to make a fuller enquiry. So, the whole question which I want to put to you and want you to give a decision on is that this was an enquiry. An en-

quiry may be regular or irregular and may not be full but it is an enquiry, after all, conducted by a regularly constituted legal authority. The report was submitted not to the Cabinet Sub-committee, who may be the members, but the report was submitted to the Home Secretary of the Government of India. When a State Government asks for a copy of that report and not the Cabinet Sub-committee's decision—I again want to repeat it. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have understood it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Government takes shelter under this and will not give the copy of the enquiry report to the State Government. That is the simple point I want to raise and I want your ruling on this.

Mr. Speaker: Is anybody prepared to put a question on the call-attention?

श्री म० लिवये : आपके निर्णय के बाद ।

श्री म० ज० लो (कासगंज) : मेरा प्वांट आफ़ ऑर्डर है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इस बात की एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये कि मंत्री महोदय की बात ठीक है या माननीय सदस्य की बात ठीक है ।

Shri K. Narayana Rao: Mr. Speaker, several times points of orders have been raised and sufficient discussion has been allowed. I want a ruling on this simple point, namely, what is the scope of a point of order, what is the scope of the enquiry into the point of order and what is the scope of the power of the Chair to give a ruling. These are the issues which must be decided under rule 376.

Mr. Speaker: He wants enlightenment.

663 (A) LRD-7.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: It is not a question of enlightenment. Rule 376(1) reads—this is a very important provision for our purpose—

“A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.”

So, a point of order generally must relate either to the interpretation or enforcement of a given rule. Any person who raises a point of order should point out a given rule in the Rules of Procedure or any Constitutional provision.

श्री म० लिवये : वह सब जानते हैं ।

Shri K. Narayana Rao: Such being the case, the first thing you have to do is to see whether a point of order should be allowed to be discussed at all, because that depends upon the interpretation of the rule. Sub-rule (3) says:—

“Subject to conditions referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2), a member may formulate a point of order”.

Then it is for the Chair to decide whether it is a point of order or not. That comes in the picture when there is final decision on the point of order. Therefore my submission is that there are two stages in the decision of a point of order, that is to say, whether a point of order is a point of order at all. That is a fundamental issue. The second issue is, that depends upon. . . .

Mr. Speaker: When do we know it? It is only after the hon. Member has explained the whole thing that we will know whether it is a point of order or not. The previous Speaker had ruled that the hon. Member raising a point of order must point out

the rule. But it is not so difficult to point out some rule. So, I am not very strict about it.

**Shri K. Narayana Rao:** My submission is this. By raising a point on the ground of point of order, are we to understand that a full discussion can be opened up or whether a point should be formulated in conformity with a particular rule, whether it relates to an interpretation of the rule or enforcement of a rule or to a provision relating to the Constitution. Yesterday, Dr. Lohia was discussing so many provisions of the Constitution which were totally irrelevant . . . (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all.

श्री सु० अ० दा० : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि कैबिनेट भी इस सवाल पर बहस होते वक़्त जब कि अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कुछ सदस्यों को सिर्फ़ सवाल करने की इजाजत दी थी और डिबेट के लिए मना किया था तो अध्यक्ष महोदय की कृपिय के बाद भी कुछ लोगों ने सदन में . . . . . (अव्यवधान) . . . . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे सुन लें। कल भी अध्यक्ष महोदय आप तस्वीर रक्खते थे, आप भी मजबूर हो गये और सदस्यों ने डिबेट जारी किया और आज भी एक ऐसा ही मोका हमारे सामने आया जब कि आप खड़े होकर बराबर सदस्य को मना करते रहे कि वह कार्यवाही जारी न रखें लेकिन तो भी मजबूर हो कर आप अपनी जगह बैठ गए और कार्यवाही जारी रही। तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि आपके कैबिनेट के बाबजूद भी, आपके मना करने पर भी जो कार्यवाही जारी रहेगी क्या वह कार्यवाही प्रोसीडिंस आफ दि हाउस में शामिल रहेगी? यह निर्णय मैं आपसे चाहता हूँ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Sir, may I make a submission?

**Shri P. K. Deo:** On a point of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let a point of order be first raised.

**An hon. Member:** On a point of order, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will call him.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I support the stand taken by my friend, Shri Dwivedy, that the Report of the C.B.I. is a part of the inquiry which was properly constituted . . . .

**Shri Manubhai Patel (Dabhoi):** Are we entering into a discussion again?

**Mr. Speaker:** We are not entering into any discussion. These are all points of order.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Now, the plea taken is that it is a secret document and that it was meant to help the Cabinet Sub-Committee in arriving at a decision. I do not think they can take that plea. The ruling of the previous Speaker is very clear on the subject. He had ruled:

"...if they continue to hold the view that it is not in the public interest to do so."

Uptill now, the Minister has never said that it is not in the public interest to reveal the document.

Secondly, there have been many such precedents in the House. On 4th March, 1963, when Mr. Daji—he is not here; Mr. Banerjee will bear me out—quoted from certain portions of Part I Report of the Attorney-General and of the Vivian Bose, the Minister of Industry, at that time; *suo motu* placed the secret document on the Table of the House with the following remarks:

"Since this part of the Deph-tary-Shastri Report is already in

circulation, Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served now by continuing to treat this part of the Report as secret. I am, therefore, laying it on the Table of the House."

So, the entire matter has been in circulation in the country; everybody knows about it, I do not think that Government will take the plea of secrecy in this and I hope that Government will make a copy of the report available *suo motu*.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Should we have a whole debate on this?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know only one thing, Sir.

Shri K. K. Nayar (Bahraich): I stood up much before.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is for the 18th time that I am standing.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Banerjee is always on his legs.

Shri K. K. Nayar: I may be heard first.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri K. K. Nayar: My purpose is not to hinder the proceedings, or obstruct the proceedings; I only want to assist you. One question which arises in this context is this. The learned Law Minister raised certain legal points. Naturally you wanted to hear him; that is correct. He raised some legal points; he is an excellent exponent of this point of view. But the points that he has raised are such on which perhaps further contribution should be invited from the other members of the House. For instance, he said that Government claims a privilege on this question. Government is always a claimant of privileges. But the question of privilege will be decided by you. A privilege will not

be claimed in a blanket manner without assigning any reason that could be examined by you. If the plea is that it is not in public interest, the examination of that plea should be possible by you and the decision will be given by you. Merely to say that it is not in public interest . . . (Interruptions).

An hon. Member: That was not the plea.

Shri K. K. Nayar: The privilege was claimed all along on the ground that it was not in public interest. You must have a chance of examining what public interest would be injured or damaged by the revelation of the facts in that report. That is the first question.

The second point is this. The learned Minister for Home Affairs was pleased to say that this was a Cabinet matter . . .

Mr. Speaker: Is he going to analyse the whole thing?

Shri K. K. Nayar: No, Sir, I was just . . .

Mr. Speaker: What else is he doing now? No, no.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table. (Interruptions). I would not give a ruling now. How can I? I will give on Monday.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Before you give your ruling, kindly give me a chance, Sir, That is my request.

12.56 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SUB-SECTION (3) OF SECTION 20A OF COMPANIES ACT

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

G.S.R. 607 published in Gazette of India, dated the 29th April, 1967.

G.S.R. 608 published in Gazette of India, dated the 29th April, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-580/67].

**ANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE RUBBER BOARD ETC.**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): I beg to lay on the Table:—

A copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Rubber Board for the year 1965-66. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-581/67].

A copy of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Rubber Board for the year 1965-66. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-581/67].

A copy of the Cotton Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 1965 in Gazette of India, dated the 13th May, 1967, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-582/67].

**RULES COMMITTEE**

**FIRST REPORT**

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (1) of rule 331 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha the First Report of the Rules Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-584/67].

12.57 hrs.

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at the sitting held on the 6th June, 1967, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Central Industrial Security Force Bill, 1966, to a joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.'

*Motion*

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of a Force called the Central Industrial Security Force for the better protection and security of certain industrial undertakings be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses, consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House, namely:

1. Shrimati Violet Alva
2. Shri K. S. Ramaswamy
3. Shri M. P. Bhargava
4. Shri M. Govinda Reddy
5. Shri Nand Kishore Bhatt
6. Shri Akbar Ali Khan
7. Shri B. K. P. Sinha
8. Shri M. M. Dharja
9. Shri Krishan Kant
10. Shri Bhupesh Gupta
11. Shri K. Sunderam
12. Shri Rajnarain
13. Shri Banka Behary Das
14. Shri D. Thengari
15. Shri A. P. Chatterjee

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and 30 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session; and that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

12.59 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DELAY IN THE ARRIVAL OF FOOD SHIPS IN INDIA DUE TO CLOSURE OF SUEZ CANAL

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Jagjivan Ram.

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :  
अब इसको पढ़ेंगे तो बहुत लम्बा जायगा।  
इसको दो बजे ले लीजिए। यह लम्बा जायगा।  
इसके ऊपर बहुत होगी। तो इसको दो बजे  
रख लीजिए।

Mr. Speaker: I think, he will place it on the Table. Is he reading it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Yes.

Mr. Speaker: There is only one minute left for Lunch Break. It may not be over in one minute. I could give him one more minute.... Or he can place it on the Table.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes. I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement on the delay in the arrival of foodgrains as a result of the closure of the Suez Canal. [Placed in Library. See ~~...~~ (87)].

12.59 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding Government business for the week commencing 12th June, 1967.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): He has to read it, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It should be read out.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 12th June, 1967, will consist of:

- (1) Further discussion of the General Budget for 1967-68.
- (2) Consideration and passing of The Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967  
The Passports Bill, 1967, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (3) Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1967-68.  
Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1964-65.
- (4) Consideration of a motion for concurrence for reference of the Central Industrial Security Force Bill, 1966 to a Joint Committee.
- (5) Consideration and passing of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill, 1967.

2. I may also inform the House that the discussion and voting on the De-

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

mands for Grants of various Ministries will be taken up in the following order:

Defence

Commerce

Home Affairs

Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.

Irrigation and Power  
Communications

Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation

External Affairs.

Industrial Development and Company Affairs

Works, Housing and Supply

Health and Family Planning

Information and Broadcasting.

Education

Planning Commission and Social Welfare.

Finance.

Atomic Energy

Steel, Mines and Metals

Petroleum and Chemicals

Transport and Shipping

Tourism and Civil Aviation.

Parliamentary Affairs

Law.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): We wanted to seek some clarifications regarding the statement that the Food Minister has made. Could we take it up at 2 p.m.?

Mr. Speaker: Some hon. Members want to seek clarifications on the statement made by the Food Minister. If it will be convenient to the hon. Minister, we shall take that up at two o'clock.

13 hrs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the statement made by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh? We wanted to say something on that.

Mr. Speaker: These are the decisions taken by the Business Advisory Committee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know that we want to say what more should be taken up. And we want to express our opinions.

Mr. Speaker: I thought that it was agreed to by all the parties in the committee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let us not break past traditions and conventions. This is an opportunity when we can say that some more discussions are needed. Please do not deprive us of that right.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स का नाम नहीं लिया गया, उस पर डिस्कशन चलेगा या नहीं चलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बजट सेशन में कैसे होगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to bring to your kind notice two or three very important matters. Last Friday, when the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs announced the business for this week, I pointed out that the Audit Reports on the Ruby and Asiatic companies should be laid on the Table of the House.

Secondly, I would suggest that there should be a discussion on two other very important matters. We have understood that these would be taken up only after the Demands for Grants are discussed. But I would submit

that two anti-people Bills are going to be discussed next week. So, I want that Government should find some time, firstly, for a discussion on the DA commission's report which has created serious repercussions among the Government employees, and secondly for a discussion on a non-official motion tabled by some of us about the retrenchment in the defence establishments. The other day, you were very kind enough to say that it should be discussed, and so, we had tabled a motion on this. I want that a discussion on the DA Commission's report and a discussion on the proposed retrenchment in the defence establishments should be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2 p.m.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हाउस के बिजनेस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was it not finished?

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: No. Shri Banerjee had finished speaking.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No. I had not.

Shri Hem Barua: What about clarifications on the Food Minister's statement

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are two non-official motions for discussion. One is on the DA Commission's recommendations. We want an immediate discussion on that. The second is about retrenchment in the defence establishments. When the Speaker was in the Chair that day when a

calling attention notice was taken up, he said that there should be a discussion. I want a definite commitment from the hon. Minister on these points.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ श्री बनर्जी ने कहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट रिलीफ है डिमण्डेड प्रस्ताव देने के सम्बन्ध में उसमें जितनी देर होती जा रही है उसी तरह से महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है। नतीजा यह है कि सारे गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स में एक हाट बर्निंग है और उनके सामने एक क्राइसिस आती जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी ही इसके लिये कोई विन नियत कर दिया जाये वाद-विवाद के लिये, हो सके तो भगले सप्ताह ही। इसके बारे में एक डेफिनिट चीज तय कर लें कि कब डिस्कशन होगा क्योंकि इससे लाखों लोगों पर असर पड़ता है और उनमें काफी बेचैनी है। ऐसा न हो कि इसके बारे में देर करने से एजिटेशन शुरू हो जाये। एजिटेशन होने पर ऐसा हो कि मानला बढ़ जाय और गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स हड़ताल आदि पर उतर आयें और पुलिस की तरह से उन्हें भी बन्द कर दिया जाये। यह चीज गलत होगी। इसलिये अगर देर होगी तो आटो-मेटिकली यह चीज फायो करेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब कैटेगोरिकल ऐम्पोरेंस दें कि यह चीज भगले सप्ताह आयेंगी।

Shri Hem Barua: I want this West Asian situation to be discussed because of the dramatic developments there. Maj. Gen. Rikhye has come out with a statement which contradicts the statement made by the Prime Minister and also the Foreign Minister about the involvement of Israelis in the death of Indian soldiers in the UN force. Therefore, there should be a discussion on this particular thing. Maj. Gen. Rikhye's statement contradicts the version of this Government.



**Shri Himatsingka (Godda):** No contradiction.

**Shri Hem Barua:** There is contradiction because our Government spokesmen have unilaterally condemned Israel. Maj. Gen. Rikhye comes out with a statement and says that the Arabs are also a contributory factor, and he has pointed out the facts there. Therefore, there should be some form of discussion.

**श्री मधु तिमये (मुंनेर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिमी एशिया पर बहस जरूर होनी चाहिये। लेकिन हमेशा यहाँ यह होता है कि घटना घटने के बाद बहस होती है। अब भी काफी समस्याएँ हैं, इसलिये इस चीज को जरूर लिया जाये।

इसके साथ-साथ जो एकाधिकार कमीशन और हजारी रिपोर्ट है, उन पर राज्य सभा में तो बहस हो गई तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर कब होने वाली है।

तीसरी चीज यह कि रूबी इंस्योरेंस और न्यू एशियाटिक के बारे में रिपोर्ट को टेबल पर रखने के बारे में मंत्री महोदय कुछ कहने वाले थे।

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Regarding this Dearness Commission's report, the matter will be examined first by the Government, and after that we shall be providing time for discussion in the House.

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** कब तक भाप कर पायेंगे ?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Because it has not yet been considered by the Cabinet. The moment that consideration is over, it will be discussed here.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** The hon. Minister has not followed us.

डी० ए० कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके बारे में अभी सरकार ने कोई फैसला नहीं किया है उस फैसले के न लेने से सारे देश में धीर बिलेवकर जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं उन में काफी बेद है, काफी रोष है। इसलिये मैं चाहता था कि फैसला लेने के पहले इस सदन में उस पर बहस हो जाती तो सरकार को मालूम हो कि लोगों का व्यू प्वाइंट क्या है। अगर फैसला लेने के बाद लाया जायेगा तो फायदा होने वाला नहीं है।

**श्री एन० एम० जोशी (पूना) :** फैसला होने के बाद यहाँ भाने से क्या फायदा होगा ?

**श्री नावराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) :** पिछले सत्र में माननीय मंत्री ने कहा था कि शेड्यूल कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा होगी। क्या भगले हफ्ते में उस को शामिल किया जायेगा ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** शेड्यूल कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट तो अजेंडे पर है, लेकिन चूंकि अभी इस बजट के डिस्कशन को पूरा करना है, इस लिये उसके बाद इसके लिये समय निर्धारित किया जायेगा।

ब्राडिट रिपोर्ट, रिट्रेचमेंट और डी० ए० के बारे में माननीय बनर्जी और दूसरे साथियों ने कहा है। डी० ए० कमीशन के बारे में पहले गवर्नमेंट में विचार करके फिर शीघ्र से शीघ्र यहाँ लाया जायेगा। हो सका तो भगले ही सप्ताह में या फिर दूसरे सप्ताह में

**श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** फैसला करके जाने का सवाल नहीं होना चाहिये क्योंकि यह तो पोस्ट मार्टम एग्जामिनेशन हो जायेगा।

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** सरकार फैसला करने से पहले बहस के लिये यहाँ आवे।

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deval):** May I say that it will not be

good to have a discussion here before we take a decision. The stage of discussion has not yet reached. Supposing the discussion takes place now, what am I to say at the stage of discussion. Unless the Government comes to a decision I cannot say anything on that. It would be a different matter if the hon. Members want that their views should be heard before we come to a decision, I do not see any point in this; if that is so I have no objection.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : यही हम कह रहे हैं। कोई निर्णय लेने से पहले हम लोगों की सलाह चारा से ले तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कब तय करने वाले हैं श्री० ए० कमीशन के बारे में।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : विचार करने के बाद होगा। उस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है।

Shri Morarji Desai: That is not possible.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: We accept the suggestion of the Finance Minister.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जहाँ तक वेस्ट एशिया के बारे में बहस का सम्बन्ध है, सात जुलाई को एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड प्राएगी। वह काफी लम्बा दिन है और इसलिये...

श्री मधु लिखड़े : रवी एम्पॉरेस की रपट के बारे में...

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जिस लिस्ट को मैंने पहले सुबह पढ़ा है उसके अनुसार अभी दो दिन यहाँ पास कराने हैं। उनके बाद ही और कुछ हो सकेगा।

श्री मधु लिखड़े : उसको तो टेबल पर रखना है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : पश्चिम एशिया के बारे में हमने तो नहीं लेकिन अगर सम्भव हुआ तो सबसे पहले सप्ताह में करेंगे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is going to be retrenchment; 2,000 men lost their jobs, another 5,000 are facing retrenchment. Therefore, it should be discussed.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कमीज) : पश्चिम एशिया के बारे में ऐसे बहुत रबो ताकि हम भी रहें।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं डा० लोहिया से निवेदन करूँगा कि पार्लियामेंट के काम को जरा प्रॉसेस दिया करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बिहार जाना पड़ता है और कहीं नहीं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: People are losing their jobs; we want a discussion. 2-1/2 hours should be allowed. The Speaker agreed.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: You can give the motion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: 36 Members have given a motion.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : शैड्यूल कास्ट और शैड्यूल ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की जो रिपोर्ट मिली है वह अंग्रेजी में है और बहुत से माननीय सदस्य अंग्रेजी नहीं समझते हैं। वे क्या करें? श्री मोलह प्रसाद मुझे कह रहे थे कि हिन्दी में नहीं मिली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी में भी इस रिपोर्ट को प्राप दिलवाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हम कोशिश करेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक प्रश्न से प्राप कोशिश कर रहे हैं, कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : प्रापकी कोशिशों का ही क्या नतीजा निकला है?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्रापने बचक बिया या कि अंग्रेजी नहीं बोली।

डॉ० राम सुभद्र सिंह : कहां बोल रहा हूँ ? आप भी तो स्पष्ट इत्यादि कहते हैं। एक भी शब्द धरनेजी का मत रखिये।

14.14 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: DELAY IN THE ARRIVAL OF FOOD SHIPS IN INDIA DUE TO CLOSURE OF SUEZ CANAL—contd.**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Members wanted to put questions on the statement of the Food Minister.

**Shri Hom Barua:** Now the West Asian situation has taken a dramatic turn after the acceptance of the UN cease-fire resolution by both the warring parties and yet unfortunately the Suez Canal is not open for navigation and also in view of the fact that famine is stalking our land, what steps have the Government taken or propose to take through the UN to see that the Suez Canal is reopened forthwith so that the food ships coming from America might come straight to our country in order to meet the distressing situation?

**Shri Jagjiwan Ram:** Now that the cease-fire has been accepted, efforts will be made in the UN and our representatives will also try to normalise the situation so that the foodships may come.

डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : स्वेज नहर के पर कुछ बोलते हुए थोड़ा सा डर लगता है। डर जितना सही है उससे ज्यादा भूत जैसा है। इसका कारण यह है कि हम लोग सब यहां पर नीति एक ही अपनाते हुए हैं। लेकिन फिर भी बोली में बहुत ज्यादा फर्क हो जाता है। जितने धादमी हैं सब की एक ही नीति है। किसी ने यहां नहीं कहा कि एक प्रायमी धरत भेजो, या इन्टरनेशनल भेजो, या एक सिपाही या एक एम्बुलेंस भेजो या कुछ भी भेजो। लेकिन फिर भी भक्तियों के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कई

बार हम लोगों में इसनी चर्चा बोली की आ जाती है कि ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे कोई नीति का बड़ा भारी फर्क है। लेकिन जारों बोली का फर्क है, नीति का फर्क नहीं है। यह मैं विरोध पक्ष से भी कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं तो इससे भी धागे जाता हूँ। सामने वाले पक्ष और इस पक्ष में भी नीति का कोई फर्क नहीं। दोनों तरफ के लोगों ने एक ही बात कही और कह रहे हैं। कह रहे हैं कि कोई धादमी मत भेजो, कोई सिपाही मत भेजो, कोई दवाई मत भेजो, कोई एम्बुलेंस मत भेजो, कोई बोली मत भेजो। दोनों पक्षों के धरत रहे हुए भी नीति एक ही है। लेकिन इस बोली के फर्क से मुझ को एक बड़ी चिन्ता लग गई है। इतने दिनों से जो मैं यह सोच रहा हूँ कि विरोध पक्ष का एका हो जाए और इस बारे में जो सपना से रहा हूँ, उस सपने को भाग्य होता है कि बोड़े दिन के लिए मुझको छोड़ना पड़ेगा। जब मैं यह कह रहा हूँ तो मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राप भी भ्रमरीकी वेहूँ और स्वेज नहर का सपना छोड़ें। मैं बड़ी गम्भीरता से उनके सामने एक प्रश्न रख रहा हूँ।

वया हम लोग सब मिल कर इस जून महीने में और जुलाई महीने में ऐसी कोई कोशिश नहीं कर सकते हैं कि जिससे जितनी इस समय बरसाती होती हो सकती हो करें। जहां जहां पहले से नहरें हैं उनके अलावा कम से कम 40-50 लाख या 1 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि बिल्कुल पानी के नीचे आ जाए क्या हम इसकी कोशिश नहीं कर सकते हैं? मैं समाजवादी युवा जन सभा की तरफ से कहने को तैयार हूँ कि स्वयं सेवक काफी तादाद में आपकी मिलेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि हर एक पार्टी इसके लिए तैयार है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप तैयार हैं कि हमारे संघर्षजन जोषी साहब से इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत करें—और उबी तरह से और बलों के लोगों से बातचीत करें। ऐसे स्वयं सेवक जो सिपरेड और चाय में पैसा उड़ाएँ आपकी मिल सकते हैं। ऐसे मिल सकते हैं जो बी बी

सी मील चल कर न जायें। एक मील प्राय मील की दूरी पर रहते हैं। लाइनों की संख्या में स्वयं सेवकों को लगा कर . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The point in the statement is regarding delay in arrival of the Indian shipments to India. This is a limited question.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वही तो कह रहा हूँ और क्या कह रहा हूँ। जहाज नहीं आ रहे हैं, कोई परवाह नहीं है, गेहूँ नहीं आ रहा है, कोई परवाह नहीं है। मैं आप से इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि हो सकता है कि दोनों ताशकन्दी गेट—आप समझ ली गयी होंगी—धानी कम और अमरीका ऐसा भी कर सकते हैं कि जो मंत्री महोदय सांच रहे हैं, वह पूरा न हो और जो वह कह रहे हैं कि जुलाई में आ जाएगी, न आए। हाजी-मीर को खाली करवाना धामान था दोनों ताशकन्दी गेटों के लिये लेकिन शर्म एल शोक को खाली करवाना मुश्किल होगा। फिर यह जुलाई में भी नहीं आएगी अगस्त में भी नहीं आएगी। मैं उसी सम्बन्ध में सवाय पूछ रहा हूँ कि क्या हम लोग अपने देश में अपने पुरुषार्थ से अपने स्वयं सेवकों के द्वारा इस तरह की बेती करवाने की तरफ ध्यान देंगे? मैं इस वक्त कोई आमूली बात नहीं बोलता हूँ। मैं बिरोधी पक्ष के एक एक के सपने की बात फिलहाल छोड़ कर बोल रहा हूँ। सब को मिन कर, स्वयं सेवकों के द्वारा क्या हम अगले दो महीनों में अन्न की पैदावार को नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं? एक क्रोड़ न सही, 50 लाख टन प्रतिरिक्त पैदावार अपने यहाँ दो चार या छः घाट सप्ताहों में आप बेती कर लें, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय कोई टोस क्लब उठाने के लिए तैयार हैं और हमारे सभापति से बात करने के लिए तैयार हैं?

श्री जयवीरराज राव : मैं इसका स्नागत करता हूँ। मैंने आरम्भ से ही यह कहा है कि हमारी सभा सन्स्था का एक ही हल है कि हम अपने देश में उतनी अनाज पैदा करें कि

हमको दूसरे किसी देश से मंगाने की आवश्यकता न पड़े। मैंने यह भी कहा है कि जितने भी सार्वजनिक नेता हैं, समाज सेवक हैं, राजनीतिक दलों के नेता हैं सब के सहयोग से हम देश में ऐसा अभियान चले जिस से किसानों में एक नई चेतना पैदा हो, जहाँ कहीं भी पानी उपलब्ध है या छोटी स्कीम चला कर पानी उपलब्ध किया जा सकता है वहाँ पाना उपलब्ध किया जाए, और जमीनों की जुलाई और बुवाई हो जाए ताकि इस साल हम काफी पैदावार कर सकें। मैं आप के नेना से भी बात करूंगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्राय जाम को ही शुरू कर दी यह बात।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि जहाज घाने में कुछ देर लगनी, क्योंकि उन को दूसरे रास्ते से घाना पड़ेगा। स्वैज कनाल को बन्द हुए कुछ दिन तो बीत गए। शायद इस में कुछ और दिन लगें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति में हमें कितने अनाज की, कितने चावल और गेहूँ की, कमी पड़ेगी। मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेट्स को रीएली-केशन करने के बारे में कहा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि स्टेट्स को कुछ कम अनाज देना पड़ेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट्स को कितना कम अनाज दिया जायेगा। क्या सरकार ने इस कमी का किसी तरह में पूरा करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की है? क्या मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेट्स की सरकारों को इस बारे में लिखा है?

श्री जयवीरराज राव : ये घटनायें बहुत तेजी से घटित हुई हैं। अभी तक तो हम यह अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं, कि इस महीने में हम को जितना अनाज घाना चाहिए था, सम्भवतः उस में डार्डि साख टन कम आयेगा। मैंने कल ही सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को तार भेजे हैं। इस के साथ ही हम अपने मंत्रालय में यह देख रहे हैं कि कहाँ पर कितनी कमी

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

कर के हम काम चला सकते हैं। लेकिन दो एक दिन के बाद नक्का घोर भी साक़ हो जायगा। हमारे पास जितना भनाज कम पड़ेगा, हमें उस के हिसाब से प्रान्तों को कुछ कम दे कर काम चलाना पड़ेगा।

Shri Inderji Gupta (Alipore): The statement says that there is a quantity of 2½ lakh tons which is actually at sea now on the vassels which have already left and "to that extent the allotment of foodgrains for this month will have to be revised". There must be some advance thinking in the ministry about the basis of this revision, how the priorities must be fixed and so on. They cannot go on waiting for that; they must be thinking now because it is a question of allocations for the current month. On what basis are you going to fix the priorities while revising the allocation to the extent of 2-1½ lakh tons?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: The simplest way may be to apply a uniform percentage cut in the allocations for all the States. But in addition to that, special circumstances in some States will have to be taken into consideration while making a cut in the allocations already made.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): The statements is alarming and disturbing, especially for those who come from deficit States and who are in need of central supplies. I hope the statement was prepared before the Government received news of the cease-fire and they will make a re-assessment of the situation. In spite of that, may I know whether the Government are thinking of tightening up the procurement machinery inside the country as much as possible on a war footing so that in the new situation, we can

procure more foodgrains from inside the country? What steps do they propose to take in that direction?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I have always been emphasising the necessity of having procurement in both the surplus and deficit States. Yesterday morning we were thinking of convening an emergent meeting of the State Chief Ministers. Now the situation having changed after the ~~cease-fire~~ having been accepted, let us hope that the Suez Canal will be re-opened very quickly. In any case, I am thinking of convening a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chief Ministers' Conference to consider all these problems. I will take this opportunity to appeal to all State Governments, both deficit and surplus, to intensify the procurement measures in their States.

Shri Sequiera (Goa, Daman and Diu): Arising out of the reply he has just given, may I know whether at this conference which he is convening, he will consider suggesting to the Chief Ministers of surplus States that whatever stocks they procure locally should be controlled and distributed by the Central Government equitably to all the States?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: As a matter of fact, even under the present arrangement, whatever surplus is available in a surplus State after meeting their own requirement, that is placed at the disposal of the Central Government to be allocated to the deficit States.

Shri E. K. Sinha (Faisalabad): Dr. Lohia has suggested that efforts should be made to seek the cooperation of all parties to improve the food situation in the country. I want to make a suggestion to the Food Minister.

There should be an attempt to conscript the youth of this country, the students of this country and to mobilise the latent support for a solution of the food crisis. That is the sentiment in all the political parties of the country. I would, therefore, suggest to the hon. Minister of Food that an all-party conference, to which representative of the youth and students' organisations may be invited, may be convened of the Chief Ministers and some sort of a war council may be set up where a solution of the food problem may be sorted out so that we may not be in a position always to beg and borrow from abroad, and we may unfurl the banner of real independence because food is one of the dimensions of the freedom of the country.

**Shri Jagjivan Ram:** As I have already said, I welcome the suggestion and to begin with I said I will call the leaders of the various parties in Parliament before we take in others.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** मंत्री महोदय पहले तो हमारे जोशी साहब से मिलें और अकेले में मिलें ।

**श्री जगजीवन राम :** पहले उन से ही मिलेगा ।

**Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur):** Would the hon. Minister kindly confirm that the American Administration has not held up any of our food consignments on account of the West Asian crisis and the fact that our attitude and foreign policy in respect of Israel remains unchanged?

**Shri Jagjivan Ram:** No, Sir, there has been no change or delay so far as the loading of ships in American ports is concerned.

**श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी (कैरा) :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से बिनती करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी लड़ाई तो इस देश में चल रही है—जाने के मामले में, कहीं भी लड़ाई हो या न हो और स्वयं कैनास के मामले में हमारी लड़ाई

बोल ही है कि हमें अनाज पैदा कर जल्दी आत्म-निर्भर होना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक अनाज पैदा करने का सवाल है, हमें विचारधियों या प्रोफसरों की जरूरत नहीं है, किसी की जरूरत नहीं है । इस के लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि किसानों में विश्वास पैदा किया जाये ।

जो को-आपरेटिव सोसयटीज अनाज, शुगर और गुड़ का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करती हैं, वे प्राइवट सेंक्टर को बदनाम करती हैं, लेकिन वे स्वयं उस की तरह मुनाफाखोरी करने लगी हैं । इस कारण डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है । क्या मंत्री महोदय को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज से बहुत जोर डाल कर यह कह सकते हैं कि चाहे कोई भी हालात हों, वे पैसे या मुनाफे का खयाल न करते हुए, जो कुछ भी स्टॉक उन के पास है, उस को वे ग्राम लोगों के लिए रखें और जरूरत पड़ने पर दें । मंत्री महोदय को इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिए, क्योंकि आज डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में गलती है । यह सरकार किसान में विश्वास पैदा करे—वह उस को पर्याप्त मात्रा में अनाज पैदा कर के देगा ।

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** आज से दोनों को बदनाम करो ।

**श्री जगजीवन राम :** मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि जितनी सहकारी समितियाँ हैं, उन सब पर यह बात लागू होती है ।

**श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी :** सब नहीं, कुछ ।

**श्री जगजीवन राम :** बहुत सी सहकारी समितियों को-आपरेटिव सोसयटियों, ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, चाहे वह काम प्रोडक्शन का हो या डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का हो । लेकिन किसी भी जमाघट में कोई न कोई इस तरह के लोग होते हैं, जो अवांछनीय काम भी कर लिया करते हैं । हमारा बराबर यह प्रयत्न रहना चाहिए कि को-आपरेटिव

## [श्री जगजीवन राम]

मूवमेंट में जो कुछ क्वांटिटी या कमजोरियाँ हैं, वे सुस्त हों, ताकि को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट मजबूत हो कर तेजी से फैल जाए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अमरीका से तीस लाख टन गेहूँ मिलने की बात थी और अभी अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति ने केवल पंद्रह लाख टन गेहूँ देने पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं। क्या यह धाशा की जाये कि भारत सरकार जो पंद्रह लाख टन गेहूँ चाहती है, वह मिलेगा, या वह खटाई में पड़ रहा है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : उस के सम्बन्ध में अभी निश्चित रूप से तो कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं क्योंकि यह जो तीन मिलियन टन देने की बात हुई, वह डेढ़ मिलियन टन कर के दो टुकड़ों में देने की बात थी। डेढ़ मिलियन टन के बारे में इन के बाद नेगोशिएशन करने की बात होगी। हम उस के सम्बन्ध में निश्चित रूप से कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं। लेकिन हम को धाशा करनी चाहिए कि अमरीका इतने छुटपन पर नहीं उतरेगा कि वह वर्तमान क्षमता को इस मामले में ले जाए।

श्री जगदन् शर्मा (अमृतसर) : अभी स्वीज के अन्दर जो राजनीतिक परिस्थिति पैदा हुई ऐसी राजनीतिक परिस्थिति फिर भी पैदा हो सकती है और इस परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने देश के अन्दर उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर जो मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान सदन विला रहा है उस भूमिका में से एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि बचत के राज्यों के अन्दर उत्पादन को और भी अधिक बढ़ाने के लिए तात्कालिक कृषि संबंधी जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं क्या इस चारू बजट के अन्दर खाद्य मंत्री महोदय बाकी ओर सारी व्यवस्थाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन बचत के राज्यों को भी जो उनकी आवश्यकताएँ हैं और केन्द्र से जो उन की भाँति हैं उन को पूरा करवाने के लिए अन्य मंत्रालयों के ऊपर दबाव या सुझाव देंगे ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मंत्रालयों के ऊपर दबाव देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य ने वित्त मंत्री के भाषण को देखा होगा या उन के रविये को देखा होगा तो मानना पड़ेगा कि सब कोई इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि कृषि को सब से अधिक प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है। तो जहाँ तक गुंजाइश होगी अधिक से अधिक धन कृषि पर खर्च कर सकें और खास कर के थोड़े समय में सदीय ईंधन वाली स्थितियों पर खर्च कर सकें उस में कोई बाधा नहीं की जायेगी।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : अभी इजरायल और यू० ए० आर के संबंध में जिस तरह का स्टेटमेंट इस सरकार ने दिया क्या फूड मिनिस्टर इस बात को समझते हैं कि इस का असर जो फूड अमेरिका से मिलने वाला है उस पर पड़ेगा और यदि पड़ेगा तो उस के लिए देश में जो घनाज की कमी है उस को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इस का तो उत्तर अभी मैंने दिया वाजपेयी जी के प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुए और दूसरा जो प्रश्न है वह धाम तीर से यहाँ उत्पादन बढ़ाकर ही और तीव्र गति से अगर उस को करें तो उस का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं ?

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili): I want clarification on two points. I want to know whether the policy of procurement we have been adopting is a uniform policy both in the deficit as well as in the surplus States. This point is very relevant because certain States like West Bengal have stopped procurement because they are deficit States. That is one point. Secondly, the food policy and pricing here are consumer-oriented rather than producer-oriented with the result, as is mentioned in the budget speech. . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** How is it connected with the blockade and delay in the arrival of foodgrains?

**Shri K. Narayana Rao:** We have been discussing the other point and the two are inter-connected.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He can ask questions only on the statement laid on the Table of the House.

**Shrimati Turkeshwari Sinha (Barh):** May I know whether this recent complication will affect in any way the total commitment that has been made by the consortium countries recently in their last meeting to give additional food aid, as America is doing? Is it likely to be disturbed?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That question has already been replied to.

**Shrimati Turkeshwari Sinha:** I was asking about the consortium countries, not America; they have promised to give matching food aid.

**The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Deasai):** This discussion will make it more difficult. So, let us keep silent over it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : घर का बंदिया बुरा होता है मोरार जी भाई ।

श्री रामाबनारं झा श्री (पटना) : पश्चिमी एशिया में जो मंदट पैदा हुआ है उस के संबंध में मंत्री महोदय के बक्तव्य से पता लगता है कि देश में अनाज की दिक्कत होने वाली है । तो उस का हल निकालने के लिए भारतीय सदस्य डा० लोहिया साहब ने एक प्रस्ताव रखा है कि हमें अपने देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा गन्ना पैदा करना चाहिए यह बात सही है पर मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के अन्दर ~~मिठाई बनाने वाला बहुत पैदा हुआ है~~ मुनाफाखोरी के पास, खजूरबाजों के पास, चाहे वे देश के अन्दर हों या गहर के अन्दर हो, खेती महोदय के पास क्या इस बात की कोई

स्वीय है कि उनके पास से उस छिपे हुए गन्ने को निकालें और निकालकर जनता के बीच में दें और खास कर जिन इलाकों में अकाल है वहाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा गन्ना भेजें न कि वहाँ गन्ना भेजने में कुछ कमी करें जैसे कि अन्दाज लग रहा है कि वह कुछ कमी करना चाहते हैं, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मुनाफाखोरों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की जाने वाली है या नहीं ? छिपे गन्ने को निकालने की नीति बरती जायगी या नहीं । ऐसा कोई योजना आपके सामने है या नहीं ? या उसके बारे में सोचना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

श्री जनकीबन राम : यह बहुत ही मजेदार प्रश्न है और उपयोगी प्रश्न है । जहाँ कहीं भी अनाज जबरत से अधिक है चाहे वह किसान के पास हो या व्यापारी के पास हो उसे को निकालना आवश्यक है और मैं फिर यह दोहराना चाहता हूँ जिस बात को बार बार दोहराया है कि जो राज्य सरकार इस मामले में तीव्रता से कदम उठाएगी केन्द्र से उस को पूरा सहयोग दिया जायेगा । सदस्य महोदय से मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह बिहार सरकार में जो उन के दल के मंत्री हैं उन से जरा पूछें कि कि एक दफे खजूरबाजों से गन्ना निकालने का कार्य शुरू करके बीच में क्यों छोड़ दिया गया ? क्या सेंटर से कोई रोकथाम हुई उस में, यह उन से जाकर पूछें ।

14.35 hrs.

#### GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now resume general discussion on the General Budget. Shri K. C. Pant may continue his speech.



The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was trying to deal with the criticism against Government expenditure and I was pointing out that the Government had taken various steps to curb this expenditure. In this context I was referring to the role of the Staff Inspection Unit of the Finance Ministry. The Staff Inspection Unit of the Finance Ministry inspects the various departments of the Government, carries out work studies according to a predetermined programme and its job is to locate surpluses. In the course of 1966-67 this unit inspected 53 offices and the cases in which its recommendations were accepted led to an economy of 2,523 posts. In addition where proposals were made for fresh recruitment etc., withdrawal or modification of these led to an economy of 2,450 posts. The total economy which was brought about by the Staff Inspection Unit was of the order of Rs. 212 crores, as a result of these reductions which, I hope, the House will agree, is not an inconsiderable amount.

Now I turn to Plan expenditure. There has been criticism from both sides. Some have said that the Plan is too large; some have said that the Plan is too small. The bulk of the expenditure under the Plan is developmental expenditure and in spite of the need to maintain this developmental expenditure at as high a level as possible keeping in mind the need for future growth and the necessity for keeping the momentum of economic growth going, Government has exercised great restraint in keeping down Plan expenditure this year. The total provision in the current year is Rs. 1,828 crores including Rs. 10 crores on account of the proposed additional provision for financial institutions. Of this Rs. 590 crores is on account of assistance to States and Rs. 1,238 crores is for the annual Plan of the Centre and the Union territories. The point to remember here is that in money terms

the provision for the Plan for the Centre and the Union territories this year is roughly of the same order as that of last year and I hardly think that it would have been possible to reduce it still further. I hope that no section of the House seriously suggests that the second year of the Plan should in money terms have been smaller than the first year of the Plan.

An hon. Member: It should.

Shri K. C. Pant: The States, in fact, actually got smaller Plan assistance than in 1966-67 and the assistance to the States was mostly for the purpose of increasing agricultural production. Sir, I heard a voice—I think, it was Shri Piloo Mody's—saying that the Plan should have been reduced. I ask him: Would it have been wise to reduce the Plan even if it meant lowering outlays on agricultural production and giving up or slowing down those projects which are in hand, which are progressing and for which foreign exchange arrangement have been made?

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Yes.

Shri K. C. Pant: Would he rather that this capital which has been invested be infructuous? I do not think he would mean that. In fact, I would be inclined to agree with Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah that the maximum effort should be made to expedite projects which have been taken in hand.

Then, a sum of Rs. 40 crores is included in this Plan provision as assistance to financial institutions and it is intended to make sure that the level of investment in the private sector is kept up to the extent possible under the present circumstances. At the same time, Rs. 200 crores are provided for iron and steel industry and heavy industries. Again, it is the need to keep the momentum going, not to allow projects on which certain expenditure has been incurred to slow down or to be given up, that is at the back of this Rs. 200 crores investment. It is also a question of creating sufficient demand for private as well

as public sector industries which depend on the capital goods industry for a market. I may remind Mr. Mody that while he is complaining that the Government is investing too much in the Plan, at the same time, we hear, now-a-days, the private sector complaining that the Government is investing too little and they are complaining that because the Government is investing too little, their demand is going down and, therefore, their production is going down. Previously, we used to hear that the Government was investing too much in transport and that now the Government is investing too little. You must not look at this question in a compartmentalised way. We have an integrated economy and both the public and private sectors are inter-linked, one providing the demand for the other. I dare say that even if the private sector wants to maintain or increase its rate of growth even from the narrow angle, it should consider the role that the public sector plays. Unless the public sector grows, it is impossible for the private sector to grow. He may not agree with me. I have given a concrete instance where the private sector is complaining that the Government is investing too little.

**Shri Piloo Mody:** That is what happens in the permit-licence-raj.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** It will not do to insist that the private sector should maintain or increase its growth and, on the other hand, to complain of the public sector getting too much of the resources. I think, I have dealt sufficiently with this particular aspect. The Government has made an attempt to reconcile essentially conflicting objectives of price stability and the avoidance of further recessionary trends in the economy. I do not think more could be expected of it in the present circumstances.

Now, I turn, briefly, to the broad philosophy behind the taxes that have been levied. It has been said in the House and also outside by some that if the subsidy on foodgrains was given up—Shri Hanumanthaiya mentioned

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that point—it would not have been necessary to mobilise additional taxation. Government does regard this subsidy as a temporary expedient. But, whatever one's view on the food subsidy, in the long run, surely, it cannot be argued that it would have been preferable in the present circumstances to increase the price of foodgrains rather than tax consumption of items, like cigarettes, synthetic fibre, motor spirit and, indeed, tea or coffee or footwear. Therefore, in judging these alternatives, one has got to see what is the other alternative. If you give up the subsidy on foodgrains and you raise the price of foodgrains, it hits the common man, the poorest section of the society, very hard. If you tax certain consumer items which do not play the same vital part in his budget, surely, that is preferable in the present circumstances. That is a point to be remembered.

On the other hand, Shri P. Ramamurti went to the other extreme. He said that reduction in fertiliser subsidies is a breach of the promise given at the time of devaluation. I do not know whether there can be any promise to keep up subsidies in perpetuity on any item. I do not think any Government can do it. So, I would submit that those who suggest that taxes should not have been levied should consider this alternative or reducing the subsidy on food and fertilisers and I am sure that most sections of the House would come to the conclusion that it is preferable not to give up the subsidy on food and fertilisers to the full extent at the present moment in preference to what we have done.

It may be argued, why not direct taxation instead of indirect taxation? It has been argued, in fact. There is no doubt that indirect taxation does tend to increase prices and does tend to give rise to a general expectation of further increase in prices. If it were possible, certainly the ideal thing in the present situation would have been not to levy any taxes at all. But can

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it be seriously suggested that when the industry is already depressed as it is at the moment, it is possible to increase direct taxes to any significant extent? It is not as though this is the first Budget that this Government has introduced. Direct taxes have been stepped up from time to time in the past on various occasions. Even now we are engaged in a detailed examinations of direct taxes and we are anxious that these suggestions should be discussed. We have refrained from making any major change in direct taxes until we have carried out this study.

An hon. Member: What about capital gains?

Shri K. C. Pant: I said, the whole system of the structure of direct taxes is under study. In this particular Budget, the changes that are suggested are only minor and selective. Some of these concessions have been welcomed relating to savings, tourism, tax-holidays and assessments on a prospective basis. These are important not so much from the point of view that revenue will be generated immediately but from the long term point of view as pointers to the direction in which our structure of direct taxes will have to move in time to come.

As to indirect taxes, here again, the indirect taxes this year have been selective and discriminating. This has been acknowledged and I do not, at this stage, wish to give the justification for all these indirect taxes because that has already been done in the course of the Budget speech. But I would like to mention that the effect on prices of these indirect taxes, of the excise duties, would probably be smaller than would have normally been expected when the duties are automatically passed on to the consumer. This is because of the objective conditions obtaining in our country today. There is a fall in the real in-

comes which is acknowledged all round and this has generated a certain amount of consumer resistance. This consumer resistance will act as a brake on the increase in prices. Then Government has also exercised the utmost discipline in restraining its expenditure. I have already referred to it in detail and so, I do not think I need to repeat all that.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): May I interrupt the hon. Minister for a minute? Just now in the course of his speech, he was said that points have been made in this House that discriminatory treatment has been given in regard to excise duties. He says he does not want to elucidate on that point. That does not create a very good impression. He should categorically deny that. He should not leave it to the Finance Minister to reply to that point; he should himself reply because he has confirmed the suspicion; charges have been levied in the House. He should categorically deny that.

An hon. Member: He is not capable of it.

Shri K. C. Pant: I have understood her saying that certain duties are not discriminatory. I have never said that they are discriminatory. The exact word that I used was 'discriminating'.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That is dangerous.

Shri K. C. Pant: I have said, "selective and discriminating".

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Selective but not discriminating.

Shri K. C. Pant: With all respect, I would like to say that there is a difference between the two words.

Then, we have a liberal import policy which will also, we hope, add to this tendency to resist price increases.

Finally, I hope hon. Members would have noticed that the excise duties this year are of such a nature that their incidence increases with the incomes of the individuals. In other words, they partake of the character of direct taxes in this sense. This is all that I have to say on the taxation of this year.

A number of hon. Members have shown a keen interest in tax collection, and they have mentioned that Government do not collect all the taxes that they levy. Quite frankly, I would say that there is a certain amount of tax evasion and tax avoidance in this country as indeed there is in other countries.

**Shri Dhireswar Kalita (Gauhati):**  
To what extent?

**Shri Pilo Mody:** What we have got to do with tax evasion in other countries?

**Shri K. C. Pant:** Some people know more about the extent than others.

**Shri Pilo Mody:** What is this argument that because it happens in other countries it happens here also?

**Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour):** We are convinced that the hon. Minister knows how to make an under-statement.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** The real question is whether we are doing all we can to reduce tax evasion and tax avoidance and delays in assessment and collection. If hon. Members will only have some patience, I hope to be able at least to tell them what steps we are taking, and then perhaps they can come to their own conclusions.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade):**  
We have heard it so many times.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** Firstly, a drive has been launched to bring more and more people under income-tax assessment. I shall give you the figures. The total number of assesseees was 1.2 million at the end of 1962; this has increased to more than 2.7 million by

now, which is an increase of more than 100 per cent in five years.

Then, in order that a disproportionate amount of time of the income-tax officer is not spent on small cases, we have told them that they should accept the returns of lower income bracket assesseees only after sample checks and that they should devote more time to the bigger cases.

Company cases account for nearly 55 per cent of the tax collected. Separate circles have been formed all over the country for the disposal of company cases and these have been manned by efficient officers. Higher category non-company cases account for nearly 20 per cent of the tax collected. These cases too have been segregated and concentrated and have been given to efficient officers for disposal. I am glad to inform the House that these steps have resulted in the disposal rate going up from about 18 lakhs in 1964-65 to nearly 27 lakhs in 1966-67. The average disposal per income-tax officer has also gone up from 1003 in 1962-63 to 1614 in 1966-67, that is, by more than 50 per cent.

Then, simplification and rationalisation of the income-tax structure is another step that is being taken and that is constantly under review. Then there is the introduction of the system of functional distribution of work among the ITOs . . . .

**Shri M. Amershey (Banaskantha):**  
It is Parkinson's law.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** . . . . under which administration and collection and assessment have been separated. Some hon. Member mentioned Parkinson's law. I think he should not speak about things which he does not know fully. A pilot study has been carried out on the functional distribution of work, and if he is interested and he comes to me I shall show him the striking results that have been achieved as a result of this functional dis-

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tribution of work. Therefore, it has been decided to extend it to more income-tax circles. The training facilities and refresher courses etc. are being improved. In order to expedite the disposal of appeals, more Posts of Appellate Assistant Commissioners have been sanctioned.

Then, there is the popular subject of black money. I agree with Shri P. Ramamurti that it is a social and economic evil and it has to be tackled from all possible angles. But I am sorry I cannot agree with him that this evil can be eradicated by demonetisation. That, I think, is not possible under present circumstances. But I can assure him that this problem is engaging the attention of Government and every effort is being made to unearth undisclosed income.

In this respect also, I would put before the House the concrete steps that have been taken. There are various legislative measures taken in the recent past in this sphere. These include enlarging the powers of search and seizure, tightening up of the provisions regarding imposition of penalty for concealment of income as well as those relating to prosecution for such offences. Then there were two specific voluntary disclosure schemes which also resulted in voluntary disclosures to the tune of Rs. 197 crores. Under the enlarged powers of search and seizure, the income-tax department carry out searches and effect seizures about which we have questions in the House every day. This has yielded a large amount of concealed income. Administrative steps are also being taken. We have set up four intelligence units, in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The House will be glad to know that they have been doing useful work. Then there has been liberalisation of the procedure for grant of rewards for giving information. Prosecutions have also been launched in the recent past. I do not want to go into details, but these are the broad outlines. But let

me assure the House that we do not propose to relax our vigilance in respect of black money.

My hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy, mentioned that the former ruling princes were not being assessed to tax properly. Let me give him the position. Barring the privy purse which has been exempted by the Constitution, the former ruling princes are in the same position as any other citizen of this country. They pay tax on their wealth; they also pay tax on gifts made by them. Thus there is no discrimination in their favour.

Finally, I should like to say something about the public sector undertakings. Several members here referred to the working of public sector undertakings. I think there is no difficulty in agreeing that their working could be improved, and needs to be improved. So indeed does the working of the private sector. What is extraordinary is the manner in which the public sector is run down as though mere demigration is going to solve the problem. There has been a systematic attempt to misinterpret the financial results of the public sector undertakings. I must repudiate such misinterpretation. I am glad to agree with Shri Dange on this. I am prepared to give facts and figures. What are they? At the end of 1965-66, the total investment of the Central Government in 74 undertakings amounted to Rs. 2,415 crores. Now all of this was not productive capital. Part of it was investment in projects which had not come into production, part of it had been investment in expansion programmes. Therefore, if we confine our attention only to effective capital, it was of the order of Rs. 1,413 crores. Even here, many of the industries represented by this effective capital have come into production only recently. Considering the nature of public sector undertakings, it is natural that they have long gestation periods: they are complex units and require training of personnel, and it would not be fair to expect each and every one of them to

run profitably immediately on coming into production. Even so, out of 40 running concerns, 31 including Hindustan Steel, made a profit of Rs. 55.4 crores in 1965-66, after providing for depreciation, but before interest on capital, loans and taxes. Only eight undertakings showed a net loss. Even if you take all of these 40 together, including the 8 which incurred a loss, the over-all return on capital employed works out to 3.8 per cent. This is not a very high rate of return, this is a low rate of return, but if allowance is made for the fact that many of those plants have just begun working, and if allowance is made for the fact that they are very difficult ventures I think that this is not a poor return at all.

15 hrs.

In the case of 12 undertakings which have been established for sometime now, the returns are much better. The gross profit as percentage of capital employed has been in excess of 10 per cent in the case of 12 undertakings, and in the case of several undertakings, including Bharat Electronics, Indian Telephone Industries and Hindustan Antibiotics, the return is of the order of 15 to 20 per cent.

To give another example, in the case of Ashoka Hotel, which was at one time greatly maligned, the return is of the order of 12.8 per cent in 1965-66. This is not bad. Nobody can call it bad.

It is not my intention to convey that we cannot improve the working of the public sector. We are seized of this problem, we have a Bureau of Public Enterprises in the Finance Ministry which has been set up to co-ordinate the working of public sector undertakings, to review their performance from time to time, and also to carry out pre-sanction studies, pre-sanction scrutiny of projects. Then, there is also the problem of unutilised capacity which the Bureau is looking into. Today there is unutilised capacity in the capital goods industry sector. The Bureau is looking into

it, and already orders for the new power plants that are to come up in the fourth plan, or that are going to be expanded, have been placed on the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, and Bharat Heavy Electricals, Hardwar, Hyderabad and Thichy. Wherever capacity is still left unutilised, an attempt is being made to diversify production. An attempt is also being made to lay down certain guidelines to reduce construction costs on township, housing etc.

As far as management is concerned, an attempt is being made to get suitable talent wherever it is available, whether in the Government or outside. Recently we advertised and we got a thousand applications from outside. These are being looked into. Inside the Government, a panel is being formed of suitable officials who can man these public sector projects, because every official is not automatically suited for this kind of work.

In the field of experts also, I would like to mention, though I will not go into details, that the public sector has made a significant contribution in the course of the last year.

Finally, certain suggestions have been offered which I found very interesting. I must make a reference to them. One was Mr. Dange's suggestion to pay the managers of public undertakings on a salary cum commission basis. Coming as it does from him, this is particularly interesting, and I am sure we shall try to profit from it.

Mr. Hanumanthaiya and Mr. Shan-tilaj Shah dwelt on the virtues of competition and also on economic incentives, and there was a meeting of minds between them and Mr. Denge on this point. That means a very long and wide bridge. Therefore, we shall certainly consider this aspect, and we will consider all these suggestions which have been made.

I can only say that there is nothing intrinsically wrong with our pub-

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lie sector projects. They will come up in due course, as many of them have already come up. What is needed is that all sections of the House treat them as national projects, as projects into which this nation's money has gone, capital has gone, which must produce results for the common good. If Parliament encourages these projects from this point of view, I am sure that they will be encouraged in their turn to produce better results.

I think that my time is up. I know that there are many other speakers who are keen to take part in this debate. So, I do think I should continue with my speech. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Shri N. Dandekar (Jamnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish I had at my disposal the kind of time that the Minister of State has taken because I would very much have liked to deal with a number of issues he has raised. Unfortunately my time is limited and his time is not. I would therefore confine myself to what appears to be by common consent the two major standards of reference in the light of which the budget must be considered and in the light of which one has to form one's judgment on the budget.

It is agreed on all hands that in the first place one must consider the budget from its immediate impact in terms of holding the price line. And the second standard of reference for judgment would be in its prospective impact; will it arrest inflation?

Taking up the first—the impact of the budget on the immediate price situation—I think there is a good deal of confusion because it is not clear always what particular price line one is talking about. I would therefore like to consider this matter with reference to three separate sectors in the economic life of the country. In the

first place, what will be the effect of the budget on the working class cost of living? Secondly, what will be the effect of the budget on the middle class, the lower and upper middle class cost of living? And thirdly, what will be the impact on wholesale prices generally and on industrial inputs and outputs. It is perhaps—I say "perhaps" because I am not quite sure—justifiably claimed by the Finance Minister that the immediate impact of the budget on the working class cost of living may be negligible. Certainly if the monsoon turns out to be as well as every one hopes, there will be no overall adverse effect if you come to look at the matter three or four months hence. But I do not think the same can be said about the impact of the budget on the middle-class cost of living. Shri Shantilal Shah described the figure of a person wearing factory made shoes, rayon or terelene clothes, smoking cigarettes and perhaps imbibing rather more than was good for him of coffee or tea. That describes the middle-class people who try to maintain some standard of living in these difficult times, the white collar brigade, the lower middle class and the upper middle class. I am quite certain that the impact upon the middle class cost of living of this budget is going to be quite considerable whether it is the cloths or the shoes they wear, the beverages they drink in terms of tea or coffee, the cigarettes they smoke, the newspapers they read or the postal facilities they use. Many of the things that goes into their standard of living, that which makes for the quality of the standard of living of the lower or upper middle class is going to be directly affected by the consequences of this and the Railway budget. I do not think we would be right in ignoring the middle class in this country or the impact of this budget on the middle class. One has to be really in close contact with them as I have the good fortune to be, to know something about them. They live mostly in urban areas; it is that

they are not in large numbers in the rural areas. But the impact of this budget on an already ground down middle-class, a middle-class that has in the family very few income earners, a middle-class that is ground on the one side by the rising prices and on the other by indirect taxes which subtract from the net value of their income,—is going to be quite serious and I do not think that anybody would dare contradict that proposition.

From the general economic stand point, even if we want to forget the human beings for the moment, the impact of this budget on the wholesale price structure, that is to say on the prices of industrial inputs and industrial outputs, coupled with the impact on them of the railway budget that has raised freight rates and the like will, I think, be quite serious. When I say it is quite serious, I am not measuring it in terms of 10 per cent or 15 per cent. I am measuring the impact quite simply as regards holding the price-line. That, I take it, is the main criterion of judgment. All ministers and various other people have been going round urging upon everybody the necessity of holding the price-line; hence, the point is not whether all these things done by the budget and by the increase in freight rates are going to put up wholesale prices precisely by five per cent or 7 per cent or even 3 per cent. The point quite simply is that the impact of the budget on holding the price-line is going to be quite serious in the sense that there is not going to be the slightest hope that the priceline for industrial purposes, in terms of costs to industry, is going to be held at all.

I turn now to the other major aspect. The second standard of reference is perhaps even more important, from which, it is by common consent agreed, the budget ought to be judged, namely, will this budget have the effect,—not just in terms of psychology and verbiage of that kind but specifically—of arresting inflation in this country? If it does not,

then I suggest it is a complete failure. It does not matter to what degree it further stimulates inflation; We may disagree as to the degree in which it may stimulate inflationary forces. But, Sir, the point really is that, today, the economy is so overheated and there are such strong inflationary forces in all sectors that the question for consideration is whether this budget will arrest inflation. This question too can be best explored, and best considered, in terms of three situations. They are the ones that have an effect on the inflationary situation. The first is governmental expenditure. The Minister of State was at great pains to indicate that there was hardly any scope for economy in public expenditure. I have not heard a more startling proposition from anyone either in this House or outside, and I would like to quote to him the authority of the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister himself who, less than a year ago, indicated, undoubtedly, in broad terms because he did not have the details with him on that occasion,—that the scope for economy in this country was of the order of ten per cent. This was a "must", not a choice or an optional possibility or anything of that kind but a necessity of the economy in this country even in terms of practicabilities.

Now, Sir, I do not want to weary the House with too many figures, but I have here some very interesting figures given in the India Pocket Book of Economic Information, about the growth of revenue expenditure in the Central and State Governments, taken together. I think these are really relevant figures, because these are not really separate fises—the State Government fise and the Central fise—and because the State fises are dependent in a very large measure indeed upon the resources that are supplied to the States by the Central Government. The progress of non-developmental revenue expenditure of



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the Central and the State Governments, other than on debt servicing and defence, in the last three years is as follows: General Administration and External Affairs, 1964-65, Rs. 120 crores; 1965-66, Rs. 138 crores; 1966-67, nearly Rs. 140 crores. But the really important figures are not these,—every body talks about this general administration,—there is another classification here called "Others", that is to say, not debt servicing, not defence, not general administration but "Others". It is this item to which I would like to invite the attention of the House. It was Rs. 451 crores in 1964-65, Rs. 468 crores in 1965-66 and Rs. 552 crores, (budget estimates) for 1966-67. I ask you: when the Minister of State says, "Make positive proposals as to how and where shall I look for economy", has he seen these figures? I suggest to him he had better take a look at the accounts of the year 1963-64 and ask himself the question, "Why can't I get back? What is the cause of the difference between expenditure of 1963-64 and 1967-68, the budget expenditure? Where has it all gone and what can I do to slap it down back to nearly where it was four years ago?"

Sir, I will leave it at that.

There are various other interesting figures in that publication, for instance Table 14.5 at page 139. But the most interesting one is Table 14.7, about gross capital formation and Government consumption expenditure. I would invite the Finance Minister's kind attention to page 141 of this official publication and ask the simple question: how has the consumption expenditure grown over the last three, four or five years. When I ask 'how', I do not mean there is not always an explanation available. I do not mean just 'how'. The question for the Finance Minister should be: can I not get back to where I was 3 or 4 years ago? I am quite certain that if eco-

nomy endeavours of that very specific kind were made, it would be possible to do something quite substantial.

I will quote an example which is within my knowledge. In 1949, when this country had to devalue the rupee for the first time after the war, I was in the States Ministry and the task of bringing down the expenditure of the Government in a substantial way was entrusted to an economy Committee consisting of the then Finance Minister, Dr. Mthai and the then Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel. I remember having participated in this exercise. It was on the lines I had just suggested;—how and why had expenditure grown over the last 3 years? What is there to stop us from getting back to where we were 3 years ago? I do not say you can always succeed. But if one proceeded along those lines, a substantial, practical way of approach is available and should be explored. Sir, the second major factor in regard to inflation is this. Everyone in this House seems to have accepted the claim that this is a balanced budget and there is no deficit financing in it. I am astonished by this, because I see in this budget reliance upon PL 480 counterpart funds to the extent of Rs. 290 crores, of which Rs. 135 crores is euphemistically called "investment" of PL 480 counterpart funds on behalf of the US Government. I raised this point in this House in 1965 and the then Finance Minister attempted to shoot me down. But Reserve Bank money obtained and spent by way of investment of PL 480 funds as deficit financing; indeed, any kind of expenditure of PL 480 funds, is inflationary regardless of whether it is authorised expenditure in terms of what the US Government is entitled to spend or in terms of what the US Government gives by way of grants or in terms of what US Government gives by way of Cooley loans to industry or by way of direct loans to the Government of India for public sector development—

though these are not the categories I am now referring to. I am here referring to the utilisation of the unspent balances in the PL 480 account by the procedure known as "investment" of PL 480 funds. I derive authority for saying this from what Mr. John P. Lewis has himself written in his book entitled *Quiet Crisis in India*, written in 1962. It is not as if the Government themselves are not aware of this, or that they have not themselves urged that these are inflationary processes. It is said in that book (I quote):

"From time to time there have been vociferous complaints from the Indian Government officials that the expenditure of US PL 480 rupee holdings is dangerously inflationary. It is argued that the expenditure of PL 480 rupees at the time it occurs, is unmatched by any fresh injection of real resources into the economy. Some United States officials have vehemently denied the charge, often reasoning from the assumption of simultaneity between arrival of aid goods and the expenditure of the rupee funds to which they give rise."

Sir, I maintain that in this budget, even after allowing for what is to be spent out of PL 480 funds legitimately,—that is to say, outright grants, Cooley loans and ordinary loans to the Government for various projects etc.—the illegitimate drawings upon PL 480 unspent balance by what is called "investment in special securities," I submit, is in fact deficit financing. This budget is a deficit budget to the extent of Rs. 135 crores, because that is precisely the extent to which reliance has been placed on this particular source of created money.

Finally, Sir, with regard to arresting inflation, the third question that one asks oneself is this: does the budget, taken as a whole, enable the

revival of dynamism in the economy in regard to production and in regard to savings and investment.

I always like to deal with this question of production by setting out a certain economic series of which the terms are functionally related to each other. If one is considering the short-term problem of increasing production, that which is relevant today, this year, the next year or the year after, because of the condition in which our economy is,—what we need is a quick spurt in production of a magnitude such that we do not have to cut back on consumption, as that would mean our going back in our standard of living to some years ago. We want an increase in production of a magnitude such that after satisfying domestic consumption there is an adequate surplus left over for export, otherwise all talk about reviving dynamism in the economy becomes meaningless.

The main terms in the production series are: firstly, costs;—that is the main thing in this whole problem of production;—secondly, volume of production; and the third is the availability of current finance. You have all heard of the severe bank credit restrictions now in operation. The fourth term in the series is that of profitability, if you have got volume and proper costs, if you have the right kind of credit situation, then you get profitability.

When I look at these four terms in the production series in the light of what is going to happen, I am sure about costs because, as I said earlier, I am perfectly certain that the costs are going to go up. As regards volume, in so far as volume is dependent upon this country's current importations against non-project aid for current requirements, I think the Government have done that job well and I do not mind congratulating them on the extent to which there is now availability of foreign raw materials, components and so on. But what about this question of credit? The

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Finance Minister was at pains to explain that with the falling away of or going away from deficit financing it may be possible for the Government to restrain the Reserve Bank of India from imposing all these tremendously restrictive credit situations where the industries today are strangled for lack of working capital. I wish it were so. It would be so if there was no real deficit financing in this budget, but with the deficit financing already committed in this budget to the order of Rs. 135 crores I have no doubt that the Reserve Bank will be unable materially to make any change in its credit policy in future compared to what it has been in the last two years. Sir, I have expressed by apprehensions not only about rising costs but also about highly restrictive and costly credit availability. When you have rising costs and restrictive credit, you cannot get volume; when you have no volume you cannot have profitability; and if you do not have profitability you have to cut back on inputs. Lacking volume, you have to restrain consumption; and you may argue, you can do this and you can do that. But you are not going to get the magnitude of production required to meet your demand at rising costs and prices, and you are certainly not going to get adequate production for exports because it is going to be more and more profitable to sell in the home market, in the internal market, and increasingly unprofitable to export.

About these export promotion devices by taxing, instead of making the export effort worthwhile in a positive way, we have got continuously into the habit, not only in this field but in many other fields, of doing things in the negative way. You make the other thing less worthwhile. In other words, you make home consumption less worthwhile by heavy excise duties, so that the wretched people will be forced to export. I suggest

that is not the way to re-introduce dynamism in the economy. Dynamism will be there only when the economy is capable of production a magnitude such as that the home demands can be fully met and an ample surplus is left over for exports that can be sold at very low prices.

Finally, Sir, about savings and investment, that is to say the long-term prospect. Is there in this budget any reasonable long-term prospect, let it be three years, five years or seven years, of introducing dynamism in the economy? And here comes the other series, which is: savings, investment and capital formation. Mere saving is useless unless it goes into investment. Mere investment in existing shares is useless unless it is converted into investment in new equity shares resulting in capital formation. It is these three firms in this series one has to look at. And, in regard to all these, when I see the tremendous trifles that the Finance Minister has put in by way of tax relief for individuals, for companies and all that, adding all that up it comes to nothing, of no significance at all. I see no desirable effect of this budget on the magnitude of savings. I see also that there is no desirable effect of this budget on the magnitude of investment in equities. So long as you do not take account these two situations, there is going to be no effect on the magnitude of capital formation; and unless we have adequate growth of capital formation,—Shri Pant can talk as long as he likes about sustaining the rate of growth, sustaining this and that, all that kind of thing,—other than in the public sector for which finance is forcefully taken out of the economy, in no other sectors that I can think of is there going to be voluminous saving, nor lively investment nor therefore, capital formation.

So, to conclude, I take a very dismal view of this budget. If I had

time, I would have also attempted to answer many of the points raised by Shri Pant and to make positive proposals. Unfortunately, I have no time. But I know I am right in saying that these are the tests. Will it hold the priceline, the workmen's cost of living, the middle class cost of living and the wholesale price line that goes to constitute the inputs and outputs of industrial enterprises? The answer is in the negative. Then I look at the second test. Will it arrest inflation? Again, the answer is in the negative. Will it arrest with a jerk, not just a little here and there, governmental expenditure? The answer is in the negative. Is it going to arrest deficit financing? The answer is in the negative. Is there anything that goes to stimulate the volume of production in the short term? The answer is in the negative. Is there anything which over the long term can enthuse people about saving, investment and capital formation? The answer is in the negative. It is altogether an inadequate budget, I am very sorry to say.

श्री अटनव आगा (बाराबंकी) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं है कि इस वक्त मुल्क में इकतसादी मुश्किलात हैं, लेकिन मुझे उम्मीद थी कि माननीय मंत्री श्री पन्त ने अपनी तकरीर में जो बजाह्त की है उसके बाद शायद उन मुश्किलात की डाक पिक्चर फिर पेश नहीं होगी। लेकिन माजूम होता है कि कुछ लोगों में बायूसी का धालम इस कर ३६ गया है, इ कर फस्टेजान उनमें है कि वे समझते हैं कि वह गवर्नमेंट बाहे कुछ भी कहे वह कोई भी अच्छा काम नहीं कर सकती है। मुझे याद आता है कि

अजम महकम हो तो होवी है बकायें फस्या  
किलाने तुज्जां पकठ वेता है आशिल लम्हा :

मैं धार्य करवाया चाहता हूँ कि यह बल्क हर पार्टी और हर बजट का मुल्क है, यह एक

मुल्क का कोशिश का मुल्क है। हम ने इस को धाने ने धाना है, लेकिन बायूसी और फस्टेजान का यह धालम हम को बकीनन धाने बढ़ने से रोकता है। अकूरत इस बात की है की हम सब मिल कर पुर-उम्मीद कोशिश और पुर-उम्मीद एहसास के साथ धाने बढ़ें। इस हाउस में दोनों तरफ से यह कहा गया है कि यह बजट दुस्त डायरेक्शन में एक दुस्त कदम है। अगर हमें इस बात पर बकीन है तो हम अपनी मेहनत और कोशिश से अकूर धाने जा सकेंगे।

श्री राममूर्ति ने कहा कि पंडित जी ने एक तकरीर में कहा था कि हम मुल्क में कमन्डिंग हाइट्स को कंट्रोल करेंगे। श्री राममूर्ति और श्री डांगे ने यह भी कहा कि हमारे मुल्क में 75 बिजनेस हाउसिज में तमाम इकानोमिक पावर का कानसेन्ट्रेशन हो गया है। श्री डांगे ने यह भी कहा कि हमारे मुल्क में एक सैलजें मार्केट है जब कि यहाँ पर होनी चाहिए बायजें मार्केट। हम इस बात को तस्बीह करते हैं, लेकिन हमारे दोस्तों को यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि यहाँ पर मानोपनीज इनक्वारी कमीशन भी तो कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने ही बनाया है।

कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट को इस बात का खुब एहसास था कि ऐसी सूरत पैदा हो रही है और ऐसी सूरत पैदा होते हुए उन्होंने महसूस किया कि ऐसा कमीशन अप्वाइंट करना चाहिए और ऐसा कमीशन अप्वाइंट किया तो यहाँ कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट फिर उस पर एप्रोप्रियट स्टेप लेगी और कमन्डिंग हाइट्स को काबू में करेंगी। इसको नाउम्मेदी क्यों है? नाउम्मेदी की कोई बात नहीं है। हम ने यह स्टेप लिया और हम धाने बढ़ेंगे। सवाल यह है कि अगर हम नाउम्मेदी को छोड़ दें, फस्टेजान को छोड़ दें, डीला कक्टर लेनेवाले ने कहा कि फूक के आकरी में सब की कोआपरेट करनी

बाहिए, हम को फूड इस कदर पैदा करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए . . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may continue his speech on Monday.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRD REPORT

श्री हरदशाल वेदगुप्त (पूर्व दिल्ली) : श्रीमन्, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों संबंधी समिति के तीसरे प्रतिवेदन से जो 7 जून 1967 को सभा में पेश किया गया था सहमत है ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** Sir, before you put it to vote, I submit that more time should be given for Shri Nath Pai's Bill. Only three hours have been allotted for this. We need at least five hours to discuss this. It is such an important Bill. It is a constitutional amendment and it has far-reaching implications. So, I submit that at least five hours should be given to it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Already there was a letter from Professor Ranga and the Committee has taken into consideration his letter and increased the time to three hours. We shall see when it comes before the House on the next occasion as to what the position is and shall consider it.

**Dr. Karni Singh (Bikaner):** On a point of clarification, Sir. I have a Bill, number 3 on the list, which is only for a formal transmission to a Joint Committee. I would like to seek your guidance as to whether this Bill can be sent to the Joint Committee

today because there are two other hon. Members who will take up so much time. My Bill is only a pure formality.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is difficult to say at this moment. I think, it is rather impossible to reach that Bill. What I would suggest is that as he has already written to the Committee that point will be considered at the next meeting of the Committee and the Committee will give consideration to upgrading the Bill.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Sir, the House can override the decision of the Committee.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes, I said so; but not now.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : एक मिनट डा० कर्णो मित्र को दे दिया जाय ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If it is possible, certainly he will get time but if it is not possible what can I say? How can I provide even a minute or a second? Time is very limited; so, I have suggested a way out.

**Dr. Karni Singh:** The only submission I wish to make is that this Bill seeks to bring in a language for the entire State of Rajasthan and therefore it is very important; hence this submission.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have already gone through the Bill. It is not sectional; it is a language for the whole State. The Committee will take into consideration all the aspects.

Now, let us proceed with the business. The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 7th June, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

11.34 hrs.

**MANAGING COUNCIL BILL\***

**Shri Ram Kishan Gupta (Hissar):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to set up Managing Councils in industrial concerns for participation of labour in management.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to set up Managing Councils in industrial concerns for participation of labour in management."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**INVESTIGATION COMMISSION BILL\***

**Shri Ram Kishan Gupta (Hissar):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of an Investigation Commission for enquiring into complaints of corruption against public servants or public men and for matters connected therewith.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the appointment of an Investigation Commission for enquiring into complaints of corruption against public servants or public men and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** I introduce the Bill.

**SUBSIDIARY BANKS MERGER BILL\***

**Shri Ram Kishan Gupta (Hissar):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to merge all subsidiary banks with State Bank of India.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to merge all subsidiary banks with State Bank of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** I introduce the Bill.

**TREASON BILL\***

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : श्रीमन्, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि राजद्रोह के दोषी पाये जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को दण्ड देने तथा तत्संबन्ध विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for punishment to persons found guilty of treason and matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं विधेयक प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

**INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

(Amendment of sections 405 and 406)

**Shri Ram Kishan Gupta (Hissar):** I beg to move for leave to introduce

\*Published in Gazette of India dated 9th June, 1937.

[Shri Ram Kishan Gupta]  
a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

*The motion was adopted.*

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: I introduce the Bill.

#### REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of section 77)

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून): श्रीमन् मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951, में धारा संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं विधेयक प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

#### PROHIBITION OF MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT OF HYDROGENATED VEGETABLE OILS BILL\*

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत में उद्जनित बनस्पति तेलों के निर्माण तथा आयात के निषेध का उपश्रय करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibi-

tion of manufacture and import of hydrogenated vegetable oils in India."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

#### HIRE-PURCHASE BILL\*

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : श्रीमन्, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि वस्तुओं की किराया-दारी संबंधी विधि में संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक का पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the hire-purchase of goods."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूँ।

#### PAYMENT OF WAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of sections 1 and 15 and insertion of new section 15A)

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936."

*The motion was adopted.*

Shri S. C. Samanta: I introduce the Bill.

**DELIVERY OF BOOKS AND NEWS-  
PAPERS (PUBLIC LIBRARIES)  
AMENDMENT BILL\***

(Amendment of sections 2 and 3)

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I introduce the Bill.

**COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

(Insertion of new sections 43B and 250AA and amendment of sections 224, 237 etc.)

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

**GIFT-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

(Amendment of sections 22, 23 etc.)

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Gift-Tax Act, 1958.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Gift-Tax Act, 1958."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

(Amendment of sections 2 and 23, etc.)

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947."

The motion was adopted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I introduce the Bill.

**PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

(Omission of section 6)

श्री बिहब नाथ पाण्डेय : उपरोक्त बिलके अन्तर्गत, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि प्रीवेंशन ऑफ़ करप्शन ऐक्ट, 1947 का भाग दो-स्तरीय करने वाला विधेयक वेब करने की दृष्टि से अनुमति दी जाय ।



**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं विधेयक प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

#### CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of sections 127, 128 and 129)

श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेय (मलेमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि कोड ऑफ क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर, 1898 का आगे संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक पेश करने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाय ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

#### CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of section 252)

श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेय (मलेमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि कोड ऑफ क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर, 1898 का आगे संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक पेश करने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाय ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

#### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of Article 134)

श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेय (मलेमपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक पेश करने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाय ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ ।

#### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of Article 13 and insertion of new Article 19A, etc.)

Shri K. R. Ganesh (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

Shri K. R. Ganesh: I introduce the Bill.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\***

(Amendment of Article 102)

Shri K. R. Ganesh (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri K. R. Ganesh: I introduce the Bill.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL—Contd.**

(Amendment of Articles 37, 45, etc.)  
by Shri Madhu Limaye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Madhu Limaye on the 26th May, 1967, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August, 1967."

Only 30 minutes are left.

Dr. Lohia.

डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मधु लिमये जी के दल का समर्थन करने में मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हो रही है। इसलिये कि राज्य में जितनी प्रेरणा होनी चाहिये। उतना ही दण्ड होना चाहिये। जितना संकल्प होना चाहिये उतना ही विधान होना चाहिये। अभी तक अन्न मिश्रा क ख ग घ-प्राथमिक शिक्षा के मामले में और खाने पीने के मामले में भारतीय राज्य केवल प्रेरणा है और संकल्प भी है जो बहुत कच्चे किस्म का संकल्प है। मधु

जी ने प्रस्ताव किया है कि इस प्रेरणा और संकल्प को एक दण्ड और विधान का रूप दिया जाय, ताकि भारत की अदालतों को मौका मिल जाये कि वह इस संकल्प और प्रेरणा को तोड़ने वाले लोगों को उचित दण्ड दे सके ।

राज-दण्ड एक ऐसा शब्द है जो तीन हजार वर्षों से ज्यादा समय से हमारे तात्पर्य को अच्छी तरह से बताता है। मैं एक बाजारू मिसाल देकर कहता हूँ कि मान लो, थोड़ी देर के लिये कोई भ्रादमी कहे कि चोरी देश में रोको मठ बना कर, संकल्प बनाकर लोगों में प्रचार करके कि चोरी करना बहुत बुरा है और चोरी के सम्बन्ध में जितने कानून हैं उनको खत्म कर डालो—प्राज करीब करीब वही हालत है। प्राथमिक शिक्षा और भोजन के सम्बन्ध में कानून नहीं, ऐसा कानून जिसके आधार पर दण्ड दिया जा सके तो जो अभी मैंने उदाहरण दिया है कि चोरी और कत्ल के कानून को बिन्दुल हटा दो, हमारे ताजीरात हिन्द और दण्ड प्रक्रिया से और लोगों को आतंरिक प्रेरणा और संकल्प पर ही छोड़ दो कि वे चोरी न करें तो जो अवस्था होगी वही अवस्था आज भोजन और प्राथमिक शिक्षा की हो रही है ।

भोजन की विशेष तौर से, क्योंकि मैं आपसे बार बार इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ और कह चुका हूँ कि प्राज भी केवल बिहार में तीन चार हजार भ्रादमी रोज दिन-खाये हुये मर रहे हैं और जुलाई-अगस्त में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में सम्भवतया 10-20 लाख भ्रादमियों की मौत होने जा रही है। ऐसे समय में प्रश्न उठता है कि जिस राज्य में . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

बार बार मुझे टोकते चले जाते हो—वह सरकार नहीं, वे तो पटवारी हैं। कलक्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं, पटवारी वहां बैठे हुए हैं, पटवारी के नाम पर हजार बात सुनाया

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 9 June, 1967.

## [डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

चाहते हों, उस से कुछ नहीं होगा, कलेक्टर ज्यादा जिम्मेदार है। एक सामयिक दृष्टि लेकर चलें तो पटवारी भी खराब है, लेकिन वह कुछ कोशिश तो कर रहा है और उस पटवारी की तरफदारी मेरे जैसा आदमी करने की कोशिश कर रहा है। . . . . . व्यवधान . . . . . अच्छा है मुझको तो वक्त मिल जायगा, इस कलेक्टर को और दस बात सुना दूंगा। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इन लोगों की हालत ऐसी हो गई है कि जब तक इनके ऊपर कोड़ा नहीं चलाओगे—आप कोड़ा जानते हैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय? जिसकी मूठ लकड़ी की होती है और रस्मी चमड़े की होती है—वह कोड़ा आज मधु जी ने दिया है जिसके अन्दर लिखा हुआ है कि खाली संकल्प नहीं करेगा प्रेरणा, नहीं देगा कि भोजन हो, बल्कि राज्य का कर्तव्य हो जायगा कि वह भोजन दे और कभी राज्य के प्रतिनिधि लोगों को भोजन न दे सके, तो फिर उनके ऊपर अदालत में कानूनी कार्यवाही करके—मैं समझता हूँ ऐसा कानून होने पर—उनको जेल भेजा जा सकेगा।

15.45 hrs.

[SHRI MANOHARAM in the Chair]

इसी तरह से जब प्राथमिक शिक्षा वर्गों को नहीं मिलेगी और इन मंत्रियों को और अफसरों को डर रहेगा कि अदालत में कोई आदमी जाकर इनके ऊपर मुकदमा चला कर इनको जेल भिजवा सकता है—मैं ज्यादा लम्बी सजा को बुरा समझता हूँ, मैं फाँसी को कतई खराब चीज समझता हूँ, जिस आदमी को जान के देने का रास्ता नहीं मालूम, उसको कभी किसी की जान नहीं लेनी चाहिये। यह मेरा सिद्धान्त रहा है, वरना इस वक्त भोजन के सम्बन्ध में फाँसी की बात हो सकती थी। जब यह सजा होगी, तब उसके बाद संकल्प में वह शक्ति आयेगी, कि फिर आप देखेंगे—मैंने इसको अभी पूरा पढ़ा

नहीं था लेकिन कई अरब रुपये का खर्च इसमें बताया गया है, हो सकता है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय और उनकी सरकार उसी को पढ़ कर चबरा जाय, लेकिन जहाँ एक तरफ दण्ड और सजा और दूसरी तरफ संकल्प का योग हो जायेगा, अन्दर की प्रेरणा का और बाहर के कोड़े का योग हो जायगा—इस बात की सम्भावना है कि हम लोग स्वयंसेवकों के द्वारा साक्षरता के स्वयंसेवकों के द्वारा शायद कम खर्चा करते हुए भी अपने देश को बहुत जल्द साक्षर बना पायेंगे। उसी तरीके से गड़बड़ यह हो रही है कि आज हमारे 50 करोड़ आदमी हैं उन में से हम केवल 50 लाख 1 करोड़ या 2 करोड़ की जान सोचते हैं और यह मैं अफसोस के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि खाली उधर वाले नहीं इधर वाले भी हम नांग भी हिमाचल लगाते हैं प्रायः व्यय रुपये के हिमाचल से। हम हिमाचल यह नहीं लगाते कि हमारे यहां 45 करोड़ आदमी ऐसे हैं जो गरीबी की दलदल और गर्क में इतने ज्यादा गिर चुके हैं कि अब उनको कोई लोभ लालच अथवा प्रेरणा जगा नहीं सकती। उनको जगाने का एक मात्र उपाय है कि उनके सामने बहुत बड़ा आदर्श आ जाय और वह आदर्श मेरी समझ में एक ही हो सकता है। समता के द्वारा समृद्धि और समृद्धि के द्वारा समता।

मैं उन में से नहीं हूँ जो समझते हैं केवल समता कर दो तो मारा देश बिलकुल खूबहाल हो जाएगा। खूबहाली और समता दोनों में अन्योन्याश्रित का संबंध करते हुए चलना पड़ेगा और इसीलिए जब कभी मेरा जैसा आदमी कोई बात कहना चाहता है तो अफसोस तो यह है कि दोनों तरफ से हल्ला होने लगता है और हमारे जैसे आदमी को ठीक बही गति हो जाती है कि दो प्रांतन के बीच में जीवित बचाना कठिन। यह पाठ ऐसे हैं कि जो खराब खराबी बातों पर बेमतलब गरमी ले लेते

हैं। मैंने आज सुबह भी कहा कि गरमी लेने में कहीं कोई कम नहीं है न इधर के न उधर के लेकिन जैसा मैं ने कहा वही बेमतलब गरमी ले लेते हैं। न इधर के किसी ने कहा कि एक सिपाही नासिर को भेजो और न उधर के किसी ने कहा कि घटल बिहारी बाजपेयी ने कहा। कि इजरायल को एक सिपाही भेजो। डांगे साहब ने भी नहीं कहा कि नासिर को एक सिपाही भेजो लेकिन दोनों क्या खूब आपस में लड़ गये? अब भारतीयों की तबियत कुछ होती है कि फिजूल की बात के ऊपर गरम हो जाना और लड़ जाना। कर्म और संकल्प के ऊपर लड़ने वाली तबियत नहीं है। आप भेरे जैसे धादमी को समझें। मैं धास्तीन नहीं चढ़ाना चाहता। इस तरह से धास्तीन चढ़ाना यह काम आप लोगों का है। मेरा काम है धास्तीन ऐसी पड़ी रहे और फिर अपने देश को सही रास्ते पर लाने के लिए संकल्प और दृष्ट प्रेरणा और विधान, दोनों का जोड़ लगा कर ऐसी अवस्था पैदा की जाय कि कम से कम इन दो मामलों में, भोजन और प्राथमिक शिक्षा के मामले में हम उन 45 करोड़ आदिमियों को उठा सकें। मैं ने पहले कहा कि प्रायः व्यय रुपये के हिसाब से हम लगाते हैं और उस तरह से आप मत सोचिये क्योंकि यह 45 करोड़ जो अर्धं मुर्दा हैं तीन चौथाई मुर्दा हैं। आज उन को कोई प्रेरणा नहीं रही है। जितनी भी बहस यहां संसद में या और कहीं चलती है यह केवल 1 करोड़ 2 करोड़ या 3 करोड़ के लिए है, बाकी के लिए नहीं है। यह नकली है। एक तरीके का नाटक है और इस नाटक में भी अब दम नहीं रह गया है। वह जो 45 करोड़ लोग हैं अगर उन में प्रेरणा लाना है तो आज कुछ भी इन के शरीर में नहीं रह गया है। पहले जो जिस जगह भी मैं जाता था, अब तो वह आदत बहुत कम हो गयी है कि जब मैं गांव में जाता हूँ और जहां लोगों को भोजन नहीं मिलता तो उन की मांसपेशियों को जरा छूकर देखता हूँ। मैं सजापति महोदय, आप से कहना चाहता हूँ

कि आज 40-50 सैकड़ों आबादी की मांसपेशियां खरम हो चुकी हैं। अब जब वहां हाथ उन के रखो तो मांसपेशियां नहीं मालूम देती। उन बेचारों के कुछ है ही नहीं और अब वह बेचारे क्या फावड़ा चलायेंगे या क्या खोदेंगे प्रयत्न क्या करेंगे? हो सकता है कि इस प्रकार से स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के भेरे साथी लोग कहें कि तब इतनी तो समाजवादी बात मत करो। पहले उन के पेट में भ्रम डालो, मांसपेशियां उभर आयेंगी और तब वह फावड़ा चलायेंगे, मिट्टी खोदेंगे तब पानी भी ला सकेंगे और बीज लायेंगे बड़े-बड़े। उनको मैं कहूंगा कि किसी हव तक आप की बात सही है लेकिन उन के पेट में भ्रम डालोगे कहां से भाई? वह खोदेंगे कहां से? मांसपेशियां तो उनकी खरम हो चुकी हैं। इसलिए उन मांसपेशियों को जो खरम हो चुकी हैं या प्राची व तीन चौथाई खरम हो चुकी हैं अब प्राण दिलाना है। खाली एक ही उपाय है। उन के दिल की दीवाली को जगाना है। दिल की दीवाली खरम हो चुकी है। भारत के 45 करोड़ आदिमियों के दिल की दीवाली हमेशा के लिए खरम हो चुकी है। अगर आप नहीं जगा पाये तो फिर यह कभी नहीं हो पायेगा। यह एक मुजहला मौका आप के सामने पेश है। लेकिन इस वक्त कहीं आप ने श्री मधु लिमये के विधेयक को इसलिए गिरा दिया कि वह विरोधी पक्ष की तरफ से आया है तो बहुत बुरा होगा। इस को आप मानिये। मान कर 45 करोड़ आदिमियों को एक सहारा दीजिये और फिर जो भी उन के पास श्रम रह गया हो, बहुत कम श्रम रह गया है, उस श्रम को ले करके एक तरफ तो पानी खेती के लिए और दूसरी तरफ अच्छा बीज, इन दोनों का इस्तेमाल कर के भोजन का इन्तजाम करिये और दूसरी तरफ प्राथमिक शिक्षा के जरिए उन को भ्रमर ज्ञान दिला कर कम से कम ऐसा मनुष्य बना दीजिये क्योंकि मनुष्य ही अन्त में सब कुछ है। यह तो आप ने जर्मनी का देख लिया, जापान का देख लिया . . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : इजरायल को देख लीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इजरायल, मुझे बहुत खुशी नहीं हो रही इजरायल की जीत पर और मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे जो लोग यहां पर खुश हो रहे हैं वह जरा इस पर सोच लें। इस का मतलब होता है यूरोपीय के मुकाबले में हम एशियाई और अफ्रीकी का पूरे खोल कर भागना। इसलिए जैसा मैं ने कहा इस पर हमें बहुत खुश नहीं होना चाहिए आखिर को वह यूरोपीय हैं। किसी तरीके से यूरोप से आकर वह बसाये गये हैं हालांकि मैं इजरायल को प्रब मानता हूँ। यहूदियों का पूरा दोस्त हूँ। यह मैं आप से बनाना चाहता हूँ कि यहूदी और इजरायली में एक फर्क करते हुए . . . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह : नसीहत तो दुश्मन से भी हासिल करनी चाहिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह मेरे दुश्मन नहीं हैं वह मेरे दोस्त हैं। मैं उन से दोस्ती रखना चाहता हूँ लेकिन खाली यह फरना चाहता हूँ कि ठाकुर यशपाल सिंह ने बढ़िया बात कही है कि यह मनुष्य हैं। बन्दूक हो, हवाई जहाज हो यह सब कुछ नहीं है। वह साबित हो गया। एक महीने तक लड़े थे। यह हज़रत लोग लाहौर तक नहीं पहुंच पाये क्योंकि इन के पैर में मोच भरा गई थी लेकिन वह दो दिन में शर्मलशेख तक पहुंच गये। संकल्प उस का कारण है। वह संकल्प भी विधान और दण्ड के साथ चला करता है। और दूसरी तरफ जैसे कि इतनी देर में उठ कर चले गये वित्त मंत्री, और उन को समझा देना कि खाली प्राय व्यय की बात कहते वक्त मैंने जरा कोड़े की बात की थी लेकिन वह कोई शारीरिक कोड़ा नहीं था वह आध्यात्मिक कोड़ा था। वह प्रायद मतलब गलत समझ गये शारीरिक कोड़ा समझ बैठे इसलिए चले गये होंगे। आध्यात्मिक कोड़े से बेरा मतलब था। उस वक्त जब यह

बीज ध्यान में आवेगी कि किस तरीके से हम लोग अपनी इस पूरी ताकत को लगा करके अपने भारत के मनुष्य को ऊंचा उठा कर के कहीं कुछ ले जा सकेंगे तो कुछ हो सकेगा वरना आज जो हालत है उस में हमारे जितने भी संविधान के निदेशांक हिरसे हैं वह बेकार हो गये हैं। फिर मैं यह कहूंगा कि संविधान के निदेशक के हिस्से को निकाल करके उस को फाड़ करके भलग रख देना चाहिए।

श्री जी० भा० कृपलानी (गुना) : फाड़ने के लिए तो रखा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : फिर मैं और आप कृपलानी साहब यह काम करें कि या तो संविधान के उस हिस्से को बिलकुल फाड़ कर भलग कर दें वरना आजादी मिले 20 वर्ष हो गये हैं और संविधान को बने हुए 15 वर्ष हो चुके हैं उस निदेशक हिस्से को . . . . .

श्री जी० भा० कृपलानी : फाड़ दो।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप कहते तो हैं कि फाड़ दो लेकिन फाड़ने में आप मदद बहुत कम करते हो। मुश्किल तो यही है। या तो इसे फाड़ दो या फिर श्री मधु सिमये के विधेयक को आप मान लें वस मुझे इतनी बात आप से निवेदन करनी है।

शिक्षा मन्त्रालय में राख-ब-नी (श्री भागवत सा आजाब) : सभापति महोदय, श्री मधु सिमये संविधान के अनुच्छेद 37, 35 और 47 में संशोधन करना चाहते हैं और उस हेतु उन्होंने संशोधन का प्रस्ताव रखा है।

संशोधन के पीछे जो भावना है मैं उस भावना की पूरी प्रतिष्ठा करता हूँ अर्थात् भावना यही है कि अभी इन अनुच्छेदों

के अन्तर्गत जो निदेशक तत्व हैं जिन तत्वों के अन्दर यह संविधान ने उम्मीद की सरकार से वह दस साल के भीतर संविधान प्रारम्भ होने के इस देश में 14 वर्ष के सभी बच्चों को निःशुल्क अनिवार्य शिक्षा देंगे और अनुच्छेद 47 के अन्तर्गत वह इस देश में पी-ष्टिक आहार और जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा करेंगे तथा ऐसे मादक द्रव्यों के जिन के कि सेवन से हानि हो उस पर कमी करेंगे। यह जो दो मुख्य उद्देश्य हैं इन का सरकार पालन करेगी। अभी यह निदेशक तत्व के अन्दर है श्री मधु लिमये चाहते हैं कि इन को निदेशक तत्व के अध्याय से हटा कर मौलिक अधिकारों में ले आया जाये। अर्थात् अगर सरकार 14 वर्ष के बच्चों को अनिवार्य तथा निःशुल्क शिक्षा न दे पाये तो इस संशोधन के बाद उसे यह अधिकार हो कि वह किसी न्यायालय में जाकर इसकी मांग करे। अनुच्छेद 47 के अन्तर्गत अगर सरकार इस देश की जनता को पीष्टिक आहार न दे पाये तो उस को इस संशोधन के बाद यह अधिकार प्राप्त हो कि वह न्यायालय में जाकर इस बात की मांग करे।

16 hrs.

मैं ममन्नता हूँ कि इस देश के किसी भी आदमी को इन सिद्धान्तों से कोई भी मतभेद न हों। क्यों कि यह हमारा उद्देश्य है और हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश के 14 वर्ष तक के बालकों को हम निःशुल्क तथा अनिवार्य शिक्षा दें। हम चाहते हैं कि देश में जीवन का स्तर ऊंचा हो इस देश के नागरिकों को पीष्टिक आहार मिले हमारे देश में नाशकारी मादक द्रव्यों पर रोक लगाई जाय जिस से हमारा जीवन और स्वास्थ्य ऊपर नहीं उठता है। लेकिन अगर हम देखें कि हमारी वास्तविक कठिनाइयाँ क्या हैं, अगर हम देखना चाहें कि वास्तव में अनुच्छेद 45 के अन्दर हम कितनी उन्नति कर पाये हैं, तो सम्भवतः हम श्री मधु लिमये के संशोधन पर ठीक रूप में विचार कर पायेंगे।

हाल के मौखिक सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार देहाती क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिकता शिक्षा देने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। अभी अभी 6 मई को जो सर्वेक्षण सरकार को मिला है उस के अनुसार 6 से 11 वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चे जब 1951 में 191.15 लाख थे अर्थात् 42 प्रतिशत तब 1966 में थे 512 लाख अर्थात् 79 प्रतिशत हैं। 11 से 14 वर्ष तक की आयु के बच्चे जब 1951 में सिर्फ 31.2 लाख अर्थात् 12 प्रतिशत थे तब 1966 में थे 107.96 लाख अर्थात् 31 प्रतिशत के लगभग थे। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि पिछले वर्षों में हमने शिक्षा के प्रचार का प्रयास किया और प्रगति भी रही। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हम में जिनकी प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी, अर्थात् संविधान के अन्तर्गत हम ने जो निदेशक तत्व रखे थे कि संविधान के प्रारम्भ होने के दस वर्षों के अन्दर हम ऐसा कर पायेंगे, वह हम कर पायें, लेकिन मैं इस से भी आगे एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम ने 79 प्रतिशत सफलता अवश्य प्राप्त की। परन्तु चौथी योजना में हम 6 से 11 वर्ष तक के 190 लाख बच्चे और ला नकेंगे, अर्थात् हमारा प्रतिशत 91 हो जायेगा और 11 से 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चे 80 लाख और आ जायेंगे और हमारी जो प्रतिशत आज 31 का है वह 43 हो जायेगा। मैं अभी नहीं कहता कि चौथा योजना के अन्तर्गत हम 14 वर्ष के शत प्रतिशत बच्चों को शिक्षा दे पायेंगे। हम यह अनुमान करते हैं कि चौथी योजना के अन्त तक 91 प्रतिशत बच्चे 6 से 11 वर्ष तक के स्कूलों में आ जायेंगे और 43 प्रतिशत 11 से 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चे। फिर भी कुछ बाकी रहेंगे। मेरा ऐसा अनुमान है कि पांचवी योजना के अन्त तक हम शत प्रतिशत प्राथमिक शिक्षा और 1985-86 के अन्त तक शत प्रतिशत मिडल की शिक्षा कर पायेंगे। इसलिये मैं सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी वह दिन दूर है, वह लक्ष्य दूर है जिस की कल्पना और जिसका संकल्प किया गया था और जिसका बिजुट हाँ बोहोवाने किया था। फर्क सिर्फ

इतना है कि जो संकरूप अभी दूर है उस को भी मधु निमये चाहते हैं कि हम मौलिक अधिकारों में ले जायें।

श्री अंकार लाल बोरवा (कोटा) :  
 मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि हम 1985 तक इतना कर पायेंगे, लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब एक तरफ हमारा परिवार नियोजन का कार्यक्रम चल रहा है तब 1985 तक इतने बच्चे कहाँ से आयेंगे ?

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब : सभापति जी, पता नहीं माननीय सदस्य इस काम में कितना सहयोग दे रहे हैं, कितना उन्होंने पहले दिया है और कितना अविष्य में देंगे। यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि परिवार नियोजन कहाँ तक सफल होगा।

मैं ने सिर्फ यह कहा था कि यह प्रश्न बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और जो संशोधन-सदन के सामने है उस पर निश्चय ही विचार करने की आवश्यकता थी, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि हम लोगों ने निदेशक तत्वों के अन्दर जो प्रतिज्ञा की, जो संकरूप किया उस को पूरा नहीं कर पाये। इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि चौथी योजना के अन्त तक हम 6 से 11 वर्ष तक 91 प्रतिशत बच्चे और 11 से 14 वर्ष तक 43 प्रतिशत बच्चे शिक्षा के अन्दर ले आयेंगे और जो बाकी 7 प्रतिशत रह जाते हैं उन को हम पांचवीं योजना के अन्त तक ला सकेंगे। इसलिये अब यह विचार करने की बात है कि क्या इस को जानने के बाद यह उचित होगा कि संविधान का संशोधन कर के निदेशक तत्वों को मौलिक अधिकारों में ला कर हम स्वयं अपना उपहास करें? क्या यह सम्भव है कि आज देश की जो स्थिति है जो जीवन का स्तर है, उसके अन्दर हम प्राथमिक शिक्षा को मौलिक अधिकारों में ले जाकर पूरी कर पायें? डा० लोहिया को भी यह बात मासूम है कि हमारे पास लाखों नहीं अरबों बन्या नहीं है कि हम तत्काल इस को

मौलिक अधिकारों के अन्वय में ला कर इसे कार्य रूप में परिणत कर सकें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 45 करोड़ आदमी हैं।

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब : यह बात ठीक है कि हम 45 करोड़ आदमी हैं बल्कि सम्भवतः 50 करोड़।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पांच करोड़ बड़े आर्दमियों को हटा दो तो 45 करोड़ है।

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब : 45 करोड़ ऐसे आदमी हैं इस में दो राय नहीं हैं। इसमें भी दो रायें नहीं हैं कि आज देश में जो सुविधायें ह वह इतनी नहीं हैं कि हम इतने साधनों के अन्दर इस देश में अविश्वम्भ शिक्षा को मौलिक अधिकार में ला कर के 45 करोड़ लोगों को पढा सकें।

इस लिये मेरा विरोध सिद्धान्त पर नहीं है। मैं इस सिद्धान्त को मानता हूँ इस के पीछे छिपी हुई भावना का आदर करना हूँ लेकिन मैं संविधान में परिवर्तन कर के निदेशक तत्वों को मौलिक अधिकारों में लाकर उस का उपहास नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं जिन के अन्तर्गत हम यह कर पायें।

दूसरी कठिनाई यह है कि आज प्राथमिक स्तर पर जो वेस्टेज और स्टैन्डेशन अर्थात् व्यर्थता और अवगति है उस को ध्यान में रख कर हम को इस समस्या को देखना पड़ेगा।

तीसरे प्राप जानते हैं कि आज देश के कुछ इलाकों में लड़कियों की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कितना कम प्रचार हुआ है। आज इस देश में लड़कियों पांच, छठ या दस दर्जा पढ़ने के बाद प्रायः नहीं पढ़ पाती लड़कियों के सम्बन्ध में इस समय देश में स्थिति ऐसी है . . .

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :  
 आज लड़कियाँ प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं।

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब : सभापति महोदय क्या फायदा इन छोटी मोटी बातों के जब कि हम बड़े महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे हैं जिसकी ओर श्री मधु निमये ने ध्यान

आकृष्ट किया है। हम को इस तरह की हलकी फुलकी बातों में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये।

मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि हम लोगों में सिद्धान्त रूप में इस बात पर दो रायें नहीं। इसके पीछे जो भावना है उसके बारे में भी कोई दो रायें नहीं। मैं तो केवल कठिनाइयों का उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ कि सरकार किन कारणों से यह नहीं कर पाती। मैंने कहा कि साधनों की कमी है। मैंने कहा कि प्राथमिक स्तर पर बेस्टेज और स्टैन्डिंग अर्थान व्यर्थता और अवगति है। मैंने कहा कि इस देश में ऐसे बहुत से स्थल हैं। जो कि लड़कियों की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में आज भी पिछड़े हुए हैं। इस देश में जीवन स्तर ऐसा है कि कुछ वर्ष के बाद लड़कों को उनके अभिभावकों द्वारा वापस बुला लिया जाता है। गाय चराने के लिये, ढोंग चराने के लिये। वह स्कूलों के अन्दर उन्हें भेज नहीं पाते हैं। हमारे देश में कुछ आदिम कुछ आदिम जातियों की पहाड़ी दुर्गम और जंगली क्षेत्रों में बस्तियाँ हैं जिनको हम निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य शिक्षा के अन्दर नहीं रख पाते हैं।

यह वास्तविक और व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयाँ हैं जिन के कारण हम इस बात का समर्थन नहीं कर पाते कि श्री मधु लिमये के इस विधेयक को जनता की राय जानने के लिये प्रचारित किया जाये। मैं विरोध इसलिये नहीं करता कि मेरा सिद्धान्त से विरोध है मैं इसलिये विरोध नहीं करता कि इसके पीछे भावना अच्छी नहीं है मैं विरोध इसलिये करता हूँ कि जिस को हम निदेशक तत्व में रख कर आज तक नहीं कर पाये, उस को मौलिक अधिकारों में रख कर संविधान का संशोधन करके, अपनी असमर्थता दिखला कर उसका उपहास न करने दें। इसलिये मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

माननीय लिमये जी यह भी चाहते हैं कि जो अनुच्छेद 47 है इसमें भी परिवर्तन किया जाए। अगर किसी नागरिक को पीपुल्स भोजन नहीं मिले तो वह अदालत में जाए।

इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि इस देश में जनता का जीवन स्तर इतना नीचा है कि अधिकतर लोगों को दो जून भोजन भी नहीं मिल पाता है। जहाँ पर कम से कम जो भोजन आवश्यक है वह भी न मिलता हो वहाँ पर निदेशक सिद्धान्तों में संशोधन करके इसको मौलिक अधिकारों की श्रेणी में ला दें और पीपुल्स भोजन की बात रख दें तो आप समझिये कि यह कितनी असंगत बात होगी। सिद्धान्त रूप में नहीं, भावना के रूप में नहीं लेकिन व्यावहारिक रूप में 47 के अन्दर संशोधन करना मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी प्रकार में सम्भव है।

निदेशक तत्व 47 पीपुल्स भोजन पर भी है जीवन के स्तर पर भी है और हानिकारक मादक पेय और शीशुओं पर भी लागू होता है। श्री लिमये चाहते हैं कि सम्पूर्ण अनुच्छेद को ही समाप्त करके केवल पीपुल्स आहार वाली बात को रखा जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि 47 वर्तमान रूप में बहुत ही विस्तृत है और इसके अन्दर हमारा यह उद्देश्य होगा कि हम जीवन स्तर को ऊँचा करें और साथ साथ पीपुल्स आहार भी दें, मादक पदार्थों और नाशकारी पदार्थों पर भी हम रोक लगायें।

आज की वर्तमान परिस्थिति में जहाँ जीवन का स्तर इतना नीचा हो, जहाँ पढ़ाने के लिए साधन भी पूरे प्रतिष्ठत के लिए नहीं, मैं इस संशोधन को जनता की राय जानने के लिए भेजने पर सहमत नहीं हो सकता हूँ। मुझे दुःख है कि व्यावहारिक कारणों से मुझे इसका विरोध करना पड़ रहा है। मैं इस प्रस्ताव से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि जनता की राय जानने के लिए इसको भेज दिया जाए।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबई) : मैंने जो प्रस्ताव किया था वह विधेयक को पास करने सम्बन्धी नहीं था जिसके लिए राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपनी अनुमति नहीं दी। मैंने यह प्रस्ताव किया था कि लोकमत जानने के लिए इसको प्रचारित किया जाए। मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूँ इस प्रस्ताव से मन्त्री महोदय क्यों इतना डरते



### [श्री मधु सिन्घे]

है। यह भीष व्यावहारिक है या नहीं इसका भी तभी पता चलेगा जब लोग इसके ऊपर विचार करेंगे विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें विचार करेंगी शिक्षण सस्थाओं विचार करेंगी नागरिकों के दूसरे समूह इसके ऊपर विचार करेंगे।

इन्होंने कहा है कि घरनों क्या इस विधेयक के सिद्धान्तों को कार्यान्वित करने में लग जाएगा। इस में दो राय नहीं है कि आज आपका जो धर्म संकल्प है उस में तो पचास घरत से अधिक क्या आप लगा ही रहे हैं। राज्य सरकारों का क्या भी आप मिला दीजिये तो जो कूल खर्चा होगा प्राथमिक शिक्षा को मुफ्त और अनिवार्य बनाने के लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका बोझ इतना ज्यादा नहीं होगा कि जिस को हमारा देश सह नहीं पाएगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जो चतुर्थ योजना बनाई है उस में इनके कहने के अनुसार 1981 तक ये निदेशक सिद्धान्तों को कार्यान्वित नहीं कर पायेंगे। उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा है कि 1981 तक हम कार्यान्वित करेंगे यह कहा है कि हर हालत में 1981 तक ये कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पायेंगे। इस तरह अगर आप इनको छूट देंगे और केवल निदेशक सिद्धान्तों और प्रस्तावों तथा प्रेरणाओं की ही हम बात करते रहेंगे तो मुझे डर है कि 1981 तो क्या 21 वीं शताब्दी शुरू हो जाएगी फिर भी हमारा जो उद्देश्य है उस में हम सफल नहीं हो पायेंगे। इसलिए दृढ़ संकल्प करके, जम करके हम को फँसला करना पड़ेगा।

26 जनवरी 1968 की तिथि से अगर उनका मतभेद है तो उनकी सुविधा के लिए यह तिथि और बढ़ाने के लिए मैं तैयार हूँ लेकिन कोई न कोई समय निश्चित करके काम कीजिये ताकि हम आपकी गर्दन पकड़ सकें। अगर आप तब नहीं रहेंगे तो जो रहेगा उसकी गर्दन हम पकड़ सकेंगे और यह कह सकेंगे कि यह संकल्प है, यह संवैधानिक अधिकार है अगर इसको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया

तो हम भद्रावत के सामने जायेंगे और हमारे इस अधिकार को कार्यान्वित करवायेंगे लेकिन इसके लिए भी ये तैयार नहीं हैं।

जहाँ तक खाने का सवाल है मैं मानता हूँ कि इसको तो इन्हें तत्काल कबूल कर लेना चाहिये क्योंकि चुनाव के पहले बड़े जोर से चर्चा थी कि इंदिरा गांधी जी की सरकार की यह विशेषता है कि दो साल लगातार दुमिध होते हुए भी एक भी भ्राम्ही को इसने भूख से मरने नहीं दिया। जब आप किसी को भूख से मरने नहीं देते हैं और ये गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें भी आपके रास्ते पर चल पड़ी हैं और यह कह रही हैं कि कोई भूख से नहीं मर रहा है तो इसको मानने से आप इन्कार क्यों करते हैं? लोग मर रहे हैं भूख से लेकिन गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारें भी आपकी सीख ले कर कह रही हैं कि नहीं मर रहे हैं। आपकी सीख उनके गले उतर गई है। ये लोग भी इन्कार करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार या विहार की सरकार कह रही कि कोई नहीं मर रहा है। मैं स्वयं जानता हूँ.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : ये तो आपकी सरकारें हैं।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मैं कह रहा हूँ खुद इसको। आपने वातावरण को ऐसा गंदा बना दिया है कि सत्य कोई बोलना ही नहीं चाहता। मैं अपनी सरकारों की भी आलोचना करना चाहता हूँ। इस में चबराते की क्या बात है?

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई भूख से नहीं मर रहा है तो फिर क्या बजह है कि यह कानूनी अधिकार आप बनता को नहीं देना चाहते हैं? दोनों में कहीं न कहीं असर्य छिपा हुआ है। या तो लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं, आप इसको कबूल नहीं कर रहे हैं और अगर भूख से नहीं मर रहे हैं तो फिर मेरे संसोधन को आप की स्वीकार कर लेने में क्यों हिचकते रहते हैं?

इन्होंने नशाबन्दी और शराबबन्दी की बात कही है। मैं इसको निदेशक सिद्धांतों में से क्यों हटाना चाहता हूँ? कारण यह है कि बीस साल हो गए, जिस ढंग से इस पर प्रयत्न हो रहा है, इस में बहुत ज्यादा ढोंग है, प्रसंगिक है। दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य करती है। दिल्ली में भी प्रायः नशाबन्दी नहीं कर पाये हैं, सेना में नहीं कर पाये हैं। प्रार्थनिक-सैनिक का भेद प्रायः बराबर रहते हैं। दिल्ली राजधानी का शहर होते हुए भी यहां नशाबन्दी नहीं की गई। खुद कांग्रेसी सरकारों ने चीनी आक्रमण के बाद नशाबन्दी कानून में ढील की। मद्रास में कानून डाला हो रहा है। केरल की गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारों ने तो ईमानदारी से इनकी खत्म ही कर दिया है। देश से तो ईमानदारी प्रचली है। जो चीज प्रायः इच्छा होने लगे भी नहीं रहे हैं, या जो प्रायः कर नहीं सकते हैं उसको उन्होंने कर दिया है। इससे हथप्रद्वी, अणुबाध, रिश्वतखोरी, पुनिल जुम, गुंडागर्दी सभी गहरों में बढ़ रहे हैं। ऐसे सिद्धान्त को रखने से क्या लाभ? इसलिए मैंने नशाबन्दी को निदेशक सिद्धांतों से हटाने की बात की।

## Division No. 4]

Amat, Shri D.  
Atam Das, Shri  
Basi, Shri S. S.  
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal  
Bhadoria, Shri Arjun  
Singh  
Bramhanandji, Shri  
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.  
Chandra Shekhar Singh  
Shri  
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh  
Deo, Shri P. K.  
Dhirendranath, Shri  
Esthose, Shri P. P.  
Goel, Shri Shri Chand  
Gopalan, Shri A. K.  
Gopalan, Shri P.  
Gupta, Shri Indrajit  
Jha, Shri Bhogendra  
Jha, Shri S. C.  
Kachwai, Shri Hukam  
Chand

## AYES

Kalita, Shri Dhireswar  
Kandappan, Shri S.  
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali  
Kripalani, Shri J. B.  
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya  
Limaye, Shri Madhu  
Mangalathumadom, Shri  
Manoharan, Shri  
Meetha Lal, Shri  
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha  
Misra, Shri Srinibas  
Mody, Shri Pilo  
Mohammed Imam, Shri  
Molahu Prasad, Shri  
Naidu, Shri Ramabadra  
Naik, Shri G. C.  
Nath Pai, Shri  
Nayanar, Shri E. K.  
Patil, Shri N. R.  
Patodia, Shri D. N.  
Ramamoorthy, Shri P.  
Ramani, Shri K.

Ranjit Singh, Shri  
Ray, Shri Rabi  
Reddy, Shri Eswara  
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq  
Sequeira, Shri  
Shah, Shri Virendra-  
kumar  
Sharda Nand, Shri  
Sharma, Shri B. S.  
Sharma, Shri N. S.  
Sharma, Shri Yogendra  
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir  
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar  
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir  
Singh  
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan  
Somasundaram, Shri S.  
D.  
Sreedharan, Shri A.  
Viswambharan, Shri P.

श्री विष्णु सेन भी आ गए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह भी इस पर विचार करें। इस संशोधन के पीछे जो भावना है उससे अगर प्रायः सहमत हूँ तो फिर कम से कम लोकमत जानने के लिये जो मेरा प्रस्ताव है उसका प्रायः विरोध न करें। लोगों को प्रायः सोचने का मौका दें। लोकमत के बारे में जब रिपोर्ट आएगी उसके बाद हम इसके ऊपर विचार कर सकते हैं। इतना ही मुझे इस अवसर पर कहना है।

16.20 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the question to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August, 1967."

The Lok Sabha divided:

An hon. Member: Sir, my vote has not been recorded by the machine.

Another hon. Member: Mine also has not been recorded.

Mr. Speaker: Everything will be taken into account.

[16.23 hrs.]

## NOES

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram	Jagjiwan Ram, Shri Kabandole, Shri Z. M.	Randhir Singh, Shri Rane, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha Babunath Singh, Shri Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar Barua, Shri Bedabrata Barua, Shri R.	Kamble, Shri Kamala Kumari, Kumari Kavade, Shri B. R. Kedaria, Shri C. M. Khadilkar, Shri Khan, Shri M. A. Kinder Lal, Shri Laskar, Shri N. R. Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini Malimariyappa, Shri Mane, Shri Shankarrao Masuriya Din, Shri Menon, Shri Govinda Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali Mishra, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri G. S. Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri Nageshwar, Shri Pahadia, Shri Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai Patil, Shri S. D. Prasad, Shri Y. A. Rajasekharan, Shri Ram, Shri T. Ram Kishan, Shri Ram Subhag Singh, Dr. L. M. Swarup, Shri	Rao, Shri K. Narayana Rao, Shri Muthyal Rao, Shri Rameshwar Rao, Shri Thirumala Roy, Shri Bishwanath Roy, Shrimati Uma Salve, Shri N. K. P. Sanghi, Shri N. K. Sankata Prasad, Dr. Sarma, Shri A. T. Sen, Shri Dwaipayana Sethuramae, Shri N. Shambhu Nath, Shri Sharma, Shri D. C. Shashi Ranjan, Shri Shastri, Shri B. N. Sheo Narain, Shri Shinkre, Shri Shukla, Shri S. N. Snatak, Shri Nar Deo Sotanki, Shri S. M. Sonar, Dr. A. G. Sunder Lal, Shri Tiwary, Shri D. N. Uikhey, Shri M. G. Vikram Chand, Shri Virbhadra Singh, Shri

**Shri Hardayal Devgun (East Delhi):**  
This system should be corrected. It is most scandalous.

श्री मधु लिमये: इन नै उपा-यज्ञ कां  
तो करीव करीव खत्म ह्रीं कर लिया था।

**Mr. Speaker:** It used to be very good last time.

**Shri Hardayal Devgun:** From this you can judge the state of affairs in the country.

**Mr. Speaker:** The result is the same. here may be ten more this side or that side. We will get it tested.

**Shri Hardayal Devgun:** This is how the Government is functioning in the country.

**Mr. Speaker:** The result of the division is:

Ayes\* . . . 59  
Noes . . . 85

The motion is lost.

The motion was negatived.

16.27 hrs.

CONSTITUTION ( AMENDMENT )  
BILL

(Amendment of Article 368)

by Shri Nath Pai.

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajpur):** Mr. Speaker: Sir, my Bill is for amending the Constitution.

Sir, for ready reference I should like to read here the statement of objects which I have appended to my Bill.

\*Ayes: name of one Member could not be recorded.

it reads:

"Doubt and confusion have arisen as a result of the recent judgment of the Supreme Court in I.C. Golak Nath and others *versus* the State of Punjab etc., as regards the competence of Parliament to amend the articles incorporating Fundamental Rights. The issue raised is of cardinal importance to the supremacy of Parliament. This supremacy implies the right and authority of Parliament to amend even the Fundamental Rights. Just as Parliament can extend these rights it can in special circumstances also modify them. The Bill seeks to assert this and remove any doubt that might have arisen as a result of the said judgment."

I should like to read first the article in interpreting which the Supreme Court has given a new judgement. I should also like to remind the House that an argument will be trotted again and again by those who are interested in thwarting the passage of this amendment and, therefore, perhaps unwittingly be a party to thwarting the wishes of the people. These Members or this school of thinking will be citing that it is the Supreme Court who has given the judgement. I am one with those who will be waiting to uphold the authority, the prestige and the dignity of the Supreme Court. We shall be, I think, failing in our responsibility if we do not always exercise restraint in expressing ourselves wherever the Supreme Court is concerned. We shall have to so express ourselves that whatever our differences—and sometimes our differences with this highest forum of our judiciary will be very acute fundamentally and sometimes what we may say may be even critical—that when we appear to be critical it may need not necessarily appear to be disrespectful. It is in this spirit that I shall be offering my observations and points of disagreement with the judgement of the Supreme Court.

Sir, I regard the Supreme Court as a guardian and custodian of the rights of the citizen. Our Constitution clearly underlines the division of power between the executive, the legislative and the judicial branches of the State of India. I think, the principle of separation of powers has been clearly adumbrated, enunciated and elucidated in the provisions of our Constitution. I am also aware that the amendment I am trying to move is of far-reaching consequences and on a superficial reading it may appear to be one to defy the authority of the Supreme Court. At the very outset I should like to try to remove any such possible misunderstanding. What I am trying to do—and I hope to persuade the House—is to establish the supremacy of Parliament, not in the ordinary sense but in the deeper sense in which the founders of our Constitution, as I shall have occasion to refer to them, conceived it. If we allow, with all our regard to the Supreme Court, the judgement to remain, as it is, I think, slowly, the authority of Parliament will be clinched, gripped and curtailed and Parliament will not be able to function as the ultimate instrument of the will of our people. Parliamentary supremacy is meaningless, ceases to have any coherent meaning, if Parliament cannot amend the Constitution and the right to amend the Constitution must also embrace, must include, must imply, the right to amend every Section of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has now held to the contrary. My friends, here, are likely to cite the Supreme Court's authority in challenging my contention. For their benefit, I want to remind the House that there are two previous judgements of the same Supreme Court, the judgement in Shankari Prasad and later on confirmed by judgment in Sajjan Singh's case.

In these two judgements, the same Supreme Court upheld the authority, the competence, of Parliament to amend the Constitution, including Article 368 of the Constitution, making it very clear that Parliament

[Shri K. C. Pant]

has the full authority and the competence to amend even fundamental rights.

Now, I shall read first the constitutional provision relating to article 368 of the Constitution.

It says:

"An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill:

Provided. . . . ."

We are not immediately concerned here with the proviso.

I would point out here that the Supreme Court has referred immediately to Article 13 which, to a certain extent, is a prohibitory article, and interpreted the article in a new manner which is not in harmony, in keeping, with the previous interpretation by the same Supreme Court. I should, for ready reference, once again refer to Article 13 which lays down like this:

"13 (1) All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void."

It would not have been the Constitution of free India if this provision was not incorporated by the founders of the Constitution. Any law imposed by an alien power, for the perpetuation of the rule of the alien power, which

was found to be not in harmony or in direct contradiction with the spirit of the Constitution had, therefore, to be declared null and void.

Then, comes Section (2) of that article which says:

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

Now, taking this section for interpretation, along with the power of Parliament in Article 368, the Supreme Court had held that Article 13 (2) forbids Parliament, bars Parliament, from passing any Act which may try to curtail the rights conferred on the citizen of India in section (3) of Article 368 of the Constitution.

I shall now read what exactly the Supreme Court has held. I shall not be fair to the Supreme Court or to this House if I did not give a summary, in a few words, of the judgement of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice of India giving judgment for himself and four other judges of the Supreme Court dismissed on 27th February, 1967, the petitions by Golak Nath and others against the State of Punjab and summarised his main conclusions as follows:

"The power of Parliament to amend the Constitution is derived from Articles 245, 246 and 248 of the Constitution and not from Article 368, which only deals with procedure. Amendment is a legislative process."

This is the fundamental difference the Supreme Court makes in its own earlier ruling on the same subject whereas the previous judgments held that the power under Article 368 meant not a procedural power but a

power of introducing substantive changes in the Constitution. In *Golak Nath's case*, the Supreme Court, by a new doctrine to which I shall be referring later, has introduced here this element. Then, it says:

"Amendment is 'law' within the meaning of Article 13 of the Constitution and, therefore, if it takes away or abridges the rights conferred by Part III governing fundamental rights, it is void."

Further, the Supreme Court states that the Constitution (First Amendment) Act 1951, the Amendment Act 1955, and the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act 1964 abridge the scope of the fundamental right, but on the basis of earlier decisions of this Court, they are valid. It is a very interesting anomaly in which we are landed. I will be taking two extraordinary anomalies in which their Lordships, the learned judges of the Supreme Court, have landed the whole judicial process and the legislative process in this country. They say that the judgment given by them is valid, but the prospective overruling, which is unknown to the Indian system of interpretation has been introduced. This is a system which is known to the United States' law, but it is a novel innovation so far as we are concerned. Though the theory of this prospective overruling is known to us, its application is a novel innovation in our judicial system or to our jurisprudence.

"On the application of the doctrine of prospective overruling, this decision will have a prospective operation only in future and therefore, the said amendments will continue as valid."

It is interesting here and I would like you to hear this again.

"On the application of the doctrine of prospective overruling, this decision will have a prospective operation only in future.."

not with regard to what we are doing today,

"...and, therefore, the said amendments will continue as valid."

"Parliament will have no power from the date of this decision to amend any of the provisions of Part III of the Constitution so as to take away or abridge the fundamental rights enshrined therein."

"As the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act holds the field, the validity of the Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953, and the Mysore Land Reforms Act, 1962, challenged in these proceedings cannot be questioned on the ground that they offend Articles 13, 14 or 31 of the Constitution."

The Supreme Court holds that these Acts cannot be challenged but in future when we go to them, they will challenge the validity of those Acts, and, therefore, the principle or doctrine of prospective overruling has been introduced

I should also like to give two or three or four sentences from the judgment of Mr. Justice Hidayatullah which cogently sums up the arguments for those who take this view that Parliament's competence to amend the Constitution does not extend to the amendment of the fundamental rights. Mr. Justice Hidayatullah, agreeing with the Chief Justice, stated his conclusions in a separate judgment as follows:—

"The Fundamental Rights are outside the amending process if the amendment seeks to abridge or take away any of the rights."

The point, therefore, is that the Supreme Court holds that Article 368 is not the relevant Article, but Article 19 is the relevant Article. Article 368 only lays down the procedure. Now

[Shri Nath Pai]

we have to address ourselves to these two questions: did the makers of the Constitution really feel so or think so? Was it their intention? Did the Supreme Court in its earlier judgments agree with this view? Mr. Justice Hidayatullah puts it like this:

"The Judgments of the Supreme Court in the cases of Shankari Prasad and Sajjan Singh conceding the power of amendment in relation to fundamental rights were based on an erroneous view."

Where shall we go? The Supreme Court has given this thing, namely, that the judgments of the earlier Court—the Supreme Court itself—were based on an erroneous view. I would not like to sit in judgment on this issue, but I would like to point out the anomaly in which we are landed. The Supreme Court tells us today that the previous judgments of the same Court were based on an erroneous view of the law. It is absolutely conceivable that when some of the judges who give the judgment today retire and a case comes for interpretation before another Bench, they will take another view and that is the doubt. This is a right, an inalienable right. That means that an independent judiciary, a supreme judiciary, a free judiciary—I would not call—has landed up into an anomaly so far as the fundamental rights are concerned. As somebody says it of the court of Enquiry, the Lord Chancellor's Court, that equity varies or changes according to the length of the shoe of the Lord Chancellor, so also the fundamental rights of the citizens of India shall not be guaranteed to them, shall not be there permanently for them to look to, follow and ask for their being protected but will be dependent upon

the composition of the Supreme Court at a given minute or a given point of reference in time. To a certain extent it is good, but to a very large extent it is pernicious and dangerous. Justice Hidayatullah further goes on to say:

"This Court having laid down that Fundamental Rights cannot be abridged or taken away by the amendatory process, any further inroads into those rights, as they exist today, will be illegal. For abridging or taking away Fundamental Rights, Constituent Assembly will have to be called."

Finally, he says:

"The First, Fourth and Seventeenth Amendments, being a part of the Constitution by acquiescence for a long time, cannot now be challenged, and the impugned Acts are, therefore, valid and the petitions must be dismissed."

This is a judgment which is to a certain extent academic immediately. But a citizen may go to the court and then the Supreme Court will follow the principles which are laid down in this judgment.

The three things to be borne in mind is this. According to the Supreme Court, article 368 is a procedural article; Parliament has no right to amend the Fundamental Rights; the previous judgment which had upheld Parliament's authority to amend was based on an erroneous view of the law. Thirdly, if you want to amend the Constitution, this Parliament is not the competent body, but a Constituent Assembly will have to be called.

I shall take up the third point first. Who is to call the Constituent Assembly? I want to submit to this House that Parliament as constituted today by freely held elections represents

the will of the people. Of course, there may be aberrations; I know that they did take place, but we are the first to condemn them. But we can take pride in the fact that from Tokyo to Accra, nearly three scores of countries became free simultaneously with or in the wake of the dawn of Indian Independence; one after the other these countries have gone under the jack-boot of one-party totalitarian dictatorship. India remains among the few nations, where the flag of democracy still flies high. It means that the ultimate instrument of that freedom, the symbol of that freedom the symbol and instrument of the will of our people, namely Parliament remains sovereign and supreme. But we are now told that a creature of Parliament can amend the Constitution, but the creator of that creature cannot amend the Constitution. A constituent assembly to be called by us can amend the Constitution, but we who will be creating the constituent assembly will not have the power to amend the Constitution.

I want to show another anomaly also in this. I want to submit that Parliament as constituted today is far more representative of the people of India than the Constituent Assembly; a large part of the members of the Constituent Assembly were nominated members. Therefore, the legislative power and the competence flowing from the will of the people freely expressed through elections is far greater.

**Shri Manoharan (Madras North):** The majorities are no more there.

**Shri Nath Pai:** That is another point. I have pointed out the three new points in the Supreme Court judgment and I shall point out what we are trying to do.

**Mr. Speaker,** I shall take some more time on this because this is not so simple as one might imagine. I want a thorough debate on this. I

understand that there will be opposition to this from my worthy colleagues on my right, who are sometimes vigorous and sometimes vehement, but on the whole, I hope I shall encounter a very intelligent opposition from my hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody; it may seem like a surprise to them when I use these adjectives, but that has been my experience; I hope that it will be the experience today, also to see their vigorous opposition, and on the whole, a consistently intelligent opposition. I understand that they want to oppose this Bill and they have asked for five hours' discussion on the ground that this is the most far-reaching amendment that they have ever seen here, and for my part, I have readily agreed to that. I do not want such an important Bill as this to be road-rolled and to be rushed through. I would like an adequate discussion to take place.

Later on, I am going to place before this House a motion that this may be referred to a Select Committee of the House so that we have the best evidence in the country and proper discussion could take place and then the House would get the fruits of the deliberations in the Select Committee after having heard the best judicial luminaries in the country. It is after that that we should take up this Bill in the House.

**Shri Mathyal Rao (Nagarkurnool):** Joint Select Committee.

**Shri Sath Pai:** My hon. friend may table an amendment to that effect. But my conception is that at this stage, a Select Committee of this House is sufficient. But my hon. friend is welcome to suggest a Joint Committee.

I would now in upholding my submission, try to quote what other authorities have to say, not what Nath Pai has to say. There are better authorities than Nath Pai. Let us see what



[Shri Nath Pai]

they have to say on this important issue. I have stopped quoting myself now. I will be quoting the authorities concerned.

This is the Supreme Court itself, in Shankari Prasad and Ors. petitioners vs. the Union of India and Ors. 1951, Supreme Court 458. I will read only the relevant part from the judgment of the Court. This I would like, particularly, not the supporters of my Bill—I think broadly an overwhelming majority will be agreeing with me—but those who are likely to disagree to hear. I hope after hearing me they will see that there is not much substance in their opposition; opposition based on fear is not a valid opposition; after I have met the grounds of their fear, I hope they including my hon. friend, will withdraw their opposition.

I shall now read Dicey's definition of constitutional law as including all rules which directly or indirectly affect the distribution or the exercise of the sovereign power in the state. It is thus mainly concerned with the creation of all the three great organs of the state, the executive, the legislature and the judiciary, the distribution of governmental power among them and the definition of their mutual relations.

"No doubt, our constitution-makers, following the American model, have incorporated certain fundamental rights in Part III and made them immune from interference by laws made by the state".

I would like the House to follow very carefully the remainder part from this judgment.

"We find it, however, difficult, in the absence of a clear indication to the contrary, to suppose that they also intended to make those rights immune from constitutional amendment."

A constitutional amendment is totally different from an ordinary enact-

ment of Parliament whereas an ordinary enactment which runs counter to the spirit of art. 13 of the Constitution may be null and void, ultra vires and therefore, unconstitutional. A constitutional amendment itself shall not be, because that makes a mockery of the supremacy of Parliament to amend the Constitution (Interruptions). Some people are allergic to Nath Pai; I do not know why. Let them bother to study a little more these things.

"We are inclined to think that they must have had in mind what is of more frequent occurrence, that is, invasion of the rights of the subject by the legislative and executive organs of the state by means of laws and rules made in exercise of their legislative power and not the abridgement or nullification of such rights by alterations of the Constitution itself in exercise of the sovereign constituent power. That power, though it has been entrusted to Parliament, has been so hedged in with restrictions that its exercise must be difficult and rare. On the other hand, the terms of art. 368 are perfectly general."

I would read the last sentence again—

"On the other hand, the terms of art. 368 are perfectly general and empower Parliament to amend the Constitution without any exception whatever had it been intended to save the fundamental rights from the operation of that provision, it would have been perfectly easy to make that intention clear by adding a proviso to that effect. In short, we have here two articles, each of which is widely phrased, but conflicts in its operation with the other. Harmonious construction requires that the one should be read as controlled and qualified by the other."

"Having regard to the considerations adverted to above, we are

of the opinion that in the context of art. 13, law must be taken to mean the rules or regulations made in exercise of ordinary legislative power and not amendments to the Constitution made in exercise of the constituent power, with the result that art. 13(2) does not affect amendments made under art. 368”.

May I now read what Dr. Ambedkar, who is popularly called the architect of our Constitution, but who was—people disagree, I think it is for history to give its verdict—the principal architect of our Constitution has said? He has made it very clear when he was challenged on this issue. Dr. Ambedkar, speaking on November 4, 1948, said:

“The second means adopted to avoid rigidity and legalism is the provision of facility with which the Constitution should be amended. The provisions of the Constitution relating to the amendment of the Constitution divide the articles of the Constitution into two groups. In the one group are placed articles relating to the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States; (b) the representation of the States in Parliament, and (c) the powers of courts. All other articles are placed in another group. Articles placed in the second group cover a very large part of the Constitution and can be amended by Parliament by a double majority, viz. a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting and by a majority of the total members of each House. The amendment of these articles does not require ratification by the States.”

And then he has given what he had in mind. Here he adds:

“The draft Constitution has admitted the elaborate and difficult processes such as a decision by convention or a referendum. The

draft Constitution has the elaborate and difficult procedures such as a decision by convention or a referendum.”

The Supreme Court talks of a Constituent Assembly. Was that the intention of the makers of the Constitution? Here is Baba Saheb Ambedkar. I know under the canons of interpretations speeches made during the passage of an enactment or a Bill or an Act do not become aids necessarily for interpretation, but they can be taken into consideration, not necessarily as aids, but as useful guidelines.

“The powers of amendment are left with the legislatures, Central and provincial. It is only for amendment of specific matters, and they are only a few, that the ratification of the State legislature is required. All other articles of the Constitution . . . ”

— the important words are—

“All other articles of the Constitution are left to be amended by Parliament. The only limitation is that it shall be done by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting and a majority of the total membership of each House.”

What Dr. Ambedkar is saying here is that article 368 is not just amendatory, is not just procedural, but it confers power to make substantial changes in any part of the Constitution.

“The Constitution has invested the Supreme Court with these rights, and these are restricted not to be taken away unless and until the Constitution is amended by means open to the legislature.”

With regard to the Supreme Court he says we can make an amendment.

[Shri Nath Pai]

Finally, I challenge any of the critics of the Constitution to prove that any Constituent Assembly anywhere in the world has, in the circumstances in which this country finds itself provided such a facile procedure the amendment of the Constitution. He agrees that there is a facile procedure laid down for amending the Constitution.

"If those who are dissatisfied with the Constitution have only to obtain a two-thirds majority, and if they cannot obtain even a two-third majority in a Parliament elected on adult franchise in their dissatisfaction with the Constitution cannot be deemed to be shared by the general public."

He is having in mind that in a changing society, in a dynamic society like ours which has to make good for the neglect of centuries under alien rule and neglect of two decades by the present rulers, Parliament will have to be the instrument of the will of the people. The new demands of the people will have to be given effect to by Parliament. Often some difficulty will arise, and who will solve the difficulty if not Parliament?

There are one or two sentences which I am tempted to quote, but I will leave them out because time is running out. I will conclude. I want to say only this thing.

"...that the views of Jefferson, echoed by Ambedkar and Nehru, were more powerfully expressed by Thomas Paine in 1790-91."

This is Justice Bachawat of the Supreme Court in the same judgment.—

"There never did, there never will, there never can exist a Parliament or any description of men or any generation of men in any country possessed of the right or the power of binding and controlling posterity to the end of time or of commanding for ever how the world shall be governed or who shall govern it, and therefore all such clauses, acts or declarations by which the makers of them

attempt to do what they have neither the right nor the power to do nor the power to execute, are in themselves null and void."

With regard to the supremacy of the Legislature, I want to conclude by saying what the Advocate-General of Maharashtra, Mr. Seervai has said. I was disappointed that this library did not have this book till the day before yesterday. I had been wanting this book for ready reference because this is perhaps among the major studies that have been made—Seervai's *Constitutional law of India*. It came in Bombay but I could not get it till the day before yesterday and therefore I am handicapped. In this lucid and learned commentary on constitutional law of India, Mr. Seervai says that the Supreme Court Judgment should be overruled at the first opportunity possible. He is one of the great students of constitutional law a sober man, and an objective scholar whose objectivity and loyalty to citizenship rights and to the Constitution have been unimpeachable. I want, therefore, all of them to bear in mind my basic submission. What is that submission? We shall not be trading off the toes of anybody else; we do not want artificial rivalry between the Supreme Court and the Parliament. They have their defined functions. But all these functions flow from one supreme source—the will of the people of India. The Constitution embodies that will and under that Constitution it is enjoined on Parliament to give from time to time as times change an embodiment a reflection to the will of our people, to the wishes of our people, to the needs of the people. This is the fundamental meaning of the supremacy of Parliament and nobody has the right to take away, snatch away or deprive Parliament of its inalienable right, the right to amend the Constitution of India. I submit therefore, in conclusion, that I have this motion to make before the House. I will have a

opportunity, I think, after a proper debate to reply to the points if any that are made by those who disagree.

Sir, with your permission I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of fifteen Members namely, Shri R. K. Khadiolkar, Shri R. D. Bhandare, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Shri S. M. Joshi, Shri Krishnan Manoharan, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Shri P. Govinda Menon, Shri Bakar Ali Mirza, Shri Pilo Mody, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Ram Kishan, Shri J. Rameshwar Rao, Shri R. Umamah and Shri Nath Pai,

with instructions to report by the first day of the next session."

I had the benefit of consulting some leaders of this House and so I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

I thank you very much.

Mr. Speaker: The motion of Mr Nath Pai is before the House. The speaker's should be brief. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The hon. Member, Mr. Nath Pai . . .

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): My name is there.

Mr. Speaker: I will see....(Inter-  
ruptions).

Shri D. C. Sharma:....has brought a wealth of learning and a wealth of eloquence to bear upon the elucidation of this Bill. After listening to him, I think nobody should have any doubt about the feasibility of this Bill and about the validity of this Bill. I think this is a very, very timely Bill and he has done a great service to this country and to this Parliament and to

the people of India by bringing forward this Bill.

17 hrs.

Now, Sir, I am not a person who used to practise in the high court of Bombay like Mr. Nath Pai before our External Affairs Minister when the latter was a judge there. The External Affairs Minister said that he found Mr. Nath Pai a very charming speaker. Of course, he has retained that quality still, but I do not have that legal wealth of knowledge which he has and I am glad that I have not practised before any court of law. I say this from one point of view. And it is this. When I go to the house of a lawyer, I find the office is stocked with almirahs and those almirahs I find are littered with books. I ask myself, what use do they make of these books. He says these books are very useful because you can find arguments in favour of anything or against anything. This case law which we have in this country in a very, very large degree, has been the hunting-ground of these lawyers, and there is no lawyer who will not find arguments for anything or against anything, who will not find a case law in his favour and a case law against him.

17.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I have great respect for the judges of the high courts. I have a great deal of regard for the judges of the Supreme Court, but I must submit very respectfully that the judges of the high courts and the judges of the Supreme Court are not such persons as can always take a neutral non-aligned view of things. We are all persons conditioned by things—

Shri Dattatraya Kunte (Kolaba): Sir, the hon. Member should not use such language with reference to the judges of the Supreme Court. (Inter-  
ruption).

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully; my hon. friend who has objected just now has done so because that is his profession! He said that I had used certain words. Let hon. Members listen to me first. You know there is a science of psychology in this world, and there is the behaviour psychology in this world at present to be found. There is a word used in psychology, and that is "conditioned". Whether I am a judge or the Prime Minister of a country, whether I am a school teacher or a professor somewhere, whether I am a Member of Parliament or a member of a Panchayat Samiti, we are all conditioned human beings. And there is nothing that can take away from the conditioning of any human being. What is wrong in this? Our environment, our education, our social environment, the moral imperatives which govern the society, all these things condition us. Therefore, I said that the judges are most admirable persons in this world. I have great regard for them, but I must say they are also conditioned like other human beings and sometimes their conditioning gets the better of their, what you might call, the legal or judicial or constitutional qualities, whatever it is. My hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, read three judgments. One judgment says this and two judgments say something else. I am a democrat and democracy is rule by majority. Now, two judgments are in favour of Shri Nath Pai and one judgment against him. Who knows how many judgments are yet to come and how many will be in favour of Shri Nath Pai and how many against him. Therefore, we have to take a balanced view of the judgments.

Then I come to the third point. I remember Dr. Katju saying on the floor of the House—I cannot produce that volume of the proceedings to quote from that—that sometimes it becomes very difficult to distinguish an *obiter dicta* in these judgments from

the legal opinions. Sometimes legal opinions become *obiter dicta* and sometimes *obiter dicta* become legal opinions. Therefore, when you look at a judgment from that point of view you find that this judgment was given only by a majority. Moreover, when I read the judgment, of course not as critically as Shri Nath Pai, I could not understand where legality ends and where *obiter dicta* begin. I could not understand it.

Here I want to say one thing. We function under a constitution and we have created our own autonomous bodies, sovereign bodies, and we swear by those sovereign bodies. There is the Supreme Court, the Election Commission and other bodies. Who created them? Have they fallen from heaven? Have they been bequeathed to us by some Gods or demi-gods? No. It is Parliament that has created those bodies. Now you must have heard of Frankenstein. He was the monster created by somebody. But that monster tried to eat up its creator. Now, I cannot understand how the bodies which we have created can claim superiority over us. Because, it is the Parliament that expresses the will, the sovereign will, the paramount will and the noble will of the people. Therefore, what the Parliament says, I think, should overrule what any Supreme Court or any other person says. After all, the Supreme Court judgments are not in all cases exact judgments. Therefore, the opinion of Parliament should prevail.

Then I come to my last point. When we come to fundamental rights, I think no country has been more generous in the grant of fundamental rights to its citizens than our country. If anybody thinks that these fundamental rights can be changed, curtailed or amended only after a Constituent Assembly is called, I think he is living in a world of imagination.

What is the Constituent Assembly? The Constituent Assembly was called

only to bring into being all this democratic apparatus that we have set up in order to preserve, conserve, strengthen, foster and advance democracy. That Constituent Assembly has done its duty. If anybody says that you should again call the Constituent Assembly if you want to amend the fundamental rights, I think he only wants to say that you cannot drink water from the Jumna at Delhi, that you cannot drink water from the river Jhelum at Jhelum and that to drink water from Jumna or Jhelum you should go to the source, you should go to Kashmir. If you say that to have a handful of water one has to go to the source of the river then one will die before one gets some water to drink. It is something my common-sense does not understand.

We have provided a great safeguard so that these things are not done in a perfunctory manner, these things are not done in a half-hearted way, in a way which will move the good odour from this. We have provided a two-third majority of the members present and a majority of the total membership. This is a great safeguard that we have adopted so that the fundamental rights are not trifled with. If anybody wants to trifle with my fundamental rights, be it the Prime Minister, be it a Minister, be it the leader of a party, be it a demagogue or anybody else, I would say to him that he cannot do so because the Constitution safeguards my fundamental rights. If you want me to go to some court of law or some other place in order to have my fundamental rights, If you want me to go to some court of law or some other place in order to have my fundamental rights, I would say no to him because the Constitution gives me enough protection. I do not want to go to any other place. The Constitution is my legal bible, the Constitution is my guarantee, the Constitution is my last court of appeal, the Constitution is my supreme arbitrator, the Constitution is my only hope, only guarantees and I do not want to go to any other place or person in order to have my fundamental rights asserted.

And, that Constitution gives powers to the Parliament which represent the will of the people. I am sure this Parliament will represent more and more the will of the people, more and more the basic agreement of Indians. I would not be a party to curtail the rights of Parliament in any way. After all the Parliament is supreme. As Shri Nath Pai said, a child cannot pull the beard of its father, a child cannot take away the turban of its father, a child cannot utter derogatory remarks against its father. After all, the Constitution is the real mother.

When I get into my stride, you start ringing the bell. But you are a good friend of mine.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please conclude.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This Parliament is my mother. It is the mother of fifty crores of people and I think it is the guardian of our rights, civil liberties and everything. We are not going to subvert or curtail its power in any way.

With these words I support the Bill of Shri Nath Pai.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Mover of the Bill has built up a very powerful case and the issue that he has posed in a proper perspective is whether the majority judgement has correctly interpreted the intention of our Constitution-makers. Perhaps some of us do not agree with the majority judgement but there should not be any attempt made to impute either political or ideological bias to the Judges of the Supreme Court because they are also creatures of our Constitution. We must remember that. The judiciary is one of the organs created by our Constitution. So, I would like to give a word of caution to speakers who will follow because unfortunately a certain derogatory phrase was used. I think, the speaker never intended it. Therefore no motive whatsoever even by suggestion should be imputed.

Shri F. K. Deo: Freedom of Parliament is licence, nothing else.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There was no intention. The speaker has assured me. The way the debate is conducted and the opening is made points to that. I think, that level should be kept. It is a fundamental question, the interpretation of the Constitution, that is before us. As we have our right to interpret the Constitution and ultimately come to a decision, the Mover never questioned the right of the Supreme Court also to interpret the Constitution. He has his view regarding the interpretation of the Constitution and we are free to have our view.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I never said anything derogatory to the Supreme Court. I respect them.

An hon. Member: That may be expunged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has clarified his position. Shri P. K. Deo.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna) rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call you after Shri Deo because the Speaker has already named him.....

Shri P. K. Deo: The Speaker never named me. Naming a person is quite different.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I meant, named you as the next speaker.

Shri P. K. Deo: Please clarify that. I have never been named throughout my life.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since 1957 Shri Nath Pai and I have been in this House and I have all along admired his eloquence, but it is the compulsion of conscience and of duty that has forced me to cross swords with him on this academic plane because he wants to upset all the good that has been done by the historic judgement of the Supreme Court upholding the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution as inviolable. The eloquence of Shri Nath Pai could be compared only with the eloquence of his and my distinguish-

ed colleague, Shri H. V. Kamath, who, when he took part in the discussion of the relevant provision of the draft amendment in the Constituent Assembly, spoke in equally vigorous words. This is what he spoke then:—

“they will at once realise the need for the flexibility of the Constitution. If we have made several alterations like this within less than a year how on earth do you propose or do you dare to bind or falter the future Parliament by making this more and more rigid than before.”

After 13 years, Mr. H. V. Kamath became wiser and, in 1963, he tabled a Bill No. 14 of 1963, and in the debate on that Bill I had the privilege to participate and there he realised his previous mistake and said these words while suggesting that any amendment to the Constitution should be more rigid. He said:

“It is too late in the day to remind my colleagues that the Constitution is the basic law of the land, not that ordinary statutory law. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things and absolutely essential that it should not be tinkered with, tampered with or amended in the light-hearted manner to subserve party ends.”

Shri R. Barua (Jorhat): Sir, the issue here is whether Parliament is competent to amend the Constitution or not and not whether we should amend it or not.

Shri P. K. Deo: He will get his chance to speak.

It was probably some compelling attachment to an unpractical and outmoded ideological dogma that had compelled him to speak those words then. But, after 13 years, he became wiser and these are the words that fell from his lips. I hope, with maturity, Mr. Nath Pai also will speak in similar terms.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may point out that I was present when the debate took place here. He never questioned our right to amend the Constitution.... (Interruption).

Shri Pileo Mody (Godhra): Let him misconstrue the evidence; that does not matter.

Shri P. K. Deo: Even after his historic judgment on 27th February, 1957, not only Mr. Nath Pai himself but all the Opposition leaders, in great admiration, selected Shri K. Subba Rao, who presided over this Bench, for the office of the President of the Union of India. I say this with full authority because in the appeal that was circulated to us to support Shri K. Subba Rao, the signatories were, Shri M. R. Masani, Shri A. K. Gopalan, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri S. N. Dwivedy, Shri Bhupesh Gupta, Shri Madhu Limaye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will bear with me that the question here is totally different. He entered politics after resigning from his post of Chief Justiceship. They might have supported him as a candidate but that does not mean they supported his judgment.

Shri P. K. Deo: I would like to quote a few lines from that appeal which was circulated to us. I quote:

"The fact that he has been outstandingly a good judge shows that he does not lack the judicious temperament essential for the high office. His robust dedication that he has shown to fundamental freedom provides an assurance that he can be expected to remain a champion of people's rights...."

The leaders of the various Opposition Parties made an appeal that he was the person who could uphold the fundamental rights. And he has proved his genuineness in his judgment which he delivered the other day.

Shri E. Barua: On a point of order, Sir. Can he discuss the competence of the Supreme Court on the floor of the House.

Shri Nath Pai: We are discussing the competence of Parliament.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): We are dealing with the judgment of the Supreme Court and not politics.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not Mr. Subba Rao who later on became a candidate for the office of the President.

Shri P. K. Deo: I am not yielding. It might be due to either of the two considerations: either in the Praja Socialist Party they breathe hot and cold in the same breath, an inconsistency being their creed—I have nothing to say—or it may be that because those who are in the Treasury Benches felt shy to come forward with an official Bill and they have utilised Mr. Nath Pai as \* \*

Shri Nath Pai: These words must be expunged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have taken note of them.

Shri Nath Pai: This is the height of vulgarity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is highly undesirable to use such words.

Shri P. K. Deo: There is nothing wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. You were saying \* \*. These are undesirable words. You may withdraw those words.

Shri P. K. Deo: I am not going to withdraw it.

Shri Nath Pai: I request you to expunge these words. It is highly derogatory; it is *prima facie* a breach of privilege or contempt of the House. I am surprised that, having started by telling that he has worked with



[Shri Nath Pai]

me, he has the audacity to say, the vulgarity of insinuating, that I have been \* \* \*. I am not used, Mr. Kala-handi to be anybody's \*\*I strongly resent these remarks and I plead that these may be expunged. (*Interruptions*) I can see his difficulties. He has nothing to say on this. Perhaps he does not know what he is talking about. He has not grasped what he is talking about.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It will not go on record.

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand):** On a point of order. We are discussing a decision of the Supreme Court and not the personalities concerned with the judgment. We have nothing against the Judge who has given this decision. We should not make a reference to personalities. We should merely discuss the decision of the Supreme Court.

**Shri F. K. Deo:** I am not prepared to listen to sermons from my hon. friend, a member of the House. He is not supposed to give a ruling on the subject.

**Shri P. Viswambharan (Trivandrum):** On a point of order. Is it in order that a Member can cast aspersions against another Member of the House?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I cautioned him immediately and requested him to withdraw it because this does not add to the dignity of the House nor to the level of the debate. Therefore, I have ordered that it will not form part of the proceedings.

**Shri F. K. Deo:** We should congratulate ourselves that we have got a Supreme Court, who are determined to protect and safeguard the various fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. By this historic judgment, they have struck down the obnoxious Seventeenth Amendment of the Constitution and have rightly

chastised the arrogance of the political party which has, by using the majority in Parliament, maimed and mauled the Constitution 22 times in a period of 17 years. The Parliament has no right to take away or abridge any right by the process of Constitutional amendment. A Constitutional Amendment Act is a law. As a law, it is governed by Article 13 of the Constitution. Article 13(2) clearly says that any law which takes away or abridges the fundamental rights guaranteed in Part III would be void. So, under the pretext of amending the Constitution, if any law is enforced and it abridges or takes away any fundamental right, as the High Court judges or the Supreme Court judges have rightly observed, it should be void. They have rightly said so. Article 368 is only procedural. It only lays down the procedure as to how the Constitution is to be amended. We get the right to amend the Constitution from Article 245 or 246 or 248 of the Constitution which lays down our legislative power and we cannot go beyond that. All laws, including constitutional law, are governed by article 13(2). It prevents the basic fear of the ruling party in parliament riding rough-shod over the minority. The impatience and arrogance of Parliament . . .

**Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur):** It is a reflection on the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Would you attribute motives and say that Parliament was arrogant or impatient?

**Shri F. K. Deo:** I meant the executive. I am sorry; I meant the arrogance of the executive.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna):** I do not find anything wrong in it; nothing should be expunged from it.

**Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur):** Nothing wrong in saying that Parliament is impatient.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The framers of the Constitution had laid down these provisions. Even now the same party is in power. You can accuse the executive in their behaviour, but if you say that Parliament was impatient and arrogant, I think it is not fair.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I have already corrected myself.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** There is nothing unparliamentary in that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have only cautioned him.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Every time you have been pulling me up.

I would submit in this regard that Parliament is sovereign only within the four corners of the Constitution. The sovereignty lies in the people. The people of this country are sovereign. We know very well how the Members are elected to the Parliament. Have they got the mandate of the people to change the Constitution? Has it found a place in any of the manifestos of the party in power when they went to the polls? If they have got that courage, they should have got the mandate from the people to change the Constitution. When the 17th Amendment was discussed in the Third Lok Sabha, that was the pin point on which we argued, that the then Government never got the mandate of the people. If you consider the various amendments to the Constitution, you will see that only on two grounds the material amendments have taken place—either to circumvent some adverse decision of the highest judiciary or to give some practical shape to the whims, and fancies of the executive.

This fundamental right has undergone change thrice. The first change was within 15 months after the Constitution came into being, which affected articles 19 and 31. The fourth amendment further abridged the

scope of fundamental rights and opened the gate of socialist expropriation. The last blow was the 17th amendment which robs the freehold right of the peasant and makes him an intermediary to be liquidated at the sweet will of the executive. Sardar Patel, the Chairman of the Fundamental Rights Sub-committee in the Constituent Assembly said:

“The right of ownership of land is sacred to the peasant. Any interference with that right would be loot and robbery and will produce chaos and anarchy.”

This is how we tinkered with the fundamental rights. While speaking about the mandate, I would like to remind you that seeking a mandate from the people is nothing new to the House. Have we not enacted in this House the Goa, Daman and Diu Public Opinion Bill? Why feel shy to go to the people and take their verdict? In this regard, I would like to point out that only a freshly invoked Constituent Assembly can amend the Constitution.

Today, my hon. friend from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Shri K. R. Ganesh has introduced a non-official Bill where in he suggests that for the purpose of amendment of the Constitution, this House may be construed as a Constituent Assembly. We know very well how the elections take place and after people get elected how there has been a constant crossing of the floor. You know these things very well, and, therefore, I do not like to bring them to your notice.

**Shri Shoo Narain (Basti):** What is all this remark? It is highly objectionable to make such remarks about the elections.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Suppose the party in power gets a dubious majority by such means and claims that it has got the power of the Constituent Assembly and it can amend the Constitution, are we going to support it?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should try to conclude his speech.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** You have taken away half of my time.

Take the other Constitutions. In Canada there is no provision for amendment of the Constitution. The Irish Constitution contemplates amendment of the Constitution but says that a simple majority in the House is not sufficient but it should be referred to the people by means of a referendum, and it can take the effect of law only after a majority is secured in the referendum. In Switzerland and Australia also, a simple majority of the representatives of the House is not sufficient, but there must be majority of the Cantons and majority of the States and then, there has to be a referendum by the people. In the USA since 1787, there have been only 22 amendments, but the Fundamental Rights chapters have not been tinkered with or touched.

To those who say that unless we march with time and we keep pace with time, there will be revolution and chaos, I would only point out what the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has clearly stated, namely:

"If there was chaos brought about by misrule and abuse of power, the existence of an all-comprehensive amending power would not prevent revolution. Rather, such a restrictive power would give stability to the country and would prevent it from passing under a totalitarian and dictatorial regime."

He has added:

"This court cannot obviously base its decision on such hypothetical situation which might be brought about with or without amendments."

What are the Fundamental Rights? Part III of the Constitution gives a clear narration of the various 'Do's and Don'ts'. This part has been very cleverly drafted. So, it could march with time and keep pace with time in a transitional society such as ours. Various provisions have been embodied in the chapter on Fundamental Rights, but there are certain values, certain democratic values, and values of freedom which cannot be tinkered with or touched. These are: equality before law, no discrimination on grounds of religion, caste etc. equality in public employment, freedom of speech, freedom of association and movement and acquisition of property, freedom of profession, protection of life and personal property, freedom of religion and protection of minority interest. These are certain values which are sacrosanct.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member should try to wind up his speech now.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Not only you but other Members also have taken so much of my time.

श्री मधु सिन्घे (मुंबई): समय लगेगा ।  
खुद हमारी प्रार्थना है हमको तीस मिनट काय  
दीजिए ।

**Shri Bedabrata Barua (Kaliabor):** On a point of order. A private Member's Bill or resolution comes up here only once a week and that too, only for half the day. So, I would request that the time should be distributed to the Members in such a way that there could be a proper discussion.

**Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak):** Kindly ration the time among the various Members who want to speak. We also want to urge certain very important points.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have already requested him to conclude.

**Shri P. K. Deo:** Fundamental rights cannot dignified and democratic human behaviour, rights which are cherished

and valued by all free people. They are not pie-crusts to be broken at convenience. These are certain values. They are axiomatic truths for all time and sacrosanct so long as democratic society exists. If you want to tinker with the fundamental rights you are going to lay the foundation of a totalitarian society.

If you do not want freedom of speech, if you do not want freedom of association, if you want a one-party government, if you want that all property will vest in the state, if you want that there should be no collective bargaining or trade unionism of labour, then go ahead and do away with fundamental rights.

I would draw your attention to what happened in the USSR. On March 12, 1967, 145 million voters went to elect 884 candidates for their Supreme Soviet, all the candidates being nominees of the Communist Party. If you want to have a one party system with no Opposition, then go ahead.

I may say that even in the USSR there has been a rethinking on this subject. For better production, as an incentive to agriculture, a nucleus for the revival of the institution of private property is created.

I would conclude with a quotation of Dr. Ambedkar who rightly said during the debate on the fundamental rights provisions of the Constitution. He cautioned that:

"the Constitution is not merely to create the organs but to limit their authority, because if no limitation was imposed on the authority of the organs, there will be complete anarchy and complete oppression".

With these words, I oppose this sinister Bill brought in this House *ab initio*.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I am not a lawyer and I suppose, ordinarily, I

should have no right to argue with lawyers. However, I happened to be the Chairman of the Committee on Fundamental Rights and I was present throughout when our Constitution was made. This is the only right that I have to speak on this subject.

Shri Nath Pai is a barrister-at law. His education has been in England. His ideas of the Constitution are British. Britain has an unwritten constitution and there Parliament is supreme. It is said that the English Parliament can do everything except turn a man into a woman, or a woman into a man.

Dr. Karni Singh (Bikaner): Even that is being done now.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Not by Parliament.

There is the difference between an unwritten and a written constitution as Shri Nath Pai will himself admit. In a written constitution there is a separation of powers. In England there is no separation of powers. And who is sovereign in a written constitution? Neither Parliament, nor the judiciary nor the executive. It is the constitution that is sovereign. We, therefore swear by the constitution and not the parliament.

In our constitution there is a division of powers, each wing of the Government within its own orbit is supreme. I submit that the judiciary is supreme within its own sphere. So also the Parliament is supreme. I submit the executive is also supreme when it is regulating by rules and by procedures the conduct of its servants and laying down procedures.

श्री जयु सिन्घे : प्राचार्य जी, यह ठीक नहीं है, कार्यकारिणी के बारे में आपने ठीक नहीं कहा है।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: You do not know how many laws the executive

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

make, you have no idea of the laws that the executive make. They do not go under the name of law, but they are binding upon their servants, they are also binding upon the public.

So, there is a separation of powers, but each is supreme in its own sphere. The executive is supreme in its own sphere, and the judiciary is supreme in its own sphere, and Parliament is supreme in its own sphere.

Shri Sheo Narain: Parliament is supreme. (Interruptions).

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I really do not understand what is there to interrupt me in this. Is not the judiciary supreme in its own right so far as the interpretation of the constitution is concerned? Do you mean to say that the interpretation of the constitution is to be done by Parliament? Do you mean to say that executive orders that are as good as laws are to be passed by Parliament? Do you mean to say that the executive is going to regulate its departments by law passed in Parliament? Many times these rules and regulations abrogate our right.

So, I submit that all these three are sovereign in their own spheres, and legitimately they have been made sovereign, and they modify each other's authority, so that no authority is absolutely supreme as in an unwritten constitution in England.

You will see that in the United States the interpretation of the Constitution and the law is the right of the judiciary, and by that interpretation they make new laws. Am I correct or not? How can one object to these laws. You cannot break these laws? Those laws are as good as laws made in Parliament.

Shri Hanumanthaya (Bangalore): I am also a lawyer. What the courts

make is case law, not law. Case law is different.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Case law is also law. I do not understand this hairsplitting of the lawyers.

Shri Hanumanthaya: Parliamentary laws are different from case laws.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It may be case law, but it is law that you are bound to follow it is binding upon you I really do not know how a lawyer of your eminence should talk like this, difference between case law and parliamentary law.

The interpretation of the Constitution is the function of the judiciary. The executive also makes laws whatever you may call them and they are binding not only upon their own services but upon us also. All these departments make laws. I have absolutely no doubt about it. I can speak not in legal terms but in terms of the common man. To me the common-sense view is that these three branches of Government modify each other's authority though they are supreme in their own sphere. This is what is meant by a written constitution. In an unwritten constitution as in England, Parliament is sovereign. Here the Constitution is sovereign and it is good that this sovereign authority should be so divided because sovereignty implies absolute power. This absolute power must be modified. It must be modified in the case of the executive, in the case of judiciary and in the case of Parliament. I can tell you in recent times Parliaments have brought about totalitarian regimes. Hitler did it; Mussolini did it. Therefore, we do not want these fundamental rights to be at the mercy of the majorities and minorities. It is therefore that we call them fundamental rights. Can Parliament abrogate freedom of speech? Can it make India a theo-

cratic State where there will be no freedom of religion? I want you to be very careful when you tamper with this judgment of the Supreme Court. I think it is a very right and correct judgment and if we deviate from it, we are abrogating the benefits given by the constitution-makers. We made these provisions as fundamental, not to be interfered with, whether by the executive, judiciary or parliament. If you say that Parliament is supreme, I deny that proposition which means that the majority in Parliament is supreme. This makes nonsense of the public weal. You may have a majority of 51; and a minority of 49 does not count. (An Hon. Member: Two-thirds). Even two-thirds. How does it matter. There are limitations. I agree with the Supreme Court judgment that article 368 is procedural; it describes how the Constitution has to be changed if a change is necessary. I really cannot see now Mr. Nath Pai can have a quarrel with the Supreme Court; they are definitely procedural and they lay down the procedure by which ordinarily the Constitution has to be changed. This does not apply to article 13(2); it is very clear. I have not got the book and Mr. Nath Pai will read it for me.

**Shri Nath Pai:** This is a job I have often done for Dada and I will read it. Though he disagrees with me, my affection for him is not detracted. I have quoted two previous judgments of the Supreme Court. I shall now quote article 13(2).

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** May I submit that an amendment is a law. Constitutional amendment is also law. You need not emphasise the word "law" and therefore take away its

comprehensive meaning. Constitutional amendment is a law. An amendment to the Constitution is a much greater law. Therefore, I submit it is a dangerous thing to tamper with the fundamental rights of the people. Those who made them fundamental had all these considerations in view and discussed all these matters and they put them separately under a separate category, that even a blind majority may not be able to touch them. To suppose that the majority is always right would make all great men to be fools. All great men had to walk alone; they were solitary. The Hindu community believed in untouchability and 90 per cent of them believed in but one man, Gandhiji, did not believe in it. Was he right or was he wrong? The majority is not always right and this elected majority cannot be always trusted. With the fundamental rights of the people, you cannot play havoc.

I ask Mr. Nath Pai, can the law that there is freedom of speech in this country be abrogated by a constitutional amendment? It would be a very dangerous thing if you say it can be.

**Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Secunderabad):** The Constitution itself was given unto ourselves by a majority. It was passed by a majority. *Interruption*.

**Shri J. B. Kripalani:** The Constitution was adopted by a majority. You must remember that when a Constitution is made, a State is being created. The Constitution creates a State. At that time, there is no question of majority and minority. It is the creation of a State. When it has created a State, then it makes the Constitution. It is a new State that is being created. How is that new State to be created except through a Constituent Assembly or through conquest or through robbery or some other means. The most civilised method of creating a new State is by a Constituent Assembly. So, that does not matter.

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

Anyway, my humble submission is that people should not be under the impression that our rights are being abrogated. It is not a question of our rights; we may be dead and gone, but the fundamental rights are based upon fundamental, moral principles. When you say fundamental rights, you are enunciating fundamental moral principles. Tomorrow a majority of Hindus might come in Parliament as they can come at any time, and as they are here today. The majority of us are Hindus. There is one Parsi, or there are two Parsis—I do not know.

Shri Pileo Mody: One present; one absent.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: There are a handful of Mussalmans. Can we say that this country shall be guided by the Hindu law? That would be absurd.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: How can that right be given? You are giving it to the Constituent Assembly, but not to Parliament.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: The Constituent Assembly creates a State. It has the right to do so. But I am asking you this definite question; Can the majority of Hindus say that this shall be a Hindu State?

An hon. Member: They can. (Interruption).

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: Can the Constituent Assembly say that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let him conclude. (Interruption).

18 hrs.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I submit that the Constituent Assembly in Pakistan said that it shall be a theocratic State (Interruption). The Constituent As-

sembly in Pakistan said that it is going to be a theocratic State. Then the Constitution in Burma said that it shall be Buddhist State. The Constitution in Israel says, it shall be an Israeli State. That freedom is finished here. We have enunciated fundamental rights. At that time, it was open to the Constituent Assembly to say that this Indian State shall be a theocratic State. Then that would have been a fundamental law which could not be changed.

It is very dangerous for the Parliament to constitute itself so supreme as to change the fundamental rights of the people. These fundamental rights are not only legal rules, but moral rules. You are not going to break the moral rules.

An hon. Member: Moral rules also change.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: These are moral rules put in a legal language. There shall be freedom of conscience—this is a moral law. There shall be freedom of speech—this is a moral law. Everybody can follow his own religion—this is a moral law. These are eternal varieties. Fundamental rights are based upon fundamental moral principles and you have no right to tamper with them. We in our pride say that we are sovereign and we will tamper with them. We must not be so arrogant. Such arrogance amounts to stupidity. We must be careful. Arrogance can be stupidity and we in our pride must not think that we should be able to change by a majority of two-third the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. These are irrevocable, because they are made on fundamental moral principles. If you do not believe in fundamental moral principles, you can tamper with them.

18.02 hrs.

**THE TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shaif Qureshi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953."

*The motion was adopted.*

Shri Shaif Qureshi: I introduce the Bill.

18.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, June 12, 1987/Jyaishta 22, 1889 (Saka).*

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\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 9-5-67.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.