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Thursday, March 7, 1968
Phalguna 17, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Fourth Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 7, 1968/
Phalguna 17, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

GRANTS TO BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ

*479. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given to the Bharat Sewak Samaj since its inception; and

(b) the value of Government land and property given to the Samaj in Delhi; and other places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-374/68].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: This Bharat Sewak Samaj, or you might call it Bharat Experiment Samaj, is an adventure of Shri Nanda, whose conscience may rest in peace, who wanted a powerful organisation of his own to be parallel to the Congress.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Parallel to the Planning Commission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: In theory they said that it was a concern for the uplift of the people but in practice the aim was to have an industrial empire for furthering political causes. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860

although it was branded by the Government as a limb of the Planning Commission.

The Central Government alone paid over Rs. 230 lakhs without any supervision and examination of accounts. They clearly violated the provisions of the GFR, rule 149(3). The Information and Broadcasting Ministry gave Rs. 28,701 but what was publicised did not serve the Government purpose as stipulated; it served the purpose of Bharat Sewak Samaj. In West Bengal, where Shri Asoke Sen was the chief of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, he fully utilised the funds of Bharat Sewak Samaj to meet his election expenses.

MR. SPEAKER: You are giving information to the Minister. You are giving the whole history of Bharat Sewak Samaj but are not asking the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Under the circumstances may I ask the Minister whether any tax exemption was allowed to Bharat Sewak Samaj; if so, under what rules, what is the amount and are there any arrears?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Comprehensive consolidated accounts are not available yet; so, I am not in a position to say what concessions have been allowed to Bharat Sewak Samaj.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: But you have received the PAC Report. Do not pretend that you do not know about it.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I do not pretend at all. I am aware of the PAC Report. I only say this much that comprehensive information is not available yet.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: My second question is whether after the Public Accounts Committee suggested a ban, further grants have been given in violation of the ban by

the Ministries and the Planning Commission; if so, the details thereof and the reason for doing the same.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: After the Public Accounts Committee made its recommendation the Government of India stopped all grants and loans to the Bharat Sewak Samaj. Regarding the other aspect of the question whether the ministries have violated it, I think we have stopped all payments to Bharat Sewak Samaj. Even the Planning Commission has stopped that.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The statement contradicts what the Minister says.

SHRI RANGA: I am rising only on a point of procedure. The other day you were good enough to insist that they should be prepared with information. Shri Hanumanthaiya also had some interesting remarks to make. Even today they come forward and say that have not collected the information. They do not have the audited accounts, although they have studied the report of the PAC. Is that correct?

MR. SPEAKER: I myself felt it. It is unfortunate. Last time the Minister of Social Welfare was answering the question and I said that they might kindly collect the information.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मुझे इस बात पर खेद है और मैं आप का मार्ग-दर्शन चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की 34वीं रपट में जिस के ऊपर सरकार का ऐक्शन टेकेन रपट भी कमेटी के पास आया है, यह ऐक्शन टेकेन रपट मेरे पास है, तो इस में दो तीन मंत्रालयों का संबंध है, जो गुरुपदस्वामी जवाब दे रहे हैं, मैं उनका अनादर नहीं करना चाहता हूँ लेकिन आज यह जरूरी था कि सरकार के जो प्रमुख हैं, जो प्रधान मंत्री हैं उन को यहां पर उपस्थित रह कर हमारे प्रश्नों का जवाब देतीं। मैं यह सवाल मंत्री महोदय से करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनका ध्यान जनरल फाइनेंशियल रूल 149 (3) की ओर गया है जिस में कहा गया है कि जिन जिन संस्थाओं को अनुदान सरकार के द्वारा दिए जायेंगे

उन के लिए यह लाजिमी है, अनिवार्य है कि वह अपना आडिटेड एकाउंट भेजें। वह नहीं भेजा गया। उस के बाद पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने साफ कह दिया है कि छः महीने के अन्दर अगर यह अपना एकाउंट नहीं भेजेंगे तो इन को भविष्य में अनुदान न दिया जाए। उस के बाद आप ने भी इस को माना था और समय दिया था और मेरे पास यह जो ऐक्शन टेकेन रपट है उस में आप ने 30 सितम्बर 1966 यह अन्तिम तारीख दी थी। इसके बाद भी सरकार के खुद के जो आश्वासन हैं और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें हैं उन को तोड़ा गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या तत्काल आज से इस अनुदान को वह बन्द करेंगे और इन के ऊपर इनकम टैक्स लगाएंगे जैसे कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने कहा है और इस के संबंधित जितने मंत्री और अधिकारी हैं उन के खिलाफ जांच आयोग कायम करेंगे? इन तीन बातों का जवाब आना चाहिए।

छाछ नया कृषि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): जैसा कि अभी बताया गया, अनुदान तो सभी स्थानों से बन्द कर दिया गया है। अनुदान बन्द है

श्री मधु लिमये : कब से? कौन सी तारीख से?

श्री जगजीवन राम : तारीख हम नहीं बता सकते। देख कर बता देंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : 30 सितम्बर 1966 मे बन्द करना चाहिए था।

श्री जगजीवन राम : वह हम देख कर के बता देंगे।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : लेकिन 66-67 में अनुदान दिया हुआ है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि किस तारीख से बन्द किया गया है यह

में अभी नहीं बता सकता। दिक्कत हमारी यह भी है

MR. SPEAKER: Can you tell the year, if not the date?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसकी यह जिम्मेदारी हमारी मिनिस्ट्री को अभी पांच सात दिन पहले आई है

श्री मधु लिमये : अब देखिए, इस के लिए हम लोग क्या करें ? प्रधान मंत्री तो हैं न आप की सरकार की प्रमुख।

श्री जगजीवन राम : सुनिए, पहले मुझे कहने तो दीजिए ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार की प्रमुख कहां हैं।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं कह रहा हूँ। प्रमुख की जरूरत नहीं है। आप को समझाने के लिए हम हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में समझाने की बात नहीं है। जिम्मेदारी की बात है, आप ले रहे हैं जिम्मेदारी ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी हाँ। जिम्मेदारी के साथ ही बोल रहा हूँ। मैंने इसीलिए कहा कि अभी किस तारीख से यह बन्द किया गया है, इसकी जानकारी नहीं है। जानकारी कर के सदन को सूचित करूंगा

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : जानकारी क्यों नहीं है ? इतने दिनों से सवाल पूछा जा रहा है

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. You cannot get up like that. You must sit down. You must at least give one minute to answer the question. After that, you can ask a supplementary. You cannot interrupt like that.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : सवाल कितने दिनों से यह पूछा जा रहा है ? जानकारी करनी चाहिए थी।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैंने यह कहा कि अनुदान बन्द कर दिया गया है। किस तारीख से बन्द किया गया है, यह कागज देख कर के मैं बता दूंगा। उन से सब कंसालिडेटेड एकाउन्ट मांगा गया है। कुछ उन्होंने दिया है। लेकिन जो कुछ आया है वह पूरा संतोषजनक नहीं है, इसलिए और भी उन से मांगा गया है। यह बात जरूर है

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : कितने वर्ष लगेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: Please answer the question; do not answer the interruptions.

श्री जगजीवन राम : तो यह बात सही है कि जिसकी तरफ श्री मधु लिमये ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया फाइनेंशियल रूल की तरफ कि हर साल उन का आडिटेड एकाउन्ट आना चाहिए था और उसे देखने के बाद उन्हें अनुदान दिया जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन मैं उन सभी प्रश्नों में जा रहा हूँ कि आगे क्या और कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए एक कमेटी भी थी अफसरों की। वह भी सारे दास्तान में गई है। उन की कुछ सिफारिशें भी आई हैं और मैं उन सिफारिशों को देख रहा हूँ कि आगे क्या कदम उठाया जाय।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था, एक का तो जवाब दिया उन्होंने, उन्होंने कहा कि अनुदान बन्द किया गया है, कब से, यह बता नहीं सकते, खैर, कोई बात नहीं। लेकिन मैंने यह पूछा था कि पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की सिफारिश की रीशनी में क्या भारत सेवक समाज पर इनकम टैक्स लगाया जायेगा और जो अपराधी अधिकारी और मंत्री हैं उन के खिलाफ निष्पक्ष जांच आयोग कायम किया जायेगा ? इसका जवाब मुझे चाहिए।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: There was a question already in the Lok Sabha on the 29th and there, we have replied that we are considering the question of setting

up an inquiry to look into all the affairs of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. It is there. We are considering it....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Committee or Commission?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: As my senior colleague said, only on the 16th of last month, the administrative responsibility of the Bharat Sewak Samaj was transferred from the Planning Commission to our Ministry. Therefore, we are looking into all the affairs of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. I want to disabuse the mind of my hon. friend of this. We are not sheltering or hushing up anything at all. We are equally concerned with the state of affairs in the Bharat Sewak Samaj. As my senior colleague had put it, we are not very much satisfied with the statement of accounts that they have submitted to us, but we are still looking into it. As soon as the picture is clear....

MR. SPEAKER: What about income-tax? Is he able to say something on that?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: That is also an aspect. All these matters are relevant. We are, as I said, looking into the various aspects; there are the construction side, non-construction side, welfare and amenities activities of the Bharat Sewak Samaj—all these things are there....
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Stealing also....

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: He may be aware of it.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : आपने जब चीनी डीकन्ट्रोल किया, हमें तभी मालूम हो गया था ।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I am not conversant.

As regards the other question which he raised, may I say that whatever information we have collected has already been laid on the Table of this House. The statement is available for the members.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The Public Accounts Committee submitted its report,

castigating the Bharat Sewak Samaj, to the Third Lok Sabha.....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: 31st March, 1965.

SHRI HEM BARUA: It was about three or four years back that the Public Accounts Committee submitted its report to the Lok Sabha. But the statement here now says after so much of time:

"In pursuance of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee (3rd Lok Sabha), the Samaj has been asked to furnish its consolidated accounts for every year since its inception...."

Then, This is also there:

"The question of instituting an enquiry into the affairs of the Samaj is under consideration."

There are serious charges of corruption levelled against the Bharat Sewak Samaj by a body like the Public Accounts Committee some four years back. Yet, they have been sleeping over this issue; they have done nothing. Now they tell the House that they are considering instituting an inquiry into the affairs of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. How long would they take to wake up to check the corruption in this country? That is what I want to know.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: It will not be very long. The matter has come to us just recently. There may be lapses, there may be cases of corruption, we do not know. These will form the subject-matter of inquiry. I think, very soon we will take a decision in this matter.

SHRI HEM BARUA: This is a very serious matter. The Minister says that he does not know about the corruption indulged in by the Bharat Sewak Samaj. But the Public Accounts Committee has categorically pointed that out. How long would they sleep over it like this?

MR. SPEAKER: The point is this. It has been transferred to them on the 16th of last month, but it is not a question of his Ministry alone. What has the Government done all these three years? It is not a question of Mr. Gurupadaswamy or anybody. What has the Government done?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: According to the information available to us, various attempts have been made to bring about consolidation of accounts. The Planning Commission had set up a Sub-Committee of the Co-ordination Committee on Public Cooperation and they went into the matter. They had meetings in September-October, 1966. Subsequently the Planning Commission also set up an accounts cell and they also went into the whole matter. One of the observations which both the Committees have made is that it is not possible to consolidate all the accounts because of the fact that the Bharat Sewak Samaj has maintained individual accounts for various items. They have come to this conclusion that it will be very difficult to consolidate all the accounts. But they have also said that they have got consolidated accounts for three years, from 1962 to 1965. So these are matters which are not final. (Interruptions) All that is required is being looked into.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The defence that he is trying to give us is no defence at all. We are interested in knowing this. Since Government have failed to check corruption, why is it that Government have not tried to wind up the Bharat Sewak Samaj?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: As I have said, the winding up of the Bharat Sewak Samaj is not in our hands. But so far as we are concerned, our concern is not to give anything to them. As I have said already, all grants, loans or assistance to the Bharat Sewak Samaj have been stopped.

No grant has been released from November, 1966. So, for our purposes....

SHRI HEM BARUA: What about the past?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: As for the past, we are looking into that matter. That is what I have said.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: I was always thinking that this Bharat Sewak Samaj was an innocent association and that it was a Samaj that is *Sama + Aja*, that is, as good as a lamb. What is the significance of transferring this Samaj to the Food Department?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: No, it has been transferred to the Community Development Department.

श्री मधु लिमये : खूब समाज विकास कर रहे हैं।

श्री क० ना० तिबारी : अभी श्री मधु लिमये के प्रश्न के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि उनका आडिट भी किया जायेगा। ऐसे ही दूसरे केस हैं, जैसे महालनोबिस को 50 लाख रुपया दिया जा रहा है, ऐसी दूसरी संस्थाओं को भी दिया जा रहा है, क्या उन सब का भी आडिट किया जायेगा ?

दूसरे—ये जो कागज़ टेबिल पर रखे गये हैं, इस में लिखा है कि

“The Bharat Sewak Samaj received for its welfare and other activities grants and loans from different Ministries and other agencies of the Central Government and from the State Governments and also donations within and outside of the country.

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—जब इस बात को सरकार ने तय कर लिया है कि भारत सेवक समाज को दी जानेवाली ग्रांट्स बन्द कर दी जाएंगी — तो जो सोशल एक्टिविटीज या वेलफेयर एक्टिविटीज भारत सेवक समाज कर रहा था, अब वे किस के जिम्मे होंगी और उन को कौन करेगा ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : या तो वे अपने चन्दे से कर रहे होंगे, यदि ऐसा नहीं होगा तो वह बन्द हो गया होगा।

MR SPEAKER: Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: That is an utter untruth. They have taken Rs. 1 lakhs subscription.....

MR SPEAKER: Order, order. This question shall not be answered. The hon. Member cannot get up in that manner. I have called Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You cannot allow him to mislead the House.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सेवक समाज कांग्रेस का एक नान-आफिशियल विंग है और जितने अनएम्पलायड कांग्रेसी हैं, व इस में भरे हुए हैं

श्री शिव नारायण : गलत चार्ज है ।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : बिलकुल सही है ।

MR. SPEAKER: When both these hon. Members get up, I am helpless.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : इस के बार में एन्क्वायरी करने के बाद सरकार के पास यह साबूत है कि इस में एम्बेजलमेन्ट के बहुत सारे केसेज हैं । इन का जो एकाउन्ट कम्पलीट नहीं है, उसके बार में मेरी इन्फर्मेशन यह है कि खुद प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों को एकाउन्ट्स बनाने के लिये वहां भेजा गया था । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब आपके पास एम्बेजलमेन्ट के केसेज हैं, जब उनके एकाउन्ट्स ठीक नहीं हैं और चारों तरफ फेवरेटिज्म और करप्शन की शिकायत है, तो यह सारा केस जिसमें करोड़ों रुपया इन्वॉल्व्ड है, आप सी० बी० आई० को देंगे ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जैसा मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा उनको वाइन्ड-अप करने का अधिकार नहीं है लेकिन आपको यह अधिकार तो है कि उसके आडिट एकाउन्ट्स आने चाहिए और अगर नहीं आते हैं तो आप उनके ऊपर केस चला सकते हैं, सी० बी० आई० को दे सकते हैं क्योंकि यह क्रिमिनल आफेन्स है । तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप सी० बी० आई० को केस देंगे ताकि वे सारी जांच करें और तबतक किसी प्रकार की भी सुविधा भारत सेवक समाज को न मिले ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जैसा मैंने कहा, सारे मामले को देखा जा रहा है और उसके बाद जो भी मुनासिब कार्यवाही होगी वह की जाएगी । जहाँ तक अनुदान का सवाल है

श्री मधु लिमये : अनुदान ही नहीं, मकान जमीन सभी चीजों की बात है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : जैसा मैंने कहा, अनुदान तो बन्द कर ही दिया गया है इसलिए उसका सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

अब और क्या सुविधाएं मकान वगैरह की हैं वह हम देखेंगे और जो मुनासिब कार्यवाही होगी वह की जाएगी ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We agree that the Bharat Sewak Samaj could not render proper accounts as per rules quoted by Shri Madhu Limaye, may I know whether the Samaj has been doing social service and coming to the rescue of certain weak sections of society.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Coming to the rescue of Congressmen only.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that in Madras the DMK Government has helped in organising a Prosperity Brigade in the State by sanctioning money to that organisation ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : On a point of order. The Prosperity Brigade has nothing to do with this question. Why should he drag in a State Government here. I strongly protest. Let him confine his question to the BSS.

SHRI SEZHIAN : It is not true that government funds have been given to the Prosperity Brigade. It is true that is sustained by Government for which accounts are there. Whereas in this case the Government have allotted grants of Rs. 2 crores for the Bharat Sewak Samaj for which no accounts are maintained.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In the Madras budget, Rs. 10 lakhs have been provided for to help the work of the Prosperity Brigade.

SHRI HEM BARUA : On a point of order. Can a State matter be raised here

MR. SPEAKER : No Comparison. That is all. The Minister cannot answer for the DMK. He was only arguing whether this is wrong. The Minister can say only about the BSS.

SHRI K. K. NAIR : How will you verify?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The Bharat Sewak Samaj is a social service organisation. Also we have stopped grants and loans—we have made it very clear—since 1966-67. As regards the other aspect of the question, I take the information from him. We do not know whether the Government of Madras has set apart certain funds for the Prosperity Brigade.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I am asking about the social work done by the BSS.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : He is again and again harping on the Prosperity brigade, I am sorry about it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : It was your pinpointing the corporate responsibility of Government that led the Ministry at long last not to take shelter under the plea that they had been holding the baby only for a few months. But may I know how it is, since the Minister of Food and Agriculture admits categorically in answer to Shri Madhu Limaye's question that certain financial rules had been definitely violated, since this has gone on for a pretty long period of time and since whatever accounts have already been given do not appear to give satisfaction even to a Government which is obviously trying to shield this organisation....

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : No, no.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : How is it that there is no definite idea about this and Government only says that it is considering the question of having an inquiry, whether it is feasible or not or something of that sort? Why does not Government positively say that an inquiry is being conducted either with CBI assistance or through whatever other agencies available?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : First of all, we must assess the state of affairs of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. Without knowing the state of affairs we cannot take

any steps. It is true that the Public Accounts Committee in their 34th report said that since the Bharat Sewak Samaj has not consolidated its accounts according to the financial rules all the grants and loans should be forthwith stopped. We have stopped the grants and loans to the Bharat Sewak Samaj since then. So we have already complied with the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee. Regarding the other issue, we are examining it and as soon as the issues are co-ordinated and we find that an inquiry is necessary certainly we are going to do it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, I do not usually interrupt the proceedings, but here I want your protection. They are repeating over and over again, after a certain lapse of time, that they have acted in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Account Committee. I want to pinpoint a particular admission made by Shri Jagjivan Ram that financial rules have been violated. I refer to what they have said in the answer, namely, that consolidated accounts which the Samaj is said to have given were found to be unsatisfactory and this has gone on for a period of time. My question was in relation to that and not in regard to what they have done in regard to the recommendations of the PAC. Why do they not say, we are having an inquiry; why do they say we are considering having an inquiry about this scandalous affairs?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : It has been already explained that after the report of the Public Accounts Committee a Committee of officials went into the details of the accounts submitted by the Bharat Sewak Samaj. The Samaj had submitted some sort of consolidated accounts. As I have said, the accounts so far submitted are not satisfactory in all respects. But the matter is being pursued. I have no doubt that further inquiry will be necessary in the matter. As I have already assured the House, as soon as the picture is clear, (*Interruption*) as soon as I have gone into the case, appropriate action whatever it may be of the two or three alternatives suggested—will be taken.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : May I ask the hon. Minister, through you, Sir whether it is not a fact that the Bharat

Sewak Samaj is doing extremely fine work in the rural areas in building roads, running schools and hospitals etc., and is it not fact that 95 per cent of its employees and office-bearers are non-Congress people?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : It is a fact that the Bharat Sewak Samaj is doing a lot of welfare and amenities work and has given employment to a large number of people.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. All hon. Members may resume their seats. We have already spent half an hour on this. The hon. Minister has given all the information he has in his possession at present and perhaps he would not be able to give more information now. We can have a half-an-hour discussion or a one-hour discussion at some other time. I have no objection to call another half-a dozen Members and take the full Question Hour for this, but I do not think the hon. Minister will be in a position to give any further information at present.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस से काम नहीं चलेगा । यह तो प्रीविलेज का मामला है । मैं ने विशेषाधिकार भंग, प्रीविलेज का नोटिस दे दिया है । यह कोई आधे घंटे की बात थोड़े ही है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not mind spending this whole hour on this question, but then the one hour would be over and there cannot be any further discussion on this.

श्री सु० अ० खां : इसके अलावा आज की लिस्ट में और भी तो बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण सवाल आने को हैं और जो आप के इस मौजूदा क्वेश्चन को ही आगे चलाने जा रहे हैं तो उन का क्या होगा ? दूसरे आप इस के लिए अलग डिस्कशन का टाइम भी तो देने जा रहे हैं ।

SHRI RANGA : Sir, I can only refer to all the questions that have been put and the replies given. In the light of all that and the last reply given by the hon. Minister, may I suggest to him and also enquire as to what is it that stands in their way in agreeing with the suggestion that has already been made by several hon. Members here in

the light of not one report but repeated reports from the Public Accounts Committee expressing dissatisfaction with the way in which funds have been used or misused by the Bharat Sewak Samaj? What is it that stands in their way in agreeing to appoint a Commission of Inquiry or Committee of Inquiry so that all the information would be placed before them? That is my plea with them. May I also add that in view of the fact that Government has taken the right decision in stopping all grants since 1966, would it be pleased now to advise all the State Governments also to take similar action in view of the fact that State Governments also have been making grants to this organisation?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : My information is that the State Governments also have stopped all the grants and loans. We have already stopped it in the year, 1965 and 66.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why do you not declare it illegal?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : About the other question as to what stands in the way of setting up an inquiry immediately, the only thing that is standing in our way is that we are studying all the papers that have been transferred from the Planning Commission to our Ministry. Only on the 16th of last month this responsibility was thrown on us. Therefore, we are considering all the aspects and if the situation warrant certainly we will have it. It is in our consideration whether we should set up an inquiry committee or not.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Let us go to the next question.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : आधे घंटे से यहां मैं बैठा हुआ हूं और बारबार उठने पर भी मुझे प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई । इस तरीके से नये सदस्यों की अध्यक्ष महोदय अवहेलना करते हैं तो मैं प्रोटैस्ट के तौर पर वाक्आउट करता हूं ।

Shri Gunanand Thakur then left the House.

ISSUE OF STAMPS ON WORLD TAMIL
CONFERENCE

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*480. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the special stamps issued on the occasion of the World Tamil Conference have been sold out:

(b) if so, the money realised therefrom;

(c) whether it is a fact that the sale of these stamps was withdrawn from Post Offices in Tamilnad; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The sales still continue.

(b) Rs. 2,11,000-80 have been realised upto 4th February, 1968.

(c) and (d). The stamp was sold in the post offices in Tamilnad on the first day of issue viz., 3rd January, 1968. On the advice of the local authorities, the stamp was withdrawn from sale from post offices in Madras State from 4th January, 1968.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने अपने उस निश्चय को कर्मचारियों के कहने से क्यों बदल दिया ? क्या इस के पीछे कोई कम्युनलिज्म या कोई कम्युनल माइंडेड लोग थे या इस के पीछे वह लोग थे जोकि किसी तरीके से फ़िक्शन चाहते थे और सरकार ने अपना निर्णय क्यों बदल दिया ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : सरकार ने कोई निर्णय नहीं बदला । स्टाम्पम जैसा मैं ने अर्ज किया बेचे जा रहे हैं । मद्रास राज्य में लोकल एथारिटीज ने यह कहा था कि वहाँ पर यह स्टाम्प न बेचे जाएं और हमने उस को मान लिया ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतला सकते हैं कि वह टिकट जो वापिस लिये गये हैं उन से सरकार को इस मामले में कितना घाटा हुआ है ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : सरकार को इस में कोई घाटा नहीं रहा क्योंकि टिकट बिक रहे हैं और अच्छी तरह बिक रहे हैं । वह सारे स्टाम्प बिक जायेंगे । उस में कभी घाटा नहीं पड़ा करता ।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Sir, the attitude of the Posts and Telegraphs Department is very regrettable in meeting the demands of the various regional aspirations with regard to the language which the people speak in a particular region.

Even recently, it has been reported in the Press that they have refused the demand of my State Government to permit telegrams in Tamil. After Dr. Ram Subhag Singh assumed office, I learnt that he issued instructions to stop the printing of telegraph and other forms in English and Tamil; that has been the practice before. In the issue of this stamp, there are many reasons and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh is making the State Government appear as the culprit saying that they have not sent the Tamil version of the legend. I do not want to enter into any controversy; it is between the State Government and the Centre; the State Government has already denied it. Tamil is a language recognised in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and it is a national language.... (An Hon. Member: There are others)... along with many other languages. The stamp was issued in commemoration of the Second world Tamil Conference. Is it not the responsibility and the duty of the Government at the Centre to print the facsimile with Tamil legend in it when an international conference is held in connection with a classical language of this sacred soil, whether it is Hindi or Tamil?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): The earlier part of the question is totally baseless and unfounded and tendentious. About the latter part of the question, I should like to place it on the Table of the House. This is what the Chief Minister sent to us and this is the facsimile of the stamp which the Chief Minister himself sent to us. Nowhere is it in Tamil except for the word Thirukural which appears in Tamil

script in that stamp which has been published by the P & T Department. He talks of the responsibility of the Government of India. The Secretary General of the Tamil Conference has himself signed it; Kindly see; this is his original signature. This is from the Chief Minister. Does Mr. Kandappan want to throw his own mistake on the Government of India and more particularly on the P & T Department to hide his own sins there?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : My question was pointed and it was not at all answered. Even taking for granted that they had not demanded, is the Centre not responsible for all the fourteen languages enumerated in the English Schedule or is the Centre responsible only for Hindi? Let him answer this direct question.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : He has made some sort of an allegation and refers to the signature of the Secretary General and the letter in English. We talk in English because he can understand only English; he cannot understand Tamil. I shall now put a question in Tamil and let him understand it and reply to it in his own language.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुवाद का इंतजाम किया जाय ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN spoke in Tamil.

श्री मधु लिमये : अनुवाद का इंतजाम किया जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER : Unfortunately, today we have been caught up with the Bharat Sevak Samaj and now the language issue. I do not think we will be able to go further. (*Interruption*) I am not blaming anybody here. The question is like that.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : He takes protection under the pretext that the signature was not in Tamil. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Those people are not loyal to the Constitution.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : We cannot be humiliated like this. This is not the way of solving the language problem.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. There has been enough trouble. Next Question.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, just one point. The hon. Minister takes refuge behind the plea that just because it was sent in English he has done that. Now, under article 120 of the Constitution, a Member can speak in English or in Hindi, he has no right to talk in Tamil and that is why we speak in English. That should not be taken as a ground to mitigate our linguistic rights. I want to assure the House that we have nothing against Hindi. We are pleading for our own language. We only want to impress on the Minister one thing. I want to know whether the facsimile sent by the Government contained any Hindi legend there, or whether the Hindi legend was introduced by the Government here.

There is also another thing that I want to know from the Minister. In the past, so many stamps have been issued in respect of the State of Madras. For example, Subramania Bharathi stamp was issued in 1960; Saint Tyagaraja stamp was issued in 1961; Thiruvalluvar stamp was issued in 1960; Srinivasa Ramanujam stamp was issued in 1962; High Court, Madras, stamp was issued in 1962. None of these stamps contained any Hindi legend. For the first time, on the occasion of this conference, which was a world conference for Tamil studies, the stamp contained only a Hindi legend. It was not recommended nor approved by the State of Madras.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I want to make it emphatically clear that the Government of India and the Communications Ministry respect the constitutional provisions more than one can expect and more particularly the hon. questioner (*Interruption*). The policy of the Government of India is this: before 1954, everything was printed in English only. After 1963—a decision was taken in 1963—English and Hindi became the languages for stamps etc. All the stamps that were published prior to 1963 were published in that form. There, I agree.

Regarding the question of the changing of script English to Hindi—or about the question as to why Tamil was not used, I might invite your attention to the conference emblem. Does any hon. Member expect

that we are competent to change the emblem of the conference?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: You did change it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: No; how can it be changed?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: You put the Hindi version there. It was not there first. Why not the Tamil version be put?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Because it is the policy of the Government of India to bring stamps in English and Hindi. *(Interruption)*

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Why?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : It is the policy of the Government of India. We are not going to change it, and no amount of pressure can make us change our policy. *(Interruption)* Because he talks about the regional language—

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Not regional language; it is a national language.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: There are many languages spoken by a large number of people which are not even recognized.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: It is in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. *(Interruption)*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: We are not going to be cowed down by you.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Next Question, Shri Ganesh Ghosh.

M/s. BURN & Co., HOWRAH

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*481. **SHRI GANESH GHOSH:**
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Burn & Co., Howrah have declared lock-out since October, 1967;

(b) if so, the total number of employees affected by the lock-out; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to lift the lock-out?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, from the 22nd September, 1967.

(b) About 8,500.

(c) The lockout was declared by the Management following a strike by the workers on the 21st September on a dispute regarding bonus. The dispute now relates to a number of other points also, including the maintenance of discipline and production standards and lay-off and retrenchment on account of reduced orders. The Chief Minister and the Labour Minister of West Bengal Government tried to conciliate in the matter and to bring about a settlement but without success. The Governor is now trying to secure a basis on which the factory could be reopened and work resumed pending final settlement of the issues.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Is it a fact that on the 26th January last, a conference was organised between the employers and the employees at the Labour Minister's Office in Calcutta and, if so, what are the conditions that the management placed for withdrawing the lock-out.

SHRI HATHI: This matter has been pending since September 22. The then Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister and Labour Minister had a series of discussions with the unions and the employers. The employers stated that as they have no orders, it is not possible for them to work the industry and that it will be necessary for them to retrench about 3,000 employees. They also wanted financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 2 crores. That is what I find from the records, because I was not dealing with this matter in September, 1967. They said it will not be possible to employ all the 8500 but 3000 will have to be retrenched, to which naturally the workers did not agree. Negotiations went on, but that Government could not solve the issue nor could

the successor Government solve it. We have now taken it up with some Members of Parliament. Perhaps the hon. member also met me 3 or 4 days back. I am in touch with the Governor during the last 3 or 4 days and he is trying to settle it.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA : May I know whether it was due to the policies of the UF Government which was in the saddle for sometime in West Bengal that some of these factories came to be closed in Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal and whether this unemployment was due to the policies which they pursued?

SHRI HATHI : I would only give the fact that this happened at the time when that ministry was in office in West Bengal.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : May I know whether it is a fact that the company considers that if it reopens the factory, perhaps it will incur more losses than it was incurring when it was closed and that is why it is keeping it deliberately closed? Is it also a fact that it requires about Rs. 1 crore to reopen? If so, what is the minister doing in regard to these two questions?

SHRI HATHI : It is true that the company wants financial assistance to the tune of Rs 2 crores. It also feels it cannot function unless some orders are placed. So far as the question of orders is concerned, we can look into it and give them work. The question of money also can be solved. But the question is they want that 3000 employees will have to be retrenched. That is the main difficulty, not the other two points which can be solved. I have given two or three formulae to the Governor and three formulae to the Governor and he is trying to settle it.

DR. RANEN SEN : Last year, in 1967, before the lock-out was declared by the company, both the Standard Waggon Company and Burn Company, which are under the same management of Martin-Burn get an order of nearly 6000 waggons from the Railway Board and in spite of that, they decided to impose a lock-out and the delivery of the orders is being delayed. May I know why the Government of India cannot make both these firms make delivery of the orders as soon as possible?

SHRI HATHI : While replying to the question I said that if they have no work, that can be taken care of. But that is not the handicap. Even if they get orders, they say they cannot immediately start the factory with the full number of workers and that 3000 workers will have to be retrenched

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : A large number of labour disputes took place in Calcutta particularly and in West Bengal in general during the United Front regime and most of them were definitely not out of any consideration for workers but because of misguided politically motivated trade unionism. Out of nearly 7,000 trade unions in Calcutta, there are people who are secretaries in more than 100 trade unions. There are monopolist trade unionists who are Presidents of more than 50 trade unions. May I know from the Government how many trade unions are there in this Burn & Company which is under lock-out and how many Presidents and Secretaries of the trade unions of Burn & Company are office-bearers of other trade unions either as Presidents or as Secretaries?

SHRI HATHI : I have not got that information. There are I think 5 trade unions in that company.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I hope the labour Minister would take the trouble of understanding my question. Burn & Company enjoys allocation of quotas for many controlled items and they are seeing to it that quota does not go to any other party which could fabricate it and thereby increase the gross national product. Under the circumstances, may I ask the labour Minister whether he will consider the question of bringing pressure on Burn & Company and make it surrender that quota for controlled items or, alternatively, open the factory and use them?

MR. SPEAKER : If the Minister has no answer, it need not be answered.

श्री रानेन सेन : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि पूजा के पहले इस कम्पनी और यूनियन के बीच एक समझौता नहीं हुआ था कि कर्मचारियों को बोनस दे दिया जाएगा और कम्पनी उनको पन्द्रह परसेंट बोनस दे करेगी ? उसके

बाद जब कम्पनी ने पे करना चाहा तो क्या यह सच नहीं है कि सिर्फ दो परसेंट पे करना चाहा ? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि मजदूरों ने इसका विरोध किया और इसके खिलाफ डैमन्स्ट्रेशन किया ? इसी को बहाना बना कर क्या यह कम्पनी द्वारा नहीं कहा गया है कि जब तक तीन हजार मजदूरों की छंटनी नहीं की जाएगी तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता है ? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि इस साल इसी कम्पनी ने पचास लाख रुपये के शेयर खरीदे हैं और साथ ही करीब 65 करोड़ रुपये के बोनस शेयर इसने इशू किये हैं ? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि यह कम्पनी बंगाल की एक मोनोपोलिस्ट कम्पनी है और इसके पास रुपया नहीं है यह केवल बहाना मात्र है पैसा न देने का ।

SHRI HATHI : Yes, Sir. I find from the records that the company had agreed to give 18 per cent bonus, 5 per cent to be given before the puja holidays and the balance by instalments. Let us remember this fact that the West Bengal administration has been taken over by the Government of India under President's Rule only a fortnight back. My hon. friend, Shri Subodh Banerjee, who was the State labour Minister, tried his best and, in spite of his pressure, influence and good offices this matter could not be solved. How could you expect as if by a wand of magic I will be able to solve it within ten days? All these facts did exist—there was agreement and still they did not pay, saying they have no money and no work.

श्री मधु लिमये : सजा दो उन लोगों को ।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Since the Minister has made it clear that the whole issue now is in respect of 3,000 employees, I would like to ask this simple question whether for the protection of these 3,000 workers the Government is holding up the working of this factory. Who will pay for it ? Will the country pay for these 3,000 employees? Under these circumstances, may I know whether the Government would refer this matter for adjudication so that both parties could present their case and

could be satisfied as to who is in the wrong?

SHRI HATHI : That is a point to be considered. For the 3,000 workers it should not be held up; in fact, I have suggested to the Governor that an expert committee may immediately look into it. Whatever the arbitration decides we will see, but the factory should start. Arbitration would be better than adjudication.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो आठ हजार मजदूर इसमें काम करते हैं क्या उनकी पिछली तनख्वाह भी बकाया है जो अभी तक उनको दी नहीं गई है ? क्या इन लोगों को ले आफ दिया जा रहा है या नहीं ? इस समय जो बेरोजगार बैठे हुए हैं उनको ले आफ दिया जा रहा है या नहीं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपने ही देश में जो बैगनज वगैरह के लिए आर्डर दिये जाते हैं उनमें से अधिकतर आर्डर इस कम्पनी को दे कर इसको चालू करने की कोशिश की जाएगी ? क्या इस तरह से इसकी सहायता करके आप इसको चालू करेंगे ?

श्री हाथी : आर्डर की कोई तकलीफ नहीं है । वे तो दिये जायेंगे । लेकिन अभी तो शुरू करने की बात है । वे कहते हैं कि अभी पूरा काम नहीं है । बाद में हम आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता ले सकेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने तनख्वाह के बारे में भी पूछा था ।

काश्मीर में आम चुनाव

* 482. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या चिचि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस प्रकार के आरोपों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि काश्मीर में जो चुनाव हुए वे वे काश्मीर की जनता की राय का सच्चा चित्र प्रस्तुत नहीं करते; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बार में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री मधु लिमये : काश्मीर में जब चुनाव हो रहे थे तब कांग्रेसी सदस्य बिना विरोध निर्वाचित घोषित किये गये और उस वक्त कई अखबारों ने इसके बारे में इन शब्दों में नुक्ताचीनी की थी। हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स ने इसको "डिसक्वाएंटिंग" कहा था। इंडियन एक्सप्रेस ने "डिसर्टाविंग रिजैक्शन" लिखा। स्टेट्समैन ने लिखा, "इनविटेशन टू डाउट।" फिर हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स ने लिखा "फेथ इन फेअर पोल इन काश्मीर शेकन"। आगे जो सफाई दी गई उसके बारे में लिखा, "जन-कनविंसिंग"। इस तरह के कई अखबारों में सम्पादकीय आए। फिर सुन्दरम् साहब वहां जांच करने के लिए गए थे और सुन्दरम् साहब ने कहा, "आई एम सैटिसफाइड बाय एंड लार्ज।" मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन नुक्ताचीनियों और टीका टिप्पणियों की ओर उनका ध्यान गया है और अगर गया है तो इन शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए क्या काश्मीर में दुबारा, निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : इलैक्शन कमीशन के पास जो शिकायतें मौसूल हुई हैं उसमें से कुछ शिकायतें ऐसी हैं जिनमें यह बयान किया गया है कि ज्यादा तादाद में नामीनेशन पेपर लोगों के रिजैक्ट किए गए। जिन लोगों के नामीनेशन पेपर रिजैक्ट किए गए हैं उन्होंने इलैक्शन पैटीशंज फाइल की हैं जो अदालत में जेर दौरान हैं। इसके अलावा और कोई शिकायतें ऐसी नहीं आई हैं हमारे पास कि जिसमें हम को कोई मजीद तहकीकात की जरूरत हो। अगर कोई शिकायतें ऐसी हमारे पास मौसूल होंगी तो जरूर तहकीकात की जाएगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो चुनाव शिकायतें की गई हैं आपने कहा है कि वे जेर दौरान अदालत के हैं। यह तो शुरू में था। इलैक्शन ट्रिब्यूनल में था। उसके बाद काश्मीर सरकार ने हमारा जो कानून है उसको काश्मीर में लागू करने की बात सोची जिसका यह नतीजा हुआ कि पुरानी सारी पैटीशंज खत्म हो गई और नए सिर से सारा काम शुरू हुआ और इसमें एक साल बरबाद हो गया। उसके बाद हाई कोर्ट के सामने मामला आया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जानबूझ कर काश्मीर की सरकार ने इसमें देरी और विलम्ब करने की कोशिश नहीं की है और क्या इसलिए आप अपने निर्णय पर फिर से विचार करेंगे और काश्मीर में जो चुनाव हुए हैं उनको अवैध घोषित करेंगे ?

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : पूरे हाउस को यह बात मालूम है कि रिप्रिजन्टेशन आफ पीपल एक्ट में एक ऐसा एमेंडमेंट लाया गया था कि इलैक्शन ट्रिब्यूनल की जुरिसडिक्शन को हाई कोर्ट को ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाए और वह पास भी हो गया था। उसके बाद यह जुरिसडिक्शन ट्रांसफर कर दी गई थी। इसी तरह से काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ने भी अपने रिप्रिजन्टेशन आफ पीपल एक्ट में जरूरी तरमीम कर के इलैक्शन कमीशन के—

श्री मधु लिमये : कब ?

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : अखत्यारात को हाई कोर्ट को ट्रांसफर कर दिया

All the petitions which were pending before the Election Tribunal now stand transferred to the High Court and they are being looked into.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कहा था कि आम चुनाव के पहले हमने हाई कोर्ट को चुनाव पैटीशन सुनने का अधिकार देने वाला कानून बनाया था। उस वक्त उन्होंने नहीं बनाया था। चुनाव खत्म होने के बाद चुनाव पैटीशंज को खत्म करने के लिए या उसके फंसले में देरी करवाने के लिए जानबूझ कर हाई कोर्ट

के हाथ में सत्ता दी गई है। इसको चुनाव के पहले क्यों नहीं किया जैसे हिन्दुस्तान में बाकी राज्यों में हमने किया ?

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम: गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से उनको कोई भविष्य नहीं दिया गया था कि वे रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ पीपल एक्ट में किस वक्त ऐसी तरमीम करें।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : जो नामिनेशन पेपर रिजैक्ट हुए सब की पैटीशंस हाई कोर्ट में चल रही हैं। काश्मीर में इस ग्राऊंड पर भी नामिनेशन पेपर खारिज किए गए थे कि बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने नामिनेशन पेपर दाखिल करने से पहले ओथ नहीं ली। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से मामूली-मामूली गलतियों पर जो नामिनेशन पेपर खारिज किये गये हैं, क्या इस बारे में विचार करके सरकार कोई ऐसा कदम उठायेगी जिससे भविष्य में ऐसा न हो सके।

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : ये नामिनेशन पेपर मुस्तलिफ़ ग्राउंड्स, बुनियादों पर रिजैक्ट किये गये थे। बाज़ नामिनेशन पेपर इस बुनियाद पर रिजैक्ट किये गये थे कि उम्मीदवारों ने ओथ आफ एलिजियन्स नहीं ली थी, जैसा कि एक्ट में प्रोवाइडिड है। बाज़ नामिनेशन पेपर इस बुनियाद पर खारिज किये गये थे कि उन्होंने इलैक्शन रोल की सर्टिफ़ाइड कापी साथ नहीं लगाई थी, जो कि कानून के हिसाब से जरूरी है। बाज़ ने सिक्कूरिटी डिपोज़िट नहीं की थी, जो कि कानून के मुताबिक़ जरूरी है। उस तरह से रिप्रिजेंटेशन आफ़ पीपल एक्ट में जो जरूरी कन्डीशन्स हैं, उनको कम्प्लाई विद न करने की वजह से ये नामिनेशन पेपर रिजैक्ट किये गये थे। इससे जो लोग नाराज़ हैं, उन्होंने अपने इलैक्शन पैटीशन फ़ाइल किये हैं। वह मामला अदालत के सामने है। जो अदालत का फ़ैसला होगा, उसके मुताबिक़ कार्यवाही होगी।

M11LSS/68—2

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is in a position to clarify the misunderstanding that during the last General Elections, the method and procedure adopted in Jammu and Kashmir State was, in any way, different than the method and procedure adopted in other parts of the country?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: There was no difference; it was similar as in other States.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up the Short Notice Question.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR: I wanted to put a supplementary on this question.

MR. SPEAKER : It is already 3 minutes past 12 O'Clock. Short Notice Question.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida—absent.

Unfortunately, the Member who has tabled the Short Notice Question is not present in the House. Hon. Member who have tabled Short Notice Questions particularly should be present. It is unfortunate.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड

* 483. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड ने दिल्ली में अनेक मस्जिदें किराये पर दे रखी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों में सरकार को दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार, पक्षपात और गबन की कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). जी हाँ। दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चार शिकायतें प्राप्त किए जाने की रिपोर्ट मिली है। इनमें से तीन की प्रशासन द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। चौथी ऐसे मामले से सम्बन्धित थी जो न्यायालय में लम्बित है और इसलिए शिकायत करने वाले को प्रशासन द्वारा यह सूचना दी गई कि वह उपचारी कार्यवाही के लिए न्यायालय के पास जाए।

INFORMAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

- *484. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALA N
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI DEIVEEKAN :
SHRI ANBUCHAZHIAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the powers and functions of Informal Consultative Committees;
(b) whether Government propose to change the functions of the present set up; and
(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). The Informal Consultative Committees are constituted to promote contact between Members and Ministers and Officials and to foster closer acquaintance of Members through informal discussion, with the principles, problems and working of Government policies and public administration. Members serving on the Committees are requested to give notices of subjects which they may like to raise at these meetings and often material on these subjects is circulated to the members in advance of the dates of the meetings.

While there is no proposal to change the functions of the present set up as an experimental measure, Ministries have been requested to circulate minutes of the meetings of Informal Consultative Committees to Members; they have also been advised that if on a particular issue there is a general consensus of opinion, it should be normally accepted. If there is any difficulty in doing so, the reasons for non-acceptance of that view should be explained to the Members of the Informal Consultative Committees.

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था में सुधार

- *485. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या संसद् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली टेलीफोन विभाग के नये महाप्रबन्धक ने अपने पद का भार सम्भालने के बाद दिल्ली में टेलीफोन प्रणाली में कुछ सुधार करने का वचन दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है।

[पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या/Lt.-375/68']

WAGE CUT BY TEXTILE MILLS

- *486. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the South Indian Mill Owners' Association have put forward any proposal for wage cut to tide over the textile crisis:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop the wage cut offensive of the mill owners?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) No such proposal has been received by the Government.

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

RETRENCHMENT IN I.C.A.R.

***487. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:**
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI UMANATH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 30,000 employees including scientists working in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research will be retrenched from the 1st April, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide alternative jobs to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) (a) No, Sir.

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

MODERNISATION OF RICE MILLS

***488. SHRI RABI RAY:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to prefer public sector undertakings and registered co-operative societies exclusively of farmers in granting permits for setting up rice mills and further to declare defunct any rice mill not operating for more than a year;

(b) if so, how many rice mills which are at present using outmoded machinery;

(c) the steps which Government have taken to modernize them; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. A Bill to amend the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 in this connection has been passed by the Rajya Sabha on 13th February, 1968 and is awaiting consideration in by the Lok Sabha.

(b) Precise figures are not available. But it is estimated that about ninety percent of the rice mills at present are of the huller type.

(c) and (d). As a first step towards modernization of rice mills in the country, the Government have set up seven modern rice mills in different intensive agricultural district programme areas for a pilot study and programme of evaluation. A tentative plan for setting up of new modern rice mills and also for improving the existing mills, by introducing modern techniques during the Fourth Plan has also been drawn up. These proposals are still under consideration. Arrangements have also been made to get these modern equipments fabricated indigenously for facilitating a rapid modernization programme.

The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 is being amended to take powers to incorporate conditions in the permits and licences to ensure that the rice mills both new and existing are equipped with modern machineries and use modern technology.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA

***489. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :** Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided about security deposits and other conditions for the election of President and Vice-President; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration of Government.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

*490. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:**
will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 31st March, 1965, the book debts of the Department of Overseas Communications Service stood at Rs. 96.03 lakhs out of which debts of more than Rs. 15 lakhs were more than two years old;

(b) if so, how these large amounts had become accumulated and the steps which have been taken to realise the dues; and

(c) the extent of Sundry debts as on the 31st March, 1967 and the amount which was due for more than two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) As on 31st March, 1965, the book debts of the Overseas Communications Service were of the order of Rs. 96.03 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs. 4.81 lakhs only was more than two years old.

(b) The book debts represent mostly the amounts due to the Overseas Communications Service from Foreign Administrations in respect of telecommunications traffic balances. Normally, it takes about 7 to 8 months to settle traffic balances with Foreign Administrations. The amounts due to Overseas Communications Service as on 31st March, 1965 have since been settled, except for a sum of Rs. 4.81 lakhs (post-devaluation figure Rs. 7.59 lakhs) which is due from the United Arab Republic. The matter has been taken up with the Government of United Arab Republic at diplomatic level to expedite settlement of these dues.

(c) The book debts as on 31st March 1967 were of the order of Rs. 244.97 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 7.59 lakhs due for United Arab Republic has been outstanding for more than two years.

SUBSIDY ON FERTILISERS

*491. **SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :**
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government

propose to abolish or reduce the subsidy on fertilisers and manures distributed to agriculturists; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). At present the subsidies allowed are the following:-

- (i) Subsidy of 18.25% of the C.I.F. cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 78 per M.T. on Muriate of Potash.
- (ii) A subsidy of Rs. 30 per M.T. on ground rock-phosphate.

In the light of the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission, to reduce fertiliser subsidies in two stages and the opinion of the National Development Council in favour of elimination of subsidies the question of withdrawing these subsidies is under consideration.

A subsidy of 20% on nitrogenous fertilisers and 40% on phosphatic fertilisers is available in backward areas of Manipur, Tripura and Andamans and Nicobar Islands. In 1968-69, the subsidy will be reduced to 15% on nitrogenous and 25% on phosphatic fertilisers. The rate of subsidy for fertilisers used in Laccadive and Minicoy Islands is 75% for demonstration plots and 50% for general use.

The Pool Issue prices of fertilisers from the Central Fertiliser Pool were revised upward from 1st April, 1967 to reduce the losses suffered by the Pool. A loss of Rs. 15 crores had been originally anticipated. However, due to lower procurement prices of imports, the loss to the Pool is expected to be considerably reduced. The Issue Prices of fertilisers from the Central Fertiliser Pool will continue to be fixed on a 'No profit, no loss' basis.

RESTRICTION ON USE OF CEREALS IN HOTELS

*492. **SHRI M. L. SONDHAI:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lift the ban on the use of cereals in hotels on

Mondays in view of the good prospects of foods crops this year; and

(b) if so, when this ban is likely to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The ban has already been lifted in Delhi. No information about the lifting of the ban nor any proposals to that effect have yet been received from the other States.

FOOD SITUATION IN WEST BENGAL

*493. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether food situation in West Bengal has further deteriorated; and

(b) if so, whether any assistance is being given to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SUGARCANE CULTIVATION

*494. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage under sugarcane cultivation in the country at present and whether it is sufficient to meet the requirements of the sugar mills as well as Khandasari manufacturers;

(b) whether Government propose to bring in more area under sugarcane cultivation to meet the requirements and to ensure adequate supply to the sugar mills;

(c) whether Government have conducted experiments about increasing the yield of sugarcane per acre; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB

SHINDE): (a) According to All-India Second Estimate of Sugarcane, 1967-68, 2050 thousand hectares (5066 thousand acres) is under sugarcane crop. On the basis of yields per hectare obtaining in the country it is not sufficient to meet the requirements of sugar mills as well as khandasari manufacturers.

(b) In order to increase supply of sugarcane to the factories Government propose to provide incentives to prevent further diversion of areas from sugarcane to other crops, to secure the reversion of area recently lost to sugarcane and generally to improve production per hectare.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Improved varieties with higher sucrose content have been evolved. Several new techniques for sugarcane cultivation and methods for the control of insect pests and diseases have been perfected.

दिल्ली में अतिथि नियंत्रण आदेश

*495. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली में अतिथि नियंत्रण आदेश हटाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया है; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). कुछ ढील देने हेतु दिल्ली में अतिथि नियंत्रण आदेश में हाल ही में संशोधन किया गया है। फिलहाल आदेश को वापस लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

*496. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Panchayati Raj institutions in the country;

- (b) if so, the results thereof; and
 (c) the steps which Government propose to take to strengthen these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURU-PADASWAMY). (a) to (c). Review of the working of Panchayati Raj institutions is a continuing process. A number of Study Teams set up by the Centre have from time to time, examined different aspects of the Panchayati Raj system, such as the Gram Sabha, Nyaya Panchayats, Budgeting and Accounting procedures, Audit of Accounts, Finances, Elections, Incentives and Safeguards. The Annual Conferences on Community Development and Panchayati Raj have regularly gone into these and allied issues to work out agreed approaches for future action. These are duly followed up with the State Governments who are responsible for implementation. Several State Governments have also appointed Teams of their own to study the working of the Panchayati Raj set-up in the States.

The measures recommended have been with a view, in the main, to make these institutions more viable, both organisationally and financially. The State Governments have been taking action consistent with the overall availability of resources and other relevant factors.

PANCHAYATI RAJ PROGRAMME

*497. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Panchayati Raj programme failed to achieve the desired objective;
 (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
 (c) if not, the States in which it has been successful and what are its achievements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURU-PADASWAMY): (a) Considering the relatively short periods over which the system has been in operation in different

States, and having regard to the fact that local development administration based on democratic decentralisation is a growing process, it would not be correct to say that Panchayati Raj has failed to achieve its objective.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) Amongst the States where Panchayati Raj institutions, clothed by the State Governments with comparatively fuller authority and responsibility, have done better in resource utilisation and programme implementation, mention may be made of Maharashtra, Madras, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

PRICE OF SUGAR

*498. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to State:

- (a) the reasons why food articles other than sugar are available on slightly higher rates, while sugar is selling at more than 200 per cent;
 (b) whether the manufacture of gur and Khandsari is still more profitable than selling sugarcane to sugar mills; and
 (c) if the reply to part (b) be in the affirmative, the steps which are being taken to raise the sugarcane rates so that sufficient cane is available for the manufacture of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The controlled prices of sugar this year in different zones are higher only by 7 to 13 per cent as compared with the average prices in those zones last year. The increase is due to increase in the minimum price of sugarcane. The open market prices, however, range from Rs. 350 to Rs. 380 per quintal of sugar, as compared with controlled zonal prices which range between Rs. 145 and Rs. 169.50 per quintal and which are based on the minimum price of cane. The open market prices are high because the factories have to compensate themselves for prices higher than the minimum paid by them for sugarcane on the entire production.

(b) The sugar mills are now able to compete with the manufacturers of gur and Khandsari at different prices for sugarcane in different areas.

(c) Does not arise.

DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZERS

*499. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has made some suggestions in regard to the fixation of targets and distribution of fertilisers in the country;

(b) if so, what are their recommendations; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission on "Study on the use of Fertilisers and Manures in Agricultural Production" has been received recently and is being examined.

IRREGULARITIES IN REJECTION OF NOMINATION PAPERS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

*500. SHRI GULAM MOHAMMAD BAKSHI: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 756 on the 27th June, 1967 and to Starred Question No. 753 on the 19th December, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Election Commission have since received reports from the Chief Electoral Officer, Jammu and Kashmir State regarding the charges of gross irregularities particularly the rejection of nomination papers committed during the last General Elections in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in negative, the steps taken by Government to expedite the matter; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government to prevent the recurrence of such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) to (c). Reports have not yet been received from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir in respect of the complaints referred to them. However, no action can be taken in respect of the complaints relating to improper rejection of nomination papers until after the disposal of the election petitions alleging such improper rejection.

(d) The measures to be taken to prevent the recurrence of irregularities in future will be decided after the judgements of the High Court in the election petitions have been delivered.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS OF RUNNERS IN POSTAL DEPARTMENT

*501. SHRI A. DIPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the widows of Runners in the Postal Department are entitled to life pension and other allowances in the event of the death of their husbands and;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Life pension is sanctioned to widows of Departmental Runners under certain conditions. The widows of Extra Departmental Runners or Mail Carriers are, however eligible only to a compassionate gratuity under certain conditions.

(b) Life pension for widows of Departmental Runners is admissible at the following rates:—

(i) If death occurs after retirement, Rs. 25 or 30% of pay last drawn by the Runner whichever is higher;

(ii) if death occurs while in service, after putting in a service of 7 years or more: Half the pay last drawn for a period not exceeding 7 years after which, as at (i) above.

Regarding compassionate gratuity, this is paid under certain conditions *ex-gratia* and is subject to a maximum of 12 months' pay or allowances of the deceased.

AMENDMENT OF BONUS ACT

*502. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to amend the payment of Bonus Act after the Supreme Court's judgement declaring certain provisions of the Act as *ultra vires*; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) and (b). The situation arising out of the decision of the Supreme Court was considered by the Standing Labour Committee and also by a *bi-partite* Committee constituted by it. No agreement could, however, be reached between the parties on the several proposals and counter proposals put forward. Government propose to watch for sometime whether the practical operation of the existing bonus formula imposes any substantial hardship on workers before considering any changes.

NON-ISSUE OF SUGAR AND RICE FROM RATION SHOPS IN DELHI

*503. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration have issued orders to the Ration dealers in Delhi not to issue sugar and rice to the ration card holders who do not purchase wheat from ration shops;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to hold an inquiry and take action against the ration dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Delhi Administration have issued a warning to ration shops that serious action would be taken if any such case of refusal to issue sugar came to their notice.

IMPORT OF FERTILIZERS

*504. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the next financial year, over one million tonnes of fertiliser would be imported into India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to congestion in the ports, the ships carrying fertilizers have to be detained unnecessarily for a long time and consequently heavy demurrage is paid;

(c) whether the demurrage paid goes into the calculation of determining the price of the fertilizers; and

(d) if so, the arrangements which have been made to unload the fertilizer vessels early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The imports tentatively planned for 1968-69 are 1.45 million tonnes of Nitrogen, 0.230 million tonnes of P_2O_5 and 0.200 million tonnes of K_2O .

(b) Generally, there had been no abnormal delay in berthing of fertiliser vessels at the ports. The incidence of demurrage charges paid in such cases on per tonne basis of the material is negligible.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Steps taken for a quicker turn-over of ships bringing fertilizers are :

- (i) Utilization of a number of minor ports to the maximum possible extent.
- (ii) Improvement in methods of unloading and clearing operations by utilization of devices such as chute wagons and fork lifts trucks; and
- (iii) possibility of mechanization of unloading of bulk fertilisers for expeditious discharge is also being examined.

APEEJAY SHIPPING LINES

*505. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the evidence given by the former Director General of Food in the election petition against Shri George Fernandes before Justice Kantawala of Bombay High Court in September, 1967;

(b) whether the Food Department or any of its officers referred the matter of the Apeejay Shipping Lines' circular letter to its Ship Commanders received in the Food Ministry in 1962, to the—Transport Ministry for opinion and action; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The record does not show any specific reasons for not referring the matter to the Transport Ministry, but evidently all necessary precautionary action to safeguard the Government's interests having been taken in the Department of Food, no further action was perhaps deemed necessary.

STATUTORY RATIONING IN DELHI

*506. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to end statutory rationing in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of India has accepted the suggestion of the Delhi Administration that with effect from 21st February, 1968, indigenous wheat and rice may be allowed to be sold in the open market in addition to Government grain under the rationing system.

APEEJAY SHIPPING LINES

507. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the evidence given by the former Director General of Food in the election petition against Shri George Fernandes before Justice Kantawala of Bombay High Court in September, 1967;

(b) whether the Director General of Food ever tried to determine whether the Apeejay Shipping Lines' Circular to the Shipping Commanders represented an attempt to cheat; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The records of the case do not show that the then Director General of Food tried to determine this issue personally. Since, however, the Circular did disclose an attempt to cheat, immediate action was taken to foil any such attempt.

PRICES OF FOODGRAINS

*508. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite a good crop and reported satisfactory progress of procurement of foodgrains, the prices of foodgrains have not come down appreciably and in fact the price of rice has been rising in some States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. Compared to the pre-harvest peak prices the prices of cereals as a group have fallen by 10.5% and pulses as a group by 15.1%. There are variations in the degree of fall in prices of rice in various States. They have, however, not registered a rise in any State.

(b) Does not arise.

INDIAN REPATRIATES FROM BURMA

3107. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Burmese repatriates that entered India so far during the last five years and the States where they have been settled with their numbers in each State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam have protested to the Central Government that it was not in a position to accommodate any more Burmese repatriates in that State; and

(c) the reasons as to why these Burmese repatriates came into India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) 1,59,700 persons of Indian origin have arrived in India from Burma from June, 1963 upto 10-2-68. A statement showing the state-wise distribution of the repatriates is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-376/68.*]

(b) Yes. The Government of Assam have, however, been requested to accept repatriates who belonged to Assam or had roots there.

(c) For lack of employment opportunities and nationalisation of trade and business in Burma.

LOAN ASSISTANCE FOR PURCHASE OF IMPROVED SEEDS

3108. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are making available loan to the Andhra Pradesh Government for the purchase of hybrid varieties of paddy and millets during this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB

SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes. A short term loan of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the purchase and distribution of improved seeds during the year 1967-68.

PROCUREMENT OF PADDY AND RICE BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

3109. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of paddy and rice procured by the Food Corporation of India in Nizamabad District (Andhra Pradesh) during the last kharif season up to the end of January, 1968;

(b) the price of various varieties of paddy and rice, paid by the Food Corporation of India per quintal during the above period;

(c) the price at which the Food Corporation of India Nizamabad supplied various varieties of rice to rationing authorities and other agencies in Hyderabad during last three months; and

(d) the basis on which this price was determined.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India procured a quantity of 41.15 thousand tonnes of rice and 8.3 thousand tonnes of paddy in Nizamabad District (Andhra Pradesh) during the last kharif season up to end of January, 1968, at the following prices :—

(Rs. per quintal)

<i>Rice :</i>	
Superfine	109.31
Fine	86.42
Coarse	72.69
<i>Paddy :</i>	
Superfine	70.00
Fine	55.00
Coarse	46.00

(c) Nizamabad branch of the Corporation did not supply rice direct to the rationing authorities but the stocks were moved to Hyderabad and alongwith the stocks received from other areas the rice was released in rationed areas at the following issue prices :

	(Rs. per quintal)
Superfine rice	121.70
Fine „	101.65
Coarse „	83.23

(d) The issue price is determined by the State Government taking into account ex-mill price, handling and transport charges, godown rent, storage and transit loss, interest on capital, administrative charges of Corporation and the State Government and Sales-Tax.

IMPORT OF DRILLS

3110. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted the import and release of foreign exchange for the purchase of power drills by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to meet their local demands; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance proposed to be given to Andhra Pradesh for the purchase of these drills in 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Foreign exchange worth Rs. 20.00 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1966-67 for import of 4 percussion rigs (Model UP-200) from Poland (Rs. 10.00 lakhs) and 2 Medium Duty Rigs from the U.S.A. (Rs. 10.00 lakhs). No foreign exchange was sanctioned to the State Government for the import of rigs during 1967-68.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have sent recently a proposal for import of 200 Drilling Rigs from Poland on deferred payment basis. This proposal is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) According to the existing procedure of financial assistance, allocation of Central assistance is made to the State Governments

under broad Heads of Development like 'Minor Irrigation' etc., and not Scheme-wise. An outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission for Andhra Pradesh for 1968-69 for their 'Minor Irrigation' programme, as a whole. It is for the State Government to utilise the allocation in accordance with their needs.

DIESEL OIL FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES

3111. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the cost of diesel oil used for agricultural purposes by nearly 40 per cent in order to bring down the cost of pumping water on par with electric motor pumps; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question was examined in the past and it was found that it will be extremely difficult to administer a scheme of subsidies on diesel oil used for agricultural purposes. However, the subsidy on diesel engines was enhanced with effect from 1-1-66. As against a uniform subsidy of 25% on both diesel and electrical pumpsets which was shared equally between the Government of India and the State Government, the subsidy on diesel engines was enhanced as follows :—

For engines up to 5 H.P. 50%	} To be shared equally between the Government of India and the State Governments.
For engines between 6-37½%	
For engines above 10 HP 25%	

With effect from 1-4-67 subsidies for individual schemes have been discontinued. For the minor irrigation programme as a whole central assistance is given to the extent of 75% (60% loan and 15% grant) of the expenditure. It would be for the State Governments to decide the schemes they would subsidize.

ABOLITION OF LAND REVENUE IN DELHI

(d) if so, the details thereof?

3112. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :**
SHRI DEIVEEKAN :
SHRI ANBUCHERZHIAN :

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has recommended for the abolition of land revenue in Delhi;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have asked the Administration to suggest an alternative to land revenue on uneconomic holdings; and

(d) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Delhi Administration has forwarded a proposal to the Central Government recommending the abolition of land revenue on uneconomic holdings.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Administration has been asked the manner in which they propose to make up the likely deficiency in revenue. The matter will be further examined on receipt of the information.

ABOLITION OF LAND REVENUE ON SMALL HOLDINGS

3113. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have abolished land revenue on small holdings;

(b) if so, its likely impact on the raising of resources by the States for development purposes;

(c) whether Government have issued any directions to the State Governments in the matter; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) The total resources available for development purposes are bound to suffer depletion as a result of the abolition of land revenue unless the State Governments concerned tap alternative sources to make good the loss.

(c) and (d). Land Revenue being a State subject, the question of the Central Government issuing any directions in this regard does not arise.

CENTRAL SOIL CONSERVATION BOARD

3114. **SHRI HEM RAJ :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Soil Conservation Board has been constituted; and

(b) if so, the composition thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Central Soil Conservation Board, originally constituted by the Government of India in December, 1953, consisted of officials of the Ministry of Irrigation & Power and Department of Agriculture, under the Chairmanship of Union Minister or Deputy Minister (Agriculture) and was functioning in an advisory capacity. The Government of India have recently reviewed the working of this Board and have come to the conclusion that in view of other high-level Committees already functioning to advise on policy matters, no useful purpose will be served by continuing a separate Soil Conservation Board. The Board has, therefore, been wound up. The technical matters relating to various soil conservation programmes are discussed between officials in Committee meetings whenever needed.

टेलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्यात

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

3115. श्री हुत्तम चन्द कछबाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1965-66 और 1966-67 में विदेशों को अनेक टेलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्यात किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश-वार उससे कितनी विदेशी-मुद्रा अर्जित की गई;

(ग) वर्ष 1968-69 के अन्त तक विदेशों को किन टेलीफोन उपकरणों के निर्यात की संभावना है; और

(घ) इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जाने की संभावना है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, बंगलौर, द्वारा टेलीफोन उपस्कर के निर्यात से 1965-66 और 1966-67 के दौरान अर्जित विदेशी-मुद्रा का व्यौरा प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुरा हाल में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या Lt-377/68] ।

(ग) वर्ष 1968-69 के अन्त तक, इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड द्वारा अनेक प्रकार के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज, उपकरण, फुटकर हिस्से-पुर्जे तथा विविध उपस्कर निर्यात किये जाने की संभावना है ।

(घ) टेलीफोन उपस्कर के निर्यात से इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड द्वारा, 1967-68 में लगभग 60 लाख रुपये और 1968-69 में लगभग 64 लाख रुपये की विदेशी-मुद्रा अर्जित किये जाने की संभावना है ।

3116. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the employers in public sector and those engaged in non-agricultural activities in Madhya Pradesh are not submitting to Employment Exchanges a quarterly return in respect of their staff strength, vacancies and shortages and a biennial return showing occupational distribution of their employees;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) No.

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

MEMORANDUM FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF KERALA UNITED FRONT COORDINATION COMMITTEE

3117. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister received any memorandum from the representatives of Kerala United Front Coordination Committee on the 3rd February, 1968 from Trivandrum;

(b) if so, the main demands raised by the representatives; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the main demands raised in the Memorandum and the action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 378/68].

FRUIT CULTIVATION

3118. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage under fruit cultivation, State-wise, in 1967 and the types of fruit grown; and

(b) whether the acreage has increased as a result of the Five Year Plans and if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The total acreage under different fruits State-wise for the year 1966-67 is not available at present. A Statement showing State-wise area under important fruits for the year 1964-65 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-379/68]

(b) Yes, Sir. The area under fruits increased in the Second Five Year Plan by 0.84 lakh hectares and 1.35 lakh hectares during the 3rd Five Year Plan.

INSTITUTE OF HORTICULTURE

3119. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the Institute of Horticulture will start at Hesaraghatta;

(b) the cost of establishing it and the annual cost of running it; and

(c) the number of scientists that will be employed by the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The setting up of the Institute of Horticulture at Hesaraghatta was sanctioned with effect from the 30th August, 1967. Its name was subsequently changed to "Institute of Horticultural Research." The National Hortorium, Hesaraghatta of the Govt. of Mysore, which is to form a nucleus of the Institute, has been over with effect from 1-2-1968. The Office

of the Director of the Institute has been temporarily set up at Bangalore and will be ultimately shifted to Hesaraghatta as soon as the buildings are constructed there.

(b) The Institute has been sanctioned at present upto the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 42.27 lakhs. (Rs. 23.44 lakhs as Recurring and Rs. 18.83 lakhs as Non-Recurring). The estimated annual cost of running the Institute is given below :—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. 1967-68	2.19
2. 1968-69	11.91
3. 1969-70	18.88
4. 1970-71	9.29

(c) Thirty four.

HINDI TELEPHONE DIRECTORY IN DELHI

3120. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of copies of the Hindi Telephone Directory for the Delhi Zone printed by the Posts and Telegraphs Department recently and its cost;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government Departments are particularly indifferent to the publication of the Hindi Directory; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to print the Hindi Telephone Directories in other States also and if so, in which States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No Hindi telephone directory has so far been printed, for the Delhi Telephone District, but the work is in hand. The Posts and Telegraphs Department expects to bring out 18,000 copies initially. Information regarding cost cannot be given at present as the tenders regarding printing are still to be finalised.

(b) No.

(c) Yes. In U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan and M.P. States and also cities of Bombay and Hyderabad, U.P. and Bihar Circle telephone directories have already been published for the first time.

FRUIT DISEASES

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन

3121. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to combat citrus, die-back, mango malformation and other virus fruit diseases; and

(b) the amount spent for this purpose during the years 1967 and 1968, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been financing a number of research schemes to investigate and control the virus diseases on fruit crops. Besides, a scheme for certification of virus free material of citrus is also in operation.

An Institute of Horticultural Research has been recently set up by the I.C.A.R. near Bangalore in Mysore State. The Institute will undertake work on disease aspects also. A Plant Virus Research Institute is also proposed to be established at Poona during the Fourth Plan period. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has already a few virus research sub-stations where virus diseases are being investigated.

An all-India Coordinated research project on fruits is expected to be implemented shortly under which virus diseases of citrus, banana, mango, papaya, apple etc., would be undertaken.

(b) The following amounts have been spent in so far as the Government of India is concerned :

Name of State	Amount Spent	
	1966-67	1967-68
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Citrus Die-Back</i>		
Mysore	1,04,483	1,36,858
Maharashtra	40,000	53,930
Punjab	2,245	50,000
I.A.R.I., New Delhi	72,127	43,911
<i>Mango Malformation.</i>		
I.A.R.I., New Delhi	1,458

3122. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री कब्र लाल गुप्त :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में कितने टेलीफोन हैं और मांग को पूरा करने के लिये कितने टेलीफोन चाहिए;

(ख) टेलीफोनों के लिए आवेदन पत्र कितने वर्षों में अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ;

(ग) इन आवेदन कर्ताओं को लगभग कितने समय में टेलीफोन दे दिये जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) आगामी दो वर्षों में दिल्ली में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों को बढ़ाने के लिये कौन-कौन सी योजनायें विचाराधीन हैं ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 31-12-1967 को क्रमशः 61,256 और 64,047 ।

(ख) अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदन पत्रों की स्थिति अलग-अलग एक्सचेंज में अलग-अलग है। एक विवरण-पत्र, जिसमें विभिन्न एक्सचेंजों की स्थिति दिखाई गई है, अनुबन्ध 'क' में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये, संख्या Lt.-380/1968) ।

(ग) किसी भी अंश तक यह ठीक-ठीक वताना संभव नहीं है कि इन आवेदकों को कनेक्शन कब तक मिल जाएंगे चूंकि विस्तार कार्यक्रम अनेक बातों अर्थात् वित्तीय साधनों, तथा अनिवार्य मामान के उत्पादन और सप्लाय पर निर्भर करता है ।

(घ) दिल्ली टेलीफोन परिमंडल के विभिन्न एक्सचेंजों में विस्तार के लिए बनाई गई योजना की स्थिति अनुबन्ध 'ख' में दिये

गए विवरण में दी गई है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। पुस्तकालय में रखा गया।
बैलिये, संख्या [Lt.-380/1968]।

पंजाब में मक्का के गोलमाल में अन्तर्ग्रस्त भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारी

3123. श्री रा० स्व० बिद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 10 फरवरी, 1968 को 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कुछ व्यापारियों और पंजाब सरकार के अधिकारियों ने साठगांठ करके मक्का का गोलमाल किया है तथा उसमें भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कुछ अधिकारियों का भी हाथ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है ; और

(ग) जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला और सरकार ने संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). पंजाब सरकार ने जांच की है और यह मामला स्पेशल पुलिस इस्टबलिशमेंट के पास और जांच करने के लिए भेज दिया गया है। इस बीच खाद्य निगम के दो अधिकारियों को निलंबित कर दिया गया है और स्पेशल पुलिस इस्टबलिशमेंट की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर आगे कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

सूती कपड़ा उद्योग संबंधी केन्द्रीय मजूरी बोर्ड

3124. श्री रा० स्व० बिद्यार्थी : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 9 अगस्त, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 8415 के उत्तर के मद्दन्द्व में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूती कपड़ा उद्योग संबंधी

केन्द्रीय मजूरी बोर्ड का प्रतिवेदन इस बीच प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ निहित स्वार्थ पक्ष इस प्रतिवेदन की प्रस्तुति को रोकवाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और यह प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्राप्त हो जाने की संभावना है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) मजूरी बोर्ड यथाशीघ्र अपना काम पूरा करने की कोशिश कर रहा है और वह आगामी 3 या 4 मास में अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजने की आशा करता है।

ENGINEERING AND METAL WORKERS' STRIKE IN WEST BENGAL

3125. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Engineering and Metal Workers of West Bengal, an affiliate of the A.I.T.U.C., had called for a day's strike on the 16th February, 1968 to press their demands;

(b) if so, what were their demands;

(c) whether Government have intervened to settle the differences between the industry and the workers in respect of these demands; and

(d) if so, in what way and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) The main demands were :—

(1) Closed or locked out factories to be reopened without any retrenchment.

(2) Reinstatement of all retrenched or victimised workmen.

- (3) Increase in existing D.A. on the basis of the Report of the one-Man Committee appointed by the Government of India.
- (4) Final recommendations of the Wage Board for Engineering Industries to be expedited.
- (5) Implementation of the award of the Seventh Industrial Tribunal for small and medium scale engineering establishments.
- (6) Laid-off workers to be given work.
- (c) and (d). Attempts towards settlement through conciliation were made by the State Labour Directorate but no settlement could be reached.

SMUGGLING OF FOODGRAINS

3126. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that 450 bags of grains were hauled up, on the Delhi-U.P. and Haryana border on the 6th February, 1968;
- (b) whether some smugglers were also arrested; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 82 bags of gram/gram dall were seized on night between 5/6-2-68 on Delhi-U.P.-Haryana border.

(b) and (c). Seven persons were arrested by Delhi Police. The cases are under investigation.

RATIONING IN KANPUR

3127. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Kanpur, ration from the ration shops is being given only to those whose pay is less than Rs. 400 p.m.;

(b) whether this has been done at the instance of the Centre; and

(c) if so, the reason thereof?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

TELEPRINTER MACHINES IN U.S.I.S. OFFICES

3128. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON ;
SHRI GANESH GHOSH ;
SHRI P. GOPALAN ;
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU ;
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of USIS Offices where teleprinter machines have been given by Government on rent;

(b) whether these machines are used by the U.S. Embassy and other departments of U.S. Government stationed in India; and

(c) the average total receipt from these machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No teleprinters were leased; but six long distance teleprinter circuits are leased to them on usual terms as to the general public.

(b) These circuits are for the use of U.S.I.S.

(c) The annual rent of the circuits is Rs. 2,10,480/-.

D.M.S. EXPANSION PLAN

3129. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme have finalised plans for expansion of its Central Dairy to enable it to handle upto 3 lakh litres of Milk daily; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for the collection of increased requirements of milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Four sets of intensive cattle development programmes are being implemented during the Fourth Plan in Meerut District in U.P., Gurgaon and Karnal Districts in Haryana and Bikaner District in Rajasthan to augment milk supply for Delhi Milk Scheme.

(ii) Ten additional road milk tankers have been purchased for collecting increased quantity of milk.

कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पन्तनगर

3130. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रुद्रपुर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पन्तनगर के प्रक्षेत्र से गत दो वर्षों से लाभ हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष कितना लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह प्रक्षेत्र न केवल सारे उत्तर प्रदेश की अपितु अन्य राज्यों को भी मक्का, बाजरा, ज्वार, सोयाबीन, धान और गेहूँ के बढ़िया बीज सप्लाई कर सकेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसी प्रकार से अन्य केन्द्रीय तथा विश्वविद्यालय प्रक्षेत्र न चलाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां, यह विदित हुआ है कि विश्वविद्यालय को अपने फार्म से सन् 1965-66 में 8.48 लाख रुपये का और सन् 1966-67 में 38.26 लाख रुपये का लाभ हुआ है।

(ख) मई 1968 के अन्त तक विश्व-विद्यालय को 50 लाख रुपये से ज्यादा का कुल लाभ होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपति के अनुमानों के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय का फार्म तथा तराई के कृषक

मक्का, बाजरा, ज्वार, सोयाबीन, धान और गेहूँ आदि के सुधरे बीजों की मांग न केवल उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के लिये ही पूरा कर सकेगा परन्तु कुछ अन्य राज्यों के लिये भी सम्भरण कर सकेंगे।

(घ) कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के संलग्न फार्म अनुसन्धान और बीज गुणन के कार्य साधारणता लाभ के लिये करते हैं। केन्द्रीय फार्मों का विकास बीज गुणन और उन्हें लाभ पर चलाने के लिये किया जा रहा है।

किसानों को तरल अमोनिया की सप्लाई

3131. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका में योजना के नमूने पर उर्वरकों के उत्पादकों तथा वितरकों के जरिये भारतीय किसानों को तरल अमोनिया की सप्लाई के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में चीनी की सप्लाई

3133. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में राजधानी में कोका कोला, पोप कोला, फ्रूटा आदि जैसे पेय पदार्थों की सप्लाई करने वाली प्रत्येक कम्पनी को चीनी का कितना कोटा दिया गया और प्रत्येक कम्पनी ने चीनी की कितनी मात्रा की मांग की थी ;

(ख) राजधानी में पेय पदार्थों को तैयार करने वाले कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों में राज्यवार इन कम्पनियों द्वारा कितने मूल्य के ठंडे पेय पदार्थ भेजे गये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) 1966 और 1967 में दिल्ली में पेयों के तीन प्रमुख निर्माताओं को चीनी की निम्नलिखित मात्राएं आवंटित की गई थीं:—

	1966	1967
	(रुपये)	
(1) मैसर्स प्योर ड्रिक्स (न्यू दिल्ली) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (कोका कोला तथा फंटा के निर्माता)	26,294	23,623
(2) मैसर्स जे० बी० बार्टलिंग कम्पनी (पोप कोला के निर्माता)	5,165	1,980.5
(3) मैसर्स पार्ले कम्पनी (गोल्ड स्पार्ट के निर्माता)	3,410	1,856

मांगी गई मात्राओं के संबंध में सूचना तुरंत उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ग) 1966 और 1967 में उक्त निर्माताओं द्वारा राज्यों को निम्नलिखित मूल्य के शीतल पेय निर्यात किये गये थे :—

	1966	1967
	(रुपये)	
1. मैसर्स प्योर ड्रिक्स (नई दिल्ली) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड।	28,48,356	12,22,106

राज्यवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

जापान के साथ कृषि संबंधी सहयोग

3134. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 14 नवम्बर, 1967 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 206 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापान सरकार ने इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया है कि जापान कृषि संबंधी सहयोग देगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जापान सरकार के साथ एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं, इसके अनुसार गुजरात और बिहार में स्थापित वे कृषि प्रदर्शन फार्म अब कृषि विस्तार केन्द्र कहलाये जायेंगे जिनकी स्थापना 23-4-1962 को नई दिल्ली में हस्ताक्षरित भारत सरकार व जापान सरकार के बीच पहले हुए करार के आधार पर हुई थी । इन फार्मों का ध्येय विस्तार कार्यक्रम के द्वारा कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाना है और इसके लिये निम्नलिखित कार्य करेंगे :—

(1) कृषि तकनीक पर परीक्षण करना और उनके परिणामों का प्रसार करना ।

(2) भारतीय कृषि अनुदेशक, तकनीकियों व किसानों को तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण देना ।

(3) सुधार मशीनरी और औजारों के द्वारा परीक्षणों और प्रदर्शनों का करना तथा इन परिणामों का प्रसार करना ।

2. जापान सरकार अपने खर्च पर जापानी विशेषज्ञ और अन्य जापानी तकनीकियों को प्रत्येक केन्द्र में भेजने के उपाय करेगी। वे अपने खर्च पर ही, इन केन्द्रों को चलाने के लिये मशीन, उपकरण, औजार, फालतू पुर्जों और अन्य सामग्री भी देंगे। कीमत, बीमा तथा भाड़े के अधिनियम के आधार पर बन्दरगाह पर उतारे जाने के बाद ये चीजें भारतीय अधिकारियों को सौंपी जायेंगी और उस समय से ये भारत सरकार की सम्पत्ति बन जायेंगी।

3. इस करार की अवधि हस्ताक्षर होने की तारीख से 4 वर्ष होगी और यह आपसी समझौते के आधार पर बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

गेहूँ और आटे की सप्लाई

3135. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत दो वर्षों में प्रत्येक राज्य को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आटे, देसी गेहूँ और आयातित गेहूँ की कितनी मात्रा दी गई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : गत दो वर्षों (1966 और 1967) में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य को सप्लाई की गई आटे, देसी गेहूँ और आयातित गेहूँ की मात्रा का व्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-381/68]।

गेहूँ तथा मक्का का आयात

3136. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में किन-किन देशों से गेहूँ, मक्का तथा अन्य खाद्यान्नों का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) प्रत्येक देश से कितना-कितना आयात किया गया ; और

(ग) उसका कुल मूल्य कितना था और भारत में उसकी बिक्री से कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1235/68]।

(ग) 1962-63 लागत 184.7 करोड़ रुपये।

बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि

1668 करोड़ रुपये

1963-64 लागत 234.0 करोड़

रुपये

बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि

240.0 करोड़ रुपये

1964-65 लागत 342.1 करोड़

रुपये।

बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि 352.2 करोड़ रुपये

1965-66 लागत 358.5 करोड़

रुपये।

बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि

448.9 करोड़ रुपये

1966-67 लागत 755.1 करोड़

रुपये।

बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि

491.3 करोड़ रुपये

बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि में देसी अनाजों की रकम भी शामिल है। क्योंकि आयातित और देसी अनाजों के अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। बिक्री से प्राप्त राशि प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष की है और आवश्यक रूप से उसी वर्ष में आयातित अनाजों से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती है।

MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS FROM PUNJAB, HARYANA AND RAJASTHAN.

3137. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a danger of damage being caused to huge stocks of kabli gram in Punjab and barley in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan as a result of the existing restrictions on the movement of foodgrains from one part of the country to another;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while these commodities are lying unsoled in Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana, people in other States are paying price nearly three times higher than the one prevailing in these States; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the feasibility of relaxing or lifting existing curbs on the movement of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There is no danger of damage being caused to the stocks of kabli gram and barley in Punjab and Rajasthan. Although some accumulation of stocks in Haryana has been reported, Food Corporation of India has undertaken the work of procurement. It is not correct to say that the prices of gram and barley in other States are nearly three times higher than the one prevailing in these States.

(c) The question of relaxation or otherwise of the existing restriction on the movement of foodgrains will be considered in the next Chief Ministers' Conference to be held during this month.

DESERT DEVELOPMENT BOARD

3138. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the activities of the Desert Development Board during 1967-68;

(b) the works undertaken by the Board in Rajasthan during the above period;

(c) whether the targets for 1966-67 in so

far as Rajasthan is concerned were fully achieved; and

(d) if not, the shortfalls and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). Though the Desert Development Board was constituted through Government Resolution dated the 18th June, 1966, it started functioning effectively only with effect from the 14th November, 1967 when the Director joined. During 1967-68, it had been decided to take up work on a pilot basis in one C.D. Block in each of the three States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana. These blocks were as follows :

(i) Luni Block in Jodhpur district in Rajasthan.

(ii) Mohindergarh II Block in Mohindergarh district in Haryana.

(iii) Santalpur area in Banaskantha district in Gujarat.

It was proposed to carry out scientific surveys of the resources of these Blocks with a view to prepare detailed project reports for them for implementation during 68-69. However, the Desert Development Board at its first meeting held on the 25th January, 1968 considered the programme to be taken up for the development of the desert areas and decided to give up the block approach altogether. It recommended that if a particular activity was considered to be worth taking up, it need not be confined to the limit of one block in each State as had been the thinking so far. Accordingly detailed schemes are now being prepared by the State Governments of Rajasthan, Gujarat & Haryana in regard to the programmes to be taken up for execution during 68-69 on the basis of the activities considered most suitable in the circumstances prevailing in each of these States.

PROCUREMENT OF CHILLIES BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

3139. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :**
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food

Corporation of India propose to procure chillies and supply it to the public at controlled price; and

(b) if so, when the procurement is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India are purchasing chillies in the open market from 24th February, 1968 in pursuance of a request from Andhra Pradesh Government. The chillies thus purchased will be made available to consumers in Andhra Pradesh and in other States at reasonable prices particularly in lean months.

PROCUREMENT OF PULSES BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

3140. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :**
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to procure pulses by the Food Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India has already been purchasing pulses from the crop year 1965-66 beginning from 1-11-1965 depending upon the availability and demand in the various States. The following are the quantities of pulses purchased by the Corporation upto end January, 1968 :—

Period	Quantity procured (Figures in '000 tonnes)
From 1-11-1965 to 31-10-1966	86.1
From 1-11-1966 to 31-10-1967	117.0
From 1-11-1967 to 31-1-1968 (For 3 months)	33.3

LABOUR WAGES

3141. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :**
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) the labour wages as on the 1st July, 1967 industry-wise; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in labour based industrial wages have been kept at the lowest level ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Information on wages as on 1st July 1967 industry wise is not available in a consolidated form for all industries. Wages fixed for specific industries on the recommendations of Wage Boards are published in the Indian Labour Journal from time to time. The minimum rates of wages fixed and revised from time to time by the State Governments as well as the Central Government under the minimum Wages Act 1948 for various Scheduled Employments are published through Notifications in the Gazettes by respective Governments. The latest information as to the rates of minimum wages fixed or revised under the Act by the Central and State Governments and Union Territories for the lowest paid unskilled male workers up to 30-9-1966 is given in Table 4-11 of the Indian Labour Statistics 1967, a published document, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) No. Wages are freely negotiable between employers and workers and their organisations subject to minimum limits fixed under the Minimum Wages Act. In the case of industries which are covered by tripartite Wage Boards, these are fixed on the basis held as reasonable on the reports of the Wage Boards. Further, wages, including minimum wages, are revised from time to time.

LIBERALISATION OF FUNDS FOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES

3142. **SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH :**
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that State

Governments have represented to Central Government that liberal financial allotment should be made for minor irrigation scheme;

(b) if so, the states that have made the representation and the allotment requested for; and

(c) the allotment made for 1968-69, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). On account of the popularity of minor irrigation schemes and their effects on agricultural production State Governments have been keen on taking up sizeable programmes. According to the existing procedure, the Annual Plan proposals of the State Governments, including those relating to minor irrigation are discussed with their representative by the Central Working Groups. The outlay proposed by the various States for their minor irrigation programme for 1968-69 and those approved by the Planning Commission are as under :—

Sl. No.	State	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Outlay proposed by the State Governments	Outlay approved by the Planning Commission
1.	Andhra Pradesh	714	300
2.	Assam	158	98
3.	Bihar	1,147	827
4.	Gujarat	677	545
5.	Haryana	193	104
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	192	100
7.	Kerala	260	260
8.	Madhya Pradesh	850	630
9.	Madras	996	500
10.	Maharashtra	1,700	1,566
11.	Mysore	830	600
12.	Nagaland	8	12
13.	Punjab	410	145
14.	Rajasthan	255	225
15.	Uttar Pradesh	3,000	2070
16.	West Bengal	616	621
17.	Orissa	267	150
TOTAL		12,173	8,753

In addition to the outlay approved by the Planning Commission, it is expected that an amount of Rs. 120 crores may be available to the State Governments from the Non-Plan Sector agencies like Land Mortgage Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Cooperative Banks, Agro-industries Corporations etc.

राज्यों में भूमि का अर्जन

3143. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जोत की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम, 1959 के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में कितने-कितने एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की गई है तथा उस भूमि में कितने एकड़ भूमि उनके अपने काम में लाई गई है तथा कितने एकड़ भूमि भूमिहीन श्रमिकों में बांटी गई है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में मुआवजे की दरों, बिक्री मूल्यों और लगान की दरों का पृथक् पृथक् ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने व्यक्तियों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है ।

PROJECT ALLOWANCE TO P&T. EMPLOYEES IN DANDAKARANYA PROJECT

3144. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State:

(a) whether any decision regarding the payment of project Allowance for the Posts and Telegraphs employees working in Dandakaranya project area of Koraput district (Orissa) has been reached; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) As the project area is spread over two districts in two States, considerable time was taken to collect the required data from all the Units operating in this area. All the data has now been received and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

मध्य प्रदेश में रात्रि डाकघर

3145. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने रात्रि डाकघर हैं तथा वे किन-किन जिलों में स्थित हैं; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने रात्रि डाकघर खोलने का सरकार का विचार है तथा किन किन जिलों में रात्रि डाकघर खोले जायेंगे ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 5; भोपाल, इन्दौर, ग्वालियर, जबलपुर तथा रायपुर जिलों में से प्रत्येक में एक-एक।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है, अतः इस समय कोई निश्चित सूचना देना संभव नहीं है।

दिल्ली में नक्षत्री राशन कार्ड

3146. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी 1967 में लेकर आज तक दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में ऐसे कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमे चलाये गये जिनके पास नक्षत्री राशन कार्ड थे और जिन्होंने उनका प्रयोग किया था ;

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिये गये और कितने मामले अभी न्यायालयों में निर्णयाधीन हैं।

(ग) उक्त अवधि में दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने राशन कार्ड पकड़े गये जिनका दुर्-प्रयोग किया जा रहा था और इन जन्त राशन कार्डों के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और।

(घ) चीनी, गेहूं तथा चावल के कोटे में सरकार को उनसे एक वर्ष में कितने यूनिटों की बचत हुई :

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) 93 व्यक्ति।

(ख) 34 व्यक्तियों पर दोष सिद्ध हुआ और 59 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामले निर्णयाधीन हैं।

(ग) 16,450 राशन-कार्ड पकड़े गये थे जिसमें से 4,067 कार्ड रद्द कर दिए गए और शेष 12,383 कार्डों में जो अधिक नाम लिखे हुए थे उन्हें कम कर दिया गया।

(घ) चीनी 46391 यूनिट
गेहूं तथा चावल 84192 यूनिट

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये चीनी का कोटा

3147. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के खाद्य मंत्री ने केन्द्र से राज्य के लिये चीनी के अधिक कोटे की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) राज्य सरकार के खाद्य विभाग से प्रतिमास 1,600 मीटरी

एन अतिरिक्त आबंटन के लिये एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) राज्य सरकार को सूचित किया गया है कि आंशिक नियंत्रण की नीति के अन्तर्गत लगभग 12 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी नियंत्रित वितरण के लिये उपलब्ध होगी, और तदनुसार राज्यों को प्रतिमास एक लाख मीटरी टन चीनी दी जा रही है। राज्य सरकारों के कोटे, नवम्बर, 1967 में आंशिक नियंत्रण की नीति के लागू होने के पहले जो कोटे दिये जा रहे थे उनके समान अनुपात से निर्धारित किए गए हैं और इन परिस्थितियों में लेवी चीनी में अतिरिक्त कोटे आवंटित करना सम्भव नहीं है।

मेरठ और दिल्ली टेलीफोन लाइन

3148. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 11 फरवरी, 1968 को कुछ समाज-विरोधी लोगों ने दिल्ली-मेरठ टेलीफोन लाइन काट दी थी और तारें चुरा ली थीं जिसके फलस्वरूप मेरठ और दिल्ली के बीच संचार व्यवस्था बन्द हो गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी तारें चुगई गई थीं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संज्ञ-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० हु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग), प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

ALL INDIA SOIL AND LAND USE SURVEY

3149. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has recom-

mended for the merger of All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No such recommendation has been received so far from the Administrative Reforms Commission in this regard. The Government of India are, however, considering the transfer of such of the work of the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation as relates to research in soil classification, correlation, and preparation of soil map of the country, to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Part of this Organisation dealing with soil survey work in the catchments of river valley projects will remain under the Department of Agriculture.

COOPERATIVE SUGAR MILL AT BARGARH (ORISSA)

3150. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps so far taken for setting up a Cooperative Sugar Mill at Bargarh in Orissa; and

(b) the reasons as to why industrial licence to procure machinery, etc. has not been issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) An industrial licence was granted on 24-8-1966 for the establishment of a new 1250 tonne cooperative sugar factory at village Brahaguda, Tehsil Bargarh Distt. Sambalpur in Orissa.

(b) No separate licence is necessary for the purchase of plant and machinery.

COOPERATIVE FARMING

3151. **SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state the areas at present covered by cooperative farming in the different States and Union Territories of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): The total acreage of land under cooperative farming is estimated to be approximately 11 lakh acres as on 30th June 1967.

CENTRAL SEED FARM IN HIRAKUD AREA

3152. **SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated production of seeds from the Central Seed Farm in the Hirakud area in Orissa this year; and

(b) whether the seeds are sold in the State only or are supplied to other States as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Seed production during the crop year 1967-68 is expected to be as follows :—

Paddy	1500 Quintals.
Wheat	500 Quintals.
Peas	300 Quintals.
Hybrid Maize, Jowar and Bajra	1000 Quintals.

(b) The Seeds are sold to all States but demand from Orissa Government is given priority over others.

RICE MILLS

3153. **SHRI JUGAL MONDAL** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3663 on the 27th June, 1967 regarding rice mills and state :

(a) whether the information asked for therein has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the number of parties which were permitted to seek foreign collaboration and the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to each party?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In pursuance of the assurance given to the House on 27th June, 1967 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3663, attempts were made to compile the information asked for therein from the State Governments. The State Governments have not been able to compile all the information as powers of licensing have been delegated by and large to district authorities. Information will have to be collected from all the districts of India. Even after information is compiled from all the districts, the information will be very bulky and it is submitted that the time and labour spent may not be commensurate with the result sought to be achieved.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES BY POST

3154. **SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA** : Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that P. and T. Department is still not able to handle all the telegraphic messages received by it;

(b) if so, how many messages were sent by post during the last three months and what percentage of total messages it constituted; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome this shortage and how long it will take for Government to cover it up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No. Normally all telegrams received are sent by the Department over the wires. The vagaries of nature, power failure and sudden absenteeism of staff etc., however, sometimes interfere with the normal schedule of working and recourse to disposal of telegrams by post then becomes inevitable.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) A statement showing some of the steps recently taken to speed up the disposal of telegrams is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The following are some of the steps that have been taken recently or are being taken to speed up disposal of telegrams :—

(i) Extension of working hours of telegraph offices, as far as possible, is being effected.

(ii) Replacement of Morse Working by high speed working on teleprinters and provision of alternative circuits to clear traffic in case of interruptions on direct circuits is being arranged. 2,711 Teleprinters are in use in the Telegraph Offices.

(iii) Main Trunk circuits hitherto working on open wire lines which are very much susceptible to the vagaries of nature are being routed through coaxial cable and microwave system. 4,674 kms of coaxial cable and 2,180 kms of Microwave systems have been commissioned.

(iv) In order to avoid prolonged interruptions on circuits arising out of copper wire thefts, copper wire is proposed to be replaced by copper-weld wire in theft affected areas. Greater use of Aluminum conductors is also envisaged.

(v) Better type of VFT systems (which provide telegraph circuits using speech frequencies and Telephone channels) which are more stable have been designed and are being installed progressively. 4,300 channels of FM VFT system are working.

(vi) The operators are being given better training to cope with the increased volume of traffic through modern system of transmission.

COOPERATIVE SUPER BAZARS

3155. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of co-operative Super Bazars in India;

(b) the total amount invested by Government in these Super bazars; and

(c) the total profit or loss incurred by these super bazars during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) Fifty-one.

(b) The Government of India does not directly invest any funds in the department stores. However, the Government of India extends financial assistance to State Governments for assisting wholesale consumers cooperative stores to set up department stores. The Government of India has provided financial assistance of Rs. 331.24 lakhs for setting up these fiftyone department stores.

(c) A statement showing the profit and loss position of the 38 department stores which were set up by the end of the Co-operative Year ending on 30th June 1967 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—382/68.]

SUGAR QUOTA OF LABOUR POPULATION IN DELHI

3156. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the most of the labour population in Delhi who hold ration cards do not consume sugar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they surrender their sugar quota in lieu of atta/wheat; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to replace the sugar quota of such card holders by atta/wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No definite data is available in this respect.

(b) In a very few cases sugar quota was surrendered against which atta/wheat was issued.

(c) Under a scheme launched by the Delhi Administration with effect from 7th July 1967, 2½ kgs. of wheat/atta could be replaced against each kilogram of sugar voluntarily surrendered.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

3157. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के सभी कर्मचारियों ने 22 जनवरी, 1968 को दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कार्यालय के बाहर प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रदर्शन-कारियों ने एक जापन पेश किया था जिसमें उनकी 46 मांगें दी हुई थीं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगों के बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्न-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के कर्मचारियों के एक छोटे समूह ने 22 जनवरी, 1968 को इसकी सीमा से बाहर प्रदर्शन किया ।

(ख) प्रदर्शनकारियों ने उस दिन कोई जापन प्रस्तुत नहीं किया ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

3158. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges during 1966-67;

(b) the number of persons who were provided with jobs during the above period;

(c) whether it is a fact that many of the quasi-governmental institutions have been recruiting persons directly without reference to the Employment Exchanges; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to make it obligatory on all Government institutions including autonomous bodies to recruit persons through Employment Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). During the period April, 1966 to March, 1967, 38,50,248 registrations and 4,79,320 placements were effected by the Employment Exchanges in the country.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST S.T.D. SYSTEM IN DELHI

3159. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of complaints have been received about the working of the Subscribers Trunk Dialling System in Delhi;

(b) whether any Survey of the traffic on these lines has been conducted; and

(c) if so, the efforts made to increase the capacity of the lines with heavy traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-TIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No. The number of complaints received is very small.

(b) and (c). Yes. Periodical survey of the traffic on all subscribers trunk dialling routes are being conducted. Quality of service is assessed and action initiated to increase the number of circuits wherever necessary consistent with resources available.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT TO FARMERS

3160. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of agricultural credit societies at present;

(b) the total funds set apart for providing agricultural credit to the farmers for 1966-67 and 1967-68 ;

(c) whether these funds had been fully utilised; and

(d) if not, the extent of shortfall and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) 1·81 lakh approximately.

(b) Short term and medium term credit facilities are provided to the farmers by the agricultural credit primary society. Government does not make financial allocations to them for the purpose. Only certain broad targets are set out for the cooperative societies in this regard. The credit target for 1966-67 in respect of short term and medium term loans was set at Rs. 450 crores, while the credit disbursed is provisionally estimated at Rs. 365 crores. Target for 1967-68 has been set at Rs. 520 crores. Achievement figures will be available only after the cooperative year 1967-68 (ending on 30-6-1968) is over.

(c) and (d). The question of shortfall in the utilisation of funds set apart by Government does not arise. The reasons for shortfall in the achievement of targets are:

- (i) Slow progress in enlisting new members and increasing their coverage by primary societies.
- (ii) Slow progress in implementation of the Crop Loan System.
- (iii) The recurring and widespread drought conditions during 1965-66 and 1966-67.

PER ACRE YIELD OF CEREALS

3161. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no substantial increase in the per acre yield of cereals in India during the last fifteen years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the yield of cereals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). During the fifteen years ending 1964-65, productivity of Cereals

increased by about 29·3 per cent despite the bringing of marginal lands with low productivity into cultivation. There was some set-back during the last two years due to widespread drought. Since then, however a new strategy for agricultural development has been introduced aiming principally at increasing yield per acre through the use of High-yielding and fertiliser responsive varieties of seeds and through the adoption of multiple cropping supported by intensive and supplementary irrigation.

FOOD HABITS

3162. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to change the food habits of the people by its food policy; and

(b) if so, in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A suitable change in the food habits is being promoted through systematic campaigns organised by mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Services, Institutes of catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Food Polytechnics, establishment of a chain of Modern Bakeries and through the normal channels of publicity involving newspapers, films, publication of leaflets and pamphlets containing recipes of non-cereal food preparations and participation in exhibitions etc.

WHEAT-EATING PEOPLE IN RICE-EATING AREAS

3163. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the percentage of wheat-eating people in the rice-eating parts of India as compared to what it was ten years ago?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB

SHINDE : No precise demarcation of areas into rice-eating, wheat-eating and those consuming other cereals is possible. Similarly precise classification of persons into mutually exclusive groups of rice or wheat consumers is not possible. It may, however, be stated that judging from the total net availability of wheat in the country as a whole, which has increased from 10.6 million tonnes in 1957 to about 16.9 million tonnes in 1967, the consumption of wheat as a whole in the country has increased.

POLYGAMY AND POLYANDRY

3164. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA** :
SHRI RABI RAY :

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that polygamy and polyandry are still in vogue in certain parts and communities in India;

(b) if so, in what parts and communities and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken and success achieved so far by Government to stop them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir, to a very limited extent.

(b) Polygamy is not prohibited under Muslim law and customary law applicable to some Scheduled Tribes. Polyandry may be prevalent amongst certain Hill Tribes in the Himalayan Region in accordance with the customary law applicable to them. Very few persons, however, resort to polygamy or polyandry at present and practice thereof is gradually dying out.

(c) In view of answer to (b), no action is considered necessary in that behalf.

EXPENDITURE ON MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

3165. **SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the salaries and Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowance of the staff employed in the Ministry at Delhi during the year 1966-67?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The expenditure incurred on the Salaries and Travelling Allowance and Dearness Allowance of the staff employed in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation at Delhi during the year 1966-67 is Rs. 1,30,93,356.

A statement showing break-up of the expenditure Department-wise on Salaries, Travelling allowance and dearness allowances is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library- See No. LT-1715/68].

OFF-SHORE FISH CATCHING IN MADHYA PRADESH

3166. **SHRI G. C. DIXIT** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of off-shore fish catching in the coastal belt of the rivers flowing in Madhya Pradesh State;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make such a survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) : A scheme with an estimated outlay of Rs. 4.80 lakhs has been taken up as a part of the Fisheries Plan programme of Madhya Pradesh, for the development of riverine fisheries. The scheme envisages the establishment of four units equipped for survey of fish and fish seed resources with the objective of promoting intensive exploitation of riverine fishing including mid-river fishing.

Two units have been established at Bilaspur and Barwah, and work is in progress.

(c) The question does not arise.

LICENCES FOR VANASPATI MANUFACTURE

3167. **SHRI G. C. DIXIT** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued for the setting up of factories for producing vanas-

pati during the last five years in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of applications for issue of licences to put up such factories pending disposal before Government and the names thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue licences to the remaining parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) One.

(b) Three namely :—

1. The Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation Ltd., Indore City.
2. M/s Sedhmal Jainarain, Seoni.
3. M/s Hindustan Development Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.

(c) The matter is under consideration .

DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS IN MADHYA PRADESH

3168. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Development Blocks in Madhya Pradesh and the number of gazetted and non-gazetted officials working in them;

(b) the amount of annual expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) the number of agricultural implements and the quantity of seeds and fertilizers distributed through this media during the last five years; and

(d) the names of institutions run by them for social welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (d), The information called for from the state is awaited; the same will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

टेलीफोन विभाग के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

3169. श्री देवराज पाटिल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीफोन विभाग के विरुद्ध प्राप्त होने वाली शिकायतों का निपटारा करने के लिये शिकायत अनुभाग स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये अनुभाग किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या प्रत्येक जिले में लोगों की शिकायतों का निपटारा करने की कोई व्यवस्था है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) टेलीफोन सेवा के विरुद्ध होने वाली शिकायतों सहित डाक-तार सेवाओं के विरुद्ध होने वाली शिकायतों का निपटारा करने के लिए डाक-तार विभाग में एक शिकायत संगठन पहले से ही मौजूद है फिर भी सभी स्तरों पर इसे मजबूत बनाने की दृष्टि से शिकायत संगठन के पुनर्गठन के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) तथा (घ) . निम्नतम स्तर पर टेलीफोन सेवा के विरुद्ध होने वाली शिकायतों का निपटारा टेलीफोन प्रणालियों के कार्य-भारी उप मंडल अधिकारियों और मंडल इंजीनियरों द्वारा किया जाता है । इन अधिकारियों का प्रशासनिक अधिकार-क्षेत्र आमतौर पर वही नहीं होता जो कि राज्य जिले की सीमाएं होती हैं ।

दिल्ली बुध योजना के दूध संग्रह केन्द्रों में हड़ताल

3170. श्री राम चरण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दादरी, दनकौर, बिलासपुर, पिलखुआ, गुलावटी और अन्य

स्थानों में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अधीन चल रहे दूध संग्रह केन्द्रों में फरवरी, 1968 में 3-4 दिन तक हड़ताल रही थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बुलन्दशहर में इन केन्द्रों पर दूध खरीदने की दरें मेरठ में दरों से भिन्न हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) फरवरी, 1968 में दादरी, दनकौर तथा भी में 4 दिन, सियाणा में 6 दिन और पिलखुआ में 7 दिन के लिए कुछ दूधियों (साइकल द्वारा दूध लाने वाली) ने दुग्ध एकत्रीकरण का कार्य स्थगित कर दिया था।

(ख) 25 जनवरी, 1968 से दुग्ध के मूल्यों को 90 रुपए से घटाकर 85 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल कर देने के निर्णय का विरोध करने के लिए दुग्ध एकत्रीकरण का कार्य स्थगित किया गया था।

(ग) अन्य क्षेत्रों की तुलना में गुलावटी, जिला बुलन्दशहर में स्थित दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के एकत्रीकरण तथा प्रशोधन केन्द्र के लिए निम्नलिखित अधिक दरें दी गई थीं :—

तारीख	अन्य केन्द्रों की दरें (प्रति क्विंटल)		गुलावटी केन्द्र की दरें (प्रति क्विंटल)
	रुपए	रुपए	रुपए
17-1-68 से	90.00	100.00	
24-1-68			
25-1-68 से	85.00	100.00	
8-2-68			
9-2-68 से	85.00	110.00	
16-2-68			

(घ) अधिक दरें रखने का कारण यह था कि प्राइवेट दूधियों के साथ सख्त मुकाबला होने के कारण इस केन्द्र पर दूध की प्राप्ति में काफी मात्रा की हानि हो रही थी।

अन्तर्जातीय विवाह

3171. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनवरी, 1952 से दिसम्बर, 1967 तक राज्यवार कितने अन्तर्जातीय विवाह हुए ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० युनुज सलीम) : विवाह समवर्ती सूची के अन्तर्गत आने वाला विषय है। जनवरी 1952 से दिसम्बर 1967 तक के बीच सम्पन्न अन्तर्जातीय विवाहों के बारे में आंकड़े राज्य सरकारों के पास भी उपलब्ध नहीं होंगे क्योंकि सभी विवाहों के अनिवार्य रजिस्ट्रीकरण के लिए इस समय कोई विधि नहीं है।

PUBLIC CALL OFFICE AT PURNA (ORISSA)

3172. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3927 on the 12th December, 1967 and state the progress since made in the installation of Public Call Office at Purna (Orissa)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : The work of installation of Public Call Office at Purna (Cuttack) Orissa has not yet been commenced. The matter has been referred to the State Government by the Postmaster-General Cuttack for acceptance of a revised guarantee due to increased cost of the work.

राजस्थान में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खाद्यान्न की नीलामी

3173. श्री मोठा लाल माना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य

निगम राजस्थान में विभिन्न किस्म के आजों की भारी मात्रा में नीलामी कर रहा है ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि खाद्य निगम राजस्थान में विभिन्न किस्म के अनाजों की भारी मात्रा में वसूली और खरीद कर रहा है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहब शिन्डे) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम राज्य की अधिप्राप्ति नीति के अनुसार ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का, चना, जौ तथा मूंग की अधिप्राप्ति और खरीदारी कर रहा है ।

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम को राजस्थान में लेवी प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत भिन्न भिन्न खाद्यान्नों की खरीदारी के लिये अधिप्राप्ति एजेंट के रूप में प्राधिकृत किया गया है । इसके अतिरिक्त, भारतीय खाद्य निगम को परामर्श दिया गया है कि जब कभी बाजार में चल रहे मूल्यों में गिरावट आने लगे तब वे अधिप्राप्ति के लिये पग उठावें ।

INDIA CODE

3174. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the maximum and minimum time-lag between the passing of an Act of Parliament and putting on sale to the public the relevant replacement series to India Code;

(b) how many replacement series to each volume of India Code have been brought out so far and sold to the public;

(c) how many volumes of the Statutory Rules and Regulations have been brought out so far;

(d) the steps which Government have taken so far to make the volumes of S.R.Os. available to the public in up-to-date form; and

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(e) how many officers of gazetted ranks have been appointed for the work of publication of the Central Acts including India Code and the volumes of Statutory Rules and Regulations and their qualifications (educational and technical, if any) and also the salary they are drawing at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Replacement Series of the India Code are issued as soon as sufficient number of pages are affected by subsequent legislation and there is no fixed time limit between the passing of an Act of Parliament and the issue of a Replacement Series;

(b) Nine Replacement Series to Volumes I and IV, Seven Replacement Series to Volumes II and VI, Eight Replacement Series to Volumes III and V, Five Replacement Series to Volumes VII and VIII;

(c) Fourteen Volumes;

(d) Supplements to main Volumes are being prepared and will be issued from time to time;

(e) Three gazetted officers—One Deputy Secretary to Government, who draws pay in the scale of Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1600-100-1800;

Two Superintendents (Legal) who draw pay in the scale of Rs. 620-30-830.

The qualifications and pay of the two present incumbents of the posts of Superintendent (Legal) are—

(i) B.A. LL.B.—Rs. 740-00.

(ii) M.A. B.Sc., LL.B.—Rs. 620-00.

As regards, Deputy Secretary, the incumbent retired recently and the appointment of a successor is under consideration.

STATE FARMS

3175. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the features of the 15 State Farms to be set up with the Soviet assistance and the area of the land proposed for each farm;

(b) whether the facilities for training of farmers in practical farming will be available in these farms;

(c) the places proposed for setting up these farms in various States;

(d) whether any of these farms are proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, where ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The U.S.S.R. Government has agreed to supply machinery free of cost for five farms subject to a ceiling of Rs. 31 lakh for each farm. For the remaining 10 farms, it is proposed to obtain machinery from U.S.S.R. on deferred payment terms. The normal size of these farms would be about 8,000 to 10,000 acres depending upon the availability of compact areas. The broad objective of the farms is to produce good quality seeds.

(b) Training of farmers at the farms is not envisaged at present but they will certainly be encouraged to visit them and see for themselves the improved methods of cultivation adopted by the farms.

(c) to (e). One of these farms has already started functioning in the Hirakud area of Orissa. Sites for setting up State farms have also been located in the Hissar district of Haryana, Sutlej Bed area of Punjab, Raichur district of Mysore, Saharsa district of Bihar and the Cannanore district of Kerala. The Madhya Pradesh Government have also suggested a site for a State farm in Madhya Pradesh. This site has not yet been visited by the Central Seed Farms Committee to determine its suitability or otherwise for a State Farm. The Andhra Pradesh Government were also asked to suggest a site for a State Farm but they have not yet done so. The possibility of locating State farms in other parts of the country is also being investigated.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

3176. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the loans given by the Land Mortgage Banks to the farmers in the various States during the year 1966-67 and the funds provided by the State Governments and the

Central Government towards taccavi loans to farmers through the Co-operatives in 1967-68;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested to provide more funds to the tune of Rs. 100 lakhs during 1967-68 in order to meet the demands from the farmers to implement their agricultural development schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) A sum of Rs. 6031.61 lakhs was disbursed as long term loans during the year 1966-67 by the Land Mortgage Banks in the country. Information on Taccavi Loans in 1967-68 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

राजस्थान के संभावित गांवों में विभागीय डाकघर

3178. श्री प० ला० बरूपाल : क्या संभार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीकानेर जिले के पोंगल, अमरपुर, महादेवली, कानोलाई तथा जागोर में विभागीय डाकघर खोलने की बहुत समय से मांग की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

संस्कृत-कार्य तथा संभार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ०कु० गुजराल) : (क) अमरपुरा महादेवली, कानोलाई तथा जागोर में डाकघर खोलने के लिए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे। पुगल में एक विभागातिरिक्त शाखा डाकघर पहले से ही मौजूद है।

(ख) अमरपुरा, महादेवली, कानोलाई तथा जागोर में डाकघर इसलिए नहीं खोले जा सके कि अनुमानित घाटा निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक होता।

सूरतगढ़ कृषि फार्म

3179. श्री प० सा० बाबूदास : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय यान्त्रिकृत कृषि फार्म, सूरतगढ़ के पास कितने एकड़ कृष्य भूमि है;

(ख) 1965-66 में कितने एकड़ भूमि जोती गई तथा कितने एकड़ भूमि पर गेहूं चने, चावल और कपास की खेती की गई; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितना धन व्यय किया गया और उससे कितनी आय हुई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, साम्प्रदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्न-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्रीय कृषि फार्म सूरतगढ़ में कुल 30,331 एकड़ भूमि है जिसमें से 27,501 एकड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य है।

(ख) और (ग). 1965-66 में निम्नलिखित भूमि में जोताई की गई थी :—

खरीफ	3,321 एकड़
रबी	6,237 एकड़

निम्नलिखित भूमि में गेहूं, चावल, चने व कपास को उगाया गया था :—

गेहूं	3,218 एकड़
चना	604 एकड़
धान	192 एकड़
कपास	1,945 एकड़

सन् 1965-66 में इन चारों फसलों पर कुल 35,85,461 रुपये खर्च हुए थे और 27,38,266 रुपये की आय हुई थी।

लंकरनसर में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

3180. श्री प० सा० बाबूदास : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में बीकानेर जिले के लंकरनसर नगर में स्थानीय

व्यापारियों को टेलीफोन देने के लिये 10 लाइनों के बोर्ड को लगाये हुए एक वर्ष से भी अधिक समय हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यद्यपि व्यापारियों ने टेलीफोनों के लिये आवेदन-पत्र दे दिये हैं उन्हें टेलीफोनों के लिये मांग-नोटिस जारी नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि लोक-सभा के पिछले सत्र में यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि छः महीनों में इस नगर में 25 लाइनों का एक स्वचालित एक्सचेंज लगा दिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संज्ञ-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) मैगनेटों यंत्रों और कुछ दूसरे अनिवार्य सामान के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कनक्शन देना संभव नहीं हो सका है।

(ग) ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि ऐसा कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया किन्तु लंकरनसर में 25 लाइन के एक छोटे स्वचल एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था करने की प्रायोजना को रबीकृति दे दी गई है।

(घ) इस काम के लिए आवश्यक सामान प्राप्त करने के लिए मांग-पत्र भेज दिए गए हैं।

**MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF
WOMEN WORKERS**

3181. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI BASWANT :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state ?

(a) whether it is a fact that in a large number of factories medical examination of the women workers is being conducted by male medical personnel;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the resentment and opposition to this practice by women workers; and

(c) the steps which have been taken by Government on all India basis to stop this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION SHI HATHI : (a) Information is being collected from the State Governments and the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

(b) No complaint in the matter has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

P. & T. BUILDINGS IN ASSAM

3182. **SHRI R. BARUA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of P. & T. buildings in Assam; and

(b) whether any independent Civil wing is proposed to be set up in Assam so that building requirements and their construction may be properly and expeditiously looked after ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A statement showing the number of P & T buildings existing at the end of Third Plan and those since constructed, under construction and sanctioned for construction is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-383 168*].

(b) A fully equipped sub-division of the Civil wing is already stationed at Gauhati to deal with construction works in Assam Circle. This is considered adequate for the present work load. As soon as there is significant increase in the work load, case for creation of a Division would be considered.

EXPORT OF RICE AND PADDY FROM ANDHRA PRADESH

3183. **SHRI G. S. REDDI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice and paddy exported from Andhra Pradesh to Kerala, Mysore and Maharashtra during the period from the 15th December, 1967 to 15th January, 1968; and

(b) the quantity of milo received from the Central Government by the state during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :

(a) Kerala 18,449 tonnes (including paddy in terms of rice).

Mysore	1,096 tonnes
Maharashtra	Nil

TOTAL : 19,545 tonnes

(b) 9,596 tonnes.

SHORT-TERM LOAN ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR PESTICIDES

3184. **SHRI G. S. REDDI :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to revise the short-term loan assistance given to the States to meet their full requirements of pesticides as was previously being done in view of the enhanced drive for more agricultural produce and the proportionate necessity to supply more pesticides; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Prior to 1966-67, short-term loans for the purchase and distribution of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides were being sanctioned on an *ad-hoc* basis

on requests made by the State Governments. From 1966-67 onwards, a definite procedure has been laid down for sanctioning Short-term loans for seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. Short-term loans for pesticides are now being given to State Governments to the extent of 50% of the expenditure incurred by them on the purchase of pesticides. There is no proposal to change the existing procedure.

**PRE-INVESTMENT SURVEY OF FORESTS
IN ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

3185. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any re-investment survey of the forest wealth of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been conducted;

(b) if not, whether there is a proposal to conduct this survey; and

(c) whether in the absence of the survey, the full utilization of the Andaman forest is not possible ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB
SHINDE) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not for the present.

(c) The forest resources of Andaman Islands are being utilised to the extent possible.

**OFFICE OF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS,
ANDAMAN**

3186. SHRI K. R. GANESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the overtime allowance paid to the staff of the Conservator Forests in the Andaman Islands for the period from September, 1967 to January, 1968; and

(b) the reasons for which the staff was employed for overtime work ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB**

SHINDE) :

 (a) 776.50 (Rupees seven hundred seventy six and fifty).

(b) For disposal of immediate official work.

**OPEN MARKET SALE OF WHEAT AND
RICE IN DELHI**

3187. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any spurt in the prices of rice and wheat in Delhi after their sale in open market was permitted; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB
SHINDE) :** (a) As compared to the level of prices when open market sale was permitted there has been no spurt in the prices.

(b) Does not arise.

**BUYING AND SELLING PRICES OF FOOD
GRAINS**

3188. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) The average difference between the buying and selling prices of foodgrains procured by Government; and

(b) the corresponding difference which Government allow to the trade ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB
SHINDE) :** (a) The issue price of rice supplied from Central stocks is based on the pooled economic cost and the issue prices are the same throughout the country. The difference between the average procurement price and the issue price is about Rs. 17 per quintal inclusive of Rs. 7.00 approximately on account of incentive bonus and administrative surcharge payable to State Governments. For other foodgrains, however, the cost varies from State to State

depending upon the sources of supply, freight charges etc. So it is not possible to give an average difference.

(b) It is not possible to compare the difference between the buying and selling prices of the foodgrains procured by Government and the difference allowed to trade. Under the zonal pattern now prevailing all inter-State trade is on Government account and trade works only within a State for purposes of internal distribution.

PROCUREMENT OF LEVY

3189. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether target of procurement by levy has been fixed according to recorded area under cultivation this year; and

(b) if so, the extent by which procurement of kharif crop by levy is less than the fixed target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI IANNASHAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In the States where procurement by producer levy has been adopted, the quantum of levy due from each producer is based on the size of the holding of that producer.

(b) Information is not readily available as to how much of the procurement expected in these States will be from producer levy. This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

SAFEGUARDING OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN VARIOUS LEGISLATURES

3190. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have drawn the attention of other Ministries proposing legislation to the restrictions imposed by the Supreme Court judgement in the case of Golak Nath Vs. the State of Punjab;

(b) whether his Ministry also takes into consideration this judgement while bringing forward any legislation; and

(c) if so, whether it has been ensured that there is no infringement of the Fundamental Rights in the Essential Commodities Bill, Patents Bill, Social Control of Banks Bill, Monopolies Bill and all other Bills, which are restrictive in nature and will come up for legislation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The judgment of the Supreme Court referred to relates to legislation for amendment of the provisions in Part III of the Constitution taking away or abridging the rights conferred by that Part. Every proposal for legislation is duly examined by the Law Ministry to ensure that the provisions of the Constitution are not contravened.

IMPORT OF MILO

3191. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of milo and wheat, separately, imported in 1967 from different countries and its total cost;

(b) the quantity in balance on the 31st December, 1967 and its cost; and

(c) the total quantity of wheat and milo sold and the amount of sale proceeds realised on this score, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-384/168.*]

(b) *Milo* : Quantity : 69 thousand tonnes. Cost : Rs. 3.7 crores. *Wheat* : Quantity : 341 thousand tonnes. Cost : Rs. 21 crores.

(c) *Wheat* : Quantity : 6727 thousand tonnes. Sale proceeds : Rs. 370 crores. *MILO* : Quantity : 1924 thousand tonnes. Sale proceeds : Rs. 77 crores.

PUBLIC SECTOR BAKERIES

3192. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the public sector bakeries to be

set up under the Colombo plan are likely to come up in Delhi and other places;

(b) whether the modern bakery in Bombay inaugurated recently is producing its full quota; and

(c) how the product of the modern bakery compares in quality and price with the product of the Britannia Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The modern bakeries at Bombay and Madras have already gone into production. The bakeries at Delhi, Ahmedabad and Cochin are expected to commence production in April, 1968. The remaining unit at Calcutta is in the preliminary stages and is likely to go into production by the end of this year.

(b) The bakery has recently started production and the full capacity has not yet been reached.

(c) The bread produced by modern bakeries compares favourably with the product of Britannia.

LINKING WAGES WITH PRODUCTION

3193. **SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Wage Boards and such other Committees appointed for the fixation of wages of the factory and other workers are required to keep in view the question of co-relating the wages with the out-turn of a worker;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to issue any direction in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) The task of evolving a wage structure on an all-India basis in major organised industries is usually entrusted to Wage Boards set up from time to time. The Wage Boards which are tripartite in character are required, by their terms of reference, to take into account the desirability of extending the system of payment by results.

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

PAMBA RIVER SUGAR FACTORY IN KERALA

3194. **SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pamba River Sugar Factory in Kerala State has paid the additional price of sugarcane to cane growers for the seasons 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) if not, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the Sugarcane (Additional) Price Fixation Authority had determined the additional cane price for 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(d) if so, whether the additional amounts have been paid by the Factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Pamba River Sugar Factory was not required to pay any additional cane price for the season 1958-59. Its liability for the season 1959-60 was Rs. 2,47,285.14 Paise. The amount was payable in two equal instalments of Rs. 1,23,642.57 Paise each by 2-11-67 and 2-5-68. According to the reports received from the factory payment of the first instalment was made in full by the due date. In addition a sum of Rs. 95,890.92 Paise has also been paid upto 15-2-1968 out of the second instalment.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SUGAR FACTORIES IN KERALA

3195. **SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity of the sugar factories in Kerala State and the quantity of sugar produced by them in 1967;

(b) whether it is a fact that these factories are working for only a part of the season due to non-availability of sugarcane; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken for cultivation of sugarcane for these factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The installed capacity of the sugar factories in Kerala State is 0.34 lakh tonnes and the sugar produced by them during 1966-67 season was 10,244 tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Efforts are being made by the State Govt. and the factories to increase the production of sugarcane. The State Govt. has allotted some forest land to the Mannam Cooperative Sugar Mills for direct cultivation. The higher price for cane paid in the current season is also expected to provide an incentive for increasing the supplies of sugarcane to the factories next year.

CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

3196. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of staff working on deputation in the Central Warehousing Corporation with their names, designation and duration of deputation ;

(b) the saving to the Central Warehousing Corporation if the staff on deputation is replaced by recruiting/promoting direct employees; and

(c) the steps taken to replace the staff by the Central Warehousing Corporation's own staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—385/68.*]

(b) Savings to the Central Warehousing Corporation worked on this basis alone would be both hypothetical and misleading as it will not take into account the overall operational efficiency of the Corporation which can be achieved by employing experienced and mature personnel in certain fields of its activities.

(c) This question has been under constant review and decisions are taken from time to time, in keeping with the interest of the Central Warehousing Corporation.

किसानों को ट्रांजिस्टर निःशुल्क बितरण करने की योजना

3197. श्री राम चन्द्र बीरप्पा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि को बढ़ावा देने तथा खेती के आधुनिक तरीकों को लोकप्रिय बनाने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने किसानों को ट्रांजिस्टर मुफ्त देने की एक योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

बहादुरगंज में डाकघर की इमारत

3198. श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में पूर्णिया जिले में बहादुरगंज में डाकघर की इमारत बहुत पुरानी है और जीर्णोद्धार में है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर एक नई इमारत कब बन जाने की संभावना है ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुज्राल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इमारत को फिर से बनाने का काम 1968-69 के दौरान शुरू किये जाने की संभावना है ।

**बिशनपुर (पुर्निया जिला) में शाखा
डाकघर**

3199. श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिशनपुर, जिला पूर्निया (कोचा-
धामन खण्ड) में शाखा डाकघर को उप-
डाकघर में परिवर्तित न किये जाने के क्या
कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या स्थानीय लोगों ने बिना किसी
शुल्क के एक पक्की इमारत की व्यवस्था
करने का वचन दिया है ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) बिशन-
पुर विभागातिरिक्त शाखा डाकघर का दर्जा
बढ़ा कर उसे उप-डाकघर बनाने के प्रस्ताव की
1967 के दौरान दो बार जांच की गई थी,
किन्तु उसे समाप्त कर देना पड़ा, चूंकि उससे
प्रति वर्ष 1500 रुपये (लगभग) का अनु-
मानित घाटा होता जबकि घाटे की स्वीकृत
सीमा 1000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष की है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

**गुलगालिया से विराटनगर तक संचार
सुविधाएँ**

3200. श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुलगारिया,
जिला पूर्निया, बिहार से भारत-नेपाल और
भारत-पाकिस्तान सीमाओं पर स्थित विराट-
नगर (जोगनामी) तक संचार सुविधाओं
की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बहादुरगंज, पोआ-
खाली, बीबीगंज, डिछलाबैंक, जोननोहाट,
कालियागंज, कोचाछामन, बिशनपुर, फुल-
बाड़िया, बरदाब और कोटा में कब तक
टेलीफोन तथा तार सुविधाओं का विस्तार
किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं।
गुलगालिया, पूर्णिया जिला बिहार से जोगबानी
(जोगलामी) के बीच सीधे दूरसंचार सम्बन्ध
की व्यवस्था करने के लिए न तो जनता ने
ही कोई मांग की है और न राज्य सरकार ने।
विराटनगर वास्तव में नेपाली प्रदेश में है।

(ख) बहादुरगंज तथा डिछलाबैंक (डिछला-
बैंक नहीं) के लिए तार तथा टेलीफोन सुविधाएं
मंजूर कर दी गई हैं और उनका काम अभी
हाथ में लिया जाता है। कोचाछामन तथा
बिशनपुर में दूरसंचार सुविधाओं के प्रस्तावों
की जांच की गई है और उन्हें समाप्त कर
दिया गया है क्योंकि यह पाया गया कि योजनाएं
लाभप्रद नहीं हैं। अन्य स्थानों से सम्बन्धित
योजनाओं की अभी तक जांच नहीं की गई है।
अतः ऐसा कोई समय बताना संभव नहीं है
जब तक कि विभिन्न स्थानों पर टेलीफोन
तथा तार की सुविधाएं दे दिये जाने की
संभावना है।

STAFF QUARTERS IN TRICHUR

3201. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the
Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleas-
ed to state :

(a) whether the scheme for the con-
struction of the staff quarters for Posts and
Telegraphs employees in Trichur (Kerala
State) has not so far been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Sanc-
tion for construction of 52 units of quarters
at a cost of Rs. 7.4 lakhs has been accorded.
The work is expected to be taken up during
the next financial year.

UNLICENSED RADIO SETS

3202. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 10,000
unlicensed radio sets were detected by the

Posts and Telegraphs Department during 1967;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are still a number of unlicensed radio sets;

(c) if so, the action taken to detect them; and

(d) the penalty, if any, imposed on the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) It is likely.

(c) Extensive checks are carried out by the anti-evasion staff of the Department individually and in squads to detect the existence of unlicensed radio sets. A special step taken this year is the declaration of an amnesty for a period of three months from 1st February, 1968 during which period a licence may be obtained for unlicensed radio sets without payment of surcharge and also without production of proof of the source and date of acquisition.

(d) Those who are detected having unlicensed radio sets are called upon to pay licence fee due and surcharge equal to one year's licence fee, failing which the offenders are prosecuted under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 or the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 as the case may be.

SMUGGLING OF FOODGRAINS INTO DELHI

3203. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :**
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi has become a smugglers' paradise ever since the removal of restrictions on open sale of wheat and rice in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check this menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) To prevent smuggling, movement of foodgrains to and from the Union territory cannot take place without permits. The system of border check-posts is also in existence.

COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND

3204. **SHRI DEVEN SEN :** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount outstanding from defaulting employers in 1964-65 and 1965-66 in the Coal Mines Provident Fund; and

(b) the steps which have been taken against the defaulting employers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) The amounts in default are—

1964-65 .. Rs. 67.1 lakhs.

1965-66 .. Rs. 91.5 lakhs.

(b) The following steps have been taken :

	1964-65	1965-66
Show cause notices issued	595	570
Prosecutions launched	134	130
Certificate cases instituted	184	149

COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND

3205. **SHRI DEVEN SEN :** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of subscribers to the Coal-mines Provident Fund retrenched in 1965 and 1966;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of such retrenchment is increasing; and

(c) if so, the steps which are proposed to combat it ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) 1965 8,154

1966 11,326

(b) Yes.

(c) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Rules made thereunder lay down procedures for retrenchment, payment of retrenchment compensation and re-employment of retrenched workmen. When certain acts of employers retrenching workmen are questioned or disputed, disputes can be raised and the Central Industrial Relations Machinery intervenes to bring about a settlement. Where, however, it fails to avert retrenchment and comes to the conclusion that retrenchment was not justified, the dispute is referred for adjudication.

the funds of Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nagpur Branch;

(b) whether any inquiry has been held in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

रबी की फसल के लिये उर्वरकों की सप्लाई

3206. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष रबी की फसल के लिए रसायन उर्वरकों की राज्य-वार मांग कितनी है ;

(ख) राज्यवार अब तक कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरकों की सप्लाई की गई है ;

(ग) क्या उनकी समूची मांग पूरी की गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क), (ख) और (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-386/68]।

(ग) जी, हां।

SHORTAGE OF FUNDS IN NAGPUR BRANCH OF BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ

3207. SHRI K. M. Koushik : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a defalcation of Rs. 1,27,000/- or shortage in

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम

3208. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम में पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी श्रेणी के पदों पर इस समय कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आरक्षित हैं तथा उन पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति वस्तुतः काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उच्च शिक्षा-प्राप्त अनुसूचित जातियों के ऐसे कर्मचारियों को, जो 10 से 15 वर्ष से काम कर रहे हैं, आरक्षित पदों पर, विशेषकर गुजरातक्षेत्र में, अस्पृश्यता के कारण पदोन्नत नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस मामले में सरकार का कब तक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) श्रेणी एक	..	49
श्रेणी दो	..	104
श्रेणी तीन	..	4,708

(ख)	रक्षित पद	कार्य कर रहे
श्रेणी एक	3	1
श्रेणी दो	6	2
श्रेणी तीन	497	285

(ग) कुछ मामलों को छोड़कर, तरक्की दे कर भरे जाने वाले स्थानों के बारे में रक्षित स्थान रखने की बात नहीं आती। फिर भी छूआछूत के आधार पर किसी व्यक्ति को तरक्की से वंचित नहीं किया जाता। लेकिन जब रक्षित स्थानों पर नियुक्ति के लिए उर्ध्व-युक्त योग्यता-प्राप्त व्यक्ति उपलब्ध नहीं होते तो ऐसे स्थान इस विषय संबंधी भारत सरकार के अनुदेशों के अनुसार गैर-अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों द्वारा भरे जाते हैं। कर्मचारी बीमा योजना निगम में भी इन अनुदेशों का पालन किया जाता है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

IMPLEMENTATION OF COAL WAGE BOARD'S AWARD

3209. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a strike notice has been served by the Young India Khandan Mazdoor Trade Union on Newton Chikly Collieries on the 15th January, 1968 demanding implementation of the Coal Wage Board's award on categorization and pay for Sundays' work etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the old workers are being discharged on various pleas without any compensation and service conditions are being changed illegally for all; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to protect the rights of workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION [(SHRI HATHI) : (c) Yes. The strike notice however is dated the 16th January, 1968.

(b) The field officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery are examining the matter.

(c) On receipt of the strike notice the dispute was taken up in conciliation by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chhindwara. The conciliation proceeding have, however, ended in failure and the matter is under the active consideration of the Government.

STRIKE BY WORKERS OF KARNAL COOPERATIVE TRANSPORT SOCIETY

3210. SHRI M. R. SHARMA :
SHRI K. N. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the transport workers employed by the Karnal Cooperative Transport Society and other two of its allies have gone on strike as a consequence of lock-out declared by the said societies paralysing the roadway communication completely; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken to settle the dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :
(a) Yes, the workers went on strike from 8-2-68 to 23-2-68. There was no lock-out.

(b) At the intervention of the State Labour Department, a settlement between the parties was reached and signed on 23-2-68 and the strike was called off with effect from 24-2-68. The main issue regarding payment of dearness allowance has been referred to adjudication.

राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद

3211. श्री महंत विग्विजय नाथ : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रक्षेत्रों के यन्त्रीकरण के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार

रूपों में भुगतान के आधार पर ट्रेक्टरों पर उदारतापूर्वक आयात करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक एवं आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद् ने उत्तर प्रदेश में तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण शुरू किया था और इसकी रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध कृषि सहित विकास के कई पहलुओं से है। इसने राज्यों में फार्म के यन्त्रिकरण के कार्य का अध्ययन नहीं किया है। इसकी तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट में फार्म के यन्त्रीकरण के बारे में विशेष विवेचना नहीं की गई है और परिषद् ने प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन की वृद्धि की आवश्यकता की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। कृषि विकास के किसी भी कार्यक्रम में फार्म यन्त्रीकरण के कार्यक्रम को समाविष्ट करना आवश्यक होगा। सम्पूर्ण देश के लिये देसी स्रोतों व आयात के द्वारा ट्रेक्टरों की उपलब्धि को बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। गत समय में इनका आयात रूस और चेकोस्लोवेकिया तक ही सीमित रहा। 1967 में इन स्रोतों से 6,500 ट्रेक्टरों के आयात का प्रबन्ध किया गया था। वर्तमान वर्ष में चेकोस्लोवेकिया से पहले ही 1,000 ट्रेक्टरों के आयात का प्राधिकार दे दिया गया है और इनका भावी आयात के विषय में विचार किया जा रहा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश को खाद्यान्नों का संभरण

3212. श्री महन्त विग्वजय नाथ : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1967 तथा जनवरी,

1968 में उत्तर प्रदेश को कितना गेहूं तथा चावल दिया गया ;

(ख) इस गेहूं में से कितना गेहूं राशन वाले क्षेत्रों के लिये था और कितना गेहूं राशन व्यवस्था के भिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिये दिया गया था; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये गेहूं और चावल का कोटा बढ़ाने का है ताकि राशन व्यवस्था से भिन्न क्षेत्रों में सस्ते मूल्य वाली दुकानों के माध्यम से इसका वितरण किया जा सके ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्रीय पूल से उत्तर प्रदेश को कोई चावल सप्लाई नहीं किया जा रहा है। दिसम्बर, 1967 और जनवरी, 1968 में उत्तर प्रदेश को (मिल सहित) लगभग 81 हजार मीटरी टन आयातित गेहूं सप्लाई की गई थी।

(ख) और (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को खाद्यान्नों का केवल थोक आवंटन करती है और जनसंख्या के विभिन्न वर्गों के बीच बांटने का काम राज्य सरकार का है। उत्तर प्रदेश का आयातित गेहूं का कोटा फरवरी और मार्च के प्रत्येक मास के लिये जनवरी के 35,300 मीटरी टन से बढ़ाकर 45,300 मीटरी टन कर दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मछली पालन उद्योग का विकास

3213. श्री महन्त विग्वजय नाथ : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने चालू वर्ष में राज्य में मछली पालन के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से धन मांगा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के लिये कितना धन नियत करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सानुशासिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) तथा (ख). मछली पालन उद्योग के विकास के लिए धन की कोई विशेष मांग नहीं की गई है। राजकीय मछली पालन उद्योग का योजना के अन्तर्गत सन् 1967-68 के लिए बजट में रखा गया वार्षिक खर्च 24.66 लाख रुपये है और सन् 1968-69 के लिए प्रस्तावित खर्च 20 लाख रुपये है।

उस सहायता के प्रतिरूप के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार राजकीय मछली-पालन उद्योग की योजना की सहायता करेगी, यह सहायता योजनाओं पर हुए खर्च का 20 प्रतिशत तक अनुदान के रूप में और 30 प्रतिशत तक ऋण के रूप में दी जाती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिद्युत् चालित करघों के कर्मचारी

3214. श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत से मिलों के कर्मचारियों को एक समय में चार शक्तिचालित करघों पर काम कराना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे मिलों की संख्या क्या है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं और वे कहाँ पर स्थित हैं;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों के स्वास्थ्य पर इसके प्रभाव को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह व्यवस्था उचित समझी जाती है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस व्यवस्था को समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :
(क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही

है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

SPECIAL STAMPS

3215. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of special stamps issued on various occasions during 1967; and

(b) the earnings to Government therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI J. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 17.

(b) The sale figures are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha later.

दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों पर गेहूँ का मूल्य

3216. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों पर दिये जाने वाले गेहूँ का मूल्य खुले बाजार में भाव से अधिक है, जिसके कारण से कोई भी व्यक्ति राशन की दुकानों से गेहूँ नहीं खरीदता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार राशन की दुकानों पर दिये जाने वाले देसी गेहूँ का मूल्य कम करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सानुशासिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हां। खुले बाजार में गेहूँ के मूल्य दिल्ली में राशन-डिपो से सप्लाई किये जा रहे गेहूँ के मूल्य से हर समय अपेक्षाकृत कुछ कम हैं। लोगों द्वारा गेहूँ की खरीदारी

कम हो गई है। तथापि, यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति राशन की दुकानों से गहूँ नहीं खरीदता है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) सरकारी निगम मूल्य, अन्न की अधिप्राप्ति लागत जोकि अपरिवर्तित होती है, पर आधारित होते हैं।

LONG-TERM AGRICULTURAL CREDIT FOR FARMERS IN ORISSA

3217. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for payment of long-term agricultural credit to the farmers in Orissa through the Co-operative land mortgage and development banks during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(b) whether this has been disbursed to the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) The estimated programme of the Orissa Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank in 1966-67 was Rs. 100 lakhs. The programme in 1967-68 is Rs. 105 lakhs.

(b) According to provisional figures, the disbursement of long-term loans in 1966-67 was Rs. 106 lakhs. The year 1967-68 is not yet over, and it is expected that the estimated programme will be fulfilled.

IMPORT OF TRACTORS FROM U.S.S.R. DURING 1967-68

3218. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. Government offered to supply 10,000 small DT-14B tractors in 1967-68;

(b) if so, the number of such tractors agreed upon to be imported; and

(c) the reasons for not accepting supply of the balance tractors, if any, and instead of importing 2000 Czech 2011 small tractors of the same Horse Power at almost double the cost of U.S.S.R. DT-14B tractors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Trade Representation of the U.S.S.R. in India had offered to supply, in addition to 4,000 DT-14B tractors the import of which was arranged in 1967, 6,000-7,000 such tractors during 1967 and the first half of 1968.

(b) During 1967, import of 4,000 DT-14B tractors only has been arranged.

(c) The import of 2,000 Zetor 2011 tractors from Czechoslovakia was arranged in addition to 4,000 DT-14B tractors mentioned above. While the Czech tractor is costlier (the CIF value of a fully-built tractor is Rs. 9,373/- and that of a CKD tractor Rs. 9,017/- as against Rs. 5,513/- of the DT-14B), it has the following advantages :

- (i) As per the tests carried out under our conditions, it develops 18.4 draw-bar h.p. as against 12.2 by DT-14B.
- (ii) It has 10 forward speeds as against 4 in DT-14B. The wide range of speeds available on this tractor and the spacing of speeds in the different gears enables selection of the most appropriate gear which improves its efficiency and economy for field operations.
- (iii) It has a road speed of 21.60 kmph as against 12.7 kmph in DT-14B tractor.
- (iv) It has double stage clutch and also ground power take off ~~speed which~~ are necessary for operating some of the power take off driven agricultural machines.
- (v) It has hydraulic brakes which are effective.
- (vi) It has a hydraulic system which incorporates both position and draft control which enables easy and efficient operation of mounted implements.

- (vii) It has differential locking system which improves the tractive ability under difficult soil conditions.
- (viii) It has foot-operated clutch which is more easy to operate and has a two cylinder engine which is smooth in operation.

CZECH AND RUSSIAN TRACTORS

3219. **SHRI MOHAN SWARUP** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Agro-Industries Corporations have advertised that Czech 2011 tractors handled by them for distribution are of 25 H.P. whereas these tractors are only of 20 H.P. ;

(b) if so, whether one of the reasons for doing so is to create an impression that the tractors are competitive in price with imported DT-14B tractors, which costs nearly half of the Czech 2011 tractors; and

(c) the engine and draw-bar Horse Powers of Czech 2011 tractor and Russian DT-14B tractor, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No advertisement was issued by the Agro-Industries Corporation, M/s. Motokov, manufacturers of Zetor tractors, have issued advertisements of zetor-2011 tractors through the Czechoslovak Trade Representation in India in which the tractor has been described as having 25 horsepower. The horse power indicated in the advertisement is the brake horse power of the engine fitted to tractor but without accessories in metric units as per German Engine Test Procedures (D.I.N.) and is not the draw-bar horse power of the tractor.

(c) The engine horsepower of the Zetor 2011 is 20 at 2,000 r.p.m. while that of the DT 14B is 14 at 1,600 r.p.m.; the drawbar horsepower of the former is 18.4 while that of the latter is 12.2. The drawbar horsepower of both the models has been tested in India.

IMPORT OF TRACTORS FROM U.S.S.R.

3220. **SHRI MOHAN SWARUP** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the value, number and horse power of agricultural tractors proposed to be imported from U.S.S.R. during 1968-69; and

(b) the time schedule for these imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No decision has so far been taken on the number of agricultural tractors to be imported from the U.S.S.R. during 1968-69; however the only model which is being considered for import is DT-14B which has a drawbar horse power of 12.2. The question of scheduling the imports will be taken up after the import programme is finalised.

SUGAR QUOTA FOR ORISSA

3221. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa State was receiving 6,000 tonnes of sugar per month which has now been reduced to 2,400 tonnes per month;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any likelihood of the original quota of sugar being restored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir, the State of Orissa was receiving a monthly sugar quota of 6,200 tonnes upto February, 1967 out of a total monthly release of 2.52 lakh tonnes. The present monthly sugar quota of the State is 2,386 tonnes out of a total release of 1 lakh tonnes.

(b) Fall in production of sugar. The quotas of other States have been reduced similarly.

(c) Restoration of quota will become possible as soon as yearly sugar production picks up sufficiently.

**DEMONSTRATION BY P & T EMPLOYEES
IN TRICHUR DISTRICT**

3222. **SHRI E. K. NAYANAR** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the P & T employees in Trichur District (Kerala State) staged a demonstration before the Divisional Engineer's Office on the 15th February, 1968; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI J. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) The demonstration was staged as a protest against the delay in construction of staff quarters.

A site measuring 5.2 acres for the P&T office buildings and staff quarters had been taken over in 1965. A Scheme for construction of 52 quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.4 lakhs, has already been approved by Government and the work has been budgeted for 1968-69.

SLAUGHTER OF WILD LIFE

3223. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of indiscriminate slaughter of wild life which is taking place in the country;

(b) the main purpose behind this slaughter;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 1000 skins of tiger were on sale in Delhi last month; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to place some limit on the sale of animal skins ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No such case of indiscriminate slaughter has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.
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(c) The Central Government is not aware of any such display of tiger skins for sale.

(d) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India at present. However, this matter would be examined.

MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR

3224. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the Indian Nation, Patna of the 21st February, 1968 that a new electrical process for the manufacture of white sugar without the use of sulphur and yielding more in quantity and better in quality sugar and molasses, has been evolved by Prof. D. N. Ghosh of Patna University; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to apply this new method in sugar industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The electrical process of manufacturing white sugar without the use of sulphur was invented by Prof. D. N. Ghosh of the Patna University in 1947. This process was tried in the experimental sugar factory of the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur during 1951-52 and then again after some modifications during 1955-56. The results were not satisfactory. After some further modifications Prof. Ghosh gave laboratory demonstrations of this process in May-June, 1964 at the Institute. The Institute was of the view that the process was costlier than the existing process and would not be workable on a large scale. After consulting some eminent scientists, the Development Council for Sugar Industry decided in May, 1967 that no further trials were necessary.

(b) Does not arise.

DEATH OF PANTHERS IN CALCUTTA ZOO

3225. **SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of tigers and pan-

thers expired at the Calcutta Zoo in December last; and

(b) if so, the causes of such deaths ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Four tigers, two jaguars and one leopard died at Calcutta Zoo in December, 1967.

(b) These animals died of Trypanosomiasis—a kind of sleeping sickness. Prompt Prophylactic and curative measures prevented further loss.

रासायनिक उर्वरक

3226. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उर्वरकों पर से नियंत्रण हटाने का है और यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ख) यदि नियन्त्रण आंशिक रूप से हटाया जाता है, तो कितने प्रतिशत उर्वरकों का वितरण सरकार द्वारा किया जायेगा और कितने प्रतिशत उर्वरकों को खुले बाजार में बेचा जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) तथा (ख). उन देशीय कारखानों को, जो अमोनियम सल्फेट, यूरिया, कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट और अमोनियम सल्फेट नाइट्रेट नामक उर्वरकों का समस्त उत्पादन सैन्ट्रल फर्टीलाइजर पूल को दे रहे हैं, उनके लिए पहली अक्टूबर, 1966 से अनुमति दी गई है कि वे इन उर्वरकों के अपने उत्पादन का 30 प्रतिशत भाग सीधा बाजार में बेच सकते हैं। इस प्रतिशत को पहली अक्टूबर, 1967 से 50 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा दिया गया है और प्रस्ताव है कि इसे पहली अक्टूबर, 1968 से 70 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा दिया जाये। उस तारीख के बाद, ये कारखाने

इन उर्वरकों के अपने उत्पादन का केवल 30 प्रतिशत भाग सैन्ट्रल फर्टीलाइजर पूल को देंगे। 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक लाइसेंस दिए गए नए उर्वरक कारखानों को स्वयं अपने उत्पादन के अपने ही वितरण प्रबन्ध करने की स्वतन्त्रता होगी किन्तु सरकार अपनी इच्छानुसार प्रत्येक कारखाने से उसके उत्पादन का 30 प्रतिशत भाग तय शुद्धा मूल्यों पर लेने के लिए स्वतन्त्र होगी।

APEEJAY SHIPPING LINES

3227. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the evidence given by the former Director General of Food in the Election Petition against Shri George Fernandes before Justice Kantawala of the Bombay High Court in September last; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the then Director General, Food when he came to know that a Minister in the Food Ministry has directly asked for the file/files relating to the Apeejay Shipping Lines' rice import fraud ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been recorded on the file as to whether the Director General of Food came to know then that the Deputy Minister had called for the file. In any case no action was called for as a Minister is perfectly entitled to call for a file relating to his Department.

APEEJAY SHIPPING LINES

3228. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the evidence given by the former Director General of Food in the Election Petition against Shri George Fer-

nandes before Justice Kantawala of the Bombay High Court in September last; and

(b) the circumstances under which the Director General did not bring the matter put up by the Deputy Secretary (Imports) to the attention of the Secretary, Food Department or the Food Minister ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is nothing on record to show why the then Director General of Food did not bring the matter to the attention of the Food Minister or the Food Secretary when the file was put up to him. When a file is put up to an officer and he disposes of it at his own level, it is not customary for him to record as to why the file is not being marked by him to the next higher officer.

MEDICAL FACILITIES TO INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

3229. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that medical facilities given to industrial workers covered by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme extend to their dependents up to the age of 18;

(b) whether Government have received any representation that these benefits should be extended to the dependents up to the age of 21, subject to the exception of daughters who get married and sons who get employed before that age; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Not considered feasible at present.

RICE MILLS IN RAJASTHAN

3230. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rice mills in Rajasthan are not getting paddy in

sufficient quantity as a result of which many of them are likely to be closed;

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to keep them running;

(c) whether arrangements are being made to make paddy available to them from other rice producing States; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No such complaint regarding the likely closures has so far been received.

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

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION

3230-A. SHRI ANBU CHEZHIAN :
SHRI DEIVEEKAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agro-Industrial Corporation has decided to supply agricultural machinery, equipment and its accessories on hire-purchase basis to farmers;

(b) the main features thereof; and

(c) how far this scheme will benefit the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There are eight agro-industries corporations and a few more are likely to come into existence shortly; however, it is a fact that some of these corporations have already taken up hire-purchase schemes in respect of agricultural machinery etc. The volume of the operations and the type of equipment will differ from Corporation to Corporation. The cultivators availing of the benefits of this arrangement will be required to deposit 15-20% of the cost as down payment and

would have to repay the balance over a period of years together with interest which would generally be around 9% per annum. On the realisation, by the Corporation, of the cost of the equipment through hire charges the cultivator would have the option of acquiring the equipment on payment of a nominal amount. He would be required to maintain, during the period of the hire, the equipment in perfect working order.

(c) The scheme will benefit farmers with modest incomes considerably. They are at present not in a position to acquire agricultural machinery and equipment because they are unable to pay the cost at a time. With the system of deferred payments contemplated, they can acquire such equipment out of their earnings and would be in a position to take to intensive farming.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

PRINTING OF POSTAL FORMS IN REGIONAL LANGUAGES

SNQ 4. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether owing to the public demand, there is any proposal to print immediately money order, registration and other forms in the regional languages; and

(b) if so, when this will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) It has been decided to print P & T forms used by the public trilingually in English, Hindi and the regional language in Non-Hindi speaking areas; and in English and Hindi in Hindi-speaking areas.

(b) This policy will be implemented as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

12·2 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED KIDNAPPING OF POLICE CONSTABLE BY CHINESE EMBASSY RED GUARDS

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received thirty Calling

Attention Notices about this reported kidnapping of an Indian Police Constable by the Red Guards of the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi. As the matter raised is a serious one, I have admitted the notice for today though I have received it only this morning and I have admitted it immediately. Now, I would request Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, who has secured first place in the ballot, to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs on that.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

“The reported kidnapping of an Indian Police Constable by the Red Guards of the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi”.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, I have some facts with me. But I would request you to give me some time so that I can collect more facts and make a statement.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Will you kindly sit down? I am not postponing it to some other day. I am taking it up at, say, 5·30 P.M. today. (Interruptions) Within a few hours of receiving it, I have admitted it as a special case. I have received it only this morning and I have admitted it today itself.

श्री० सु० कु० तापड़िया (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये लोग इस तरह से देश को बेच देंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : सरकार ने यह जानकारी कोई बाहर से तो मंगानी नहीं है । इस लिए अब तक वह सारी जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकती थी ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : वैंलट में और कौन-से चार नाम आये हैं ?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Suppose they retaliate? Suppose the correspondent of the *Hindustan Times* is liquidated by the Chinese? (Interruptions)

What will happen then? What is the protection for him? I want protection for him. It is a question of the freedom of the press.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Your name is there. Will you kindly sit down?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Why was not Parliament informed yesterday ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Madhu Limaye wanted to know the five names which have come in ballot. These are : Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri M.L. Sondhi, Shri Vishwanath Pandey, Shri K.N. Tiwary and Shri Kameshwar Singh. These are the names which I have got.

It would be answered at 5.50 before we take up the other discussion.

Now Mr. K. K. Shah.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : My name is also there .. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : May I make a submission?

MR. SPEAKER : Now papers to be laid on the Table.

Mr. K. K. Shah.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DECISIONS TAKEN ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION MEDIA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : On behalf of Shri K. K. Shah, I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A statement showing decisions taken on the recommendations of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on 'Press Information and Publicity'. *Placed in Library, See No. LT-371/68.*
- (2) A statement showing decisions taken on the recommendations of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on 'Advertising and Visual Publicity'. *[Placed in Library, See No. LT—372/68].*

DELHI SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES (MOVEMENT CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Specified Food Articles (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 362 in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1968, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. *[Placed in Library, See No. LT-373/68].*

12.06 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTIETH, TWENTYFIRST, TWENTYSECOND AND THIRTYFIFTH REPORTS

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee :—

- (1) Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Reports on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and fifth, Hundred and sixth and Hundred and seventh Reports of Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs—Organisation of the Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries—Parts I and II and Rural Industrialisation.
- (2) Thirty-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninety-ninth Report of Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Community Development)—Part II—Programmes of Subject-Matter Ministries.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I move :

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

"That this House agrees with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 6th March, 1968."

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have to make a submission on item 6 of the order paper.

You remember, apart from the Business Advisory Committee's job, whatever items have been fixed, there was a discussion that we should appoint a certain committee to scrutinise the Budgets of West Bengal, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. I want to know as to what has happened to that, whether the committee has been appointed or is likely to be appointed.

MR. SPEAKER : I was also there at that time. Committees are appointed for all the places where there is President's rule; committees are appointed with the Members of Parliament of the respective State and some others also. Now the Haryana Committee has been appointed. About the other two States, the moment the President's Proclamation is taken up, the Committees will be appointed, and these Committees will naturally go into these.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : On item 6, I have an important point to make. So many no day yet-named motions are admitted every session, but not even one of them is taken up practically. For this session, I have received a note from the hon. Minister that till May, no no-day-yet-named motion can be admitted. Nearly 40 or 50 motions are there.....

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. He may please sit down.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I only want to submit this point. If half an hour can be found for half-an-hour discussions, at least 45 minutes should be found for these no-day-yet-named motions. These are more important than many of those issues.

MR. SPEAKER : He may sit down.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I have suffered in all these things.

MR. SPEAKER : Maybe, it looks like that. All these questions are discussed in

the Business Advisory Committee; persons belonging to all parties raise the points.

Now I am putting the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 6th March, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

12.09 hrs.

MOTION RE:REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL PLANNING AND LICENSING POLICY—contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed on the 6th March, 1968, on Dr. Hazari's Reports on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy.

We have taken 2 hours and 40 minutes and we have 4 hours and 50 minutes left. I think, we can ask the Minister to reply at 5.30. . . Yes, at 5.30, the Minister will reply.

Mr. Yogendra Sharma to continue his speech.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगूसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं इस देश में इजारेदारी के बढ़ने के कारण बता रहा था। मैंने निवेदन किया था कि हमारी सरकार के भीतर सरकार है; इजारेदार घरानों और राजनेताओं की मिली-भगत है; यही नहीं, बल्कि कुछ उच्चाधिकारियों की मिली-भगत से भी इजारेदारी के बढ़ने में मदद मिली है। इसमें लाइसेंस-व्यवस्था ने भी एक बड़ी भूमिका अदा की है। जहां तक इजारेदार घरानों और उच्चाधिकारियों की मिली-भगत, सांठ-गांठ और अपवित्र गठबंधन का प्रश्न है, मैं इस सिलसिले में बिड़ला के पंद्रह उच्चाधिकारियों के नाम पेश करना चाहता हूँ। जो कि या तो हमारी सरकार के भूतपूर्व उच्च-अधिकारी हैं या अभी जो हमारी सरकार के उच्च अधिकारी हैं उनके रिश्तेदार हैं। जब हमारी सरकार के उच्च अधिकारियों

में और इजारेदार के घराने के उच्च अधिकारियों में इस तरह की सांठगांठ होगी तो फिर कैसे नहीं शासन का उपयोग इजारेदारों के लिए होगा ? जिन पन्द्रह बिरला के अधिकारियों का नाम मैं पेश करता चाहता हूँ वह नाम इस तरह हैं :

“B. N. Saxena, Chief Executive of the Birla group of industries in Delhi. He is the brother-in-law of K. B. Lall, Secretary to Ministry of Commerce.

Dharampal Singh, deputy to Saxena. He retired as Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in November, 1966, and in March this year joined the Birlas.

Ananda Deva Tayal is the brother-in-law of the notorious Dharma Vira, now Governor of West Bengal, formerly Secretary to the Union Cabinet.

M. P. Singh, close relative of a recently retired Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes.

J. Dayal who retired as the Financial Commissioner of the Railway Board.

Prem Kumar, son of Y. J. Dennisson, who is in service as Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

A. C. Bannerjee, relative of L. K. Jha, formerly Secretary to the Prime Minister, now Governor of the Reserve Bank.

A. V. R. K. Shastari is related to a big boss in the Board of Direct Taxes.

A. S. Srivastava, a relative of a Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

H. C. Jain was sacked by the Birlas in August last following the 'priority call' scandal. He is a relative of L. C. Jain, Secretary to the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

He was sacked by Birlas after he was exposed in that scandal.”

तो यह पन्द्रह जो बिरला के बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी हैं वह या तो हमारे सरकारी अधिकारियों

के रिश्तेदार हैं या भूतपूर्व सरकारी अधिकारी हैं। तो कैसे नहीं यह संभव है कि सरकारी विभागों का और सरकारी साधनों का इस्तेमाल इजारेदारों के हक में हो ? इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि यह जो अपवित्र सांठ-गांठ है इसको तोड़ा जाए। जब तक यह नहीं तोड़ा जाएगा तब तक हम इजारेदार घरानों को इजारेदारी बढ़ाने से नहीं रोक सकते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा समय सीमित है और मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ बहुत अदब के साथ और बहुत गंभीरता के साथ कि यदि हम लोग इजारेदारी को नहीं बढ़ने देने के लिए कृत-संकल्प हैं, कृत-प्रतिज्ञ तो अवश्य हैं मगर यदि कृत-संकल्प भी हैं तो कृपा कर के अब जैसा कि फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब ने कहा कि हम विचार कर रहे हैं, कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी बनी हुई है, एक ठेकर कमेटी बंठी हुई है, तो यह तो जब भी कोई समस्या होती है तो समस्या को टालने के लिए आप कमेटी बिठा देते हैं। सवाल यह है कि अब कमेटी बिठाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, इस त्रिगुट को, इस अपवित्र गठबन्धन को आप तोड़िए और तोड़ने के सिलसिले में हम कुछ सुझाव देना चाहते हैं। हमारे दल की ओर से श्री एस० एम० बैनर्जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसका समर्थन करते हुए मैं कुछ सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

(1) कंपनियों पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाए कि वह राजनैतिक दलों को चन्दा नहीं दें। क्यों नहीं आप यह करते हैं ? आप यदि खाद-एगा तो मुंह खाता है और आंख शरमाती है। आप जब तक खाते रहिएगा आप की आंख शरमाती रहेगी, आप बिरला की सेवा करते-रहिएगा। और यदि आप सेवा नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो क्यों नहीं यह कदम उठाते हैं कि कम्पनी ला के अन्दर संशोधन कर के चन्दा देने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का ?

(2) बिरला के कारोबार की जांच के लिए एक कमीशन बहाल कीजिए कमीशन एक्ट के

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

अनुसार। ऐसा कमीशन नहीं जैसाकि आप बिठाते हैं। उससे कुछ नहीं होना है।

(3) मैनेजिंग एजेंसी की प्रथा को खत्म कीजिए। जब तक मैनेजिंग एजेंसी की प्रथा खत्म नहीं करते हैं तब तक आप इजारेदारी की प्रथा को नहीं रोक सकते।

(4) योजना को छुट्टी जो आप ने दे दी है तीन साल तक की वह छुट्टी देने के बजाये उसको सही रूप में, गहराई के साथ लागू कीजिए और इसलिए लागू न कीजिए कि एक फिजिकल टारगेट तय कर दीजिए और यह तय कर दीजिए कि इतना रेट ग्रोथ हम करेंगे। नहीं, आप प्राथमिकता तय कीजिए कि इस प्राथमिकता के साथ हम औद्योगिक विकास करेंगे और उस प्राथमिकता के अनुकूल, उसके अनुरूप आप ऋण को, लाइसेंस को और साधनों को लगाइए। अभी क्या है? अभी कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं है। कहां ऋण जा रहा है कोई पता नहीं। कहां टैक्स जा रहा है कोई पता नहीं। यदि आप के कुछ सामाजिक उद्देश्य हैं तो सामाजिक उद्देश्य के अनुकूल आप ऋण में, कर में, लाइसेंस में और साधनों का बटवारा करने में उस नीति को अपनाइए। वह आप अभी नहीं अपना रहे हैं। अफसोस तो यह है कि उस योजना को आप ने छुट्टी दे दी है। यदि योजना को आप ने छुट्टी दी तो आप इजारेदारी को तोड़ नहीं सकते। इसका मतलब है कि आप इजारेदारी को तोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं, उसे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

(5) भविष्य के लिए कुछ परम्परागत उद्योगों का दरवाजा इजारेदारों के लिए आप बन्द कर दीजिए। क्यों नहीं वह आप बन्द करते हैं? यदि आप इजारेदारी को नहीं बढ़ने देना चाहते हैं तो हमारे यहां जो बहुत से परम्परागत उद्योग हैं उनका दरवाजा इनके लिए क्यों नहीं बन्द कर देते हैं और यदि आप नहीं बन्द करते हैं तो हम कहेंगे कि आप पाखंड कर रहे हैं। लोगों को कहते हैं कि हम इजारेदारी तोड़ना चाहते हैं और अमल में आप उसे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

(6) लाइसेंस देने में नये और छोट लोगों को आप प्राथमिकता दीजिए। बड़े-बड़े जो यह घराने हैं, मैं सिर्फ बिरला की ही बात नहीं करता, बिरला हैं, डालमिया हैं, अमीचंद प्यारे लाल हैं, जिनके नाम मशहूर हैं, उनको क्यों आप प्राथमिकता देते हैं? आप ऐसा कीजिए कि यह प्राथमिकता आप छोटे लोगों को और नये लोगों को दीजिए।

(7) लाइसेंस देने में अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। लाइसेंस देने का पिछले दस वर्षों में जो रवैया रहा है, उससे पता चलता है कि उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में अधिक-से-अधिक लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं जो अपेक्षाकृत अधिक विकसित हैं जैसे महाराष्ट्र है, बंगाल है। आप क्यों नहीं पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों को लाइसेंस देते हैं और उसमें ऐसी प्रायोरिटी बनाते हैं?

(8) आठवां मुद्दा यह है कि औद्योगिक योजना का कारगर बनाने के लिए बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिए। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जब तक कुछ मुट्ठीभर लोगों के हाथ में उद्योग भी रहेंगे और बैंक भी रहेंगे तब तक आप इजारेदारी को बढ़ाने से रोक नहीं सकते हैं। इसीलिए बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग उठी और आज राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग इतनी उचित हो गई है कि शासक दल के भी बहुत से खोग इस मांग को उठाने से बाज नहीं आते हैं। पता नहीं आज क्यों वह चुप हो गए हैं? हमें अफसोस से कहना पड़ता है कि इजारेदारी को कम करने के लिए, कमजोर करने के लिए बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग ने जो प्रसिद्धि पा ली है, अपना औचित्य स्थापित कर लिया है उसकी वजह से उसका खुलेआम विरोध करने की हिम्मत नहीं होती है तो ट्रविड प्राणायाम के जरिए से सामाजिक नियंत्रण के नाम पर उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। हम अर्ज करना चाहते हैं कि अगर आप ईमानदारी से इजारेदारी को रोकना चाहते हैं तो आप तब तक नहीं रोक सकते हैं

जब तक कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करें और यह आप की नीयत इजारेदारी के खिलाफ है या आप उसको बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, इसकी कसौटी है कि आप बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते हैं या नहीं। सामाजिक नियंत्रण यह, एक ऐसा द्रविड़ प्राणायाम है जिससे कि फिर आज देश की ऋण-राशि बड़े-बड़े इजारेदारों को ही मिलेगी।

आखिर में मैं कान्फ्लूड कर रहा हूँ और कान्फ्लूड करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं जानता हूँ बड़े-बड़े इजारेदारों के खिलाफ आवाज उठाने में कीमत देनी पड़ती है। हमने सुना है कि एक भाई चन्द्रशेखर ने बिरला के खिलाफ आवाज उठायी तो कांग्रेस दल की ओर से उमे राज्य-सभा का टिकट ही नहीं दिया जा रहा है और हम ने सुना है कि हमारी जो प्रधान मंत्री हैं, जो अभी यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं, उनके हाथ पांव कांप रहे हैं कि यदि उन्होंने इजारेदारी के खिलाफ कदम उठाए, यदि उन्होंने बिरला के खिलाफ कदम उठाए तो प्रधान मंत्री के पद से हटा दी जायेंगी। प्रधान मंत्री के पद से आज उन्हें इजारेदारी के खिलाफ, बिरला के खिलाफ कदम उठाने की हिम्मत नहीं हो रही है। भारत ऐसे प्राचीन परम्परा वाले देश के नेतृत्व के लिए आवश्यकता है कि उनके अन्दर साहस हो, हिम्मत हो और यदि वह साहस और हिम्मत नहीं दिखाएंगी, इन इजारेदारों के सामने और बिरला के सामने छुईमुई की तरह रहेंगी तो छुप जाएंगी और देश रसातल को चला जाएगा। इसलिए मैं शासक दल से अपील करूंगा कि हिम्मत दिखाएं, गांधी की परम्परा के ऊपर चलें, गांधी जी सिद्धांत के सवाल पर कांग्रेस को भी छोड़ने से बाज नहीं आए, उन्होंने कांग्रेस की सदस्यता भी छोड़ दी। तो यदि आप को इजारेदारी के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए यह कीमत भी चुकानी पड़े तो चुकाइए। देश आपको कंधों पर उठाएगा इजारेदारों से लड़ने के लिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी पार्टी के श्री एस० एम० बैनर्जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH (Bombay-North-West) : I am afraid that the discussion which is being held is being diverted from the main subject, namely, examination of the licensing policy to a discussion of Birlas only. The terms of reference were to review the operation of the licensing under the Industries Act broadly over the last two plan periods and to consider and suggest modifications. In the interim report, Dr. Hazari has confessed on page 3 the defects about the data on which he had based his conclusions :

“Briefly the data are partial, incomplete and in some cases not fully reliable.”

If an academic person were to deal with subject like this, it would have been much better if he held his hand till complete and reliable data was available rather than make an interim report without full data. That detracts from objectivity and the academic value of the report. It is quite possible that when Dr. Hazari was going through the report, he found the name of a certain firm ? was occurring rather too often and if it be so it was also quite proper for him to look into the activities of this firm or some other firm. He had to select one firm to which he thought great attention was necessary and therefore, I would not make a grievance if he examined only one firm rather than the two or three which have been mentioned. Tatas, he says, did not undertake any activity; Martin Burns were not doing anything. He says that Birlas were more active in these fields. On page 10 of the interim report he mentions the activities of the Birla firms. These are of two types : a very large diversification of the various industries in which they have gone and the areas. Para 10 says :

“The large number of Birla proposals and the amount of investment contemplated therein are diffused over the entire industrial structure. Except basic steel and power generation, almost every kind of industrial product capable of domestic manufacture is covered in the Birla perspective plan. There is evidence of interest in new and rapidly growing industries, particularly, aluminium, electrical goods, chemicals, cement, man-made fibres and yarns, heavy

[Shri Shantilal Shah]

engineering, alloy steel, pig iron, tools, timber products, newsprint, and pipes and tubes but traditional industries like cotton sugar, vanaspati and paper are by no means ignored."

About the geographical area, it has been mentioned :

"While West Bengal and Maharashtra continue to be their prime location, Birlas have ventured on a large scale in recent years into Madhya Pradesh, Andhra, Rajasthan, U.P. and Gujarat and are also developing interest in Assam, Madras, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa and Bihar. There is one project in Kashmir (and the blank in the Birla map in Mysore has been filled up of late by the acquisition of a cement company and a machine tool company)."

If this is the way in which they had been dealing, what is wrong? Is something wrong with the industrial Act or the licensing policy or with Birlas? Any private entrepreneur will certainly do as much as he can within that law. The implementation of the licensing policy has gone astray. Our duty, therefore, is to see that the policy is set right rather than blame some individual or industrial house. The licensing authorities may have gone wrong or may be the whole policy has gone astray. It would not, therefore, be fair to make a scapegoat of some industrial house and say that they are wrong. The law permits them to apply for licences and this is still a free country. Anyone can apply for an industrial licence and he may get a licence or may not get a licence. The only grievance that can be made against them was that they were thus able to pre-empt a large number of licences. If they were able to pre-empt what the licensing authorities doing? If one industrial house gets a number of licences, it is not the fault of that house; it is not the fault of the applicants if they get a licence. If there are too many people who apply, the licensing authority has to see whether there was any necessity, who has the capacity and who will be able to do it?

In the matter of starting new industries, it requires an active, imaginative policy and enterprise. In all these, what is wrong if

out of three big firms mentioned one of them has shown imagination and enterprise? I do not see anything wrong about it. The only way to check any wrong activity would be by legislation. We can certainly curb the monopolies by legislation, and if we find that their industries are very profitable we can certainly curb the profits by levying excise duties and also by providing that those excise duties should not be passed on to the customers. We can also levy income tax. I am of the view, that at present the country is in need of production. Anybody who has the capacity to produce should be allowed to do so. If he goes wrong, the Government must have a hand which is long enough and powerful enough to curb him, whether it is profit or monopoly, but even in trying to do something, we have made mistakes. Therefore, we want to rap the monopolists. I think we are trying to hide our own mistake in trying to blame somebody else.

If Mr. Birla or, say, myself, wanted to start an industry, which bank would give me that much credit which they can command and which foreign collaborator would look at me and which technician will place his technical know-how at my disposal? Therefore, there are certain things at which one may be good or one may not be capable. Certain people are capable for something and certain people are not. I am a good lawyer but I am not certain if I am a good businessman or a good industrialist.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are a good advocate.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : Yes, Sir, if I think that the industry is in the interests of my country, I will certainly say so. That is not wrong, and in running any industry there is nothing wrong about it. Therefore, my main point is this. In such matters, let us not look at it from an individual point of view. When the country is developing, the first thing is to produce goods, and unless the country produces goods, the question of distribution of the goods, the question of new wealth and so on will not arise. I am afraid that rather than encouraging production and then thinking about distribution we are first thinking as to how the goods shall be distributed before they are produced.

There are certain defects which have been pointed out in the recommendation. They should be looked into, and Prof. Hazari, both in the interim report and the final report, has made a telling point which I am afraid we have been overlooking. That is with reference to the market mechanism. Market mechanism is an element in economics of which notice is now being taken all over the world. It is a theory which is developing, and unless we look into the market mechanism more and more and cease to rely on licensing less and less, we will not succeed.

After all, what will licences do? It is a negative policy. The licensing policy can say, "this shall not be done," but it can never say that this shall be done. What ought not to be done, one can prevent. The necessity today is not to prevent things but to see that things are done. For that purpose we ought to make better use of the market mechanism. That is referred to at page 15, para 12.3 of the interim report of Prof. Hazari from which I may quote :

"In a mixed economy, with a relatively small but fast growing public sector in industrial production, and a large but not so fast growing private sector subject to various administrative controls, the allocation of resources is guided by a combination of market forces and administrative directions. Since the private sector generates the bulk of resources, which are a common pool upon which both public and private sectors draw and since economic activity takes place in a traditionally free environment, it is obvious that the market mechanism is in fact of greater import than administrative fiat."

What has happened is that we are neglecting the market mechanism and we have tried to go ahead with production with licensing policies, and for all that, a licence is not a thing which can produce; it can only curtail and curb. Therefore it is high time that rather than spending all our time on this, let us see how we can have more production and how by that production we can improve the country's wealth. A long list of Birla applications has been

given at page 74. It is not necessary for us to go into it. One thing has been mentioned that after making an application and after a licence is given, they do not follow it up. I would certainly say that a person who applies for a licence ought to follow it up when it is given. But it is no use blaming them only. A man in the private sector will do what suits him. But if the licence was not followed up, could it not be cancelled and given to somebody else? Why were not these remedial actions taken? Let us not go into individuals finding out who is at fault and so on. The Government has appointed two committees—one under Prof. Thacker and another Cabinet sub-committee to deal with it. Let us try a new experiment. Let us give up putting in too many curbs and controls by way of licensing, etc. Let us attend more to the market mechanism, both in the public and private sectors. Before we come to distribution, if we see that the goods are produced and the country becomes wealthy not in currency notes but in the sense of possessing goods and services, then this discussion would be fruitful. Otherwise, it will be just a discussion with some people saying that the capitalists are good and some others saying that capitalists are bad. All capitalists are not bad and all capitalists are not good. Good and bad are equally distributed amongst all of us.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The Government is bad.

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : Some Governments are bad and some are good. Bad governments like those in West Bengal will go and good governments will continue.

My suggestion is that this report should be seriously considered. The mistakes in the licensing policy ought to be corrected and market mechanism, which is a new experiment suggested in the report, ought to be developed. This is the way in which the discussion will be fruitful.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Sir, I have not much to say about this report. I do not believe that this professor had any enmity with anybody. But there is no doubt that he seems to have been taken away by his own theories and he has gone

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

far beyond his allocated tasks. He has gone into the question, if I may say so, whether our planning is right or wrong and into financial and monetary questions. He has gone into a variety of subjects and made a variety of recommendations.

I do not understand why this report should have come here. It should have gone to those who appointed him to do this job. Why appoint a committee under Pro. Thacker or somebody else or have a sub-committee to consider this report? Did this report go to those who had appointed this gentleman to do certain investigations?

A lot has been said here about the House of Birlas, Birla brothers, cousins or brothers-in-law. The reference to the Birlas was by way of an example. I cannot blame the Birlas. They know that every politician and administrator has a price.

They seem to know the price that anybody, whether in the administration or in the political field, would think sufficient to induce him to do something for them. They are clever people and they know their business. They have expanded their business with the help of the Government, with the help of the administrators, with the help of the politicians. If that help were not given to them they would not foreclose the licences and they would not have this big business. They also know that they must do something to placate public opinion. So they established many philanthropic institutions also. I really cannot see how they can be blamed for doing all these things. They are done in every society. Dr. Hazari was not an enemy to the Birla House, he has given only that as an example to hang many of his theories.

Somebody here yesterday said that the relatives of Birlas are doing nothing and they are getting salaries and other advantages. Let us look to ourselves. The relatives of politicians, their widows, their sons and their children enjoy certain positions which neither their education nor their ability nor their experience justify. The Birlas at least invest money and work. There are those in India who doing nothing had amassed great wealth. If a commercial man does the same thing I think we cannot throw the first stone. Let those who have not sinned in this matter throw the first stone. But I

think today everybody would like to throw a stone to prove that he is innocent. I think this report should again be sent to the Planning Committee and there is no need of appointing a separate committee for examining it.

Further, Sir, he has talked of certain things. For instance, take the nationalisation of banks. Nationalisation of banks under a Government that is corrupt? I really wonder at my communist friends and at my socialist friends. They blow hot and cold in the same breath. They condemn this Government as corrupt. They condemn that this Government does not know its job. Then they want to put all the economic life at the mercy of this Government. Let us be clear about that. Either this Government is good and it must nationalise industries, nationalise all economic life and everything else with it or let us frankly admit that this Government is rotten and the more things we put under it the more will be our loss. While the capitalist loses the money of those who trust him with their money, the Government loses our money without our consent. They may incur any amount of losses. I have heard that there is in Bangalore a public undertaking which is called the Machine Tools Factory. I am informed that Rs. 3 crores worth of goods are lying there unsold. Even if Birlas were to have Rs. 3 crores worth of goods lying unsold they might go into liquidation, though these people do not mind going into liquidation because they can come up again and again.

So let us first make up our mind whether we want to have a private sector or do we want to have a public sector under this Government. As long as this Government lasts, whether it is private sector or it is public sector, it will go wrong. It is no use blaming the capitalists. It is their business to amass wealth, and as long as there is a private sector and the private sector is in an economy which is arranged as the economy is arranged on capitalist bases then big fortunes will be made. It is true that the public create all wealth, but when wealth is in private hands some of the public rely upon that wealth for their maintenance, for their wages, for their salaries. Once you allow a capitalist order to exist where you rely upon those capitalists for

many things, many more things than you like they will be masters.

I take it that we have discussed enough about this report. The whole thing will have to be reviewed. We will have to think whether we have done well in our Planning. We will have to think whether we have done well in issuing licences to private enterprise and not allowed the market mechanism to function. We will have to see whether our administrators are honest. Above all, we have to see whether our politicians are honest, because as a Persian proverb says, that when the political authority takes without payment one grain of salt the administrators will loot the whole country.

Let us find out whether we take grain of salt without payment. I know very well, those who are denouncing this firm of Birla Brothers—or cousins—have received help from that very source often enough, and if they are denouncing them today I think they have an idea that they may be paid more money to keep their mouths shut. It is just as it used to be, gold, money was given by Britain to Danes and the Danes came again in order to get more money. I am afraid there may be some people, some politicians who want more money from the Birlas and denounce them so that they may give more money. I have no great love for the Birlas or the whole tribe of them.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : जो पहले लेते हैं उनका क्या है ?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : जो पहले लेते हैं they are not good people. जो उनको डिनाऊंस करके पीछे लेना चाहते हैं वह और भी बुरी बात करते हैं ।

We are engaged in this hunt uselessly. We are all in the same boat; we are all sinners. Let us look to ourselves, and if we behave properly, if all of us behave properly, others will also behave properly.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to offer a few remarks in an objective way on the subject which is under discussion today, namely

the Hazari Report. I assume he was appointed by the Planning Commission, with the approval of the Government, for the objectives mentioned in the Report.

The areas of industrial planning and licensing policy in which he had to work was left to his discretion. He was given two main topics with regard to the licensing system but with regard to the other details he was given a certain amount of discretion and freedom to roam into the other areas also. It seems that the Planning Commission has selected a gentleman of its own choice to inquire into the performance of the Commission itself. I understand that he is a Professor and an academic economist and also a Director of the Times of India group of concerns, owned by one of the biggest industrial houses. We know the history of these industrial houses. They are always at loggerheads with one another, they pull down each other, but they combine against others when their own common selfish interest is affected.

I understand that he is a professor and this is a one-man commission. I do not know how far he was able to have his prejudices and pre-conceived notions about the economy of the country excluded from his report, but after perusing the report one gathers the impression that he is not able to shed his shibboleths, ideas or ideals because he has roamed far afield from the terms of reference and has suggested nationalisation of banking also. This is a topic which has got its ideological tones, it has got its own administrative and political implications and the ruling party and the Government have announced their policy decision about it and they have already introduced a Bill in the other House with regard to banking. When matters have gone so far with regard to Government policy, this gentleman wants to shed light and his intelligence on the policy of the Government and advise them to retrace their steps.

It is well-known that his preliminary report or the interim report leaked out in the press. Within a month or two of his appointment he gave a third report and then another preliminary report. Before the preliminary report has seen the light of day, the letters he has written to the Planning Commission leaked out to the press and a

[Shri Thirumala Rao]

controversy rose about it. Since the preliminary report was published, a storm was raised about it and a discussion was also held in the other House. Now comes the final report.

After the final report, or even before the final report came, the Government of India appointed the Thacker Committee. This is not a one-man Commission but a Committee consisting of several members. It has started working and we have seen in the newspapers that Shri Thacker has complained that all the leading industrial houses are not co-operating with him by giving the information which has been wanted from them. We have not heard anything more about it but we presume that the committee is working smoothly and is gathering material to submit its report.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They have no office.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : You can supply the office.

Then, there is a Cabinet sub-committee consisting of ministers. How many committees have gone into this matter? One a preliminary letter which is confidential; then, an interim report which was published; then a final report and above all these things there is the Thacker Committee and the Cabinet sub-committee. That means, the Government must have come to the conclusion that the material submitted by Shri Hazari is not sufficient for them to go about and formulate a comprehensive policy of long standing about the industrial development of the country.

When all these matters are before the Government where is the hurry and the necessity for Government to bring this report before this House or that House which is a one-man report, which is a scrappy report and which is also prejudiced. My suggestion is that the discussion of this report need not have been held in this House or in the other House when Government is thinking of a more comprehensive and wide range of investigation before it comes to a final decision on how industries must be developed in this country and what were the shortcomings not only with regard to the licensing system but also with regard to

banking and entrepreneur capacities and other matters connected with industrial development. Therefore I say that this is a wholly unwarranted discussion.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Why are you participating in it then?

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : I want to tell them not to waste the time of the House.

I want to say one thing about the Planning Commission. It is really the Planning Commission which is partly responsible, and for the rest of it the Government of India in the concerned departments, for the present difficulty in industrial development. When the Planning Commission was set up by the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, he had great ideals and great plans and he largely succeeded in implementing those plans about bringing up a public sector in industry in this country on a very large scale. But, as everybody knows, before the end of the third year of the Third Five Year Plan the Planning Commission's expectations had not been realised. It started sagging. Its plans have gone away because it is a commission not of industrial experts, entrepreneurs and people with any business experience but only of people with academic qualifications or high civilians. Therefore there is always a snag. The Planning Commission has not the capacity to implement its proposals. Still, it was considered a super-Cabinet in this Government in those days. It was a supernumerary Cabinet before whom every Cabinet Minister had to run with files in his armpit to get the okey of the Planning Commission. My complaint is that they are only theoretical planners. If the constant complaints from the Chief Ministers in the States to satisfy the Planning Commission... (*Interruption*).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : It is totally wrong that the Cabinet Ministers run to anybody with files.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : He is wrong. His bearers run with the files.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That also is totally incorrect.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : I may tell my hon. friend, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, that his advent into the Cabinet did not coincide with the beginning of the Planning Commission. By the time the Planning Commission started fading out you have risen as a minister. I know, several of my friends in the Cabinet used to go and stand before them. I was a member of the Estimates Committee before whom Sir V.T. Krishnamachari appeared as a witness. I put a question to him, "You are almost an equal to the Prime Minister; that is the impression; is it correct?" He laughed it away and said, "No".

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : He was more than a Prime Minister.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : The Planning Commission was set up with certain ideas, but it has not fulfilled those ideas. Two senior Cabinet Ministers, one of them an ex-Home Minister, were vice-chairmen of the Planning Commission. The late and the present Prime Minister have seen the futility of running the show as it was running before. The highest in the country has said that this Planning Commission has developed into a great empire with a building costing Rs. 2 crores which has got all the equipment and paraphernalia of a responsible Government. But the results are not commensurate with the importance given to it nor the money spent on it. Therefore, the present Prime Minister has seen to it and has, with the assistance of the Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Cabinet Minister, liquidated the Planning Commission and given a new child which is born now shorn of all its powers.

If there is anything wrong with the licensing system, if so many licences have been issued, what was the Department doing about it? What were they doing about it? Wherever there is a control, corruption is concomitant of it; it gives birth to corruption. Corruption is a child of controls. I would like to give you a piece of news published in the *National Herald* in the first issue of 5th March which gives the following information, as to how the Central Investigation Bureau has tracked down so many officials as well as licence-holders. Misuse of licences is the heading of the news.

I would like to give a few statistics here. A sum of Rs. 8 crores was involved in the misuse of licences; Rs. 6 crores during the last three years between 1962 and 1967. The survey of the Home Ministry—it is not of the Industry Ministry or that of the Planning Commission—reveals that the number of firms involved were 1100 and the number of licences covered 2200. In 1967, the C.B.I. took up 2090 cases against public servants and 246 cases against others. In the previous years, there were 2,208 and 258 cases respectively. 68.4 per cent of the cases registered in 1967 arose from the information gathered by the C.B.I. (*Interruption*). It is an interesting story as revealed by the Home Ministry. Of these, 489 cases were sent to court for trial and 1,730 for departmental action. In 1967, 361 public servants, 42 gazetted officers and 319 non-gazetted and 628 others were sent up for trial in courts. The number of public servants reported for departmental action was 25,53,401 gazetted officers and 252 non-gazetted staff. 452 cases against public servants were dropped for want of evidence. Of the cases that were sent to courts, 84.2 per cent resulted in convictions and 86.8 per cent resulted in departmental punishments. The C.B.I. laid about 200 traps involving 24 gazetted officers during 3 years period. About 400 cases of possession of assets by public servants disproportionate to their known sources of income were investigated. Of these, 133 involved gazetted officers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member may conclude now.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : It is a rampant thing. Can you fix the responsibility on any individual person or any individual firm about this matter? If you can prove it, by all means, treat with them and punish them. But until the Thackersay Committee and the Cabinet Sub-Committee sifts all the material that is before them, there is no point in having this sort of half-hearted discussion about this Report.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : I want another 5 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have to adjourn for lunch.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : After lunch, I will close.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not possible. I can give you a couple of minutes now. You conclude now. We are short of time.

13 hrs.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : All right, Sir.

The question of public sector is there. There was only private sector during the British days. There were only public utility services like the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, etc. We have reoriented the industries sector only after the advent of Independence. Nearly 60 per cent of our major industries are in the public sector. A lot can be said about the public sector. I have no time now to say about that. But the private sector cannot be dispensed with in this country. It is serving a useful purpose and it is no use of talking out one individual or one concern like the Birlas who are the second biggest in the country.

They have brought an industrial regeneration in this country. There may be corrupt individuals among them and they may be caught hold of and punished. But you cannot destroy the whole unit of the industry. I can tell you that, in Andhra, they have revived certain industries like asbestos Alwyn and Siripur Papers which were languishing and were to be closed down; they intervened and now they are flourishing. They have done a lot in so many directions. I am not holding a brief for any of them, nor am I a Birla-baiter. But I want honest criticism in an objective way. There may be wrongs and mistakes both in the public sector and in the private sector but it is for the Government to rectify them it is for the departments concerned to rectify them, it is for the Ministers concerned to rectify them, and these should not be used for political purposes. Where a man in some corner of the country was defeated, they openly say that they are going to make this an issue. I was also defeated when I was a Minister in 1952 by my own leader, Shri Sri Prakasam, because I was following Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Then should I go about abusing him?

(M.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all. We have to adjourn.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : Thank you, Sir.

The Lok Sabha Adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at fourteen of the clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

MOTION RE. REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL PLANNING AND LICENSING POLICY—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Chintamani Panigrahi. I would request hon. Members from the Congress Benches to confine their remarks to ten minutes each, because I have to accommodate a large number of them.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : For the Opposition Members you give even 30 minutes but for us you are giving only ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They are taking their party time. So, that kind of complaint cannot be made.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I was listening to the speech or rather the short intervention of Shri J. B. Kripalani. I thought that it would be very interesting to hear the confessions of an old man and an old woman also. I took it in that light because he had said that he had not read the Hazari report at all, and it is good that he has not read it. For all questions, whether economic, political or social or scientific, cynicism is the only answer, so far as some people of this country are concerned.

I do not want to deal with any personal monopoly houses or names in particular but I want to confine myself to some basic issues which this report has opened. During the last 18 years, we have invested nearly Rs. 30,000 crores in the planned development of this country. Naturally, during the early sixties when the members of the Planning Commission gave the idea to the Late Prime Minister Nehru—then I was also Member of the second Lok Sabha—that the national income had gone up by 47 per

cent and the *per capita* income by 20 per cent, as Nehru was a man of the masses and always moved with them, the question naturally arose in his mind as to where this rise in the national and *per capita* income has gone. Since then he was trying to find an answer to this question. In pursuance of that, committee after committee has been set up. Then the Monopolies Inquiry Commission was constituted. Now we have the Hazari Report.

Some hon. friends were asking : why is it that one after another of these committees are being appointed and reports published? It is because the roots of these monopoly houses have become so deep in these 20 years that after 20 years they have not been able to unearth all the mischiefs and all the crimes that they have committed on this country when they country has been engaged in rapid industrialisation.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Like the Bharat Sewak Samaj.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I hope that the Thacker Committee which has now been appointed will be able to find a final answer to this question.

In this connection, I would draw the attention of the House to one significant aspect. When it was appointed, it was said that its report would be available in six months. But I am surprised at the way it is proceeding. It is not a question of any particular monopoly house. It is the bureaucracy also which involved. It is the combination of the monopoly houses and the bureaucracy which is throttling the progress of this country.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : And the Ministers, and the Cabinet.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What is the basic problem which the Monopolies Commission and the Hazari Report have revealed before the country? It has revealed that there is concentration of 27 per cent of the total assets and 28 per cent of the total paid-up capital of the 75 business groups in these two top groups, Tatas and Birlas. They have thrown some light on this.

MILSS/68—6

In this connection, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to see that all the relevant data and files should be made available to the Thacker Committee. But it has come to our notice that when it asked for files relating to business houses, the Ministry officials have replied—they are in collusion with these houses—asking for the numbers of the files which the Committee wanted and then they would find out. There are thousands of these files; even with regard to one concern, there may be 50 to 70 files in respect of one party. I hope no impediments will be placed in the working of this Committee, all co-operation will be given to it, all facilities and data supplied to it so that it would be in a position to find the final answer to all these questions which we are discussing every now and then.

A recent survey of 40 companies has revealed that the maximum shares held by 1/10th of the share-holders account for 82.5 per cent of the total shareholding, the share-holding of 5/10th account for 95.3 per cent; 75 per cent of the investments in the 40 government companies come from the LIC and the banking institution.

In this connection, I am just mentioning—since there is not enough time to deal exhaustively with—it the Vivian Bose Report. They also went into the working of certain monopoly houses. What are their findings? They have said :

“These groups resorted to serious irregularities in the management of companies including manipulation of accounts, fraud, deceipt, cornering of shares etc. with a view to prompting the personal interests of the group masters”.

Here is the report of the Vivian Bose Commission its findings are clear. If it applies to one monopoly house, it applies to other monopoly houses also.

I am sorry that some of the hon. Members spoke in this House in a way which might have created an impression among the galaxy of Birla executives that they have a strong lobby here. Do not

(M.)

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI]
have this mistaken idea as if Birla is supreme: Parliament is supreme and it can go into the affairs of any of the monopoly houses in this country. So that was not the true voice of the Congress of the voice of the people of this country.

It has been argued that with their huge incomes the big business houses will have enough surpluses for re-investment. I calculated how far they have invested and what investments have been made. A survey was made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research and they pointed out that virtually all saving in India is effected by just fifteen per cent of the household whose income is Rs. 3,000 and that corporate savings have not played a substantial role in the Indian economy; in fact they account for just two or three per cent of the national savings.

It is said that these monopoly houses re-invest their profits for the prosperity of the country. The figures that I quoted belie those observations. On the other hand they act as a stranglehold on capital formation. What is the capital formation? The investment in private sector is nearly Rs. 9,000 crores and the 19 per cent return of this investment which is claimed by the Forum of Free enterprises gives them annually about Rs. 1,000 crores. Therefore, within the last ten years the return on investment in the private sector has given them Rs. 10,000 crores. Where is the re-investment?

There is then the question of capital formation. I agree that they are being invested: Where? You can find this answer; the Finance Minister has answered to one of our questions. The income-tax arrears of these big monopoly houses come to Rs. 528 crores. You see how capital is formed. Tax evasion at the rate of about Rs. 200 crores a year during the last decade comes to Rs. 2,000 crores: (*An Hon Member*.. Where did you get it?) You check your accounts. Thus the total comes to Rs. 2,528 crores. That is the capital formation of the big monopoly houses and this forms part of the extremely effective, unorganised money market that operates from one end of India to the other end. A parallel Government is being run; it becomes not a question of a big business house but one of parallel

Government. Just like the Central Intelligence Agency of America, with these 2528 crores of black money, this parallel Government topples the Governments in States—Congress or non-Congress—when a Government goes against the principles which are beneficial to the monopoly houses so they are in fact ruling this country for the last twenty years. It is a conspiracy of the bureaucracy and the big monopolists to deprive the common people the fruit of their twenty years of toil. This is the sort of capital formation that we have.

Therefore, what happens?

The burden on the people is growing every year. During the past 20 years, when I analyse all the plan expenditure, I find that the burden has been growing because these monopoly houses have been escaping from tax—tax-evasion—and all kinds of laws. We find that the common man has paid by way of taxation Rs. 19,173 crores and the non-tax revenue has been to the tune of Rs. 4,014 crores. The income-tax during the last 20 years has been Rs. 3,209 crores. This is how the monopoly houses, with so much investment, have helped the national economy to grow.

Sir, I see you are rather very impatient. With only one or two instances, I shall conclude. I wish to quote from a statement made by Mr. L.N. Birla. He said it not in India but in America. In welcoming the joint ventures of Indian and foreign businessmen, he said:

“The foreign business investments in India went up to nearly 1,333 million dollars in 1966 from 333 million dollars in 1948 : a 300 per cent increase in less than two decades. American investment during this period had gone up by 2,000 per cent from the comparatively small order of 13 million dollars in 1948. The total number of collaboration amounted to 2,560 in 1957-58 and it has increased by now.”

Now the question comes as to how the foreign exchange is used, and how the collaboration of Indian big monopoly and foreign collaborator has worked. There is no time to go into that question. With one more instance, I shall conclude my speech. They say that they are helping to

develop the technical knowhow. This is how the big business monopoly houses do it. May I tell you that from 1956-57 to 1965-66, by way of royalty, we have paid Rs. 17.47 crores to the foreigners? Technical and service fees come to Rs. 78.4 crores other professional fees come to Rs. 133.4 crores. Altogether, Rs. 229.5 crores have been paid in this respect. What is the technical know-how they have developed?

I have no time to go into the question of the banking institutions. I would only point out that almost all the credit during the last 15 to 20 years has been taken from the private banking institutions as well as from the LIC. The LIC has invested from 1957 to 1967, Rs. 1,414 crores in the private sector and this is the LIC which is directing the investment policy of this country. The maintenance imports were increasing. When it is said that we must nationalise the banking institutions, it is not because we are so much enamoured of nationalisation. Shri J.B. Kripalani said it is a corrupt government and therefore do not nationalise the banks. But what do we find? Unless you nationalise and have effective control on the credit institutions, both on banks and general insurance, it is not possible, by whatever methods you apply, to go ahead. You say social control and all that. You cannot check the rise of these monopoly houses. Therefore I submit that the Government should come forward with more effective measures, and this Committee which has been appointed must first work satisfactorily and come out with a report very soon, and all facilities should be given to it.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हजारों साहब की जो रिपोर्ट है, मैंने उसको पूरा देखा है, यह मेरे विचार से बिल्कुल वन-साइडेड है। मेरे मित्र प्रेम चन्द जी जब कल बोल रहे थे, तब मैं हाउस में बैठा था, जब उन्होंने बिरला जी को बड़ी गालियाँ देनी शुरू कीं, तो मैंने उनसे एक सवाल पूछा कि आप उन पर क्यों नहीं आते, जिन्होंने कि लाइसेंस ईशू किये। जो इस गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी को चलाते हैं, जो लाइसेंस ईशू करने वाले अधिकारी हैं, उनको क्यों बचसते हैं। कोई भी

बिजनेस मैन जो इस देश का नागरिक है, अगर वह कोई बिजनेस चलाता है, तो मैं उसको बेलकम करूंगा, लेकिन मैं विदेशियों को बेलकम करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ, मैं ब्रिटेन और अमरीका को बेलकम करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूँ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : और चाइना को ?

श्री शिव नारायण : चाइना को भी। लेकिन मैं अपने देश के किसी भी आदमी को बिजनेस चलाने के लिये बेलकम करूंगा। जब डा० हजारी ने बिरला हाउस को पिन-प्लाइन्ट किया, तो मैं उनसे पूछता हूँ कि उन्होंने अभी-चन्द प्यारे लाल को क्यों छोड़ दिया? जब हमारे पिछले फूड मिनिस्टर सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब हमारे सामने पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी में आये, तो मैंने उनसे दो सवाल पूछे थे, मैं उनको यहां पर रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वे 12 सितम्बर के अखबार में छप चुके हैं।

हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने खुद ही कह दिया है कि यह रिपोर्ट वेस्ट-मेपर बास्केट में फेंक देने लायक है, इसके लिये उन्होंने पहले ही एक कमेटी बैठा दी है, एक कैबिनेट कमेटी भी बैठी हुई है। इस लिय मैं यहां पर कोई बिरला साहब की बकालत नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन जिन्होंने लाइसेन्सेज ईशू किये, आप पहले उनको लें, ऐसे बहुत बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, जो इसमें इन्वाल्ड हैं, मैं यहां पर उनके नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ...

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Shall we hang them ? (Interruptions).

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मुल्क के दो टुकड़े करने वालों में नहीं हूँ। मैं इस देश के संविधान में विश्वास करता हूँ, मेरे मित्र को उसमें विश्वास नहीं है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस मुल्क का एक वफ़ादार सिपाही हूँ और ईमानदारी से इस मुल्क की गाड़ी को ठीक चलाना चाहता हूँ,

[श्री शिव नारायण]

यहां तक कि गवर्नमेंट को भी नहीं बकशाता हूं, आपकी तरह से लिफ-चिप की बात नहीं करना चाहता हूं। मैं अपने देश के किसी भी नागरिक से, चाहे बिरला हो, टाटा हो, साहू-जैन हो, हमारे देश का जो नागरिक है, उससे पैसा मांगना गुनाह नहीं समझता हूं, लेकिन विदेशों से मांग कर खाना गुनाह है... (व्यवधान)

इन हज़ारी साहब को प्लानिंग कमीशन ने एप्वाइन्ट किया था, इस प्लानिंग कमीशन को देखिये—मैं तो चाहता हूं कि इस प्लानिंग कमीशन को ही वाइप-आउट करो, यह इस देश पर अननैसेसरी बर्डन है, अननैसेसरी लक़्ज़री है जो इस पर खर्च किया जा रहा है, इसको हटाना चाहिये। मैं अपनी गवर्नमेंट से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हेड आफ़ दी गवर्नमेंट हैं, हमारी कैबिनेट सुप्रीम है—वह इस काम को सम्भाल सकती है—

कहें कबीर जब से चतो, तब से सही,

मान्यवर, मैं चाहता हूं कि इस देश की गरीबी की समस्या हल हो, दरिद्रता खत्म हो। चाहे बिरला साहब हों, या जो भी हों, मैं बिरला साहब से अपील करना चाहता हूं जो पैसा आपके पास टैक्स का बाकी है, वह गवर्नमेंट को दो, क्योंकि नो-गवर्नमेंट विदाउट टैक्सेशन, कोई भी गवर्नमेंट बिना टैक्स के नहीं चल सकती है और जो गवर्नमेंट के टैक्स की चोरी करता है, वह महान चोर है, चाहे जो हो। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि हज़ारे कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : जो चोरों को छूट देने वाले हैं, वे महा-चोर हैं, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शिव नारायण : वह तो आपकी शकल बता रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Ignore the interruptions and address the Chair.

श्री शिवनारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को ठीक करने का विचार रखता हूं और चाहता हूं कि देश की मोनोपोली... (व्यवधान)... मैं गवर्नमेंट से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप बरायें-मेहर-बानी इस हज़ारे कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को वापस लें। मिनिस्टर साहब का स्टेटमेंट इस बात का सुबूत है—उन्होंने पहले ही ठीकर साहब की कमेटी एप्वाइन्ट की है, अपनी कैबिनेट की भी एक कमेटी बनाई है—यह इस बात का सुबूत है कि गवर्नमेंट का खुद इसमें विश्वास नहीं है। इस लिये हज़ारी कमेटी की बजाय पंच-हज़ारी कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाये, उससे इस देश का भला होगा। मैं सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि इस ट्राउम का टाइम वेस्ट न किया जाये, इस रिपोर्ट को वापस लें और आपने जो कमेटी बनाई है, बैठ कर इमानदारी के साथ इस मुल्क के बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों से और तमाम लोगों से कहा जाये कि सही मायनों में इस देश का कल्याण करो। अंग्रेज बनिया बन कर आया था और उसके बाद वह यहां पर काबिज हो गया था। मैं गवर्नमेंट को सावधान करना चाहता हूं, हमने 200 वर्ष गुलामी की जंजीरों में गुज़ारे हैं, अब सावधान हो जाइये—जो फौरन-एक्सचेंज का नारा इस देश के अन्दर लगाते हैं, यह खतरे की घंटी है और उससे यह गवर्नमेंट सावधान रहे।

हमारे डी० एम० के० के भाई जो यहां पर बहुत बलबलाने हैं, मैं उनको भी सावधान करना चाहता हूं। 1857 की लड़ाई के इनके कारनामे हमको भूले नहीं हैं।...

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Sir, I do not know how all these are relevant to the present know discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him have his way. Let him not be interrupted.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहूंगा कि अपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को टाइट-अप करो, ठीक करो, क्योंकि सरकार के लिये आप जिम्मे-

दार हैं। ये जितने ब्यूरोक्रेट और आइ० सी० एस० हैं, ये अभी से अपने लिये इन्तज़ाम कर रहे हैं। दे-आर-नाट-लायल टू दि गवर्नमेन्ट, दे आर लायल टू बिरलाज़ एण्ड टाटाज़। ये रिटायर होने के बाद वहां जायेंगे। इसलिये मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि अपनी मसी-नरी को टाइट करो, इनको हटाओ। जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने तसलीम किया था कि 10 क्लास पास आदमी इनसे अच्छा काम कर सकता है। मैंने इनके हज़ारों मामलों को पब्लिक एका-उन्ट्स कमेटी में देखा है, मेरी जेब में नोट्स हैं अगर आप इजाज़त दें तो बतला सकता हूं— 18 करोड़ रुपया सालाना गवर्नमेन्ट का बच सकता है, अगर रेल्वे के फ्री-पासेज़ गवर्नमेन्ट बन्द कर दे, यह मैंने इस लिये कह दिया कि रेल्वे बजट पर बोलन का मुझे मौका नहीं मिला था।

इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस हज़ारी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का विरोध करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि यह वापस हो।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, many of my friends on the other side who have been attacking Dr. Hazari for the Report I think they have not read the last portion of the report. If they have carefully read it, I am sure they would not be attacking it, because in the last portion Dr. Hazari basically stands with them. He has clearly stated that he does not recommend the dissolution of the monopoly; he wants the retention of the monopolies but without the monopolistic abuses, just like a socialistic society without socialism. So, basically, he has recommended the retention of monopolies; just some monopolistic abuses to be removed. When that is the position, why should they get angry?

But there is a reason for it. I do understand why they are attacking the Hazari Report, because that report is one more addition to the armoury exposing the fraudulent professions of the Congress Party. I would not say that his contribution was the exposure of concentration of wealth and growth of monopoly. I do not say

that was his contribution. The concentration of wealth and growth of monopoly has been there for the past so many years for everyone to see. But what Dr. Hazari has exposed is that planning and licensing procedures and the machineries of government acted as the very instruments which reared concentration of wealth and growth of monopolies by showering benefits of pets and god-fathers of the Congress Party. That is what he has exposed.

If the Government were to dare tell us that these were developments behind their backs, I would say that they are trying to befool this House, befool the people and befool the country at large. Take, for example, the break-up figures of licences approved between 1964 and 1966. Of the total investments approved, the share in favour of companies with more than Rs. 1 crore capital is 69 per cent, whereas the share in favour of companies with less than Rs. 10 lakhs capital was a mere 2 per cent. Then, of the total import components approved, the share in favour of companies with more than Rs. 1 crore capital each was 68 per cent, whereas the share in favour of companies with less than Rs. 10 lakhs capital each was a mere 1.7 per cent. Yet if the Government tell us that they could not detect this earlier, are we to take it that the Congress Party do not have members who are qualified enough to make even these simple arithmetical deductions? Let us take another aspect—short-circuiting of licensing procedures in regard to applications in favour of foreign collaboration.

Government says that this is done to attract foreign investments. The Government says that it is the country's interests. Take alkaline and Chemical Corporation of India Limited, which is started in collaboration with ICI, which is a foreign concern. A share of Rs. 100 in 1959 has earned Rs. 241 by 1966. Does this benefit go to India? One may say, "All right, it is good; it is a fine company that gives profits". But does this difference go to our country substantially? No, because 87.25 per cent of the shares belong to foreigners and as such the major portion of the wealth is looted out of the country. And here is a government which so moulds its licensing policy as to attract loot by foreigners; just

[Shri Umanath]

because the Indian counterparts get a few crumbs, this treachery is paraded as patriotism.

Let us take another aspect of the licensing policy, namely, issuing newer and newer licenses even while the installed capacity is lying idle. Here is what the Chairman of the Indian Engineering Association, Industrial Furnaces Division, says—I quote from the *Economic Times* of 6th September, 1967.

“The present idle capacity in the industrial furnace industry is approximately 60 per cent and it is apprehended the situation will worsen further Despite the existence of a licensed and established furnace industry, several companies who are not in this industry have been importing parts, drawings and designs for furnaces from abroad and getting them fabricated in India.”

This policy leads to increasing the existing unutilised capacity, on the one hand, and waste of foreign exchange on the new licences, on the other. By this, the nation is made to pay just to oblige certain patrons of the Congress Party. That is the reason, I say.

On this particular point I give the example of the scooter manufacture. Lambretta was given a licence but even while its installed capacity, a substantial part of it, remained unutilised, VESPA, another company, was given the licence. Why was it done? Because the owner of VESPA was none other than the godfather of the Congress Party, Shri Ramakrishna Bajaj.

Sir, at first sight I was elated to notice that a company with Rs. 5,000 capital was granted a licence involving crores of rupees investment. I thought, here was at least one instance where a small entrepreneur was favoured with a big licence. But I was shocked to find that the Rs. 5,000 company was floated by none other than Shri Birla, the great. There is an English saying that one must cut the coat according to the size of the cloth. In Birla's case he cuts himself according to the size stipulated by the Government to shower benefits on him.

Much surprise was expressed even by certain Members of the ruling party about the vertical growth of Shri Birla through the licensing process. But they conveniently forget that this very growth had the blessings of their own Government as clarified by Shri T.T. Krishnamachari in his Budget speech in 1964-65. I quote :—

“I am not here to disprove that concentration has taken place to some extent. In a developing economy, a certain amount of proliferation in industrial activity on vertical lines can be permitted”.

This is what Shri Krishnamachari has said. Having permitted the same, what is the use of expressing surprise at the results of their own Government's conduct?

Sir, I found that the 13th in rank in the amount of investment approved was a person who did not find a place in the 75 big business houses. One would think that here is another instance of the Government's attempt to diversify industrial expansion with a view to covering non-monopoly sections as well. But that was not to be. The person suddenly promoted to that rank was none other than Shri Aminchand Pyarelal. A person who is a non-entity in the industrial field is sanctioned overnight an investment equal to half as much as that sanctioned to the Tatas in 1959-60, in one year alone. The fact of his having found a place in the blacklisted firms is perhaps the qualification for his promotion in the industrial field!

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : That shows the advantage of siding with the Congress.

SHRI UMANATH : Thus, by now it must be clear that the Congress Government in the name of capturing the commanding heights of the nation's economy was actually carrying on their shoulders the big business and financial crooks, both Indian and foreign, to the commanding heights of the nation's economy.

What are the remedies? Dr. Hazari says that apart from credit planning etc. the following should be done. I quote :

“The Government should declare that certain traditional industrial articles shall be closed in future to the

specified 10 or 15 largest industrial houses already established in these articles ; they shall not be permitted to expand in these areas”

How ridiculous it is to expect that monopolies can be curbed by changes in licensing procedures, credit planning etc. by this Government. It is as ridiculous as to rely on the customs officials of a country to resist armed invasion ! Let us not forget that it is the monopolies who control the licensing procedure, the machinery and this very Government and not vice versa. Dr. Hazari has just forgotten the important and most elementary truth. That is why, even though the Cabinet Sub-Committee took over the functions of scrutinising Birla applications after the interim report was published, the Cabinet Sub-Committee approved newer licences to Birlas knowing fully well that he had still about 50 per cent of the approved licences unutilised.

Sir, world history and economics teach that growth of capitalism inevitably leads to monopoly. This is law of development of capitalism throughout the world (*Interruption*) I am proving from these things. Here, in this House, it may be like that. But outside people have started realising it. That is why despite the so-called anti-Trust laws and anti-monopoly laws enacted in U.S.A., U.K., Canada, etc., monopolies have continued in those countries to grow to the detriment of independence and sovereignty of other nations.

The late Prime Minister Nehru challenged and said that he will build capitalism without allowing concentration of wealth in this country and towards this end, the Industrial Policy Resolution, the Tariff Act, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the Capital Issues (Control) Act, the Companies Act and a host of other Acts were enacted to prevent the formation of monopoly. But the state of affairs today shows that Indian economy under this so-called nationalistic rule of the Congress is no exception to the world law of development of capitalism and all these Acts to prevent monopoly were only meant as window dressings to cover the process of development of monopoly.

Here, I would like to say that unless the line of building capitalism is given up, unless the monopolies are broken up, unless the means of production are taken over from Indian and foreign looters, the direction cannot be changed. These are possible only if the present Government who are the servitors of these looters are removed from power.

Finally, I would like to mention one point. I think it was yesterday that Acharayaji got up, when the question of big companies financing the Congress Party came up, and said that the Congress Party, when he was there as the General Secretary, never received a single pie from the coffers of big business but got only from the four-anna membership of the ordinary Congress Members. Now, I would like to bring to the notice of this House the following. This is from Louis Fisher's book "Life of Mahatma Gandhi", edition 1951, pp. 401-403. I quote :

"Talking in May 1942 to Louis Fisher Gandhi is reported to have said that "practically all of the Congress budget came from rich capitalists" and although "actually we are very little influenced by the thinking of the rich, it creates a silent debt"."

All these are the words of Mahatma Gandhi. The other part is given by Mr. G. D. Birla himself. (*Interruptions*) I am now quoting Mr. G. D. Birla ; I am giving the confirmation. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No interruptions please. He is quoting from a book. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : On a point of order, Sir. This is what foreign writer has said. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. This is not fair. He is quoting from a book. What is the objection ?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : My point of order is this. Some foreign author has written something. Mr. Umanath says that this a fact. Anybody can say anything. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI UMANATH : I know the Congress Party is receiving money from big business. *(Interruptions)* The Congress Party is the agent of the big business. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly resume your seats.

SHRI UMANATH : I know you are taking money from Birlas. What are you talking ? Pure nonsense. *(Interruptions)* You are the agents of Birlas . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. You are losing your own time. I would like to point out to Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee. *(Interruptions)*

Mrs. Sharda Mukherjee raised a point. The book is in circulation for so long a time. I have read it and most of the members have read it. He is quoting from it giving a reference. It was never contradicted. There is no point of order.

The hon. Member may continue.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE
rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : She will have to resume her seat.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :
Let me explain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No explanation now.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :
You must give me an opportunity . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no right of reply .I have disposed of the point of order. I will not permit her.

I will point out another thing. On the basis of the same book, or some other book by the same author Mahatma Gandhi's film is being prepared and released. Therefore, there is no point of order. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI UMANATH : If the hon. members had been patient, I would have given the quotation from the other side also confirming the position. The other side is a book written by Mr. G. D. Birla entitled "In the Shadow of Mahatma", Edition 1952, where there are frequent references like this. I am giving the quotation.

"Bapu, to whom I could refuse nothing and who was accustomed to turn to me for help in all his plans . ."

While coming to the question of financial help, this reference off and on comes. I am giving quotation from Mr. Louis Fischer, I am also giving quotation from Mr. G. D. Birla, who has been financing. This is the thing. . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :
It cannot be tolerated.

SHRI UMANATH : You have got another person to say that. You contradict it. You cannot deny. This is as clear as broad daylight. *(Interruptions)* You cannot deny. It is as clear as broad daylight that all along the Congress Party has been taking. I will give you the latest instance. This has been stated in the other House by your own Minister, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. When cement decontrol was done, the excess money out of decontrol was entrusted to a Cement Manufacturers and Owners Committee. The Minister himself has revealed that CACO paid Rs. 10 lakhs out of these to the Congress coffers for the election fund. *(Interruptions)* Why are you getting angry ? You cannot hide this. The fact is there that as long as. *(Interruptions)* Don't worry. When your things get exposed, naturally you get upset. *(Interruptions)* Non-sense. Don't talk non-sense. You are getting money from Birla. You are getting money from big business, Indian and foreign. You are getting all sorts of money. The Congress Party is getting money from foreign capitalists and Indian capitalists. You are getting angry because of that . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. .

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : He attacks me personally. How can he say this ? I challenge him. .

SHRI UMANATH : There are charges against you. There are charges against you. The country knows that charges are against you. What is the use of your challenging it ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :
I am challenging Mr. Umanath. .

SHRI UMANATH : Already money has been taken by the Congress Party.. *(Interruptions)* Your own Minister has said this. Money has been taken.. *(Interruptions)* I am on my legs. I am not yielding. I am on my legs.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : This is a deliberate attempt to prevent Shri Umanath from speaking. This is not fair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to point out to Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha that she will be getting an opportunity to speak later, and she can contradict the hon. Member. From what I could hear, Shri Umanath has quoted something..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Lady Members generally interrupt Shri Umanath.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. This is not fair. I shall have to take serious note of this.

If Shri Umanath has made any incorrect statement, then Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha will later have an opportunity to contradict it when she speaks. If he has made any personal allegation, certainly it is objectionable. But when he is quoting from a statement made on the floor of the other House, she cannot take any objection to it. Now, Shri Umanath should try to conclude. *(Interruptions)*

श्री मु० अ० खां (कासगंज) : यह आपका इशारा है आप उन्हें गद्द देकर कहलवा रहे हैं... *(व्यवधान)*

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : After Shri Umanath finishes, kindly call me so that I could reply.

SHRI UMANATH : Guilty conscience is shouting.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I have not taken any money.. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : On a point or order..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members are taking away their own time by these things. I shall not be able to accommodate all those who want to speak. I must tell them this very plainly.

SHRI SONAVANE : On a point of order. I would like to know how an hon. Member can quote from the proceedings of the other House. That is not allowed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do we not quote Minister's statements here ? It is not a question of the other House. It is the Minister's statement which has been quoted. Has he no right to quote it ? If it is wrong, the hon. Member can contradict it later.

SHRI SONAVANE : He cannot quote from the proceedings of the other House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members are losing their time now. I shall not be able to accommodate all of them. So, let them not interrupt unnecessarily.

Now, Shri Umanath should try to conclude.

SHRI UMANATH : In conclusion, I would like to submit that all this kind of legislation to curb monopolies etc. is not going to work. As mosquitoes and scorpions are produced out of garbage, if you go on just gassing them, leaving the garbage, the mosquitoes will go on multiplying in a continuous process. Similarly, capitalism is the garbage..

SHRI PILOO MODY : What nonsense !

SHRI UMANATH : Leaving capitalism in this country intact, if you go on with legislation then the legislation will be just like gassing. Unless this line of development of capitalism is given up, and unless the monopolies are broken up it is not possible to check their growth.

These can be checked only if this Government which consists of the servitors of big businessmen is thrown out. Unless that happens, nothing can be done to check monopolies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What about my name ? I was No. 3 in the list.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot be dictated to in this manner.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Yesterday, I was No. 3 in the list. How is it that I have not been called ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani. She should try to conclude in ten minutes.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : I shall try my best, but I cannot promise.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I was No. 3 in the list yesterday. How is it that you are not calling me ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may ask his Chief Whip and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not blaming him. If four Members get up in this manner and start speaking simultaneously, how is it possible to accommodate ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : As Shri Randhir Singh has stated, his name was third in the list yesterday. Today also, his name was there. If you ask me, then I would say that you should go by the list.

SHRI SONAVANE : My name was fifth in the list. But you have called the Member whose name was seventh in the list.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He will get his time later. I have to see that all States are represented and all sections are represented. If I were not to call senior Members, then it does not look proper.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I was the first to have been called today. Why have I not been called ?

SHRI SONAVANE : Have we to catch your eye ? Or are you going by the list ? I suggest that you go by the list or call Members according to your discretion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not bound to go by the list. I have to see that every section of opinion and region is represented. There is also some seniority to be taken into account. Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani is a senior Member of this House.
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You go according to the list prepared by Birla.. (Interruptions).

श्री मू० अ० खां : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सिर्फ सीनियर्स को ही चांस मिलेगा, बाकी को नहीं मिलेगा ? आप सिर्फ चन्द आदमियों को बुलाते हैं, बाकी को नेगलेक्ट करते हैं। यह कोई तरीका नहीं है कि आप सिर्फ सीनियर्स को बुलायेंगे और बाकी को चांस नहीं देंगे। क्या यही आपका फैसला है ? क्या हम लोग यहां केवल झूठ मारने के लिये आये हैं ? हम भी उसी तरीके से चुने हुए हैं जिस तरीके से सीनियर्स चुने हुए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Randhir Singh, if you are casting any aspersion on the Chair, you will have to withdraw it. I am not influenced by Birla or anyone for that matter.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : On a point of order. This is a very serious situation. An hon. Member of the Congress Party, and a very responsible member at that, has cast aspersions on the Chair. I should really think that he should withdraw it before we can proceed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is for Members to uphold the dignity of the Chair. I entirely agree with the hon. Member, Shri Kunte. I have warned Shri Randhir Singh.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : He must apologise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If this method is followed, we cannot proceed at all. It is not a question of A or B sitting in the Chair ; it is a question of upholding the dignity of the Chair.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I have got the utmost respect for you. But I must express my sentiment. My name was third on the list yesterday. I was the first today. Still I have not been called (Interruptions).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : (Calcutta North East) : Can't you stop that nonsense ? what is that fellow doing there, the Minister ?

Can he not regulate these things on their side ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : These words that he has used that the list is prepared by Birlas must be withdrawn or expunged.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Here we have the ruling Party. Here is a leader of that Party, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, sitting there. I expect that they should control their own Party. If they cannot control their party in the House, how can they control the country ? (*Interruptions*). This is not fair to the Congress Party, not fair to us, not fair to the country.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : There is no lack of control here in this Party. If the hon. Member, Shri Madhok, suggests that I should impose some control over this Party, he had better start with his own Party. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Is this kind of nonsense to pass muster in this House ? I want your ruling. Here the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs cannot do something about it. He has not got the decency to apologise on behalf of his Party to the House. So many times the Leader of the Jan Sangh has apologised on behalf of members of his Party to the Chair. But here they have not got the gumption to do so, these egregious fools who know nothing about Parliament. (*Interruptions*).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Shri Mukerjee wants to teach sense to the House. He should go to China and learn sense. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already indicated... (*Interruptions*).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Mr. Mukerjee had been reprimanded by the whole House for his non-sensical behaviour.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : You should be sent out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order... (*Interruptions*). Yesterday I

used certain expressions which were not at all unparliamentary but then I was hooted and heckled... (An Hon. Member: rightly) rightly or wrongly by the group and I withdrew them in all obedience to you and to this House.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I have already withdrawn it. What is this ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point of order is whether the remarks of the Haryana acrobat or Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Bhim club leader should remain on the record. He has said that my leader prof. Hire Mukerjee should go to China. These words should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Randhir Singh had already withdrawn his remarks; this need not be pursued further... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has accused my deputy leader Mr. Mukerjee who has never been accused of bad manners; Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, in his wisdom which is always missing, said that he should go to China to learn better manners. Such remarks do not add to the dignity of the House and the Congressmen are today very angry because some members are attacking their leader in this House... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request all sections of the House to co-operate with the Chair in conducting the proceedings with dignity and decorum. No harsh expressions need be used.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV rose—

15 Hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Mr. Jadhav, it is all over. Do not rake it up. If time permits, I am going to accommodate everyone, not otherwise.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the point of order ? There is nothing before the House on which you can raise a point of order.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : The point of order is this. Under rule 4 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the number ?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : No. 4—F.O.U.R. It says :

“The members shall sit in such order as the Speaker may determine.”

Some Members on the Congress side are not sitting in their own seats. I submit, therefore, that they may be asked to go back to their seats.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request all the Members to occupy their seats.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव (बारामती) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी आपसे और हाउस से भी विनती है कि.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jadhav, please resume your seat. If I permit you to raise any point of order, then 10 Members will rise from this side. It is not necessary now.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, may I just appeal to all the Members from the other side of the House to allow the proceedings of the House to go on in a normal and peaceful manner ?

SHRI SONAVANE : Sir, I rise on a point of order. I invite your attention to direction No. 115A of the Directions by the Speaker. This is in relation to the calling of Members to speak. There are three sub-clauses in this direction. The procedure has been set out here, indicating how they have to submit the names to you for being called. In sub-rule (2), it is stated as follows:

“Unless a member rises in his seat and catches the Speaker's eye, he shall not be called upon by the Speaker to speak, irrespective of whether he has sent his name through his party or group or written direct to the Speaker.”

This is what the rule says. Nobody catches your eye. You simply go on calling them. This is not the procedure to be followed. This is after all your own direction. (*Interruption*) One of these methods is to be followed: by a Member catching the eye of the Speaker or by rising in his seat. Only then you can call the Member. Or, you can go by your list. But what you follow is not according to the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a serious matter. You have not read the last portion. For the benefit of the House, I shall read the last portion. It is clearly stated there.

“The Speaker shall not be bound by the lists or order in which names have been given by parties or groups or individuals directly....”

Shall I read the whole thing ?

SHRI SONAVANE : What about sub-rule (2) ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

SHRI SONAVANE : I rely on that rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are going to raise this in this manner I do not think there is any substance in your point of order. Please resume your seat. You are losing your chance.

Regarding calling of names of persons, as I have already said, this House is representing the whole country, all the regions, and all sections of opinion are there, and it is my responsibility, for a fair debate, to see that all sections are properly represented.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since yesterday this very important discussion on the Hazari report is going on more or less in a manner as if it is a pro-Birla or anti-Birla discussion. Sir, this is a unique report of its kind because for the first time since we became independent, an assessment of the working of the industrial policy has been attempted. The objective of our policy was to foster industrial growth, which is most important for this country, which has been

suffering from abject poverty and lack of development. Therefore, it would have been proper for us to discuss it with greater dispassion and with a proper perspective.

Let us see why was it at all necessary to appoint this committee. For the last 20 years, we have been trying to accentuate our industrial growth by all possible means through the public sector, private sector and cooperative sector. Each of these sectors has a place in our economy. Each sector is not in exclusion or in suppression of the other sectors, but each is supplementing the other sectors. That is why we say ours is a "mixed economy." We have also said that small industry will have a place in our industrial growth, because we consider it is a labour-intensive, involves less capital yields, quicker return and regional dispersal also is easier. We want a very fast rate of growth and our resources are very limited. To achieve all these things within a measurable time, it is necessary that we have a definite and clear industrial policy. It is also necessary to regulate, control and channelise our limited resources, financial, material and otherwise.

Briefly, the objectives of the industrial policy which we have adopted are to regulate industrial development, to channelise resources according to the planned targets, to check, prevent or avoid growth of monopolies and concentration of wealth, to protect small industries from competition from big industries, to encourage new entrepreneurs, to have regional distribution to give technological help and advice and also to help entrepreneurs adopt modern economic processes, etc. To achieve these objectives, our main instrument is the Industrial Licensing Act of 1951. From 1951, this policy was being followed and regulation was ought to be made under this Act. It is therefore, very surprising that though we have had a planned economy for 16 years, till 1966 nobody thought that a review was necessary. I should think that planning implies time to time, periodical reviews, assessment and re-assessment, because unless there is a review they cannot know where they are lagging behind and rectify the mistakes. Planners have not merely to fix targets. They should also know where

we have lagged behind the targets. Unless they know where we have lagged behind the targets, how are they to make perspective planning? Perspective planning requires all these things. Therefore, to that extent, our working was very defective. In 1966 we found that the industrial growth has come about in an unregulated way; growth we were certainly having, but pattern of growth was distortions from our objective. Seeing all this, Shri Barve, who was a member of the Planning Commission at that time, thought that it was time to have a review and Shri Hazari was appointed an honorary consultant and was asked to review the licensing policy. I am going into it in a little detail and I hope you understand why I am doing it. His terms of reference were "review the operation of licensing during the first and second Plan, particularly during the last six or seven years, also including orderly phasing of licences with reference to capacity and targets." Secondly, he was to suggest any modifications in the policy or execution.

It was a very big task; it was not a small task. He had to make a review of the development for the last 16 years which, in spite of planning, in spite of direction, has taken place in a rather chaotic manner. I do not know what facilities were given to him. As far as I know, the facilities given to him were very limited. He was assisted by his own research students. He was asked to submit his report within six months. The work that has been done by this gentleman, I should consider, is rather stupendous good work. His documentation is good. The kind of criticism that was levelled against Dr. Hazari by Shri Amin, I think was most uncharitable and uncalled for. He said that it was a "conspiracy" that the report was made, "not out of consideration for proper economic development but with some ulterior motive." What is the ulterior motive? He is a professor, an academician. He was asked to go into the question of industrial licensing. He had limited resources and he was given a limited time. He has tried to make as good a job out of it as he could. Yet, the man himself is more than modest. What does he say? He is an honest scientific thinker. He has stated that the resources at his disposal were not

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full. He has himself stated that he had seen only files of the Licensing Committee, Capital Goods Committee and some inter-Government correspondence. So, it was not possible for him to go into the whole matter in a comprehensive way. He says so. He says: "my data is limited." His assessment has suffered from the limitation of data and he has stated it not once but again and again. Therefore, it is quite possible that when a comprehensive survey has not been made, when recommendations have been made or conclusions arrived at from partial information, there is a possibility of a percentage of error. He himself admits it. But, at the same time, on that account alone, the report cannot also be brushed aside, as some of the Members seem to have done. The report gives us very valuable information.

He has analysed the defects in planning and also in execution. He has gone into the functioning of the DGTD, he has gone into the functioning of the other agencies; he has pointed out the defects at the governmental and also the entrepreneurial level; he has also directed our attention to the fact that the development has not following the objectives we are seeking, that it is being diverted. He has made very many valuable recommendations. Maybe, in some of the recommendations he may have gone slightly beyond what he was expected to do. But, if he has done so, he has done it with the object of the betterment of the country. His object is that the industrial development should be on proper lines and if it is going off the rails, these are the ways in which it can be pulled back.

What are the implications of a comprehensive survey, that also I want to place before the House. How is a licence granted? What is the procedure? The licence is not granted by one complex of institutions. It has to pass through a whole complex of institutions. When an application is made to the Ministry, eight copies of that application are made and these 8 copies go to 8 agencies including the Planning Commission, State Governments, Ministry of Economic Affairs, DGTD, Transport etc. Then it goes to the Licensing Committee, where it is sifted. After sifting, the Licensing Committee merely issues a Letter of Intent. The Letter of Intent merely

says: we think that you are qualified for a licence; but go and get the other necessities for your licence so that we can see whether you are capable of doing so. So, he has to create suitable conditions for getting a licence.

When he gets a Letter of Intent, he has to get the okay from the Capital Goods Committee, the Foreign Agreements Committee, the Project Report from DGTD, finance accommodation from the bank and also what are known as "Effective steps" which are very voluminous. I need not go into them.

After doing all this, he again goes to the Licensing Committee. Then the licence is issued. The matter does not end there. After the licence has been issued the Reviewing Agency, depending upon the industry concerned, may be, the Controller of Textiles, the Commissioner of Iron and Steel or some other authority, has to nurse and look after the licence; it has to watch the licence to see that the licensee is taking adequate steps. If the licensee does not take the steps, they have to revoke the licence.

So, the licensee is not such a free agent that he can just function in any way. The whole thing has been organised with checks and balances. Therefore, a proper assessment means that we must look into the working of these organizations and institutions and after scrutinising the entire process we have to say where the blame lies and for what reasons the licence has not been executed.

I want to ask a question from the Ministry concerned. In 20 years why did they not think it necessary to have a comprehensive survey? We are spending crores of rupees. We are a backward country and we are trying to develop at a fast pace. We want to go far. But from time to time we have to check and see where we are going and what we should do in order to go on the correct road. Why was this not done for two decades?

Now what does the report reveal? The report has revealed that in spite of planning, in spite of control and regulation, in spite of all this the picture is chaotic. Industrial growth has taken place but our objective has not been fulfilled. I cannot

go into all the details but I shall just touch upon a few points. First of all, take some of the failure of planning to which he has drawn our attention. He has said that "planning has failed to set up list of priority industries which should receive preferential priority for foreign exchange and scarce goods." He has also said that "it has failed to synchronise or adjust the pace of licensing and revocation to actual trend in capacity and output in relation to emerging demand." Then he has said that "planning did not take proper notice of effect of lags in fulfilment" and so on and so forth; that planning did not indicate proper guidelines; that no indication of precise areas whether industry has to be encouraged was given; that there was no "well-ordered" priorities and flexibility in inter-related programmes; that licensing covered too wide an area. Here he describes that thousands of licences have been given and they have accumulated and that it is impossible for an administrative department to look into this mess of licences.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Very lucrative also not to look into.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Planning involves calculation of many factors but it is very difficult to assess correct capacity. Suppose, a capacity is calculated as the production of 10,000 cycles in a particular factory. Does that mean that this capacity is 10,000 for one shift, for two shifts or for three shifts? There are so many lacunae. As early as 1958 a note on Capacity Concept was prepared by the Planning Commission. I would like to know what has happened to that note? I think, the note is slumbering in one of the pigeonholes of the Planning Commission since 1958. A most important factor is assessment of the capacity. We do not even know the quantum of capacity required or available. If we do not know the volume of the capacity, how are we going to make plans and then execute them?

As I mentioned before, perspective planning is necessary and perspective planning has to take account of the shortfalls and lags. Unless it is taken care of and unless it is treated in the strategy of the Plan itself

the Plan gets distorted; planning gets out of focus. Therefore the conclusion is :

"Licenses have not performed their functions of regulation and control and for the licensee it was merely a formal passport."

These are his words. The licensee had to get help from the Government. That the licensee did not get because hundreds of licences were issued. It was a passport with which people were roaming about. He goes on to say :

"The deficiencies are fundamental and they indicate the need for better and more effective planning by Government and the entrepreneurs and recasting scope and working of the licensing mechanism."

Then DGTD's functioning also is very defective. The DGTD has functioned, as he describes, for "scrutinising amorphous proposals."

The DGTD should have been more effective. It should guide; it should give technical advice to regulate the things.

The other objective before us is the avoidance of concentration of wealth and monopoly. That has not been fulfilled. The Report is an eloquent testimony to that.

Another objective was to develop small-scale industries. The other objective was that new entrepreneurs should get the help. That has not taken place because whenever a new entrepreneur comes, the main consideration has been of finance and when the main consideration is of finance, naturally, the big houses who have financial backing and experience, will come in. Then, to pick out a particular industry and to blame it is not fair and proper.

As far as fore closing is concerned, we have to see whether the licensee took a licence with the object of foreclosing, or after he took a licence he could not implement it, at what stage and how he could not implement it. That can only be cleared through the kind of survey; I have mentioned. What he has, in few words, tried to do is to focus the dangerous tendencies in which we are moving. In all fairness, the interpretation that we have tried to lend to his statement is not there. He has himself

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said, "I have based my conclusions on limited information." Therefore, there may be a certain amount of defects.

What are we supposed to do at this stage ? At this stage, we have to take the industrial situation of the country and decide our course. We are suffering from recession ; we are suffering from unemployment ; we are suffering from lack of purchasing power ; we are suffering from all the ills that the industry can suffer. At this stage, we have to think how we have to develop the country. We must develop our public sector as well as the private sector. We cannot move by raising only slogans. The Government thought that it was necessary to have a more comprehensive survey and so the Thacker Committee was appointed.

I just want to say about the Thacker Committee. That was appointed on the 22nd July with the stupendous task of seeing whether the big houses have got all these monopolies, etc. How has the Thacker Committee been treated by the Government ? They have no office to work ; their budget was sanctioned on the 22nd December ; their staff is not yet in position and they are asked to give the Report of a comprehensive nature within six months which are nearly over. What about their letters ? For two months, the Chairman of the Commission has not got a reply to his letter addressed to the Minister. The Minister may have good intentions. But the Department may be out of his control. He may be riding a horse which is so powerful that though he has the reins in his hands, he does not know where the horse is going. I would like to tell the Minister that this kind of laconic way of dealing with this will not do. One has to be more serious with it. Now, we have invited the whole world, spending crores of rupees for the UNCTAD here. Instead of that, we would have done better if we had seen to the proper implementation of the Industrial Policy Resolution, proper regulation of the controls and better fulfilment of the objectives.

What I want to say is that there is no point in blaming this man or that man, in indulging in witch-hunting, by the private sector against the public sector or by the public sector against the private sector. That will not do. It is time we thought

of getting together and putting our heads together to work for the betterment of the country.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Sir, I did not want to interrupt the lady hon. Member ; I did not want to break the thread of her argument. But the argument comes to this that the Planning Commission is wrong, the Government is wrong, everything is wrong in this wretched land.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : May I say...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. That is all. If I allow, there will be no end to it. Shri Bal Raj Madhok.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have read the Report of Dr. Hazari with the care it deserves and I have also listened with patience to the fire-works that the comments of the hon. lady Member on it caused in this honourable House. One thing which becomes clear immediately once you go through the Report is that Dr. Hazari allowed the political and ideological considerations to take the better of him as an academician.

If he had not gone beyond the terms of reference, it would have been alright. The terms of reference were very clearly given by him in his own Report. They were :

- "(i) To review the operation of licensing under the Industries Act broadly over the last two Plan periods and more closely over the last six-seven years, including the orderly phasing of licensing with reference to targets of capacity.
- (ii) To consider and suggest in the light of the present stage of economic development where and in what direction modifications may be made in the licensing policy."

This was the task entrusted to him and this was, in itself, quite a big task, and if he had applied his mind to it—he did apply his mind to some extent and some of the suggestions that he has made are really thought-provoking and they should be

looked into—it would have been useful. But he has brought in so many extraneous things in his Report which has made it a subject of controversy not only in the country but in the Congress Party itself because the Congress Party, as everybody knows, is as much divided into camps as the Opposition is, and their division has become very clear from how people have reacted to this Report.

15.27 Hrs.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA *in the Chair.*]

Now the wider question is how is the industrial policy of this country to grow and how we are going to increase production. Before the British left, there was very little industry in this country and that was in private hands; mainly in the hands of two or three business houses which had taken the initiative in those matters. When the British left, we naturally wanted that we should develop our economy, develop our industry, at a very fast pace. For that purpose, the Government of India passed some Resolutions, passed the Industries Development Act also, in which it was clearly laid down that we were going to have a mixed economy, *i.e.*, that the private enterprise will be allowed to proceed but the State also will come in. In a developing economy, that is quite natural and necessary too. There are certain fields in which private capital and private enterprise is not available and so, the state should come in. That was in the beginning. But in course of time, as the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, began to get infatuated with the so-called socialism, then the balance that had been properly struck began to be given up and more and more stress began to be laid on the public sector, and for that purpose, attempts were made to drive out the private enterprise from the field for that purpose, a number of administrative methods were adopted and one of them was this licensing. As things have moved, the public sector is growing very fast, and of the total public investment available in this country, about 60 per cent is going to the public sector, and out of the 40 per cent that is left, about 20 to 25 per cent goes to agriculture and small industries and only 15 to 20 per cent is left for the medium scale industry which is run by the so-called business houses and other industrialists.

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In this matter too, the thing which is really important is whether these private entrepreneurs and private industrialists and the public sector industries can work together or not. Actually we have so much leeway to make, that there is enough scope for both the public sector and the private sector and they should co-operate to develop the country. But instead of collaborating and co-operating, they are trying to pull each other's legs. Since the public sector has the advantage of being the State sector, being the pet-wife, the private sector is being victimised in every possible way and things are being done or said which, I do not think, are fair to anybody. There are defects and those defects should be removed. But one thing, we must remember, and that is that these two have to go together. Ours is a democracy and democracy based on free thinking. Where there is no free thinking, there can be no free expression, there can be no free association. Therefore, we must have free thinking. There can be no free thinking without free living. If I am dependent for my living on somebody else, then I cannot have free thinking; if anyone is living in such a way that he is in the hands of the State or somebody else, then he cannot think freely. Therefore, a free economy is a necessary concomitant of democracy.

Some people talk very glibly about democratic socialism. I wonder what they mean by this term. If they mean social justice by this term, just as there is in Western Europe, I have no quarrel with it, and I stand for it. But if they think, as my hon. friends from the Communist Party think, that socialism is what prevails in China or in Russia, then I would say that democracy and socialism are incompatible; they cannot go together. I can understand their anxiety that private sector and private enterprise should be completely ruled out and everything should come under State control because they want that everything should be under State control and the State should be run by a party and that will be the only party and no other party will be allowed to exist. Actually, when everybody is under State control, there will be no scope for any other party. That is why there is no opposition party in Russia or in China; or other communist countries. There can be only one party in such countries. I can

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understand their thinking that way. But I ask those who do believe in democracy how they reconcile democracy on the one side with socialism on the other. The two are irreconcilable. I agree that in a developing economy, you cannot rule out the State coming in *laissez-faire* is an outmoded thing; it cannot come back. But the State must come in only when it must and where private enterprise is not available and when it comes it must come as a competitor and not as a monopolist. Monopoly is bad. Tatas' monopoly is bad. Birlas' monopoly is bad. But State monopoly is worse. Wherever there is concentration of economic power it is bad. But when there is concentration of economic and political power in the same hands, then it becomes the greatest monster. We know what is happening in China and Russia. Therefore, we must prevent political and economic power getting concentrated in the hands of the State. I am opposed to political and economic power getting concentrated in the hands of some individuals. But if the nations vigilant, if we are really a democracy then we can check it. But if the State gets all the power, who is going to check the State because the State will finish everybody ?

So, the basic question is whether we are going to remain a democracy or whether we are going to deteriorate into a dictatorship of one party which controls all the means of production and distribution. We are not going to allow the latter. I think the Congress Party also understands this thing barring a few fellow-travellers who are there in that party.

If we have to reserve a big section or a big part of industry for the public sector, then it means that a small part remains with private industry or private enterprise. This has been given effect to through the system of licensing. Naturally, some established houses, some who had technical know-how and managerial skill with them and who hands money with them had a superiority over the others. I do agree with my hon. friends that they might have abused their position also. In this country, as things are, a man with a long purse and a man with a long pull has an advantage over others, and naturally, the big business-houses which have a long purse and a long pull have some advantages over others.

But for that the Government are more to blame. It is the system that we have established and it is the bureaucracy that we have established and it is the system of licensing that we have established that have helped such people with big purses or as could afford to corrupt the officials. Therefore, if the blame has to be put anywhere, it has to be put on Government. It was the Government which gave the licences and which had the control over the system. Why had they not simplified the process ? Why did they not see that the process had helped some and put a premium on corruption and put some people to a disadvantage ? Therefore, if anybody is to be charged, then it is the Government which has to be charged.

An attack has been made on certain business-houses. I do not hold brief for anybody. But one thing is clear that it is these business-houses which have put India on the industrial map of the world. Think of this country what it was when the British left. It was the Tatas and it was the Birlas and it was some other industrialists who had done yeoman service. Even now they are doing it, with technological advance, there is a need for bigger industries, and there is a need for bigger concerns which can spend money on research and technical know-how and which can compete with the latest technical developments in other parts of the world. We are not living in isolation. Therefore, we cannot completely do away with large concerns. When we admit the need of large concerns, then certainly some business-houses or some business concerns have to be large. But they are not large compared to the business-houses that are there in other parts of the world. The other day I had read in the papers that the two big electrical concerns, namely the GEC and AEI had combined together even though each one of them was a very big concern by itself, because they felt that if they could come together, their cost of production would become less, and their sales organisation would become better and they could spend more on improvement.

When you condemn these big houses, I would ask you to remember one thing. You say they are corrupt. I agree they may be corrupt. You say agencies have been given to relatives. May be correct. You say that they are making use of their money

to get licences. May be true. But after spending all this money, are they not showing some profits? They are not becoming a burden on the public exchequer. On the other hand, what is happening to our public sector concerns? We have invested so much money in these undertakings. But their cost of production is not cheaper, rather it is more costly. Every year we, the tax-payers, have to pay for their losses. The Finance Minister in his budget speech told us the other day that the public sector plants have incurred a loss of Rs. 41 crores in one year.

Compare these two things. May be the private sector people are bad. Even though they are bad, they are developing the country. At the same time, they are not putting any unnecessary burden on the taxpayer while in the public sector, due to their corruption, inefficiency and high cost of production, the whole burden has to be borne by the people, the tax-payers.

Therefore, in this matter, we have to take a balanced view. What is that view? I think in this respect, Dr. Hazari has some good suggestions. He has suggested that we must reserve some sector for small industries. He has suggested that small entrepreneurs who want to start a small industry in some town or provincial capital should not be forced to come to the Centre and run from pillar to post for getting foreign exchange. The foreign exchange needed by them should be given to them on the spot by the Director of Industries. This is a good suggestion.

Our experience, however, is that wherever you put authority in one man, there is chance of corruption. So instead of giving that power solely to the Director of Industries, there should be a committee which should include some industrialists, some economists and some officials. They should disburse the foreign exchange, according to the needs of each individual case.

In this matter, we have to reserve a definite field of production for small industry. If in the same field there is a small man and a big industrialist, the latter will drive the former out of the field. It is not a question of production alone. What we need is more employment also. This aspect cannot be overlooked. Therefore, while we have to

produce more, we have to do it in such a way that more hands are needed and more hands are put to produce it. This employment aspect is very very important.

Hence we must reserve a section for them. For example, we did something in this direction by saying that *dhoties* should be produced only in the handloom sector. But even there, the mills have come in. Such production should be reserved for small sector, for which licensing is not needed and foreign exchange also is not much needed. These industries should grow in small towns and rural areas so that the employment potential may also grow there.

The second suggestion he has made—again a good one—is that the big industrial houses should not be given licences for the traditional type of industries; they should use their technical know-how and resources for developing new lines. There is a lot of scope for them. Why should Tatas and Birlas be allowed to open soap or textile factories? Let the smaller people do it. Let the big houses use their know-how and resources for tapping new lines for which we still depend on imports from abroad.

Thirdly, Dr. Hazari has suggested that in the matter of imports, we should be liberal, that those things which are most costly to produce here should be imported. For example, if we could get an item for one dollar from abroad whereas to produce it here costs 2 dollars or more it is better we import that item, because we need not make the common man suffer for our inefficiency or failure to run industry in the proper way at the right time. Therefore, for items in which indigenous cost of production is much more, we should be liberal in the matter of imports.

Fourthly, he has said that the limit for getting licence should be raised. Licences may not be needed for industries requiring capital of a crore or less. Again, for industries which need no foreign exchange, there need be no licence. We may lay down priorities and capacities and within these priorities, if anybody wants to set up an industry, he should be allowed. Instead of discouraging them, we should encourage them. If foreign exchange which is scarce, is involved, if considerations of

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok]

national security are involved, these matters can be properly regulated.

A suggestion has been made that banks should be nationalised. Apart from the merits and demerits of that suggestion, you say that you stand for mixed economy; so, some industries will be in the public sector and some in the private sector. How on earth can you take away the means of investment from the hands of private sector? This cannot happen. Those who say that they want nationalisation of banks are those who want a totalitarian regime and complete state control of all economic activity. Most Congressmen do not want it because that cuts at the root of democracy. By making this suggestion Dr. Hazari has not only transgressed his terms of reference; he has shown his ideological predilections which make him suspect. He should not have done so. Had he confined himself to the terms of reference, there would not be any grouse against him.

Then, what is our experience of nationalisation of other industries? Take insurance, for instance. There is more corruption, more inefficiency—all at the cost of the tax-payer. So far our industries and our economic activities have been controlled by two groups, the organised capital through its power of money and organised labour through its power of blackmail. Somebody controls the former; and somebody else the latter. We represent neither of them but the common man, the consumer, who is the real sufferer. 95 per cent of the people are consumers. It is they who ultimately suffer. I say that the economic policy and the industrial policy of this country must neither be capital oriented nor labour oriented but above all consumer oriented; it should look after the interests of consumers. The controversies about left and right and isms and other things are all irrelevant. Actually there should be one ism; that is Indianism. We should look at these things from the Indian point of view. We must look into the conditions under which we are living and formulate our policies accordingly. Whether these policies affect adversely capitalism, communism or socialism—is irrelevant; what is relevant is whether these policies serve our country. A national and rational approach is needed and ideological considerations and political consi-

derations should be kept in the background. We should not find scapegoats nor go witch-hunting. These industrial houses have done a great service to the country. If there is any corruption or weakness, remove them. They are mainly in the system in your bureaucracy. Simplify the licensing system and improve the administration and remove the defects. Finding scapegoats will serve nobody. I think this country and this House owe it to Birlas and Tatas for putting this country on the industrial map of the world. Today, while we are begging everywhere, we can also be proud that there are some countries which come to us, to Birlas and Tatas inviting them to come and open industries in their countries. That raises our prestige. Do not tar everybody with one brush. If there are mistakes and shortcomings and failures, remove them with a strong hand but do not indulge in witch-hunting. That is my request.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, मैं हजारी रिपोर्ट को देश के लिए एक तारीखी और एक इन्कलाबी कदम समझता हूँ। यह रिपोर्ट इस देश के आर्थिक हालात पर, देश के एक्सिटादियात पर एक बाइबिल है। जैसे कि कार्ल मार्क्स ने कम्युनिस्ट मेनिफेस्टो लिखा था ऐसे ही इस प्रोफसर ने हिन्दुस्तान की एक्सिटादियात के लिए, इंडियन एकोनामिक मेनिफेस्टो लिखा है। अगर इस पर अमल नहीं किया जाएगा तो इन्कलाब आ जाएगा। क्यों आ जाएगा, उसको सुनते जाइए। इस देश में, शहर में और देहात में, किसान में और गैर-किसान में ऊंच नीच है। गवर्नमेन्ट उसकी जिम्मेदार है। यह सरकार रेजोल्यूशन बड़े-बड़े पास करती है, बड़े-बड़े इन्कलाबी कदम उठाने की बात करती है लेकिन उनको इम्प्लीमेन्ट नहीं करती। मैं कांग्रेसी होते हुए भी बड़े जोर से इस बात की निन्दा करता हूँ। कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी ने जो टेन प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम बनाया और पार्टी के एम० पी० ने जिसकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाया उसकी बहुत-सी बातें इस रिपोर्ट में दर्ज हैं। यही वजह है कि मुखालिफ तरफ के हमारे दोस्त इस किस्म की तोहमत हमारे ऊपर लगाते हैं।

अब भी अगर इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा कोई इन्कलाबी पार्टी है जो कि देश का भला चाहती है और जो देश में इन्कलाब लाएगी तो वह कांग्रेस ही है। चेयरमैन साहब, यह बात मैं इस वास्ते कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ हाथों में देश की माया, देश की दौलत सिमट कर रह गई है। बेचारे किसान तो बराबर मर रहे हैं, उनके ऊपर सीलिंग है, 30 ऐकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन रख नहीं सकते। लेकिन सरमा-एदार कितने शहर के शहर की जायदाद रख सकते हैं, ला-तादाद कारखाने रख सकते हैं, बैंक्स, इंश्योरेन्स कम्पनीज़, सारी तिजारत रख सकते हैं, उनके ऊपर कोई सीलिंग नहीं। मैं इस तरफ तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ इस सरकार की भी और उस तरफ जो ठपली बजाते हैं, सोशलिज्म की, उनकी भी। यह चीज ज्यादा देर बर्दाश्त नहीं की जा सकती। इस देश में गरीबी ज्यादा बढ़ती जा रही है, गरीब और गरीब बनते जा रहे हैं और अमीरों का यह हाल कि जो पहले लखपती थे वे करोड़-पती हो गए, जो करोड़पती थे वे अरबपती हो गए और जो अरबपती थे वे खरबपती हो गए। लेकिन अब यह बात बर्दाश्त नहीं की जा सकती। आप बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मदरास और दिल्ली को देखें तो यह अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते कि यह गरीब देश है। लेकिन इसके बरक्स आप देहात में एक गरीब हरिजन की झोपड़ी को देखें, उसके नंगे बदन और सड़ी हुई अंतड़ियों को देखें, जो वहां पर बीमारियां हैं उनको देखें, जो मिट्टी के घोघे वहां बने हुए हैं उनको देखें, जहां पर कोई सड़क नहीं, पानी नहीं, तालीम नहीं और आजकल की कोई तहजीब नहीं। यह जो हमारा देश है इसके लिए रुपए की जरूरत है। यह रुपया कहां से आएगा? इन लोगों की जब से हमें रुपया निकालना है जो कि अरबों रुपया कमाते हैं और दुनिया भर की बदमाशियां करते हैं, करप्शन करते हैं।

मैं सरकार को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि अगर आप इस काम को नहीं करोगे तो यह चक्कर चल रहा है, कोई दूसरा करेगा। इस काम को

तो होना है। इस देश के मुट्ठी भर आदमियों के हाथ में दौलत नहीं रहेगी, उनकी इजारेदारी नहीं रहेगी, उनकी ठेकेदारी और मोनोपली नहीं रहेगी। अगर रहेगी तो यह देश गरीबों का है, वे इन्कलाब कर देंगे। इसलिए मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपने किसान की जमीन की सीलिंग मुकर्रर की है तो आपको उन ठेकेदारों और मोनो-पोलिस्ट्स के लिए भी सीलिंग मुकर्रर करनी पड़ेगी जिनकी शहर में मिल्कियत है, जिनके पास अरबन प्रापर्टी है। आपको कारखानों की सीलिंग भी मुकर्रर करनी पड़ेगी, टाटा, बिरला और डालमिया की सीलिंग भी मुकर्रर करनी पड़ेगी। आपने बड़े बड़े रजवाड़ों को वेमुल्क का नवाब बना दिया, बड़ा अच्छा काम किया। बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों की जमीनें ले लीं वह बड़ा अच्छा काम किया लेकिन उनको लाख और दो-दो लाख रुपया जो उन्हें बतौर प्रिवी पर्स के मिलता है जो करोड़ों रुपया वह इस तरह कमाते हैं उस पर भी सरकार को सीलिंग करनी पड़ेगी। साथ-साथ यहां के बिज़नेसमैन, बाहर के बिज़नेसमैन और बड़े-बड़े शाही रजवाड़े मिल करके जो इस देश के 50 करोड़ गरीब देशवासियों को चंगुल में दबाये रखना चाहते हैं उसको और अब ज्यादा बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जायगा यह रिपोर्ट उनकी तरफ एक इशारा है। डा० हजारी ने बिलकुल साफ तरीके से सरकार के सामने उस तरफ बढ़ने का प्रोग्राम रक्खा है और हकीकत यह है कि करो या मरो वाली बात इस समय पैदा हो गयी है। अगर उस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों के ऊपर सरकार द्वारा अब भी अमल नहीं किया जाता है तो यह भारत देश अब ज्यादा असें तक जिंदा नहीं रह सकेगा। मैं ज़ब्तता में आकर ही यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि हकीकत सरकार के सामने पेश कर रहा हूँ। आज अपने देहातों की और वहां के गरीब किसानों और हरिजनों की दयनीय अवस्था देख कर देश में एक टीस पैदा होती है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह देहात और गरीब देहाती लोग इस देश का हिस्सा और इसके

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

वाशिनदे नहीं हैं जो उनके साथ इस तरह की उपेक्षा बर्ती जा रही है ?

एल० आई० सी० द्वारा वह 1000 करोड़ रुपया बड़े-बड़े शहरों, बम्बई, कलकत्ते आदि पर ही खर्च किया जा रहा है। यह 1000 करोड़ रुपया देहातों में गरीब किसानों और हरिजनों को आवास आदि सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए क्यों नहीं खर्च किया जाता है ? करोड़ों देश-वासी बगैर मकान के हैं उनके लिए इस रुपये से सरकार मकान क्यों नहीं बनवाती है ? हमारे भूतपूर्व स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू स्लम्स को देख कर बहुत दुखित हुए थे और उन्होंने इस बात पर अपना क्षोभ व दुःखद आश्चर्य प्रकट किया था कि आज के स्वतंत्र भारत में भी अभी तक उस तरह के स्लम्स विद्यमान हैं। आज भारत को स्वतंत्र हुए 20 साल से भी अधिक हो गये हैं लेकिन यह स्लम्स की समस्या हमारे बीच में मौजूद है। गरीब हरिजनों के वास्ते मकान नहीं हैं और उन्हें आज भी एक जगह से हटने पर कच्चे मकान दूसरी जगह पर बनाने को मजबूर होना पड़ता है। शहरों में लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिए एल० आई० सी० फंड द्वारा 80-80 हजार और 1-1 लाख रुपया दिया जाता है लेकिन देहातों में बसने वाले गरीब हरिजनों को 1000 रुपया भी नहीं दिया जाता है। मेरा कहना है कि यह नाइंसाफी ज्यादा दिनों तक बर्दाश्त नहीं की जा सकती है और मैं चाहूंगा कि एल० आई० सी० 1000 करोड़ रुपया देहातों में गरीब किसानों और हरिजनों के आवास आदि की व्यवस्था करने पर इस्तेमाल करे। सरकार को वह रुपया उनको ऊपर उठाने के लिए इस्तेमाल करना होगा। खाली बड़ी-बड़ी तकरीरें झाड़ने से ही काम चलने वाला नहीं है बल्कि सरकार को जितना भी सरमाया वह बैंकों आदि से जुटा सकती है, वह अरबों रुपया हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों और वहां के रहने वाले गरीब किसानों और हरिजनों की हालत बेहतर करने के लिए इस्तेमाल करना

होगा वरना यह देश ज्यादा असें तक भुखमरी की हालत में नहीं रहने वाला है और यहां जरूर तबदीली आकर रहेगी। सरकार को बैंकों को नेशनलाइज करना होगा। इसको वह ज्यादा दिन तक टाल नहीं सकती है। कोई ताकत इसे रोक नहीं सकती है इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार जल्द-से-जल्द बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन कर दे। यह एक इनकिलाबी क्रम है जोकि आगे बढ़कर पीछे को नहीं हट सकता है। मैं तो तिजारत के बाबत भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें तिजारत को भी नेशनलाइज करना पड़ेगा। अगर हमने तिजारत को नेशनलाइज नहीं किया तो दूसरे भाई इस बात को करेंगे लेकिन यह बात होकर रहेगी।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है कि सारे-के-सारे महाराजा लोग खराब है। तवारीख इस बात की गवाह है कि महाराजाओं में भी अनेकों देशभक्त हुए हैं जोकि देश व कौम की खातिर फांसी पर लटके हैं। राजा महेन्द्र-प्रताप एक महाराजा थे लेकिन वह एक बहुत बड़े देशभक्त व शानदार व्यक्ति थे। इसी तरह बड़े-बड़े जो सरमायदार हैं उनमें भी कुछ अच्छे आदमी हैं। इसलिए इस तरह से अगर हमारे दोस्त जिद बांध कर बैठ जायें कि सारे महाराजा और सरमायदार सब के सब खराब हैं और देश के खिलाफ हैं तो वह एक गलत बात होगी और कम-से-कम मैं ऐसे आदमियों में अपने को शुमार नहीं करवाना चाहता। मैं उन आदमियों में से हूं जो कि बिड़ला की कदर करते हैं। मैं बिड़ला को क्रूर इसलिए करता हूं कि अगर वह 1000 रुपये कमाता है तो उसमें से वह 10-15 या 20 रुपये अच्छे व जनोपयोगी कामों के लिए भी खर्च करता है।

यह नहीं कि 10 रुपया उधर दिखाकर 90 रुपया अपनी जेब में डाल लिया और अपनी तोंद को मोटी करता रहे। बिड़ला ने व्यापार में काफ़ी पैसा कमाया है लेकिन उसने देश में जनता की भलाई के लिए भी अच्छे अच्छे काम किये हैं। हरियाण में भी बिड़ला ने जनता की भलाई के कार्य किये हैं। पिलानी में

बिड़ला के काम को जाकर देखो तो आपकी आंखें खुल जायेंगी कि कैसा अच्छा काम वह वहां पर कर रहा है? मैं कोई कम्युनिस्टों की तरह ढपली बजाने वाला तो हूँ नहीं कि बस अपने आकाओं का ही पुराना राग बजाये जाऊँ और जो सच्ची बात हो उसे न कहूँ। मैं अपने दोस्तों को कहना चाहूँगा कि वह जाकर पिलानी बम्बई और कलकत्ते आदि शहरों में देखें कि बिड़ला ने जनता के लिए क्या क्या काम किये हुए हैं? एक नहीं, सैकड़ों कार्य बिड़ला ने जनता के कल्याण के लिए करे हुए हैं और मैं उनकी दाद देता हूँ लेकिन वक्त आ गया है जबकि बिड़ला खुद कहे कि वैलथ की सीलिंग मुकर्रर की जाये।

देश ने सोशलज्म की ओर कदम बढ़ाया हुआ है और जो कदम एक मर्तवा आगे बढ़ चुका है, वह पीछे नहीं हट सकता है। अगर कांग्रेस उस मंजिल की तरफ देश को बढ़ा कर नहीं ले जायेगी तो दूसरी इनकिलाबी पार्टियाँ इस काम को करेंगी। यह काम हर सूरत में होकर रहेगा। यह जनसंघ और स्वतंत्र पार्टी जो कि उलटा नारा लगाती हैं वह इस बढ़ते हुए तूफान में बह जायेगी इस री में वह ठहर नहीं सकती। यह सोशलज्म का नारा इस देश के 50 करोड़ गरीब इंसानों का है और उसके आगे जो यह मुट्ठी भर सरमायेदारों के जो इजारेदार बनते हैं, उनके जो हरावल दस्ते बनते हैं वह उसका क्या मुकाबला कर पायेंगे?

मैं कहना तो और बहुत कुछ चाहता था लेकिन चूँकि घंटी बज चुकी है इसलिए अपनी बात को मैं खत्म करूँगा। इस रिपोर्ट में जो-जो बात कही गई है सब सही बात उन्होंने कही है। देश के हित में, काम के हित में और 50 करोड़ इंसान जो यहां पर बसते हैं उनके हित में यह बात है कि इस रिपोर्ट पर जल्द से जल्द अमल किया जाय। हुकूमत हमेशा इस तरह की रिपोर्टों पर जब अमल करने का सबाल आता है तो हां तो वह कह देती है लेकिन दरअसल वह उन पर अमल नहीं करती लेकिन

मेरा कहना है कि अब उसकी यह झूठी हां काम नहीं देगी। हां, अगर सरकार करती है तो उसे अमल में भी लाना होगा। दो रिपोर्टें, इस हजारी रिपोर्ट से पहले भी आ गयी हैं और यह अब तीसरी रिपोर्ट आ गयी है और मुझे शक होता है कि पहले की तरह सरकार इस पर भी अमल नहीं करेगी। मैं पूरे जोर के साथ यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार वैसी चीज न करे या तो वह कमिशन और इस तरह की इनक्वायरी बैठाया न करे और अगर बैठाये तो फिर जो उनकी रिपोर्ट्स हों उन पर वह अमल भी किया करे। सरकार ऐसा न करे जैसा कि उसने कच्छ के बारे में तो जो कमिशन ने फंसला किया है उसको तो वह मान रही है लेकिन बाकी और जितने कमिशन हैं उनकी रिपोर्ट्स पर वह अमल नहीं करती है। सरकार को यह नहीं देखना चाहिए कि जनसंघ वाले उसके बारे में क्या कहते हैं, स्वतंत्र पार्टी वाले क्या कहते हैं या यूनाइटेड पार्टी क्या कहती हैं उसको तो देश की भलाई को ध्यान में रख कर ताकि इस देश के करोड़ों गरीब किसानों, मजदूरों का भला हो इस रिपोर्ट पर सरकार अमल करे ताकि हमारा देश खुशहाल हो और हमें दूसरे मुल्कों के सामने जाकर हाथ जोड़ना न पड़े और दुनिया में हमारा देश एक ताकतवर, खुशहाल और समृद्धिशाली देश बने। मैं आप का बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Chairman, before you call the next Member to speak, I have to correct what was stated by a Communist Member. I had stated yesterday that the AICC did not receive any money from any capitalist. He has stated that Luis Fisher has written that Gandhiji told him that he received money from the capitalists. I myself stated that Gandhiji received money from the capitalists; but not one single copper of that was given to the AICC funds. He received money for the philanthropic work that he was doing. For him all the work that he did was political work; whether it was the uplift of the harijans, or it was

[Shri J.B. Kripalani]

Hindi prachar, or Hindu-Muslim unity or charka, they were all, in his eyes, political work. So, I think my hon. Communist friend, Shri Umanath—he is neither Uma nor Nath—he cannot contradict me in what I have said.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Your facts are all right. But that is only for the period when you were the Secretary.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I was Secretary of the Congress Party for 12 years before independence. The Congress has become worse ; that may be a common point between you and me, but I am saying that in purely political work the AICC did not receive any money from any capitalist.

SHRI S. KUNDU : That was during the period you were there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think Shri Kripalani has made his position clear. I hope that has served his purpose.

SHRI S. KUNDU : There is no doubt about the national standing of Shri Kripalani. We all know his national position.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I am not talking of my national position. I am talking of the All India Congress Committee and I can say that Gandhiji, from the funds that he received from the capitalists, did not contribute one paisa to the AICC. I tell you how this impression has got about. This was the cry raised by the British and it was taken up by the capitalists themselves that they helped the Congress. The Congress funds came from the middle class and from the fees that we got ; it did not come from any capitalists.

16 Hrs.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Your Congress.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : What do you mean by "Your Congress ?" I am talking of the Congress before independence ; I am not talking of the Congress after independence.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Acharayaji has finished his statement. That is enough. Shri Amrit Nahata.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, आपका यह नियम है कि एक सदस्य इधर से बुलाया जाता है और एक उधर से। उधर से दो कैसे बुलाये जा रहे हैं। एक इधर से होना चाहिये और एक उधर से।

MR. CHAIRMAN : That much of discretion the Chair has with it. Since the time is allotted there will be no harm in that. Shri Nahata.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में इस बहस के दौरान यह कहा गया कि हजारी साहब किसी व्यक्तिगत वैर-भाव के कारण यह रिपोर्ट लिख गये। मेरी यह मान्यता है कि हजारी कोई बहुत ही क्रान्तिकारी विचारों के आदमी नहीं हैं। वह एक बहुत ही आर्थोडाक्स किस्म के अर्थशास्त्री हैं और एक अकेडेमीशियन के नाते उन्होंने हमारे देश की लाइसेंसिंग प्रथा का अध्ययन कर के रिपोर्ट पेश की है। यहां उनके कुछ सुझाव ऐसे हैं जिनसे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ, फिर भी मैं मानता हूँ कि एक ऐसे अर्थशास्त्री ने जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइवेट कारपोरेट सेक्टर के अध्ययन में दिलचस्पी रखता है, जिसने एक पुस्तक लिखी है, जिसको कई माननीय सदस्यों ने पढ़ा होगा और जो कि बहुत ही अर्थपूर्ण ग्रन्थ है, हमारे देश की लाइसेंसिंग प्रथा का अध्ययन किया है। उस अध्ययन में उन्होंने मंजूर किया है कि वह जो कुछ कह रहे हैं उसके लिये उनके पास पूरे आंकड़े नहीं थे, पूरे तथ्य उनके पास उपलब्ध नहीं थे, लेकिन जो सीमित तथ्य उन्होंने दिये हैं उनको चुनौती देने का कोई आधार हमें नजर नहीं आता। मैं यह निश्चित मानता हूँ कि बिड़ला बन्धुओं के पास जितने साधन हैं उनके द्वारा यदि कोई तथ्य उनमें से गलत होते तो उन्होंने उनका खण्डन कर दिया होता। उन्होंने आज तक किसी फँट का खण्डन नहीं किया, अतः यह सिद्ध है कि जो फँट हजारी ने पेश किये हैं, भले ही वह सीमित हों, अधूरे हों, अपूर्ण हों, लेकिन जो

फैक्ट्स दिये गये हैं वह फर्म हैं, निश्चित हैं और उनको हमें मान कर ही चलना होगा।

हजारी साहब ने कोई बिड़ला बन्धुओं का अध्ययन नहीं किया, उन्होंने अध्ययन किया हमारी लाइसेंसिंग प्रथा का, लेकिन उन्होंने मिसाल के तौर पर बतलाया है कि इस प्रथा में कहां पर गड़बड़ है, कहां अव्यवस्था है, कहां गलती है, जिसकी वजह से जो बिड़ला बिग हाउसेज हैं उनको इतने लाइसेंस मिले। बिड़ला की कुल 938 ऐप्लिकेशन्स लाइसेंस के लिये थीं, जिनमें से 228 नये आर्टिकल्स के लिये थीं, 267 एग्जिस्टिंग इंडस्ट्रीज के एक्सपैन्शन के लिये थीं और 443 न्यू अन्डरटेकिंग्स के लिये थीं। यह भी हजारी ने बतलाया है कि बहुत-से लाइसेंस के लिये दो-दो, तीन-तीन ऐप्लिकेशन्स थीं। उनके कई अच्छे दफ्तर चलते हैं उनके यहां लियाजा के लिये बहुत-से लोग होते हैं और उन्होंने एक-एक लाइसेंस के लिये दो-दो, तीन-तीन ऐप्लिकेशन्स दी हैं। अगर हम यह मान कर चलें कि एक लाइसेंस के लिये औसतन दो अर्जियां थीं और उन्होंने कुल साढ़े नौ नौ अर्जियां दीं तो इसका अर्थ यह होता है कि उन्होंने करीब 400 लाइसेंस के लिये अर्जियां दीं और उन्हें लाइसेंस मिले 375। अर्थात् यह नतीजा निकाला जा सकता है कि बिड़ला बन्धुओं ने जितने लाइसेंस मांगे उनको करीब-करीब शत प्रतिशत लाइसेंस मिले। यह तथ्य हजारी रिपोर्ट से स्पष्ट होता है।

कहा गया है कि उन्होंने देश का औद्योगिक विकास किया है और इसके लिये उनको श्रेय दिया जाना चाहिये, जब कि हकीकत यह है, और हजारी खुद कहते हैं, कि 400 लाइसेंस लेने के बाद आधे लाइसेंस पर, यानी 200 लाइसेंस पर, वह बैठ गये। उनको उन्होंने कभी इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं किया। उन्हें इसमें दिलचस्पी नहीं थी कि वह देश का औद्योगिक विकास करें, उनकी दिलचस्पी इस बात में थी कि कोई दूसरा लाइसेंस न ले ले। भविष्य में, कोई

दूसरा छोटा उद्योगपति या सहकारी संस्था या नया इंजीनियर उस क्षेत्र में न आ जाए उसको प्रि-एम्ट करने के लिये, मार्केट को फ़ोरक्लोज करने के लिये . . .

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Who granted those licences and why did they do it ?

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : क्यों दिये, किसने दिये, वह भी मैं निवेदन करता हूँ। एक प्रश्न उठाया गया है कि इसमें दोष किसका है। मैं इस समस्या पर नहीं जाऊंगा और न हजारी गये हैं। लेकिन एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा एक भाई है : वह बहुत बड़ा चीट है। उसने मेरे मामा के ड्राफ्ट से 30 हजार रुपया उड़ा कर झूठा खाता खोला और बम्बई भाग गया। हमको जब मालूम पड़ा तो हम बम्बई गये और उसको पकड़ा। आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि उसने कहा कि आप मुझे क्यों पकड़ते हैं, मेरा तो यह धन्धा ही है। आप मामा से कहिये कि सावधान रहे। यह उनकी बेवकूफी है कि पोस्टमैन कब ड्राफ्ट लेकर आता है इसका उनको पता नहीं है। इस तरह से अगर यहां यह दलील दी जाये कि झूठे लाइसेंस में किस तरह की तिकड़म रहती है और लाइसेंस की मोनोपोली हिन्दुस्तान में कायम करना उनका काम है, इसलिये उनसे कुछ मत कहो, तो इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमारी लाइसेंस प्रथा में खामियां हैं, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यहां गलत ढंग से लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, और उसके कारणों का मैं बाद में जिक्र करूंगा, लेकिन अगर हम इसको मान लें कि इस देश के अन्दर कुछ इजारेदार देश की सम्पत्ति को हड़पना चाहते हैं, देश के लोगों ने मेहनत मजदूरी कर के जो राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति पैदा की है उसको कुछ मूट्ठी भर लोग हड़पना चाहते हैं, जो हड़प रहे हैं, इस लिये उनको बख्श दिया जाये, उनको क्षमा कर दिया जाये, यह नहीं हो सकता।

इस सदन में एक इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी प्रस्ताव पास किया गया है और उस प्रस्ताव के मातहत

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

एक कानून बनाया गया इंडस्ट्रियल ऐक्ट । उस कानून में स्पष्ट कहा गया कि देश की जो औद्योगिक नीति होगी उसका मकसद क्या होगा । मैं उसको पढ़ कर सुना दूँ :

- “(i) to regulate industrial development;
- (ii) to canalise resources according to plan priorities and targets;
- (iii) to avoid monopoly and concentration of wealth;
- (iv) to encourage new entrepreneurs;
- (v) to distribute industrial development in different regions; and
- (vi) to foster technology and economic improvements.”

यह हमारा लक्ष्य था और उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिये लाइसेंस एक हथियार सरकार के पास था । हजारी रिपोर्ट से एक नतीजा स्पष्ट निकलता है कि इस हथियार को इस्तेमाल कर के उनमें से कोई लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं किया गया । वह लक्ष्य पराजित किये गये हैं, बल्कि उन लक्ष्यों के विपरीत काम हुआ है । न तो नये एंटरप्रेनर्स को प्रोत्साहन मिला है न मोनोपोली को रोका गया है, न कंसेंट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ को रोका गया है और न ही टेकनिकल और एका-नामिकल इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है । मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे हजारी रिपोर्ट हो, चाहे उसके पहले की विवियन बोस रिपोर्ट हो, चाहे मोनोपोलीज कमीशन हो, चाहे महालोनीविस रिपोर्ट हो, एक चीज स्पष्ट होती है कि हमारे यहां जो योजनाबद्ध प्रगति हुई है उसमें हम समाजवाद की तरफ नहीं बढ़े हैं, पूंजीवाद की तरफ भी नहीं बढ़े हैं, हम इजारेदारी पूंजीवाद की तरफ बढ़े हैं और कुछ इने-गिने परिवार जो हैं उन्होंने सम्पत्ति पर कब्जा कर रखा है ।

यह क्यों हुआ ? कल एक सम्मानित सदस्या ने कहा कि लाइसेंस देते वक्त किस चीज को देख कर निर्णय करना चाहिये । ऐप्लिकेंट के पास टेकनिकल नो हाऊ है या नहीं, फाइने-श्लल रिसोर्सेज हैं या नहीं, यह देखना पड़ता है कि वह उद्योग लगा सकता है या नहीं । हजारी

रिपोर्ट टेकनिकल एक्सपर्टाइज की बात कहती है । अगर टेकनिकल एक्सपर्टाइज की बात ली जाये तो बिड़ला को क्या-क्या लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं । आपको मुन कर ताज्जुब होगा । हजारी रिपोर्ट में लिखा गया है कि :

“The large number of the Birla proposals and the amount of investment contemplated therein are diffused over the entire industrial structure. Except basic steel and power generation, almost every kind of industrial product capable of domestic manufacture is covered in the Birla prospective plan. There is evidence of interest in new and rapidly growing industries, particularly aluminium, electrical goods, chemicals, cement, man-made fibre and yarn, heavy engineering, alloy steel, pig iron, tools, timber products, news-print and pipes and tubes, but traditional industries like cotton, sugar, vanaspati and papers are by no means ignored.”

अब अगर कोई भगवान हो या विश्वकर्मा हो तब ही उसके पास इतना टेकनिकल नो हाऊ हो सकता है और वह हर तरह की इंडस्ट्री लगा सकता है । अगर फोर्ड कोई लाइसेंस लेगा तो वह मोटर इंडस्ट्री लगा सकता है, यूनियवर्सल फ्रूट्स हो या कोई टेकनिकल कम्बाइन हो तो वह शक्कर, आरचर्ड और फ्रूट पैकिंग की मोनोपोली करेगा, लेकिन हमारे यहां ऐसे बन्धु हैं जो हर तरह की इंडस्ट्री में टांग अड़ाते हैं, हर तरफ हाथ पसारते हैं । इस तरह की टेकनिकल एक्सपर्टाइज तो कोई भगवान हो या विश्वकर्मा हो उसी में आ सकती है । अब आप टेकनिकल स्टेबिलिटी की बात लीजिये ।

“It is, perhaps, no accident that certain Birla companies which appear repeatedly among the ranks of applicants and some of which do get approval for their proposals have little to boast of in their balance sheets and profit and loss accounts. A rough sample check with data available in the Company Law Board reveals that Aryavarta Industries, Bikaner Commercial, Eastern Equipment and Sales, Manjushree Industries and Orient General Industries, which put in a large number of applications for a

variety of products are either trading and/or finance companies or, have very small assets to show against the licences issued to them."

उनके पास पैसा भी नहीं था, टैक्नीकल नो हाऊ भी नहीं था, फिर क्या कारण है कि ये लोग इतने लाइसेंस ले कर बैठ गए। इसके कई कारण हो सकते हैं।

एक बात यह कही गई है कि ऐसे कई सबूत हैं कि जिनमें इन्होंने लाइसेंस मांगा, इनको तो मिल गया लेकिन दूसरों ने मांगा तो उनको नहीं मिल सका। लाइसेंस देने के मामले में भी बिड़लाज को प्रेफरेंस दिया गया दूसरे उद्योगपतियों के मुकाबले में। इसके कुछ उदाहरण मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। हैदराबाद एस्बैस्टोज सिमेंट प्रॉडक्ट्स लिमिटेड एक इनकी कम्पनी है। इसको लाइसेंस मिला एट दी कास्ट आफ एस्बैस्टोज सिमेंट लिमिटेड जो कि एक दूसरी कम्पनी है। इसकी कैपे-सेटी बिड़ला की कम्पनी की कैपेसिटी से करीब दस परसेंट ही कम थी लेकिन बिड़ला को जो फारेन एक्सचेंज मिला वह 53,51,000 रुपये का मिला जबकि इस कम्पनी को केवल 9,99,000 रुपये का मिला।

एक और मैं मिसाल देता हूँ। एक ओरियेंट पेपर मिल्स लिमिटेड, अमलाई में है। उसने गवर्नमेंट की अनुमति ले कर इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट बैंक से लोन की बात की। इस कम्पनी को जो लाइसेंस मिला वह बहुत अधिक का मिला।

फिर बिलासपुर में बिड़लाज की एक दूसरी कम्पनी थी। वहीं पर मैकलायडज को जंगल की लकड़ी काटने का ठेका नहीं मिल रहा था। लेकिन बिड़ला की कम्पनी को मिल गया।

एक ब्रिजराजनगर का यूनिट है। वहां पर उसने बिना लाइसेंस के डुप्लेक्स बोर्ड मशीन स्थापित कर दी। उसके बाद कहा गया कि हमारे पास मशीन है, हमें इस बास्ते लाइसेंस दे दो।

एक पब्लिक सैक्टर यूनिट है, हिन्दुस्तान इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स लिमिटेड। उसके पास टैक्नीकल नो हाऊ था। लेकिन उसको एक्स-पैशन की इजाजत नहीं दी गई लेकिन सैंचुरी कैमिकल्स जोकि बिड़ला की थी, उसको मिल गयी। इस तरह की और भी बहुत सी मिसालें मेरे पास हैं लेकिन समयभाव के कारण मैं उनको दे नहीं सकता हूँ।

जहां तक बिड़ला कंमर्ज के साथ फारेन कोलैबोरेटर्ज का सम्बन्ध है, फारेन कोलैबो-रेशन का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी संख्या 115 है। पता नहीं कहां से फारेन एक्सचेंज इनको मिल जाता है, क्यों उनको फारेन एक्सचेंज मिल जाता है। पैसिल से लेकर इंजन तक बनाने तक फारेन कोलैबोरेटर्ज इन्होंने किया है। ये चीरियां करते हैं इनकम टैक्स की, एक्साइज ड्यूटी की तथा दूसरे टैक्सों की, फारेन एक्सचेंज रेग्यु-लेशंस की परवाह नहीं की जाती है।

प्रश्न पूछा जा सकता है कि ऐसा क्यों होता है, कौन करता है। यह इसलिए होता है कि बड़े बड़े अफसर हमारे जो हैं वे जब रिटायर हो जाते हैं तो बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति इनको नौकर अपने यहां रख लेते हैं। एक तो कारण यह हो सकता है।

दूसरा कारण यह भी है कि हमारे देश के प्रजातंत्र में जो लाबी प्रथा नहीं होनी चाहिये थी, अमरीका की उस कृत्रिम लाबी प्रथा को हमारे प्रजातंत्र पर लादने की कोशिश की जा रही है। राजनीतिज्ञ और जनता के प्रतिनिधि इन लाबीज के प्रतिनिधि बन कर अपना प्रभाव डालते हैं और दबाव डालते हैं।

लेकिन सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति जब अर्जी ले कर आते हैं लाइसेंस की तो कहते हैं हमारे पास फाइनेंसिस हैं हम पैसा ले आए हैं। अब जो पैसा है यह कहां से वे लाते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने, हिन्दु-स्तान के मध्यम वर्ग ने एक एक पैसा बचा कर बैंकों में जमा करवाया है और वह 3500

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

करोड़ रुपया होता है। अब यह जो 3500 करोड़ रुपया है बैंकों में यह इन बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों के हाथ में है और इस पैसे को इस्तेमाल करने का लाइसेंस इनके पास है। इस पैसे से ये बड़े बड़े उद्योगधंधों की स्थापना करते हैं। और भी कई कारण हो सकते हैं। सरकारी अफसरों के साथ इनकी मिली भगत हो सकती है, राजनीतियों का अनुचित असर हो सकता है। लेकिन बुनियादी कारण हमारी जो व्यवस्था इस समय चल रही है वह है। 3500 करोड़ रुपया इन बैंकों में जनता का जमा है और जो बैंक हैं उन पर बारह जो बड़े बड़े परिवार हैं उनका अधिकार है, उन पर इनका कब्जा है। उनके पास जब तक ये बैंक रहेंगे तब तक कंसंट्रेशन आफ वैल्यू रहेगा और कंसंट्रेशन आफ वैल्यू देश में चलता रहेगा। डा० हजारी ने सिफारिश की है कि इन बैंकों में इन पूंजीपतियों का तो केवल 48 करोड़ रुपया है बाकी सारा जनता का है और इस पैसे पर जब तक ये लोग हावी रहेंगे तब तक लाइसेंस प्रणाली कौसी भी आप अपनायें देश में सम्पत्ति का केन्द्रीयकरण होगा। इसलिए डा० हजारी ने सिफारिश की है कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए ताकि ये जो फाइनेंशियल रिस्कोसिस उनके पास हैं, उनकी डिस्पोजल पर हैं इनको उनसे छीना जा सके और तब आप प्लान प्रायोरिटीज तय करें, टारगेट्स तय करें और उस हिसाब से तब आप औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दें।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जनसंघ के नेता मधोक साहब ने बहुत बढ़ चढ़ कर राष्ट्रवाद की बात कही है। बात बात में वह राष्ट्रवाद की बात कहते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि हमें न पूंजीवाद चाहिये, न समाजवाद चाहिये, हमें कोई वाद नहीं चाहिये, हमें तो राष्ट्रवाद चाहिये। कहते कहते वह यहां तक कह गए कि जो जो चीजें हिन्दुस्तान में महंगी बनती हैं, और विदेशों में सस्ती बनती हैं उन चीजों को हमें विदेशों से मंगाना चाहिये,

वहां से इम्पोर्ट करना चाहिये। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कौन-सी चीज है जो यहां सस्ती बनती है। दो सौ वर्ष तक हम अंग्रेजों के गुलाम रहे, उन्होंने हमारा शोषण किया, यहां पर उद्योग धंधों को पनपने नहीं दिया, उनको कृत्रिम ढंग से रोके रखा, प्राकृतिक सम्पदा को पिछड़ा हुआ रखा और इस कारण से मुई से ले कर बड़ी-से-बड़ी मशीन तक विदेशों में सस्ती बनती हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में महंगी बनती हैं। बाहर से सब चीजों को मंगाने का अर्थ भारत के औद्योगिक विकास को रोकना होगा और देश को विदेशों के हाथ गिरवी रखना होगा। अगर ऐसा होगा तो यह राष्ट्रवाद नहीं, बिड़लावाद ही साबित होगा।

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum) : Dr Hazari has done a great service to this country by bringing out these two brilliant reports. But I think that this Government is deliberately delaying decisions and directions on these reports because they want to see that usefulness of the recommendations is defeated. According to me, there is no need to appoint new committees to go into this question of licensing and industrial policy. If it is a question of monopoly, then it has been clearly brought out by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission. Dr. Hazari has given very clear decisions and recommendations. I repeat that a new committee has been appointed deliberately to delay action on the recommendations of Dr. Hazari.

The Thacker Committee was appointed six months ago and at that time it was suggested that that committee should submit its report within six months. But that period of six months has elapsed. It has been stated here that that committee was not even given facilities to work. A few months after the appointment of that committee, the chairman Prof. Thacker had to write to the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs that the officers of his Ministry were not co-operating with the committee and that the committee had not been provided with even accommodation and staff. So, this was a deliberate attempt to delay decisions. It is common knowledge that whenever Government want to shelve any issue, they

appoint a committee, and the Thacker Committee is also one such. I do not understand the necessity for that committee.

Some of the decisions and recommendations of Dr. Hazari are very clear, and they demand immediate implementation. I am sorry that a senior Member of the Congress like Shri Thirumala Rao should have attributed motives to Dr. Hazari. He said that there was no need for Dr. Hazari to have submitted his interim report in a hurry, and he said that within a few weeks after the appointment of the Hazari Committee he had submitted the interim report. That is not correct. It was after the expiry of six months, after the full term of the committee had expired that Dr. Hazari had submitted his interim report. He could not submit his final report because he was not provided with all the facilities and the Ministry and the industrialists were not sufficiently co-operative, and, therefore, he submitted his interim report. After six months of appointment, he had submitted his interim report because that interim report was called for and some urgent action was called for on the basis of that report.

16.18 Hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

I would now refer to one such important action required. He had recommended in his interim report that all unimplemented licences issued before December 31, 1964 should be revoked. Fifteen months had passed, and I would ask the Minister what action has been taken on this recommendation. Similarly, he has recommended that steps should also be taken to revoke the unimplemented CGC approvals and licences if the applicants had failed to make an adequate rate of progress. Should there be any new committee to go into this question. These things should have been inquired into, and these recommendations should have been implemented by the Ministry itself without referring the matter to any other committee.

So my point is that appointment of a new committee or commission is only delaying tactics, nothing more. What will happen to the Thacker Committee report is also

anybody's guess. We all know what has happened to the Monopolies Commission report, the Mahalanobis Committee report, the Swaminathan Committee report, the Vivian Bose report and lately the Hazari Report. So one need not be much hopeful of these new committees.

My suggestion is that if at all a new committee is to function, it should be to fix responsibility, not to go into matters already gone into by Dr. Hazari. On the one side, it was said that the big business houses were at fault in securing licences by all foul means. Somebody added the bureaucrats to that category. But I charge these Ministers with the same offence. They are the main culprits in this whole muddle. This Ministers-bureaucracy-big houses axis has fostered monopolistic tendencies in this country. There is no use excluding Ministers from this axis; there is no use leaving out the bureaucrats from this. All these three should be taken as a combination and dealt with accordingly. If a commission is appointed for that, I would welcome it. It should be a statutory commission under the Commissions of Inquiry Act which should go into the question of fixing responsibility of the Ministers concerned, the officers concerned and the business houses concerned.

I do not have any illusions that this Government will appoint such a commission or will implement the Hazari or any other report of any such commission because all these recommendations go against them.

Much has been said about Birlas. I do not discriminate between Birlas and other business houses. I take all of them together. I do not think Dr. Hazari has excluded any of the big business houses from his report.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : He has given an example.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Not exactly example. From the information available, he found that Birlas were comparatively more guilty than some other houses. It is up to the Government to prove whether the other business houses are also guilty. But I do not think this Government will probe further into this

[Shri P. Viswambharan]
matter because the Congress Party's main source of income is big business house donations. There is no use hiding that fact.

Some heat was generated a little while ago when Shri Umanath made some statement. I should like to bring to the notice of the House some more recent figures. I do not go to the Gandhian days. During 1961-64, the total declared donations to political parties by business concerns was Rs. 115 lakhs, out of which Rs. 98.13 lakhs went to the Congress Party and Rs. 15.69 lakhs to the Swatantra Party. According to the Minister in charge himself as disclosed in the account year 1966, the Congress got Rs. 15.89 lakhs from companies. The Swatantra Party got Rs. 4.43 lakhs. These are the figures given out by the Minister of Industrial Development. These figures are collected from the accounts of the companies. There are other large donations which are not declared. I know that Rs. 10 lakhs which was mentioned by Mr. Umanath is outside these figures because that was not given by a particular company but by a combination of manufacturers. These figures show why this Government hesitates to take any action against defaulting businessmen and why the Swatantra Party also comes to their rescue. I do not waste my time urging on this Government to usher in the era of socialism and all that; we have no illusions about this Government. But I should point out that it is this Government that has appointed this Commission and it has submitted its report and it is their duty at least to take some decision on that report. Even after fifteen months of the submission of this report, when the House has been given an opportunity to discuss that report, it is an utter disrespect shown to this House to say that a decision is still to be taken. Much has been said about the credit-worthiness and technical know-how of the Birlas. My friend who had spoken just before me has quoted from Hazari's report about their credit-worthiness and all that. But I should like to bring to the attention of the House a statement made by no less a person than Shri Nijalingappa, the President of the Indian National Congress and Chief Minister of Mysore. My learned friend here who spoke on behalf of the Swatantra Party said that it was the Birlas who started the automobile industry in this country.

If they did so, I charge that it is these same Birlas who stand in the way of the development of the car industry and who stand in the way reducing the price of cars in this country. As we all know, Mr. Nijalingappa has been trying for the last several years to get a small car factory established in Mysore and this is what appears in a newspaper :

"Mr Nijalingappa said that he was trying his level best to get a licence from the Centre for this small car project. Once clearance was received it would not take long to manufacture it. Asked if his project was being bogged down by some capitalist at the Centre, he hesitated and then remarked: 'possible; it is for you to judge'."

This is the statement of the President of the Indian National Congress and still I am sorry to point out that friends on that side are coming forward with praises for the glorious services rendered by Birlas. The industrial philosophy and the outlook of this Government has to be changed.

Now, the industrial philosophy of this Government seems to be, strengthen monopolies, produce less, maintain high costs and retain the benefits of modern science and technology for the privileged few. This philosophy has got to be changed to increase production, reduce costs, and bring down the prices to the reach of the common man. This should be the objective of any government.

I now come to another point which has not been touched by anybody here, that is, the regional imbalance in industrial development. Dr. Hazari was asked to go into that question also and he has made some revealing observations. He says :

"the bulk of approved investments during 1959-1966 were in Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madras, UP, Bihar, MP, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat in that order, with Maharashtra a way up on the top. Curiously enough, the share of Maharashtra, West Bengal and Gujarat in the number of approvals was much larger than the amount of investment."

Then he says :

"About 46 per cent of the approved investment in 1959-1966 was in the three top States, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Madras."

Again, he proceeds to state that "the approved investment for new undertakings in West Bengal during 1959-1966 was Rs. 100 crores only against Rs. 171 crores in Maharashtra" and so on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should conclude now.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : I shall conclude in a couple of minutes. My point is that some States do not find a place in the industrial map of India. Somebody was boasting that this country finds a place in the industrial map of the world. But in this country certain States and certain areas do not find a place in the industrial map. Take the case of Assam, for example. I have got all the tables with me. Now-where does Assam find a place in the industrial map of India.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : There are a number of industries in Assam.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Permit me to quote some figures according to Prof. Hazari.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Prof. Hazari may not have seen it.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : Most probably Prof. Hazari has not visited Assam.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : It is not we who appointed Prof. Hazari. It is this Government who have appointed him and it is this Government who have supplied information to him. Not we. If we take the approvals of licenses during the period 1959-66 State-wise, the percentage for Assam is 0.82, and the investment percentage is 1.27. For Kerala, it is 2.17 and 2.26, while the percentage for Maharashtra is 31.90 and 21.46 respectively. Well, Assam's case has been challenged, and so I leave it to the Assam people. But I have the authority to say about Kerala ; I come from the State of Kerala which has been completely neglected during the last 16 to 17 years of planned development. Out of the total industrial investment of Rs. 2,500 crores in the public sector, the total investment in Kerala State is a meagre sum of Rs. 25 crores, which is just one per cent.

And still you approach us to promote national integrity and all that. Of course we are doing that. But that is the position. My point is that the monopoly should end. The monopoly enjoyed by individuals and business-houses should end and, at the same time, this regional monopoly should also end.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha. Just 10 minutes. I would like to appeal again that if you confine your remarks to 10 minutes each, I can accommodate some more Members.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : But you are giving 10 minutes to some, 15 minutes to some others and so on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is party-time. I have explained it several times. There is no use complaining.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल से इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस हो रही है और बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है। मैं उन बातों को दुहराना नहीं चाहती। पर इतना जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ कि श्री हजारी का जो इरादा है कुछ चीजों को सामने लाने का वह तो बहुत सही है। कई लोगों ने उसकी दाद भी दी है, मैं भी दाद देती हूँ कि उन्होंने कुछ ऐसे रास्ते दिखाये हैं कि हमारे यहां 20 वर्षों की योजना, 15 वर्षों की योजना में क्या हुआ है और किस तरह से औद्योगिक विकास हुआ है। जहां तक इस रास्ते को उन्होंने दिखाया है उसे ईमानदारी से दिखाने की कोशिश की है। पर मैं यह जरूर कहूंगी कि अपनी रिपोर्ट जब वह सरकार के सामने लाये तो खुद अपनी ही बातों को कमजोर कर दिया। उसी रिपोर्ट में इस बात का हवाला दे कर के कि कई मामलों में इस तरह जो बिजनेस बढ़ा है, बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों के द्वारा बढ़ाया गया है, उससे फायदा भी हुआ है। अब आप देखिए, हमारे लिए मुश्किल यह हो जाती है कि उनकी एक किताब है Corporate Sector जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा है कि टाटा और मार्टिन बन ने जो इतना बड़ा औद्योगिक

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

विकास किया है, टाटा, बिरला और मार्टिन बर्न यह तीन ही ऐसी कम्पनियाँ हैं जिनका बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर विकास हुआ है और बहुत ज्यादा टोटल कैपिटल उनमें लगा हुआ है। तो मार्टिन बर्न और टाटा के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि जो विकास हुआ है वह बहुत अच्छा हुआ है और उन लोगों ने यहाँ जो चीज़ पैदा की है उसकी सही कीमत लगायी है। देश को उससे बड़ा फायदा हुआ है। उन्होंने इस हजारी रिपोर्ट में भी बिरलाज के बारे में कहा, मैं उसको पढ़ना चाहती हूँ, दो तीन बातें कहीं, मैं उसको अंग्रेजी में पढ़ती हूँ क्योंकि उनकी रिपोर्ट अंग्रेजी में है :

- (a) "The recent general slack in investment or pessimism in expectations has not affected Birlas."
- (b) When the other groups of industrialists were shy in active during the period, the Birla group ventured into new lines of manufacture.
- (c) "Among business groups, Birla appears to have reduced its import component substantially". While the average proportion of import component out of total investment of all private sector industries, including Birla companies, for the period 1964 June to 1966 was 63%, the average of Birla companies only was 56%.

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुश्किल यह हो जाती है कि हम फिर हजारी साहब के जो मुझाव आये हैं उसका क्या नतीजा निकालें ? इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस की जो बुनियाद होनी चाहिए थी वह यह कि उससे हमें एक रास्ता मिलना चाहिए था। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को क्या क्या करना चाहिए इन बातों को कम करने के लिए, मोनोपलीज को कम करने के लिए, कांसेन्ट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ को कम करने के लिए उसके बारे में सुझाव होते तो अच्छा था। उसमें उन्होंने यह सब जो भूमिकाएं बांधी कि जो मौजूदा परिस्थिति है, जितना आर्थिक स्तर अव्यवस्थित है उसमें यही हो सकता है, तो उसका अर्थ क्या निकालें। एक तरफ तो

कहते हैं कि यही हो सकता है दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए था। तो हमारे लिए बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है कि हम कौन-सा रास्ता अख्तियार करें। मैंने एक ही बात सुनी है। हमारे हिन्दुओं में एक ही अवतार माना जाता है त्रिमूर्ति का अवतार ब्रह्मा, विष्णु और महेश का। विष्णु पालन करते हैं, ब्रह्मा पैदा करते हैं और महेश संहार करते हैं। परन्तु एक ही परमेश्वर के वह तीनों रूप हैं। श्री हजारी साहब ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में त्रिमूर्ति का रूप धारण कर लिया है। हमारे लिए बड़ी मुश्किल है कि हम कौन-सा रास्ता अख्तियार करें। इसके बावजूद हम भी यह जरूर कहना चाहते हैं कि इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि इतने दिनों की योजना के बाद, यह सरकार के लिए जवाब देने की बात है कि ऐसा हुआ क्यों ? आखिर हजारी साहब को बुलाया क्यों गया ? हजारी साहब को बुलाया इसलिए गया कि सरकार ने खुद इस बात को महसूस किया कि हजार हमने कानून बनाए मगर ऐसी जगह पैदा हो जाती है कि जहां से हर ऐडवांटेज निकल जाता है और यह कोई नई बात हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। यहाँ पर जो कुछ हो रहा है वह और मुल्कों में हुआ है। दूसरे मुल्कों ने उसके खिलाफ कदम भी उठाए हैं। अपने यहाँ अगर ऐसी बातें हुईं तो हम जानना चाहते हैं कि ऐसी बातें क्यों हुईं ? आज तक हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार सब कुछ निगलती आई है और इस बात का जवाब नहीं दे पायी। सारी कमजोरी जो यह है सरकार की कि जो कुछ हुआ है उसको घोंटते चले गए हैं और जवाब नहीं दे पाये हैं। आज ऐसा हुआ क्यों ? 1951 में यह बिल पास हुआ इंडस्ट्रियल रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट और 1952 में यह लागू कर दिया गया। 1952 के बाद हजारी कमेटी 1966 में बनाई गई। पांच वर्षों के बाद स्वामीनाथन साहब की एक कमेटी बनाई गई इस बात की जांच करने के लिए। स्वामीनाथन साहब ने सिर्फ कानून के सारे पुर्जे ठीक कर के रिपोर्ट दे दी। उससे यह कर्त्तई मालूम नहीं हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार में कहां कहां ऐसे पेंच हैं कि जहां कि

इस तरह की बातें होती हैं। फिर हजारी साहब आये। हजारी साहब की रिपोर्ट आई है तो सोचने की बात है कि "सारे कानून बनाने के बावजूद, आपके सारे कदम उठाने के बावजूद ऐसा हुआ क्यों?" मैं यह बात आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि मोनोपोली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को आप देखें, जो नोट-आफ-डिसेन्ट उसमें दिया गया है, उसके एक सदस्य ने कहा है—मैं उन की बातों को भी अंग्रेजी में रखना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने उस बात को अंग्रेजी में कहा है—उन्होंने कहा कि—

"He pointed out in his minute of dissent that since the economic decisions of the Government are taken in response to the attitude of the person engaged in economic activities, these decisions are necessarily influenced by these people."

सवाल यह है कि आखिर जिनको फैसला करना था, उन्होंने सही तरीके से फैसला नहीं किया, उन्होंने उन चीजों को होने दिया, अब अगर यहाँ दोष देकर हम निकल भागना चाहते हैं, तो हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी को सही तरीके से प्रतिपादित नहीं करेंगे। ठीक है—आप बिरला को गाली दीजिये, टाटा को गाली दीजिये, मार्टिन बर्न को गाली दीजिये, फर्क कुछ नहीं पड़ता है, क्योंकि मोनोपोली और कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ वेलथ की जो परिभाषा है, वह अलग अलग है। मोनोपोली अलग चीज है, कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ वेलथ अलग चीज है। मोनोपोली को खत्म करने के लिये और मुल्कों में भी कानून पास हुए हैं, अमरीका में भी कानून पास हुआ—एन्टी ट्रस्ट लॉज के मुताबिक कोई इण्डस्ट्री अगर एक चीज का उत्पादन कर रही है, तो उसके लिये यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि वह दूसरों को भी एक अनुपात में पैदा करने के लिये दे। इस लिये जहाँ तक कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ वेलथ का सवाल है, हजारी कमेटी से उसका निष्कर्ष नहीं निकलेगा, निष्कर्ष इससे निकलेगा कि कितने छोटे आदमियों की एप्लीकेशन आई और किस कारण से रिजेक्ट हो गई हैं। कुछ सदस्यों ने फोर-क्लोज़र की बात कही बिरला के बारे

में। मैं जानती हूँ, सरकार से मेरा कुछ नज़दीक का वास्ता पड़ा था, मैं जिस वक्त वित्त मंत्रालय में थी, तो मैं देखती थी—एक लाइसेंस आपने दिया, तो उसके साथ आपको हज़ारों कौम्पो-नेन्ट्स के लाइसेंस देने पड़ते हैं, उसके बाद इण्डस्ट्री कहां लोकेट की जाय उसके लिये राज्य सरकारों से पूछते हैं, इन सब चीजों में दो-तीन साल लग जाते हैं। आप खुद उस दरवाज़े को बन्द करके रखते हैं, जहाँ से कि लाइसेंस मिलता है और उद्योगों का विकास होता है। तीन साल तक पेन्डिंग एप्लीकेशन रख दी, फिर सारी कंपैसिटी के लाइसेंस एक में सीमित कर दिये और दूसरों को लाइसेंस नहीं दिये, लिख कर भेज दिया कि इस चीज का लाइसेंस दिया जा चुका है, हम लाइसेंस नहीं देंगे। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इसमें दोष सरकार का कितना रहा है और कितना उन इण्डस्ट्रीयल हाउसेज का रहा है, जिनके पास लाइसेंस गये हैं। जैसा श्रीमती कृपालानी ने कहा—आपके पास तो मिनट मिनट पर हथियार हैं, आप उसकी जानकारी कर सकते थे, आपने छानबीन क्यों नहीं की।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगी, सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि हजारी कमेटी से—उसमें बिरला की चर्चा हो या न हो, टाटा की चर्चा हो या न हो, मार्टिन-बर्न की चर्चा हो या न हो—हम इस निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुंचते हैं कि इण्डस्ट्रीयल कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ वेलथ जिस तरह से हुआ है, उसका परिमार्जन किस तरह से होगा, किस तरह से वह खत्म किया जायगा।

आपने पूंजी की बात की—टाटा की एप्लीकेशन आई हुई है—फाटलाइज़र के लिये—200 करोड़ रुपये की इण्डस्ट्री बनेगी। अगर आप इस अनुपात से देखें कि दो सौ करोड़ रुपये का वास्ता है या 300 करोड़ रुपये का वास्ता है, तो इससे तो मोनोपोली या कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ वेलथ की कोई तस्वीर आपको नहीं मिलेगी। यह तो इण्डस्ट्रीयल कौम्प्लैक्स में

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

हो सकता है। इण्डस्ट्री आपको चाहे पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये की बनानी पड़े, हमारे हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का इन्वेस्टमेंट क्या है—एक हजार करोड़ रुपया, तो यह कह देना कि चाहे स्टील प्लांट हो या और किसी चीज का प्लांट हो, दो सौ-तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं होगा, इससे कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ या मोनो-पोली नहीं रहेगी, इससे इण्डस्ट्री नहीं बढ़ सकती है। आप यह देखिये कि रास्ते में रुकावटें कहां कहां हैं। जो आपका मोनोपोली बिल है, उसमें जो कुछ भी आप करने जा रहे हैं, मेहरबानी कर के इस बात को जरूर कीजिये कि जो भी छोटे आदमी आपके पास आते हैं, उनको जरूर मौका दीजिये। आज अगर बिरला मोटरकार की इंडस्ट्री बनाते हैं तो कहिये कि इतने कौम्पानेन्ट्स बनाने का काम आपको दूसरों को देना होगा, सारे कौम्पानेन्ट्स आप खुद नहीं बनायेंगे। अमरीका में ऐसी बहुत सी कम्पनियां हैं, जैनरल मोटरकार कम्पनी है, उनको मजबूर किया जाता है कि 40-50 या 60 प्रतिशत खुद करें और बाकी का दूसरों को बांट कर करें। सारा काम खुद करने का उनको अधिकार नहीं है।

मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहना चाहती थी, अगर आपको वाकई मोनोपोली को खत्म करना है तो आप मजबूर कीजिये, बिरला को मजबूर कीजिये, टाटा को मजबूर कीजिये, जिस रास्ते पर बह गये हैं, 100 परसेन्ट प्रोडक्शन की मोनोपोली उन्होंने अपने हाथ में रखी हुई है, यह गलत है, ऐसा आपने क्यों होने दिया। गारमेंट इण्डस्ट्री, कपड़ा सीने की इण्डस्ट्री की मोनोपोली एक आदमी के हाथ में दे दी जाये, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। आप के हाथ में ताकत है। आप कह सकते हैं कि 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा हम आपको उसमें नहीं जाने देंगे, आप दूसरे उद्योगों में जायें। आज कई इण्डस्ट्रीज में बह 100 परसेन्ट बिजनेस को कन्ट्रोल करते हैं, आप उनसे कहिये कि 60-70 या 50-40 प्रतिशत अपने शेयरों को बेचकर

उस इण्डस्ट्री को डाइवर्सिफाई करें, अलगगव करें। लेकिन आप यह सब नहीं करते हैं। अगर आपको जरूरत होती है तो यहां आकर गालियां सुनवा देते हैं। दो-चार गालियां सुनवा कर परदा-नशीन हो जाना चाहते हैं। तो इससे तो उसका उपचार नहीं हो सकता। आप पर्दानशीन नहीं हो सकते, आपको खुलकर मैदान में आना पड़ेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक ही शेर आपको सुनाना चाहती हूँ। फखरुद्दीन साहब से तो उसका ज्यादा ताल्लुक नहीं है, लेकिन उनके जो सारे आफिसर्ज हैं, उनसे ताल्लुक है। यह जो उनका सोलर-सिस्टम है, यह जो महा-सौर मंडल है, उसके चक्कर में घूमने से ही सब काम हो जाते हैं और आपको पता भी नहीं चलता—क्या होता है, कम-से-कम उस सौर-मण्डल का हिसाब-किताब लीजिये। पिछले 15-20 वर्षों से हम देखते हैं, उनकी यही हालत रही है—अकबर इलाहाबादी ने ब्रिटिश सरकार के हुक्काम के बारे में जो कहा था—वही इन पर भी लागू होता है—

कौम के शम में डिनर खाते हैं हुक्कामों के साथ, रंज लीडर को बहुत है, मगर आराम के साथ।

मैं फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब से भी एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ—बह मुझ से शेर सुनना चाहते हैं। फखरुद्दीन साहब—

रिद इतने गुनाह नहीं करते,
जितने परहेजगार करते हैं।

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat) :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after the remarks of the hon. Minister the discussion on this report has become largely academic and that is one reason why I wanted to intervene. He has himself said that the decision is to be taken only when two other committees have completed their studies and after that the Government will let us know their views.

In this debate in the House, a certain amount of heat has been introduced which was probably unnecessary. There are certain firms in this country about which lots of things can be said. Wherever there have

been large industrial combines, occasionally there have been lapses also. Lapses should be condemned but we should not have any witchhunt. This also we should remember. So far as the Birla house is concerned, I think we should remember two things. Before independence they had identified themselves with the national struggle and after independence they have taken the Indian mercantile flag, the Indian commercial flag, out to overseas countries. I have heard in Nigeria, Ethiopia, even in Scotland and Canada, praise for the efficiency and entrepreneurship of this house. But that is not the issue today.

The issue is : How are we going to control the concentration of wealth and check the tendency to monopoly of which, undoubtedly signs have been known ? Therefore I am afraid that Government cannot escape its responsibility.

16.48 Hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

When the entire licensing policy was in the hands of the Government and not a leaf could fall from a tree without the Government's permission so far as industry and commerce in this country are concerned, it does not lie with the Government to blame anybody else. If there is any concentration of wealth, it does not lie with the Government to charge anyone else with responsibility for this kind of monopolistic tendency.

I think, it is due primarily to defective planning. In the Hazari Report there are two observations to which I would like to draw the attention of this House. In one place Dr. Hazari has said :—

“Market mechanism has far greater import than administrative fiat.”

This is a fact which we cannot ignore. When certain economic forces are operative, they have to be recognised and the policy of the country has to be so shaped that recognising those forces we give it a turn so that the common man may benefit and there is no monopoly and concentration of economic wealth. I am afraid, Government has not moved in that direction.

It is true that the Hazari Report has also suggested that there should be a certain list of priorities. On this matter I think there

is room for far more careful thinking. If we define those areas in industry which from the nature of the case must be large scale units and if we define that these units will be of a particular character, the danger of monopoly and concentration of wealth can be very largely overcome. As far as I can judge, there are certain industries which must, from the nature of the case, for example, production of power in any form—whether it is atomic power or electricity thermal or hydro electric—be large concerns. Similarly, metallurgy, whether it is iron and steel or aluminium, must be a large concern. Petrochemicals, whether it is refineries or fertilisers, must also be large concerns. Electronics must also be large concerns. Transport also must be large concerns. Banking also, which is the basis on which the whole industrial development takes place, must be in large concerns. These are six areas where from the nature of the case the unit has to be large.

If it is decided that these industries shall be in the public sector, one of the major instruments through which monopoly is established, through which concentration of wealth and control of economic life take place, will be removed. But then we have to change, simultaneously, the conception of what is a public concern, what is the public sector. I think, here, the Government will have to change its attitude. The public sector need not mean hundred per cent ownership by the State. In fact, one of the developments in recent years has been the radical change in the industrial outlook throughout the world. Ownership and control have been separated and, not only ownership and control, even control and management have been separated. Therefore, if we follow on the lines of development in the other industrially developed countries of the world, we can here also determine that the major industries which provide in a sense the basic structure of all the industrial and economic development shall be in the public sector,—that the Government has a majority share, perhaps, 51 per cent share and 49 per cent share may be thrown open to the public. Similarly, in the management also, in the Directorate, it should not be a bureaucratic set-up alone. Today, whenever there is any talk of nationalisation, one is apt to shudder because nationalisation means bureaucratisation.

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

In the existing conditions in India, this kind of bureaucratisation, instead of advancing economic interests of the country, instead of destroying monopoly, may create a greater danger of concentration of economic and political power in the same hands. Therefore, we shall have to change the conception of public enterprises. Anything in which the Government or other public bodies has 51 per cent share will be a public concern and the 49 per cent share will be distributed among the general public. In the Directorate also, in the management also, there should be this reflection so that the Government does not depend only upon its officers. I have nothing against officers; some of them are very good. But at the same time, by their very training, by their very attitude and outlook, they are not always the best business entrepreneurs. An industry must take risks; an industry must go into new fields whereas a bureaucrat, by the nature of the case, plays safe. For this reason, if we change the character of the Directorate in the public sector, that will solve a number of problems.

There is a great deal of fear of nationalisation of banks among businessmen. If banks are nationalised under this formula with 51 per cent of the shares owned by the State and 49 per cent of the shares given to the public and in the share of the administration also, in the management and control also, there is a proportionate voice of the Government, but not an exclusive voice of the Government, then in that case, we avoid the dangers of nationalisation and, at the same time also avoid the risks of concentration of capital or of monopoly production or of monopoly distribution which have become a danger in this country.

Along with this changes, I would like to make another point. In these great industrial complexes which may be built up by Government, not built up by Government alone but built up with Government assistance, through Government initiative, with a major share owned by the State, in these concerns, there must also be competition. The idea of having only one unit for one industry in the country has proved to be a costly mistake. Wherever there is monopoly, there is loss of efficiency; wherever there is monopoly, there is a danger on and this danger does

not become less if instead in some private individuals, you place some public official there. The risk is always there. Therefore, from that point of view, if we have public enterprises of this type in the major sectors of the industry which compete with one another there will be no question of control by any individual or by any family or by private hands. At the same time, we provide for both efficiency and national welfare. We have the advantages of national planning, we have the advantages of public ownership and control and we avoid the risk of monopoly.

If on these lines a move is made, I am sure, we can to a great extent, avoid this danger of monopoly development of any type.

The Hazari Report has, again, made a very interesting suggestion about planning. That there may be two types of planning, compulsive targets and indicative targets. If that is combined with the other suggestion made by Dr. Hazari that in the case of a large number of industries—I would place a very large section of the entire industrial output of the country into that sector, what may be called the consumer industries—if for them the whole process of licensing is abolished, I think, it would be a great step forward. This would offer chances to the small man, to the middle-man and to new entrepreneurs. Today, the position is that the more regulations you have, the more agencies you have, the more persons in control you have, the more you play into the hands of the big houses. What happens is that whenever one makes an application, that application has to be followed up. Hundreds of forms are to be filled up in which information of all kinds is asked. A lot of this information is unnecessary. I have seen some of these forms myself and in some cases I have tried to cut out some of the unnecessary information. All kinds of useless information is accumulated. A big business house with its resources, with its contacts, with its connections throughout the country can very often satisfy those conditions whereas the new entrepreneur cannot. One of the speakers suggested—I forget who it was—that one of the means of developing the economy, diversifying the economy and broadening the base of our economic structure is to allow young engineers, young technocrats, to come forward.

But how can a young engineer come forward, how can a young technocrat come forward, if he has to go through this jungle of forms, the jungle of regulations, through all these different committees?

You heard a little while ago, what has to be done after you get the licence. Getting a licence itself is sometimes a painful process and I know, months and sometimes years, pass before the licence is issued. And that is not the end of the story. After the licence has been issued, there is the Capital Goods Committee; you have to go to the Capital Goods Committee, you have to go from one committee to another. A big firm—one of the established industrial units—can find the people who can look after all these details, but a new entrepreneur cannot. Therefore, if licences are abolished so far as a large sector of industries is concerned you will encourage new people to come in.

The question arises where will they find the finances, where will they find the funds? I have made a suggestion about modified nationalisation of banking, as I would call it, a kind of public control of banks without the Government taking over the banks. Because if the Government takes over the banks entirely, there are very grave risks and it may result in a collapse of the economy because of the improper and sometimes injudicious use of funds. That danger will also be there. But wherever there is an admixture of public and private talent, State may control and at the same time co-operation of the private entrepreneurs is also taken—whoever has the skill, whoever has the knowledge, whoever is experienced will be given an opportunity. In that case, these banks will finance to a large extent the new entrepreneurs who want to come in. The Government may even prescribe that a certain proportion of the capital available, the assets of any bank, will be given to such new entrepreneurs. I think it was a year or 1½ years ago, that a concept was introduced that when loans are advanced, you should not look at the mere material assets of the applicants but look also at his trustworthiness, look at his creditworthiness, look at his skill and experience. If on the basis of these factors, small advances are made, I think, it would not only help to diversify the economy, increase the employment in the country, but it will also serve as a very

effective check against the tendency to monopoly and concentration of capital against which we are all fighting.

Then, Dr. Hazari has made one more suggestion which, I think, is also deserving of consideration, in regard to projects of less than Rs. 1 crore. He has given this figure, but what figure should be there, the Government can decide. Today upto Rs. 25 lakhs, no licence is necessary. That figure may be increased and the area may be enlarged. On these lines, we could move. Simultaneously we should strengthen the public sector as well as the cooperative sector and the private sector. Of course, their co-operation is needed. In the peculiar situation in which we are placed in India today, the major task, I think, for the country's economy is to find employment on as large a scale as possible. In order to find employment, I think, we have to shift the emphasis to some extent. For a little while, a larger proportion of the national resources should be diverted to consumer industries, medium, small-scale and cottage industries. We have the classic example of Bokaro. We could have increased the steel and iron capacity of the country, which is sought to be provided by Bokaro, by investing about Rs. 500 crores if we had developed and expanded the existing units at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur. Instead of that, we go in for a new plant and we spend over Rs. 1000 crores for producing the same amount of steel. In the economic situation in which we are placed in India today, we cannot afford this luxury of tying Rs. 500 crores for some five to seven years in the hope that later on steel and iron may be required. Therefore, the emphasis should be somewhat shifted and we should remember the three or four major points which I will recapitulate now. We should earmark six or seven major industries like transport, power, banking, metallurgy, petro-chemicals, heavy engineering, electronics, etc.—the list may be examined carefully and expanded if necessary—in which the public sector must play a decisive role. Foreign collaboration should be allowed only in those sectors. No foreign collaboration should be allowed in any sector outside this list of priorities.

17 Hrs.

Secondly, we should encourage the banks

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

to give advances to new entrepreneurs and especially encourage technocrats to come into the field so that they may start medium small and cottage industries on their own and develop them. We very often think that cottage industry is not something worthy of being looked at. But we should not forget that a large part of the total industrial effort of Switzerland goes into cottage industries, and a very large part of the industrial wealth and output of Japan is derived from cottage industries. They have diversified their output greatly. If we combine these things, I think that not only can we prevent the concentration of capital, not only can we check monopoly but simultaneously we can offer employment to millions of our young men and women who are today without any hope and because they are without any hope there is a sense of despair and frustration in the country. If we can lift that atmosphere of despair, it will be the greatest service that this Parliament can do; if this Parliament can indicate this to Government, then it will be the greatest service that Parliament can render to this country.

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : This morning, we have spent a good bit of time, may I say we have wasted a good bit of time, in trying to bring down Mr. Birla on the floor of this House. Birla is not under discussion at present. What is under discussion is the Government policy and the principles enunciated by Government and how they have been implemented.

If we consider the Hazari report in detail we shall find that he has mentioned some of these companies just to bring to our notice how decisions can be taken on certain matters, but incidentally possibly the concerns of Birla and also several other companies have been mentioned. By referring to these firms and mentioning them in his report, I feel that Dr. Hazari has done a lot of injustice to one particular firm. I belong to the INTUC, and as such we dislike the Birlas the most. And yet we have got to look at these things in an objective manner.

We are here discussing this report because certain basic questions are involved. I have been here in this House since 1957, and I know that this question of monopoly and concentration of power has been coming up before us for discussion on various

occasions. I remember that I was one of the Members on the Committee on Wealth Tax. At that time, a point was made out that concentration of power was taking place and we should call for a report. The then Finance Minister Shri Morarji Desai placed before us the relevant data. The data indicated that there were at that time about 30,000 odd firms existing in India and they could be divided into two categories, the big industries and the medium and small industries. The total number of big industries was somewhere about 7,000 and the smaller industries were to the extent of about 23,000 or 24,000. The capital investment on these 7,000 big industries was about 80 per cent while that on the 25,000 or 24,000 small industries was only 20 per cent. Therefore, concentration of power was taking place in the hands of a few, because those 7,000 industries were manipulated by about 175 industrialists. That is the main point here for consideration, namely that there is a concentration of power taking place not merely in the Birla group but in the Tata group and in so many other groups. And we have to consider how we can stop this monopoly accruing in the hands of a few.

The main point is that in 1962 when the Third Plan commenced, there were demands made in this House and on account of pressure from Members, a Committee was appointed. We have got the report before us.

Let us now take a few facts of detail into consideration. In 1956, when I happened to be a Minister in the ex-Hyderabad State, I happened to meet the late Panditji and place before him very squarely some of the problems facing the country. We were trying to take lands from the landlords and distribute them. I asked, what about the big people in the cities who have got money? What about these big industrialists? Then he casually remarked—I am mentioning what I consider to be the purport of his talk with me—'Dr. Melkote, how many industries have you in this country? We have just started industrialising'. In the First Year Plan, we had an investment of Rs. 2,200 crores. Even then, how many industries could be put up, how much capital could be invested in industries? In the Second Plan, the figure went up to Rs. 7,000

crores out of which about Rs. 2,000 crores was given to private industries. Out of that different industrialists got some allocation and we had a number of industries. In the Third Plan, we had the figure of about Rs. 10,000 crores. Even there, on the number of industries started in the public sector, the money invested was much more. Of course, in the hands of a few people, there was concentration of economic power and there was a monopolistic tendency coming up. But who was responsible for this? Is it the industrialists? We function in a democracy and you have got particular rules and regulations. Within these restrictions, these things have come up. In spite of that, this has happened, who is responsible? I would ask this question of Government and it is they who have got to answer. It is not a question for Birla or X, Y, Z to answer.

The Hazari Report brings to the forefront the point that Government have not acted wisely. But then at what stage of development were we? We started from scratch. We tried to build up the economy of our country. If these industrialists had not come forward—I am not referring to any particular industry; I am referring to all of them in general—if these industrialists had not developed industries in the manner they did, in a manner in which Government were not capable of doing, because the bureaucracy was not capable of doing it at that particular time they had to be trained, if these things had not been done by the industrialists, would we have been able to face the Chinese aggression in 1962, and later the Pakistani aggression in 1965 in which we acquitted ourselves very nicely? Would this have happened, if these industrialists had not helped the nation in that way? If it is asked, are they patriots, I say, yes, they are patriots. They have also gone out of the country and established industries. Let us give credit to them.

But while giving credit to them, I would like to point out to the Government that there is a big lapse on their part. By not checking them, monopolistic tendencies have developed. Concentration of economic power has vitiated the social structure that we had envisaged. It is in order to consider this aspect that this Report has been brought in.

So far as the Report is concerned, Dr. Hazari has mentioned at several places that the data he has been able to collect are inadequate. In many places, he has over shot the mark, and he had to come to some conclusions. Incidentally, I do not consider as fortunate the reference in the report to sections of our people, as for example, so many Gujaratis, so many Marwaris and so many others. In the context of national integration, this question of bringing in Gujaratis, Marwaris and others rather vitiates that concept. But even so, the aspect of the distribution of economic power which he has touched upon has got to be taken into consideration.

Therefore, it is now for Government to consider in the light of the Report how we have tried to develop the country, how there could be diversification, what are the defects and deficiencies which have to be rectified and what revision of policy is called for.

Dr. Hazari has made numerous suggestions which it is for us to consider. I personally feel that if the Government had come forward with their own conclusions after full examination of the report and placed them before the House for our consideration, we would have been in a better position to discuss the Report. Having a discussion here before Government had taken their decisions does not seem to me to have much meaning, because it is Government's policy we have to consider. What we have to consider is whether the present policy is adequate or whether it has to be revised in the light of the Report. So I personally feel that discussion at this stage is premature. If the Cabinet Committee or the committee appointed under the chairmanship of Prof. Thacker had placed their conclusions before us, discussion here would have been more fruitful.

श्री रामाबतार शर्मा (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जितने भी प्रतिवेदन हाउस में आये हैं उनमें इतना बड़ा विवाद नहीं उठा, जितना इसमें उठ खड़ा हुआ है। प्रथम तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि डा० हजारि की जो रिपोर्ट है वह एक आदमी की है। डा० हजारि ने इसके लिये बड़ा प्रयत्न किया है, अपना बहुत समय

[श्री रामाबतार शर्मा]

दिया है, पर वह एक अर्थशास्त्री हो सकते हैं। उद्योग के विषय में, या जितने उद्योगपति हैं, छोटे या बड़े, उन सब के विषय में जानने का दावा वह नहीं कर सकते। इस लिये यह एक व्यक्ति की रिपोर्ट ठीक नहीं है।

दूसरी बात जो डा० हजारी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कही है वह यह कि उन्हें जो कुछ सामग्री उपलब्ध हुई प्रथम तो वह पक्षपातपूर्ण और अविश्वसनीय थी, दूसरे वह जितनी सामग्री चाहते थे वह भी किन्हीं कारणों से उनको नहीं दी गई। तब फिर इस रिपोर्ट का क्या अर्थ होता है जब कि सामग्री ही पूर्ण नहीं दी गई ?

तीसरी बात यह है, जैसा कि हमारे कई वन्धुओं ने बतलाया, कि हमारी जो लाइसेंस प्रणाली है वह सही सही नहीं चल रही है। सरकार की तरफ से उमको सही ढंग से नहीं चलाया जा रहा है। जितने भी लोगों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं उनमें से कुछ बड़े-बड़े आदमियों के नामों का उल्लेख डा० हजारी ने किया है। अब प्रश्न यह उत्पन्न होता है कि यह बात ठीक है कि बड़े-बड़े आदमियों ने लाइसेंस लिया। बिड़ला ने लिया, टाटा ने लिया। सब ने इसका लाभ उठाया और वह लाभ उठा सकते हैं। लेकिन आप यह सोचिये कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ऐसी कोई प्रणाली तो नहीं थी कि वह लाइसेंस छोटे लोगों को कौनमा दिया जायेगा और यह बड़े लोगों को कौनमा दिया जायेगा। जिस तरह का बड़ा कारखाना अल्यूमिनियम का बिड़ला जी ने लगाया या बांस से पल्प बनाने जो कारखाना बिड़ला जी ने लगाया, वह लाइसेंस अगर मुझको दे दिया जाता तो क्या मैं उस काम को कर सकता था, या किसी छोटे व्यक्ति को दे दिया जाता तो उसका क्या होता ?

अभी जैसा श्रीमती मुचेता कृपालानी ने बतलाया अपने भाषण में, हमारे यहां लाइसेंस देने की प्रणाली इतनी आसान नहीं है। उसके बारे में भी, न जाने कितनी खोजबीन की जाती है और उसके बाद वह दिया जाता है। आज के दिन जो भाव इस हाउस में प्रकट किये

जा रहे हैं उनको सुन कर मुझे बड़ा दुःख हो रहा है। दुःख इस कारण हो रहा है कि आज हजारी रिपोर्ट के ऊपर बिल्कुल विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। यह बात नहीं है कि आज हमारे सारे अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जो रिश्तत लेने वाले हैं या बिड़ला के काबू में हैं। अगर आज उनके ऊपर भी इस हाउस में दोषारोपण होता है तो यह अच्छी बात नहीं है।

मैं श्री हजारी से यहां बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूँ और कोई भी बुद्धिमत्ता का काम उन्होंने नहीं किया है जहां उन्होंने अपनी फाइनल रिपोर्ट में नक्शा बना कर कहा है कि इतने गुजराती, इतने महाराष्ट्री, इतने मारवाड़ी और इतने बंगाली आदि लोगों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। क्या यह साम्प्रदायिकता की बात नहीं है, क्या यह जातिवाद बढ़ाने के लिये विष नहीं उगला जा रहा है ? आज शायद मैं मव से पहला व्यक्ति हूँ जो यह कहूंगा कि पालियामेंट के अन्दर कल से लेकर आज तक जो समय बरबाद किया जा रहा है वह ठीक नहीं है और यहां पर हजारी रिपोर्ट पर गौर करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

मैं यहां पर कल से जो वातावरण देख रहा हूँ उससे मालूम होता है कि हजारी रिपोर्ट या उसके तत्वों पर बहुत कम लोगों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं। मुझे तो ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हजारी रिपोर्ट के लिखने वाले किसी एक कम्पनी के सदस्य हैं जो कि किन्हीं कारणों से बिड़ला साहब से नाराज हो गये हैं। उसका कारण मुझे मालूम नहीं है। हालांकि मैं इस क्षेत्र में नया ही आया हूँ परन्तु इतना जरूर बतला सकता हूँ, जैसा हमारे बुजुर्गवार श्री कृपालानी ने कहा जो कि हमारे ग्वालियर प्रदेश से ही चुन कर आये हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस को पैसा नहीं मिलता था, आज भी उन्होंने कहा कि गांधी जी को पैसा नहीं मिलता था, बिड़ला से कौन लेता था ? जहां तक मैंने देखा है हमारे कांग्रेस के बुजुर्ग ही नहीं, हमारे परम पूज्य गांधीजी स्वयम् उन्हींके यहां

रहे और उन्हींके यहां से सब कुछ मिलता रहा और उस समय जितने भी नेता थे उन्हें मिलता रहा है।

सवाल यह रह जाता है कि जितने बड़े कारखाने हैं इनको चलाता कौन है। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, मुझे या मेरे भाई श्री शिव नारायण को या जो मेरे मित्र हरियाना के बोल रहे थे उनको लाइसेंस दे दिया जाय तो वह कैसे चलायेंगे यह मुझे नहीं मालूम। श्री शिव नारायण और हरियाना के मित्र ने यह कोई मुझाव नहीं दिया कि लाइसेंसों का वितरण कैसे किया जाये। लाइसेंस लेने के लिये मैं भी तैयार हूँ। लाइसेंस के बारे में हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों ने भी कहा। उनसे मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा। क्यों साहब, बिड़ला साहब तो आपके केरल में कारखाना खोलने के लिये व्हने नहीं गये थे जहां तक मुझे मालूम है केरल वाले ही बिड़ला साहब की खुशामद करके केरल में ले गये हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों के या खुद गवर्नमेंट के जितने कारखाने चल रहे हैं उनकी क्या स्थिति है। मैं मिसाल देने के लिये तैयार हूँ, लेकिन मैं डरता हूँ कि मेरे सरीखे आदमी के लिये जल्दी ही घंटी बजा दी जायेगी। फिर भी मैं संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी सरकारी कारखाने चल रहे थे उनके लिये बिड़ला जी को बुला कर उन्होंने कहा कि आप चलाइये। इसका परिणाम क्या अच्छा नहीं निकला? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप एक राज्य के चीफ मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं, आपको अपने यहां की याद होगी कि बिड़ला के हाथ में जाने से पहले आपके यहां के कागज के कारखाने की शेअर वैल्यू मार्केट में क्या थी। जिस दिन वह बिड़ला के हाथ में गया वह 40 परसेंट बढ़ गई। इसका कारण है कि उनके हाथ में कला है। मैं भी चाहता हूँ, आप चाहते हों या नहीं, कि मैं लाइसेंस लूँ और सबसे बड़ा आदमी बनूँ, मैं भी बिड़ला के टक्कर का हो जाऊँ।

इसमें दो मत नहीं हैं कि सभी ऐसा चाहते हैं कि वह बड़े आदमी की बराबरी कर सकें, लेकिन यह हो कैसे? कला तो मुझ में है नहीं। मैं छोटा-सा उदाहरण अपनी गवर्नमेंट का भी देना चाहता हूँ। अगर गवर्नमेंट यह निर्धारित कर दे कि इतने छोटे छोटे कार्य जो हैं उनको कोई बड़ा आदमी नहीं कर सकेगा, छोटे लोग ही करेंगे, तब तो बात दूसरी थी, लेकिन आपने ऐसा नहीं किया, बड़े लोगों को ही दिया और उन्होंने काम को किया। आज हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने 3000 करोड़ रुपये अपने पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगा रखे हैं, लेकिन उनको क्या मिलता है? यहां पर सरकार के लोग बैठे हुए हैं, वह बतलायें। 1/2 परसेंट। लेकिन जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति हैं उनके पास यह कला है, उनके बाप-दादों के वक्त से यह काम होता चला आया है। आप टाटा को देखिये कि वह कितना कमा कर दे रहे हैं—9 परसेंट, थापर आप को दे रहे हैं 13 परसेंट, बिड़ला आपको कमा कर दे रहे हैं—10 परसेंट। आपने 3000 करोड़ रुपये लगा रखे हैं और कमा रहे हैं 1/2 परसेंट, रोज क्वेश्चन में सुनते हैं कि आज यह नुकसान चला गया कल वह चला गया, आज 41 करोड़ का नुकसान हो गया; आज 10 लाख रु० साल का नुकसान हो रहा है। आप इस तरह से कारखाने चला रहे हैं, बिड़ला अगर अच्छी तरह कर रहे हैं तो कोई बुरी बात नहीं कर रहे हैं।

आज बहुतां ने कहा कि बिड़ला ने धार्मिक कार्यों में भी पैसा लगाया है। मैं एक धार्मिक आदमी हूँ और महन्त दिग्विजयनाथ का पुराना शिष्य हूँ, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि धार्मिक क्षेत्र में बिड़ला जो कुछ करके दिखला चुके हैं उतना उद्योगों में लगे हुए जितने पूंजीपति हैं, उनमें से किसी ने नहीं किया। आज आपको वह मार्ग पसन्द नहीं है इसलिये आप कुछ भी कह लीजिये, लेकिन आप इसी लिये दुःख पा रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण पर बड़ा जोर दिया जा रहा है। कहते

[श्री रामाबतार शर्मा]

हैं कि इन बड़े आदमी को दे दिया, उन बड़े आदमी को दे दिया लेकिन बैंक क्या करें ? आप ही बतलाइये कि यदि बैंक बिड़ला को नहीं देंगे तो क्या महन्त जी को देंगे ? आखिर उनको इतना पैसा कैसे दे देंगे ? आप कुछ भी कहें, मुझे तो आज ऐसी गन्ध आ रही है कि यह हजारी रिपोर्ट कांग्रेस पार्टी ने महज बिड़ला को बदनाम करने के लिये तैयार कराई है ताकि उनके ऊपर टीका टिप्पणी हो। मैं तो केवल यही देख रहा हूँ, जिस तरह यहाँ पर ग्वालियर की राजमाता के साथ हुआ। वह दस साल तक यहाँ श्री सहगल के पास बैठती थीं। जैसा मैंने सुना है, उनका बहुत अच्छा स्वभाव था, देवी की तरह से थीं क्योंकि दस साल से वह कांग्रेस के साथ थीं। आज पलटा खाय तो फलानी बात फलानी चीज, वह मक्कार हैं और बड़ी गद्दार निकलीं। कम-से-कम मुझे तो ऐसी कोई बात मालूम नहीं हुई। यही बात आज बिड़ला आदि उद्योगपतियों के साथ हो रही है।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : Sir, the report has been discussed threadbare. The suggestions made by Dr. Hazari were indicated by the minister when he moved the motion. Birlas made applications for a number of licences which were diffused over a large number of industries which were needed in the country to meet the growing demands of the country. A large number of things which were being imported are now being manufactured here. There is no mention in any of the findings of Dr. Hazari that the Birlas have stood in the way of any other applicant for licence. In fact, in page 11, about foreclosure, he himself has said :

"Whether and if so to what extent this performance actually blocks the entry of other existing or potential entrepreneurs and thereby shuts competition is an open question which cannot be answered straightaway on the basis of the data in hand."

Another factor why there are a number of applications by a particular firm is that certain other big houses which might have

come forward to industrialise the country did not take any interest. It has been mentioned by Dr. Hazari himself that they did not make any application. Therefore, if a firm makes an application and others do not come into the field, that firm should not be blamed for that. On the contrary, a large number of industries have been set up by them and they are running very well.

As mentioned by Mr. Sharma just now, the communist members have tried to show that Birlas influenced whom when they were requested to set up a factory in Kerala for manufacturing pulp ? That is the only factory producing rayon variety pulp from bamboos in the whole world. Special terms were offered by Mr. Nambudiripad, the Chief Minister of Kerala, to induce Birla Brothers to set up the factory, because they felt that none else would perhaps be able to do that.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : That is an exception, not the general rule.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : The communists offered special terms. They promised that there will be no labour trouble, that bamboos will be supplied at cheaper rates, etc. Now they say they have got a monopoly.

Nothing has been said in the report to show that they have stood in the way of small entrepreneurs. On the other hand, thousands of small industries have been started with the finance supplied by the number of financial institutions started by Government. As a matter of fact, Government has tried to do as much as possible for industrialising the country. The report has also indicated a number of defects which exist in the grant of licences. It is for the Government to take steps to plug them.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा तो कहना यह है कि इस परिवार ने हिन्दुस्तान में जन्म ही क्यों लिया ? यह वह परिवार है जहाँ महात्मा गांधी ने अपनी आखिरी सांस छोड़ी और सरदार पटेल ने भी अपनी आखिरी सांस छोड़ी। महामना पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय ने जब काशी विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता

समझी तब उस परिवार ने अपना सर्वस्व तक दे देने का प्रस्ताव किया था। सरदार वल्लभ-भाई पटेल ने जब वल्लभ विद्यानगर, आणंद की स्थापना की थी तब भी उन्होंने चैक बुक निकाल कर उनके सामने रख दी। न केवल शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र में बल्कि धार्मिक और सामाजिक क्षेत्र में भी आप देखेंगे तो दिल्ली ही में लक्ष्मी नारायण मंदिर द्वारा मालूम पड़ेगा कि कैसे हिन्दुस्तान के हिन्दू सम्प्रदायों को उन्होंने एकत्रित करने का प्रयास किया है। इसी तरह सारनाथ का नवनिर्मित बौद्ध विहार है। न केवल इस देश में बल्कि इस देश के बाहर विदेशों में भी चाहे वह थाईलैंड हो या इंडोनेशिया हो, कम्बोडिया हो, नेपाल हो, लंका हो, वर्मा हो, इस परिवार की यह परम्परा रही कि वह सभी स्थानों पर देश की आदर्श सांस्कृतिक मान्यताओं की दृष्टि से एकीकृत करना चाहता था, कहीं अगर उसको यह पता होता कि इतना सब कुछ करने के पर स्वतंत्र भारत में बीस बरस के बाद उसको यह भी दिन देखने होंगे और गान्धी तथा अपमान उसको पुरस्कार के रूप में मिलेगा तो शायद उस परिवार का प्रारम्भ से ही निर्णय कुछ दूसरा होता। अगर हम लोगों ने समाजवाद की व्याख्या में यह भी सम्मिलित कर लिया है कि एक विशेष औद्योगिक संस्थान को इस प्रकार गालियां दे दे कर अपमानित किया जाए और तिरस्कृत किया जाय तो सोचना होगा कि हम यहां पर बैठ कर जिस प्रकार की चर्चा करते हैं और जिस प्रकार का निर्णय लेते हैं क्या वह निर्णय इस संसद के गौरव के अनुरूप है? हमें कुछ इस प्रकार के कार्य करने चाहियें जिससे देश में इस संसद के प्रति आस्था जगे।

आज सब से बड़ा प्रश्न यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान से गरीबी को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है। है। हिन्दुस्तान में साठ सत्तर प्रतिशत व्यक्ति खेती के ऊपर निर्भर हैं और मुश्किल से 35 प्रतिशत आदमी ही इस प्रकार के हैं जो सर्बिस में हैं या इंडस्ट्रीज में हैं या दूसरे इसी प्रकार के धंधों में लगे हैं। जहां तक विदेशों का सम्बन्ध है वहां स्थिति इससे बिल्कुल भिन्न

है। अगर हमने अपने देश का औद्योगीकरण नहीं किया और इसी प्रकार की स्थिति रही तो उसका वही नतीजा होगा जैसा अभी डा० के० एल० राव ने इंजीनियरों की बेकारी के बारे में वक्तव्य देते हुए प्रकट किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि लगभग पचास हजार इंजीनियर हिन्दुस्तान में बेकार हैं और डेढ़ लाख काम पर लगे हुए हैं। क्या इस प्रकार बेरोजगारी का हल या देश का औद्योगीकरण हम कर सकेंगे? खास तौर से मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में लगभग तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया लगा रखा है जिसमें से एक हजार करोड़ रुपया केवल हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के अन्दर लगा हुआ है। आप यह तो बतायें आपको उस पर रिटर्न क्या मिलता है? उत्पादन का प्रतिशत क्या है? निजी उद्योगों के अन्दर सब मिला कर अगर पूंजी का हिसाब लगाया जाए तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उसके रिटर्न का कुल प्रतिशत 6-7 परसेंट है। इसके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई तीन हजार करोड़ की पूंजी पर रिटर्न केवल आधा और एक परसेंट के बीच में है। क्या यह देश के धन के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं है।

एक भिन्न कह रहे थे कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए। मैं उनसे एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। बैंकों के पास पूंजी आज कितनी है? सब मिलाकर बैंकों के पास 3600 करोड़ रुपये की पूंजी है। इसमें से रिजर्व-बैंक के पास ग्यारह से बारह सौ करोड़ रुपया जमा है और आठ सौ करोड़ रुपये गवर्नमेंट सिक्यूरिटीज में तथा बांडों में लगे हुए हैं। यह सारा रुपया सरकार के पास रहता है। बाकी सोलह सौ करोड़ रुपया बचता है जिसमें से स्टेट बैंक तथा उससे सम्बन्धित जो बैंक हैं, उनमें भी पैंसा है और दूसरे बैंकों के पास भी पैंसा है। छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधों में भी लगता है और बड़े-बड़े उद्योग धंधों में भी लगता है। ऐसी अवस्था में कितनी पूंजी उनके पास शेष रह जाती है, इसका भी तो अनुमान आप लगायें।

इससे भी बड़ी एक और बात यह है।

[श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री]

सरकार के पास लाइफ इनश्योरेंस का पैसा है, पोस्टल सेविंग्स सर्टिफिकेट्स का पैसा है और जो राज्य सरकारों ने ऋण ले रखे हैं उनका भी पैसा है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि फिर कौन-सा पैसा बचता है जो जनता के उपयोग के लिए रह जाता है। इतना ज्यादा पैसा सरकार अपने कब्जे में किये बैठी है और ऐसा करके वह देश के अर्थ तंत्र को स्वयं जानबूझ कर दूषित कर रही है। फिर जिस प्रकार की चर्चा यहां हो रही है उनका मुन कर तो और भी ज्यादा दुख होता है।

जहां तक हज़ारी रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है अगर आप मुझे पढ़ने की आज्ञा दें तो मैं उसी रिपोर्ट में से तीन चार पंक्तियां प्रश्न के रूप में पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं। मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूं कि डा० हज़ारी ने यह रिपोर्ट इस औद्योगिक संस्थान की प्रशंसा के लिये लिखी है या निन्दा के लिये लिखी है। उनके शब्द ही यह हैं :—

“इस घराने ने निस्संदेह भारत के अर्थ-तंत्र के विकास में भारी योग दिया है। उसने प्रतिरक्षा एवं निर्यात अभिस्थापित उद्योगों, यांत्रिक उपकरणों, इंजीनियरिंग स्तुओं, यंत्रों, एल्यूमीनियम, रसायनों, उर्वरकों व सिमेंट जैसे मूलभूत उद्योगों आदि में महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रयत्न किये हैं।”

और भी तमाम यह गिनती यहां की गई है। इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी लिखा गया है कि इनका इस देश के विकास के अन्दर बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। इसी रिपोर्ट में आगे जाकर डा० हज़ारी स्वयं अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहते हैं कि दस वर्ष के अन्दर नौ हज़ार लाइसेंस दिए गये हैं और इन नौ हज़ार लाइसेंसों में मोनोपोली कमीशन के आधार पर केवल 151 इस परिवार के हिस्से में आते हैं। फिर आप यह भी देखें कि यह एक परिवार ही तो केवल नहीं है। इसमें उनके रिश्तेदार भी हैं, उनके सम्बन्धी भी हैं। इस औद्योगिक संस्थान के द्वारा चलाये जा रहे उद्योग धंधों में दो ढाई

लाख के करीब लोग काम पर लगे हुए हैं। इस सब के लिए देश को उनका ऋणी होना चाहिये। डा० हज़ारी ने आगे चलकर स्वयं अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि इनके द्वारा चलाये जा रहे उद्योगों में कम से कम विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रयोग होता है। तब समझ में नहीं आता है कि डा० हज़ारी उनको प्रशंसा का सर्टिफिकेट दे रहे थे या उनकी वह निन्दा करना चाहते थे। यह एक ऐसा परिवार है जिसका राष्ट्र के विकास में, औद्योगिक विकास में विशेष स्थान रहा है। इस सब को देखते हुए यदि अपशब्दों का ही प्रयोग करना था और इस सर्वोच्च सदन के अन्दर इस प्रकार निन्दा का ही इस प्रतिष्ठान को विषय बनाना था तो मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसा करके दूसरे उद्योग धंधों में लगे लोगों को प्रोत्साहन इस तरह कैसे दिया जा सकेगा? यह तो उनके उत्साह को घटाना ही होगा। हमको सोचना चाहिये कि जब हमारे देश में धरती सीमित है, परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि किस तरह में अपने देश की समस्या का आर्थिक समाधान करें तो हमको अपने देश के उद्योग-धंधों को बढ़ाना होगा। जहां तक उद्योग-धंधों को बढ़ाने का प्रश्न है, सरकारी उद्योग-धंधों की स्थिति का चिन्तन मैंने अभी किया ही है। इस अवस्था में सरकार कैसे इस देश की आर्थिक समस्या का समाधान करेगी? किस तरह वह बेरोज़गार इंजीनियरों और अन्य प्रशिक्षित लोगों को काम पर लगायेगी?

डा० हज़ारी स्वयं अपनी रिपोर्ट में कितने कनफ्यूज्ड हैं, मैं इसका भी एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। उनके ही यह शब्द हैं, जो जानकारी मुझे किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचने के लिए आवश्यक थी, वह पूरी नहीं मिल सकी। वह अधूरी, अविश्वसनीय और एकांगी थी। उनका कहना है कि जिन प्रमाणों और तथ्यों के आधार पर उन्होंने यह रिपोर्ट तैयार की, वे “पार्शल, इनकम्प्लीट एंड इन सम केसिज़ नाट फुली रिलायबल” थे। इसी से शायद जो व्यक्ति 1960 में इकानोमिकल बीकली में

कहता है कि इस औद्योगिक संस्थान के पास 346 लाइसेंस हैं, वह ही 1961 में कहता है कि उसके पास 270 लाइसेंस है और रिपोर्ट में अब वह कहता है कि उसके पास 160 लाइसेंस हैं। जब कि मोनोपोलीज कमीशन के अनुसार वास्तविकता यह है कि उसके पास सिर्फ 151 लाइसेंस हैं।

जब डा० हज़ारी ने इतनी विस्तृत रिपोर्ट तैयार की, तो निष्पक्षता की दृष्टि से और साथ ही इसको एक प्रामाणिक रूप देने के लिए भी उनको एक औद्योगिक संस्थान के साथ साथ दूसरे संस्थानों को दिये गये लाइसेंसों तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों सम्बन्धी भी तथ्य देने चाहिए थे। ताकि एक तुलनात्मक विवेचन हमारे सामने आता। उन्होंने केवल एक ही परिवार या औद्योगिक संस्थान को ले कर समस्या का एक ही पक्ष सामने रखा, दूसरा पक्ष नहीं रखा।

इस रिपोर्ट के एक अंश पर माननीय सदस्य, डा० मेलकोटे ने आपत्ति की है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसको पढ़ कर मुझे केवल तकलीफ ही नहीं हुई, बल्कि चोट भी पड़ती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन के हर एक माननीय सदस्य की प्रतिक्रिया भी यही होगी। हम सब सारे देश की एकता का स्वप्न देखने हैं और कन्याकुमारी से काश्मीर तक और कच्छ से नेफा तक फैले इस भूभाग को एक देश के रूप में देखते हैं। लेकिन एक व्यक्ति अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहता है कि इतने लाइसेंस मारवाड़ियों को दिये गये, इतने बंगालियों को, इतने पंजाबियों को और इतने सिंधियों को दिये गये। क्या इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट तैयार करने वाले व्यक्तियों के मस्तिष्क में देश की एकता की कोई और ही कल्पना है? मैं श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अहमद, और सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बराये-मेहरबानी इस प्रकार की रिपोर्टों को तैयार कराते समय वह इन लोगों के मस्तिष्कों को पहले थोड़ा साफ़ कर दिया करें, ताकि महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय और सिफ़ारिशें करते

हुए उनके मन में इस प्रकार का संकुचितपन और इस प्रकार की छोटी रेखायें न हों और वे देश के भाग्य के साथ इस प्रकार खिलवाड़ न करें।

आज जो स्थिति है, उसमें सरकार चाहे कितना ही रुपया परिवार-नियोजन पर लगाए, चाहे खेती को किसी भी प्रकार से बढ़ाने की कोशिश करे लेकिन यदि औद्योगीकरण की उपेक्षा की गई और उद्योग-धंधों में लगे हुए लोगों को उनके परिश्रम का पुरस्कार गाली-गलीज, अपमान और निन्दा के रूप में दिया गया, तो हम देश के आर्थिक भविष्य को सुरक्षित नहीं कर सकेंगे। मुझे आशा है कि सरकार इसी दृष्टि से इस प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

SHRI SONAVANE : Sir, nobody from Maharashtra has spoken.

SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : We had also given our names.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You speak on the Thacker Committee Report.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot help it. I had announced it in the morning.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, towards the concluding portion of my introductory statement I had stated that a committee has been appointed under Professor Thacker to enquire into the working of the industrial licensing system during the past ten years. I had also indicated that a committee of the Cabinet has also been set up to review the overall economic and industrial policies of Government to see how far the objectives for which they were framed have been achieved and whether any modifications were needed in those policies.

I had mentioned that the discussion of the Hazari Report in the context of the action taken by Government will be helpful because the suggestions which hon. Members may have occasion to offer will be helpful to us in formulating our policy and, if necessary,

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

in changing the objective which we have adopted for the purpose of industrial development. From that point of view I am grateful to hon. Members that the debate lasting over seven hours has served a very useful purpose.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) : No purpose at all !

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Well, I am not so ungrateful to the hon. Members for the very valuable suggestions which some of them have given in the course of this discussion. I do not know if my friend who has raised this objection was present here when these observations were made. But I, certainly, think that some of the observations are helpful and will be taken note of when we take a final decision with regard to our policy in this matter.

I would like to remind the House that the objective of our industrial policy is the growth of industries in our country. It is with that objective that certain guide-lines, certain principles, were laid before the country of which the House is aware. Under that guide-line which was adopted as a policy, a certain number of industries were fixed only for being developed in the public sector. Then, there were other industries for which both public sector and private sector were permitted to come in the field and help each other for the purpose of their development and the rest of the industries were left in the private sector to develop. It is on this basis that we have been proceeding since 1952 and this licensing procedure was adopted after the Act was passed by this House in order to regulate the development of industries having regard to the principles we had laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Now, Sir, if we look into those principles, we find that those principles themselves are conflicting and will not serve the very purpose for which those principles were laid down. On the one hand, in those principles, it was said that we must have quick industrial development in our country by having bigger units and, on the other hand, we said that we should also not neglect smaller units. Now, in the same Industrial Policy Resolution, it was also said that the question with regard to the regional imbalance

should also be taken into consideration. If we look into these things, we find that there are inherent contradictions in the very principles which we have adopted. Therefore, if in some direction or in any direction, things have gone wrong, we cannot say that it is only because of the licensing policy but it is also because of the very conflicting principles which we have been pursuing and which may also be responsible for that. So, the question before us is not to give a subjective consideration of what Dr. Hazari has placed before us but to consider this Report with certain objectives.

Here, I would like to point out that some of the hon. Members have suggested that Dr. Hazari was appointed by the Government at the instance of some Congress Members. I would like to disabuse the minds of hon. Members who have this impression because no Congress Member had taken part or initiative in suggesting that Dr. Hazari should be appointed for the purpose of giving this Report and the Government had not appointed Dr. Hazari to give this Report. Dr. Hazari was appointed, as the hon. Members are aware, as the hon. Consultant in the Planning Commission to review the operation of licensing and so on. He was not appointed by the Government. The Report which was submitted by him was not made to the Government but to the Planning Commission.

Some of the hon. Members have also criticised that he had gone beyond the terms of reference. If I read the Report, I find this is what Dr. Hazari himself has said :

“The precise areas of industrial planning and licensing policy on which I was to work left to my discretion in consultation with the Industrial and Mineral Development Division of the Planning Commission.”

Therefore, I submit that it is not proper that we should impute any motive either to Dr. Hazari or to anyone who had appointed him for the purpose of surveying the entire licensing policy and submitting a Report before the Planning Commission. We may not agree. I myself do not agree with many of the things which have been suggested in this Report, but because we disagree with some of the observations which have been made

by Dr. Hazari, we should not say this. I can see that he has spent a good deal of time and also put in a hard labour in placing this Report before the Planning Commission. Therefore, it would not be proper that the hard work put in by Dr. Hazari should be interpreted as if he had done this work at the instance of either the Government or any Congress member or that there was a bad motive on his part in submitting this Report. I hope, the members will not have that point of view, will not accept that point of view....

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Has the Planning Commission reviewed this Report?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : This Report was submitted to the Planning Commission and I do not know how actually it came into the hands of some members. I was asked to place this Report in Rajya Sabha.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY : From this you infer that the Planning Commission is looking at it!

AN HON. MEMBER : A deliberate leakage!

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have no doubt whatsoever that the Planning Commission, when they are engaged in preparing a plan for the future, will certainly look into this valuable document which has been prepared by Dr. Hazari.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to know whether the Planning Commission has seen the Report. Let him reply to this.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that it will look when the plan is prepared for the future....
(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : The only copy was spirited away.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : What are the important aspects which have been considered and observed by the hon. members in this connection....

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : May I know why was the Report out before you could consider it?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am not responsible for it.

One of the questions which have been raised by the hon. members is with regard to canalising the investment in priority fields. That was also one of the objectives of our Industrial Policy Resolution which we had adopted in 1956, and I can say that, by and large, that objective has been fulfilled. During the past three Plan periods, I would like to remind the hon. members, we have made a substantial and noteworthy progress in the industrialisation of this country. The basic industries, particularly, machine-building industries and, of late, the chemical industries, as also a large variety of consumer industries, have been developed. It is not necessary for me to cite any detailed figures in support of this. The House is aware of this. But the main point which I would like to stress is that our policies and perspective have been generally in the right direction. Then it has been pointed out....
(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : There was a lot of conflict between your policy and the actual practice. How do you say that they have been in the right direction?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have said that in the priority sector—one of the main principles of the Industrial Policy Resolution is this—we have developed industries and I have given a few instances where the development has already taken place, whether in the public sector or in the private sector. Therefore, one of the objectives of the Industrial Policy Resolution has, to a great extent, been fulfilled.

We have been criticised by some members that instead of preferring investment in the public sector, there has been investment under the private sector. I would like the hon. House to remember as to what has been the nature of investment, both in the private sector and in the public sector, in the last three Plan periods.

So far as the figures are concerned, in 1950-51 the contribution of the public sector was less than 2 per cent; this contribution rose to about 8 per cent in 1960 and to about 20 per cent at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. In terms of actual figures, the investment in organised public sector of industry had been Rs. 260 during the First Plan period, Rs. 770 crores during the

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

Second Plan period and about Rs. 1,330 crores during the Third Plan period.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What is the return ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I shall just give those figures. In the Fourth Plan, the estimate is Rs. 3,543 crores.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : With what results ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The investment in the private sector during the corresponding periods was Rs. 338 crores, Rs. 850 crores and Rs. 1,275 crores respectively, and during the Fourth Plan period, it would be Rs. 2,650 crores. Therefore, hon. Members would realise that one of the objectives of the industrial policy namely that we should increasingly go in for the public sector has to a great extent been achieved.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : And maximised losses.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If the hon. Member would allow me to proceed in my own way, I shall certainly deal with that aspect of the question also. In this context, I would like the hon. Members to consider the question of monopoly which has been raised by several Members in this House. First of all, we have to consider whether the size of a particular unit, namely whether it is Rs. 200 or 300 or 500 crores is the material thing which has to be taken into consideration or whether in considering the question of monopoly we have to consider the question whether the concentration of wealth and power has gone into the hands of a few persons to the detriment of the public interest. It is only in this context that we have to consider whether there is a certain monopoly and whether there is concentration of power which will be to the detriment of the public interest. Then only we can say whether a particular house, whether the Birlas or the Tatas or Martin Burns and so on are such a house about whom we have to be careful and take the necessary action. I submit that this is a question of policy and on the basis of the achievement and on the basis of the activities of the various houses we have to see whether any of the houses has reached a stage where they can utilise

their wealth for the purposes of wielding any power to the detriment of the public interest, and if they do, then Government will have to look into it and see what measures are called for in order to curb that tendency.

Dr. Hazari has submitted this report on the basis of the figures before him and examined by him. He has come to the conclusion that there were certain irregularities which helped certain people in preventing others from coming in. It is for that purpose that another committee has been appointed. Some hon. Members have asked why only Birlas have been named and why the other business houses have not been included in this. It is only for that purpose that the Thacker Committee was appointed. I would like to remind the House of the terms of reference to the Thacker Committee and they are : to inquire into the working of the industrial licensing system in the last ten years with a view to ascertaining whether the large industrial houses have in fact secured undue advantage over other applicants in the matter of issue of such licences and they have received a disproportionately larger share of such licences; whether there was sufficient justification for this; to assess to what extent licences issued to the larger industrial houses have been actually implemented and whether failure to do so has resulted in pre-emption of capacity and shutting out of other entrepreneurs; to examine to what extent licences issued have been in consonance with the policy of Government as laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 30 April 1956.

Therefore, when this report is before us, it will be possible to see whether in any particular direction there has been abuse any attempt on the part of any industrial house to prevent other people from coming in and getting licences.

In this connection, I would also like to point out that from time to time we have ourselves been giving consideration to the action taken under the licensing system. First of all, for the purpose of procedure, the Swaminathan Committee was appointed. They laid down certain guidelines which are being followed. From 1964, instead of giving a licence, we have introduced

this letter of intent. Under this system, first of all, a letter of intent is issued which holds good for a period of six months. Unless and until action is taken within period the letter is automatically cancelled, unless the applicant applies for extension of the letter giving reasons why he has not been able to comply with the directions in that letter. This has been introduced for the simple reason that once a licence is issued, it is a long procedure before it can be revoked. But so far as the letter of intent is concerned, we need not give notice. It automatically ends if action is not taken within the time stipulated therein.

We have been very careful during the past few years to see that whenever any application is made and whenever any letter of intent is issued on that application, it is not allowed to be extended, and only in exceptional circumstances permission is granted for extension, if for some good reason the party has not been able to undertake completion of the work which has been indicated in the letter.

I am very sorry that our revered leader, Acharya Kripalani, made a reference to HMT Bangalore wherein he said that goods of the value of Rs. 3 crores are lying in stock and suggested that it was not being managed properly. If a unit has continued production and has not been able to sell, not because of any defect in the working of the unit but because of recession and lack of orders, can the fault be attributed to it? May I point out that it is one of our public sector units which has even in 1966-67 yielded a profit of Rs. 126.23 lakhs. It has not given dividend only during the last two years; previous to that it was giving a dividend of nearly 10 per cent, that is till 1964-65, before recession came upon us. I would humbly ask him to keep this in mind. We are trying to sell the stock with us. I hope with the orders we are getting from outside and also with the improvement in the recession position, it will be possible for us to dispose of the stock which has piled up in this unit.

It is for that reason that we wanted to set up a large number of units of HMT in many other areas, to remove the imbalance of some of the States. We find that there is recession and there has been no

demand for these things and so those projects have also been postponed. I hope that he will be satisfied that this unit is not in a bad way.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Acharyaji has unwittingly made the Minister confess it for the first time.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Many of my hon. friends have raised objection to the public sector because it does not yield ten or thirteen per cent profit as the private sector units do in some cases, but yields only 0.2 or 0.3 per cent profits. It must be remembered that the public sector units had been set up not only for profit but also for the purpose of satisfying certain social needs... (Interruptions). Whatever the hon. Members may say, when we consider the question of profit and loss, we must take into account the expenditure incurred on constructing and maintaining a township, schools and other facilities which are not available in the private sector. Besides, some of the public sector industries are manufacturing capital goods and therefore their gestation period is longer compared to industries which manufacture consumer goods. The private sector engages itself in the manufacture of consumer goods.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You cannot make profit even on shoes.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We should not be carried away by such statements.

So far as the allocation of expenditure to small scale sector is concerned, the amount has been increased from Rs. 5 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 114 crores in the Third Plan. Apart from the direct assistance and incentives given by the Government to the growth of the small sector and the big organisation built up for this purpose, Government have also used the Industries Act as an instrument to give protection to small scale industry and as many as 47 industries have been reserved for the small sector. I am prepared to consider the question whether some more small industries could be reserved for the small sector. An hon. Member suggested that we should allow import of items even though they are manufactured indigenously, if the import price is cheaper.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is Hazari's recommendation.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am not referring to you alone; some others also referred to it. We must be very careful in allowing such imports; if they are allowed, it is not possible to manufacture indigenous items cheaply. And so we must find out what are the reasons, why that particular item is more expensive than the imported item and if we can take steps to reduce the cost of production, surely that will be a better way than encouraging the import of those items from outside our country.

18 hrs.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : There is a wide gap between profession and practice.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am sorry Prof. Humayun Kabir is not here. I would just conclude by saying that certainly it is the Government's responsibility, and we are entirely responsible to see that whatever goes wrong is put in order, and I am sorry that such an observation should have come from no less a person than Prof. Humayun Kabir, because he was one of the important members of the Cabinet when these policies were pursued and it is now being considered on the Hazari Committee report.

I submit that so far as the Government are concerned, we are not interested in either A or B. We are only concerned with certain objectives and we are only concerned, whether it is the licensing system or any other system, with what is intended to develop the industry and to see what has gone wrong or anything requires any modification. It is only with that purpose in view that this report will be considered by us and the report submitted by Prof. Thacker will be considered by us and the Cabinet Committee is also considering to what extent the modification in the policy is called for.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out that certain Members are under the wrong impression that no assistance is given to the Thacker Committee for the purpose of doing their work. As far as I know, every facility has been provided to them and they have been given a big office to work and they have also been given a large personnel to

do their work and they are engaged in this work. I can assure this House that whenever they were in any difficulty, the Chairman or the Secretary saw me and I personally saw to it that most of their complaints were removed.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : The Chairman's last letter has remained unreplied to for the last two months.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : After all, whenever there was difficulty, they brought it to my notice or to the notice of the Minister of State. I can assure the House that all their grievances will be redressed and that their work is progressing well.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : At this rate, the whole House will begin to ask for clarification. No please. Otherwise, we will have to go on up to 8 o'clock. (*Interruption*) Everybody would like to have a clarification. No please. Mr. S. M. Krishna's substitute motion is there : he is not present.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am here. It is a joint motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes; I know. Are you pressing it ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Yes, Sir. It must be read out.

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody has got it.

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is better to read it to refresh one's memory.

It will take not more than a minute. It is better you read it.

MR. SPEAKER : No please.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I will read it. The substitute motion standing in the name of Shri S. M. Krishna and in my name reads as follows :

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the Interim and Final Reports on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy by Dr. R. K. Hazari, laid on the Table of the

House on the 7th April and 16th November, 1967 respectively, is of the opinion that the Government has miserably failed to implement the licensing policy in a manner so as to curb the concentration of wealth in a few hands as directed by the Constitution and has deliberately pursued a policy influenced by big capitalist interests which has resulted in the growth of big industrial houses to the detriment of progress of socialist economy in this country." (1)

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put the substitute motion No. 1 which has been read out just now by Mr. Kundu.

The substitute motion No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee's motion also is there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I will read it. It says : That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :

"This House, having considered the Interim and Final Reports on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy by Dr. R. K. Hazari, laid on the Table of the House on the 7th April and 16th November, 1967 respectively, holds the Government responsible for showing favoritism in the matter of granting licences and therefore recommends to Government;—

- (i) to amend the Companies Act banning donations to Political Parties; and
- (ii) to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to investigate into the whole affair." (2)

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put Mr. Banerjee's substitute motion No. 2 to the House.

The substitute motion No. 2 was put and negatived.

18.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE
—Contd.

REPORTED KIDNAPPING OF POLICE CONSTABLE BY CHINESE EMBASSY RED GUARDS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Dwivedy.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I have already called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs:

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may now make his statement.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : We have been informed by the Delhi Administration that on March 6, 1968 constables Ghanisham Parshad and Ram Richpal Singh of 24th Btn. of the C.R.P. were returning at about 15.15 hrs. from beat duty in Railway Colony at Sardar Patel Marg to Police Station, Chanakyapuri. They were in uniform. They took a short cut through the Chinese Embassy premises by entering from one of the gates on Nyaya Marg and emerged on the main gate on Shanti Path. When the two constables had come out of the main gate of the Embassy, they were called back by the gate-keeper Bir Bahadur of the Chinese Embassy. One of them, namely, Ghanisham Parshad complied and entered the gate. Bir Bahadur caught hold of him and took him inside the room meant for the gate-keeper and forcibly detained him. Soon after this some Chinese and others came from the main Embassy building and took Ghanisham Parshad inside the main building.

2. At about 17.15 hours the Station House Officer told another Chowkidar of the Embassy, Suraj Bahadur, to inform the Chinese inside the main building that the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Police Officer would like to talk to them about the detained constable. After some time he returned and intimated that the Chinese would not talk to the local authorities but would deal only with the Ministry of External Affairs. After about 15 minutes the Sub-Divisional Magistrate spoke on telephone to the Chinese authorities in the Embassy and requested them to release the constable. His request was turned down and he was told that they would deal only with the Ministry of External Affairs.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

3. Around 5-30 p.m. the Chinese Embassy informed the Protocol Department of the Ministry of External Affairs alleging that an intruder into the Embassy premises had been apprehended by them and that they would like to hand him over before Protocol Officer known to them. The Protocol Department of the Ministry of External Affairs advised the Chinese Embassy to release the Constable to the security personnel stationed outside the Embassy building. But on the insistence of the Chinese Embassy that they would hand over the person concerned only to an official of the Ministry of External Affairs who is known to them, two Protocol Officers of the Ministry of External Affairs proceeded to the Chinese Embassy around 6 P.M. Since by 7 P.M. neither the two Protocol Officers nor the detained Constable emerged from the Chinese premises, the Ministry of External Affairs put through a telephone call to the Chinese Embassy demanding that the Police Constable should be allowed to leave the Embassy immediately. Since the Chinese Embassy personnel prevaricated, the Ministry of External Affairs summoned the Chinese CDA to come to the Ministry forthwith. Thereupon the Chinese Embassy informed the Ministry that the Constable had left their premises.

The two constables have stated that they did not know that it was improper to go through the Embassy Premises. Constable Ghanisham Parshad has further stated that he was forcibly detained in the first instance by the chowkidars and later by the Chinese inside the main building. He was not allowed to go until he was prepared to give it in writing to the Chinese that he had come into the Chinese Embassy premises. He was made to write and sign a statement inside the Embassy.

5. A case under section 365 I.P.C. that is, abducting a person with the intention to cause him to be secretly and wrongfully confined, has been registered on a complaint lodged by constable Ram Richpal Singh.

6. The Government of India take a serious view of the illegal detention of an Indian national specially a policeman in uniform in the Chinese Embassy premises and extorting a statement from him. The Chinese Embassy should have handed over the police-

man to the local authorities immediately and taken up the matter with the Ministry of External Affairs in the normal course. A note has been sent to the Chinese Embassy strongly protesting against their high-handed and illegal action in detaining and extorting a statement from an Indian official.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
 It is a matter of shame that such a statement has come from the Government. I do not know whether any Government is existing in this country. Now, who was kidnapped? Believing what he says to be true—I do not know whether this is a statement which can be relied upon—but according to him..

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) :
 Fabrication.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
 Believing this to be true, the person concerned was the security staff. The security staff was provided in order to protect the Chinese Embassy. If there was a short cut by which they had passed, they must have passed that way before also. Now, what was the reason for which he was arrested? I do not know, the Minister who is staying next door, Shri Karan Singh, he may be kidnapped one day and the same explanation may be forthcoming. There is no security in this country. If the security staff itself is in danger, I do not know who will provide security for this country. If this Government had any sense of honour, it would have cut off diplomatic relations with China long ago. Since they have not done that, let us not create a Chinese Island in the capital city, and permit them to do anything they like. So, will they now at least consider withdrawing diplomatic immunities from the officers of the Chinese Embassy who stay here? Since they violate all our laws, they should not be given any immunity at all. Are they prepared to do it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
 What is the question?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
 I would also like to know why some of them have not been arrested. They should have been arrested and put into prison.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
 A case has been registered against the

chowkidar and he will be prosecuted in accordance with law. Whatever the law provides, we shall do that. . . .(interruptions)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I have asked a specific question. There have been repeated violations of our law by the Chinese Embassy here. It is not a single instance. It had happened before also. Once when a postman was going to deliver a letter, he was kidnapped and some confession statement was taken from him. So, it is high time some action is taken. Since the Prime Minister is also present, I want a specific answer from her whether they would withdraw diplomatic immunities from the officials who are in the Chinese Embassy.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We are at present concerned with this incident. I do not think that I am called upon to say anything about the larger question of diplomatic relations with the Republic of China. Here I am only concerned with the kidnapping case. . . .(interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Sir, it is an affront to the whole House. We are all agitated over it and yet the head of the Government is sitting here without saying anything. . . .(interruptions)

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Are they prepared to do it ? Let the Government say that they are prepared to give consideration to it.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Dwivedy has put a question and the Minister has said, "I cannot answer about cutting off diplomatic relations and all that." He has also said that it is a bigger question and he cannot answer that question. All these are questions which perhaps the Cabinet will have to consider. The Minister replying has answered that question; it is not as though he has not answered it. It may not be satisfactory, but the Home Minister cannot say that diplomatic relations will be cut off.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I agree that it is a larger question and off-hand they may not say that. But they should have decided it long ago. The specific question I have put today is not about cutting off of diplomatic relations. Will

they withdraw diplomatic immunity provided to those officers because they are not entitled to it after what they have done ? The Prime Minister should tell us whether they are thinking in the matter. It is a serious matter. I do not think the Government is at all concerned about the security of this country.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA
rose—

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : It is some sort of impertinence that once again that Minister is getting up to answer it. The Prime Minister should answer it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : With whom has the case been filed ?

SHRI RANGA : What did he say ?

MR. SPEAKER : He said that it is a suggestion for action.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I would like to raise a point of order. The point of order is that the answer must be specific; it cannot be evasive. When the Minister of State answers the question he answers it on behalf of the Government. The question has been put by Shri Dwivedy so ably, that diplomatic immunity should be withdrawn and the Minister has to answer that. He cannot say that he will not answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered it. The Minister has said that it is a suggestion for action.

SHRI S. KUNDU : He said, "No, I cannot answer that question." You are the defender of this House.

MR. SPEAKER : I know. But he has said that it is a suggestion for action.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : On a point of order, Sir. A specific call-attention notice has been given with regard to the kidnapping of our police constable by the Chinese Embassy. To that a specific answer has been given by the Minister. He has stated the facts and has

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

said that as per the law action is being taken. The question is specific and the answer also is specific. Now they cannot try to traverse the entire gamut of breaking off diplomatic relations and all that.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Shri Sondhi.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (South Delhi) : This is a most serious matter and I think the correspondent of the *Hindustan Times* has done a national duty—I feel, young men like him are a real asset to the profession of journalism—by bringing this incident into the open in spite of a concerted effort by the authorities to suppress this matter and misguide the public.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame.

MR. SPEAKER : Now come to the question.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Although the immediate cause of the border dispute led people to think, including that gentleman there sent from Mars, that the Chinese invasion of India had taken place, there is no gainsaying the fact that the mood of unreality which permeated this Government enabled the Chinese to engage in systematic efforts to destroy the image of India as a major power. It is clear that the Chinese have flouted international convention and have taken actions which are grave provocations. The External Affairs Ministry and the Home Ministry must bear responsibility for the detention of an Indian citizen for four hours, from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. There are public witnesses and I charge the Minister of Home Affairs of frightening these witnesses and telling them to go away.... (Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame !

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The Correspondent of the *Hindustan Times*, I am told, has been threatened by his officials. The police in Chanakyapuri whom I know well, because they voted for me during the elections, have been put under pressure and this case was registered late in the evening. What is this registration ? Against whom is

the case registered and under what charges ? The whole thing is such a make-believe and hocus-pocus. Now, I come to the questions because, naturally, you will ask what are the questions.

Will the Government form a Committee consisting of Members of Paliament to find out the truth of the matter and go into it ? Will the Government immediately deport the offending diplomats ? Will the Government take steps to avoid recurrence of such incidents and consider the suggestion to break off diplomatic relations ? What preventive steps have been taken ? I myself go there very often, in the morning and in the evening, for a walk. If I am kidnapped, well imagine.... (Interruption) My final question is : What about the Indian families in Peking ? Can they be protected ? Will any preventive steps be taken ? I have this paper cutting with me which says that the Indians in Peking will be evacuated.

MR. SPEAKER : This is about Delhi, not about Peking.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : These are specific questions. If I am excited, it is not because I have not thought over the matter but it is because, in this House, we must feel on such questions, we must feel as Indians.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Nobody has been threatened and what the hon. Member has said is not correct. As far as the Committee of M.Ps is concerned, I do not think it is necessary. We are taking all the action; we are taking a serious view of the matter and we shall act according to international practices and our law. As far as diplomatic relations are concerned..

MR. SPEAKER : What about the case, registered against whom ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : A case has been registered against the Indian chowkidar.... (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame !

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is an insult to an Indian.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I would like to know whether he is an Indian ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order; kindly sit down.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The hon. Members must allow me to complete my answer and only then come to a conclusion. Actually, when the case was reported....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : If it is an Indian, you should withdraw the case....(Interruptions)

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The report was against the chowkidar as well as the diplomatic personnel of the Chinese Embassy. But, according to the international practices and diplomatic immunity, the case cannot be registered like this. The reporting official registered the case against the Chinese personnel of the Embassy as well as the chowkidar.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : At what time?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : But, according to the international practices or the diplomatic immunity, the case can be proceeded with only against the Indian employees of the Chinese Embassy.

With regard to the other question of the hon. Member, I have already answered about the breaking off of the diplomatic relations, etc. I do not think the Indian families in Peking come into the question here.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Why not ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vishwanath Pandey—absent; Shri K. N. Tiwary.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : The hon. Minister says this question does not arise. This was a responsible statement made in August that Indian families will be evacuated....(Interruptions).

SHRI S. KUNDU : They do not enjoy diplomatic immunity against a criminal action. (Interruption)

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (वेतिया) : इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि यह घटना पहली नहीं है। इस तरह की घटनायें पहले भी हो चुकी हैं और इस तरह की घटनाओं से ऐसी भावना उत्पन्न हो जाती है कि चाइनीज एम्बेसी और चाइनीज गवर्नमेंट का कोई आदमी हमारे

खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई कर सकता है और हम निःस्वहाय देखते रहेंगे। हम में ताकत नहीं है कि हम उनके खिलाफ कुछ कर सकें।

मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें बतलाया है चौकीदार पकड़ा गया है क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तानी को ही पकड़ने का कानून है। अगर यह चौकीदार हिन्दुस्तानी है तो उसको तुरन्त छोड़ देना चाहिये।

मैं यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने हमारे आदमी को पकड़ कर एम्बेसी में ले जा कर रक्खा, उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने में आपको क्या दिक्कत है और आपने क्यों उनके खिलाफ कोई केस रजिस्टर नहीं किया है? क्या आपने उनको अरेस्ट करने के लिये कोई इन्तजाम किया है?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इसके बारे में बतलाया कि जितनी भी कानूनी कार्रवाई हो सकती है वह हम कर रहे हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं कर रहे हैं।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : It is fantastic; it is a lie....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can only conduct the proceedings of the House. I cannot give a reply to his satisfaction....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : You may direct him, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of directing. This is about something which has happened. He has given the reply. The reply may be satisfactory or may not be satisfactory. But the point is that we should conduct the proceedings of this House in a peaceful atmosphere. When these gentlemen who put the questions, for instance, Mr. Dwivedy and the others, said that the answers were not satisfactory, I allowed them to put questions again and again, twice or thrice....(Interruptions) I know, it is a serious matter. I have no opinions. The Chair has no opinions; the Chair cannot express an opinion whether it is satisfactory or not. It is not proper. Then,

[Mr. Speaker]

I will not be able to conduct the proceedings of the House at all. If I take sides and begin saying things, then I will not be able to conduct the proceedings of the House at all. Therefore, I would only make an appeal to the members. The names of five gentlemen are here. Mr. Pande is not here, but the other four are here. If the reply is not satisfactory, I have been allowing them to get up and seek clarifications. But if a dozen people get up and shout, what is it that I can do ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) :
मामला उलझ रहा है। वह हिन्दुस्तानी चौकी-
दार है।

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kachwai cannot do this every time. Others are also Indians. He is not the only Indian. There are others also....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : But their skins are too dense.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I seek your protection, Sir. You can ask them to give an answer. They may give a positive answer or a negative answer, but they have no right to sit like sphinx. If they want to sit like sphinx, they should go to Egypt and sit there. But in this House, they should open their lips and say something.

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister has been answering. I can only say that he has been answering. For this side, it may be satisfactory and for that side, it may not be satisfactory. Mr. Tiwary has put a question and he has also got the right to hear the answer. Then I am going to call Mr. Kameshwar Singh also. First, let Mr. Tiwary's question be answered.

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, हम लोग इस प्रश्न को बहुत गम्भीर दृष्टि से देखते हैं और इसके लिये जो भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तरीके हैं, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून हैं उनके अन्तर्गत जो भी कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई हो सकती है हम करने के लिये तैयार हैं और करेंगे। यही मैंने कहा है और इससे माननीय सदस्यों को सन्तोष होना चाहिये।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जो सरकार इसके सम्बन्ध में कदम उठायेगी क्या सदन को भी बतायेगी कि कौन-से कदम उसने उठाये हैं और उसका नतीजा क्या रहा है ?

श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल : अवश्य बतायेंगे।

SHRI RANGA : On a point of order. Yesterday, the House was sitting till eight o'clock. All these things had happened before that. Was it not the duty of the Government and the Home Ministry to have brought to the notice of this House such an extraordinary happening as this ? Why was it that Government were keeping quiet and keeping so silent and we had to wait for the good offices and the enterprise of the newspaper correspondent to come to know of this ? This is a serious matter....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This had happened at three o'clock.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhara) : Why don't you scold them ?

MR. SPEAKER : Unfortunately, they are not school children.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में यह एक काला सप्ताह है। कच्छ से लेकर कच्चतीवु के बारे में हमारे हितों की रक्षा नहीं की गई। अब चीन ने भारत की राजधानी में यह खुराफात की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये जो दूसरी घटनायें हुई हैं इनको देख कर उसका हीसला बढ़ा है। जहाँ तक गृह मंत्री जी का सम्बन्ध है वह आई० पी० सी० का क, ख, ग नहीं जानते हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि पकड़ने के लिए आर्डर दिये जा चुके हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER : There should not be any personal insinuations like that. If the hon. Member says that the hon. Minister does not know anything and he is illiterate, where will it lead us ? If personal insults are thrown out in this manner, I am sure the hon. Minister is also capable of throwing a similar insult. It is not a question of the Government but it is an insinuation against a person namely that he does not know a, b etc. Where will this kind of thing lead us ? I am not very happy about this. I am very unhappy about this.

श्री काभेश्वर सिंह : आपने कहा है कि आपने आर्डर दिया है कि उसको पकड़ो । जिस आदमी ने उसको पकड़ने का आर्डर दिया है उसे भी अरेस्ट करना चाहिये क्योंकि वह भी अपराधी है । हम लोगों को रघुनाथ का किस्सा मालूम है । उनको किस तरह से इंसल्ट किया गया यह भी हमें मालूम है । उसको ले कर हमने केवल इतना ही कहा कि

"We have lodged a strong protest note"

यह कुछ भी नहीं है ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने इससे पहले वक्तव्य क्यों नहीं दिया ? क्या इसलिए नहीं दिया कि उनके पास कोई इन्फार्मेशन नहीं थी ? आज मैं उनसे आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि वह कोई इस सम्बन्ध में कन्फ्रीट स्टैप लेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहां जो चाइनीज चार्ज डी एफेयर्स है उसको निष्कामित किया जाएगा ?

श्री विद्याधर शुकल : इसके बारे में मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि हम माननीय सदस्यों के सामने पूरे तथ्य ले कर आना चाहते थे । जब तक पूरे तथ्य नहीं आ जाते तब तक . . .

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Would he like the public to give vent to their feelings by holding a demonstration there ? Is that the thing which the Government want ? If they want it, then they will have it and let them be ready for the protection of the Embassy. I am sure the people of Delhi will hold a demonstration if Government behave in this manner.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The hon. Minister is misleading the House. Government has not brought the matter before the House themselves . . .

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This is a serious matter and we are getting no answers. Do the Government want a public demonstration there ? If they want it, I am sure they will get a public demonstration there.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I want to make one plea with you. I would require only fifteen seconds for it.

MR. SPEAKER : Certainly, he can make any plea with me.

SHRI PILOO MODY : During the last six years the Chinese have heaped one indignity after the other on us and it is only natural that we are agitated and our blood boils. Can the Prime Minister give us one little assurance that henceforth she will be taking a hard line with China ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now, may I request the Prime Minister to throw some light on this ? Let us hear her now.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Before she replies, I would also like to know whether Government will take steps to see that no more Indians are employed in the Chinese Embassy.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of order. Just now, the hon. Minister has said that they had waited to gather full information before bringing this incident to the notice of the House. This is not a factual statement because it is not the Government that has brought the matter before the House but it is the Members who have brought this matter before the House through their calling-attention-notice.

The Minister should clarify. He has misled the House.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I appreciate the feelings of hon. Members. I understand their feeling angry and upset over this. But when everybody gets up and all speak together, it does not help the situation in any way.

I have nothing to add to what the Minister has said about the facts of the case. As he has mentioned, these matters are dealt with according to international law and the law of the land. We cannot go beyond that

As for the question of breaking off diplomatic relations, this has been debated in this House before. I do not think that this incident changes anything so far as that is concerned.

SHRI RANGA : You should have brought it to the notice of the House yesterday.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : All these matters have to be seen in a much larger perspective. I know there is a group in this House who would like to . . .

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : No group, it is the whole country.

SHRI RANGA : Let us all be united now at least.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is a national question.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Even you are probably with us.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This is why I did not get up earlier.

SHRI RANGA : Talk about the whole lot of us.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We do take a grave view of this. Even though some mistake might have been made by the constable in entering the Embassy compound the Chinese should not have behaved in such a high-handed manner. This is accepted. Nobody need argue about it. But I think the House might leave Government to deal with the matter, as the Minister has said, according to the law. It is not good to take a snap decision in any of these matters.

As far as Shri M. L. Sondhi is concerned, I doubt if the Chinese would make such a grave mistake as to kidnap him. But should this happen, I must say it will be a great loss to the House and to India; and it will be China's gain.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Prime Minister has not answered the specific question about withdrawal of diplomatic immunity from the Chinese officials.

MR. SPEAKER : DR. K. L. Rao.

18-38 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. LANDSLIDE AND OBSTRUCTION IN THE RIVER BURI GANDAK IN NEPAL

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :** A news item appeared this morning about the reported land slide and obstruction caused in the river Buri Gandak and the threat to life

and property in North Bihar. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar as also the Minister for Irrigation and Power were contacted and according to the information available with the State Government, the situation is as follows :

The land slide has taken place *not* on the Buri Gandak river but on Buri Gandaki, a tributary of the Narayani, i.e., Gandak river at a place called Labubese 12 miles upstream of Aru Ghat Baza and about 50 miles north-west of Kathmandu in Nepal. The land slide is reported to have caused an obstruction of a height of about 50 feet across this river. It is understood that the water is now overflowing.

The Gandak Barrage now under construction at Bhaisalotan (Valmikinagar), is 110 miles from Aru Ghat Bazar, and a breach of the land slide and the resultant rush of water is likely to be largely absorbed as valley storage between Aru Ghat Bazar and Valmikinagar. While heavy floods are unlikely, the situation has to be carefully watched and precautions taken. Government of Bihar feel that there is no cause of alarm. They have alerted all the concerned officers. As the floods in Gandak may also affect areas in U.P., the U.P. Government has been advised in the matter.

Steps are being taken to safeguard the coffer dam and other appurtenant works on the Gandak Barrage under construction at Valmikinagar.

Officers of the Bihar Government consisting of the Secretary, Irrigation Department, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation and the Chief Engineer, Gandak Project left Patna this morning for an aerial inspection of the spot by an aeroplane of the State Government. They were, however, unable to fly over the area and returned back to Patna.

One of the senior officers of the Central Water and Power Commission is at present at Patna and is keeping in close touch with the State Government. The Chief Engineer of the State Government is flying tomorrow to Khatamandu and join the Nepal Engineers for further investigations. I have offered to the Minister for Irrigation and Power, Bihar to visit the areas, if necessary.

18.40 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. REPORTED ATROCITIES ON SATNAMI HARIJANS IN BILASPUR DISTRICT

श्री हु. म. चन्द इच्छाय (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 188 के अन्तर्गत एक व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। नियम 188 इस प्रकार है :

“साधारणतया ऐसे प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत करने की अनुज्ञा नहीं दी जायेगी, जो किसी ऐसे विषय पर चर्चा उठाने के लिए हो, जो किसी न्यायिक या अद्वैतन्यायिक कृत्य करने वाले किसी संविहित न्यायाधिकरण या संविहित प्राधिकारी के या किसी विषय की जांच या अनुसंधान करने के लिये नियुक्त किसी आयोग या जांच न्यायालय के सामने लम्बित हो।”

इसके बाद मैं आपका ध्यान नियम 352 (1) की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिसमें कहा गया है :

“बोलते समय कोई सदस्य किसी तथ्य, विषय का निदेश नहीं करेगा, जिस पर न्यायिक विनिश्चय लम्बित हो”

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने एक गजेट (क्रमांक 31, भोपाल, जनिवार, दिनांक 17 फरवरी, 1968) निकाला है, जिसमें उसने 19 जनवरी और 20 जनवरी, 1968 की घटनाओं, पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों की घटनाओं, वहाँ के सामाजिक मतभेदों और पुलिस तथा जिला प्रशासन के बर्ताव आदि की जांच करने के लिए एक आयोग की स्थापना की घोषणा की है। मैं इस चर्चा का विरोधी नहीं हूँ, यह चर्चा होनी चाहिए और अच्छे ढंग से होनी चाहिए, लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि 17 फरवरी, 1968 को मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने एक आयोग के द्वारा उन घटनाओं की जो जांच करने की व्यवस्था की है, इस चर्चा में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही जानी चाहिए, जिससे उस जांच पर असर पड़े। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बारे में अपना निर्णय दें।

श्री मधु लिमबे (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बस्तर की घटनाओं के बारे में भी तीसरी लोक सभा में काफ़ी सरगर्मी हुई थी और उसके पश्चात् उनके बारे में बाकायदा एक प्रस्ताव यहां पर आया था और उस पर बहस करने का मौका दिया गया था। जहां तक मेरा सवाल है, चाहे कांग्रेसी सरकार का मामला हो और चाहे गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार का, मैं हमेशा इस पक्ष में रहा हूँ कि लोक सभा को हर एक सार्वजनिक महत्व के प्रश्न पर चर्चा करने का मौका दिया जाये, क्योंकि वह समूचे देश की प्रतिनिधि सभा है। वर्तमान नियमों में कहा गया है कि उधारणतया—“साधारणतया”, विशेष स्थिति में आपको अधिकार है—ऐसे सवाल नहीं पूछे जायेंगे और ऐसी बहसें नहीं उठाई जायेंगी, जो न्याय-प्रविष्ट या न्यायालय के विचाराधीन मामलों से सम्बन्धित हों। ऐसे मामलों पर बहस की जाये या नहीं, यह विषय हाउस आफ़ कामन्स में भी उठा था। हाउस आफ़ कामन्स ने इस पर एक विशेष सिलेक्ट कमेटी बिठाई थी। उस सिलेक्ट कमेटी का प्रस्ताव है कि जो जांच आयोग सदन के प्रस्ताव के तहत नियुक्त किया जाता है, उसके विचाराधीन विषयों पर चर्चा नहीं हो सकती है। माननीय सदस्य ने जिस आयोग का जिक्र किया है, वह तो राज्य सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किया गया है, इस लिए वह हमारे लिए बन्धनकारक नहीं है। सरकार के द्वारा जो जांच आयोग नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, वे हमारे लिए बन्धनकारक नहीं हैं, लेकिन जब लोक सभा किसी प्रस्ताव के द्वारा कोई जांच आयोग कायम करती है, तो फिर उसके विचाराधीन विषय पर यहां बहस नहीं हो सकती है।

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Sir, I want to make a submission. On a previous occasion, when a point of order was raised, saying that some judicial enquiry was going on and could not be discussed, even after that point of order was raised, the Speaker ruled that leaving aside those terms of reference of that Commission, we can

[Shri Sonavane]

speak on the facts of the case. Therefore, there is a precedent for you and though I do not remember exactly what the nature of that precedent was, I submit that a discussion on this subject should be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : Can the Minister throw some light on this ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Sir, as you know, when a point of order was raised in relation to the Bastar incident, when it was going to be discussed, at that time it was specifically ruled that it could be taken up in the House despite the fact that a judicial enquiry about the incident had been instituted. Here also, this matter concerns a social problem and whatever be the result of the matter after the enquiry, as Mr. Madhu Limaye has said, it should be our duty to discuss this matter. Therefore, I think that the House should be given an opportunity to discuss this matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, my point is this. Even during the course of the speech, when Shri A. S. Saigal was raising this question, some hon. Member raised the point of order saying that the matter was *sub judice*. The Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair and he ruled that though the particular merits of the case could not be discussed, the case in general could be discussed.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : When Mr. Kachwai raised the point of order, he never said that he does not want a discussion. He only said that certain points should be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. It was made very clear.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्थिति को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। 16 फरवरी को मैंने अपने विचार रखे थे और 17 फरवरी को शासकीय विज्ञप्ति क्रमांक 386-837/एक-अ/68, दिनांक 17 फरवरी, 1968 के अनुसार वहाँ पर जांच आयोग की एपॉयंटमेंट हुई थी। हम उस जांच से सम्बन्धित बातों में नहीं जाना चाहेंगे, लेकिन हमको फैक्ट्स को रखने की इजाजत होनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : As all of you agree there is no difference of opinion on this. Without going into the matter as to what are before the judicial tribunal and so on, we could discuss this subject. Shrimati Minimata came to me to mention this matter and they have all been pressing me for the last one month, ever since this session began. I think this is a matter where, without going into the details of the case which may be before the tribunal, we could discuss it.

SHRI SONAVANE : May I make another submission, Sir ? This item was kept on the agenda for discussion at 6 p.m. and you were good enough to allow other items which intervened. So, we are taking this item after 50 minutes. This is really in your discretion, but however we feel that we should continue this discussion not for one hour but for two hours and a half, to be continued even tomorrow. That is my humble submission, since this is a very serious matter concerning the atrocities committed on the Harijans.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us bear it in mind. One-hour discussion was allotted. I think it was with great difficulty that the Business Advisory Committee fixed up the time. It is not as if I allowed it. I only admit things. The fixing up of the time and the date—I do not do it, though I must do it—is done after consultation with all the parties. After consultation with the parties, it has been fixed. If you want some more time and some other day, let us see. I am not against one more hour. Even now, we are late. Shri Madhu Limaye may begin his speech. Let us see.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बिलासपुर कांड की दर्दनाक और शर्मनाक घटना पर मैं बहस उठाना चाहता हूँ। आज मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है और एक हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक के नाते मेरा सिर शर्म से झुक रहा है कि हमारे संविधान के बावजूद और कानून के सामने समानता, बराबरी आदि की हम बात करते हैं इन सारी चीजों के बावजूद इस तरह के अत्याचार हमारे देश में हरिजनों पर और आदिवासियों पर हो रहे हैं। कल यहाँ पर

केन्या के मामले को लेकर बहस उठाई गई और ब्रिटेन के द्वारा नस्लवाद के आधार पर जो विषम व्यवहार एशियाई लोगों के साथ किया जा रहा है उसके बारे में हम लोगों ने अपना शोक प्रकट किया। उसी तरह अमेरिका में भी कू-क्लक्स-क्लैन जैसी संस्थाओं के द्वारा एक अरसे से इस तरह की जुल्मों-सितम की घटनाएं हो रही हैं, जो वहां के नीग्रो नागरिक हैं, उनके ऊपर जुल्म और अत्याचार वह करते रहते हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी हम आवाज उठाते हैं। लेकिन आज मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदन अन्त-मूर्ख बने और सोचे कि जब ब्रिटेन के बारे में, अमेरिका के बारे में बड़ी बड़ी बातें करते हैं, करनी भी चाहिए मानवता की दृष्टि में, इन्सानियत का सवाल है, लेकिन, मैं पूछता हूँ, क्या हमारा दामन साफ है? क्या हमारे दामन पर भी दाग लगे हुए नहीं हैं? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज राज्य मंत्री विद्याचरण जी शुक्ल यहां पर हैं जो कि मध्य-प्रदेश के हैं लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि आज कबीना के बड़े मंत्री जो महाराष्ट्र से आते हैं, श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण वह यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं। यह सवाल कांग्रेसी सरकार और गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार का नहीं है। न यह सवाल केवल मध्य प्रदेश का है। न यह घटनाएं केवल आज इस वक्त घट रही हैं। एक पृष्ठ-भूमि, एक इतिहास इसके पीछे है। इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश में गैर-कांग्रेसी राज में जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं उनकी भी मैं निन्दा करता हूँ लेकिन साथ-साथ सदन का ध्यान मैं उस तथ्य की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 15 वर्षों में जब कि मध्य प्रदेश में कांग्रेसी राज था उस समय भी इसी तरह की या कुछ माने में इससे भी ज्यादा गंभीर घटनाएं इसी इलाके में, मध्य प्रदेश के बिलासपुर इलाके में घटीं। आज मध्य प्रदेश की ही बगल में महाराष्ट्र का राज है। वहां पर गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार नहीं है। कांग्रेसी सरकार है और मेरे पास डूधर दो महीनों से शिकायतें आ रही हैं। तो मैं आपके सामने वहां की भी कुछ घटनाएं रखना चाहता हूँ।

महाराष्ट्र का जो मराठवाड़ा का इलाका है वहां की चार घटनाओं का केवल मैं उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ। अम्बड क्षेत्र में, जो मराठवाड़ा में है, चरागाहों पर कुछ हरिजनों ने, कुछ नवबुद्धों ने कब्जा किया। इस बात को लेकर समूचे गांव ने उनको दबाने की कोशिश की और उनका सामाजिक बहिष्कार किया। उनको अपना जीवन चलाना वहीं पर मुश्किल हो गया। इसी तरह सिल्लौड के क्षेत्र में सरकार के द्वारा कानूनी ढंग से जो जमीन अजित की गयी थी उसका बटवारा नवबुद्धों में हरिजनों में हुआ था और चूकि यह जमीन हरिजनों को दी गई इसलिए वहां के गांव वाले, बड़ी जाति के लोग गुस्सा हो गए और गुस्से में उन्होंने हरिजनों पर हमला किया 12 घर सिल्लौड में जलाए गए और सब लोग औरंगाबाद आ कर सरकार के पास न्याय मांगने लगे थे। इसके बाद क्या हुआ, उसकी ताजी खबर हमारे पास नहीं है। तीसरी बात नांदेड जिले में तरोंडे गांव है। वहां पर सर्वे नम्बर 74 की जमीन नवबुद्धों को दी गई थी। फिर सर्वर्ण गांववासी बिगड़ गए और अब उन्होंने यह दावा किया है कि उस गांव के विकास के लिए वह जमीन हमें मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि हरिजनों को वह दे दी गई थी। चौथा और पांचवां उदाहरण है ग्राम पंचायतों के दो सरपंचों के बारे में जो कि हरिजन यानी नवबुद्ध थे। पंचायत कार्यालयों में जो सूचना फलक था उस पर नौबुद्ध का नाम पहले आया इसलिए वहां पर हंगामा हुआ और उसका नाम मिटा दिया गया है। वह सूचना फलक आज भी वहां मौजूद है। क्योंकि सर्वर्णों के नाम से पहले एक नवबुद्ध का नाम आ गया इसलिए वह बिगड़ गए। और एक गांव के बारे में मुझे पता चला है कि वहां पर एक नवबुद्ध सरपंच बन गया था लेकिन वह लकड़ी तोड़ने का काम करता था। तो इनको यह बात अच्छी नहीं लगी कि एक नवबुद्ध हरिजन सरपंच बन गया है तो उन्होंने क्या कहा कि लकड़ी तोड़ने का काम सरपंच को शोभा नहीं देता..

SHRI SONAVANE : Naubuddhas are not Harijans. They will object.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह कुछ नहीं है। उनको विशेष सुविधायें देने के बारे में बाहर बहस चल रही है। भंडारे साहब समझ जायेंगे। आप लोग समझेंगे नहीं। यह इस तरह का झगड़ा नहीं है।

SHRI SONAVANE : They are saying still that they are not Scheduled castes.

श्री मधु लिमये : जो नवबुद्ध हो गए हैं वह भी क्यों हो गए, जरा आत्म-निरीक्षण कीजिए। . . . (धमघान) . . . देखिए, एक अच्छी बात कह रहा हूँ, फिर भी आप बीच में बोल रहे हैं।

तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने कहा कि सरपंच को शोभा नहीं देता है कि वह लकड़ी तोड़ने का काम करे। इसलिए या तो लकड़ी तोड़ने का काम छोड़ो या सरपंच पद से हट जाओ। उस बेचारे को लकड़ी तोड़ने के सिवाय और कोई साधन नहीं था जीविका चलाने का उसने सोचा कि भूखा रहने के बजाय सरपंच पद से हट जाना अच्छा है। मुझे याद आता है, कि इंग्लैंड में अभी-अभी की घटना है कि एक भारतीय आदमी को बड़ोत्तरी मिली किसी ट्रांसपोर्ट कंपनी में तो उसको सफेद लोग चिट्ठी लिखने लगे और धमकियां देने लगे कि सफेद लोगों को जगह नहीं मिल रही है और यह काले आदमी इस्पेक्टर बन रहे हैं, क्या मजाल है आपकी? तो उन्होंने इन धमकियां से डर कर इस्तीफा दे दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि आपकी बड़ी नौकरी मुझे नहीं चाहिए। मेरे परिवार को तंग किया जा रहा है। तो उसी किस्म की करीब करीब घटना मराठवाड़ा में यह हुई। मैंने इस का जिक्र इसलिए किया कि कोई यह न कहे कि मैं कोई कांग्रेसी या गैर-कांग्रेसी, मध्य प्रदेश या महाराष्ट्र हूँ। का सवाल उठा रहा हूँ।

जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल है, अध्यक्ष

महोदय, बिलासपुर जिले में हरिजनों की ही एक जाति है या पंथ है जिसको सतनामी कहा जाता है और इन सतनामियों के बीच में और दूसरे हरिजनों के बीच में इनके हिन्दुओं के और पिछड़े वर्ग के भी छोटी जाति के लोगों के भी बीच में बराबर वैमनस्य और संघर्ष रहा है और मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 1953 के पीछे की बात हम छोड़ दें, 1953 से ही सारा इतिहास हम लोग ले लें तो ऐसी दस या ग्यारह घटनाएं हुई हैं और इन घटनाओं में जहां सतनामियों के द्वारा केवल एक कतल हुआ है बाकी जितनी सारी घटनाएं हैं, मैंने हिसाब लगाया कि इनमें सतनामी ही मारे गये। एक घटना में 6 सतनामी मारे गए। दूसरी घटना जो 1960 में हुई उसमें 12 मारे गए। फिर 1964 में हुई उसमें दो मारे गए। फिर 1967 में हुई उसमें एक मारा गया और अभी गैर-कांग्रेसी संविद सरकार के तहत जो घटना हुई उसमें भी पांच सतनामी मारे गए। सतनामियों के द्वारा जो हमले किए गए हैं, जो आक्रमण हुए हैं उसमें केवल एक आदमी की मौत हुई है। इससे बात बिलकुल साफ होती है कि इसमें आक्रमणकारी और हमलावर सतनामी नहीं हैं। अगर हैं तो बहुत कम मात्रा में हैं और वह ज्यादा आक्रमण के और हमले के शिकार हैं जिससे कि 21 लोगों के कतल अब तक हो गए हैं 15 साल में। तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बारे में जांच आयोग कायम किया गया है और जैसा कि हुकम चंद कछवाय ने बताया पूरे 15 साल में घटित इस प्रकार की घटनाओं के विशेष संदर्भ में जांच करने तथा उनके संबंध में रिपोर्ट देने के लिए इस आयोग को कहा गया है। तो ये सारे तथ्य तो सामने आ जायेंगे, मैं इनमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। हो सकता है कि जो पुलिस अधिकारी हैं, उन्होंने अगर सावधानी बरती होती और सबूतों के दबाव में आ कर काम न किया होता, तो ये सारी घटनायें न होतीं, लेकिन इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है, जांच आयोग निष्पक्ष ढंग से इस पर विचार कर के अपने निष्कर्ष हम लोगों के सामने रखेगा। लेकिन जो मैं अर्ज

करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि क्या वजह है कि जैसा हमारे संविधान की धारा 14 में कहा गया है—“सभी नागरिकों को कानून का समान संरक्षण मिलेगा”—वह नहीं मिल रहा है। बात बिलकुल साफ है—जो बड़ी जातियों के लोग हैं, उनको विशेष संरक्षण मिल रहा है, समानता होते हुए भी जो पीड़ित लोग हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनको नहीं मिल रहा है—तो कानून की व्यवस्था में भी बड़ी खामी है।

19 hrs.

उसी तरह संविधान की धारा 15 में कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी नागरिक के साथ जाति-पाति या मजहब को लेकर कोई विषम व्यवहार नहीं किया जाएगा। लेकिन हरिजनों के खिलाफ, आदिवासियों के खिलाफ तथा जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, उनके खिलाफ लगातार विषम व्यवहार किया जा रहा है।

संविधान की धारा 17 में हमने अस्पृश्यता पर रोक लगाई है तथा अस्पृश्यता का पालन करने वाले लोगों को सजा देने के लिये हमने “अनटचेबिलिटी आफ्नेसेज एक्ट, 1955” भी बनाया है, लेकिन मुझे पहले यह कहना है कि इस कानून पर बिलकुल अमल नहीं हो रहा है। दूसरे इस कानून के अन्दर अस्पृश्यता माननेवालों और उसी तरह का व्यवहार करने-वाले लोगों के लिये जो दण्ड और सजा रखी गई है, वह बहुत मामूली किस्म की है—6 महीने तक सजा और 500 रु० जुर्माना वगैरह। इस लिये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सब से पहला सुझाव यह है कि अस्पृश्यता कानून पर सख्ती से अमल करने के लिये, संविधान की 256 धारा में परिपत्र जारी हो। जब पश्चिमी बंगाल में घेराव और मजदूर आन्दोलन हुए तो यहाँ चव्हाण साहब ने कहा था कि कानून पर अमल होना चाहिये, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज करीब-करीब सभी सूबों में, मेरे क्षेत्र में भी एक हरिजन का घर जलाया गया था, तो साल पहले मैंने यह मामला यहाँ पर उठाया था, क्या वजह है कि धारा 256 के तहत सरकार परिपत्र जारी नहीं करती है

कि सभी राज्य सरकारों को चाहियें चाहे कांग्रेसी हों या गैर कांग्रेसी-सख्ती से अस्पृश्यता कानून पर अमल किया जाय। यह मेरा पहला सुझाव है।

दूसरे—अस्पृश्यता कानून में तबदीली कर के कड़ी सजा और बहुत अधिक जुर्माना करने वाला संशोधन लाया जाय। इसके बारे में तीन-चार साल तक की सजा होनी चाहिये और जुर्माना भी दो-तीन हजार रुपये का होना चाहिये—यह परिवर्तन कानून में होना चाहिये।

तीसरे—घुमा-फिरा कर यह मामला आर्थिक शोषण का है—इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास जितनी परती-जमीन है, आप राज्य सरकारों से बात कर के एक लक्ष्य बना दीजिये और मध्य प्रदेश में तो काफ़ी परती जमीन है, उस पर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को बसाया जाय, उनको प्राथमिकता दी जाय। इसके लिये कोई लक्ष्य बनाया जाय और लक्ष्य के आधार पर कार्यक्रम बनाया जाय और सदन के सामने हर 6 महीने बाद आप रपट आये कि भूमि के बंटवारे के बारे में, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को बसाने के बारे में क्या काम किया जा रहा है।

चौथे—देहातों में हरिजनों के मकान ऐसी जगहों पर होते हैं कि बरसात में कीचड़ बगीरह हो जाती है। हरिजनों के मकान बनवाने के लिये कुछ योजनायें हैं, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ज्यादा पैसा देकर हरिजनों को अच्छी जगह दे कर अच्छी जमीन पर मकान बनवाने के लिये कोई इन्तज़ाम करे।

इसके बाद नौकरी का सवाल है। चूंकि यह सारा मामला प्रतिष्ठा और इज्जत से जुड़ा हुआ है—एक असें से, तीन-चार साल से मैं यह मामला उठा रहा हूँ कि सरकार की बड़ी नौकरियों में क्या स्थिति है, सरकार के परिपत्र के अनुसार 17-18 परसेन्ट नौकरियां उनको मिलनी चाहियें। लेकिन पहले वर्ग में आप डेढ़-दो प्रतिशत दे रहे हैं, दूसरे वर्ग में तीन-

[श्री मधु लिमये]

साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत दे रहे हैं, तीसरे वर्ग में सात प्रतिशत दे रहे हैं और चौथे वर्ग में बड़े उदार हो कर आप कह रहे हैं कि 17 प्रतिशत दे रहे हैं—यानी झाड़ू बगैरह लगाने और चपरासियों की नौकरियों में—यह नहीं होना चाहिये। सरकार को लक्ष्य बनाना चाहिये कि हमारा जो 17-18 प्रतिशत वाला जो लक्ष्य है, उसको फलां-फलां समय तक हम अमल में लायेंगे।—इसके साथ-साथ कुछ इस तरह का कार्यक्रम सभी जगहों के लिये बनाया जाना चाहिये—मैं खास तौर से देहाती इलाकों की बात कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि अभी भी कूओं से हरिजन पानी नहीं ले सकते हैं, उनके लिये अलग कूप बनाये जा रहे हैं, महाराष्ट्र में ऐसी घटनायें भी हुई हैं कि खुद सरकारी अफसरों ने कहा है कि वहाँ के हरिजन स्वयं मांग कर रहे थे कि उन के इस्तेमाल के लिये अलग कूप बनायें, इस लिये अलग कूप बनाये गये, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजन मांग नहीं कर रहे थे, बल्कि सवर्ण लोगों ने उन को समान किए नहीं बनाने दिये, इस लिये इस तरह की घटनायें हुईं।

इसी तरह से स्वच्छ पीने के पानी के बारे में बड़ी तकलीफ आज हरिजनों को है और इसी लिये बीमारियों का अनुपात हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में ज्यादा है, तो स्वच्छ पानी के बारे में कुछ इन्तज़ाम किया जाय।

अन्त में गृह मंत्री जी से मैं यह कहूँगा कि अब मध्य प्रदेश की संविद सरकार का न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम भोपाल में बन रहा था, जो मुझे भी बुलाया गया था और मैं वहाँ उस समय मौजूद था और मैंने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि जैसे जमीन का बटवारा, नौकरियाँ, बगैरह है, उस पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में जो सिफारिशें हैं, उन पर संविद सरकार तत्काल अमल करे, लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ आज स्वीकारना पड़ता है कि संविद सरकारों ने, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश में हो या अन्य राज्यों में हो, जिस ढंग से न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम के बारे में लापरवाही

वरती है, उसी तरह से करीब-करीब मध्य प्रदेश में भी इस कार्यक्रम के बारे में हुआ है।

श्री यशबन्तसिंह कुशावाह (भिण्ड) : मध्य प्रदेश में बराबर अमल हो रहा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह गलत है कहना हम लोगों को भी इसी तरह से आत्म संशोधन करना चाहिये, इसकी जड़ में जाना चाहिये, मैं भी संविद का एक घटक होने के नाते इस बात को स्वीकार कर रहा हूँ कि हमारे द्वारा जिस ढंग से अमल होना चाहिये था, वह नहीं हो रहा है। यहाँ तो हो ही नहीं रहा है, इन लोगों को तो हम दोष देते ही हैं, लेकिन हम लोग भी आत्म संशोधन करें। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी इस घटना का इस्तेमाल दलीय राजनीति के लिये न करें, बल्कि यह जो सवाल है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के साथ न्याय होना चाहिये, उस रोशनी में कदम उठायें और सभी राज्यों में उठायें, इतनी ही इस अवसर पर मेरी मांग है।

MR. SPEAKER : Now, so many names are there. We will have to conclude the debate today. The Members who have given notice must be given a chance.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : I have already given my name.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Minimata will speak now. Perhaps, the hon. Member does not have the order paper of today with him.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : I have got the order paper. We have already given the names.

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to call the Members whose names are printed here. The name of Shrimati Minimata is there; the name of Shri Bhandare is there. After that only, others will get a chance. There is no use blaming anybody who is in the Chair. Here are two or three Members from the Congress side and, say three Members from the Opposition side, something like that. You will be surprised to know—I will not tell the names—that the Members who have spoken on the earlier subject or on the previous subject and have spoken two or three

* times during the last two days have also sent their names. How will it be possible to conduct the debate ? Others may also sit here patiently and may get a chance. I am not making any hard and fast frule. Now, Shrimati Minimata will speak.

श्रीमती: मिनीमाता अगम दास गुरू (जंजगीर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ढाई हजार वर्ष पहले से इस तरह की जाति-पाति और वर्ण-व्यवस्था बनी हुई है और तभी से यह सिलसिला शासक और शाषितों के साथ चला आ रहा है। आजादी के बाद हरिजनों ने सोचा था कि हम अब सिर उठा कर चल सकेंगे, किन्तु यह आजादी नकली थी और इस 20 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद आज भी हरिजनों की दशा वैसी की वैसी दयनीय और दर्दनाक है। थोड़े से हम जैसे लोग उनके दलाल बनकर अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने के लिए चारा-दाना छोड़ देते हैं। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मेरे मध्य प्रदेश के मुंगेली क्षेत्र में जो घटना घटी है, वह इतनी दर्दनाक है कि उसको देखकर हिटलर का दिल भी दहल जायेगा। अभी यह लिमये जी ने कहा है कि उन्होंने किसी दल के ऊपर आरोप नहीं लगाया है, उसी प्रकार मैं भी किसी दल के ऊपर आरोप नहीं लगा रही हूँ। किन्तु वहाँ जो देखने को मिला है उससे मैं यह कह सकती हूँ कि वहाँ पर एक विशेष दल है जो कि हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है। इसी लिए मैं कहती हूँ कि उस कांड में उस दल का हाथ अवश्य है।

19.10 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the chair.]

14 तारीख को मुंगेली नाम के ग्राम में एक रामायण का मामूली आयोजन किया गया। रामायण मात्र आघ घंटा हुई और दो ढाई हजार लोगों का जुलूस पूरे गांव में घूमा। उस जुलूस में नारे लगे। वे नारे क्या थे ? नारे थे : 'धर्म की जय हो, अधर्म का नाश हो। जियेंगे मरेगे एक साथ। पांकल सिंह की जय हो, सतनामियों का नाश हो।' सतनामी तो हरिजन हैं, एक पंथ है। सबर्ण इस नाम से इसीलिए चिढ़ते हैं कि ये हरिजन

हैं, सरकार ने इनको आसमान में चढ़ा दिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे महोदय मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल जब वहाँ गए थे तो उस एरिया के लोगों ने एक प्रार्थना-पत्र दिया। उसमें लिखा है : श्रीमान् राज्यपाल जी, हम सतनामियों को किसी भी क्षेत्र में ले जाकर जीवन दान देने की कृपा करें। उसमें लिखा है कि 'सबर्ण हिन्दू सतनामियों के विरुद्ध संगठित होते हैं, रामायण तो केवल एक बहाना है। यह हरिजन तो अच्छे हैं। हरिजन को नाई, धोबी नहीं मिलता है। हरिजन अब थोड़े विचार-शील हो गए हैं, सरकार इनको मदद कर रही है, सरकार इनको आगे बढ़ा रही है। इसलिए इनको गिराने का एकमात्र उपाय यह है कि पिछड़े वर्गों को साथ ले लो। ये पिछड़े हुए वर्ग तो हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में इतने पिछड़े हुए हैं कि वे सबर्णों का जो दांव है, उसको ममझ नहीं पाते। उनके सामने एक ही विषय रहता है कि ये अच्छे हैं, इनको नाई, धोबी नहीं मिलता, इनके पांच पोनी नहीं हैं। तुम तो हिन्दू हो, तुम को नाई, धोबी मिलता है, पांच पोनी मिलती है, तुम हमारे साथ हो। रामायण के नाम से ये संगठन करते हैं। जो प्रार्थना-पत्र दिया गया है उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि ये दलबन्दी करते हैं, रामायण के नाम से गांव गांव दलबन्दी करने हैं। इन सतनामियों को हरिजनों को सरकार हर तरह से मदद देकर आकाश पर चढ़ाती है इसलिए ये लोग बहुत ही बढ़ गए हैं। इन्हें तो, जैसे पाकिस्तान से सिधियों को भगाया गया है, उसी तरह से इस क्षेत्र में भगाना चाहिए। इस तरह से रामायण मंडली के नाम से अपने बड़े बड़े दल लेकर सभा संगठित करते हुए सतनामियों को हिन्दू समाज से अलग अछूत जाति साबित करते हुए हिन्दू और सतनामियों के बीच बड़ी आड़ पैदा करते हैं। यह हैं श्रीमान ठाकुर पोकल सिंह।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं चुनाव प्रचार में थी तो एक विश्वसनीय मूव ने आकर मुझ से कहा कि पोकल सिंह कट रहे हैं कि यहाँ इस

[श्रीमती मिनीमाता अगम दास गुरु]

मुंगेली क्षेत्र के हरिजन, यानी सतनामी और इसाई—अधिकांश सतनामी ही इसाई हो गए हैं—अगर कांग्रेस को वोट देंगे तो खून की नदी बहेगी। पर दोनों क्षेत्रों में कांग्रेस विजयी हुई। इसलिये उन्होंने एक कांड रचा। पोकल सिंह ने सितम्बर और अगस्त में कांड रचा। चार गांवों के पंचों को बुला लिया और कहा कि भाई मेरे साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। पंचों ने पूछा कि क्या हो रहा है। तो उसने कहा कि यहां के दो सतनामी हैं जो कहते हैं कि ठाकुर पोकल सिंह को जान से मार दो, चार हजार रुपया देंगे। इसी तरह से एक षड-यंत्र रचकर, बेचारे दो 28-29 साल के नौजवान लड़कों से इससे पहले 4 हजार रुपए की मांग की थी। मैं स्वयं बताती हूँ, मेरा भाई है मुंगेली के पास तखतपुर में था उससे 4 हजार रुपए मांगे गए। वह गांव छोड़कर भागा हुआ है यह हालत उन्होंने पैदा की है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पोकल सिंह का जो दल है वह एक डकैत दल है। उसने देखा कि हरिजन खाते पीते हैं, किसी प्रकार से इसको सतारकर धन जन सब हजम कर लेना चाहिए। जैसा कि लिमये जी ने कहा, आज से नहीं, सन् 1953 से यह चल रहा है। सन् 1961 में मेड़पार ग्राम में 7 हत्याएँ हुईं। उस हत्या के संबंध में—हमारे वालमीकी जी नहीं हैं, सिद्धैया कमीशन जांच करने के लिए गया था। उस समय कांग्रेसी राज्य था, थोड़ा बहुत कुछ न्याय मिला था। 20 लोगों को आजन्म कारावास हुआ लेकिन कुछ कारणवश छूट गए। अभी इतना अन्याय हो रहा है कि जो रिपोर्ट आई है उसमें कुछ सही है और कुछ गलत। वहां पर कलक्टर और चीफ मिनिस्टर के सामने जाकर कहा गया कि हरिजन क्रिमिनल होते हैं। उसको सिद्ध करने के लिए थाने की रिपोर्ट मांगी है लेकिन हमारी किस्मत अच्छी है। जैसा कि लिमये जी ने कहा कि हम सताये हुए जीव हैं, हम सताए जा रहे हैं, उनकी जो रिपोर्ट है उससे वह सिद्ध करना चाहते थे

कि हरिजन क्रिमिनल है लेकिन वह साबित नहीं हो सका। बल्कि वह रिपोर्ट जो आई है हमारे हक में है। बैगाकापा गांव में 20 हम भी हैं और एक सवर्ण हिन्दू मरा है। इनका मतलब सिर्फ इतना ही है कि हरिजन खाते पीते न रहें, इनकी लिखाई पढ़ाई न हो, सरकार इनकी जो मदद कर रही है वह न हो और ये हमेशा दबे रहें, हमारी गुलामी करें और हमारी ही बात मानें। पोकल सिंह ऐसा व्यक्ति है जो पुलिस केस को आज से नहीं बल्कि 10-15 वर्षों से फँसला कराता आ रहा है। आधा पैसा पुलिस को मिलेगा और आधा अपनी जेब में रखेगा। इस तरह से वह हर जगह लड़ाई झगड़ा फैलाता रहता है रामायण के माध्यम से। तीन शिक्षकों को इसलिए उन्होंने मारा कि वे हरिजन थे और ठाकुर के बच्चों को स्कूल में मारते थे, इसलिए इनको जान से खत्म करो।

यह वाकया वैगाकाया गांव में 19 को हुआ। इनके कहे अनुसार जो न्यायिक जांच बैठी है, उसमें 15 तारीख का कुदूरताल में जो मारपीट हुई, घर जलाए गए, उसको छोड़ दिया है, उसको भी लेना चाहिए। 19 तारीख को इनका आरोप है कि सतनामियों ने हमला किया। गुरुआइन डबरी ग्राम में, थोड़ी देर के लिए मान लीजिए कि यह हमला किया लेकिन उसमें कोई हत्याएँ नहीं हुईं। इसके अलावा 19 तारीख को वहां पुलिस थी। पुलिस को भी चकमा दिया गया। यहां पर रात भर पुलिस 19 को रही। उसके बाद भी उन्होंने हरिजनों के घर घर जा कर मारपीट की। एक हरिजन स्त्री स्वयं मुझ से बता रही थी कि उसी दिन उसके पास आये और उसके बच्चे को काटने के लिए तैयार हुए। उसने अपने बच्चे को पेट से चिपका लिया और उनके पैर पड़ी तब कहीं वे गए। इस तरह का वहां रात भर तांडव होता रहा पुलिस क्या करती रही? क्या पुलिस सोई हुई थी? गांव भर के सारे हरिजन आतंकित होकर सवेरे भाग रहे थे। बर्मा साहब के सामने उन्होंने कहा कि दो दिन तक खाए पिए नहीं, घर में छिपे रहे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पुलिस की हालत को देख लीजिए। जब 20 तारीख को दोनों दल में झगड़ा हुआ, एक ठाकुर के भाई भाई में हुआ और एक सतनामी भाई में। दोनों को अस्पताल पहुंचाया गया। अस्पताल में क्या हुआ। कहा जाता है कि ठाकुर पोकल सिंह ने योजना बना कर कहा कि तुम इनके लिए चावल दाल लेकर जाओ। पांच लोग आये जिसमें दो आदमी थे और तीन औरतें। जिस रास्ते से आये उस रास्ते में 6 लोग बैठे थे। इन लोगों ने उनको पकड़ लिया और कहा कि तुम भाग रहे हो। ठाकुर से पूछना पड़ेगा। औरतों को तो भगा दिया। लेकिन दो आदमियों को रोहरा नाम के गांव में पकड़ कर ले आये। और दोनों को दिन दहाड़े काट कर फेंक दिया। अब उसके बाद उसका पता नहीं। 20 तारीख को करीबन 12-1 बजे मैंने एस० पी० से पूछा कि आप वहां थे या नहीं तो वह बोले कि हम लोग वहां थे। 20 तारीख को एक आदमी आया और उसने कहा कि कीलिहापारा गांव में हमला हो गया है तो वह सब पुलिस वहां चली गई। रास्ते में उनकी गाड़ी जा नहीं सकी और गाड़ी उनकी रुक गयी तो पुलिस वाले तीन मील पैदल गये और तीन मील पैदल आये। इधर ठाकुर पोकलसिंह ने अपने दलबल के साथ में बैगाकापा में हमला बोल दिया। दिनांक 20-1-68 को ग्राम बैगाकापा में इस तरह एकाएक धावा बोल कर फसल में आग लगाई गई, कोठी के धान लूटे गये, घरदार तोड़े फाड़े गये, लूटमार की गई। वहां पर उन्होंने तीन हत्याएं कीं। औरतों के जेवर लूटे गए। घर जलाये गये यहां तक कि औरतों के पुगने कपड़े तक भी जला दिये। उनके घरों का सब धन-धान्य लूट लिया। कुछ अबलाओं पर बलात्कार भी किये गये। उनकी औरतें रोती हुई अभी कहती हैं कि हम बिलकुल निर्दोष थे लेकिन इस तरह से उन्होंने हम पर यकायक हमला बोल दिया। कोई 25-30 लोग हमारे घायल हुए और जैसा मैंने बतलाया तीन हत्याएं हुईं। कई नौजवान लड़कियों की इज्जत लूटी गई, उनके जेवर आदि लूटे गये। इस तरह से

वहां पर बड़े पैमाने पर उपद्रव किये गये। 3 शिक्षक बुरी तरह पीटे गये हैं। कुछ लोगों को मरा समझ कर छोड़ गये। औरतों और बच्चों की निर्मम पिटाई की गई है और एक गर्भवती को इतना पीटा कि गर्भ से उसके बच्चा निकल आया... शर्म, शर्म। डूब मरने की बात है... (व्यवधान) वह गर्भवती और अभी भी कराहती है। उस बेचारी को इतना पीटा गया कि वह गली में भागी और वहीं पर उसके बच्चा हो गया। इस तरीके से न तो उसको अस्पताल पहुंचाया गया और न ही जो कई लोग घायल हुए थे उन्हें ज्यादा दिन तक अस्पताल में रक्खा क्योंकि उस तरह केस शक्तिशाली बन सकता था और इसीलिए अस्पताल वालों ने उन्हें अपने वहां से जल्दी डिस्चार्ज कर दिया।

अभी 17 फरवरी को गवर्नर साहब गुरु-वाइनडबरी गये थे तो जब उनकी गाड़ी निकल गई, मुझे ठाकुर पोकलसिंह के लोगों ने घेर लिया। पोकलसिंह के लड़के ने कहा कि फांसी हो जायगी और क्या होगा? हम लोग फांसी से नहीं डरते हैं। फिर दो पुलिस के आदमी आये और मुझे वहां से जीप में बैठा कर ले गये। इस तरह की हालत वहां पर मौजूद है।

यह सारे उपद्रव सिर्फ एक ही बात पर हैं कि यह हरिजन लोग शिक्षित न हों, हरिजन लोग अच्छा खायें, पियें नहीं और हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए पैरों तले गुलामी में पड़ रहें। मध्य-प्रदेश में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की दशा बड़ी ही शोचनीय है। वहां पर हो यह रहा है कि अगर किसी ठाकुर के वहां चोरी हो गई तो बस आंख मूंद कर आदिवासियों को पकड़ लाते हैं और कतार में उन्हें खड़ा करा कर कोड़े लगवाते हैं और इस तरह से बेंत के बल से जबरदस्ती उनसे कबूलवाने हैं कि उन्होंने चोरी की है और उन बेचारे गरीब लोगों को इस तरीके से जेल भेज देते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरीके से अभी भी उन लोगों पर मनमाने अत्याचार चल रहे हैं।

चूंकि घंटी दो मर्तबा बज चुकी है इसलिए और अधिक न कहते हुए मैं कुछ मुझाव

[श्रीमती मिनिमाता अगम दास गुरू]

देकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगी। जिन लोगों का धन धान्य लूटा गया है, खतों का अनाज लूटा गया है उनके लिए फौरन खाने, पीने की व्यवस्था की जाय। इसके अलावा जो लोग घायल हुए थे और जिन्हें अस्पताल से जल्दी छोड़ दिया गया था अब उनके घावों में से मवाद आ रहा है तो उनके मुनासिब इलाज का बड़े अस्पताल में इंतजाम करवाया जाये। इसके अलावा मेरे पास एक चिट्ठी भी उन मुसीबत-ज्जदा भाईयों की आई है जिसमें उन्होंने अपनी विपत्ति का वर्णन किया है। उन्होंने मुझे लिखा है कि आज करीब दो या ढाई महीने होने को आ गये यह ठाकुर लोग हम सतनामी लोगों को बाजार में जाने नहीं देते हैं और जो चले जाते हैं उन पर मार पड़ती है। हमारी गरीब बस्ती है, बाजार जाये बिना हमारा गुजर भी नहीं होता है और हालत यह हो रही है कि हम बिना नमक के तरकारी उवाल उबाल कर खा रहे हैं। जब मैंने इस बारे में वहाँ के एस० पी० को लिखा तो उन्होंने कहा कि वह पुलिस फोर्स के साथ क्यों नहीं जाते हैं? अब यह देश-वासियों का दुर्भाग्य ही कहा जा सकता है कि स्वतंत्र भारत में लोग बिना पुलिस की मदद लिये उधर उधर आ जा नहीं सकते हैं। दूसरे वह बेचारे कितने दिन पुलिस के साथ जावेंगे? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आखिर इस देश में गरीब हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों को जीने का अधिकार प्राप्त होगा या नहीं? मैं राज्य सभा में कल यह विचार प्रकट करते हुए सुन रही थी कि एक जाति तोड़ सम्मेलन देश में बुलाया जाना चाहिए और जात-पात के बंधनों को तोड़ देना चाहिए और सरकार को हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की उन्नति के लिए तत्काल अधिक-से-अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए जिससे हमारे हरिजन व आदिवासी निर्भीकता से आगे बढ़ें। जो लोग उन पर इस तरीके से अत्याचार कर रहे हैं उनकी और प्रदेश निकासी नहीं तो कम-से-कम जिला निकासी तो अवश्य की जाय। कांग्रेस के जमाने में ऐसे लोगों की जिला निकासी की गई थी।

मैं केन्द्रीय शासन से आप्रह्न करूंगी कि वह इस बारे में अपने तीर पर एक जांच करवाये क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश के जनसंघी प्रशासन से हमें न्याय मिलने में संदेह है। केन्द्रीय सरकार इन उपद्रवों और वहाँ किये गये अत्याचारों की सी० वी० आई० द्वारा जांच कराये। दरअसल घटनाप्रस्त क्षेत्र में अभी तक जांच नहीं हुई है। वहाँ की लोकल पुलिस जनसंघ के इशारे पर चलती है इसलिए सी० वी० आई० द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार अविलम्ब जांच कराये ताकि सही तथ्य सब के सामने आ सकें। फिर यह तथ्य एक उच्च निष्पक्ष और स्वतंत्र न्यायिक जांच कमिशन के सामने रखे जाये और दोषी व अपराधियों को सख्त सजाएं दी जायें, फांसी भी दी जाये।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जंशी (भोपाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ विषय ऐसे होते हैं जिनमें कोई दलगत विचार के लिए स्थान नहीं रहना है। वैसे तो श्री मधु लिमये आदि ने यह चर्चा मध्यप्रदेश के जिला बिलासपुर के मुंगली कांड को लेकर उठायी है लेकिन हमें इस सारी समस्या पर गहराई में जाकर विचार करना होगा और उसका समाधान खोजना होगा। हमारे कांग्रेसी बंधु हमेशा कहते हैं :

“Everything must be considered in a large or context”.

यह केवल एक छोटी सी मुंगली कांड का घटना के तीर पर ही नहीं ली जानी चाहिए। बिलासपुर जिले के गजटियर में 1910 में यह बात कही गई है कि हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और सवर्णों के बीच निरन्तर तनाव चला आ रहा है इसलिए इसमें कोई कांग्रेसी या जनसंघी प्रशासन के होने या न होने से कुछ नहीं बनता है। दरअसल अपने ही समाज के भिन्न भिन्न अंगों और प्रत्यंगों के बीच में जो एक सहकार वाली चीज है उसे लाने के लिए हम पिछले 25 साल से इस समाज को संगठित करने के काम में लगे हुए हैं। उसके लिए हम खून, पसीना एक कर रहे हैं। समाज को ठीक रूप से संगठित करने का काम कोई मामूली काम नहीं होता है।

टूटे हुए दिलों को जोड़ने का काम आसान काम नहीं हुआ करता है। मैं यह भी चीज साफ़ कर दूँ कि कानून इसके लिए कई हम बनाते हैं। मंदिर में भगवान के सामने सब भक्त के नाते जाते हैं किन्तु मुझे मालूम है जबकि मंदिर प्रवेश का कानून हुआ, मैं किसी भी दल का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता किन्तु कई लोगों ने यह कह दिया कि हम हिन्दू तो हैं नहीं और इस कानून के अन्तर्गत हम आते ही नहीं हैं। हम फ़लाने पंथ के हैं इसलिए हमारे पंथ का मंदिर इसके अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है और हम उसमें हरिजनों को नहीं जाने देंगे। इसी तरह मुझे कई नगरपालिकाओं के बारे में मालूम है जिन्होंने कि तात्वाबों पर ऐसे बोर्ड लगाये हुए हैं कि कोई भी व्यक्ति यहां से पानी ले सकता है फिर भी नगरपालिका ने एक आदमी को पानी देने के लिए अलग बैठाया हुआ है। मैं उन का नाम नहीं बनलाना चाहता जिनसे कि मैंने पूछा कि इसका खर्चा कहां दिखाते हो ? इसलिए जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा यह समस्या एक छोटी-सी मुंगेली कांड तक ही सीमित नहीं है। कानून में हृदय परिवर्तन नहीं होता है। इसके लिए समाज के सभी अंग व प्रत्यंगां को एक साथ लेकर भामाजिक परिवर्तन करना होगा।

आज बम्बई जैसे बड़े बड़े शहरों के अन्दर मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें भी बुरी हालत मौजूद है जैसी कि गांवों में अपने इन बंधुओं की थी। आज बम्बई में जहां बड़ी-बड़ी गगनचुम्बी इमारतें और भवन बने हुए हैं और उनमें धनी, मानी लोग रहते हैं वहां उन्हीं के बिलकुल नजदीक म्लम्स भी बने हुए हैं जहां कि उच्च वर्ण के ब्राह्मण भी उनमें रहते हुए मिलेंगे और उनके साथ में ही निचली जाति के लोग भी रह रहे हैं। वहां बम्बई में ऐसा नहीं है कि ब्राह्मण छुआछूत के कारण निचली जाति वालों से दूर रहता हो। वह भी उन्हीं म्लम्स में उनके साथ में रहता है क्योंकि बम्बई में जो भी अपनी रोजी, रोटी के लिए आ पहुंचता है उसे घर न होने के कारण उनमें रहना पड़ता

है या तो फुटपाथ पर सोना पड़ता है। वहां बम्बई में इस तरह कोई जाति-पात वाली चीज नहीं होती है बल्कि समानता के स्तर पर सभी उन स्लम्स में रहते हैं। ऐसा दृश्य आज बम्बई में आपको दिखाई देगा। जब मुंगेली कांड का सवाल आया तो माननीय मिनी-माता का भी उसके साथ थोड़ा-सा सम्बन्ध है। वास्तव में पूरे तथ्यों के अन्दर हमें जाना चाहिये। उनमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उसके लिए तो कमीशन बैठ गया है। किन्तु मिनीमाता जी के ही प्रयास के कारण यह जो सतनामी हैं और गैर सतनामी हैं इन दोनों के बीच में अच्छे सौहार्दपूर्ण सम्बन्धों की प्रस्थापना हो इसकी शपथ दोनों ने ली थी, पोकल सिंह ने भी और अज्जोर दास ने भी। अब सवाल आ कर यह खड़ा होता है कि 19 जनवरी को पोखल सिंह के घर पर हमला होता है और उस समय पोखल सिंह की बहन ने मिनीमाता जी को ही पूछा कि आप ही के सामने इन्होंने वादा किया था और वादे के होते हुए और पोखल सिंह के घर पर न होते हुए यह जो हमारे घर पर हमला हुआ और दादू सिंह को जो मारा गया और उसको अस्पताल में दाखिल किया गया है यह क्यों हमला किया गया... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I suggest that the facts which are not certain need not be stated here because there will be some controversy about it. We have to conclude the debate within one hour. As far as possible, do not interrupt.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जंजारा : मैं फेक्ट्स में नहीं जा रहा हूँ। 19 और 20 को जो घटनाएँ घटी हैं उनको मैं अच्छी नहीं समझता हूँ और कोई भी अच्छी नहीं समझेगा, कोई समझदार आदमी ऐसा नहीं समझ सकता है। मैं तो बिल्कुल भी नहीं समझता हूँ। मैं मध्य प्रदेश में जाता हूँ और मैं सब कुछ जानता हूँ। मेरा कहना इतना ही है हरिजनों और गैर-हरिजनों का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि समाज के भिन्न-भिन्न अंगों के बीच में जो एक सौहार्दपूर्ण व्यवहार होना चाहिये, वह नहीं है और उसको

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

हम सभी को मिल कर प्रस्थापित करना चाहिये । वहां पर जो स्थिति थी उसको सुधारने के लिए कुछ संकल्प किये गये थे । साथ ही एक कमीशन बैठा था और उसकी सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किया गया था और उन पर अमल करने का सवाल था, उसकी सिफारिशों को लागू करने का सवाल था । सब को एक समान स्तर पर लाने की दृष्टि में हम सबको मिलकर प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो यह समस्या बहुत आसानी से हल हो सकती है । हमें इस समस्या पर दलगत भावना से विचार नहीं करना चाहिये, दल से ऊपर उठ कर विचार करना चाहिये । किसी भी दल को इसमें घसीटना और कांग्रेसी-गैरकांग्रेसी की बात करना ठीक नहीं होगा । अपना ही उल्लू सीधा करने का प्रयास किसी को भी नहीं करना चाहिये । समस्या को हल करने की दृष्टि से हमें उचित कदम उठाने चाहिये । असल में इस समस्या की गहराई में हमें जाना चाहिये और असली जो समस्या है उसको टंकल करना चाहिये । कमीशन के जो टर्म्ज़ आफ रेफ़ेंस हैं उसमें उन्होंने भी यह दिया है और कमीशन सोच विचार करके अपने सुझाव दे । हम जितने भी गैर कांग्रेसी हैं और जो संविद में बैठे हैं, उन सब को जैसे श्री मधु लिमये को दुख होता इस तरह की घटनाओं से वैसे ही हमें भी होता है । सभी दलों को साथ ले कर, सभी लोगों को साथ लेकर और कंधे से कंधा मिला कर आगे बढ़ने का हम प्रयत्न करें और आपस में प्रेम-पूर्वक रहेंगे तभी यह समस्या हल होगी ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when I heard the episode that had taken place in Madhya Pradesh, more especially in Bilaspur tehsil, I was shocked. This is the second occasion today that I am also shocked when I hear the justification sought to be given on behalf of Phokal Singh on what happened on the 20th....

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : No justification; not at all. It is misunderstanding.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am not trying to misunderstand you. I am trying to understand you. In order to understand this aspect, if there had been no Commission I would have told you the story, as to what happened on the 11th, 15th, 19th and 20th. But since the Commission is sitting and making an enquiry I need not go into the details of it. I would direct two questions to the Home Minister. Firstly, why is it that Mr. Pokhal Singh, who is the leader of the Jan Sangh party.... (Interruptions)

श्री हुंन चन्द खच्छराय : वह जनसंघ का चार आने का भी सदस्य नहीं है । वह राम राज्य परिषद का सदस्य है । उसकी टिकट पर वह पहले चुना गया था । जनसंघ का वह चार आने का सदस्य भी नहीं है ।

श्री शशी भूषण वाजपेयी (खारगोन) : जोशी जी, क्या आप रिजाइन करने को तैयार हैं ? अगर वह आपकी पार्टी का सदस्य हो । अगर न हो तो मैं करने के लिए तैयार हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Let him continue his speech.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I want to know from the Home Minister why is it that Mr. Pokhal Singh has not been charge-sheeted and prosecuted under the Cr. P.C. for the criminal offences committed on 19th and 20th January. Am I wrong in raising the question that because this gentleman belonged to a party which is in power, he was not criminally prosecuted, but he is simply detained so that he could be released at any time ?

Secondly, why is it that the Central Government has not taken up the matter so far. The answer may be that it is because an enquiry commission has been appointed. May I tell the Central Government that because the party which is in power has tried not to help these poor down-trodden, under-privileged people, I have reasons to ask this question. The first question is : why is it that the Chief Minister did not go to that place when section 144 Cr. P.C. was promulgated ? The Chief Minister went and stayed there for ten days. What happened to the lives and property of these people during that period ? (Interruptions)

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
Can he say on the floor of the House as to the merits of what the Chief Minister did or did not do ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not accusing the Chief Minister. He is posing a question to the Home Minister.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am not accusing. I am asking the Central Government about the action of the Chief Minister and the insecurity to life of the people there(Interruptions) These are the two questions, and the hon. Home Minister must reply to them to satisfy the people, especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

This is not the first time that an episode of this kind has occurred. This is not of a unique kind. Such episodes have taken place in U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and other places also(interruptions)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL (Chandigarh) : Maharashtra also. Why mention only U.P. and Madhya Pradesh ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Since the name of Maharashtra was mentioned, may I say that while Shri Madhu Limaye mentioned the name of Maharashtra, the names of States like U.P. and Bihar were not mentioned by him.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कहा है कि मेरे क्षेत्र में, बिहार में, हरिजन का घर जलाया गया था ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am talking of very recent happenings(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I request hon. Members not to make interruptions, as far as possible ? The hon. Member is not accusing anybody. He is posing a question for the Home Minister to reply. There might be a suggestion of accusation, but he is not accusing anybody.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Only three months ago a very brilliant boy was cut into pieces before the Principal of the School in Aligarh. This happened in Uttar Pradesh (interruptions)

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : कल भी एक बाल्मीकी के लड़के को मार दिया गया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने एक सूबे की नहीं, सारे देश की बात कही है ।

श्री हुसैन चन्द छवाया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है कि यह एक घंटे में पूरा होने वाला नहीं है । इस लिए इस बहस को कल भी जारी रखा जाये और कम-से-कम ढाई घंटे तक चलाया जाये । अब मैं व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाना न चाहता हूँ कि सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question of quorum is being raised. The hon. Member may resume his seat. The bell is ringing. The bell has stopped ringing. There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

19.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March, 8, 1968/ Phalguna 18, 1889 (Saka).