

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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[August 13 to 26, 1963/Sravana 22 to Bhadra 4, 1885 (Saka)]



FIFTH SESSION, 1963/1885 (Saka)

(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 26, 1963/Bhadra 4,
1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Defence Equipment

- +
- | | |
|---------|-------------------------|
| *270. { | Shri Shree Narayan Das: |
| | Shri Subodh Hansda: |
| | Dr. P. N. Khan: |
| | Shri P. C. Borooah: |
| | Shri Hem Raj: |
| | Shri P. R. Chakraverti: |
| | Shri D. C. Sharma: |

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the production programme of defence equipment in collaboration with Australia; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). A team of specialists in Defence Production visited India in July, 1963. The areas in which technical assistance can profitably be obtained from Australia have been identified and the offer, when made, of assistance in these fields will be utilised.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what will be the financial involvement if the scheme is taken up with the collaboration of Australia?

935 (Ai) LSD—1.

Shri Raghuramaiah: The matter is under examination as to in what fields they can be of assistance to us. Discussions have gone on and some more discussions are expected to be continued in Australia by a team of our officers who are likely to visit that country soon. It is only when the whole matter is finalised that we will be in a position to assess the financial implications.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know when the negotiations that are being carried on are to be finalised?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already said that a team of officers is expected to leave for Australia soon and only after that the matter can be finalised.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the Government propose to expand the present defence production factories or set up new factories in collaboration with Australia?

Mr. Speaker: It is only connected with Australian collaboration.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know in what branch of defence production and in what form Australia is going to help us?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The discussions covered the whole range of defence production. The question is in what particular aspects we can get advantage by taking their assistance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether in addition to Australia the Government of India have approached any other country and whether we are getting aid from them in the manufacture of defence equipments?

Mr. Speaker: This question is only about Australia.

Prohibition Study Team

+

Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan
 { *271 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 | Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Mohan Nayak:

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

(a) whether a prohibition study team has been appointed by government;

(b) if so, its terms of reference; and

(c) when the team will submit its report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Planning Commission Resolution dated the 29th April, 1963 giving the terms of reference is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1550/63].

(c) The team is expected to submit its report by the end of December, 1963.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब कि हमारे आयोजना आयोग के मेम्बर श्री श्रीमन्नारायण जी, का पूरा बयान आ चुका था और उनकी पूरी रिपोर्ट पेश हो चुकी थी, तो फिर इस दल को दोबारा मुकर्रर करने का क्या फायदा हुआ ?

योजना तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : उस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने जो सिफारिशें की थीं, उनको दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में ध्यान में रखा गया था। उसके बाद की जो स्थिति थी, उस के अनुसार फिर इस एन्वयरी की जरूरत पड़ी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब सरकार का इरादा इहिबिशन का नहीं है, जबकि वह इस बात पर तुली हुई है कि वह शराबबन्दी न करे, और जब यू० पी० के पुण्य तीर्थों में, जहां शराब नहीं बेची जाती थी, दोबारा शराब चालू कर दी गई है, तो फिर इस तरह की टीम को भेजने से क्या फायदा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो दूसरी बात है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that some State Governments in the past, among which are Madhya Pradesh and Andhra, have appointed committees to investigate the working of prohibition and have recommended either relaxation or modification or scrapping of prohibition in those States; if so, may I know what are the terms of reference of the Committee now appointed by the Central Government?

Mr. Speaker: They are given in the statement. He should look into all those terms of reference and then come here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have looked into those terms. Is it a fact that the Government has already queered the pitch for the working of this Committee by stipulating that the Committee should recommend only ways and methods for better and more effective implementation of prohibition and not scrapping it or modifying it?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The basic policy of national prohibition is given in article 41 of the Constitution and in the Directive Principles of State Policy. The whole matter was placed before the National Development Council and it has got its approval.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not an answer to the question at all. I am sorry to say so. The Directive Principles are there about other

things also, but they are not being implemented.

Mr. Speaker: It gives a direction that it is to be implemented and not scrapped.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If there is enough evidence before the Committee to justify it?

Shri Nanda: We do not presume anything before the report of the Committee is received. Our determination is to make it successful, and therefore the Committee has been asked to find out all the abuses and other things that are now coming in the way of the success of the policy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has been a conspicuous failure.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने से पहले ही कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अपने मद्य निषेध कार्यक्रम में परिवर्तन कर दिये हैं, उदाहरणस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश के ११ जिलों में जो मद्य विनषध कर दिया गया था, वह समाप्त कर दिया गया है ? इस लिये क्या राज्य सरकारों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि जब तक कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट न दे और अखिल भारतीय दृष्टिकोण से कोई निर्णय न किया जाय, तब तक राज्य सरकारें वर्तमान कार्यक्रम को चालू रखें और उनमें कोई संशोधन, परिवर्तन या परिवर्द्धन न किया जाय ?

श्री नन्दा : जी हा, ऐसा किया गया है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that in certain areas which have been declared dry, production and consumption of illicit liquor is on the increase and it is for this purpose that this Committee has been appointed?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Illicit liquor consumption and production is itself one of the terms of reference.

They are going to make an elaborate study of it and state to what extent it has spread and how it can be checked.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सभी स्टेटों में मादक-द्रव्यों से सरकार को कितनी आमदनी होती है और अगर मादक द्रव्यों को बन्द किया जाय, तो सरकार उस घाटे को कहां से पूरा करना चाहती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बहुत लम्बा सवाल है ।

Shri P. K. Deo: In paragraph (3) of the statement it is said:

"The Government of India recently reviewed the position in consultation with the State Governments"

May I know if the attention of the study team has been drawn to a statement:

"I and Raja Bahadur of Khalikote are a company of persons who proclaim that prohibition should be scrapped. I have the courage and conviction to feel that the provision made in the Constitution in this regard is wrong and outmoded."

made on the floor of the Orissa Assembly by the Chief Minister of that State who is stepping down to preach Congress gospels?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There are other opinions also expressed.

Shri P. K. Deo: I have not been able to follow.

Mr. Speaker: It was asked whether the Committee's attention was drawn to a statement and that was not objected to.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether this Committee would be entrusted with the task of suggesting ways and means for rehabilitating many of these people who have been thrown out of employment?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The terms of reference are very wide.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: May I know whether it has come to the knowledge of the Government that while the team was touring the different States the experience of the Members of Parliament was not assessed by the study team; if so, how the experiences of Members of Parliament are going to be assessed by the team?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: A questionnaire was issued and the replies were taken into consideration.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what would be the position of the recommendations of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee as well as the recommendations made by the Central Prohibition Council? May I know whether this Committee is going to consider those recommendations and benefit itself from them or whether they will be considered as scrapped?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Sir, we have appointed a committee. Their recommendations are awaited with interest. I dare say that due consideration will be given to its recommendations.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is the Government aware that in spite of the prohibition policy of the Government of India a licence has been given to Messrs. Dyer Meakin Company Limited to start a huge distillery in Ghaziabad; if so, may I know whether this Committee is going to take notice of it?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri Jashwant Mehta: In view of the fact that different laws are prevalent in different States and the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution have not been implemented, may I know whether the Government is going to consider the ques-

tion of having a uniform policy all over the country?

Mr. Speaker: A team has been appointed. The supplementaries should relate to that team.

Shri Jashwant Mehta: My question is whether that team has got this as a special term of reference?

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, may I know for what cogent reasons the Government have thought it fit specifically to exclude from the terms of reference the basically interesting question, namely, whether the prohibition policy has been anything like a success so far, and, further, whether there is any likelihood of its succeeding ever.

Shri Nanda: The very first term of reference is to make an assessment.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I find that—on an earlier occasion I invited your attention to this—sometimes a sufficient number of copies of the statements to be laid on the table of the House are not available. This has happened with me today. There was no copy of the statement available in the Notice Office.

Mr. Speaker: I will see that there is a sufficient number of copies available. Next Question.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Sir, I request that Question 296 may also be taken along with Question 272.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. That might also be taken up along with this.

Avro-748

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*272. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Harish Chandra:
Mathur:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

{ Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demonstration flights of Avro-748 (Series II) have been successful; and

(b) if so, the programme of its production?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Government are at present producing Avro-748 Series I Aircraft. No Series II Aircraft has been produced yet.

(b) According to the present production programme, 3 Series I aircraft and 2 Series II aircraft are scheduled to be completely manufactured during 1963; 7 Series II aircraft to be manufactured during 1964 and 12 Series II aircraft to be manufactured during 1965.

Tata Committee on Avro-748

{ Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
*296. { Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tata Committee has recommended discontinuance of the Avro-748 project at Kanpur;

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter; and

(c) the financial, technical and logistical implications of launching a new project for another model of transport aircraft to replace the Avro-748?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The Tata Committee recommended that the manufacture of Avro-748 should be replaced by the manufacture of Caribou in a phased manner.

(b) After detailed considerations of financial, technical, logistical and legal aspects, the Government decided that the production programme of Avro-748 should be proceeded with. The question of undertaking manufacture of Caribou or any other aircraft will be examined in the light of further details to be obtained.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Sir, as I could understand, the Series II production is likely to be completed by the end of 1963. May I know whether any assessment has been made as to what will be the demand or use either in the country or outside for this type of Avro-748?

Shri Raghuramaiah: At the present moment, the Air Force requirements have been indicated and the production programme is going on accordingly. If I may say so, we are also hoping that the Ministry of Communications would be able to place an order for these aircraft.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it correct to say that in the course of the production of this series the cost of the unit compares favourably with such production either in the country or outside?

Shri Raghuramaiah: If I may humbly say so, it is very difficult to compare the cost price of one aircraft with another because each has its own special characteristics and it would be difficult to make any comparison.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Is it a fact that the production of this Avro 748 has been much behind the schedule as originally envisaged and, if so, have any concrete steps been taken to step up its production in future?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It is true that there was some delay because of things that happened in U.K.—there was a fire there and so on. But we are trying to do our best to step up production.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: According to the production programme of Avro-748 stated just now by the Minister, are we to take it that there is no project or scheme under consideration at the moment whereby within a foreseeable future we will be able to meet our own requirements of transport aircraft and stop imports of Caribou, ANT and Fairchild Packet aircraft?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The whole object is to have that situation wherein we will be self-sufficient. But that is a matter of time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Has a critical assessment been made of Avro-748 in comparison with other aircraft particularly from the point of view of operational cost and carrying capacity? If so, what are the aircraft that have been considered in comparison to Avro 748?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Here again, I may say, it is very difficult to compare it because a comparison can only hold good with an identical aircraft. This is a good aircraft with a carrying capacity of 38 passengers and it has a speed of about 260 miles.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that quite a large number of these highly-rated experts from friendly countries have been coming to India, have any of them been consulted as to the utility, expertness and also reliability of this aircraft so that our Transport Ministry can be confidently expected to place its orders for these?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Some of the foreign experts did go there, not very particularly to examine this, because this is in collaboration with the British. The British are also manufacturing it. Our own aircraft has flown to a good many countries in S.E. Asia and it has been very much praised and appreciated. On the whole, the technical opinion is that it is a good and reliable aircraft.

Shri Ranga: Why is it that our own Transport Ministry is not placing orders for this?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already said that we are hoping that they would place orders.

I may add that the Minister of Communications said at a meeting that they would be requiring some of this aircraft.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that the Tata Committee has stated that this Avro-748 is not fit for high-altitude flight? If so, what is the truth in it? Or is it only propaganda?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As I stated, every aircraft has its own special characteristics. For instance, the Caribou is good in certain areas and for the type of purpose my hon. friend has in mind. It has a short-take-off, rear loading and so on. Similarly, the Avro has its own special characteristics and we hope to use it for navigational purposes, for training purposes and for internal transport purposes. Each aircraft has its own role to play. We have already got some Caribous.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Was this matter of the relative merits of the two planes, i.e. the Caribou and the Avro-748, on which the Tata Committee has given its findings, referred to the team of experts on defence production which came from Australia? If so, what was their opinion?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The team of experts from Australia was mainly concerned with ordnance factories, production of arms and ammunition and the like.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: One of the members of the team was an expert on aircraft manufacture, who should have been consulted?

Shri Raghuramaiah: They have not been consulted.

Shri Tyagi: What would be the overall estimated cost of the two units of this Avro 748 which are scheduled to be produced here?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I require notice.

Shri Tyagi: I am surprised. Have they put it on production without estimating the cost?

Mr. Speaker: In spite of the surprise, we will have to give him time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Shri Tyagi should go over to that side now.

An Hon. Member: He will not be allowed.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Since each of these planes has its own well-defined characteristics, what was the specific ground on which the Tata Committee recommended that the production of Avro should be discontinued?

Shri Raghuramaiah: One of the reasons they have given is that it is not suitable for present operational requirements in high altitude because the type of planes required is that with a short take-off and so on. For that purpose, we have already secured some Caribous. As the House was informed a few days ago, we have also entered into an agreement with the Caribou people for purchase of some more Caribous. But the other internal requirements will be met by the other one.

Shri Joachim alva: In planning and building this aircraft, was co-operation between HAL and the Kanpur factory always kept in mind or are they kept in two separate compartments?

Shri Raghuramaiah: At the present moment, the Kanpur institution is an independent one.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What is the present production and by how much is it short of the target?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already indicated it in my answer.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : भारतीय वायुयानों में ऊँची से ऊँची उड़ान करने वाले वायुयान कितने मील की ऊँची उड़ान कर सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल बहुत ऊँचा है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इसका उत्तर तो आना चाहिये ।

Welfare Organisations

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*273. { **Shri Warrior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the type of personnel required to man the various welfare programmes included in the Third Plan;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to give proper training to those personnel?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes. A preliminary attempt was made at the beginning of the Third Plan.

(b) A statement of estimates of welfare personnel required is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1551/63*]. These estimates stand in need of revision in view of the programmes actually operating in the Third Plan.

(c) As for the Central schemes, the Central Social Welfare Board arranged the training of required personnel through Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust and other appropriate voluntary organisations.

Shri Warrior: May I know how this personnel, coming to about 93,000, is actually recruited? Are they recruited from different places or one centre only?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: From various centres. There are various classes and various types, and they are recruited from various centres.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether this training is given to the personnel at a large number of centres or only very few centres?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There are two or three types. The first type is supervisory personnel, secondly institutional personnel, thirdly the field staff which is the largest in number. The first is in the neighbourhood of 4,500, the second 34,936, and the third over 95,000.

Shri Swell: In training the personnel for the different welfare organisations, may I know whether the Government has considered the feasibility of drawing heavily on the personnel of the different religious missions working in the tribal areas, particularly the Christian Missions and the Rama-krishna Mission?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Yes, Sir. We are taking note of it, and actually, voluntary organisations are helping us so far as the tribal areas are concerned.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the training of the personnel who work in these organisations will be left to the resourcefulness of the organisations themselves, or the Government will get it done through its own agency?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): If Government entrust an organisation with the task of training, they make the resources available and other arrangements are made.

Dr. Colaco: In view of the fact that the mathematical or virtual figure of the income *per capital* in the country does not coincide with the real figure of the income *per capita* of a large section of the population, due obviously to very unequal distribution of wealth in the country, may I know whether it would not be advisable to

tackle first this fundamental problem before any detailed welfare plans are established?

Shri Nanda: Both the things will have to be done simultaneously.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Has it come to the notice of the Government that the training staff of the Gram Sevika Training centres started under the Ford Foundation scheme are without any regular work during the year?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Most of the Gram Sevikas are made use of in the Panchayat and rural areas, and to our knowledge they are performing a very useful function.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether any classes are being conducted for training Adivasi women to work in the tribal development blocks?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Some voluntary organisations are co-operating with us so far as tribal areas are concerned, and we are trying to have categories there also.

डा० गोविन्द दास : जहां तक इन कर्मचारियों का संबंध है, क्या सरकार ने कुछ इस बात का तखमीना लगाया है कि इस प्रकार के कार्यों के लिये कितने कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता होगी, और उन में कस्तूरबा ट्रस्ट से तो कुछ सहायता ली जा रही है, लेकिन क्या किसी और ट्रस्ट से भी इस तरह की सहायता लेने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री नन्दा : इसके जो आंकड़े थे वे दिये गये थे। उन में फर्क यह हो रहा है कि कुछ अब उसको रिवाइज किया जा रहा है। चूँकि जो अलोकेशन थे वे उस तरह के नहीं रहे। स्टेट्स में जो काम हो रहा है वह थोड़ा सा और ढंग का हो रहा है बमुकाबले उस के जो पहले सोचा गया था। जैसा कहा गया है, उसमें तबदीली हो रही है। जहां तक दूसरी संस्थाओं का संबंध है, यह बात सही है कि कस्तूरबा ट्रस्ट के अलावा और संस्थाओं से भी काम लिया जा रहा है।

Indians in Ceylon

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- *274. {
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the problem of Indians in Ceylon;

(b) whether it is proposed to resume negotiations with the Government of Ceylon on the problem; and

(c) if so, when, under what conditions and at what level?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). The subject was discussed, briefly, by the Prime Minister of Ceylon with the Prime Minister of India when the latter visited Ceylon in October, 1962. There have also been discussions at the official level, both, in Colombo and in Delhi, thereafter. The Government of India's views on the subject were officially communicated to the Ceylon Government in an *Aide Memoire* presented by our High Commissioner to the Ceylon Foreign Office, in June, 1963. The Ceylon Prime Minister has written a letter to the Prime Minister of India on the subject about a fortnight ago. This letter is under examination and a considered reply will be sent to the Ceylon Government, in due course.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: During his visit to Ceylon, the Prime Minister had

mentioned in a statement that the time was too short for him to discuss this matter in detail and it would have to be discussed by officials later on. Later, on the 24th of May 1963 the Prime Minister of Ceylon made a statement: we would start negotiations as soon as the Government of India is ready to do so. I do not think that there could possibly be a disinclination on our part to start negotiations. I would like to know if an effort has been made, instead of sending these notes making our position clear, to state the issues as they are and to discuss them either between officials or between the two Governments at a high level in order to get an early settlement of the problem?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: From 1954 onwards various efforts have been made to implement the agreement of 1954 and to solve this problem. Unfortunately it has not been solved. We are still making efforts as stated in the original answer in order to get the problem solved.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to know the exact and detailed effect of the new legislation enacted in Ceylon, particularly the system of work permits introduced there? What is the impact of it on Ceylonese of Indian origin?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The temporary permit system deals only with Indian nationals who are employed in Ceylon. When the permit terminates they have to come back.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the resolution passed by the Ceylonese Indian Congress under the presidency of Aziz held recently, particularly to the suggestion that the Government of Ceylon should set out their proposals, their concessions, inducements, etc. with a view to lure Indians in Ceylon to accept Indian nationality and that those who do not want those inducements and do not opt within some limited time Indian nationality, should be considered as natural-

lised Ceylonese? Have any steps been taken on those lines?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I could not really follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He refers to a certain resolution and asks whether Government intends to act on that resolution.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This particular resolution, and in fact all the other resolutions passed by Indians in Ceylon are brought to the attention of the High Commissioner and of the Government and we take them into consideration when we negotiate this problem.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Am I right in understanding that the Government will press that proposition also when they send the proposals?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Azad.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sir, it should be answered.

Mr. Speaker: Obviously, the Minister is not ready with the answer.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether there has been any progress in the implementation of any part of the agreement of 1954, or, all part of it are still left unimplemented?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There has been very little progress as far as the 1954 agreement is concerned, and that is why we are having all these negotiations and talks at official level.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, अभी बतलाया गया कि श्री लंका की प्रधान मंत्रिणी जी ने हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को हाल ही में इस संबंध में एक नया पत्र भेजा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें कौन से नये विशेष सुझाव दिये गये हैं, और उन के संबंध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया जायगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री, बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु-शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : वह खत जो लंका के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भेजा है वह बहुत लम्बा है और दो चार शब्दों में मैं नहीं कह सकता कि उसमें क्या है। उन्होंने

ज्यादातर यही बहस पेश की है कि जिन लोगों को हम कहते थे कि वह स्टेटलैस परसन्स हैं वे स्टेटलैस नहीं हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान की जिम्मेदारी हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक हैं।

एक बात और मैं कह दूँ कि हमारी और भी कोशिश हो रही है, खाली खतो किताबत ही नहीं हो रही है। अभी कुछ समय हुआ हमारे कामन वल्य सेक्टरटी भी वहाँ गया थे और उन्होंने लंका के अफसरों से बातचीत की थी।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that talks are proposed to be held between the two countries on the basis of the Nehru-Kotela-wala pact of 1954 and the talks are to be centred round the scheme to induce persons of Indian origin in Ceylon to opt for Indian citizenship on a guarantee that they will be allowed to live and work there till they reach the age of 55?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not quite follow, but I think, if I am right in understanding the hon. Member's question, one of the points at issue has been lately that Indians there who are employed by the Ceylon Government should be allowed to work there till they reach the age of fifty-five. That is the matter at issue.

Shri Hem Barua: My question has not been replied to, Sir. May I repeat it? May I know whether talks are proposed to be held between the two countries on the basis of the Nehru-Kotela-wala pact of 1954 and the talks are to centre round the scheme to induce persons of Indian origin in Ceylon to opt for Indian citizenship on a guarantee that they will be allowed to live and work there till they reach the age of fifty-five?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If and when talks are held again they will not be limited to any particular statement previously made or any particular thing. They will cover the whole ground. All this question has arisen in our correspondence and that is why I mentioned it: about people being more or less assured that they

will be allowed to remain there and be employed till fifty-five.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has the question also arisen of providing these Stateless people who opt for Indian citizenship with any sort of financial inducement to return to India and did the Ceylon Government at any stage propose that India should make a loan to finance such inducement?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir; no such question arose.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the contention of the Prime Minister of Ceylon that Indian citizenship may be granted by the Government of India to the Stateless persons in Ceylon, may I know if the Government has been considering to grant such citizenship to those persons and at the same time issue passports to be renewed every three years so that they can stay there?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The stand of the Indian Government has always been that all those who are in possession of Indian passports belong to India and all those who are eligible for Indian citizenship under the Indian Citizenship Act, 1954, are also Indians.

Shri P. K. Deo: My question was regarding the Stateless persons—Indians—in Ceylon, and whether the Government has been considering the issue of passports in their favour.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Our position has been that those who are entitled under our Constitution they will be accepted and registered as Indian citizens and there is no objection to it provided they are not compelled, no coercive methods or force is employed and they decide it voluntarily. Originally, in 1954 or thereabouts, the agreement stated that both the Governments of Ceylon and India will proceed to register these people, either as Ceylon nationals or as Indian nationals. It was hoped then that the great majority of these people would be dealt with in that way and a small number might be left over which, we said, we will

consider later. As a matter of fact, that process has not gone very far. Some have become Ceylon nationals and some Indian nationals, but a very large number still remains and it is about them that the difficulty has arisen now.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब कि भारत सरकार उन्हें इंडियन ओरिजिन का मानती है, तो क्या उन लोगों को कोई निश्चित तारीख दी जा सकेगी जिस तारीख तक कि उनकी जो दिक्कतें हैं वह दूर हो जायेंगी ?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The question is not clear.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो हमारे भारतीय लंका में हैं उनको यहां लाने के लिये या उनकी पासपोर्ट आदि की दिक्कतों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कोई निश्चित तारीख दी जा सकेगी ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं नहीं समझा। शायद माननीय सदस्य समझे नहीं हैं कि क्या सवाल है इसलिये उन्होंने य सवाल पूछा है। सवाल दूसरा है। कोई तारीख देने का सवाल नहीं है। यह तसलीम कर लीजिये कि आप भारत के हैं तब तो सब बातें निकल आती हैं। हमने कह दिया है कि उनको यहां लाने को तैयार हैं अगर उन पर दबाव न डाला जाय। उनमें से बहुत से तो वहां पैदा हुए हैं, एक दो पुस्त से वहां रहे हैं। वहीं काम करते हैं, उनका कोई खास संबंध भारत से नहीं रहा है। आम तौर पर उनको सीलोन का नागरिक समझा जाना चाहिये। यह पेचीदा सवाल है।

Fresh Chinese Intrusion in India

- Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri B. N. Chander Seth:
Shri C. Sharma:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

*275.

Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Y. N. Singha:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Maheshwar Naik:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese have made any intrusion in our territory during the last four months; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) Since the 1st of April, 1963, the Chinese have made 10 intrusions and they have committed an equal number of violations of our air space.

(b) Protests have been lodged with the Chinese Government in respect of all these violations.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether instances involving violation of the cease-fire proposals of the Colombo Powers have been brought to the notice of those powers and, if so, their reaction to that?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Yes, Sir.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether instances involving violation of the cease-fire proposal of the

Colombo Powers have been intimated to the Colombo Powers for taking action and, if so, their reaction?

Mr. Speaker: What is their reaction?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have no information regarding the reaction of the Colombo Powers.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is there any truth in the press reports that the Chinese are laying, or have already laid a pipeline from Sinkiang to Western Tibet, a part of which asses through Ladakh which is under Chinese occupation?

Shri D. R. Chavan: That is a different question altogether. We know nothing about it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार यह बतला सकेगी कि जब कि विरोध पत्रों का कोई असर चीन सरकार पर नहीं पड़ता है तो इन विरोध पत्रों को बन्द कर के कोई ठोस कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया जाता जिससे यह घुमपैठ न हो ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : हम उन को विरोध पत्र भजते हैं और उधर से भी शिकायतों के विरोध पत्र हमारे पास आते हैं। यह सब उस किताब में छपे हैं, आप देख सकते हैं। यह बड़ा मुश्किल सवाल है। अगर न भेजें तो का जायगा कि हम बात को पी गए, कुछ कहा नहीं। उन के पास से विरोध पत्र आते रहते हैं। उन का जवाब देना होता है। इसलिए भेजना जरूरी है। और क्या इस में कदम उठाना होता है यह तो गौर करने की बात है। थोड़े से फौजी कदम इस के अलावा और उठ सकते हैं। फौज के जो हमारे सलाकार हैं वह ही फौजी कदम उठाने के बारे में निश्चय कर सकते हैं कि कब करें और क्या करें।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Have the Chinese only reoccupied the demilitarised zone or have they penetrated

beyond the line of actual control of November 1959 as given by them in their interpretation of the Colombo proposals?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Which demilitarised zone is the hon. Member referring to? Is he referring to the one in Ladakh?

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Both in NEFA and Ladakh.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In Ladakh certain civil posts have been established, quite a number of them. I am not aware that they have sent their military in the demilitarised zone either in Ladakh or in NEFA. But civil posts have been established by them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the massive build-up of the Chinese on our frontiers to which the hon. Prime Minister referred in his statement has been brought to the notice of all the Colombo powers and whether they have sent their reactions to this?

Shri D. R. Chavan: This does not arise out of this question. This refers only to intrusions and air violations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The reply is more inaudible.....

Shri D. R. Chavan: My hon. friend is referring to the Chinese concentration on the other side of our international border.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether, in view of the fact that the Chinese have themselves gone back upon their word in regard to this matter and have established their own civil posts, we have made any attempt and succeeded in re-establishing our own posts in those places where we used to have our posts?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Civil posts?

Shri Ranga: Yes, just as they have done. They have done it in their own place as they claim. We also had our own military posts earlier. But at least are we trying to have our civil posts there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have got civil posts in NEFA.

Shri Ranga: In places in which we were having them?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have got several posts in NEFA but not in the demilitarised zone in Ladakh.

Shri Kapur Singh: What is the approximate total area of our territory access to which is now denied to us through the Chinese action?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not give the exact figure but usually it has been said that it is about 12,000 square miles.

Shri P. K. Deo: 14,000 square miles.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not give the exact answer now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the attention of the hon. Prime Minister and of the hon. Defence Minister has been drawn to the statement of Mr. Chester Bowles and recently that of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon to the effect that the Chinese are likely to attack on October 1963. What is the truth in it and what is the source of their information?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the most crucial months for us are September and October next when the Chinese might attack us....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I asked the same question.

Mr. Speaker: Let me first hear the question.

Shri Hem Barua:what steps have Government taken to step up our defence commensurate with the urgency of the situation; or, do we continue to depend upon the magic wand of the Colombo Powers to solve this problem?

Mr. Speaker: That is different question. Shri Kamath.

Shri Hem Barua: My question was.... (*Interruption*). May I put another question?

Mr. Speaker: That I will see, if I can give him an opportunity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What exactly was the total area of Indian territory under Chinese occupation on the 7th September, 1962, what is the area under occupation today and what more area is being claimed by the Chinese besides this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member may remember that this question was discussed during the debate in this House some time ago. There is no part practically in NEFA which is occupied—no additional part; no part indeed—by the Chinese. In Ladakh, in the demilitarized zone, there used to be Chinese posts, military posts—quite a number. There also we had a number of Indian military or civil posts, in that demilitarized zone previously. They criss-crossed. It is very difficult to say who occupied and how much of that territory where posts criss-crossed. In that declared demilitarised area, there are no Indian posts at the present moment and there are a number of civil posts held by the Chinese. Apart from these, there is no additional area which has been occupied beyond what was occupied by 21st November, 1962.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I wanted to know the total area in sq. miles occupied then and now—before 8th September and now.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The main change that has occurred since then is the 20 miles demilitarised strip where the Chinese have got a number of civil posts and India has got no civil or other posts here.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या चीनियों ने इस डीमिलैट्राइज्ड जोन में मिनेंटरि पोस्ट्स के अलावा सड़कें भी बना ली हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह डीमिलै-लैट्राइज्ड जोन १२ साढ़े १२ मील का है । उस के पास बहुत काफी सड़कें उन्होंने बनाई हैं । अब यह कहना मुश्किल है कि

इधर इस पार बिल्कुल नहीं बनाई हैं; हो सकता है शायद दो चार मील इधर तक ब हों ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is correct that these civil posts—so called civil posts—that the Chinese have built are actually military posts, and may I know how far away these posts are from our side?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The demilitarised area is 20 k.m. in width, that is, 12½ miles in width. I forget how long it is, but that is the width of it. As for the first part of the question as to how far the civil posts are with armed personnel, it is quite possible that the civil posts are with people in arms—not Army—because it is difficult to distinguish between volunteers there and the army people. There may be volunteers with some kind of arms, but they are described as civil posts.

As for the distance from those posts, the whole place is 12½ miles broad. It may be a few miles—it cannot be very far; it cannot be more than 12½ miles at the most—probably 5 or 6 miles away.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि जैसा कि प्रधान मन्त्री अभी बतलाया कि साढ़े १२ मील का सेना रहित क्षेत्र है, अभी जो नयी चीनी घुसपैठ हुई है, उस साढ़े १२ मील में कितने मील में आकर उन्होंने अपना अधिकार कर लिया है, क्या मोटी सी भाषा में प्रधान मन्त्री इस का कुछ उत्तर दे सकेंगे ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इस साढ़े १२ मील में पहले से चीनी पोस्ट्स थीं और वहाँ वे कायम हैं । हमारी पोस्ट्स उस के इधर उधर जो थीं वे सितम्बर, अक्तूबर के महीनों में हटा दी गई थीं । नवम्बर के महीने में उन को खाली रक्खा गया था लेकिन व कायम हैं और व शायद उन्होंने ने एक, दो और पोस्ट्स इधर उधर बनाई हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कितना और आगे आ गए हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : वे वहाँ पर पहले हो—सितम्बर से—कायम थे ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीनियों के द्वारा जो घुसपैठ हुई, उस की इत्तिला भारत सरकार को उसी समय हुई, या बाद में और अगर उसी समय हुई, तो भारत सरकार की तरफ से उस समय क्या तात्कालिक कार्यवाही की गई ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इस बारे में तो बहुत पोथियाँ यहाँ रखी गई हैं खतोबकिताबत की कि कब मालूम हुआ, कब कहा, कब जवाब आया मालूम नहीं कि माननीय सदस्य पहले की बात कह रहे हैं या सितम्बर के बाद की ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इस प्रश्न में जो दिया गया है, मेरा प्रश्न उस से सम्बन्धित है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जो फ्रेंच चाइनीज इन्ट्रूजन हुआ है, उस का इल्म सरकार को कब हुआ और जब हुआ, उसी समय कोई कार्यवाही की गई या नहीं ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं ने अभी कहा है कि लद्दाख के डीमिलिटराइज्ज जोन में पहले जो उन की जगहें थीं, वे वहाँ पर कायम हैं । उन का कोई नया आने का सवाल हीं हुआ, क्योंकि उन्होंने ने अक्टूबर की लड़ाई में हमारी जो दो चार जगहें वहाँ पर थीं, उन को हटा दिया था । अब व अपनी जगह कायम है और कायम थे । इस के अलावा मेरा ख्याल है कि उसी साढ़े बारह मील के जोन में उन्होंने ने अपने कुछ नये सविल पोस्ट्स बनाये हैं । उस के बारे में जो एतराज , जो प्रोटैस्ट, हमारी तरफ से हुआ, उस को माननीय सदस्य

उस किताब में देख लें, जो कि सदन की मेज पर रखी गई है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जब वे बढ़ रहे थे, तो उसी समय भारत सरकार को उस की जानकारी हुई, या बाद को हुई ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : उस की जानकारी कुछ बाद को होती है, क्योंकि हमारे जांच करने वाले वहाँ जा कर कोई टहलते नहीं हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अनेक बार चीनियों ने घुसपैठ की है और अनेक बार हम ने उन को विरोध पत्र भेजे हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब विरोधपत्रों का कोई प्रभाव नहीं होता है, तो क्या सरकार उन की इस प्रकार की घुसपैठ को रोकने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठाने की कभी सोचती भी है या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही सवाल पहले किया गया था और उस का जवाब भी आ चुका है । शायद माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान इस तरफ नहीं था । इस सूरत में कैसे दूसरी बार इस की इजाजत दे दूँ ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे सामने तो यह सवाल आया नहीं । अगर मेरे सामने आ जाता, तो मैं क्यों पूछता ?

Hostile Nagas

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- *276. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Swell:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nagaland Interim Body unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that those hostile Nagas who would surrender between:

1st July, and 31st August, 1963 will be given benefit of general amnesty;

(b) the main features of the resolution; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Every village in Nagaland should be given a chance to make a decision, village-wise, to restore peace and normalcy within their jurisdiction by bringing underground persons back to their respective villages within a specified period.

(ii) A general amnesty should be declared from 1st July 1963 to 31st August, 1963.

(iii) Those underground people who will avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the general amnesty, should be given effective rehabilitation and resettlement by the Nagaland Government.

(iv) If the situation did not improve, the villages should be remodelled into fairly big centres to protect the villagers from harassment by the hostiles.

(c) The amnesty proposal was approved by the Government of India.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानता हूँ कि इसका अमर अब तक क्या हुआ है और कितने विद्रोही नागाओं ने अब तक सरेंडर किया है ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अभी तक १६४ विद्रोही नागाओं ने अपने को सरेंडर किया है ।

Shri Swell: With relation to this amnesty and the manner of dealing with hostile Nagas who, according to the Nagaland Executive Councillor have now established contact with Peking, may I know whether it is a fact that one Loknath Pahwa from

here, who claims himself to be a special emissary of the Prime Minister, was sent to Nagaland with special permission, and this man after tramping up and down Nagaland has come here with a number of Nagas and has met the Foreign Secretary and is reported to have met the Prime Minister with a charge-sheet against the Shilu Ao's Government and whether this indicates lack of confidence on the part of the Prime Minister in the Shilu Ao's Government?

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The question is full of insinuations against a State Government.

Shri Swell: I am asking for information. Shri Tyagi has always a habit of crossing the tribal people whenever they ask any question.

Mr. Speaker: The factual part of the question may be answered.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is not correct to say that anyone was sent on a special mission. This gentleman had been asking us to be allowed to go there for a long time past, and ultimately we referred it to the Governor, I think, and the Governor agreed. So we allowed him to go there. When he went there he did not function, according to our thinking, as he should have done, and he carried on some kind of a propaganda against the present government of Nagaland—Mr. Shilu Ao's Government. There is no question of our sending him there to do it. In fact, when we knew of this we told the Governor to send him back and tell him that he cannot go there again.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is said that the hard core of the hostile Nagas remained as steadfast as before. May I know what is the numerical strength of this hard core and whether any further efforts are being made to break up this hard core?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The reference to hard core meant the basic leadership

among the hostiles. This amnesty was one way of breaking it up. We are making other efforts in the sense of strengthening the security forces to break it up.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the latest reports indicate that the response has not been very encouraging and that the hostiles have already been able to establish successful contact with the Chinese and Pakistanis to carry out their hostile activities?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is true that it has not been as successful as we had expected that it would be.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What about their contact with Chinese and Pakistanis?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It has been answered in this House several times that some Nagas crossed over to Pakistan and they have come back. One of the Councillors has also mentioned that they are in contact with the Chinese.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the number of hostile Nagas who have surrendered and who have been partially or fully rehabilitated, because their rehabilitation would create confidence in others too?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Out of the 164 who have surrendered, all of them have been rehabilitated.

Shri Basumatari: What is the number of Naga hostiles who have surrendered?

Mr. Speaker: That has been given. The number is 164.

Shri Basumatari: May I also know how many more are likely to surrender?

Mr. Speaker: How can he say that?

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know if the law and order situation has improved or deteriorated since the inauguration of Nagaland?

935 (Ai) LSD—2.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I would say that it has improved.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by Im-long, the Naga Executive Councillor, to the effect that Dr. Hutton, a former Political Officer of Naga tribal area during the pre-independence days, has written to Dr. Verrier Elwin from London that the Chinese are willing to drop arms for the Naga hostiles and in fact a hostile leader, who is in London now, visited and stayed in Peking for six months; if so, whether Government suspect or have any information with them about any possible collusion of the Naga hostiles with Peking via London?

Mr. Speaker: By the time we reach the end of the question, we forget the beginning of it—I am referring to my own failing.

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister has a very strong memory.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sometimes that difficulty is faced by us too.

We have seen a report of the long reference made by the hon. Member about what Mr. Im-long said, and we are enquiring further as to what background there is and the evidence in his possession. We have no direct evidence about it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

परिवहन नीति तथा समन्वय संबंधी समिति

*२७७. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :

क्या योजना मंत्री १६ मार्च, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री के० सी० नियोगी के सभा-पतित्व में बनाई गई परिवहन नीति तथा समन्वय सम्बन्धी समिति ने और आगे क्या प्रगति की है ;

(ख) उसके प्रारम्भिक प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उसका काम अन्तिम रूप से कब तक समाप्त हो जाने की आशा है ?

योजना तथा धन और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT-1552/63]

Ordnance Factories

- *278. {
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shrimati Vimla Devi:
 Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start new defence ordnance factories in the country;

(b) if so, whether any places have been selected; and

(c) when they will be started?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The programme has been drawn up on the basis that one factory will go into production during 1964 and the others during 1965.

Officers Training School, Poona

- *279. {
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 Shri Pottakkatt:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than a hundred officer cadets tendered their resignations from the Officers Training School, Poona;

(b) whether their resignations have been accepted; and

(c) the reasons given by the officer cadets for their resignations?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 106 cadets resigned from the Officers Training School, Poona, as detailed below:

From the January Course—2.

From the April Course—52

From the July Course—52

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reasons generally given by the Officer cadets were:

(i) inability to stand up to the training; and

(ii) domestic difficulties.

Srinagar-Leh Road

- *280. {
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three mountain road and air-field experts from the United States have detailed the requirements of the Srinagar-Leh Chusul road;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked the U.S. Government to provide the necessary equipment; and

(c) the reaction of the U.S. Government thereto?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The extent of assistance and other related matters are under consideration.

Accident at Junawani Manganese Mines

*281. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether an accident involving death of five workers took place at the Junawani manganese mines near Nagpur on the 1st June, 1963;

(b) whether responsibility for the mishap has been ascertained by inquiry; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). Yes. In this connection I invite attention to the detailed report of the accident placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 19th August, 1963.

(c) Prosecution is being launched against the owner, contractor, agent, manager and supervisory staff for contravention of the provisions of the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961 which resulted in the accident.

Raid by Pak. Riflemen

*282. { **Shri P. C. Borooah;**
Shri Raghunath Singh;
Shri Buta Singh;
Shri Gulshan;
Shri Narasimha Reddy;
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 600 Pakistanis aided by East Pakistan Riflemen, raided Gongra village in Nadia district of West Bengal on or about the 11th June, 1963;

(b) if so, the loss of life/livestock/property inflicted by the raiders on the villagers; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati

Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). On June 11, 1963, about 500 Pakistani nationals, accompanied by 30/40 East Pakistan Riflemen, assembled on the border of Indian village Gongra, P. S. Chapra, District Nadia. Later, some of the Pakistani nationals trespassed into Indian territory with their cattle and damaged standing crops belonging to Indian nationals. There was no loss of life or livestock but crops worth about Rs. 250 were destroyed.

Protests have been lodged by the Government of West Bengal and our Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca with the Government of East Pakistan. The State Government have also taken adequate steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

High Cost of Living in Calcutta

*283. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working class cost of living in and around Calcutta has gone up by 12 per cent as compared with last year; and

(b) whether Government propose to compensate the working class for the high cost of living?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The working class consumer price Index numbers for Calcutta and Howrah were 112 and 110 respectively in the month of June 1963—with base 1960; 100 (the latest month for which figures are available) as against 105 for both these places during the month of June 1962. The rise is, therefore, about 5—7 per cent.

(b) In some sectors of Employment, the D.A. is linked to the cost of living index and provides for automatic compensation. In the case of employment where there is no such provision it is a matter for negotiations between the parties concerned.

Bihar State Electricity Board

*284. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the provisions of the Indian Provident Fund Act and Rules made thereunder have not been introduced by the Bihar State Electricity Board up till now;

(b) whether the Central Provident Fund Commissioner and Government have received any representations in the matter from the trade unions of the employees of the Bihar State Electricity Board; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. B. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The Board is complying with the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and Scheme in respect of its Power Houses.

(b) Yes.

(c) Necessary action was taken on the representations and the matter was discussed by the provident fund authorities with the representatives of the Board and the workers' Union. The question of the application of the Act to the establishments other than the power houses and the field staff is being further examined in the light of these discussions.

World Congress of Women at Moscow

*285. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India permitted any delegation of Indian Women to participate in World Congress of Women at Moscow; and

(b) if so, whether the delegation has submitted any report to Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

Chinese Embassy in New Delhi

*286. { **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bade:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri G. Mohanty:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi has circulated controversial Peking letters on ideological differences with Moscow; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. It had come to the notice of the Government of India that the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi has circulated the letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, dated June 14, 1963 addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

(b) The Government has conveyed its disapproval of the Chinese Embassy's action in carrying out a campaign of criticism against a country friendly to India. The Chinese Embassy has been told to suspend circulation immediately.

Code of Discipline

*287. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Code of Discipline has not yet been implemented in many public undertakings:

(b) if so, the names of those undertakings;

(c) the reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). The Code is being implemented by all companies, corporations and departmental undertakings in the public sector except the Life Insurance Corporation, State Bank of India, Reserve Bank of India, Port Trusts, Railways and the Defence undertakings.

(c) and (d). The State Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation and Port Trusts have accepted the Code with certain clarifications but the organisations of their employees have not yet done so. They are being persuaded to accept the Code with these clarifications. The Reserve Bank has accepted the Code in principle and would adopt it after the Code has been made applicable to commercial banks and the State Bank.

The Ministry of Railways drafted a Code to suit their requirements but it has not been accepted by their employees' organisations. The matter is being considered further.

The Defence undertakings have also framed draft Codes to suit their special needs; these are under consideration of the Defence Ministry.

Kidnapped Indian Doctor

*288. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kachhavaia:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of preferring an appeal in the case of an Indian doctor who was kidnapped early this year by some members of the East Pakistan Rifles and later sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment by the Pakistan Government has been considered; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Instructions have been issued to our Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca and he is taking necessary steps to see that the Appeal, already filed by Shri Majumdar, is admitted. Our Deputy High Commissioner has also been authorised to engage a suitable counsel for this purpose.

Delegation' to U.N.O.

*289. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the personnel and leadership of the Indian delegation to the next session of the United Nations General Assembly have been finalised;

(b) if so, the names of the personnel; and

(c) the issues that have been or are proposed to be inscribed on the agenda of the said session?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The delegation will be led by Shrimati Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. The names of the other members of the delegation have not yet been finalised.

(c) A copy of the provisional agenda circulated by the United Nations Secretariat is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1553/63].

Military Training for Students

- *290. {
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether military training has been made compulsory for university students;

(b) if so, arrangements made for enforcing the scheme; and

(c) how the shortage of rifles for the purpose is to be met?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Universities have adopted a scheme of compulsory N.C.C. training for male students at the University and College stage.

(b) The scheme is being enforced through academic channels. The Universities have included N.C.C. training as a compulsory subject in the curriculum for boys. Training and administrative arrangements have been made by the Directorate General, N.C.C.

(c) Shortage of rifles is being met in the following manner:

(i) by supplementing the present holding with—

(1) 26,000 dummy rifles, which are similar to real rifles in weight and balance, and

(2) 50,000 rifles .303 No. 1 or 4 (serviceable or repairable being procured from abroad).

(ii) by re-distributing the existing holdings of rifles on an equitable basis in all Units of the National Cadet Corps;

(iii) by staggering the training periods and pooling the resources on station basis; and

(iv) by construction of short ranges in selected college and

university campuses to enable a large number of cadets to do firing practices, using the minimum number of Service Rifles.

Bihar

*291. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any team of the Planning Commission had any discussions with the Government of Bihar regarding the State's resources for the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the Planning Commission has advised the State Government to proceed with the proposal of increasing land revenue?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). A Central Team on Agriculture consisting of Member (Administration and Transport), Planning Commission, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Community Development and officers from Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Ministry of Community Development and Planning Commission, visited Bihar in May last to discuss with the State Government agricultural programmes included in the 1963-64 plan. In the course of discussion the question of resources including those to be raised by additional taxation was also examined.

Production of Defence Stores

- *292. {
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Kesar Lal:
 Shri Buta Singh:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Defence be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 554 on the 25th March, 1963 and state:

(a) the names of private companies or firms to whom the production of certain military stores and defence equipment has been assigned;

(b) the description and quantum of the item assigned in each case; and

(c) whether the production by private sector so far is satisfactory?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The information required is not readily available and will take a long time and much effort to compile which will not be commensurate with the result to be obtained.

(c) Yes, Sir, generally satisfactory.

ऊंचाई पर काम करने वाले सैनिक

*२६३. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २६ अप्रैल, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०७१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऊंचाई पर काम करने वाले सैनिकों की भोजन सम्बन्धी समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए भेजे गये वैज्ञानिकों के दल ने क्या मुख्य सिफारिशों की हैं ; और

(ख) उन सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :

(क) मुख्य सिफारिशें हैं :

(१) ६००० फुट से ऊपर स्थानों के लिए उच्चतर प्रोटीन तथा कम अंश में वसा वाले आहार पर युक्त सेवाओं के राशन-दर में संशोधन,

(२) ६००० तथा १७००० फुट के बीच छः मास की अवधि के लिए रुचि तथा

पौष्टिकता का विचार करते हुए एक संशोधित राशन-दर ।

(ख) सिफारिशों का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

Emergency Production Committees

*294. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Emergency Production Committees have been constituted in departmental and public sector undertakings to augment production;

(b) if so, the units in which these Committees have started functioning; and

(c) the broad pattern of functions and composition of these Committees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes.

(b) A list of Enterprises at which Emergency Production Committees have been formed is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1554/63.]

(c) The Emergency Production Committee, at the Enterprise Level, is expected to deal, through Labour-Management collaboration, with various matters in the area of production, such as, increasing production and productivity, reduction of absenteeism, maintenance of plant and equipment, etc. The Emergency Production Committee is an *ad hoc* body, consisting of representatives of both Labour and Management.

Trucks and Jeeps

*295. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of tracked vehicles in the ordnance factories went up by 43 per cent in 1962-63;

(b) the number of trucks and jeeps manufactured in the ordnance factories in 1962-63; and

(c) how the price of military trucks compares with similar trucks manufactured in the private sector?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The increase in production of vehicles in 1962-63 from the period in the previous year has been 41 per cent.

(b) The total number of trucks and jeeps manufactured during 1962-63 is 2,697.

(c) The prices compare favourably.

Indians in Aden

*298 { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware of the fact that the small Indian community in Aden is being discriminated against on racial grounds by practically all the local political parties; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India propose to take any steps direct or indirect to alleviate the hardships of those people?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Government is not aware of any racial discrimination being practised against the Indian community in Aden. In the context of the recent constitutional developments in Aden, there is a proposal to frame a new electoral law and to decide on the question of Adeni nationality. A Franchise Commission has been set up for this purpose, and we hope that the people of Indian origin settled in Aden will not suffer any hardship or disability.

Mass Communication

*299. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Bade:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Minister of Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ford Foundation Team has recommended setting up of a centre for advanced study in mass communication in India; and

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

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi):

(a) Yes.

(b) The recommendation is being examined.

Rural Industrial Projects

823. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the **Minister of Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rural Industrial Projects functioning in Orissa during the first year of the Third Plan period to date; and

(b) the total amount given by the Centre to the State Government for the purpose during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):

(a) Two out of the 45 Rural Industries Projects under the first series have been allotted to the Orissa State in 1962-63.

(b) An amount of Rs. 50,000 was released to the State Government for the programme during 1962-63. For 1963-64 a sum of Rs. 6.0 lakhs has been allotted.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

824. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Electronics Limited made any profit during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the percentage return on the capital invested?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 7.96 per cent.

Review of Second Plan

825. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 36 on the 8th November, 1962 and state the latest progress with regard to the review of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): The Review of the Second Five Year Plan is under preparation and it is expected to be ready by the end of October, 1963.

Minimum Wages Act

826. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 283 on the 12th November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the proposals to amend the Minimum Wages Act; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). The amendment of the Minimum Wages Act is under consideration both in regard to protecting the higher rates of wages and safeguarding the employees against victimisation.

Workers Education Centres

827. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Workers' Education Centres have been started in Rajasthan since 1958;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the type of education imparted to workers in these centres?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):

(a) A Sub-Regional Workers' Education Centre is functioning since 14-10-1962 at Bhilwara in Rajasthan.

(b) It has so far trained 76 Worker-Teachers who in their turn have educated 375 workers.

(c) Through group discussions, role plays, audio visual aids and lectures workers are taught their duties and responsibilities so that they become better worker and more responsible citizens.

Unemployment in Rajasthan

828. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educated unemployed in Rajasthan during 1962-63; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):

(a) The number of educated applicants on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges in the State was 22,434 as on 31st December, 1962.

- (b) Scheduled Castes .. 909
 Scheduled Tribes 136

Radio Sets

829. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed by the Central Government for providing radio sets in the rural areas of Rajasthan during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the number of sets so far given to the State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The Rajasthan Government have not been participating in the Central Scheme for supply of Community Listening sets after 1960-61. Therefore, there is no target for supplying them any sets during the Third Plan period.

(b) 4,300.

Air Hostesses

830. { Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted the ILO resolution which allows Air Hostesses in service to marry; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to adopt the above resolution in the near future with regard to Air Hostesses of the Indian Airlines Corporation and of Air India International?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam):

(a) and (b). There is no ILO Resolu-

tion allowing "air hostesses in service to marry". However, a Recommendation concerning Termination of Employment was adopted at the 47th Session of the International Labour Conference held in June 1963. One of its clauses provides that *marital status* should not be regarded as a valid reason for termination of employment. The Recommendation is comprehensive in scope but does not contain any specific reference to air hostesses. The Recommendation will be examined as a whole and a statement indicating the action proposed to be taken by Government on its various provisions will, as usual, be placed before Parliament in due course.

Aid for Nepalese Projects

831. { Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri D C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has recently signed an agreement with Nepal to finance some Nepalese projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes; three Agreements were signed on 10th July, 1963.

(b) Under the first Agreement, a provision of Rs. 3.5 lakhs has been made for the construction of a new school building, teachers quarters, sanitary installations and dispensary and the introduction of agriculture as a craft in the curriculum of the Tribhuwan Adarsh Vidyalaya at Pharing. The second Agreement provides for the construction of a Hangar at Gaucher Airport at a cost of Rs. 4,63,700/-. The third Agreement provides a sum of Rs. 33.5 lakhs for the improvement and maintenance of the Kathmandu-Trisuli road.

नये आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

८३२. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पांडिचेरी और विशाखापटनम में आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र खोले जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इनकी क्षमता क्रमशः क्या होगी ;

(ग) प्रत्येक केन्द्र पर आवर्तक तथा अनावर्तक कितना व्यय पड़ेगा ; और

(घ) इन से किन-किन भाषाओं में प्रसारण होंगे और कितनी दूर तक सुने जा सकेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) पांडिचेरी में एक रेडियो केन्द्र खोलने की योजना है ।

विशाखापटनम में एक रिले केन्द्र पहले ही चालू हो चुका है ।

(ख) पांडिचेरी १ किलोवाट मीडियम वेव

विशाखापटनम १० किलोवाट मीडियम वेव

(ग) आवर्तक व्यय अनावर्तक
(प्रति वर्ष) व्यय

| | रुपये (लाखों में) | रुपये (लाखों में) |
|------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| पांडिचेरी | ४.२४ | ७.५ |
| विशाखापटनम | २.५२ | १३.२४ |

(घ) पांडिचेरी केन्द्र अधिकांश कार्य-क्रम तामिल में और कुछ फ्रांसीसी और अंग्रेजी में प्रसारित करेगा । हिन्दी पाठ भी प्रसारित किए जा सकते हैं । विशाखापटनम के सहायक केन्द्र का कार्यक्रम वही होगा जो हैदराबाद केन्द्र का है, परन्तु वह तेलुगु, हिन्दी

और अंग्रेजी तक ही सीमित रहेगा । पांडिचेरी और विशाखापटनम केन्द्रों से होने वाले प्रसारण क्रमशः ३२ किलोमीटर और ६६ किलोमीटर तक के क्षेत्र में सुने जा सकेंगे ।

Floods in Orissa

833. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request was received from the Government of Orissa for assisting the Civil Authorities during floods in 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance rendered?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Requests were received from the Government of Orissa for military assistance for flood relief work during July and September 1961. No such request was received from that Government during 1960-61 or 1962-63.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Attention is also invited to reply given to Lok Sabha Question No. 216 on 9-8-1961 in which details of the assistance given for flood relief in Orissa during the period July-August 1961 had been furnished.

STATEMENT

Assistance for Flood Relief Work in Orissa.

At the request of the Government of Orissa, the Army assisted the civil authorities during the period from 11-7-1961 to 4-8-1961 and again from 7-9-1961 to 8-10-1961, by way of providing engineering, signal, medical and other personnel equipment, e.g. boats, wireless sets etc. was made available. The Army personnel helped in the distribution of food, clothing, medicines, kerosene oil etc. from the main relief centre to subsidiary relief stations and adjoining villages, in the provision of special communications to flood affected areas and for establish-

ing wireless communications with the relief centres. The medical teams inoculated flood affected persons against typhoid and cholera, treated other cases and chlorinated wells. The Army also provided and distributed blankets, trousers, shorts and shirts to flood victims.

The Engineer party with the help of boats covered most of the flood affected areas. They helped the civil authorities to carry civilian medical teams to marooned villages, rations to flood affected areas, civilian officers etc. to various places to assess the damages done by the floods and evacuate the marooned villagers.

2. The Air Force provided aircraft for air dropping of supplies, aerial reconnaissance of flood affected areas and airlifting of equipment.

Registered unemployed in Andhra Pradesh

834. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of persons (both skilled and unskilled) registered with various employment exchanges in Andhra Pradesh as on the 31st July, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): 1,36,295.

State Planning Boards

835. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Planning be

pleased to state:

(a) the present position with regard to the formation of State Planning Boards by various State Governments;

(b) whether it is a fact that the high powered teams set up by the Central Government which recently visited the various States have attributed the shortfall in production to the absence of such bodies at State level; and

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

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): (a) In response to Planning Commission's recommendation, organisations described as State Planning Boards have been set up in Orissa, Rajasthan and Punjab. None of these are, however, Boards of the kind envisaged by the Planning Commission. The Orissa Board comprises of the Chief Minister and eight officials. The Rajasthan Board is composed of the entire Cabinet, 3 officials, 18 Members of Parliament, Members of the Legislative Assembly and 20 others. The organisation in the Punjab is in effect a Committee of the Cabinet. The Government of Maharashtra have established a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet for Planning.

(b) and (c). The question of State Planning Board vis-a-vis shortfalls in agricultural production was not discussed by the Central Teams as such. The teams, however, looked into the question of setting up of Committees at the Cabinet and Official levels for watching the implementation of Agricultural Production Programmes.

Indians in Portuguese Territories

836. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Indian Nationals interned by the Portuguese authorities in their territories abroad have since come over to India;

(b) if not, the number of those still remaining outside India; and

(c) whether there has been any response from Portugal to the protest sent by the Government of India regarding the facilities to be accorded to Indian nationals?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). According to the information available with Government about 2330 Indian nationals from Mozambique and other Portuguese Colonies have arrived in India and approximately 100 Indians are still there.

(c) No, Sir.

Bengali Broadcasts

837. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that broadcasts in Bengali language from the Calcutta Station of All India Radio are not picked up easily by people living outside West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether any representation has been received suggesting for the installation of a powerful transmitter at Calcutta; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on the representation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir. The short-wave transmitter at Calcutta is expected to be heard within a radius of 800 kilometers around Calcutta. Under favourable circumstances reception at longer distances is also possible.

(b) Representations have been received for the installation of a more powerful transmitter at Calcutta.

(c) A nation-wide service from any of the State Capitals in the language

of the State has not been planned so far.

National Defence Fund

**838. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1903 on the 15th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether alternative ways of utilizing the amount collected by Ceylonese citizens and Indian residents in Ceylon for India's National Defence Fund have been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) The amount of Rs. 5,89,969 is being paid into the National Defence Fund.

Newsprint for 'Patriot'

**839. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 669-A on the 1st April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the decision allotting a special quota of newsprint to the Raisina Publications Private Ltd. in connection with the 'Patriot' has been modified or revised at the end of three months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. Gopala Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Air Technical Team

840. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 669 on the 1st April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether a copy each of the report submitted by the Joint U.S. Commonwealth Air Technical Team to their respective Governments has been received;

(b) if so, whether they have been considered; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Joint U.S. Commonwealth Air Defence Team has submitted a combined report of which copies have been received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The suggestions made by the Team have been examined and wherever acceptable, they will be implemented. Steps have been taken to strengthen India's air defence. The attention of the Hon'ble Member is also invited to the Press Note issued

by the Ministry of External Affairs on 22nd July, 1963 regarding Joint Training Exercises and the supply of radar installations and connected communications equipment from friendly foreign countries.

E.S.I.C. Hospitals in Kerala

841. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals built in Kerala so far under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour & Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). No hospital has so far been built in Kerala under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. A 24-bedded annexe has, however, been constructed in the T.B. Hospital, Pulayanarcotta Trivandrum, at an estimated cost of Rs. 45,000. It is also proposed to construct 5 hospitals at other places under the Scheme as per details given below:

| Sl. No. | Name of the Hospital | No. of beds | Estimated cost of construction | Present stage |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | E.S.I. Hospital, Mulankunnathukavu. | 116 T.B. beds | Rs. 13.98 lakhs | Possession of land was taken by the State Government on 24-1-63. |
| 2 | E.S.I. Cottage Hospital, Alleppey | 35 General beds. | Rs. 8.45 lakhs | Site has been selected and acquisition proceedings are in progress. |
| 3 | E.S.I. Cottage Hospital, Asramam | 50 General beds | Rs. 8.43 lakhs | Possession of land was taken by the State Government on 25-1-63. |
| 4 | E.S.I. Cottage Hospital, Cherunnur. | 50 General beds | Rs. 10.47 lakhs | Site has been selected and acquisition proceedings are in progress. |
| 5 | E.S.I. Hospital, Udyogmandal. | 120 General beds. | Estimates not yet received from the State Government. | Site has been selected and acquisition proceedings are in progress. |

NEFA

842. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the revised allocation to NEFA for the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) how it compares with the allocation in the Second Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) There has been no revision of the Third Five Year Plan outlay of N.E.F.A.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the outlays under the Second and Third Five Year Plans. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1555/63].

Ilmenite

843 { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 232 on the 4th March, 1963 and state the progress made in the efforts to find out new markets for export of ilmenite from Kerala?

The Prime Minister, and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): In addition to commitments already entered into, approximately 13,000 metric tons of Quilon Grade ilmenite were exported to the United States of America by Travancore Minerals Limited during March and April 1963 (Shipping Season ended on 15th April 1963).

Negotiations are in progress with different business interests for the sale of further amounts of Quilon Grade Ilmenite.

Bhoodan

844. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total land collected under Bhoodan Movement so far; and

(b) how much of it has been distributed so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). According to information received from All India Serva Seva Sangh, upto 31st March 1963, 41,85,057 acres were received in Bhoodan out of which 10,15,741 acres have been distributed. About 14 lakh acres are considered to be unfit for cultivation.

Labour's Participation in Management

845. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the effect on productivity of labours' participation in management; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) In a large majority of cases productivity has improved since the setting up of the Joint Management Councils.

Play 'Kohinoor ka Lutera'

846. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the play 'Kohinoor Ka Lutera' was staged in all parts of the country;

(b) in how many places and the number of days this was staged;

(c) whether it was shown free to the public or whether some gate money was collected; and

(d) the amount of gate money, if any, collected and how it was utilised or is being utilised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The play 'Kohinoor Ka Lutera' has so far been staged at 12 different places on 51 days in the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) It was shown free to the public.

(d) Does not arise.

Special Alloy Steel Plant

847. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Alloy Steel Plant proposed to be set up at Kanpur will now be set up in some other area; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a Special Alloy Steel Plant in the Defence Sector is still under consideration and has not yet been approved. The claims of Kanpur will be considered along with other suitable sites at the appropriate time.

Uranium

848. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Uranium mill for treating Uranium Ore from the Jaduguda Mines will be set up;

(b) if so, its location and the estimated cost of this project; and

(c) whether any foreign exchange will be necessary for this project and if so, the amount thereof?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). Yes. An Uranium Mill with a capacity of 1,000 metric tons of throughput of ore per day is being set up close to the Uranium Mines in Jaduguda in Bihar State at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.34 crores. Foreign exchange requirements of the Project will be approximately Rs. 120 lakhs.

Naga Rebel Problems

849. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Scott and Phizo are still continuing correspondence with the Government of India for settlement of Naga Rebel problems; and

(b) the nature of Government's latest reaction conveyed to them?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Government of India have received no further correspondence from Mr. Scott and Mr. Phizo.

(b) The question of Government's reaction does not therefore arise.

Indians in Singapore

850. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on account of Singapore Immigration Law Indian traders as well as people of Indian origin who are trading in South East Asia are facing hardships and their trade is being adversely affected?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru): No Sir; Indian traders do not suffer from any special disabilities or discriminatory treatment.

Indians in South Africa

851. { Shri Raghunath Singh;
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that about 5,000 Indians have been ordered to quit white zone from a suburb of Johannesburg in South Africa?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes—according to reports in the Press 5,000 persons of Indian origin living in the 'white-zone' suburb of Johannesburg have been ordered to vacate their residences under South Africa's Apartheid Laws.

हिन्दुस्तान एयरक्राफ्ट लिमिटेड द्वारा विमानों का निर्माण

८५२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान एयरक्राफ्ट लिमिटेड, बंगलौर द्वारा कनाडा के ओटर विमान के नमूने के आधार पर एक छोटा परिवहन विमान बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी विशेषतायें क्या होंगी ;

(ग) क्या इसके बनाने में कोई सफलता प्राप्त हो गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इनको आंध्रक संख्या में बनाने का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारत-विरोधी प्रचार

८५३. श्री बाल्मीकी: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के प्रति निन्दात्मक पाकिस्तानी व चीनी रेडियो प्रचार को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

(ख) किस किस विदेशी भाषा में आकाशवाणी में प्रचार का प्रतिवाद किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) इसके लिए विदेशी भाषावार प्रति दिन कितना समय नियत है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) भारत का दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करने और हमारे देश के विरुद्ध चीनी और पाकिस्तानी प्रचार का निराकरण करने के लिए आकाशवाणी की देशी और विदेशी सेवाओं में बहुत सी वार्ताएँ, समीक्षाएँ, भेंटें, कविताएँ, कहानियाँ, फ्रीचर कार्यक्रम और विशेष तौर से लिखवाए गए गीत नियमित रूप से प्रसारित किए जाते हैं ।

भारत के पक्ष को प्रस्तुत करने और चीनी प्रचार का निराकरण करने के लिए देशी सेवाओं में दैनिक फ्रीचर कार्यक्रम, "इंडिया एण्ड दि डूगन" अंग्रेजी में, और "हमारी प्रतिज्ञा" हिन्दी में प्रसारित किए जाते हैं। इसी उद्देश्य से साप्ताहिक समीक्षा भी प्रसारित की जाती है । ये कार्यक्रम प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भी प्रसारित किए जाते हैं । इन के अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न केन्द्रों द्वारा काफी संख्या में वार्ताएँ, गोष्ठियाँ इत्यादि भी प्रसारित की जाती हैं । पाकिस्तान प्रचार का निराकरण करने के लिए कश्मीरी, डोगरी, उर्दू और बंगला में भी प्रति दिन समीक्षाएँ प्रसारित की जाती हैं । विदेशी सेवाओं के अन्तर्गत, प्रत्येक विदेशी भाषा के कार्यक्रम में कम से कम एक समाचार बुलेटिन और एक समीक्षा होती है, जिसमें मुख्यतः संकटकाल सम्बन्धी

विषय होते हैं और भारत की अखंडता को चुनौती का मुकाबला करने के लिए देश के प्रयत्नों की शलक दी जाती है।

(ख) भाषाएं ये हैं :—

| | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| अंग्रेजी | पश्तो |
| फ्रांसीसी | तिब्बती |
| पुर्तगाली | नेपाली |
| स्वाहिली | बरमी |
| अरबी | इन्डोनेसी |
| फारसी | चीनी (कुओयू और कंटोनी) |

(ग) विदेशी भाषाओं के प्रसारणों समाचारों सहित) का औसत दैनिक समय इस प्रकार है :—

| | मिनट (लगभग) |
|-----------|-------------|
| अंग्रेजी | ६५ |
| फ्रांसीसी | ३५ |
| पुर्तगाली | २० |
| स्वाहिली | ३० |
| अरबी | ३५ |
| फारसी | ३५ |
| पश्तो | ३५ |
| तिब्बती | २५ |
| नेपाली | २५ |
| बरमी | ३५ |
| इन्डोनेसी | ३५ |
| चीनी | ३० |

(कुओयू और कंटोनी)

National Mine Safety Council

854. { Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in setting up National Mine Safety Council;

(b) when the same is likely to be constituted; and

(c) the subjects likely to be discussed at the first meeting of the Council?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour & Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) to (c). The National Council for Safety in Mines has already been set up under Government Resolution dated 2nd February, 1963. It was registered as a society under the Societies Registration Act on the 11th July, 1963. At the first meeting of the Council held on 14-8-1963, its budget estimates for the year 1963-64 were approved. The Government Body of the Council has also been constituted under the Rules.

Multipurpose Institute at Kothagudium

855. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1615 on the 8th April, 1963 and state:

(a) when the construction of multipurpose institute at Kothagudium will commence;

(b) the amount likely to be spent; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour & Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Tenders have been called for and the construction work will begin shortly.

(b) Rs. 54,030/- per Institute including staff quarters.

(c) within six months from the date of commencement of the work.

Quarters for Collieries

856. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation propose to cons-

struct quarters in the regions worked by M/s. Singareni Collieries Company during 1963-64;

(b) if so, the number of quarters likely to be constructed; and

(c) the estimated cost of these quarters?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour & Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). Allotment of houses under the New Housing and Low Cost Housing Schemes of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund is not made yearly, 2100 houses already allotted to the Singareni Collieries under the Low Cost Housing Scheme are under construction. The Collieries are also constructing 3950 additional houses to be adjusted against their future quota under the New Housing Scheme.

(c) The estimated cost of the houses is as follows:—

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 2100 houses | Rs. 27,30,000 |
| 3950 houses | Rs. 1,22,45,060 |

नेफा में भूतपूर्व सैनिक

८५७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २२ अप्रैल, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर पूर्वी सीमान्त अभिकरण (नेफा) में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि पर बसाने के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) उस स्वीकृत योजना की मोटी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) नेफा प्रशासन ने एक विस्तृत योजना बनाई है, और आशा है शीघ्र ही वड़ सरकार की स्वीकृति के लिए प्रस्तुत की जाएगी ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न इस समय नहीं उठता ।

जिला सैनिक, नाविक तथा वैमानिक बोर्ड

८५८. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १ अप्रैल, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३२९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला सैनिक, नाविक तथा वैमानिक बोर्डों को स्थाई करने के बारे में किन-किन राज्यों ने स मति प्रकट की है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) मैसूर, असम, पश्चिमी बंगाल, राजस्थान और गुजरात; तथा दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश और त्रिपुरा के संघ क्षेत्र ।

(ख) अन्य राज्य सरकारों के निर्णयों की प्रतिक्षा की जा रही है ।

छावनी बोर्ड

८५९. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २९ अप्रैल, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत भर के विभिन्न छावनी बोर्डों का कार्य हिन्दी अथवा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में सम्पादित करने के बारे में कौन-कौन सी कठिनाइयां बताई गई हैं ; और

(ख) उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) मुख्यतः निम्न कठिनाइयां बताई जाती हैं :—

(१) छावनी अधिनियम १९२४ और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियम और अधिक नियम अंग्रेजी में हैं ।

(२) बहुत सी छावनियों के निर्वाचित सदस्यों को कार्य चलाने के लिये हिन्दी का ज्ञान नहीं है ।

(३) कमान अफसर स्टेशन और कई एक सैनिक अधिकारी छावनी बोर्ड के, नामांकित अथवा पदेन सदस्य होते हैं । यह अधिकारी तथा छावनी के एग्जीक्यूटिव अफसर स्टेशनों के अतिरिक्त देश भर की छावनियों में नियुक्त किये जा सकते हैं । इस लिए उन्हें विभिन्न प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में कार्य-दक्षता अर्जित कर पाना कठिन है ।

(४) प्रशासनिक कारणोंवश सभी छावनियों में समान कार्य प्रणाली बनाए रखना आवश्यक है ।

(ख) समस्त मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Building for Indian Embassy in Kabul

860. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to construct a new building for the Indian Embassy and Chancery at Kabul;

(b) if so, the estimated outlay on the construction and furnishings and the duration in which the project is to be completed; and

(c) the details of architectural design?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes; The Government has purchased one of the best plots in the Diplomatic Enclave at Kabul, measuring 10 Jaribs (approximately five acres) on a 99 years' lease at a cost of Rs. 1,89,125/-.

(b) and (c). Estimates and plans have not yet been prepared. A Gov-

ernment architect is being deputed shortly to Kabul to prepare them.

"Designing Sections" for Defence Production

861. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to set up advance 'Designing Sections' for Defence Production;

(b) whether any such sections have already been established; and

(c) if so, their number and where they are located?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Designing work is already being done in the Establishments of the Research and Development Organisation; Drawing Offices of the Ordnance Factories and in Public Sector concerns under Defence.

(c) In Ordnance factories and in two Public Sector concerns viz., Bharat Electronics Ltd., and Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.

Ex-Servicemen

862. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen settled under the WYNAD colonisation scheme so far;

(b) the number of ex-servicemen to whom grants had been given so far and the number of applications still pending; and

(c) whether there is a large number of encroachments in this colony and the steps taken to confer ownership rights to the ex-servicemen?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 1998.

(b) 1917. The rest have not been given grants for want of funds.

(c) There are about 2,000 encroachments in the colony and the question of conferring ownership rights to the ex-servicemen is being considered by the Government of Kerala.

Family Pensions

863. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that widows and children of those Army men who got emergency commissions from VCOs and other Ranks during the last great war under A.I.(I) 14 of 1942 but who died on pension list, are denied the benefits of family pensions and children allowances; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pension rules for Indian Commissioned Officers laid down in the Old Pension Code were based on rules applicable to the British Officers. Orders issued in 1942 extended the rules to serving VCOs (now JCOs) and Other Ranks who were granted Emergency Commission during the last war. As the widow of a British Emergency Commissioned Officer was not entitled to the grant of ordinary family pension as for widows of regular officers, no provision was made in the orders for the grant of ordinary family pension to widows of Indian ECOs (promoted JCOs/ORs). Until 1953, families of Other Ranks and VCOs of the Indian Army were not eligible for ordinary family pension. However, disability and special family pensions as for regular ICOs, were admissible to all E.C.Os.

Boundary Dispute between Assam and Nagaland

{ Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
864. { Shri Hem Barua:

{ Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dispute has arisen between Nagaland and Assam over the demarcation of border; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have taken any steps for settling the boundary dispute?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Certain doubts regarding the exact boundary demarcation in some areas between Nagaland and Assam had been expressed by the Naga leaders in earlier discussions. In these areas timber operations have caused resentment amongst the Nagas of the border villages.

(b) Nagaland authorities have been advised to have demarcated on the ground, by the Deputy Commissioners on either side, a workable boundary line in accordance with the 1925 Notification.

रूस स्थित भारतीय दूतावास की पत्रिका

८६३. { श्री सरजू पांडेय :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस स्थित भारतीय दूतावास ने रूसी भाषा में कोई पत्रिका निकालना शुरू कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय उसकी कितनी प्रतियां छप रही हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नहरू) :
(क) और (ख). भारतीय राजदूतावास मास्को से प्रति सप्ताह दो बुलेटिन प्रकाशित

किये जाते हैं, एक रूसी भाषा में और दूसरा अंग्रेजी में। भारतीय जीवन पर रूसी भाषा में एक त्रैमासिक पत्रिका भी प्रकाशित करने का विचार है। इस बारे में भारतीय राज-दूतावास और सोवियत अधिकारियों के बीच बातचीत चल रही है। ब्योरे तय होते ही पत्रिका का प्रकाशन आरम्भ हो जाएगा। शुरू-शुरू में इसकी ५,००० प्रतियां प्रकाशित करने का विचार है।

नाल हवाई अड्डा

८६६. { श्री सरजू पांडेय :
श्री ज० ब० सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री २६ अप्रैल, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४२७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नाल हवाई अड्डे के सम्बन्ध में लगाये गये आरोप की जो जांच हो रही थी क्या वह पूरी हो गई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) नाल हवाई अड्डे के सीमेण्ट-राशि की पड़ताल करने पर पता चला कि सीमेण्ट के हिासाब-किताब में कोई गड़बड़ो नहीं है।

दोहना हवाई अड्डा

८६७. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरेली जिले में दोना के निकट बन रहे हवाई अड्डे पर कितना रुपया व्यय होने का अनुमान है ;

(ख) कब तक यह कार्य सम्पन्न हो सकेगा ; और

(ग) किसानों की कितनी भूमि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ली गई है और क्या उस भूमि का समस्त मुआवजा दे दिया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) सूचना प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं है।

(ख) जून १९६४ के अन्त तक।

(ग) ८५३ एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की जा चुकी है। चूँकि संबद्ध मामले का निर्णय उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के राजस्व विभाग द्वारा विलम्बित है, अभी कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है।

दिल्ली में उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्य

८६८. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री शिव चरण गुप्त :
श्री रामचन्द्र मलिक :

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में २५ प्रतिशत वृद्धि हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ; और

(ग) गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा जून मास में मूल्य देशांक क्या रहा ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री तथा योजना उपमंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामण) : (क) दिल्ली में औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार १९६० : १००) जनवरी, १९६३ से तीन महीने तक १०८ रहा और अप्रैल, १९६३ में बढ़

कर ११० हो गया। इस के पश्चात यह जून, १९६३ तक ११० पर स्थिर रहा।

(ख) दिल्ली में कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा जो कदम उठाये गये उनके व्योरे का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया; देखिये सख्या एल टी०-१५५६/६३।]

(ग) दिल्ली के औद्योगिक कामगारों के लिए उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (आधार १९६०:१००) जून, १९६३ में ११० था जब कि जून, १९६२ में यह १०७ था।

तिब्बती शरणार्थी बच्चे

८६६. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तिब्बत से आने वाले शरणार्थी बच्चों की कुल संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) कितने बच्चे विदेशी संस्थाओं द्वारा गोद लिये गये ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री तथा अन्तु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) :

(क) ५ वर्ष से कम उम्र के कोई २,००० तिब्बती शरणार्थी बच्चे और ५ से १८ वर्ष की उम्र के करीब ६,००० बच्चे भारत में हैं।

(ख) अब तक ३३१ तिब्बती शरणार्थी बच्चे विदेश गए हैं जिन में से १२१ को तो लोगों ने गोद ले लिया है, २०१ अध्ययन के लिए गए हैं और ९ बच्चे अपने अभिभावकों के साथ स्थायी रूप से वा. वसने के लिए चले गए हैं।

Trespassing by Pakistanis

870. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Pakistanis removed Indo-Pakistani border demarcation posts at the border village Hemkumari under Haldibari Police Station of Cooch Bihar District on the 17th May, 1963 and posted them inside the Indian territory;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this happened; and

(c) the steps taken to repost the demarcation posts at the right place and also to find out the culprits?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). During the month of May this year, a Pakistani national had encroached on a plot of agricultural land, about 64 sq. yards in area, belonging to an Indian national and situated on the Indo-East Pakistan border, within Indian territory, in village Hemkumari, P. S. Haldibari, District Cooch Bihar (West Bengal). The encroachment was effected by demolishing the existing 'ail' (raised earthen boundary) which separated the plot of land on the Indian side of the border from a plot of land belonging to the Pakistani national on the other side of the border; the 'ail' was shifted deep inside Indian territory.

Protests were lodged under the Ground Rules Agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan, by the Government of West Bengal and our Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca, with the Government of East Pakistan demanding an immediate enquiry into the matter and restoration of the border 'ail'.

Techno-Economic Survey of Assam

871. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Techno-Economic Survey of Assam has been conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research; and

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission propose to start some more projects, industrial and otherwise, in the State of Assam in the light of this survey?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are no proposals from the State Government.

Soldiers, Sailors' and Airmen's Boards

872. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards are functioning in all the States;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to start such Boards in all the States; and

(c) what role these Boards are playing in the rehabilitation of the armed personnel injured during our recent border clash with China?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Boards assist in obtaining the various concessions sanctioned by the State Governments for wounded service personnel and their families dependents within the jurisdiction of the State in which they are residing. Broadly, these concessions cover allotment of land, educational facilities, financial and employment assistance and vocational and technical training.

Dock Labour Housing Scheme

873. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the money allotted for Dock Labour Housing Scheme in the first two years

of the Third Plan has not been fully spent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of houses built under the Scheme in the first two years of the Plan; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure speedy implementation of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes.

(b) and (d). The loan finance scheme for housing of dock workers did not find favour with the Dock Labour Boards, and they desired that there should be provision for subsidy at least to the extent provided for in the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers. This was not found feasible, and it was decided that they could be given subsidy upto 20 per cent. A scheme is accordingly being prepared in consultation with the various Boards and it will be implemented as early as possible.

(c) No houses have yet been built under the Scheme. However, 571 houses have been constructed by the Bombay Dock Labour Board with their own resources and 120 houses are now being built by the Madras Dock Labour Board.

M.E.S., Barrackpur

874. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of granting city compensatory allowance and house rent allowance to M.E.S. Personnel living in South Barrackpur and Barrackpur Cantonment has been discussed and decided upon; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) and (b). Employees residing in South Barrackpur and Barrackpur

Cantonment are entitled to these allowances only if their place of work is located in a classified area mentioned in the general orders issued in this regard. South Barrackpur and Barrackpur Cantonment are not classified areas in terms of these orders. In addition, according to certain special orders issued in respect of North Barrackpur Municipality, employees (including civilian personnel of the M.E.S.) living in South Barrackpur and Barrackpur Cantonment are entitled to Compensatory (City) and House Rent Allowances at the rates prescribed for North Barrackpur provided they serve in Government establishments in North Barrackpur. Representations for the extension of the special orders applicable to North Barrackpur, to South Barrackpur and Barrackpur Cantonment have been considered but could not be acceded to.

Border Operations Relief Fund

875. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fund known as the "Border Operations Relief Fund" has been set up;

(b) the approximate amount of this Fund; and

(c) the purpose for which this Fund is to be utilised?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Border Operations Relief Fund was set up in October 1962 but is no longer in existence, having been merged with the National Defence Fund in December 1962.

(b) A balance of Rs. 2,11,196.20 was lying at the credit of the fund at the time of its merger with the National Defence Fund.

(c) The Fund was started for providing amenities for service personnel engaged in operations against Chinese aggression and to relieve distress of

Service personnel disabled in the operations and of the dependents of the Service personnel who sacrificed their lives in the operations or were reported missing or taken prisoners. Similar amenities are now being provided from grants from the National Defence Fund.

Surplus M.E.S. Workers

876. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some M.E.S. workers have been declared surplus to requirement in Western Command; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). 12 carpenters were employed in Engineer Park, Jullundur for a specific job on the express condition agreed to by them in writing that their services would be dispensed with on completion of the work. All of them have been offered alternative employment.

Indians in Mozambique

877. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Dr. L. M. Singhi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Portuguese Government have granted permission to U.A.R. Government Representative to visit Mozambique to protect the interests of Indian Nationals there;

(b) if so, whether the Representative has since visited Mozambique;

(c) observations made by the Representative after the visit; and

(d) the steps taken to protect India's interests there?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The First Secretary of the U.A.R. Embassy in Lisbon visited Mozambique in July-August 1962 and, after protracted negotiations with the Portuguese authorities, again in June 1963. The first visit was mainly exploratory in character.

(c) From the report of the U.A.R. representative's second visit, it appears that the Portuguese are determined to continue their policy of expropriating the immovable assets of Indians in Mozambique. No assurance is forthcoming that the sale proceeds of the assets of Indian Nationals would be remitted and that the evaluation of their properties by the Portuguese Liquidation Committee and their sale have been done in a fair manner. Indian nationals are debarred from transferring their immovable assets to their sons who are Portuguese nationals and no preference is to be given to the heirs in the purchase of their parents' property. The Portuguese have also given no guarantee that Indian nationals still in Mozambique will be allowed to stay on.

(d) The Government of India will continue to pursue normal diplomatic processes for protecting Indian interests in Portuguese colonies.

Low Cost Room Cooler

878. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a low-cost room cooler has been developed by the Defence Science Laboratory in Delhi;

(b) if so, its estimated cost of production and the salient features of the cooler; and

(c) the steps taken to manufacture the same on a commercial scale?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ordinary model has been estimated to cost about Rs. 70 exclusive of fan. The Deluxe model with 1¼ HP motor and materials of superior quality will cost about Rs. 250. The air cooler has been designed to take advantage of the capillary action of water and does not circulate the water over the cooling medium as in other desert coolers. This is expected to increase the life of the fan, and lower the running cost.

(c) The cooler has been patented and the patent is released to the National Research and Development Corporation for commercial exploitation.

Experiment in International Living

879. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than hundred Indian boys and girls have left for U.S.A. under the scheme of 'Experiment in International Living';

(b) their names along with their parentage and the families to which they belong;

(c) the total expenditure involved along with foreign exchange sanctioned in their favour; and

(d) the procedure of selection and the names of Judges?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. One hundred and sixteen Indian boys and girls left for U.S.A. under this scheme.

(b) A list containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1557/63].

(c) There was no expenditure by Government and no foreign exchange was involved.

(d) The selection was made through regional and national selection boards appointed by the organisers. The members of the national selection board were as follows:

1. Shri C. M. Trivedi, Member Planning Commission (Chairman).
2. Justice P. B. Gajendargadkar, Judge of the Supreme Court.
3. Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi, Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination.
4. Shri Ahmed Mohiyuddin, Deputy Minister, Transport and Communication.

Occupational Wage Survey

880. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 { Shri Siddananjappa:
 { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the action being taken on the Occupational Wage Survey General Report (1958-59)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhiraman): The purpose of conducting the Wage Survey was to remove the existing deficiencies in Wage statistics, particularly in respect of Occupational Wage data. The information contained in the Report would be useful to Wage Boards and other wage fixing authorities.

Non-Plan Expenditure

881. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total non-plan expenditure of the Centre and States during 1962-63;

(b) whether there is rise in non-plan expenditure in the Centre as well

as in the States as compared to previous years; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhiraman): (a) to (c). In 1962-63 the aggregate non-plan expenditure of the Centre and the States met out of current revenues was around Rs. 2024 crores. A statement indicating the corresponding estimates for 1960-61 and 1961-62 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1558/63].

Situation in Laos

882. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 { Shri R. G. Dubey:
 { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 { Shrimati Vimla Devi:
 { Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 { Dr. U. Misra:
 { Shri Warrior:
 { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 { Shri M. N. Swamy:
 { Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether India as the Chairman of the International Commission on Laos has been taking any effective steps to ease the continuing unrest in Laos; and

(b) if so, on what lines?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). India's responsibilities as Chairman of the Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos have been defined and circumscribed by the Protocol of the 1962 Geneva Conference on the settlement of the Laotian question. It is regrettable that the task of the Coalition Government, headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma, has been rendered difficult after the murder of the neutralist Cabinet Minister, Mr. Quinin Pholsena on 1st April, 1963. Their

circumscribed responsibilities do not permit the Commission to intervene in the internal affairs of Laos. But they have continued to function, as effectively as possible, under the chairmanship of the Indian Commissioner, whenever they have been asked by the Government of Laos to render assistance. The principal question, today, is to get the three parties or factions in Laos together again, and in this the Commission, under the chairmanship of the Indian Commissioner, as also the diplomatic representatives of the Soviet Union and Great Britain, as Co-Chairman of the Conference, have continued to render constant assistance.

Telephone Lines in Leh

883. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of cutting off of telephone lines connecting important installations have occurred in the Leh area recently;

(b) if so, whether any miscreants have been arrested; and

(c) if so, their nationality?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir; on the night of June 20/21, 1963, one telephone line connecting the military exchange to one of the Officers' messes at Leh was cut off. The case was investigated by the Army authorities. No act of sabotage was suspected.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitment to Defence Services

**884. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recruits who have joined the three wings of the Defence

Services from the date of the declaration of the state of emergency to the end of July, 1963, Statewise; and

(b) whether the response is according to the expectations?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information on the floor of the House.

(b) the response has been satisfactory and according to expectations, except that there have been some shortfalls in the technical categories of Airmen.

नागालैंड में विदेशी घर्म प्रचारक

८८५. श्री बड़े : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नागालैंड में कितने विदेशी घर्म-प्रचारक हैं और वह किन-किन देशों के हैं ; और

(ख) नागालैंड में विदेशी घर्म प्रचारक के कितने हाई स्कूल, डिग्री कालेज, प्राथमिक स्कूल और हस्पताल हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वंदेशिक कार्य मंत्री, तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ख). केवल एक रोमन कैथोलिक घर्म प्रचारक है जो इटली का राष्ट्रिक है और वह नागालैंड सरकार की सिफारिश पर १९५२ से रिहायशी अनुमतिपत्र परमिट लेकर कोहिमा में रहा है। उस का अनुमति पत्र प्रति वर्ष एक वर्ष के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाता है। नागालैंड में विदेशी घर्म प्रचारकों का कोई स्कूल, कालिज अथवा अन्य संस्था नहीं है।

Television Programmes

886. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several

hundred television set owners in Delhi are starved for television programmes; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): (a) There are only 522 television sets in Delhi and 450 out of them are with schools and teleclubs. For schools the programmes are of 80 minutes duration on six days and for teleclubs two programmes a week.

(b) When more accommodation becomes available the school and teleclubs programmes will be extended.

Recruitment in Punjab

887. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recruitment fairs were arranged in Punjab and people came forward for recruitment in large number in Hoshiarpur in May, 1963;

(b) whether it is also a fact that recruitment staff being insufficient, Jawans had to go back disappointed; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not posting sufficient recruitment staff?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir; sufficient recruiting staff had been posted. Those who had to go back disappointed were the rejected candidates who did not come up to the prescribed standards.

(c) Does not arise.

Backward Areas of Punjab

**888. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Hem Raj:**

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts allotted to Punjab

Government for the development of the Backward hilly areas of Punjab during the Second and Third Five Year Plans separately; and

(b) the main heads on which it is spent or being spent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1559/63]

Film on Removal of Untouchability

889. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1073 on the 29th April, 1963 and state the progress so far made in the production of a film on the removal of untouchability?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): The producer has expressed certain difficulties in the preparation of the revised script from the point of view of approach to the subject and has suggested a personal discussion. He has been asked to come to Delhi.

विमान डिपो, कानपुर

८६०. { श्री बड़े :
श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानपुर स्थित एयर-क्राफ्ट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग डिपो घाटे पर चल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना घाटा हर साल होता है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त डिपो को पब्लिक सेक्टर में परिवर्तित करने का शासन का विचार है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) और (ख). कानपुर का विमान निर्माण डिपो भारतीय वायुसेना की वायुयान तथा ग्लाइडर आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये एक विभागीय संस्था के तौर पर चलाया जा रहा है, कानपुर का विमान निर्माण डिपो किसी औद्योगिक संस्था के तौर पर नहीं चलाया जा रहा है, इस लिये उस संस्था के चलने में हानि लाभ का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस संस्था के प्रबन्ध के लिए एक पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनी बनाने का सुझाव विचाराधीन है ।

भोजपुरी लोक-नृत्य

८६१. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने

की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भोजपुरी के लोक-नृत्यों पर कोई वृत्त-चित्र तैयार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ग) अन्य लोक-भाषाओं से सम्बन्धित लोक-नृत्यों पर बने वृत्त-चित्रों का विवरण क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) फिल्म विभाग ने भारत के लोक-नृत्यों पर अब तक निम्नलिखित फिल्में तैयार की हैं :—

(१) भारत के लोक-नृत्य (रंगीन) १९५३

इसमें बिहार और बंगाल के संथाल नृत्य, उत्तर प्रदेश का युद्ध नृत्य और थाली नृत्य, उड़ीसा का कोया नृत्य और सौराष्ट्र का पन्धरा नृत्य शामिल हैं ।

(२) धरती की झंकार (रंगीन) १९५७

इसमें निम्न लिखित नृत्य शामिल हैं :—

राजस्थान का गनगौर पूजा नृत्य, हिमालय के महामू क्षेत्र, पंगो घाटी, कुलू घाटी के नृत्य, दक्षिण के बंजारों, केरल, मालाबार के मोपलाओं, मणिपुर, तमिल-नाडु, कश्मीर के नृत्य, गोंडों व बैगाओं के नृत्य, सौराष्ट्र की रास लीला, गुजरात का गरबा, असम, नागालैंड, दार्जिलिंग के और महाराष्ट्र के कोलियों के नृत्य और पंजाब का गिद्धा और भांगड़ा ।

(३) नाचते कदम (दि डासिंग फीट) (रंगीन) १९६२

धरती की झंकार का संक्षिप्त संस्करण ।

(४) मध्य प्रदेश के लोक-नृत्य (सादी) १९६२

इसमें भोराओं का सुरहाल नृत्य, माडियों का गौड़ नृत्य, जगदलपुर क्षेत्र का परब नृत्य, बैगाओं का बैगा नृत्य, गोंडों का गोंडी नृत्य और भील नृत्य शामिल हैं ।

(५) सौराष्ट्र के लोक-नृत्य (रंगीन) १९६३

इसमें पधरों, कोलियों, मैडों के नृत्य, टिटोल नृत्य, दादिया रास नृत्य, रसद नृत्य और गफ-गुनथन नृत्य शामिल हैं ।

राष्ट्रीय सेना छात्र दल का वायु विभाग

८६२. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या प्रति-
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय के राष्ट्रीय सेनाछात्र दल के छात्रों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये "एयर विंग" की स्थापना का विचार है ; और

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

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Emergency Commissions

893. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Officers who have been awarded Commissions in the first batch of emergency recruitment;

(b) the date on which the passing out parade was held for the purpose; and

(c) whether the Officers were officially commissioned the same day or not?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 1022 Cadets.

(b) 29th June, 1963.

(c) The cadets were officially commissioned with effect from 30th June, 1963. The passing out parade is considered as the last day of the training of the cadets and they are entitled to the commission only after mid-night of the passing out parade day when they are deemed to have successfully completed their training.

Some cadets who had failed to submit their educational or birth certificates were not granted commissions on 30th June, 1963 initially. On pro-

duction of these certificates such cadets were also granted commissions retrospectively with effect from 30th June, 1963.

C.H.S. Scheme for Defence Employees

894. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 554 on the 19th November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to extend Contributory Health Service Scheme to the Defence employees residing in Delhi Cantt.; and

(b) if not, the interim arrangements made to provide medical help to the families of the employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) A Contributory Health Service Scheme Dispensary is already functioning in Delhi Cantt. catering for those who are working in Delhi New Delhi and residing in Delhi Cantt. Land has been earmarked for the extension of the Contributory Health Service Scheme to those who are working and residing in Delhi Cantt. As the construction is likely to take some time, provision of suitable accommodation as an interim measure is under consideration.

(b) The families of the employees not covered by the C.H.S. Scheme as yet are entitled to free out-patient/in-patient treatment in civil hospitals (which includes the Cantonment General Hospital at Delhi Cantt.) under the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules; the expenditure if any incurred in this connection is re-imbursable as provided for under these Rules.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

895. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have classified 'Hospital' as an 'Industry' to be covered under In-

dustrial Disputes Act, 1947 in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact 'Hospitals' under the control of the Ministry of Defence have been excluded from this provision under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination between the Public and Private Hospitals in respect of application of Labour laws?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The Supreme Court has held that civil hospitals would fall within the definition of "industry" as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(b) As regards hospitals under the control of the Ministry of Defence catering to the needs of the Defence Service personnel, Government are advised that the maintenance of such hospitals will be a sovereign function and therefore, do not partake of the character of industry as defined in the Act.

(c) Since Civil Hospitals whether run by Government or by private agencies are governed by the provisions of this Act, the question of discrimination between public and private Hospitals does not arise.

Kidnapped Indians

896. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Border Force kidnapped three Indians from village Horipur in Tripura on the 30th June, 1963; and

(b) if so, the action taken to secure their release?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of At-

mic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Protests have been lodged with the East Pakistan authorities by the Government of Tripura and our Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca, demanding immediate release of the kidnapped Indian nationals and action against the Pakistani miscreants.

War Bonus

897. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that war bonus paid to the civilian defence employees in 1946 is being recovered from them;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no undertaking was taken from the employees to the effect that this money would ever be recovered;

(c) if so, the circumstances warranting this recovery; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to repay the amounts already recovered?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) and (c). The recovery is being made in monthly instalments of Rs. 10 from civilian Defence employees who had been paid war bonus and had no combatant war service to their credit but who have since been confirmed. The war bonus which was paid to temporary non-gazetted civilian employees was of the nature of a terminal benefit. Recovery of the war bonus is being made for the reason that on confirmation these employees are entitled to the normal terminal benefits, e.g., pension and death-cum-retirement gratuity after putting in the qualifying service; two terminal benefits cannot be granted for the same service.

(b) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Accident at Kargali

898. { Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an accident took place at No. 3 Extension Quarry at Kargali under the National Coal Development Corporation on the 4th June, 1963;

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

(c) the steps taken to avoid such accidents in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri E. K. Malviya): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the detailed report of the Mines Inspectorate on the accident placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 19th August 1963. The accident has been classified as a case of misadventure.

Labour Laws in Pondicherry

899. **Shri Priya Gupta:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Labour Laws exist in Pondicherry;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to apply all the Central Labour Laws to labour in Pondicherry; and

(c) from when?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). Though the French Labour Code (overseas Territories) 1952 is in force in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, the Pondicherry (Laws) Regulation, 1963 was promulgated on the 18th of July, 1963 extending 21 essential Central Labour Laws. These will be enforced from the 1st of October, 1963. There are nearly 12 other Central Labour Laws
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relating to subjects like mining, war injuries, etc., which have not been extended to Pondicherry as they are not considered essential.

Rifle Factory near Tiruchirappalli

900. **Shri Sezhiyan:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in establishing a Rifle Manufacturing Factory near Tiruchirappalli; and

(b) when the factory is expected to be commissioned?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) The question of setting up a new rifle manufacturing factory is under active consideration of the Government.

(b) It is not possible to say any until the decision is taken.

राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और उद्योग मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

६०१. श्री मोहन स्वल्प : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में ही दिल्ली में राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और उद्योग मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन आयोजित किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस सम्मेलन में क्या फैसले किये गये ?

अम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री तथा योजना उपमंत्री (श्री चे० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) :

(क) जी हाँ। ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना के विषय में एक सम्मेलन २६ और ३० जुलाई, १९६३ को दिल्ली में हुआ था। इस सम्मेलन में विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और ग्रामीण उद्योग के कार्यभारी मंत्रियों ने भाग लिया था।

(ख) सम्मेलन के मुख्य निष्कर्षों और सुझावों के बारे में एक विवरण सत्र-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-1560/63]।

Delhi Employment Exchanges

902. Shri G. S. Musafir: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates, males and females, who have got themselves registered as Punjabi Language teachers with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi during 1962-63; and

(b) how many of them got employment during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):

| | |
|----------|----|
| (a) Male | 16 |
| Female | 17 |
| (b) Male | 1 |
| Female | 2 |

Employment Situation in Assam

903. { Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Bishanchander Sethi:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state.

(a) the present position in regard to the employment situation in Assam; and

(b) whether there is a fall in the receipt of bulk demand from the Central Government establishments as reported in the Assam Tribune of the 21st June, 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Assessment of the employment situation is made at quarterly intervals under the Employment Market information Programme. The latest information available relates to the situation at the end of March, 1963 which indicates a slight fall of 0.2 per cent in employment in the reporting establishments, viz. establishments in the public sector and establishments in the private sector employing 25 or more workers, as compared to the situation at the end of December, 1962 and was due to seasonal factors.

(b) Yes.

Pensions for Army Officers

904. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently decided to enhance the pension rates of army officers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have decided to enhance the existing rates of retiring pension of permanent commissioned officers upto and including the rank of Brigadier and equivalent ranks in the Navy and the Air Force. Formal Government orders in this regard will issue shortly.

The rates of retiring pension of officers have been increased as indicated below:—

| Rank | Standard period of service entitling the officer to full pension | Existing standard pension | Revised standard pension |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Rs. p.m. | Rs. p.m. |
| 2nd Lt./Lt. | 20 years | 275 | 300 |
| Captain | 20 years | 350 | 425 |
| Major | 22 years | 475 | 550 |
| Lt. Col. | 24 years | 625 | 675 |
| Colonel | 26 years | 675 | 750 |
| Brigadier | 28 years | 800 | 825 |

The revised rates of pension have been given retrospective effect from the 1st October, 1961, i.e., they will apply to officers who retired on or after that date.

Mountain Divisions

905. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to raise three more Mountain Divisions for the defence of our northern borders; and

(b) if so, whether this will be done with the aid of some friendly foreign countries or this new force will be completely equipped by our own efforts?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Three existing Divisions are proposed to be reorganised as Mountain Divisions.

(b) Both from our reserves and with assistance received.

Chinese Military Officers at Pak. Border

906. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Chinese Military Officers are touring Pakistan Border areas?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Reports were received that Chinese Officers were touring Pakistan border areas; however, Pakistan Foreign Office has issued a denial.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

HOISTING OF PAKISTANI FLAG IN LATITILLA, ASSAM AND PAKISTANI FIRING

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the call attention notice by Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shri Swell and Shri Daji.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Before the House proceeds with further business, I crave your indulgence to make a reference to a certain privilege motion of which I had given notice. I have been told that it has been disallowed and now I rise to a point of order. The rules say that whenever a notice.....

Mr. Speaker: I have said that it does not constitute a privilege motion. I have also said so many times that unless the Member concerned can convince me first in such cases, I will not allow it to be raised here in the House.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am not raising the question of the privilege motion. I am raising a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: A point of order on what? We have finished one business and we are going to take up the second. It is not connected with any business that is before the House. Therefore there cannot be any point of order at this stage.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Even though you are within your right to disallow a motion of which notice has been given, you are entitled to state to the House that such and such motion, notice of which has been given, has been disallowed. I suppose my hon. friend had that in mind. Is it beyond my privilege to request you to make that statement, that such and such motion has been given notice of to you and you have disallowed it?

Shri Kapur Singh: And the reasons therefor.

Shri Ranga: Reasons need not be given.

Mr. Speaker: I would put it to Shri Ranga himself. If notice is given of 30 or 40 motions in the morning, would it be possible for me to refer to all those notices and say that I have disallowed them? Then a voice came along that the reasons also should be stated. Is it possible for me to do that? If I do that, can we proceed with the business of the House?

Shri Ranga: In this case, two responsible people in two political groups have given notice of it. Surely it should be possible for you to make a distinction. Shri Kapur Singh is the Secretary of our Party and Shri Yadav is the leader of the Socialist Party.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I will request them to see me for a couple of minutes and if I cannot convince them, and they insist, I will make a mention.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would make a very short submission provided you have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: Objection I have: I would only request him. If he will abide by my request.....

Shri Kapur Singh: At your pleasure.

Mr. Speaker: Then they will see me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The call attention notice has not been read out.

Mr. Speaker: It had been partly answered. It is in continuation of that that the hon. Prime Minister will make a statement.

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic

Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Shall I read it out? It is 3½ pages long.

Mr. Speaker: It might be laid on the Table.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow 3½ pages to be read. It may be laid on the Table.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I beg to lay the statement on the Table [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-1547/63*].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) rose—

Mr. Speaker: He would not allow me to speak at any moment. He stands up when I have not finished.

I will get it circulated to the Members, and I will allow Members who have given notice an opportunity to put a question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Tomorrow?

Mr. Speaker: Any time, earliest.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Earliest means when?

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow I will take it up then.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:—

- (i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Ninth Amendment)

Table

Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 726 dated the 27th April, 1963.

- (ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Eleventh Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 812 dated the 11th May, 1963.
- (iii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Twelfth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 852 dated the 18th May, 1963.
- (iv) The Employees' Provident Funds (Thirteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 853 dated the 18th May, 1963.
- (v) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 879 dated the 25th May, 1963.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1544/63].

MINIMUM WAGES (CENTRAL (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy-Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The Minimum Wages (Central) (Third Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1324 dated the 10th August, 1963, under section 30A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1545/63].
- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1548/63].

12.07 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1963, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st August, 1963.'
- (ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1963, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd August, 1963.'

12.07½ hrs.

BILLS, AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA, LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary: I beg to lay on the Table of the House the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

- (1) The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1963.
- (2) The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1963.

12.07½ hrs.

PETITION RE: INDIAN POST OFFICE RULES, 1933

Shri C. Dass (Tirupathi): I beg to present a petition signed by a petitioner relating to the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933.

12.08 hrs.

RE: ACQUISITION OF LAND OF
FARMERS FROM GHAZIABAD

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से एक निवदन....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं कह सकते हैं....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जैसे आप कह, वैसे कहूँ। मुझे पता होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने जब आपको बता दिया....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जब उचित समझें, कह दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कई बार मैं कह चुका हूँ कि अगर बिजिनेस के बिना और किसी विषय पर कोई माननीय सदस्य कोई बात कहना चाहें या किसी बात को उठाना हों तो मुझे पहले लिखकर भेज दे या आ कर मुझसे मिल लें और मुझे बता दें कि इस विषय पर मैं बात कहना चाहता हूँ और तब फिर मैं उस बात को कहने की इजाजत दे सकता हूँ। वरना आम जो बिजिनेस है वही हाउस में चलना चाहिये। मेरी विनिति बार-बार माननीय सदस्यों से यह है कि व युझे सहयोग दें और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वे ऐसा करेंगे।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोहिया साहब ने कई दिन से आपको ढाई घंटे की ब.स का नोटिस दे रखा है। गाजियाबाद के जो किसान यहां पड़े हुए हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरी प्रार्थना आप सुन लीजिये एक मिनट के लिए। कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि यह भारत सरकार का विषय नहीं है। पहले भारत सरकार उस में

जांच करा चुकी है और डाक्टर साहब जो हमारे....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : डा० राम सुभग सिंह।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : डा० राम सुभग सिंह सा.ब उसकी जांच कर चुके हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनको यह मामला सौंप दिया था और वह उसकी रिपोर्ट दे चुके हैं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं समझ गया हूँ आपकी बात।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : एक मिनट मेरी बात आप सुन लें। एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। सारे देश में हम ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं देखते हैं कि किसी की कोई वस्तु एक बार कोई लेता है तो उसकी इच्छा के अनुकूल पैसे दिय जाते हैं। सरकार ने उन गरीब लोगों की जमीनें छीन ली हैं और उनको उसके थोड़े पैसे दे रही है। वे कहाँ जायें? यह उनके मरण जीवन का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें। जिन से पूछ कर आप कह रहे हैं, उन से आज मुबह ही मेरी टेलीफोन पर बात हुई थी। जिनसे अभी आपने नाम पूछा था उनसे मेरी बात हुई थी मुब टेलीफोन पर और वक्त भी साढ़े चार बजे का मुकर्रर हो गया है कि मेरे पास वह आयेंगे और उन से मेरी बातचीत होगी। उन से जो बात होनी है वह साढ़े चार बजे होनी है। लेकिन आपने इस वक्त की उसका उठा दिया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उन्होंने मुझसे डा० राम सुभग सिंह का ही नाम पूछा है। ऐसा न कहें कि मैं सब सदस्यों को मिखाता पड़ाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में कोई बुराई नहीं। मैं भी आप से सीखने को तैयार हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर सब लोग तैयार हों, तब न?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो हूँ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : एक बात मेरी सुन लें....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन ली आपकी बात। अब आप बैठ जायें।

12.10 hrs.

STATISTICS OF CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

Mr. Speaker: The Minister of Labour and Employment.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय: जो बयान वह देने ज रहे हैं, उसी के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ। यह बयान स्टैटिस्टिक्स आफ कंज्यमर एक्सपेंडिचर के बारे में है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय तीन आने प्रति व्यक्ति और पंद्रह आने प्रति व्यक्ति जो आमदनी है, उस पर भी इस में कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे? इससे तो हमें ऐसा कुछ पता चलता नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ध्यान की निसबत तो मैं भी कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि क्या होगा। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को पता होगा कि डा० लोहिया ने यः सवाल उठाया था और मैंने उन से कहा था कि वह लिख कर मुझे भेज दें। अगर किसी वक्त एक मੈम्बर, चाहे व मिनिस्टर हो या कोई और हो, कोई बयान करता है जो दूसरे मੈम्बर खयाल करते हैं कि य गलत है, दुरुस्त नहीं है तब वह मेरी नोटिस में ले आता है कि यः बयान गलत दिया गया। उसे, जिन दूसरे सा ब ने बयान दिया था, मैं उन के पास भेजता हूँ। दोनों बयान ले लेता हूँ। दोनों बयान ले कर अगर मैं मुनासिब समझता हूँ तो अबसर

देता हूँ कि दोनों अपने अपने बयान यहाँ रखें। उस वक्त मेम्बर साहबान जज कर सकते हैं, अगर दोनों में इत्फाक न हो सके। इसलिये मैंने उस दिन डा० लोहिया से विनय की थी कि वे मुझे लिख कर भेज दें। लेकिन उन्होंने अभी तक यह उचित नहीं समझा कि वे मुझे भेजें। मैं ३ आ० और १५ आ० का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : मैंने आपको एक बहुत लम्बा खत लिखा है, अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरा सवाल है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उसी बात को ले कर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस दिन जो आप ने बात की थी कि वह बयान गलत है, उस बात पर मैंने उस वक्त कहा था कि आप मुझ लिख कर भेज दें कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर का यह बयान ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन उस के बाद आप ने मेरे पास कोई चीज नहीं भेजी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने आप से ढाई घंटे की बहस मांगी है। दफ्तर में कोई गड़बड़ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह दूसरा सवाल है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उसी सवाल को ले कर, आमदनी के बटवारे के सवाल को ले कर....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप मेरी बात सुन लें। ढाई घंटे की बहस मांगने की जो नोटिस आई है उस पर अलाहदा गौर होगा और उस पर जो मुनासिब होगा वह किया जायेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसी प्रश्न को ले कर वह है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मानता हूँ कि उसी प्रश्न को ले कर है। जब उस की बारे में आपने तब देखा जायेगा। इस वक्त ढाई घंटे का सवाल नहीं था। इस वक्त सवाल था कि आप ने कहा कि एक गलत बयान दिया गया। उस के दुरुस्ती के लिये मैंने कहा था कि अगर आप लिखना चाहते हैं कि बयान गलत है तो आप लिख दें। बहस तो होती रहेगी। बहस को अलहदा देखेंगे। प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : जानकारी के नाते से

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप चलने दीजिये काम को। प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर।

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda) : In the course of the debate on the 'No-confidence Motion', Dr. Lohia stated that 60 per cent of the households in the country subsist on Rs. 25 a month, in other words, 27 crores of people are living on only 3 annas a day.

The only data available on the subject for the country as a whole is the information collected by the National Sample Survey on consumer expenditure in rural and urban areas. The 17th Round of the N.S.S. relating to the period September 1961 to July 1962, provides the latest available data on the subject. These data indicate that the poorest 10 per cent of the population have a monthly *per capita* average expenditure of Rs. 8 in rural areas and Rs. 10 in urban areas or a daily *per capita* expenditure of 4.3 annas in rural areas and 5.3 annas in urban areas. The figure of 3 annas per head per day given by Dr. Lohia is not even true of 5 per cent of the population or 2.2 crores of people, as against 27 crores to which Dr. Lohia referred. The 60 per cent of the population to which Dr. Lohia has referred have an estimated average *per capita* expenditure of 7.5 annas per day. It may be further pointed out that within this 60 per cent group itself, there

is a wide range of variation between the consumption of the first 10 per cent and that of the sixth 10 per cent. The average expenditure of the sixth 10 per cent in the rural areas is 10 annas and in urban areas 14 annas per head per day. For the population as a whole, urban and rural, including all expenditure categories, the average consumer expenditure for 1961-62 has been estimated at 12 annas per head per day.

Details of expenditure data by decile groups, i.e., for the population arranged in 10 equal groups of 10 per cent each in ascending order of *per capita* expenditure, in both urban and rural areas, is contained in the statement that is now placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1549/63].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : Let there be a discussion.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने भी लिखा है कि इस के ऊपर डिस्कशन हो। अभी उन्होंने इस का जिक्र किया। अब और भी उस का मतलब हो रहा है। मैं देखूंगा कि कोई मौका

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I have supported it; many names are there.

Mr. Speaker : Simultaneously when I am speaking, hon. Member wants also to speak. I am agreeing with him that an opportunity should be provided and we shall have a discussion.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar) : On a point of clarification, Sir. (Interruption).

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West) : May I request you to arrange for the circulation of the statement?

Mr. Speaker : All right.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक अर्थ आप से करूँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो गलत बयानी पहले की थी उससे दम

गुनी ज्यादा गलत बयानी आज करते हैं, और मेरे बारे में खयाल आ गया है

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

जा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आपसे एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि चारों तरफ लोगों में एक खयाल फैलाया जा रहा है जैसे मैं कहीं कोई गड़बड़ करना चाँता हूँ। धमकियों के खत भी मेरे पास आये हैं। तो क्या कहीं कोई साफ बयान आ सकता है किसी वक्त। मंत्री महोदय को हमेशा मौका मिल जाता है गलत बयानी करने का।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठ जाइये अब आप। मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था और आज भी कहता हूँ कि अगर कोई बयान गलत दिया गया तो उसका कायदा यह है कि मेम्बर साहब मुझे लिख दें कि यह बयान इन इन चीजों में गलत है। असलियत यह है। मैं उन का जवाब भी ले लूँगा। अगर मैं मुनासिब समझूँगा तो दोनों को स्टेटमेंट करने की इजाजत दे दूँगा। जहाँ तक डिस्कशन का सवाल है, उस के बारे में मैंने पहले ही कह दिया कि उस का अबसर भी दूँगा। उस पर डिस्कशन होगा तो सारी चीज साफ हो जायेगी। आप इस से ज्यादा और क्या मांग सकते हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने अपने खत में आप को न्यूनतम आमदनी और औसत आमदनी का फर्क बतलाया है जिसे प्रधान मंत्री बिल्कुल नहीं जानते हैं, सोलह बरस से नहीं जानते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, now.

Shri Priya Gupta: I seek a clarification; I will take just a minute. The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment has mentioned the statistics of per capita consumer expenditure whereas point at issue was per capita income of a particular group. A man may earn eight annas but he may purchase things worth 12 annas by borrowing another four

annas. So, the answer is quite contradictory and has no relevance to the question raised in the House.

Mr. Speaker: That would be seen in the discussion.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I seek a bit of information? May I know on what basis these percentages have been worked out—the lowest percentage and the next 10 per cent and then the next 15 per cent and so on like that? Who are the authorities that have conducted those surveys and in what areas or parts of India? We would like to have that additional information also.

Mr. Speaker: That is contained in the statement.

Shri Nanda: It is contained in the statement laid on the Table.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस पर एक सवाल कर सकता हूँ, अध्यक्ष महोदय ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, अब इस वक्त नहीं। आपको डिस्कशन के वक्त मौका होगा।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें। मैंने आप को मौका दिया।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : आप सुन लीजिये। इसी सिलसिले में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बठ जायें, काम में रुकावट न डालें।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : मैं आप का हुकम जरूर मानूँगा, लेकिन एक सवाल है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें हों। अब आप कहे क्या कहना चाहते हैं

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप ने मौका दिया है प्लैनिंग मिनिस्टर

[श्री प्रिय गुप्ता]

के बयान पर डिक्लेशन के लिये तो बे भिन्न भिन्न इनकम ग्रुप के पर कॅपिटा इनकम तथा कर्ज के आंकड़े भी उस के सामने रखें। उन्होंने सिर्फ एक्स्पेंडिचर के आंकड़े बतलाये हैं। ताकि सही जांच और बहस हो सके।

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): We will do it. (Interruption).

Shri Priya Gupta: I am a junior Member and he is a senior Member. Why should he interrupt me?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री बागड़ी: मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का ध्यान इस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ कि डाक्टर साहब ने अपने बयान के दौरान एक बहुत जिम्मेदारी की बात कही है कि उन के पास कितने ही धमकी के खतूत आते हैं, और इस सदन में भी यह बात आ गई। इसके बारे में आपने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। जब सदन में यह बात आ गई है तो उस के ऊपर कुछ न कुछ तो आप को कहना ही चाहिये। इसके बाद खास किसिम की बात...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर वह सब आप मेरे पास भेज दें, तो जाँ कुछ मुझमें हो सकेगा वह करूँगा। कहने की जरूरत होगी तो बहूँगा और करने की भी जरूरत हुई तो वह भी करूँगा।

12.10 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 5 BILL*, 1963

The Minister of Railways (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the

service of the financial year 1963-64 for the purposes of Railways.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1963-64 for the purposes of the Railways."

The motion was adopted.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I introduce the Bill.

12.20 hrs.

CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISES
(AMENDMENT) BILL— contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B. R. Bhagat on the 23rd August, 1963, namely:—

"That the Bill to amend the Customs Act, 1962 and further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 be taken into consideration."

Out of the one hour allotted for this Bill, 5 minutes have been taken and 55 minutes are still there. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta.

श्री कशी राम गुप्त (अलवर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि यह केन्द्र की कर नीति के एकीकरण की तरफ एक बहुत अच्छा कदम है। किन्तु मुझे इस बात का सन्देह है कि इस बिल में जो शब्द "गवर्नमेंट" रखा गया है उसमें यह स्पष्ट हो सकेगा कि नहीं कि इसमें

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

केन्द्रीय और प्रदेश सरकारें दोनों शामिल हैं। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ, यः जो "गवर्नमेंट" शब्द है इसका अर्थ केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार हो सकता है और प्रदेश सरकारें इसमें सम्मिलित नहीं मानी जा सकतीं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह मेरी इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दें कि जो "गवर्नमेंट" शब्द है वः आगे जा कर अदालतों में उलझ न जाए और यही प्रदेश सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में हाई कोर्ट तक न पहुँच जायें। इसलिए मेरा बार बार निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इस "गवर्नमेंट" शब्द को स्पष्ट करें, और इस बिल में यह लिखना चाहिए कि "गवर्नमेंट" का मतलब केन्द्रीय और प्रदेश सरकारों दोनों से होता है। वर्तमान शब्द से यह नहीं जाहिर होता कि दोनों का इसमें समावेश होगा।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि भूतकाल में यः अनुभव हो गया है कि प्रदेश सरकारें इन बातों में बहुत ही संकुचित दृष्टिकोण से सोचती हैं, और इसी कारण जब उन्होंने यह सवाल उठाया तो यह बिल लाना पड़ा। अब भी यह सम्भव है कि कितनी ही प्रदेश सरकारें इस कानून की अवहेलना करने का प्रयत्न करें। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि वे इस बात का सर्वेक्षण करवावें कि भविष्य में जो प्रदेश सरकारें कुछ काम करने जा रही हैं, वः इसमें सम्मिलित होत हैं अथवा नहीं। जहां तक प्रदेश सरकारों का सम्बन्ध है अभी तक उन्होंने जो कार्य किए हैं उनको विभागीय तरीके से किया है और उनके लिए लिमिटेड कम्पनी नहीं बनायी हैं। जब तक यह नहीं होगा कि प्रदेश सरकारों को यः आदेश दिया जाए कि जो उनके उद्योग अभी चल रहे हैं या जो व भविष्य में चलाएगीं उनको कारपोरेट सैक्टर में लिमिटेड कम्पनीज बना कर चलाया जाए, तब तक वे सरकारें केन्द्रीय कर नीति में बाधा पहुंचा सकती हैं और उससे केन्द्रीय सरकार की आय में बाधा आ सकती है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। और वह यः है कि जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, जितने भी सड़क परिव न प्रदेश सरकारें चला रही हैं वे विभागीय तौर से चला रही हैं, उनको कारपोरेट सैक्टर में नहीं लाया गया है। इसका न केवल यह नतीजा हो सकता है कि भारत सरकार को इनकम टैक्स में नुकसान हो, बल्कि कुछ और तरीकों से भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के करों में फर्क पड़ सकता है। यह उदाहरण केवल इस तात्पर्य से दिया गया है कि जिससे मालूम हो कि जो कर निर्धारण की केन्द्रीय नीति है उस के बारे में प्रदेश सरकारों का रवैया क्या है, और वे कहां तक इसमें सहयोग देने के लिए तत्पर हैं।

मैं जानता हूँ कि अभी अभी जो राजस्थान सरकार अपने हाथ में परिवहन ले रही है उसमें भी यह प्रश्न उठा और यदि और प्रदेश सरकारें ऐसा करेंगीं तो उनके सम्बन्ध में भी यह प्रश्न उठेगा।

मारी सरकार की जो नीति है उसके आधार पर भविष्य में प्रदेश सरकारें भी उद्योग धन्धे चलायेंगीं और दिन पर दिन उन में बढ़ोतरी होती जाएगीं और जब बढ़ोतरी होनी है तो निश्चित रूप से नीति निर्धारित होनी चाहिए और उसमें प्रदेश सरकारें भी सम्मिलित हों यः देखा जाए। इसको देखने के लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार का विभाग प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के बारे में देखता है, उसी प्रकार इन सरकारी कम्पनियों और प्रदेश सरकार की कम्पनियों को भी देखे। जो चीजें उनको विदेशों से मंगानी हैं और उनके लिए जो लाइसेंस उनको देने हैं वे उसी आधार पर हों जिस आधार पर प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के होते हैं और उनमें कोई फर्क न हो। और अगर ये सरकारी कम्पनियां आकड़े देने में आवश्यकता से अधिक देरी करें तो उनसे जवाब तलब किया जाए।

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

अन्त में मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि प्रदेश सरकारों का यह तरीका बन गया है कि जो उनका अधीन म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड आदि हैं उनके कर्तव्यों को वे नहीं देना चाहती और भारत सरकार की कर नीति में भी बाधा पहुंचाना चाहती हैं। यह बहुत संकुचित दृष्टिकोण है और इससे जाहिर होता है कि एकीकरण में वे कितनी बाधा देती हैं। अगर हम इन छोटे हितों की तरफ देखने लग जाते हैं तो एकीकरण समाप्त हो जाता है।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुए इस बिल के बारे में और कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं रह गयी है। लेकिन देखना यह है कि यह बिल केवल कानून बन कर ही न रह जाए इस पर अमल भी होना चाहिए, और इस के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का विभाग सजग रहे और वह इस बात पर न रहे कि प्रदेश सरकारें जो जानकारी देती हैं वह सही हैं, बल्कि उस विभाग को अपनी तरफ से उन विशेष उद्योगों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मलाना में राजस्थान सरकार लिगनाइट उद्योग को अपने हाथ में लेने जा रही है। पहले यह विचार था कि माइन्स विभाग इस उद्योग को विभागीय तौर पर चलाएगा, लेकिन बाद में यह तैयार किया गया कि कम्पनी बना कर इसको चलाया जाएगा। यदि वह विभागीय रूप से चलाया जाता है तो वह सही कदम न होता। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में नीति निर्धारित करना आवश्यक है कि भविष्य में प्रदेश सरकारें जो उद्योग चलाएं उनको कारपोरेट सेक्टर में चलाएं और किसी किसी तरह न चलाएं।

Shri Warior (Trichur): Sir, I heard the arguments put forward by the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance while

introducing this Bill, but unless he has got more reasonable arguments, I do not know how I can support this amending Bill. From 1951 onwards till now the States enjoyed a concession in the customs and excise duties. Then what is the reason for having a sudden change introduced after twelve long years now? Why not let the States enjoy these concessions precisely for the reasons mentioned by the hon. Deputy Minister himself? He mentioned certain reasons for bringing forward this amending Bill but the very same reasons are against the introduction of an amending Bill like this.

Secondly, the States have not agreed to this. Some of the States have objected to the introduction of these new customs and excise duties on certain articles imported or produced by them. In the face of their objection the Central Government should have thought it wise to let these things go after convincing the States of the necessity for the removal of whatever anomalies there might be in the working of these concessions to the States. But that has not been done.

Thirdly, the revenue expected is quite negligible compared to the huge amount of customs and excise duties collected by the Central Government. It comes only to a few more lakhs of rupees, that is, Rs. 20 lakhs by way of customs duty and about Rs. 3 lakhs by way of excise duty. It is such a negligible amount. That means that the things which the States import on which customs duty is levied or the things which they produce on which excise duty is levied are of very little value and are ignorable from the point of view of the amount realised.

The only argument that the hon. Minister has got for it is that it is not unconstitutional. Quite true, it might not be unconstitutional and Government had also taken the precaution

of seeing that it was not unconstitutional. They had taken recourse to the advice of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has said that there is nothing unconstitutional in it and that it does not infringe the rights of the States. But that does not mean that this is to be allowed because the Central Government might be entitled to introduce this amending Bill. It should be seen whether there is any necessity for it and if there is absolutely no necessity for it, why should the Government all of a sudden take this legal opinion and, without even legal opinion, introduce such a measure if there is no necessity. The Constitution does not ask for an amendment of this sort. The procedure to be adopted by the Customs Act and Central Excises Act also do not call for such an amendment. Unless there is an absolute legal necessity for that, why should you bring forward such a measure which will be irksome? That is the most important point in the whole thing. With the introduction of this measure, the procedure adopted by the States now with regard to import of certain articles and also with regard to production of certain articles which were mentioned in the speech of the hon. Deputy Minister will become irksome so that they will not be able to do the things in time.

Then, there is another point also. As compared to the States, the Central Government is not having the same sort of imports and same sort of production. For instance, the Central Government is undertaking huge imports of machinery and such other things and the Central Government is also producing steel and some such commodities which are not actually..

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): They have to pay duty.

Shri Warrior: Yes, I know. The Central Government is importing a huge amount of material and the Central Government is also undertaking in the public sector huge factories for production and naturally the Central Government cannot lose money from the excise duty. That I can understand. But the duty is also coming to the Central Government. The Central Government has nothing to lose in it. Once the duty is imposed on the States, it is the Central Government which is receiving the customs duty or the excise duty. Rather, the States have to forego at least a smaller amount for this, the amount coming to the Central Government. So, there is a vast difference. Moreover, what are these imports? These imports are intended for milk supplies to the occupants or the inmates of the jails, for the training of people in shoe-making or some such thing. These are very very small items. One argument that has been put forward is that the State Governments are undertaking certain business with these things. Take, for instance, production of certain items for jails. It is well-known that it is the State Government that consume most of the things—they supply to jails—say, for example, milk supplies. Is it with the profit motive that they are doing it? No. I do not think so. The milk supply scheme is a very popular scheme undertaken by the Government in order to ward off so many malpractices, adulteration and such other thing indulged in by the private milk suppliers. It is not the scheme for the profit alone. It is not that the State Governments are making huge profits out of the milk supply scheme. In order to have a smaller plant or machinery for the milk supply scheme, should the State Government pay an amount of excise duty to the Central Government?

The only anomaly that has now been found out is that the State Governments are doing business along with private enterprise. Can they be put

[Shri Warior]

at the same level or in the same order? Can they be compared together? The private people have got so many advantages which the public sector has not got. As a rule, even in the highest sector of economy, like, coal or steel the private enterprises have got certain advantages over the public sector whether legal or illegal which the public sector have not got. More than that, the private sector can do away with much of the procedural drawbacks or difficulties which the public sector cannot do. So, we cannot compare any public sector undertaking, whether big or small, with the private sector undertaking. I say, more advantages legal advantages, financial advantages and fiscal advantages should be given to the public sector. The private sector can compete even otherwise in a cut-throat fashion with any public sector undertaking. Take, for instance, the milk supply scheme. If proper advantages are not guaranteed for the public sector milk supply scheme, the whole scheme will fail because the private sector has got so many advantages. Take, for example, the Delhi Milk Supply scheme itself. That had been the point of criticism here. Many had raised certain objections and many had pointed out certain anomalies in that scheme. But no private sector organisation comes like that under the limelight for criticism. Hence, Government should not think that giving certain advantages, either fiscal or financial to the public sector is anomalous to the entire mixed economy that they are following. That argument, I think, will not stand.

Further, some of these things are intended for educational purposes. Now, under the general concessions given by the Tariff Act, there are certain items which are now taken away or which are not included in the list of those articles on which customs duty should be levied. Now, if for getting those things for the educational institutions, the Central Govern-

ment is to be approached and the Central Government has to process all these things, then, I think, it will delay matters and that will be an impediment in the smooth working of the educational institutions. I do not think that this is an item which should be taken up now. The Central Government can carry on without amending this Act and the State Governments should be left alone in this matter. Unless there is some other cogent reasons some other very reasonable argument with the Government, I do not think we can support this Bill as it is.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I have gone through the Bill and particularly the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The hon. Minister in his speech has explained to this House as to why this amendment is necessary. Naturally, there is some weight in the argument and, unfortunately, I cannot agree cent per cent with the contention of my hon. friend Shri Warior. The State Governments may feel some difficulty about it. But should they not be taxed or should they not pay customs duty or excise duty on certain goods which the Central Government is paying or even the private sector is also paying? Sir in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is said:

“The question whether customs and excise duties though levied in respect of goods, were taxation on property and as such when any goods were imported or exported, or produced or manufactured, by State Governments, they enjoyed exemption under clause (1) of article 289 of the Constitution was examined from the legal and constitutional points of view and the Government of India were, advised that such duties were not taxation on property. It was, therefore, proposed

that provision be made in the Customs Act and the Central Excises and Salt Act for the levy of import duty and excise duty on all goods imported or exported, or produced or manufactured, by State Governments, whether such import, export production or manufacture was in connection with any trade or business carried by the State Governments or not.

In view of the importance of the matter and the objections raised by the State Governments....."

Sir, it is because many State Governments raised objections that they should not be asked to pay the customs duty or the excise duty on such goods which they produce whether for purpose of internal consumption or for the purpose of export and import. My hon. friend Shri Warior mentioned certain very small items and he said that those items were not being imported for the purpose of having profits by the State Governments, but for social work which is necessary, say, for example, the supply of milk etc. I agree with such items. But what about the things in general? Once the State Governments are exempted, once the exemption clause applies to the State Governments indefinitely, I am sure that it will be not fair on the part of this Government to get the customs duty or the excise duty from the business houses and not from the State Governments for the items which they manufacture or which they export or which they import.

In view of the importance of the matter, objection was taken by State Governments. Then a reference was made to the Supreme Court under article 143 on the interpretation of article 289. The Supreme Court confirmed that the proposed provision would be consistent with article 289. Actually, this question was raised be-

cause there was a controversy which existed between the State Government and the Central Government. But now the Court has given its verdict and the Bill is brought forward.

Here I would request the Minister to kindly let us know whether this Customs Act or the Central Excise Act is likely to be amended further. We have demanded in this House that the Customs Act should be foolproof because big business houses are taking advantage of certain loopholes in the Act. I may not be misunderstood either by you or by the Deputy Minister if I refer to certain recent cases where big business houses have tried to dodge Government in so many forms. Naturally, this does not come strictly within the purview of this Act Bill. But I would like to offer my comments and get some opinion from the hon. Minister. I would like to know how many prosecutions are pending under the Customs Act, cases of big business houses who have tried to cheat Government in the form of under-invoicing. This has become a disease, a cancerous growth and it is affecting our revenues to a great extent. Recently, there were two or three cases of under-invoicing. One was in respect of Bird and Company.

Mr. Speaker: So far as asking how many prosecutions are there and so on were concerned, he was going on all right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wanted protection from you. If I do not mention names, he will not reply.

Mr. Speaker: If he wants to refer to individuals or firms, he must give advance notice so that the Minister might be ready with the reply to those cases. Without that, he cannot adequately answer it and the case would go by default, and it would be an injustice to those firms. So I cannot allow it. He is a seasoned parliamentarian who knows the rules all right.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Moreover, this concerns article 289, about the State Governments. They are not under-invoicing.

Mr. Speaker: He need not mention names.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not mentioning names. For your information, I may say that questions on this were already answered.

Mr. Speaker: Then he might take out those questions and answers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was a written answer which I could not .

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow such references.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him kindly let us know how many big business houses were recently prosecuted under the Customs Act, to what extent whether all of them have paid fines which run to the tune of Rs. 20—22 lakhs or some have refused. What action has been taken by the Central Government in the matter, whether they are facing prosecution or not. If he can, he might mention those cases; otherwise, I shall be satisfied if he mentions the number of cases.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am glad hon. Members have given support to this Bill. Whatever doubts have been expressed by the hon. Member who initiated the debate are, I think, more an illusion than doubts with real basis. Firstly, he said that State Governments should run their enterprises not as departments but on a corporation basis. He mentioned the case of transport corporations, and said it should be done on a commercial basis, either as a limited companies or as corporations, and not as departments of Government as some State Governments are doing. I think this problem is more serious in respect of the transport organisation in the States which started as departments and have continued so. We have been trying to persuade them to convert them

into corporations; some have done it, others are still not doing it. But we are trying and using whatever powers of persuasion we have. But we do not have the constitutional power to force them to do it. It is not desirable to force them to do it.

As for the debinition of Government', he said it should be 'State and Central Government'. We have been legally advised that 'Government' includes both State and Central Government. So it need not be changed.

Then Shri Warior said that the reasons given by me for bringing in this Bill are not convincing enough. Probably he has not followed me. Whatever he said has no bearing on this point. He asked—if it was not necessary, why was it introduced in 1951? As I explained very clearly, when the Constitution was inaugurated, article 289 took effect providing that the property of the State Government should be exempt from taxation by the Union. Our constitutional experts gave the limited interpretation that customs and excise duties levied were taxes on property. Therefore, at that moment, we thought it prudent to exclude it. But in the last ten years, for various reasons, the State enterprises and undertakings are growing and they are coming in competition with various other undertakings. The Central Government is paying duties on the products of the latter undertakings, while the products of the State undertakings are immune from that. So we entered into consultation with State Governments. Some of them held the view that customs and excise duties came within the meaning of article 289. Therefore, under article 143, the President referred the matter to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court gave the decision that duty can be levied. Therefore, we have come to the House with this Bill. It is perfectly constitutional and the rationable is very convincing. So I hope the hon. Member will rethink over this matter.

Then, he said it would be procedurally irksome to the States. That is

taking the argument too far, because the Central Government itself has a large number of enterprises in the public sector which are importing a large number of goods and paying customs. They are experiencing no difficulty absolutely. Why should the State Governments, whose business is much more limited than the Central Government, experience any difficulty? I think all these grievances are absolutely imaginary and illusory.

He again referred to business undertaken by the State Governments like milk supply schemes and said that they should not be burdened with this duty. The point is this, that the parent Act has provided certain exemptions for humanitarian work, public charities and things like that. If the milk supply schemes, which are commercial concerns, and things like that are not covered, they will have to pay duty on that. The case for exemption is in the parent law, and to say now that duty should not be levied is taking an extremely limited view of things.

As I said, the aim of the Bill is to remove an anomaly, and whether an enterprise is in the private sector or undertaken by the Central or State Government, they should all conform to the standard practice. He has said that it will increase the burden. Actually, it is a question of principle. To regularise it, make it a standard, uniform basis for all enterprises, this duty has to be levied. The principle involved was referred to the Supreme Court, on which they gave a ruling. Actually, in the case of the Central excise duty, the burden will be only Rs. 3 lakhs, and in the case of customs duty only Rs. 20 lakhs or so, for all the States, which is very inconsequential. Actually, even if there is a great burden, we should stick to the principle, but we are in the happy position that we serve a principle while the burden is also very little.

Therefore, from all points of view, the Bill should be acceptable, and I request the House to pass it.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): One point has been left out, whether the States have been advised to have enterprises in future on a corporate basis and not on a departmental basis?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have fully replied. I have said I am trying to persuade them.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Customs Act, 1962 and further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments.

The question is:

"That Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MAJOR PORT TRUSTS BILL*

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communi-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

cations (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make provision for the constitution of port authorities for certain major ports in India and to vest the administration, control and management of such ports in such authorities and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members may perhaps recall that while moving the motion for referring the Bill to the Select Committee on 8th December, 1962, I mentioned that most of the provisions of the Bill largely followed the existing Port Trust Acts relating to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras ports, and that some of the provisions of the Bill constituted an improvement over similar provisions in the existing Acts. The Select Committee has considered the Bill very carefully. Many of the amendments made by the Committee are of a drafting or clarificatory nature, while some of the amendments are of a substantial nature.

Clause 3 of the Bill as originally drafted provided for a maximum of 27 members on a Port Trust Board consisting of a Chairman, a Deputy Chairman, not more than ten persons to be appointed by the Central Government representing labour employed in the port, Government departments concerned with the working of the port etc., and not more than 15 persons to be elected by such State or local bodies representing commercial, shipping or local interests as the Central Government may from time to time specify. The Select Committee felt that the elected and nominated interests should have parity of representation, and accordingly the number of elected representatives has been reduced from 15 to 12, so that a Board will have a maximum of 24 members, including the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman. Consequently, the number of

trustees on the first Board under Clause 4 of the Bill has been reduced from 25 to 22, excluding the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman.

The proviso to Clause 5 of the Bill has been omitted, as the same is repeated as proviso to sub-clause (1) of Clause 34.

Clause 8(2) of the original Bill laid down that a trustee could resign his office by giving notice in writing to the Central Government. As the Chairman is the executive head of the Board, the Select Committee considered that any such resignation letter should be routed through him. Clause 8 has been amended accordingly.

Clause 10(1) prescribes that elections to fill up normal vacancies after the expiration of the tenure of a Board, should be held within two months before the expiry of the term. In view of this, the Committee thought that casual vacancies occurring within three months of the date of expiry of the normal term of office need not be filled. A second proviso has accordingly been added to Clause 10(3) to that effect.

An important deviation from the present pattern of administration in the port trusts is the recommendation of the Select Committee for the statutory provision of a right of appeal to every employee of the port trust excluding heads of department in cases of reduction in rank, removal and dismissal from service. In the case of heads of department, such punishments cannot be imposed by the Board without taking the prior approval of the Central Government. Thus, heads of department also will have the benefit of a second examination of their case before orders are passed. In the case of other employees, the Committee was of opinion that an order of reduction in rank, removal and dismissal from service should not be passed by an authority inferior to the authority which appointed the

employee, and that the right of appeal should lie to the authority immediately above the authority which passed the orders. Clauses 24 and 25 have been suitably amended by the Select Committee keeping these principles in view. Clause 29(2) is intended as a precautionary measure against any demand for compensation from an employee on the ground that his transfer from the control of the Central Government to the new Port Trust Board constituted termination of his employment under Government. Sub-clauses (c) and (d) of Clause 28 are consequential to the amended clause 25 and sub-clause (f) of Clause 29.

Sub-clauses (3) to (6) of Clause 42 have been added to enable a Port Trust to authorise any third party to undertake and perform any of the services mentioned in sub-section (1) on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon. In such cases, the charges recoverable by the party for the services rendered cannot exceed the amount leviable according to the scale framed by the Board and approved by the Central Government. The interests of the users for the port are thus fully safeguarded. The sub-clauses have been added to meet a situation where a Port Trust Board may not be in a position to undertake any particular service.

13 hrs.

Clause 63 has been amended by the Select Committee to keep it in conformity with similar provisions in the existing Port Acts. Clause 115 has been amended to safeguard also against evasion of rates by intentionally understating or incorrectly giving the weight, quantity, value or description of goods or the tonnage of a vessel.

Clauses 120 and 121 have been amended to give the members of the Port Trust Board the same protection as extended to the Board and its employees in respect of their actions as members of the Board.

Clause 124(2) has been modified with a view to ensure that the regulations made by the Board in respect of the service conditions of their employees are also pre-published to give an opportunity to their employees to communicate their views to the Board before the regulations are finalised.

Sir, I have dealt with in a brief manner the nature and scope of the amendments suggested by the Select Committee. These amendments are reasonable and have been made after taking into account the oral and written representations from various interests.

With these words, Sir, I move the motion for consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to make provision for the constitution of port authorities for certain major ports in India and to vest the administration, control and management of such ports in such authorities and for matters connected therewith as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, I welcome this Bill, because previously such Acts covered only major ports like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Now, this Bill extends similar provisions of those Acts to other major ports, and in that respect, of course, it is a Bill to be welcomed.

But I would like the hon. Minister to consider certain observations or suggestions which I would like to place before this House and to consider them seriously. First of all, there is question of representation on the Board of Trustee. Clause 3 provides for the constitution of the Board of Trustees. In all, according to this provision, 22 members, apart from the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, are to be there. Now, that clause provides for the representation of various interests on the Board. My submission is that this clause does not

[Shri Umanath]

specify the number to be allotted to each interest on the Board. I am very particular about the representation for labour. The clause does not specify the number of seats to be allotted to labour, whereas in the Acts that cover Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, which have been mentioned, it is specified that the labour representation must be two. As the hon. Minister just now said that they have followed mainly those Acts when they formulated this Bill, I would request him to make a similar provision here also specifying the number, or at least making the minimum provision that labour must be represented by two seats. The Government stand in this respect is, that the labour employed in the ports, which will be covered when this Bill becomes an Act, will be fewer than in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras and it may be that we will have to reduce the number from two to one or there must be some flexibility and we must have some margin for that. My submission is that the approach itself is wrong. It is not the total number of workers employed in a particular port that should be the guiding factor to specify the number as to whether it should be two or one. You must look at the role of the contribution of the workers as far as the working of the port is concerned. If you look at the role of the workers, you will find that their contribution in the working of the port is the most whereas the role of other interests in the working of the port is the least, while deriving most of the benefits. And as for the representation on the Board we find that out of the total of 22, the workers who play a role which is the most in the working of the port get the least representation. They do not have even the protection as far as specification of the number is concerned, whereas other interests that have the least role to play get a majority representation, in fact, a substantial representation. Added to this the representation of the officialdom of the port will heavily weigh against the workers. In these circumstances even

if ensured it will mean only two out of the 22. The proposition will continue to weigh against the workers. Then why should the hon. Minister grudge even that much of protection to the workers, I do not understand. It is not fair.

In a port there are more than one unions, and they are recognised by the port authorities. In Vishakhapatnam, which will come under this Bill after it is passed into an Act, there are two unions recognised by the authorities. One union represents the artisans, highly skilled, skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled and shore labour. The other union represents all the rest of the categories. If only one seat is given there, they will represent only those categories of workers within their fold and, the other categories for whom representation is not given will suffer. If it is conceded by the port authorities that two unions must be recognised, here also there must be two representatives. I do not understand why that provision should not be made here. I am afraid if representation of labour is not specified and protected, it may be encroached upon by the representation of other interests. That is our serious fear.

In this connection I would like to point out that as far as our Government is concerned it has declared and shouted from house-tops that it is more interested in getting labour participate in the management. They have declared that they are interested in labour participation in management—that is how they pose it. Every day declarations are made and they show a huge number of schemes. My point is, you make declarations that labour must have participation in management but when you face the question concretely as you do now in this case, you start hesitating and vacillating. Then, I would like to ask, why make declarations of labour participation in management? Is it just to be a show-case for the socialist pattern of society about which our government declares

so often? Only the other day the Prime Minister declared that, the march of our country towards socialism cannot be checked. But as the country marches more and more towards our Governments' socialism, if there is to be resistance even to protect labour interests in the matter of representation, then I have my own doubts that by the time that socialist society is completed what little representation the workers enjoy today, they will lose. Is that the direction in which the country should march? My point is declarations must be reflected in practical doings. You make a declaration, but when you come to a practical question you hesitate, you vacillate and you back out. That cannot convince the people and that cannot create confidence in the people.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): That is socialism in the reverse.

Shri Umanath: So I request the hon. Minister to look into this question and specify the number of labour representations on the Board as not less than two especially when that provision is there in the other three Acts which, the Minister said, he has followed.

Coming to clause 4, that empowers the Government to constitute the first Board by nomination of all the 22 members whereas the provision in clause 3 is that 12 members are to be elected and 10 are to be nominated, apart from the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman. Now, our stand on that question is, the Government, especially when it is a question of nomination of labour representation, must consult, even in the constitution of the first Board, the labour organisations concerned that are functioning in that port. Only then the Government must make the nominations. The Government stand on that question, is that after all, it is the constitution of the first Board and it is just for the transition period. That is why there is this provision of nomination without consultation. Even while the first Board is constituted; if the Government nominates all the 24 members includ-

ing the labour representatives without consulting the labour unions in the ports concerned, what will happen? Government says that in the second and subsequent constitution of the board there will be consultation. The first nomination is then without consultation. But we must remember that the first nominee gets an advantage, rather a moral advantage over all the representatives of the other unions by the time the second board is constituted by consultation by virtue of his being the first nominee. Secondly, suppose Government nominates a representative of a minority union in the first instance. Then that position can be used by the minority union to strengthen its own membership position *vis-a-vis* other unions before the terms for nomination by consultation comes, Government would be open to the charge of using governmental power of nomination to prop up minority unions. It does take place in the country. For instance the Government nominates an INTUC representative on the ESI Committee at Trichy Mills Ramjeenagar, in preference to AITUC Union of which I am the president. The explanation was that there the INTUC was in a majority. But in Cauvery Mills, where AITUC Union is conceded to be having the overwhelming majority and which is the only recognised union is bypassed, and INTUC union which is admittedly minority union is nominated to the ESI Committee. Why? There is no answer for that. Why? Because they want to prop up the minority Union. What I mean to say is that this power of nomination without even consultation can be used to prop up the position of a nominee belonging to a minority union, who in turn will have this moral and material advan-

13.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

tage over the others. Thirdly, Government gets power under clause 4 not only for choosing the union to be represented but even choosing the personnel of the union. It is for the general

[Shri Umanath]

body of the union to decide who should be their representative on the board. Government may name the Union. Then it is for the members of that union to say who among them should be the person. Here the Government says: "No. I shall select the person from among you." Thereby the Government arrogates not only the right to pitch upon a particular union but arrogates also the right of the general body of the union to pitch upon a particular person. That will give handle to Government agencies to create disruption within the union and lead to interference in the functioning of the union. I object to this clause and say that Government must accept that even at the time of the first constitution nomination must be by consultation with the interests concerned.

Clause 111 gives power to Central Government to give direction on matters of policy. I hope it will be exercised cautiously not to give room for any justified criticism of Government's interference in boards' working.

On the question of development of ports, I have to say this. Wharfage rates in major ports like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are less whereas the facilities available are more. At other ports the wharfage rates are more but facilities are comparatively less. Naturally there is more congestion in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. This arrangement hinders the development of other ports. Because rates are less and facilities, more ships are attracted to these three ports; even ships which would otherwise have gone to other ports are attracted to these ports and so these ports are more congested. Thus while the already congested become more and more congested, the undeveloped ports continue to be undeveloped. This question must be taken up by the Government. If this imbalance is eliminated it would lead to reduction of congestion in the ports and will create conditions for the real development of the other ports. The increase in the turnround of ships

is dependent not merely on the development of ports but also on the development of the railways, roads, air traffic and inland water ways in a co-ordinated way. Otherwise, congestion cannot be relieved. At present there is co-ordination but it is not adequate. If there is no co-ordinated and proper development, it will aggravate the congestion.

During the British period, the development of ports had been lopsided. There was concentration on the development of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta ports; the development of other ports was neglected. The pattern of development at that time depended upon the interests of the British, to maintain their loot when they were ruling our country. So, there has been vertical development of these three ports to the neglect of all the others. Now that we are independent and want the development of the whole country, we should think of these things on a long-term basis and implement them in the next two or three five-years plans. The total exports and imports of the country in the future should be studied and allocation made to major ports and minor ports so that all the ports can be developed in an integrated way. There were so many committees which went into the problem but these reports and investigations and enquiries had nothing to do with the country's total needs in the future. They take up some minor ports and make some investigations and recommendations. These reports are also out. We must have a total plan of the export import requirements of the country spread over a long term, spread over the next two Plans and on that basis we have to plan development of major and minor ports on an integrated basis.

There is now the question of Goa. Previously Goa was not independent. When our naval officers visited Goa they were very much struck by its advantageous position not only from the commercial point of view but from

the defence point of view also. It was then in the hands of Portuguese. Now that Goa is free it is time that the Government takes advantage of this position and has some scheme of developing Marmugao not only from the commercial angle but also from the strategic and defence angle.

As far as the ports are concerned, so much of under-invoicing, over-invoicing, smuggling and pilfering takes place. These things take place through the ports, where you have got all sorts of excise control, machinery for checking and controlling things and so on. Sometimes it may not be that all these things take place just at the port but somewhere near or through the ports. These things affect our country. Sometimes the port or the excise authorities check the values of the goods and not the weight. Sometimes it happens like that. If certain goods are put there, the authorities think, "who is going to weigh them? It will all take some time." So, they feel why they should weigh them and say, "let us compute their value". So, the ports are the key-centres or the fulcrum, if I may say so, of all evil things that are taking place in the country's economy, such as, under-invoicing, over-invoicing, smuggling and pilfering. So, the excise machinery at that point must be strengthened. My submission is, unless you get the workers' co-operation in the ports on a voluntary basis, unless you inspire them, unless the Government makes it a point that they should take the co-operation of the workers in the ports, however much you strengthen the machinery, you cannot solve this problem of pilfering and smuggling and all sorts of rotten things that take place.

That is why, even while starting my speech, I said that if the Government do not give minimum representation to labour, and if the Government sticks to that, it will lead to the workers getting more and more irritated and developing a feeling that this Government has no confidence in them. After all, if they are two in the Cal-

cutta port, in the Bombay port and also in Madras, cannot the Government provide for a similar number here? If the Government does not accept that position, it will lead to more and more demoralisation and distrust of Government amongst the workers. With all this background, if the Government says simply that they will take the co-operation from them as far as pilfering and smuggling are concerned, it will be just worse and it will remain only on paper.

Therefore, my final submission again is that all these things must be taken into consideration and the hon. Minister must give us a favourable reply. With these words, I close.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो सामने आ रहा है उसके लिए मैंने शुरू में भी यह अर्ज किया था कि पहले से हमारे जो बन्दरगाह हैं, उनके लिये बाकायदा हमने रूल्स एंड रैगुलेशंस और कानून बनाए हुए हैं। इसलिए नये नये कानूनों को पेश करने से हाउस का समय व्यर्थ होता है और दूसरे खर्चा भी बढ़ता है। अलग अलग एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर कायम करना और अलग अलग मैनेजमेंट कायम करना भारत की एकता के लिए भी कुछ अच्छा मालूम नहीं होता है। मेरा छोटा सा सुझाव यह है कि आप तमाम बोर्ड्स के लिए एक ही रूल्स और रैगुलेशंस रखें और एक ही कानून के मातहत जो हमारा पहले बना हुआ है उसके मातहत सब का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन रन करें। अलग अलग बिल पेश करने से हमारी एकता के लिए अच्छा नहीं मालूम होता है और दूसरे हमारा खर्चा भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। उन अख़राजात को कम करने के लिए और हाउस के समय को बचाने के लिए मेरा छोटा सा सुझाव यह है कि जो कानून हमने पहले बनाया हुआ है, जो हमारे ४ बन्दरगाहों पर लागू होता है उसी को नये बन्दरगाहों

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

पर भी लागू करना चाहिए और उसी के मातहत उनका काम चलना चाहिए और इभीतरह से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को मजबूत करके एकता की भावना को सुन्दर करना चाहिए ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधयक उपस्थित किया गया है, इस विधयक में श्री राज बहादुर ने कहा है कि पहले २७ मेम्बरो की व्यवस्था थी लेकिन बाद में चल कर तीन मेम्बरो की व्यवस्था उसमें से हटा ली गई है । इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे श्री यशपाल सिंह और श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने भी कुछ संशोधन उपस्थित किये हैं ।

आप देखेंगे कि जहां तक शिपिंग का ताल्लुक है शिपिंग के सम्बन्ध में इतने बोर्ड्स इस वक्त हैं, नेशनल शिपिंग बोर्ड, लाइट हाउस बोर्ड, मरचेंट नेवी ट्रेनिंग बोर्ड, और एक जहाज पर जो ट्रेनिंग होती है वह है ।

इस प्रकार इन चारों बोर्डों में आप देखेंगे कि पालियामेंट के मेम्बरो का प्रतिनिधित्व है । पालियामेंट के मेम्बर्स नेशनल शिपिंग बोर्ड में हैं, लाइट हाउस बोर्ड में हैं और मर्चेंट नेवी ट्रेनिंग बोर्ड में हैं । सभी बोर्ड्स में पालियामेंट के मेम्बरो का प्रतिनिधित्व है । लेकिन यह एक ऐसा विधयक आपके सम्मुख आया है जिसमें पालियामेंट के सदस्यों का कोई स्थान नहीं है । जब कि मेजर पोर्ट ट्रस्ट्स बिल सेंट्रल सर्वजैक्ट है यह कोई प्राविशियल सर्वजैक्ट नहीं है, यह कोई लोकल एक्ट नहीं है, जब यह सेंट्रल सर्वजैक्ट है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उसमें अपना रुपया देती है, फाइनेंस करती है तो कोई कारण नहीं मालूम होता है कि पालियामेंट के मेम्बर्स इससे क्यों एक्सक्लूड किये जायें ?

आप देखेंगे कि इस विधयक की धारा ३ के दो अंग हैं । पहले अंग में यह है कि १० व्यक्ति एपवाइंट किये जायेंगे और उनको

सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट मुकर्रर करेगी । उस में आप ने (१) लेबर एम्पलाइड इन दी पोर्ट, (२) दी मकॅटाइल मेराइत डिपार्टमेंट, (३) दी कस्टम्स डिपार्टमेंट और (४) दी गवर्नमेंट आफ दी स्टेट इन विच दी पोर्ट इज सिचुएटड (५) डिफेंस सर्विसेज, (६) दी इंडियन रेलवेज, एंड सच अदर इंटरैस्ट्स इन सब का उसमें प्रतिनिधित्व रहेगा । लेकिन पालियामेंट का मेम्बर जो कि उस पोर्ट की कांस्टीटुएन्सी को पालियामेंट में रिप्रजेंट करता है उसको इसमें प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया गया है । ऊपर दिये हुए सब इंटरैस्ट्स को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट मुकर्रर करेगी लेकिन पालियामेंट के जो मेम्बर्स हैं व केवल इसमें से एक्सक्लूड हैं ।

इस बिल की धारा ३(डी) में आप देखेंगे :—

“Not more than 12 persons to be elected by such State or local bodies representing commerce, shipping or local interests....”

उन १२ आदमियों का इलेक्शन स्टेट असेम्बलीज या लोकल बाडीज करेंगी । स्टेट्स को २ रिप्रजेंटेशंस आप ने दिये हैं । एक तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट्स के रिप्रजेंटेटिव्स को एपाइन्ट करेगी दूसरा प्रतिनिधित्व स्टेट्स को आपने यह दिया है कि स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट्स भी अपने आदमियों को चुन कर भजेंगी, लोकल बाडीज भी चुन कर भजेंगी लेकिन पालियामेंट जो कि उनके फाइनेंस के वास्ते जिम्मेदार है, और जो मेजर पोर्ट ट्रस्ट्स बिल पालियामेंट के अन्दर आता है, उस पालियामेंट को उसमें कोई स्थान नहीं प्राप्त है । पालियामेंट को क्यों प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया जा रहा है, यह तर्क और विवेक श्री राज बहादुर का हमारी समझ ने नहीं आ पहा है, शायद उनकी समझ में आया हो । इसलिए मैं उनसे कहता हूं जरा इस बारे में तर्क बुद्धि लगायें । जितने भी शिपिंग बोर्ड्स हैं जैसा कि मैंने आपको उदाहरण दिया कि करीब ४ बोर्ड्स हैं सब बोर्ड्स में पालियामेंट का

प्रतिनिधित्व मौजूद है सिर्फ मेजर पोर्ट ट्रस्ट्स बिल में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है ।

एक मेजर पोर्ट अगर आप बनाना चाहें तो खर्चा कितना लगता है ? १, २, ३, या ४ करोड़ रुपया एक पोर्ट में खर्च होता है । उसके लिए खर्चा आप करते हैं लेकिन उस खर्च को देखने की आपकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । उस खर्च के करने की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है ।

एक उदाहरण मैं आपके सामने रखता हूँ । हमारे सामन्तजी बैठ हैं । १९५२ में सामन्त जी लोक-सभा में आये । सन् १९५२ से आज तक यानी १२ वर्ष से इन का एक उद्देश्य इस पार्लियामेंट में रहा है कि हलदिया पोर्ट मेजर पोर्ट हो जाये । हलदिया पोर्ट मेजर होने जा रहा है । अब जिस व्यक्ति ने इस के लिये १२ वर्ष कोशिश की, जिसकी कि कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में मेजर पोर्ट है, वह व्यक्ति उस बोर्ड का मेम्बर न रहे, यह कहां तक उचित व तर्कसंगत होगा ? सारी दुनिया भर के लोग उसके मेम्बर रहेंगे जब कि पार्लियामेंट जो कि रुपया संवशन करती है, पार्लियामेंट रुपया खर्च करती है, पार्लियामेंट की जिम्मेदारी है, मेजर पोर्ट ट्रस्ट यह सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट है, ऐसी अवस्था में पार्लियामेंट को उसमें प्रतिनिधित्व न देना कुछ अजीब सा लगता है । मैं चाहूंगा कि श्री राज बहादुर इस बारे में जरा विवेक से काम लें और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को उसमें प्रतिनिधित्व देने की व्यवस्था कर दें । इस बारे में तो कांग्रेस पार्टी और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी दोनों के मेम्बरों का ज्वाइंट नोट आफ डिसेंट है । इस पर मंत्री महोदय को अवश्य देखना चाहिये । ज्वाइंट कमेटी में एक दफा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा भी है कि हां यह चीज ऐसी है कि उस पर विचार करना चाहिये । इसलिए मुझे तो पार्लियामेंट को प्रतिनिधित्व देने वाली बात को स्वीकार कर लेने में कोई बाधा या अड़ंगा पड़ सकता

है, ऐसा प्रतीत नहीं होता । आपने खुद स्वीकार किया है कि पहले बिल में २७ आदमी थे, अब २७ की जगह २४ हो गये । २४ आप ने ज्वाइंट कमेटी में रख लिये तो कोई हर्ज नहीं पड़ता । बस आप इतना और कर दें कि दी आप लोक-सभा से दे दे और एक मेम्बर का प्रतिनिधित्व राज्य-सभा से दे दें । इस तरह से दोनों का समन्वय हो जायगा । जहां २४ आदमी पहले से हैं वहां यदि ३ मेम्बर्स और उसमें बढ़ जाते हैं तो कोई विशेष खर्च भी नहीं होता है और कोई किसी को इसमें आपत्ति भी नहीं होगी क्योंकि रुपया हम मंजूर करते हैं । बजट के समय हम यहां बोल सकते हैं । आप समझें कि जैसे कलकत्ता पोर्ट है, उसको आप छोड़ दीजिये लेकिन और जैसे पोर्ट्स हैं : कांडला है, मद्रास है और विशाखापट्टनम हैं, उन पोर्ट्स की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज से वोट लेकर जो एम० पीज, या पार्लियामेंट में आते हैं, अब अगर उन पोर्ट्स का इंतजाम अच्छा नहीं हुआ तो उस बचारे एम० पी० को वहां से वोट नहीं मिल सकते हैं । हम वहां से वोट पाते हैं, हम उसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं, हम उस के लिये पार्लियामेंट में श्रावाज उठाते हैं, लेकिन उस के मैनेजमेंट में हमारा स्थान नहीं है । रुपया-पैसा हम खर्च करते हैं, जायदाद हमारी है, प्रापर्टी हमारी है, लेकिन हम उस का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकते । मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी अपनी विवेक-दृष्टि से विचार करें और माननीय सदस्य, श्री यशपाल सिंह और श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने जो संशोधन रखा है, उस को स्वीकार करें । यह एक बड़ा सैद्धांतिक संशोधन है । यह बात नहीं है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर बड़े लालायित और उत्सुक हैं कि उन को सदस्य बना दिया जाय । माननीय मंत्री जी न्याय की दृष्टि से विचार करें कि जब शिपिकग बोर्ड, मर्चेंट नेवी ट्रेनिंग बोर्ड, डफरिन कमेटी और लाइट होउसिज के बोर्ड में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को रखा गया है, तो सिर्फ पोर्ट ट्रस्ट बोर्ड में से उन को हटा देना बड़ी अनुचित बात है । इस

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

लिए वह इस छोटे से संशोधन को मान लें । इस से उन को मदद मिलगी । अगर हम कोई खराबी देखेंगे, तो हम उन से कहेंगे और पार्लियामेंट में भी सवाल उठा सकते हैं ।

डा० सा० श्री० अणे (नागपुर) : यही कारण है कि वह एम० पी० को नहीं रखना चाहते ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हम वहां पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के विचार और पालिसी को रख सकते हैं । सब पार्टीज यह चाहती है, लेकिन फिर भी मंत्री महोदय नहीं मानते हैं ।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मेजर पोर्ट को ईस्ट पोर्ट या छोटी पोर्ट नहीं हैं । वहां पर बड़े-बड़े जहाज, दस हजार टन से ऊपर के जहाज, आयेंगे, जो कि ओवरसीज में जाते हैं । सारी दुनिया के जहाज वहां पर आयेंगे । इस लिए उन पोर्ट्स की इंटरनेशनल इम्पार्टेंस, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व, हो जायेगी । जब उन का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व है, तो ट्रस्ट बोर्ड में सारे राष्ट्र को स्थान न दे कर केवल प्रदेशों को स्थान दे कर उन को अन्तर्देशीय दर्जा दिया जा रहा है । यदि मंत्री महोदय उन को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बनाना चाहते हैं, तो ट्रस्ट बोर्ड में राष्ट्र को, अर्थात् राष्ट्र की प्रतीक इस पार्लियामेंट को, जरूर प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाना चाहिये ।

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. Today I rise to speak on this Bill in English because the ports are situated in non-Hindi speaking areas. At the same time, I would request the hon. Minister to give his reply in Hindi so that people from the South may make an effort to understand that language after such a long time.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): I am not from the South.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: May be; but I am referring to other hon. Members.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: But he was pointing at me.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: My first point is about the Chairman. I do not know whether this point has been discussed in the Select Committee but nothing is mentioned here about the qualifications of the Chairman. Will he be from the IAS, or a retired government official or some government servant still in service?

Then I come to the Deputy Chairman. I am of the opinion that his designation should be changed. As long as no separate functions are assigned to the Deputy Chairman, there is no point in having a Deputy Chairman. Although the Minister may say that it is not compulsory to have a Deputy Chairman, so long as the Deputy Chairman acts only in the absence of the Chairman, and not in his presence, his designation should be changed. Alternatively, he should be assigned some functions different from that of the Chairman.

Coming to the question of the salaries of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, it has been mentioned in the Bill that Government will fix them "from time to time" as the Government may deem fit. I am at a loss to understand why Government cannot fix it and incorporate it in the Bill instead of fixing it or changing it from time to time.

On the question of representation for labour, I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Umanath that two representatives should be there in the board and it should be provided statutorily. It is in the interest of Government also because in case there are two labour unions Government would be able to satisfy both.

Coming to the question of representation for Members of Parliament, I find that Shri Raghunath Singh and Shri Indrajit Gupta, one belonging to the Congress and another belonging to

Communists are in favour of such representation in the board. Though they may represent the two big parties, members belonging to other smaller parties should also be given representation. Therefore, I hope the hon. Minister will agree to the amendment as suggested by Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Nambiar: I am unable to understand why the hon. Member from Varanasi should be a member of the board especially when Varanasi is far away from any port.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is why I suggested that a member who represents the constituency in which the port is situated should be a member of that board. I now find that he has not understood my point.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Then, there seems to be some lacuna in the Bill. Suppose the elections are not held in time and the Government does not nominate its members on the board. What will be the position for the intervening period? I feel that Government should fill up the vacancy somehow. That is not clearly mentioned in any of the clauses of the Bill.

So far as the appointment of staff is concerned, Government has actually taken more powers than it has given to that body. For example, the heads of departments are to be appointed by the Government; only consultation is necessary with the Chairman. On the other hand, so far as disciplinary action is concerned, the Board will take action subject to the approval of the Central Government. I feel it is wrong in procedure. It is better that the board is given the power and an appeal lies to the Central Government, because there is a difference between a second hearing in this way and an appeal to the Central Government. I feel it is an injustice to the heads of the departments, because it will be very difficult for the Government to disapprove of the action of the board in every case. At the same time the Government should be free to hear the appeal and see that justice is done to

the person. I hope the hon. Minister will agree to my suggestion that the board must have full authority and an appeal should lie with the Central Government, so far as heads of departments are concerned.

Coming to the question of disqualification, in clause 6(d) (vi) it is stated that if he is having a share or interest in the occasional sale to the Board to a value not exceeding ten thousand rupees in any one financial year he shall not be deemed to have a share or interest in such work. I feel that this limit of Rs. 10,000 should not be there, because it is derogatory to the prestige of the trustee. I think the proper thing to do is to delete this entire provision. Otherwise, the amount should not be so small.

Then, regarding the appointment of consulting engineers it is mentioned that it has got to be approved by the Central Government. What a pity is it! Is it an autonomous body if even the appointment of consulting engineers has to be approved by the Government?

Then, clause 27 of the Bill does not fit in with clause 23. Clause 27 says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in section 23, no post other than a post referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 24 shall be created except with the sanction of the Central Government."

Then, what is the purpose of having clause 23? It says:

"A Board shall, from time to time, prepare and sanction a Schedule of the employees of the Board whom it deems necessary and proper to maintain for the purposes of this Act and such Schedule shall indicate therein the designations and grades of employees and the salaries, fees and allowances which are proposed to be paid to them."

Therefore, clause 27 nullifies clause 23 of the Bill. Then, I come to clause 31

[Shri Kashi Ram Gupta]

which relates to the repayment of capital and loans etc. by the board. The clause provides that the intervals as well as the manner in which the repayment should be made are to be fixed by the Central Government. My suggestion is that it should be with the concurrence of the board. After all, the board is an autonomous body. Government cannot levy a charge on it which it may not be able to bear and Government should not dictate terms in this way. So, it should be with the concurrence of the board and not without the concurrence of the board.

Clause 34 provides that:

"Every contract shall, on behalf of a Board, be made by the Chairman and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Board:

Provided that no contract whereof the value or amount exceeds such value or amount as the Central Government may from time to time fix in this behalf shall be made unless it has been previously approved by the Board."

Again, I would submit that the whole thing should lie with the board and not with the chairman.

Then, I come to clause 111, which relates to the power of the Central Government to issue directions to the board on questions of policy. There was evidence also given in this regard by several witnesses. I would suggest that it would be better to define the term 'policy'. For, after all, this has been going on for such a long time, and the term 'policy' would have been well defined by now. So, instead of leaving it vague, it is better that Government define what the policy matters will be and also insert them in the Bill.

The Bill also provides that prior sanction from the Central Government

is required for capital expenditure. I do not understand this. After all, there is a budget framed by the board, and the budget can provide for both capital and recurring expenditure, and the budget is approved by Government. So, the question arises why there is the need for a separate sanction from Government again for capital expenditure. I fail to understand this. Once the thing is included in the budget and it is approved, there should be no further need to have a separate sanction from Government which will only delay matters unnecessarily. After all, autonomous bodies are autonomous, and these bodies have got their own responsibilities. We know very well the procedure of Government. The procedure is that generally the different Departments execute things, but it takes a long time to get the financial sanctions. So, in order to expedite matters, I would submit that it is better that the board has all those powers, so that delay can be avoided.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): I welcome this Bill. First of all, I would like to speak on the points raised by my two hon. friends in their minute of dissent, which are very important points.

The first of these points relates to the question of representation of labour. In the case of the other port trusts also, we have seen during the last twelve years, that whenever there is a labour problem, it is only the Central Government which with the representatives of Labour have been able to deliver the goods. In the management of port trusts also, up till now, the labour representatives have played a very important role. So, we cannot understand why specific provision has not been made in the Bill for representation of labour on the board.

As my hon. friends who have spoken have stated already, the representation of labour is a very im-

portant factor in the Major Port Trusts Bill. So, I hope Government will reconsider the question and give us an assurance on this point, that whenever Government will constitute the board, there will be positively two labour representatives at least on the board. Up till now, at the different ports, the different trade unions have been agitating for greater representation. But, here we find that not even a single representative of labour has been specifically mentioned in the Bill to indicate that there will be a positive provision for the representation of labour. So, I hope the hon. Minister will give us an assurance that in the constitution of the boards for these three major ports, a special representative of labour will be there on the board. I would not belabour this point any further.

Secondly, I would like to support my hon. friend who has spoken earlier who also does not hail from a port constituency, and I would like to suggest that Members of Parliament should also be represented on the board.

The third point that I would like to make is this. We heard evidence from the representatives of the Bombay Port Trust also in the Select Committee in this regard. Day in and day out, we are talking of democratic decentralisation, and the problems of ports also require decentralisation. We find from the Bill that clauses 106 to 111 provide for the supervision and control of the Central Government. The representatives of the Bombay Port Trust who are very experienced, and who have been working in the port trust for the last so many years have given very important evidence to the effect that the port trusts should not be made merely departments of the Government. If we want to make them really effective autonomous boards, then, it is necessary—I quite agree with what the Port Trust representatives have urged in this connection—that only in regard to specific matters, such as a national

policy labour issue etc. or some major policy matter, the port trusts will have to abide by the decision and policy laid down by Government, and only on those major policy matters, the direction, supervision and control of the Central Government should be exercised.

I also wish that the hon. Minister will give us an assurance on the floor of this House that this power of supervision, which is a very vast power, will not be utilised at random or utilised in such a way that it may prejudice harmonious relations in the future.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What harm is there if the Central Government gives its directive on a major policy matter?

Shri Jashvant Mehta: When we are talking of decentralisation these days, I think that we should allow the autonomous boards to function in an autonomous way; so far as their day-to-day administration is concerned, they should have complete autonomy, and there should not be any interference by the Central Government in that regard. This was the point which was made out by the representatives of the Bombay Port Trust in the Select Committee. This is an important point which should be borne in mind.

I would also like to mention that in 1950 when the amending Bill in respect of the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Port Trusts was brought forward and discussed in this House, Government had given an assurance on the floor of the House that they were thinking of bringing forward a comprehensive Bill. I would like to know what has happened in that matter, whether Government is considering the question of having a uniform policy in regard to all the major port trusts. We find that Government have only brought forward this piece-meal measure. So, I would like to know why Government are delaying the implementation of the assurance which was given in 1950.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Assurance about what?

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The assurance was given by Government in 1950 that they would bring forward a comprehensive Bill covering all major port trusts. This was the assurance given at that time when an amending Bill was being discussed. I would like to know what is the policy of Government and whether Government is going to act on those lines or not. In the present Bill, we find that only three ports are being promoted to the status of major ports. The medium ports are also demanding that they should also come up and have the status of major ports.

Under the Third Five Year Plan, a lot of money is going to be spent on industrial development of this country, and the tonnage of exports and imports will increase as a result thereof; consequently, more and more major ports and medium ports are bound to come up, and increase their import and export tonnage. At this rate of development, I would like to know what is the policy of Government in regard to the medium and minor ports and how they are going to support all the medium ports. This is a very important matter which requires to be clarified.

I would also mention that some minor ports are being neglected. I would like to emphasise that Government should give due importance to such minor ports and also give their proper attention for the development of medium ports. The hinterland and also the communication facilities all around should be developed with a view to develop our export trade. After all, in the years to come, export trade is going to play a very important part in the matter of earning foreign exchange, and the ports which play a secondary role will also help in the export promotion schemes. So, Government should give proper attention to those ports as well.

With these words, I welcome the Bill.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to say just a few words in celebration at least of the joint note of dissent and the joint amendment which stands in the name of Shri Raghunath Singh and myself. I doubt whether we will have an occasion to meet together again and join.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Well, I do not know.

Dr. M. S. Aney: We wish many happy returns.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Let us hope so.

The point which has been raised about the representation of Parliament on this Board is one of a question of principle. I am not very, very particular about the number of members. Though we have put it in our amendment concretely that there should be two members from the Lok Sabha and one from the Rajya Sabha, that is not some thing which we would press as being irreducible. That is as far as the number goes; but there is a question of principle and I really find no argument why, when Parliament is represented on almost all types of similar boards, committees and bodies of this type, it should not be represented on these Port Trusts. I can say from my personal experience because unfortunately I happen to be the Member from the area in which the Calcutta ports and docks are situated—it is not that I am canvassing for myself because this is not going to apply to the Calcutta Port at all; so, there is no chance of my becoming a trustee there—that there are innumerable questions and problems relating to the functioning of the port, conditions of work in the port, housing conditions and all sorts of things on which I have regularly to carry on correspondence with the Chairman of the

Calcutta Port Trust but in my capacity as a Member of the Lok Sabha, I have often felt that if a Member of Parliament, whoever he was, was able to be a trustee himself, he would not only be able to contribute something effectively to the work of that Board of Trustees but would also be able to act as an effective liaison between the Port Trust and this House. I really do not see why, when 24 members are going to constitute the Board, some minimum representation cannot be given to the Parliament as my hon. friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, has pointed out. Therefore I am supporting this suggestion and the amendment which stands in our name on that point.

As regards the second point regarding labour, I am sure, my hon. friend, the hon. Minister of Shipping, will of course come forward and assure the House that even if there is no specific provision made in the terms of the Bill, it is the intention of Government always to see that labour is adequately represented and so on. But here we are concerned with the letter of the Bill. I am not concerned for the moment with the intention of the Government at all.

There is one question which strikes me at once and that is that in the case of all these ports, even assuming that it is argued that the ports of Kandla, Visakhapatnam and Cochin are much smaller in size than Calcutta, Bombay or Madras and the total number of labour employed there is much smaller—it is a fact because at present in Bombay and Calcutta, as you know, the total labour force numbers 40,000 or 50,000 or something like that, whereas these ports are much smaller at the moment—the whole object of developing these ports and classifying them henceforth as major ports, in the context of the development plans of this country and the way the export-import trade is expected to increase and so on, we expect that in the course of five to ten

years these ports will go on growing progressively and the tonnage handled there will develop and grow and the number of labour employed will also have to be increased. In these ports almost invariably, as the hon. Minister of Shipping knows very well, two broad categories of labour are there—one of those who are the direct employees of the Port Commissioners and another of those who are the employees of the stevedore companies. In Bombay, Calcutta and Madras they function under the Dock Labour Boards, but they are not the direct employees of the Port Commissioners. They are under the stevedore companies and are regulated by the Dock Labour Boards. Even if these two broad categories are to be given a minimum representation of one each on the Port Trusts, it would require two people. I am putting it as the very minimum. But even that provision or guarantee is not here in this Bill.

Shri Raj Bahadur: What minimum is not there?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I am saying that even if these two broad categories of dock labour and Port Commissioners' labour are to be given a minimum representation of one each, even then it will require two people unless the Government is of the view that it is not necessary to give representation to them.

In clause 3 it provides for not more than ten persons who are to be appointed by the Central Government and that includes the Mercantile Marine Department etc. Let us say, for arguments' sake, that one representative each is taken from the Mercantile Marine Department, the Customs Department, the State Government, the Defence Services and the Indian Railways. That still leaves five possible seats upto a maximum which could be left for the representation of such

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other interests as in the opinion of the Central Government ought to be represented on the Board. With this margin of five seats I do not see any difficulty in stating clearly that at least two will be representatives of labour. That will still leave possible three seats which could be filled up by any other interests whom the Central Governments wishes to bring in. On the face of it this position is really very dangerous in the sense that the wording of the Bill is 'persons who, in the opinion of the Government, are capable of representing the following'. I can visualise a Board among these new Boards which are growing up where, maybe for argument's sake, it may be said that for the time being labour is not properly organised or is inadequately organised or that there is no trade union or there is one union which is not very strong or influential or that its complexion is not liked by the powers that be and they may come to the conclusion that there is nobody who is capable in their opinion of representing labour and under the terms of this Bill there need not be a single labour representative on the Board in that case.

Therefore my argument is that when broadly the pattern of the existing Calcutta Port Trust Act, the Bombay Port Trust Act and the Madras Port Trust Act is being followed, I find that in the matter of composition of the Board this is the only item in which we have departed. I do not know why. All the other interests who find representation in the existing Major Ports Trusts Acts are guaranteed their representation here; only in the case of labour a departure is made. A specific provision which is there in the existing Acts is done away with and we are left with no assurance that there will be some minimum representation.

Therefore, in conclusion, I just once again wish to appeal to the hon. Minister. He may say very well that if there is only one representative and

somebody says that that will lead to inter-union rivalry or labour unrest, the same thing may happen if there are two. That is true; but we are not entirely responsible for the state of labour relations in the country. If there was a law in this country or if there was a provision or if it was the policy of the Government to select one union and say that that is the only union with which they will deal as a representative union, I can understand something. But what is the state of affairs? It is true that in these big ports there are two or three unions functioning. It is also true that all those unions are registered and more than one union is recognised by the local port authorities. The hon. Minister of Shipping knows it. In the port of Calcutta there are two or three unions which are recognised on the Port Trust side and there are two unions which are recognised on the stevedore labour side. But the authorities do this recognition in this way. The same thing more or less exists in the other ports.

So, when even with the existing provision of two seats for labour there is a certain amount of a sort of bitterness, rivalry and competition created, if you reduce that still further and say that there may be only one seat or no seat at all, I do not think it is going to create a very good atmosphere when you want to set up new port trusts for these places and enlist the co-operation of labour. I am sure, the Government wants to do that and therefore from the very outset it is very necessary. Whoever else you may leave out in the particular place—you may leave out the Defence Services if they are not very important in a particular area; you can leave out somebody else—how can you ever leave out labour? I do not follow that, if the port is to function properly? Yet, the strange anomaly is that everybody else is mentioned by name—the Defence Services, the Railways, the Mercantile Marine Department, the Customs Department and the State Government

are mentioned by name—only the labour is mentioned but without any provision.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Without any specified number.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: We are going back from the existing position. What is the need for going back. It is only something which will give a . . .

Shri Raj Bahadur: Which will give you a handle for . . .

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Why do you want to give anybody a handle? I do not understand it. Therefore I am appealing to the hon. Minister to reconsider this question and even at this late stage to try to accept the suggestions which are being made by hon. Members, I think, in agreement on all sides of this House and to see that it is accepted so that the Bill when it comes into force will really be able to enlist the co-operation of everybody and work properly.

14 hrs.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोपल) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह मेजर पोर्ट ट्रस्ट बिल सिलेक्ट कमेटी को जा रहा था उस समय मैंने बताया था कि यहां पर एक युनीफार्म पालिसी होनी चाहिये। इस में सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने जो चन्द तबदीलियां की हैं उनके लिये मैं उसको बघाई देना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मुझ अफसोस है, जैसा कि और भी बहुत से भाइयों ने बताया है, कि इस में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की नुमायन्दगी नहीं है। और न लेबर के लिये ज्यादा स्थान मुह्य्या किये गये हैं। जब सरकार किसी उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करती है तो उसमें निजी क्षेत्र से लेबर के लिये अधिक स्थान होना जरूरी है। अगर लेबर के लिये दो ही नहीं बल्कि तीन या चार स्थान भी रखे जाते तो ठीक था। मैं इस बात का सब के साथ

समर्थन करता हूं कि कम से कम दो स्थान तो लेबर के लिये अवश्य होने चाहियें।

इसके अलावा मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खास तौर पर इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इसमें आप सिर्फ चार बन्दरगाहों के लिए ट्रस्टी कमेटी की स्थापना की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। जो भी मेजर पोर्ट मुल्क में आप्रो बनने वाले हैं उनका भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये।

दो चार साल पहले मंगलोर पोर्ट को भी मेजर पोर्ट में तबदील करने का प्रश्न था। लेकिन इस बारे में अब सरकार दूसरा विचार कर रही है। इससे उस क्षेत्र में असंतोष फैल रहा है। मैसूर के मुख्य मंत्री ने और वहां के ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्री ने भी आपको इस बारे में लिखा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वार्क इसको ड्राप करके गोआ को मेजर पोर्ट बनाना चाहते हैं, या कि दोनों को मेजर पोर्ट बनाना जरूरी समझते हैं। मैसूर राज्य का जो दो सौ मील का समुद्री किनारा है उसमें एक न एक मेजर पोर्ट होना जरूरी है, क्योंकि बम्बई और मद्रास के बीच में हजारों मील के अन्दर एक भी मेजर बन्दरगाह नहीं है।

गोआ और मारमागोआ को बनाना भी जरूरी है, इसको भी मैं सपोर्ट करता हूं, लेकिन मंगलोर को मेजर पोर्ट बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। इस काम में अभी तक काफी पैसा भी खर्च किया जा चुका है। इस साल के लिये पांच लाख का बजट रखा गया है। सुनने में आता है कि इसको तबदील किया जा रहा है। यही प्वाइंट अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के सिलसिले में कृपालानी जी ने भी आपके सामने रखा था।

मैं साफ जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंगलोर को मेजर पोर्ट बनाने का प्लान है या नहीं। अगर है तो उसको इसमें शामिल किया जाय।

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are glad that the object of the Government to give the same status to the smaller ports also other than the major ports is welcomed and the report of the Select Committee has come out well. But only one note of dissent has been added to it. About the note of dissent, all friends have agreed that the representation of Parliament should be there in the major port trusts. I cannot find out why it was not thrashed out in the Select Committee itself. However, amendments have come before us. The Members of the Select Committee are bringing forward amendments and they are favouring the inclusion of the Members of Parliament in the major port trusts—those who were not for it. We feel that it should be taken up and the Government will have no difficulty. When the Bill was introduced, the Government proposed in the first Bill that the number of trustees should be 27. In clause 3(vii) it was mentioned:

“such other interests as, in the opinion of the Central Government, ought to be represented on the Board;”

These have been kept and I know in commodity committees where there are such provisions, generally Members of Parliament get a place—they are nominated. So, the Government had some intention that Members of Parliament who are really dealing with ports in Parliament discussions, if there is no difficulty, should be included. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any such thing in the mind of the Government that these trusteeship posts will come under office of profit. If it comes under that, I know there are so many bodies in which Members of Parliament are represented and the office of profit has been exempted. So, I think, there will be no difficulty in accepting this amendment which has been brought before the House about the representation of Members of

Parliament. The number which the Government have in mind—the Government had in mind 27 trustees—has been reduced to 24. So, there is a place for 3 and I would request the Government to go back to the word they gave in the past.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The cat is out of the bag.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The Calcutta port, the Madras port and the Bombay port are major ports and in the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill it has been said that excepting these three major ports, the other three ports will be taken in as major ports as soon as this Bill is passed, and any other port that will be declared afterwards by the Government will come under the purview of this Major Port Trusts Bill. In this connection, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to explain what will be the fate of the Calcutta port and the Haldia port. I want to know when the Haldia port will come into existence and whether both of them will be declared as major ports.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The Calcutta, Bombay and Madras ports are excluded.

Shri S. C. Samanta: They are excluded now. Now the Government has entrusted the work of constructing the port of Haldia to the Port Trust of Calcutta. The Calcutta Port Trust is managing it at present. Afterwards, if only one port is going to be recognised namely, the Calcutta port, and Haldia remains as a subsidiary port, then what will happen? There will be so many difficulties arising about labour representation. If Haldia happens to be only a subsidiary port to Calcutta, then the demand for labour representations and other things will grow up there. Then, what will be the fate of that port? I would request the hon. Minister to think about it and settle the matter right now.

Parliament is generally represented in bodies which are generally created by the Acts passed by it. Government have not hesitated to give the right to the States in which the port exists, as regards representation of the legislature and also the State Government concerned. But I do not know why the Central Government have forgotten the right of Parliament, where this Bill is going to be discussed and then passed into an Act, to be represented in a body which is going to be created under the very Act passed by it. So, I think that there will be no difficulty, and Members will agree that this proposition should be accepted, that the Members of Parliament also should be represented, and I request Government to accept it.

Shri Umanath: The hon. Minister will give a dissenting note on that.

Dr. Gaitonde (Goa, Daman and Diu): I rise to make one or two requests. I was a Member of the Select Committee and I had made those requests at the first meeting of the Select Committee, and those requests were regarding the port of Marmagao. After all, the port of Marmagao is being developed, and I think about Rs. 20 to 23 crores are being spent or will be spent within a few years on its development. So, I really do not understand why that port has not been included among the ports mentioned in this Bill.

As far as the exports from that port are concerned, they are more than 6 million tons, and the figure can easily be increased to about 10 million tons. All the facilities for this purpose are there. And the area is also going to be developed.

Yesterday or the day before, the Railway Minister had told us that the area is going to be surveyed for a broad gauge railway line. That means that very shortly, all that area is going to be developed. In those circumstances, I fail to understand why Government have not included the

port of Marmagao within the purview of this Bill.

My second point is as regards what the hon. Member who spoke just before me had said, and that is about the inclusion of Members of Parliament in the Trust. I do think that it is a good idea, and a good suggestion to include Members of Parliament as also representatives of labour etc. in the Port Trust Board.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate and who have made certain constructive suggestions . . .

Shri Umanath: Constructive, but not for acceptance, of course.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Constructive suggestions and observations have been made. Whether I shall accept them or not will follow in the course of my observations. I am duty bound to pay my tribute to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate.

Broadly speaking, the debate has revolved round three points. The first is: Why not specify the number of labour representatives on the proposed Port Trust Boards? The second is: Why not give representation to this august Parliament on the Port Trust Boards to be created? The third is: Why are Government taking wide powers for issuing directions to the Port Trust Boards to be created?

As I have observed in my preliminary observations while making this motion, the pattern of this legislation closely follows the existing Port Trust Acts. In fact, it is fashioned on the lines of the Madras Port Trust Act, more specially. No doubt, some improvements have been made, and we propose that in course of time those improvements should also be incorporated in the existing Port Trust Acts of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. So, the uniformity or homogeneity that was needed so far as the

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administration of the ports was concerned, will be ensured by this particular device.

If that is so, then the question comes as to why we make an exception in the case of the constitution of the board and why do we not specify the number of labour representatives. The reasons are quite obvious. If I may just remind my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta who has tabled an amendment on this subject, that he himself has said that he does realise that there is a lot of difference and a lot of disparity between the volume of traffic handled by the different ports. For instance, the port of Calcutta handled last year as much as 11 million tons of traffic, and the port of Bombay handled as much as 13 million tons of traffic, and by the end of the Third Plan period, their handling capacity will go up to 14 million tons and 15.5 million tons respectively. As against that, the total traffic handled by the three ports that we have now in view and for which we want to create these port trusts was as follows: Cochin: 2.5 million tons; Visakhapatnam: 2.3 million tons; and Kandla: 1.3 million tons. Even after the completion of all the schemes of development included in 3rd Plan, the total capacity of the three ports would only be 4 million tons in the case of Cochin, 9 million tons in the case of Visakhapatnam, and 2.5 million tons in the case of Kandla; and these are the figures regarding the capacity of the Ports as that would be at the end of the Third Five Year Plan. It is evident that the number of labour employed in these ports would be limited by the volume of traffic, and, therefore, it also follows as a natural corollary to that that we cannot afford to have large and inflated boards for ports which have just come up or for which we are just creating these port trusts. Naturally, we have used a certain phraseology in the body of clause 3, which gives a very good scope for us for future expansion of

the boards. The wording at present is that "the board of trustees will consist of a chairman, a deputy chairman and not more than ten persons to be appointed by the Central Government" and "not more than twelve persons to be elected by such agencies as the Central Government may specify." It may not be necessary for a port like Kandla to have a full-fledged board of 24 members, and we may not find 24 members necessary at all for being appointed on that board; we may only find that eight or ten people would do. If only eight or ten people are sufficient for that board, then to have two members specifically for labour would rather not fit into the scheme of things.

Shri Umanath: Why not?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Evidently, it would not, because it should have some relationship with the number of other representatives, representing the various departments of Government, representing various commercial and shipping interests and so on, and in the context of a board having only eight or ten members, one member for labour may be quite sufficient. Therefore, we have said that there shall be ample flexibility in this respect for us. But certain doubts, misgivings and apprehensions have been expressed by my hon. friend, Shri Umanath. He says that we are denying a right, and we might be creating a feeling in the mind of labour that we are not playing fair to them, and we are not giving them their due and so on. I think that the very phraseology used in the clause does not leave any scope for Government to deny representation to labour.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Of course, it does.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It would not. It is impossible; it would be impossible unless and until a false and unrealistic impression is sought to be created that boards may be created without labour.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Please give us a categorical assurance that labour will be represented.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That assurance has been given in the Select Committee and I repeat it here, that labour shall be represented on these boards adequately, duly keeping in view the size of the board and the volume of traffic handled. If you want that even though a port like Tuticorin, which is now coming up, and to which this Act might be extended, or a port like Mangalore or in course of time Pradip or Porbunder, will have to start with a traffic of, say, 5 lakhs or 7 lakh tons or a million tons tons at the most, there must be a full-fledged board of 24 members, that would not be desirable; it would not be in consonance with accepted principle or convention. Whatever board we constitute should be commensurate with the requirements of the situation, the traffic, the labour that is employed in the port etc. Taking all that into account, I think that the doubts, misgivings and apprehensions expressed that we would not be fair to labour are ill-founded. I can only say that in case the size of the board grows, naturally the number of labour represented will also be increased. May be—as Shri Gupta has said, we have got a good deal of scope and we may find it possible to fill up all the ten posts; and in that case we may not have as many as three or four vacancies left and in case it is so there may be three or even four places reserved for labour, keeping in view the requirements of the situation. But in Calcutta, where the number of labour is forty to fifty thousand and in Bombay where it is about 35,000, you can very well appreciate that the existing number is 2. If the number of labour in Kandla is only 3,000 or 2,000, the representation will have to be commensurate with the requirements.

Shri Umanath: Even if it is 3,000, there is division, as Shri Indrajit Gupta said, between stevedore labour

and other labour. Will both be represented?

Shri Raj Bahadur: After all, the interests of labour are generally well known and it is quite possible to devise a system by which we can do it. But I take note of the strong feelings expressed and the fact that this amendment has been moved by the Secretary of the Congress Party, Shri Raghunath Singh and Shri Indrajit Gupta together. I have explained that there is not much of a case for it, but out of deference to the wishes expressed by Members, I am accepting the amendment tabled by Shri Raghunath Singh and Shri Indrajit Gupta, that is, No. 7.

Shri Thirumala Rao: (Kakinada): That is the collective wisdom of the House.

Shri Raj Bahadur: But I am not quite sure whether we are on equally strong ground in regard to the other amendment.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Should we take it that in future if any amendments are moved together....

Shri Raj Bahadur: I accept amendment No. 7, namely that the number of persons so appointed shall not be less than two.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: If the Secretary of the Congress Party and some other Member move an amendment, will it be accepted?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They will be given all respectful attention. That goes without saying. If a resolution is unanimously moved in the House, of course, it will be accepted. If an amendment is moved, in which all parties join together most probably it will be accepted.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has the Secretary of the Congress Party been guided by the party in this respect?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Secretary knows it better than I do.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Are you taking it that way?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am guided by the collective wisdom of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is the House to understand that the Minister gives more respect to a Congress Party amendment than to the amendments of other parties? I am not able to follow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is signed by Shri Indrajit Gupta also.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I can assure my hon. friend, who is a seasoned parliamentarian, that it is not because Shri Raghunath Singh, the Secretary of the Party has moved it, but it is because that is the consensus of opinion. It is an amendment moved or tabled jointly by Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Raghunath Singh, representing two parties. That is one factor.

With regard to the other amendment, about representation being given to this House on the board of trustees, I am not sure if it stands on the same footing. There are sound reasons against accepting it. Firstly, so far as the scheme of things in the existing Port Trust Acts are concerned, all along representation has been confined to departments of the Central Government or labour working in the port or persons elected by such state or local bodies representing commerce, shipping or local interests—all of whom are intimately connected or concerned with the day-to-day working of the port and are available at the port.

There are three factors here: persons representing Central Government departments and representatives of commerce or shipping in-

terests in the States elected by State or local bodies, secondly those who are concerned with the day-to-day working of the port, and lastly that they should be available on the spot at the port. What happens in the case of MPs? Reference has been made to the Merchant Navy Training Board, the National Shipping Board, the Dufferin Committee and other bodies on which MPs are represented. Then there are the ICAR, the Oilseeds Board, Cotton Board, Tea Board, Coffee Board and Rubber Board. But what is the nature of these boards? The governing councils meet normally once a year and deal with major policy matters. In this case, the port trust board meets often every week or at least once a fortnight. So it is not possible for MPs to leave their important business here and be there. Secondly, the presiding officer of these port trust boards is a civilian officer. He is in charge of the management and administration of the port. This august House is the sovereign Parliament of the country and we who constitute it are members thereof. We are essentially a deliberative and legislative body. We have a hand in shaping policy, in formulation of policy. When you want a hand in the management of departments or institutions, you are essentially changing the fundamental character of the functions for which MPs stand. It will constitute a departure from accepted principle or convention. That is the whole point.

So Members will kindly consider whether they would like to make that fundamental departure. In other bodies like the National Shipping Board, there is a non-official with a standing in public life who presides and MPs are also represented there. This is a body which formulates policies or advises Government in regard to the formulation of policies. The same is the case with the Merchant Navy

Training Board, and the other bodies I mentioned.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The Coir Board constituted by this House meets every three months and formulates everything connected therewith. There the Chairman is also an official. If there parliamentary representation is granted, why not in this case?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Is it a deliberative or executive body? That is the whole question? It formulates policies, and the policies must be executed by the executive wing or the executive branch, whatever it is of that body. I am stating a point of principle whether you would like to have a departure from the accepted parliamentary institution, namely, this: we are a deliberative body; there are three wings, the judiciary, the executive and the legislature; if the members of the legislature want to have a hand in the management of the departments, well, it is a matter of policy.

Then, the question was raised that the membership of a port trust may be considered to be an office of profit, because it has got so much patronage in its hands, the day-to-day granting of licences, the granting of lands, the granting of contracts, making appointments, etc. It will be for this House to direct and to lay down whether the membership of a port trust board is not an office of profit.

Shri Thirumala Rao: There is so much of patronage in the hands of Members. We are confusing this with profit. Is it any profit-giving patronage that these Members enjoy? You said it may become an office of profit. The number of contracts which are disposed of according to the rules and regulations—does it amount to having a place of profit?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Patronage is considered to be profit. One who can either get some profit in monetary terms or one who can get some advantage in the form of enjoying

some patronage, giving of some patronage to some people, that amounts to the same thing. And that is a point which has to be settled by the House, because if any exemption has to be made, the Parliament Secretariat has to go into this question and will have to find out whether membership of this will constitute an office of profit or not. If it is an office of profit, Members may not like that they should be considered for this purpose.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : श्रीमान लीजिये कोई एम० एल० ए० चुना जाता है उसके लिये यह आफिस आफ प्राफिट होगा या नहीं?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have made that enquiry. No Members of Legislatures are going to be appointed on this port trust board.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is not in the law; it is nowhere there.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The clause is: "not more than twelve persons to be elected by such State or local bodies representing commercial, shipping or local interests as the Central Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify".

Shri Raghunath Singh: The local body member can be elected here.

Shri Raj Bahadur: If he is elected, all those considerations that I have pointed out will apply in his case also. I had stated just now—Shri Raghunath Singh was not here—that we are a sovereign body, we are a deliberative body; should we depart from this particular convention or accepted principle of Parliamentary tradition and take a hand in the management of departments? That is the whole question.

With these words I would like to say that so far as this particular amendment is concerned I may find it difficult to accept it because of

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the legal complications, because of the practical difficulties and also because of the difficulty that the Members of Parliament, if they were so appointed, would themselves be confronted with. As I have said, the port trust meets almost every fortnight, and if they meet every fortnight or every week and deal with the day-to-day management of things, it is obvious that they cannot spare time when Parliament is sitting for more than seven months.

The last point is about Government's powers under clause 111. Some doubts have been expressed that the autonomy that is proposed to be granted to the port trust under the provisions of this Bill will be diluted to the extent that the Central Government will enjoy powers to issue directions. And the question has been raised: what is a question of policy, can it or can it not be defined? An objection has also been taken to sub-clause (2) of clause 111 that "the decision of the Central Government whether a question is one of policy or not shall be final". Sir, it is evident that a question of policy is not a question of day-to-day management, it is not a question of day-to-day administration. Policy is policy, and I think the accepted meaning or connotation of this word as found in any dictionary should satisfy the needs of interpretation. An act of administration or an act of management is not an act of policy. So I would say that so far as the question of policy is concerned we have learnt by experience that such a power to be vested in the Central Government is absolutely essential and indispensable. Why? Because, we have now entered into some sort of arrangements with the World Bank for huge sums of money to be advanced as loans for the development of ports, whether it is Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Visakhapatnam or any other port. We might continue to do that in future also. We have to ensure that the loans that are advanced to these port trusts are properly utilised, that all

the arrangements about their servicing and about their repayments are properly assured and that the port finances are kept in good trim so that our commitments to the World Bank are fully respected. In that particular context we have to take care of the rates policies also. We have to take care that the expenditure and the budget are well balanced; otherwise it will not be possible for these ports to repay the loans and to meet their obligations or commitments under those loan arrangements. Apart from that, we found—just to give an example—that in certain cases we come up against a problem which because almost insoluble. I refer, Sir, to the Port of Bombay and what came to be known as a minimum development scheme. The minimum development scheme was pending for a long time—I do not know for how many years—and the port trust was divided between itself. They could not come to a final agreement and a final decision about it whether to adopt it or not to adopt it. The result was that the development of the port of Bombay was largely held up throughout the First Plan period and a large part of the Second Plan period. And it was towards the end of the Second Plan period that we had to intervene and some sort of arrangement was made by which a new scheme, known as the modernisation scheme, was adopted and approved, on the basis of which we went to the World Bank and got a loan. Therefore, so far as this is concerned, there should be ample powers with the Central Government to issue directions in certain cases.

Then, on certain occasions we found that in labour disputes also we were asked to intervene. Certain Members who claim to represent labour here have taken objection and asked why we should have those powers. But we should have those powers. But labour itself in many cases. So, this provision is absolutely essential. It has been accepted by the Select Committee, and I hope the House will

bear with me if I say that there is a strong case to retain this provision as it has been worded.

Then, some doubts have been expressed by my hon. friend Mr. Umamath about the lack of, what he calls, balanced development in respect of major and minor ports. He has made out a case for, what he calls, an integrated development of major and minor ports. He says that whereas we have continued to develop the major ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras we have neglected the other ports, and particularly the minor ports. As we all know, the development of ports has to go hand in hand with the requirements of the trade. If the trade continues to develop for minor ports there is no reason, and there is no factor which could come in the way of their development. Naturally, if the port of Calcutta or Bombay or Madras have developed, it is because the hinterland has been well developed. It is because the channels of trade have been opened to these ports and they have served the cause of trade. Indeed, they have served the trade very well. And, naturally, we took good care to see that these major ports which were the main gateways for our trade, import and export, are well kept. It would be rather unfair to say that we have not cared for their development adequately, because even today, on the completion of all the projects in the Second Plan, or to the extent these could be completed, the total capacity of these six major ports is in the vicinity of 37 million tons. And the maximum level of traffic, the peak traffic, that has been obtained for all these six major ports is 33 million tons. At the end of the Third Plan period the anticipated capacity to which all these ports would be developed, all put together, comes to 50.30 million tons. So it would be appreciated that so far as the needs of trade are concerned, our export trade and our import trade—that has been well kept in mind and the port capacity will not be found lagging behind the requirements of the trade. That

assurance I can give without any hesitation.

Now, it may be said, if that has been done for major ports, what about minor ports. But minor ports handle mostly the coastal trade. They do not handle our export or import trade, generally.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What about Mormugao?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will come to that also. I would say that so far as minor ports are concerned we have done all that we could to encourage the State Governments, who are primarily responsible for the development of minor ports, to go ahead with their development. It was with that end in view that we appointed the Intermediate Port Development Committee, and created the category of intermediate ports. That Committee made recommendations for their development, and I am happy to say that it is going apace, barring certain exceptions here and there. We are also anxious that minor ports should be developed, because we think that with the rapid increase in our commerce, trade, agriculture and industry, apart from the accepted three lines of communication, namely rail, road and inland water transport, the fourth line of coastal sea transport has also to be developed, which can be done only if we develop the minor ports. For that, two things are essential; firstly, that the necessary facilities should be provided in these ports, and secondly, the type of craft that can go directly, into those ports and load and unload is necessary, so that the cost of loading and unloading may be minimised. We are encouraging the sailing vessels trade to mechanise sailing craft, and to build new mechanised craft of 500 to 1,000 tons capacity, with a draft of 8 to 10 feet, which can go to many or most of the minor ports. If that can be achieved, coastal trade through minor ports can be well developed.

Regarding Goa, we have already formulated certain schemes for the

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development of Marmagao port, costing about Rs. 20 crores. We have recommended the schemes to the Planning Commission, and the outlay for the Third Plan is of the order of Rs. 8.5 crores. We hope that in due course they will be approved and we will be able to go ahead.

So far as the present development is concerned, as you know, there was the question of dredging of the channel which was required to be taken in hand, and some other works are also going to be started.

Regarding Mangalore, the doubts expressed by my hon. friend opposite are totally unfounded. There is no question of rethinking on this. The Mangalore port has been included in the Third Plan. We included a specific allocation in our Budget for this in the first year of this Plan, as also in the second year. In this third year of the Plan, as you know, there was an allocation of Rs. 10 lakhs, but on representations by us this was increased to Rs. 50 lakhs. We have already appointed an administrative officer and the Chief Engineer for the port. We have already given sanction for the acquisition of land, we have already approved the site that was selected for this purpose. We have also approved certain schemes for dredging, etc. So, there should be no doubt or misgivings about it. The pity of the matter is that sometimes, much capital is made of the news that appears in the press, and I was really surprised that an observation was made in regard to it even by Acharya Kripalani. My hon. friend Shri Sivamurthy Swamy has again referred to it. I do not know whether it is appropriate to raise such points in the House and create such doubts. By that we do not create any good climate in the country or in the region concerned. If such doubts are raised, people feel lack of confidence not only in the assurance of the Government and the schemes of the Government which are going through, but

also in the words and utterances of the Opposition who raise such points. I can assure the House that there is no question of dropping the Mangalore port project. We shall go ahead with it fully, and there should be hardly any room for doubt about it.

Shri Jashvant Mehta made the point that some assurance had been given on the floor of the House that we would bring forward a comprehensive Bill to cover all the major ports. In fact, this Bill to a very large extent satisfies that assurance, because this is based on the Madras Port Trust Act, and, as would be noticed from clause 1(3), this will not only apply to the three ports mentioned therein, namely Kandla, Vishakapatnam and Cochin, but the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette, apply the provisions of this Act to any other major port, not being the major ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification. So, whether it is Tuticorin, Mangalore, Goa, Porbunder or Paradeep, this very Act can be made applicable to them, and port trusts created without difficulty.

As far as Haldia is concerned, at present it has been started as a subsidiary port to Calcutta. We have to bear in mind the supreme need of seeing to it that the interests of Calcutta and Haldia do not conflict with each other, and that they remain supplementary and complementary to each other rather than rivals. So, some sort of co-ordination will be necessary. The question whether Haldia should be administered as a subsidiary port of Calcutta by the Calcutta Port Commissioners, or whether a separate port trust should be created, is a matter of detail, and we shall have to examine it in the fulness of time in the light of experience and according to the exigencies of the situation. I cannot say anything specific or positive about it as to whether

we will create a separate port trust for it or not. That will depend on the requirements of the situation.

I do not think the points raised by Shri Kashi Ram Gupta call for a reply. He says the Central Government has taken the power to be consulted when the consulting engineer is appointed. The consulting engineer is not a permanent Chief Engineer of the port. Consulting engineers are appointed to advise a port on some special project, technical, engineering project of a complicated nature. Clause 26 says that a Board may appoint any person as consulting engineer to the Board otherwise than on the basis of payment of a monthly salary. So, he is not a permanent employee, and when they make selection of a consulting engineer, we have to be sure that they have made full use of the talent available in the country. If we do not make full use of the talent available in the country, it will not help us in creating a nucleus of experts which we so badly require for engineering purposes. That is why we are very seriously considering whether we should not give all possible encouragement to our retired engineers to constitute themselves into bodies of consulting engineers to advise the ports as also road construction and other projects, to obviate spending foreign exchange on foreign experts. We cannot endlessly depend on foreign experts, but where it is necessary to avail of foreign engineers, the Central Government must be consulted with a view to have some sort of liaison, co-ordination and proper control in regard to this matter. Shri Kashi Ram has also raised the point that the head of a department, if he is either removed from service or reduced in rank or otherwise punished, he will have no right to appeal, in the nature of things since the head of the department is appointed by the Central Government. I think there is a provision made in clause 25 also. It should be sufficient for the purpose he has in view and that is all that could be done and this

point has been considered in detail by the Select Committee.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: According to the provision, the head of the department can be removed with the approval of the Central Government. This does not mean that he has got the right of appeal.

Shri Raj Bahadur: In the first instance all the proceedings when they are taken will be by the Board. The proviso to this clause is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let it be governed by rules and regulations.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Then about the qualifications of a member, clause 6(d) refers to a member having a share or interest in the occasional sale to the board, to a value not exceeding ten thousand rupees in anyone financial year of any article in which he trades.

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is a salutary principle. There should not be a sweeping disqualification for all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to make provision for the constitution of port authorities for certain major ports in India and to vest the administration, control and management of such ports in such authorities and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I move amendments No. 1 and No. 2 to clause 3.

(i) Page 4, line 34,

[Shri Yashpal Singh]

for "twelve" substitute "nine" (1)

(ii) Page 4,

after line 37, add

"(e) three members of Parliament, two from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha to be elected by respective Houses". (2)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the amendments to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 6 is the same as No. 2 and so is barred. I think the Minister is accepting amendment No. 7.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 33,—

add at the end—

"and that the number of persons so appointed shall not be less than two." (7)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 33,—

add at the end—

"and that the number of persons so appointed shall not be less than two".

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I move my amendment No. 3 to clause 4:

Page 5,—

after line 32, insert—

"(d) three members of Parliament, two from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha". (3)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he pressing it?

Shri Yashpal Singh: No, Sir; I withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I have an amendment to clause 9:

Page 7,—

after line 30, insert—

"Provided that no person shall be a Trustee for more than two consecutive terms". (4)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Shri Yashpal Singh: I have amendment No. 5 to clause 16:

Page 9, line 38,

for "five" substitute "eight". (5)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 134 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill as amended be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.59 hrs.

PERSONAL INJURIES (COMPEN-
SATION INSURANCE) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to impose on employers a liability to pay compensation to workmen sustaining personal injuries and to provide for the insurance of employers against such liability, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may continue your speech tomorrow. We shall take up the next business now.

15 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF STATE
TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : (हमीरपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करता हूँ कि यह सभा भारत के राज्य व्यापार निगम लिमिटेड नई दिल्ली के वर्ष १९६१-६२ की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट पर लेखा परीक्षक लेखे और उस पर नियंत्रक और महा लेखा परीक्षक की टिप्पणियों सहित जो ४ दिसम्बर, १९६२ को सभा की टेबुल पर रखी गई थी, विचार करती है ।

स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन एक ऐसी संस्था है जिसे हम ने इस लिये स्थापित किया था कि वह इस देश में ऐसे लोगों के लाभ को कम कर दे जो पूंजी के आधार पर आयात-निर्यात का काम करते थे या दूसरे व्यापार करते थे और अत्याधिक मुनाफा उठाते थे । स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन का जहाँ तक अर्थ में समझा हूँ वह यह है कि राज्यों की ओर से व्यापार चलाया जाय । राज्य हमारा कैसा है ? हमारा राज्य एक मंगलकारी गणराज्य है । इस में जन-साधारण के हितों को ध्यान में रखना अति आवश्यक है । इस लिये इस कारपोरेशन का यह कर्त्तव्य था कि वह केवल इस दृष्टि से अपना काम नहीं चलाता कि मुझे मुनाफा अधिक करना है जिससे लाभ की भावना उतनी न होती जितनी कि हम कारपोरेशन के द्वारा की हुई देखते हैं ।

इस सदन को मालूम है कि जितना आयात बाहर से होता है, स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने उस में बहुत सी सामग्रियों का और बहुत सी वस्तुओं का एकधिकार प्राप्त कर रखा है और बाकी चीजें जो मंगाई जाती हैं उनका मूल्य जो यहां लिया जाता है वह उतना नहीं होता जितने पर कि हम बाहर से उनको मंगते हैं अपितु उन पर मुनाफा बहुत ज्यादा लिया जाता है । तर्क यह दिया जाता है कि चूंकि

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

इस देश में बढ़े हुए दामों पर चीजें बिक रही हैं इस लिये यदि उन्हीं दामों पर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन इन वस्तुओं को बेचगी तो लोग उसका नाजायज मुनाफा उठायेंगे। मेरे खयाल में यह बात सही नहीं है क्योंकि जब थोक व्यापार आप करते हैं तो जो वस्तुएं बाहर से आई हैं, उन्हें देश में सस्ते दामों पर वितरित करने की मंशा यह होगी कि देश भर में दाम गिर जायेंगे और जो लोग दाम बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर लेते हैं उनको भी सस्ते दामों पर बेचने पर मजबूर होना पड़ेगा लेकिन स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने यह हीं किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी संसद् की प्राक्कलन समिति (एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी) ने अप्रैल १९६० में इस विषय पर विचार किया था और स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में अनेकों बातें इस प्रतिवेदन में दर्ज हैं। आज वह रिपोर्ट १९६१-६२ की हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत की गई है। सदन में दिसम्बर में हमारे सामने आई थी। उस में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट और उन की सिफारिशों का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। यह बात सही है कि तत्कालीन व्यापार मंत्री ने एक घोषणा की थी और उस घोषणा का अर्थ यह था कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के कार्य में कुछ वृद्धि कर दी गई। एक नीति की जो नई घोषणा की गई उस के अनुसार वे बातें भी उस वक्त व्यापार के अन्तर्गत शामिल कर दी गईं जिन का कि अधिकार उस को पहले पहले प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था। यदि एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को हम ध्यान से देखें तो उस में शुरू शुरू में उल्लेख किया गया है। शुरू शुरू में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के आयात सम्बन्धी कार्य क्रम का जो प्रश्न रक्खा गया था उस में यह बतलाया गया था कि उस की गतिविधि कुछ आवश्यक वस्तुओं तक ही सीमित रहनी चाहिए थी, जैसे सोडा, कास्टिक सोडा, सोडियम बाई कारबोनेट, सल्फर और कच्चा

रेशम आदि। इसी तरह जहां तक निर्यात का प्रश्न था यह कहा गया था कि इस बात की जांच कराई जाय कि कारपोरेशन लाभ-प्रद ढंग से लैमन, घास का तेल, काली मिर्च और कुछ धातुओं के कच्चे माल आदि के निर्यात पर विचार करे। यह देख कि कारपोरेशन क्या लाभप्रद ढंग से इन वस्तुओं का व्यापार कर सकता है? लेकिन स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन विगत वर्षों में घोषित नीति के विरुद्ध आचरण कहता रहा है। जैसा कि एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के छायासिवें प्रतिवेदन के पृष्ठ ३ पैरा ११ में लिखा है कि कारपोरेशन व्यापार के ऐसे क्षतों में भी प्रवेश करता गया जहां उस की कोई आवश्यकता न थी और अपने इस कार्य से कारपोरेशन ने ऐसे निजी उद्योगियों को काम से बाहर खदेड़ दिया जिन्होंने वर्षों के परिश्रम और रुचि के कारण अनेकों वर्षों में व्यापार स्थापित किया था, उसी स्थान पर स्टीमेट्स कमेटी के सम्मुख यह तर्क रखा गया था कि नीति की स्पष्ट घोषणा के बिना कारपोरेशन ने अपनी गति विधि का वृत्त बढ़ाया है और अपने मौलिक उद्देश्यों से उस ने बहिर्गमन किया है। उदाहरण के लिये जिस नीति की घोषणा प्रारम्भ में की गई थी उस में मँगनीज और का जिक्र नहीं था और साथ ही साथ सीमेंट के व्यापार का, भारत के अंदर वितरण करने के लिए या उस में व्यापार करने के लिए घोषणा नहीं की गई थी। लेकिन शनैः शनैः कारपोरेशन ने मँगनीज और का काम भी किया और आज देश के व्यापार का लगभग पचास प्रतिशत: उस के हाथ में है।

जहां तक व्यापार को हाथ में लेने का प्रश्न है हम स्वागत करते हैं। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ऐसे कामों को साथ में ले रहा है जिस से राज्य के लोगों को, हमारे देश के लोगों को लाभ हो। लेकिन जब हम इस बात को देखते हैं कि इन कामों में, मँगनीज और के सम्बन्ध में महसूस करते हैं, कि कुछ निजी

उद्योगपतियों को अपना काम बंद कर देना पड़ा है। राज्य के हित में यदि यह है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ऐसे कामों को ले तो हमें इस का स्वागत करना चाहिए लेकिन साथ ही साथ हर समय हमें यह बात देखते रहना चाहिए कि जो लोग काम कर रहे थे उन्हें हम ने विस्थापित तो नहीं किया, उन का रोजगार बंद तो नहीं कर दिया है। विशेष कर जब यह कहा जाता है लोगों द्वारा कि उन्होंने ने वर्षों पूर्व इस काम को स्थापित किया था और जब काम जम गया तो उनके हाथ से हमने छीन लिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय प्रकाश डालेंगे और बतलायेंगे कि इन कामों को लेने के पीछे क्या उद्देश्य था। पहले इस की घोषणा किये बगैर यह क्यों हाथ में लिये गये? अब जो उद्देश्य बतलाया गया है उस में यह बतलाया गया है कि निर्यात का कार्य कारपोरेशन के सिपुर्द कर दिया जाय। ऐसी वस्तुओं का जिन में ऐसे देश व्यापार करते हैं, यह स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन में विश्वास रखते हैं जैसे कि कम्युनिस्ट देश, इत्यादि, साथ ही साथ दूसरे देशों से भी व्यापार करने की छूट इसे दी गई है। ट्रेडिशनल क्मोडिटीज के वितरण के क्षेत्रों को भी निकालने का काम इस के सिपुर्द कर दिया गया है। निर्यात के नये केन्द्रों को भी खोजने की बात कही गई है। सरकार की प्रेरणा पर, और ऐसी वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को स्थायी बनाने और उस के व्यवस्थित वितरण की व्यवस्था को दृष्टि में रखते हुए आयात करना अथवा देश के भीतर वितरण की व्यवस्था भी इस के सुपुर्द क दी गई है। जनहित की दृष्टि में उन विशेष वस्तुओं के आयात, निर्यात अथवा आंतरिक वितरण आदि की व्यवस्था करने का काम भी सरकार ने उसे दिया है, यदि सरकार उसे निर्देश दे। सरकार ने कुछ सीमा तक उन सट्ट वाली वस्तुओं का व्यापार भी कारपोरेशन के सुपुर्द कर दिया है और साथ ही साथ यह व्यवस्था की है कि ऐसी वस्तुओं का भी काम उसे दिया जाय कि जिन का निर्यात करना आन्तरिक मूल्यों के बढ़ने

के कारण कठिन हो गया है।

मैं देखता हूँ इस सम्बन्ध में एस्टी-मेट्स कमेटी ने जो सिफारिशें की थीं उन को बहुत अंश तक मानते हुए नये उद्देश्य घोषित किये गये हैं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ बहुत सी ऐसी बातें रक्खी गई हैं जिन से जाहिर होता है कि कई सिफारिशें एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की बाकी रहती हैं जिन को कि पूरा नहीं किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय से कि उन ऐस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की सिफारिशों में से कौन-कौन ऐसी हैं जो कि उन्हें मान्य हैं और कौन-कौन ऐसी हैं जिन्हें वे नहीं मानेंगे और नहीं मानेंगे तो उन का कारण क्या है ?

अब मैं स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने जो काम किया है और जैसा कि १९६१-६२ की रिपोर्ट से मालम होता है और उस ने लाभ के लिए काम अधिक करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है और जनहित की ओर ध्यान नहीं रक्खा है जिस का कि फल होता है कि यदि कारपोरेशन ने ६ करोड़ का लाभ दिखलाया है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ जब हम देखते हैं तो मालम पड़ता है कि उसे ६ करोड़ में से ४ करोड़ की रकम अर्थात् दो तिहाई हिस्सा उस ने अपने ही कामों में व्यय कर डाला है। केवल २ करोड़ का लाभ यानी एक तिहाई लाभ ही हमारे हाथों हाथ में आया है। यदि यह काम निजी हाथों में होता था तो ज्यादा लोग फ़ायदा उठाते थे। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि अब स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के बनने के कारण सरकार को जो लाभ हुआ है क्या वह इतना अधिक है कि उस के कारण अधिक लोग लाभ उठा रहे हैं या क्षति उठा रहे हैं? और जो २ करोड़ रुपया है उस का विवरण भी ठीक तरीके से समझायें कि वह किन किन कामों में व्यय किया गया है या वह राज्य के कोष में आया है? आयात की हुई वस्तुओं को बढ़ा चढ़ा कर देश के भीतर बचा जाता। यह

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

शिकायत की गई है। कहा यह जाता है कि देश में मूल्य वस्तुओं का अधिक है इसलिए उन्हें उन दामों पर बेचना मनासिब है लेकिन स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन का जहां तक मैं अर्थ समझा हूं वह यह है कि वह देश में मूल्यों के नियंत्रण करने के लिए है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर के कार्य में सहायता पहुंचाने के लिये है। और मांग और पूर्ति के बीच में जो गंभीर है, कमियां हैं उनकी पूर्ति के लिये यह काम हाथ में लिया था। मुनाफ़ाखोरी उस का लक्ष्य नहीं था। यदि मुनाफ़ाखोरी उस का लक्ष्य था, तो यह बात उस के उद्देश्य में कहीं नहीं दी गई है। जब मंत्री महोदय ने स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को बनाने के सम्बन्ध में घोषणा की थी, उस समय भी उन्होंने ने इस का जिक्र नहीं किया था कि मुनाफ़ाखोरी भी उस का लक्ष्य है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को निजी उद्योगपतियों की नकल नहीं करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि निजी उद्योगपतियों का व्यापार में केवल एक ही उद्देश्य होता है कि वे अपने निजी लाभ को ही बढ़ायें। संसद ने स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की स्वीकृति इसलिए दी थी कि वह वस्तुओं के थोक आयात का काम इसलिए करे कि वह सर्व-साधारण को मूल देशों के भावों पर आयात की हुई वस्तुओं को वितरित कर सके। कारपोरेशन निजी पूंजीपतियों का स्थान ले, ऐसी हमारी इच्छा कभी नहीं थी। यह कहा गया है कि चूंकि अमुक वस्तुएं देश में ऊंचे मूल्य पर बिक रही थीं, इसलिए कारपोरेशन ने भी उन्हें ऊंचे मूल्यों पर ही बेचा। यदि कारपोरेशन थोक आयात कर के कम मूल्यों पर वितरण कर दे, अथवा लागत मात्र के मूल्यों पर पूर्ति करे, तो क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि उन वस्तुओं के मूल्य स्वयं गिर जायें और देश भर में सर्व-साधारण को वे वस्तुएं, या उन से बनी हुई वस्तुयें, उचित दामों पर मिल सकें। ऐसा न कर के कारपोरेशन ने जो रास्ता अपनाया है, वह अत्यन्त विवादा-

स्पद है और सदन को यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि सरकारी ढंग से जो व्यापार चलते हैं, क्या हम ने उन को केवल मुनाफ़ाखोरी के लिए काम चलाने की अनुमति दी थी। यदि मंत्री महोदय हमें इस बात का आश्वासन दें कि लाभ के लिए जो काम किया जाता है, उस से देश को अधिक लाभ पहुंचा है, तो वह बात तो मानने लायक हो सकती है। (Interruptions) वह कारण बतायेंगे और सदन उस पर विचार करेगा।

स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को केवल ऐसी वस्तुओं को बाहर से मंगाना चाहिए, जिन को हम पैदा नहीं करते, या पैदा नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए यदि कुछ ऐसी वस्तुएं हैं, जिन को हम किसी देश के कोलैबोरेशन से, या सहायता से, या तकनीकी जानकारी प्राप्त कर के, बना सकते हैं, तो उन वस्तुओं को बाहर से नहीं मंगाना चाहिए। लेकिन बहुत सी वस्तुएं ऐसी हैं, जिन को कारपोरेशन बाहर से मंगाना है, हालांकि हम उन को देश में उत्पन्न कर सकते थे। मैं आप को सिनेमा कार्बन की पेंसिल का उदाहरण दूंगा। वे साढ़े बीस करोड़ रुपये की बाहर से मंगाई जाती हैं। (Interruptions) सरकार के प्रतिवेदन में केवल ३३ हजार की संख्या दी गई है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय सरकारी कागज़ों की जांच करें। मझे विश्वस्त रूप से पता चला है कि साढ़े बीस करोड़।

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तराष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): माननीय सदस्य लाख के बजाये करोड़ कह रहे हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: साढ़े बीस लाख।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: वह ठीक है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: अगर हम यहां पर कार्बन बनाने का कारखाना खोलना चाहें, तो खुल सकता है और खोलना चाहिए। अगर हम यहां पर कार्बन बना सकते हैं और उस के लिए हम को फ़ारेन कोलैबोरेशन मिल सकता है, तो फिर हम बाहर से क्यों आयात करते रहें ?

इसी तरह से हम ने करीब करीब छः करोड़ रुपये का न्यूजप्रिंट इम्पोर्ट किया है। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में न्यूजप्रिंट बनाने का सभी कच्चा माल मिलता है। यदि हम यहां पर नये कारखाने खोलें, तो शनैः शनैः हम न्यूजप्रिंट में आत्म-निर्भर हो सकते हैं। जब हम छः करोड़ रुपये न्यूजप्रिंट को इम्पोर्ट करने पर खर्च करते हैं, तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि हम अपने देश में और कारखाने न पदा करें और धीरे धीरे इस काम को आगे बढ़ायें। १९५६ में यह कारखाना स्थापित हुआ और आज हम १९६३ में हैं। इतने वर्षों में सरकार बराबर कागज का निर्यात करती रही, लेकिन हमें अफसोस है कि आत्म-निर्भरता की दिशा में हम ने पर्याप्त कदम नहीं उठाए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जो चीजें हमारे देश में बन सकती हैं, उन को बनाने की दिशा में कदम उठाये जायें और उन के सम्बन्ध में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने का यत्न किया जायेगा, ताकि ये इम्पोर्ट्स बन्द हो जायें।

15.14 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

मैं सदन का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चा ता हूँ कि इस कारपोरेशन के प्रतिवेदन इतने कागज पर छापे जाते हैं। इन को साधारण कागज पर भी छपा जा सकता है। आज हम इमर्जेंसी के बीच में से गुजर रहे हैं और इस लिये ऐसे अच्छे मूल्यवान कागज को सालाना प्रतिवेदन के लिए प्रयुक्त करना कहां तक लाभदायक सिद्ध होगा? (Interruptions)

श्री बाजी (इन्दौर) : प्राइवेट सैक्टर से कम्पीट करना है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर के बलेंस-शीट भी ऐसे अच्छे कागज पर छपते हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सरकारी काम में, और निजी उद्योग में, यही तो फर्क होना चाहिये कि सरकार चाहती है मितव्ययिता करना और निजी उद्योग नहीं करना चाहता।

१३५(Ai) LSD—7.

यदि हम यह कर के दिखायेंगे, तो इस बात में कोई संशय नहीं है कि

श्री इशाम लाल सराफ (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : न्यूजप्रिंट नहीं मिलता है, यह कागज मिलता है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यह कामज भी इम्पोर्टिड है। यह भी वाहर से मंगाया गया है।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): That is its only attraction. Good paper is its only attraction. Why are you against it?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : हमारे देश में भी इतना ही अच्छा कागज बन सकता है। एक बात मेरे सुनने में आई है, वह कहां तक सही है मुझे नहीं मालूम। यूगीस्लाविया से कुछ टायर, ट्यूब मगाये गये थे।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : (कानपुर) : चैकोस्लोवाकिया से।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जी हां, चैकोस्लोवाकिया से कुछ टायर, ट्यूब मंगाये गए थे, जोकि सेना के वाहनों के काम में आने थे। उन के बारे में हमारे देश के एक व्यापारी, बजाज इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के मालिक ने कहा कि यह टायर, ट्यूब एक ऐसे देश से आये हैं कि यह शंका हो सकती है कि ये टायर, ट्यूब अच्छे होंगे या नहीं। इस पर उन की जांच पड़ताल करवाई गई और सेना के बड़े विशेषज्ञ ने बताया कि ये टायर ए-वन हैं, अब्बल नम्बर के हैं और उन का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है, लेकिन उन का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया और असैनिक कार्यों के लिये उन को बिकवा दिया गया। मालूम नहीं कि उस में किसका कितना लाभ हुआ, कितना नुकसान हुआ, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि वे सेना के काम में नहीं आ सके। अगर यह बात सही है, तो आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में प्रकाश डालेंगे।

जहां तक फर्टीलाइजर्स का सम्बन्ध है, करीब साढ़े चार लाख टन फर्टीलाइजर

[श्री मा० ला० द्विवेदी]

बाहर से मंगाये जा रहे हैं। फर्टीलाइजर्स के कारखाने हमारे देश में खुले हैं और हम अच्छे किस्म के फर्टीलाइजर्स बनाने लगे हैं। मेरा विश्वास है कि यदि हम इस बारे में थोड़ा सा सतर्क रहें, तो जो फर्टीलाइजर्स हम बाहर से मंगाले हैं, वे भी हम खुद बना सकते हैं और उस के लिये हम को कदम उठाने चाहियें, ताकि यह आयात भी बन्द हो जायें।

इस बारे में सब से बड़ी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि कुछ ऐसा हो रहा है कि हम ने कुछ वस्तुओं के व्यापार करने का एकाधिकार इस कारपोरेशन को दे रखा है। हम समझते हैं कि एक ऐसे राज्य में, जिस में हम समाजवादी व्यवस्था और समाजवादी ढांचा चालू करना चाहते हैं, यह बात सही नहीं बैठती कि हम किसी कारखाने को, चाहे हमारा सरकारी कारखाना ही क्यों न हो, किसी वस्तु का एकाधिकार दें, क्योंकि जिस समूह एकाधिकार दें दिया जाता है तो लाभ और हानि का ठीक पता नहीं चलता है। यदि मुकाबले में दूसरे लोग भी उस वस्तु का आयात करें और उस को बाजार में बेचें, तो कारपोरेशन को मुकाबले में बाजार में आना पड़ेगा और उस को अपने मूल्य ऐसे निर्धारित करने पड़ेंगे कि वे मुकाबले में सही सही बैठ सकें। एकाधिकार में किसी दूसरे को व्यापार करने का हक नहीं होता है। हमें मालूम है कि इंग्लैंड में एकाधिकार को संप्राप्त करने के लिये बड़ी जद्दोजहद और झगड़ा हुआ और अन्त में उस को समाप्त कर दिया गया। इसलिये उस समय, जब कि हम एक मंगल राज्य और समाजवादी व्यवस्था की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं, क्या एकाधिकार स्थापित करना उचित होगा? यदि हाँ, तो माननीय मंत्री हमें उस के कारण बतायें।

इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में एक बड़ी विशेष बात यह है कि जो वस्तुयें बाहर से आयात की

गई, उन की एक लम्बी-चौड़ी सूची इस रिपोर्ट में दी गई है। जिन चीजों का निर्यात किया गया, उन का भी जिक्र किया गया है। लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में, अथवा किसी और रिपोर्ट में, इस बात का कोई विवरण नहीं है कि किन दामों पर यह चीजें मंगाई गई, उनको मंगाने में कितना खर्चा पड़ा और जब वे बेची गई, तो उन के मूल्य क्या थे। मेरा विश्वास है कि यदि यह नक्शा हमारे सामने आयेगा, तो मालूम पड़ेगा कि यह व्यापार केवल लाभ के लिए किया गया है, या इस दृष्टि से किया गया है कि इस में थोड़ा सा ही मुनाफा कमाया जाये, ताकि कर्मचारियों के वेतन आदि चुकाए जा सकें। यह बात इस प्रतिवेदन में नहीं है।

मैं मांग करता हूँ कि आईन्दा जो प्रतिवेदन आया करें, उन में इस बात का भी जिक्र रहे कि जो जो माल बाहर से मंगाए गए, वे किन दामों पर मंगाए गए, उन को मंगाने पर क्या खर्चा हुआ और कस्टम ड्यूटी चुकाने के बाद उन का मूल्य इस देश में कितना पड़ा और बाद में कारपोरेशन ने उन को किस मूल्य पर बेचा। यदि ये विवरण सदन के सामने होंगे, तो एक सही स्थिति हमारे सामने आयेगी।

हमारी इच्छा यह थी कि हमारे देश के निर्यातकों को अधिक से अधिक दाम मिल सकें और अधिक माल बाहर जा सके। इस सम्बन्ध में ठीक आंकड़े हमारे सामने नहीं हैं। हमें यह तर्क दिया गया है कि चूंकि निर्यात की वस्तुओं का उत्पादन-व्यय हमारे देश में अधिक है, इसलिये हमें विदेशों में अच्छे ग्राहक नहीं मिलते हैं। हमें इस बात की जांच करनी चाहिये कि क्या कारण है कि हमारे देश में जो वस्तुयें उत्पन्न होती हैं, उन के उत्पादन पर अधिक खर्च होता है, बमुकाबले दूसरे मुल्कों के। जब जापान, इंग्लैंड और अमरीका आदि मुल्कों में उत्पादन सस्ता हो सकता है, तो फिर हमारे देश में उत्पादन क्यों नहीं सस्ता

हो सकता है, ताकि हम अपना निर्यात बढ़ा सकें ?

एस० टी० सी० को कई मामलों में सरकार ने इनिशिएटिव लेने के लिये यानी स्वयं अपनी मर्जी के काम करने और नया रास्ता सोचने के लिये कहा था। लेकिन इस प्रतिवेदन से मालूम होता है कि जहां तक इनिशिएटिव का सम्बन्ध है, कारपोरेशन ने बहुत ही कम मामलों में इनिशिएटिव लिया है। इस के दो कारण हो सकते हैं। एक तो यह हो सकता है कि काम करने की क्षमता, नई नई बात सोचने . . .

श्री मनुभाई शाह : नई बातें तो सारी हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सब सरकार के कहने से की हैं, कारपोरेशन ने स्वयं अपनी मर्जी से नहीं की हैं। इस का एक कारण तो यह हो सकता है कि सरकार ने नियंत्रण उस पर ज्यादा लगा रखे हैं और दूसरा यह हो सकता है कि जो काम करने वाले हैं, उन में नई नई बातें सोचने की क्षमता कम है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं समझता हूं कि कारपोरेशन के प्रबंध में उचित मात्रा में मूझबूझ वाले आदमियों को पढ़चाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि वे कारपोरेशन को उस की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार चला सकें। यह सही है कि सरकार एक दूसरा कारपोरेशन खोलने जा रही है जो कारपोरेशन लोहे के कच्चे माल और मैंगनीज और आदि को मंगाने और भेजने आदि का व्यापार करेगी। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि जो कुछ काम शेष रह जायेंगे, उन के सम्बन्ध में मूझबूझ वाले आदमी उन में हों जो कि काम को ठीक तरह से चला सकें। यह जो पहलू काम का है, इस की ओर भी आप को विशेष तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि और भी बहुत सी एस० टी० सीज०

बननी चाहियें। लेकिन शर्त यह है कि हम जनहित को ध्यान में रखें, भारतीय जनता की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखें और इन कारपोरेशनों को विशेष रूप से इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि स्वयं लाभ की बात ज्यादा न कर के जनता को अधिक लाभ पहुंचाने, उपभोक्ताओं को अधिक लाभ पहुंचाने और कम से कम मार्जिन में काम करने, को सर्वोपरि महत्व दें। इस तरह से अगर काम किया गया तो अन्ततोगत्वा देश के लोगों के हाथ में अधिक पैसा आएगा और इन के कार्यों की लांग प्रशंसा करेंगे। तब यह बात हम लोगों के दिमाग से हट जायेगी कि निजी उद्योगपतियों की तरह से ये कारपोरेशन भी फायदा नहीं उठाते हैं और तब यह कहा जा सकेगा कि जो रास्ता इन्होंने अपनाया है वह सही रास्ता है और मंगलमय राज्य की स्थापना की दिशा में एक सही कदम है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रतिवेदन को सदन के विचाराय प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1961-62, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, laid on the Table of the House on the 4th December, 1962."

There are a large number of speakers and the time allotted for this discussion is only two hours.

Shri Nath Pai: Two and a half hours.

Mr. Chairman: Here it is put down as two hours including the time for the reply to be given by the hon. Minister concerned. Probably he takes half an hour. But if the House desires to sit for a longer time, it can sit for another half an hour at the most. It all depends upon the mood

[Mr. Chairman]

of the House then. I, therefore, request hon. Members to impose on themselves a severe restriction of time instead of my doing it. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: On a point of information. I want to know whether you have jotted down the names of hon. Members who are going to speak.

Mr. Chairman: Yes. The hon. Deputy-Speaker has noted down twelve names.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): There are others also who are trying to catch your eye.

Mr. Chairman: It was all done before I came.

Shri Tyagi: I beg to submit that I take strong objection to this practice which is being encouraged by the Chair these days. Names or lists of names are received and the old practice of hon. Members trying to catch the eye of the Chair is practically given up. I do not believe in submitting my name in advance. I would, therefore, claim that the basic right of hon. Members must be upheld.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): I support Shri Tyagi.

Mr. Chairman: Though I may not express concurrence with the hon. Member, I suggest that the matter may be put up to the Hon. Speaker and the hon. Deputy-Speaker who are really in charge of the business of the House. I am a stop gap who, of course, has a little flexibility and discretion of his own to exercise according to the situation. But still in view of the restriction of time that is given to this discussion I will try to exercise my discretion.

Shri Daji: May I submit that this practice was introduced at the suggestion of Shri Tyagi himself. Shrimati Savitri Nigam stole the eyes every time from him and he com-

plained. It was at that time that this practice was introduced.

Shri Tyagi: I have been sticking always never to give my name. I always take a chance and always expect that the hon. Speaker would take notice. I do not believe in lists.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Daji's memory is more keen than ours.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): Do we believe in the privileged classes?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: If Shri Tyagi's suggestion is accepted, I wonder if I will catch your eye. So, at least our two names may be put down in the list.

Mr. Chairman: We will see how things develop. I cannot bind myself to any strict procedure. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South-West): Mr. Chairman, since the time at my disposal is very little, I should only deal with a few broad questions. When discussing the State Trading Corporation and its activities, I think, there is a tendency, or a possibility rather, to fall into two misconceptions about it. One misconception, I think, is very deliberately being fostered in this country by at least certain sections of the private sector who do not like the idea of a State Trading Corporation at all. The idea put forward by this sector is that the State Trading Corporation is some sort of a huge octopus which has come into the field of trading and is gradually squeezing out all the private trade exporters, importers and everybody from it. This, I think, is a totally wrong conception and is a distortion of the reality because the actual facts are that out of a total overall trade which this country has of between Rs. 1,600 crores and Rs. 1,700 crores, the value of the overall annual trade, that is, exports and imports, that the STC accounts for is only 5 to 6 per

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

the basis of the highest prices available which we could have got for this sugar. I want to know whether it is correct or not. I want to know whether an open tender was offered or not. I want to know whether in return for the sugar the fertilisers that we got were on a barter basis or not which has left us at a disadvantage. I want to know whether a particular firm was almost given the entire contract for the purchase of Indian sugar—it is a very well-known firm; the firm by the name of Rionda—as against the import of fertilisers by the firm Interorr which is a well-known firm. I am referring to the specific deal. I want to know whether it is a fact or not that this deal was carried out without any open tender but with consideration of something else. The whole of this huge amount of sugar was sold and exported to this firm of Rionda and the result was that the best available price in the world sugar market which we could have got on the basis of open tenders was not available to us. If that is so, the country has suffered a big loss and we should know exactly what the position is and what role the S.T.C. played.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I have to finish. I have not yet begun.

Mr. Chairman: That is the difficulty.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Then, there is the rumour about the tyres. I do not want to go into details. It is a very old story. Everybody knows about it. I do not know what the present position is. I want to know whether huge stocks of tyres are lying in the open somewhere and I am told that there is a very similar state of affairs in regard to groundnut oil. There is an explanation given here of a loss suffered on groundnut oil. But I think it hides the truth, which was that a very vast quantity of groundnut oil was purchased by the

State Trading Corporation for export purposes on the basis of a totally wrong assessment—and I do not know who was responsible for that—and it was found later that it was not possible to dispose of these huge stocks of groundnut oil and as a result of this too the country has suffered a big loss of several crores of rupees.

Anyway, these are some things in which it is necessary for everybody who has the concern of this country's interest at heart to look into them. My main quarrel—I would try to dispose of this point in a few minutes—with the State Trading Corporation is that it has not played the positive role which it should play and which it is capable of playing in the context of the national economic planning policies of this country. At present, the position is that there is a tremendous fragmentation of import licences in this country. Everybody knows it—quotas on the basis of small units of imports are distributed over a large number of importers. So, fragmentation takes place and the cost per unit is much higher than what it would otherwise be. Secondly, there is the total absence of channels, if I may say so, for newer types of export commodities which we require because a mention has already been made of the fact that we cannot go on depending on traditional channels, traditional exports and traditional markets for ever. Therefore, new export commodities, new channels and new markets have constantly to be sought. Those channels are normally missing unless some form of State trading takes place. . . .

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Why?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shri Ranga wants to know why. The reason is that private traders are not willing to take the risk of embarking on new channels.

Shri Ranga: So, the STC takes the risk and loses crores of rupees.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Then, the established importing houses are making by all accounts a very huge profit by inflating the prices. We do not know the wholesale rates at which they import, but we do know this much that by the time those imported commodities reach the hands of the consumers, there is a tremendous price inflation. There is a multiplicity of exporters in this country, whereas I think that the trend in the world today is that at the other end, that is, at the consumers' end, the end-users are tending to come together in purchasers' cartels or consumers' cartels. These consumers' cartels are being formed abroad. But in this country there is a huge multiplicity of exporters. I believe that before the STC appeared on the scene in this country there were 830 exporters of iron ore and 260 exporters of manganese ore. But purchasers at the other end are forming themselves into cartels and combines, and are thus able to beat down our prices. But this is the pattern along which our export trade used to go on and it still goes on in very many commodities.

Then, there is the question of the very high profits which are earned by the foreign-owned export houses. For all these reasons, it is my contention that the STC should play a positive role. It must lead gradually, and step by step, in my view, to the total nationalisation of our export-import trade. The State Trading Corporation should be the first step towards that. My main grouse is that the STC is not playing that role. It is inhibited to some extent by this tremendous volume of criticism by Shri Ranga and his friends who constantly try to obstruct it at every step, and Government in their usual weak-kneed fashion succumbs somewhat or surrenders before that pressure, and thus the STC is inhibited in its outlook, in spite of the fact that the Minister may be a very dynamic and forward-looking person. I am afraid that the STC is not doing the job that it is called upon to do. I do not agree with my hon. friend Shri M. L.

Dwivedi that profit-making should not enter into the State trading corporation, because if it is a trading corporation, then it has to pay its way, and it cannot run on a loss.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I have already mentioned that it should not make exorbitant profits.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is to be used as an instrument also. In these days, we are looking frantically and desperately everywhere for budgetary resources, and the STC and the gradual nationalisation of import and export trade are very valuable weapons for getting resources for our planning, for our development and for defence purposes. Therefore, the STC should go in that direction.

Then, it is necessary also for further diversification of trade. It is necessary also for another reason. When you get capital goods from abroad, it becomes more and more necessary to finance those imports by our exports. The STC is a necessary instrument for correcting chronic imbalances in the adverse trade balance that we have. It is necessary also for introducing bulk buying and selling, because that is the best method by which we can get the best prices, and the prices also can be stabilised. It will also ensure reasonable prices of imported goods for the consumers. It can also become a very powerful weapon and instrument for combating this evil of under-invoicing and over-invoicing which is taking place, as everybody knows, in our country.

These are the main targets which the STC should keep before itself. My complaint is that it is still working in a very simple and a very narrow and restricted way. It suffers from gross inhibitions. It does not look upon itself as an instrument of national policy and planning. Therefore, I think that the Government and the Minister particularly should show a little more courage and boldness and initiative in this matter, and they should not be discouraged or in-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

timidated by the private sector's propaganda against the STC. Though I agree that Government should try to get rid of the other things which have been mentioned such as a top-heavy administration, bureaucracy and corruption and so on, basically I feel that the STC must be developed as an instrument of policy both for increasing our budgetary resources and for putting our export and import trade on a stable basis, and I hope that it is with that outlook that the STC will mould its future activities.

Mr. Chairman: I would appeal to hon. Members to co-operate with me. It is very difficult to control hon. Members, because everybody has got so many points to make. Let them not be redundant, and let everybody who wants to make a few remarks get a chance. That is the appeal that I would make to hon. Members.

Shri Tyagi: It is a surprise that sometimes my Communist friends on the other side speak so patriotically that they touch my sentiments and I am entirely in agreement with what my hon. friend has said.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In that case, it would be better if the hon. Member sits down and allows others to speak.

Shri Tyagi: You, Sir, will remember that you and I had been trying, since the Constituent Assembly days, to avoid under-invoicing and over-invoicing and other malpractices in the foreign trade, and we were urging that a State Trading Corporation should be established with that end in view. It was after repeated attempts over a period of several years that at last the STC ultimately got established in 1956. Its functions mainly were to take over trade, particularly the bulk of the trade. Unfortunately, that idea seems to have been skipped over altogether. We never thought that the STC will be a Government Department. Even the

Estimates Committee had once made a recommendation that it must be registered as a regular corporation.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is registered as a separate corporation.

Shri Tyagi: No. The Estimates Committee had stated that:

"To invest the corporation with necessary autonomy and flexibility, it is desirable to organise it as a statutory corporation. In this connection, the Committee would invite Government's attention to the Canadian Commercial Corporation...."

This was the recommendation made. The latest reply given by Government is this. I hope my hon. friend the Minister will correct me if I am wrong. The latest reply given by Government is that Government would like to gain more experience before deciding on this issue, and they have also stated that the general question is being considered separately in the light of the recommendations made in the Eightieth Report. The committee wanted to invest the corporation with the necessary autonomy and flexibility. But that has not been done. I feel that Government cannot run such a big affair by having it as a Government Department. I do not want to dilate on this point further.

The main purpose of the STC was to take over the bulk of the trade which is still going on as merrily as before, as my hon. friend has said, with all the under-invoicing and over-invoicing and other malpractices in foreign exchange etc. I think that the STC must expand its activities to cover the bulk of our trade with foreign countries.

I must congratulate my hon. friend the Minister because he has found out a good way and a good method of establishing some good trade relations with the East European countries, with a view to push up our exports to those countries, because they were

really not being touched formerly. The difficulty in the case of those countries was that they were not very happy to deal with individual traders, and they wanted to have only State-to-State transactions. From that point of view, the hon. Minister has done well. But there are certain defects which I want to point out, not by way of criticism but just to highlight certain points which have occurred to me after reading this report.

The latest turnover, as mentioned in the report, has been as follows: Direct trade: Rs. 77.9 crores; Indirect trade Rs. 48.4 crores. The net profit is mentioned to be Rs. 2.02 crores. It is a good thing that profits are made. The trade with the East European countries has no doubt gone up, but mostly it is diversion of old trade, to some extent. My hon. friend the Minister may correct me if I am wrong. The traditional items like jute, tobacco, tea, goat skin, shoes etc. were items which could be exported elsewhere too.

But one great defect which has come in is that the STC has not succeeded in exporting substantial quantities of manufactured articles, which, my hon. friend, of late, has been trying to ensure. Some incentives have also been offered. But in the case of some of the commodities, the difficulty that my hon. friend had to face was in the face of competition, as for instance, in the case of manganese ore, he could not beat the trade, because our prices were rather high.

What I object to seriously is that actually most of the trading activities even now are being carried on by private parties, although the STC are the guardians of the trade, it is the private parties which are doing the whole trading in export and import. Those private parties are asked to under-invoice, in a way, I shall say in my own terms, in regard to manganese ore or something else. They show less price than what actually they cost here, and the loss is made good

by the STC by issuing to them come import licences on certain commodities, and on the basis of those import licences, they import things, and they are then free to sell them at any price they like in India, so that they could make good their losses. This is a malpractice which the STC or any organisation associated with it shall not be allowed to do. It deserves prosecution; it is a very serious affair, if it is true. Of course, I would like to be corrected. But private parties are asked to export to foreign countries things at lesser cost than what they buy and the losses are made good to them by allowing them to import. The consumer ultimately suffers because he has to pay a very high price. Levy of an import duty would be a better way of earning profit than this, what I would call, malpractice.

Again, licences are issued to STC. STC gives permits to individuals to import. What is the meaning of it? It is only just earning some commission. So, STC is mostly doing a commission agent's work. Take, for instance, cement. The whole monopoly of distribution is vested with STC. What does it do? It does nothing except earn some profit. The old agencies are distributing the cement as they were doing in the past. STC has nothing to do except of course register them. It only draws a commission of 60 nP. per ton or so. But the trade is going on merrily. All the trade is done by the private parties, those agents who were already in the trade. STC has not taken over even that distribution.

There are many other cases. Take groundnut oil. According to my information, the local price of it is Rs. 1900 per ton. Freight etc. comes to Rs. 80, f.o.b. charges to about Rs. 120; in all it comes to about Rs. 2100. But it is being sold to foreign countries at a loss of Rs. 600 per ton. Our trade is going on, but this is not the proper method, selling goods at this loss and again making good the loss to those parties by

[Shri Tyagi]

giving them an incentive by way of licences to import sundry things. Then again those people either import or sell those licences here in the market. They need not import. I would insist on one thing. Anybody who has been given a licence to import anything should not be allowed to transfer or sell the permit. Sometimes it is more profitable to sell it than to import. So it must be considered criminal if somebody does that. If he does not want to import, he must surrender it.

Shri Ranga: Then a number of our friends will be unemployed!

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend knows more about it.

As regards this link deal and barter system, it must be looked into to find out how much profit the third parties are earning through this.

I have only two more points. There is the case of tyres. It has upset us us altogether. Tyres worth Rs. 2 crores were purchased. My hon. friend came to the rescue of tyre users because tyre prices were going very high in the black market. I can well understand the good spirit in which he made immediate arrangements for import of tyres. Unfortunately, either they were not properly examined, or the Indian agents of the foreign country played the trick, because they were found useless on arrival in India. On test it was found that they were 12 to 15 per cent inferior to the quality of tyres produced in India, with the result they were not used. I understand those tyres were offered to Government departments, but they did not come forward to take them. The Indian agents were permitted a commission of 11.5 per cent, which included their expenditure also. I may inform my friend that these Indian agents have corrupted quite a few of the purchasing agents of the Government, meaning thereby officers who had the right to place orders. But the worst

part of it was that, knowing that the tyres were defective, 12 to 15 per cent inferior in quality, quite a lot of those tyres were transferred to defence. This is most objectionable.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Shame.

Shri Tyagi: If the defence convoy to the front lines goes with these defective tyres, and the tyres burst, the whole convoy stops. That is something very serious. I would like the hon. Minister to enquire as to who in the Defence Ministry purchased those tyres, and what incentive was given to that party.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Were the tyres sent to the defence lines with the full knowledge that they were defective?

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend the Minister will be in a better position to explain.

The purpose of organising the STC was to take over important trade, and so I think the time has come when it must be organised as a regular independent body, working independently, manned by persons who know the job.

15.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The hierarchy in the STC is of those who do not know anything of trade. Further, they have no agents in foreign countries. My hon. friend is thinking of splitting the STC into two. I do not think it is justified. We cannot incur this extra expenditure on top-heavy establishment in creating two bodies. What is the STC doing? Mostly, it is the private agencies that do the job. They only come in to issue permits. They must have some direct agency to find the available markets. I suggest it must be taken up seriously. I hope the hon. Minister will take the benefit of

the advice of the Members of this House at least on some occasions.

Shri Nath Pai: The report that we are discussing, I should be permitted by the Minister to say, is full of calculated evasions and camouflaged misstatements, and it therefore conceals more than it tells, and misleads more than it enlightens. If we tear away the bandages of doctrinal clichés in which it is swathed and shrouded, we find underneath the bare and ugly skeleton of business incompetence, economic ineptitude and managerial inefficiency. I think the time has come to have a close and hard look at the working of this Corporation.

For too long, the House has extended benign indulgence to this rather pampered and fondled baby, it being a State enterprise, but unfortunately, the STC is like a rickety child which goes on consuming the best of baby foods without showing any sign of health or growth. I feel that the very rosy picture of a very prosperous and ever-expanding enterprise which is painted in this report is not warranted by the close scrutiny to which we are going to submit it now.

Owing to paucity of time, I shall try to raise only a few questions. In the first place, we should have liked the requirements of the company law being fulfilled by this STC like any other company. Because, ultimately it is not under an umbrella of our patronage that we can judge its functioning.....

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the information of the hon. Member, I may say that it is just like any other company registered under the Company Law, subject to all disciplines.

Shri Nath Pai: I was talking about the articles and memorandum; it includes everything under the sun without specifying what exactly its functions and powers were or the countries or the items it will deal with and if we are going to rectify these lapses none will be happier than myself. I shall take some specific

lacuna in the working of this Corporation and here again I would like to claim the indulgence of the Minister who has somehow miserably failed in transplanting some of his own efficiency on the working of this Corporation. The STC has changed the country's profitable export trade into a losing one, has seriously hampered the mineral production and by an unrealistic and arbitrary price policy. I will give statistics for all this—causing enormous loss to our valuable foreign exchange earnings because of the poor quantity of its exports and reduced price. It is this Corporation which has been to a certain extent responsible for the evils at Durgapur and Rourkela steel plants. It undertook to supply large quantities of iron ore of certain specifications but it failed several times both in respect of quantity and quality which resulted in increased production costs as well as serious mechanical troubles in the plants. The quantity it promised could not be brought because the price the STC offered was lower than the price offered by the other private companies; naturally it had to haul larger quantities for longer distances—certainly not an example of sound economics.

I shall now try to show that the figures that are given are likely to mislead and one would feel on seeing them that we are doing very well. A note which was circulated this morning for the benefit of Members of Parliament says on the first page that the STC exported iron ore valued at approximately Rs. 19 crores during 1962-63 as against an export of Rs. 16 crores during the corresponding period last year. It never tells us the quantity exported. What is happening is this. They are exporting larger quantities at lower prices but are not giving the detailed break up and then they tell us that we are doing very well. What is the danger about it? I will tell you. The whole object, why you received enthusiastic support when you proclaimed Government's intention, or when your predecessor or the Government pro-

[Shri Nath Pai]

claimed the intention to have this State Trading Corporation was that it would channelise profits which went into private pockets into nation-building activities and put an end to malpractices. What has happened is this. The malpractices in which the Corporation, it is said, has been indulging are so glaring that a very unscrupulous type of businessman points out in his defence at the nefarious activities of the State Trading Corporation, the recent unedifying example being, not to say unholy and unseemly spectacle, to which we were subjected regarding the cars sold by foreign diplomats. I know you will have a reply to it. It became a kind of mutual benefit club. I am sorry to use harsh language particularly when the Minister happens to be one for whose efficiency and intelligence there is general regard in this House. But these bargains generated into a kind of mutual benefit club between Ministers and officials and it was after some public criticism that the cars have been offered to the public by open tenders.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Nath Pai: I have hardly covered one tenth of what I wanted to say. Now, I will give some statistics: how this so-called increases in trade have been manipulated in statistical terms. We are selling iron ore to Japan. Last year the price was Rs. 81 and now we will be getting Rs. 73. But we are told that we are actually boosting up the trade. Are you succeeding in fulfilling the targets of export? Let me quote the figures.

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are international prices; prices cannot be dictated by us.

Shri Nath Pai: About international prices, may I give him a reply? Recently research was conducted by the London *Financial Times* in international prices of primary products.

They have shown—you can refer to it with the help of your experts....

16 hrs.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not for iron ore.

Shri Nath Pai: They have shown that the index of prices is upward whereas what you have got is a downward trend and we are being exploited by every country in spite of the fact that the quality of the Indian export is very high, particularly of iron ore.

Before I sit down may I point out some very relevant figures as to how, in spite of all that is done, all the patronage and all the monopoly that the State Trading Corporation enjoys, you have miserably failed either in boosting up your export or enhancing our internal production of these commodities. Permit me to finish this paragraph. The export performance in regard to other commodities is equally disappointing. Exports have been either stagnant or visibly poor. Here are my figures. Export of iron ore was only 31.05 lakh tons in 1961-62 against 30.72 lakh tons in 1960-61. What a tremendous leap forward it is? Manganese ore: 7.44 lakh tons against 8.65 lakh tons—actually a decline. Manganese dioxide: here again there was a decline—1,162 tons against 1,840 tons. Chrome ore: 30,903 tons against 36,654 tons. Every year there is a decline. In the years in which we are living, I am pointing out by the figures published by his Ministry, there has been a fall in the export. Kyanite ore: a mere 95 tons as against 1,144 tons in the previous year. Salt: 21,798 tons against 3.27 lakh tons. Thus we find that export earnings have been very small, because, apart from the decline in quantity, the price secured by the Corporation has been very low.

Then there is this much-boosted up, so-called rupee transaction, which is a mystery to us—this link-up and this barter. You never disclose to us the

exact price which you pay for the machinery that we buy for it, and very precious resources which are scarce to this country are sold at prices which are lower than international prices. And what happens? What we sell to this country is resold in the hard currency markets. I would like to know from him whether it is a fact.

Since you have been ringing the bell—the time is short—I would like to ask him one thing: you went into the jute market under the pretext of bringing price stabilisation. You purchased at the prevailing price of Rs. 30 a maund, 55,000 to 56,000 maunds of jute. I would like to know whether it is a fact or not: that till a week ago not one ounce of this jute was sold. Maybe I am wrong. I would like to know also whether it is not true: I do not want private businessmen to profiteer at our cost, but what knowledge does an Under Secretary have as to what is the quality of the jute? It is a fact, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, and the House will be shocked to know that the 50,000 maunds of jute which they have put into their godowns is such that no other businessmen would buy. And when they release it, I would like to know who is going to buy it, because already it has deteriorated in its quality.

Finally, may I say that this State enterprise will have to give up its crutches; it will have to give up working on the artificial blood transfusion which you infuse from time to time in terms of subsidy, and it will have to justify itself purely on the only criterion of efficiency, economy and utility to the society.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have very little time and so I shall.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Five minutes each. I am calling on the Minister to reply at 4.30.

Shri B. K. Das: I am only mentioning one or two points.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The time is 2½ hours for this discussion.

Shri Nath Pai: The time may be extended, and if you extend it, I should like to continue.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Those hon. Members who have already given their names must be given a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is time, I shall see. I can extend the time up to 5:30 which is the maximum that can be given. If the House is willing to sit till 5:30, I will extend.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We have already agreed to sit till then.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not more than five minutes each.

Shri B. K. Das: Since the previous speaker has just now mentioned about jute, I will take that first. The STC, as a part of its price support policy, enters the market and makes purchases to have a buffer stock. In the past, it has done so in the case of lac and now it is purchasing jute, especially in the jute growing areas of our country. What we find today is that though the price fixed at the mill-head is Rs. 3, the primary growers are getting very much less. Therefore, the STC should assume greater responsibility in the matter of helping the primary producers and also in the matter of grading of jute. Otherwise, the very purpose of the price support scheme will be lost. If the growers do not get a proper price, if the jute passes through many hands who pocket the profit, in spite of the STC assuming some responsibilities, our objective will not be served.

Then, I find that the STC is exporting rice, and it is on the increase. In 1962-63 we exported rice to the value of Rs. 16,23,000. In 1963 between January and June, in a period of six months, we have exported rice to the tune of Rs. 16 lakhs. So, the export of rice is increasing. I think it should be stopped. I do not know the pur-

[Shri B. K. Das]

pose of our export of rice, because we are not on the look-out for a market for our rice. In fact, we want rice from other countries, because we are so much short of rice. So, we have to preserve all the rice that we produce in this country.

Another field in which the STC functions is in the matter of export aid to small-scale industries. It promotes exports by giving credit facilities and other concessions to the manufacturers. We do not know what exactly is being done in this field. We feel that the STC should take up this role more actively so that our industries are helped in every way to improve their exports.

The Estimates Committee has made some pertinent remarks about the role of the STC and if only Government had accepted and implemented the recommendations contained in that report all the points which have been raised today could have been avoided. The report says:

"The Committee considers that it would be very desirable for the Government to make a clear declaration of the policy in regard to the functions and the activities to be entrusted to the Corporation in the light of experience gained so far, more or less on the lines similar to that declaration of the industrial policy."

I think the Committee also wanted a re-organisation of the Corporation on those lines. Even though some of the points made in that report have been accepted and Government is trying to develop STC on those lines, still a declaration of policy is better.

What we find is that the STC is trying to find out new markets. But, instead of taking up trade in traditional items, it should find out new fields. So far as monopolist countries are concerned, State trading is the only means and STC is doing business in those countries. But I think that if

more new fields are found out, it will be all the more better for the STC.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir; I have no time to cover all the points raised by various hon. Members of this House, notably by my friends. Shri Nath Pai and also by Shri Tyagi. First of all, I wish to warn the House against the text-book maxims that have been read out by our friend from the Communist side in support of State trading and the principles behind it. It is all very well to go on thinking of an ideal thing, but it is quite different to fall in love with an ugly thing. The STC has certainly disappointed many people who in the beginning were in favour of its foundation.

Secondly, we do not want it to be the sole monopolist to develop or to thwart or throttle the import or the export trade.....

Shri Manubhai Shah: Why not?

Shri Ranga:...make all the profits and utilise them for their own establishment expenses and joy-rides for their own various officers in their establishments and provide various other comforts also for all the other grandees running it. I do not know how far their barometer will go up—possibly upto the ministerial level.

It was first of all intended to help our country deal with the totalitarian countries where it is all State trading and with whom the small or individual importers and exporters would not be able to deal, it was thought, as competently as they should and draw for our country the benefits that we should derive from our export and import trade with those countries. So, we thought that the STC would come to play that role and help our country. Instead of that, just from the moment it was brought into existence, like the old giants, it began to develop all sorts of ambitions and those ambitions were furthered by the Ministers concerned also because the Ministers

began to fall in love with the controls, permits, licences and all these other advantages that go with them with all the hangers-on who are only too ready to appease or please the Ministers, these grandees of the STC and services in various other ways, various political interests. We are opposed to this kind of expansion.

What is the role that it has played except that we have clamped upon our trade in the country an additional middleman—an inefficient middleman, a costly middleman, a blind and deaf middleman also? It is said that so many private merchants and other people speculate. STC also began to speculate. If the others lose money, it is their own money or their friends' or shareholders' money, but when the STC begins to lose money how does it make up for all these losses? It does so by raising the prices of other commodities which are entrusted to it for internal trade or internal circulation. Did they not put unconscionably higher margins of profit upon cement when it was entrusted to them so far as the internal trade was concerned? Did they not make huge profits? How can they justify them? What did they do with that money except to go on wasting on such speculative things as they had wasted, over oilseeds, oils and so on?

Dr. M. S. Aney: Tyres.

Shri Ranga: Has it really succeeded? What we would like to see develop in this country is that the STC should be prepared to compete with private trade so that there would be some guarantee for efficiency. But there is no such thing at all. They simply come in as an additional appendix and then charge something more and make our things even more costly. The hon. Minister can go on nodding his head. I would rather that he uses his talents in order to see that STC works more efficiently than it does, loses less money, saves more and utilises those savings in order to develop our trade further and help our private trade also to develop their own capacity for

storing various commodities that have got to be exported, servicing also various commodities that have got to be prepared for exports. That they have not been doing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude.

Shri Ranga: I am not going to stick to five minutes. I suppose, I am entitled to the time that my group can claim. I keep my eye on the clock. Therefore please do not try... (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Better not have debates like this... (*Interruption*).

Dr. L. M. Singhvi rose—

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I submitted naturally to your ruling because you are the presiding deity here, but I would like you to take up this thing that if debates like this are to be just like elocution competitions, that is, five or seven minutes to each speaker, we should better not have them... (*Interruptions*) It is better to have a few speakers and give them proper time. I could not even say one-tenth of what I wanted to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time that could be fixed for a motion of this kind is not more than two and a half hours. Two hours was the time fixed by the hon. Speaker. I have extended it by half an hour. The hon. Minister also wants some time... (*Interruption*). To give as many hon. Members as possible an opportunity to speak, I am perfectly within my right to fix a time limit on speeches. So, I would request the Members not to take more than 5 minutes each.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You can give even one minute. (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga: I do not want to waste my time over this matter. Let me complete my point.

[Shri Ranga]

Now, we want the export trade to be developed and I would like to have the information from the Minister concerned to what extent our export trade has been specially developed by the S.T.C. For instance, they have made certain profits. How do they want to utilise these profits? They have themselves stated here that they have made so much profit and out of this they want to utilise Rs. 24 lakhs for building reserve and for the general reserve they have appropriated a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs; then for price fluctuation reserve it is Rs. 40 lakhs and only Rs. 49 lakhs are for trade development reserve and that is all. So, only Rs. 49 lakhs go to the trade development and all the rest goes away for all and sundry and they take pride in the fact that they earn crores of rupees. Therefore, they are not developing the trade as they should; they are not doing as much as they are expected to do in order to develop our export trade in other countries. As my hon. friend Mr. Tyagi has put it, it is really not in our interest to have to depend on those middlemen in those other countries in order to study the export possibilities there and advising and assisting us in that. We have got to develop our own capacity to study the situation there and advise our trade here. That we have not been doing.

Shri Tyagi: Supposing they expanded their activities, would you prefer that?

Shri Ranga: We should develop our machinery in order to gain more information, in order to establish more contacts and in that way it could help our own trade here. That is exactly the function of the S.T.C. and it has not fulfilled its purpose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ranga: Do you ask me to sit down?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken 8 minutes. The other Members have even taken 5 minutes each.

Shri Ranga: Do you not want me to complete my point? I am the leader of the group. I do not want to be reminded so often of this. Therefore, I sit down in protest. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I had asked you to complete as early as possible.

Shri Ranga: This is not the way that our group should be treated. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am treating every group alike, Mr. Ranga. The time on such discussion is not distributed partywise.

Shri Ranga: Do you want to treat the leader of a group, he being the sole speaker from the group, in this shabby fashion? I am extremely sorry. I protest against this.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Has the time been allotted according to groups even in this matter?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a special debate.

Shri Ranga: This is a wooden way of doing things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No reflections on the Chair.

Shri Tyagi: I ask Prof. Ranga to make a humble submission to the Chair.

Shri Ranga: This is the third time, my friend. The decorum demands that the Speaker should show courtesy to us and we should show courtesy to the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am appealing to every Member not to take more than 5 minutes. The hon. Member has taken 8 minutes. Still he is making comments on the Chair.

Shri Ranga: Let it be known to this House that the Chair can deal with us in this way only. I am sorry to have chosen this time to get up in this House to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are you finishing your speech, or.....

Shri Ranga: I am sitting down in protest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hos-hangabad): I submit the time may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have extended it by half an hour.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Looking to the nature of the debate and the fact that he is one of the leaders of the groups, I feel it should not end in such an abrupt manner. Of course, I would request the Opposition Members not to be.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member does not want to continue. Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, all Members whether in Opposition or on this side, must make it a point to see that the sanction of the Chair is established. If there is any objection to anything, I would appeal to Prof. Ranga and others that they must make a humble submission to you and I am sure you will always agree to do it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is the cooperation I have been appealing for from every Member.

Shri Ranga: You have reminded me three times. In the very beginning I had said that I did not want to take only 5 minutes. We must learn to respect each other from either side. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

935 (A) LSD—8.

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीमन्, स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की यह रिपोर्ट आज सदन के सामने विचार विमर्श के लिए उपस्थित है। मैंने इसके बैलेंसशीट को बहुत ध्यान से पढ़ा है और मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची हूँ कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के सारे ही अधिकारियों को और उसके सारे ही कार्यक्रमों के लिए हम सभी को हृदय से बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहिये।

जितने थोड़े से समय में और जितनी सफलता के साथ और जितने कम खर्च पर जो टर्न ओवर हुआ है और जो प्राफिट दिखाया गया है, उसको यदि अपनी एस० टी० सी० और संसार की एस० टी० सी० से कम्पेयर किया जाए तो हमारी एस० टी० सी० को हम ही नहीं बल्कि और देशों के लोग भी बिना बधाई दिये न रहेंगे। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने ६ करोड़ ६० का फायदा उठाया है वह देशहित में हुआ है, वह जनहित में हुआ है। और इस पर जो भी खर्च किया जायेगा वह देशहित में खर्च किया जायेगा। आज सदन में मैंने जो आलोचना सुनी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की उससे मुझे विश्वास हो गया है, ऐसा प्रतीत होने लगा है कि देश में समाजवाद की प्रतिष्ठा के लिये हम सब लोगों को जिन प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों का, विरोधी ताकतों का, रिएक्शनरी फोर्स का, सामना करना पड़ रहा है उन्हीं शक्तियों का सामना स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को भी करना पड़ रहा है। इसकी कल्पना हम लोगों ने स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की स्थापना के पहले ही कर ली थी, क्योंकि तमाम कैपिटलिस्ट, सर्टेबाज और व्यापारी लोग तथा उनके नुमाइन्दे जो कि इस सदन में चुन कर आये हैं, वे जब यह बनने वाला था, तब ही उसकी आलोचना करते थे। लेकिन जब मैं स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की आलोचना में कुछ बड़े कंस्ट्रक्टिव व्यूज के लोगों को भी बहते हुए देखती हूँ तो मुझे दुःख होता है। मैं आपके द्वारा और सदन के द्वारा उनके

[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]

निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि जब कभी कोई नया काम हाथ में लिया जाता है तो उसमें थोड़ी सी गलतियाँ भी होती हैं, भूल भी होती हैं, लेकिन हमारी ऐप्रोच ठीक होनी चाहिये, कंस्ट्रक्टिव होनी चाहिये। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि देश के ट्रेड को नेशनलाइज किया जाय तो हम लोगों का एक छोटी सी २० करोड़ ६० का ट्रेड करने वाली संस्था की धज्जियाँ उड़ाना बमानी आलोचना करना उचित नहीं है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि ६० प्रतिशत जो आलोचना हुई है वह आउट आफ इग्नोरस हुई है। आप को और स्वयं सदन को भी बाद में मालूम हो जायेगा कि नाबाकफियत की वजह से और भी आलोचना हुई है।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब २० करोड़ ६० का व्यापार स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन अपने हाथ में लिये हुए है तब उसकी इतनी कटु आलोचना जो लोग आइडियोलॉजिकल बेसिस पर, सैद्धान्तिक बेसिस पर, करते हैं उनके से मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, उनका रास्ता और है, लेकिन कम से कम लोग जो चाहते हैं कि समाजवाद की प्रतिष्ठा हो। अगर उसकी आलोचना करे तो यह आलोचना कंस्ट्रक्टिव होनी चाहिये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं थोड़े से कंस्ट्रक्टिव सुझाव भी देना चाहूँगी।

इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को न्यू मार्केट्स अवेल करने पर अधिक कंसंट्रेट करना चाहिये, नये नये विजिनेस हाउसेज इस्टैब्लिश करने चाहिये और विदेशों में जो जो विजिनेस हाउसेज हमारे इस्टैब्लिश्ड हैं उनमें रिपेअर शाप्स खोलनी चाहिये। अभी मैं अंकरा गई थी। वहाँ हमारे विजिनेस हाउसेज हैं। वहाँ को उषा के पंखे और मशीन लाखों की तादाद में एक्सपोर्ट की गई हैं, लेकिन वहाँ के लोगों ने कहा कि आपके पंखे और मशीन बहुत अच्छी हैं लेकिन मार्केट में उनकी खपत नहीं है, इसलिये कि वहाँ पर उनकी रिपेअर शाप्स नहीं हैं। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन का यह उद्देश्य है कि वह

नई नई मार्केट्स हमारे ट्रेडिशनल व्यापार के लिये पाये, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है, उसका उद्देश्य यह भी है कि नये विजिनेस हाउसेज इस्टैब्लिश करे। इस दिशा में उसने कुछ काम भी किया है, लेकिन मैं चाहती हूँ कि वह इस दिशा में और ज्यादा काम करे।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन का कुछ कार्य ही नहीं है : वह तो केवल एक एजेंट है। क्या माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि वह तराजू लेकर बैठे और वहाँ पर सीमेंट की बोरियाँ तोल कर दे ? यह उद्देश्य है स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन का कि लाइसेंस बिकने न पायें, यह उद्देश्य है कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्रापर हो। सोडा ऐश को ही ले लीजिये। यह उद्देश्य स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन का कि जो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग सोडा ऐश में हो रही थी, जो ब्लैक मार्केटिंग सीमेंट में हो रही थी, वह रूके। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को इससे अपनी आंख नहीं बन्द करनी चाहिये। स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने इन चीजों में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, सराहनीय काम किया है।

स्टेट ट्रेडिंग को स्टोरिंग फैसिलिटीज बढ़ानी चाहिये, क्लेम्स ब्यापारियों के जल्दी सेटल करने चाहिये और अपना व्यापार वहाँ से करना चाहिये जहाँ से रुपये में पेमेण्ट हो सकता है। हम बजाय डालर के रुपये में पेमेंट कर सकें। इस दिशा में भी स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को कोशिश करनी चाहिये। वैसे तो मेरे पास बहुत मसला है, लेकिन मैं एक बात कह कर समाप्त कर दूँगी। हम सब लोग चाहते हैं कि समाजवाद, की प्रतिष्ठा हो। जो लोग चाहते हैं कि इस प्रकार की मोनो-पोलिस्टिक टेन्डेन्सीज, जो कैपिटलिस्ट लोग, जो प्राफिटअर्स लोग, नाजायज काम इस तरह के करते हैं, वे रुकें, उनको स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को पूरा सपोर्ट देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और अब जो वह २० करोड़ ६० का व्यापार करता है उसके बजाय २०० का

३०० करोड़ रु० का व्यापार अपने हाथ में ले ।

इसके बाद मैं फिर एक बार स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को बधाई देती हूँ ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I speak from a sort of disadvantage, speaking as I do after Shrimati Savitri Nigam who tried to combine charmingly persuasive advocacy with a wholesale approval and endorsement of the STC as an institution and as an agency for monetary policies and for increasing our trade. I am sorry that I cannot agree with Shrimati Savitri Nigam and her all too sweeping approbation of the goods, the STC is said to have delivered. I feel that the report which is before us is steeped in too much optimism, just as the condemnation has been too unrestrained.

I feel that this opportunity is valuable, although because of paucity of time, the opportunity is reduced greatly in proportion to the time-limit that is imposed yet, the opportunity is valuable because this is one of the most important agencies for our country and its economy, not because it represents doctrinal fulfilment but also because State trading is a vital part of our export programme.

Why was the STC established in our country? The Government was very cautious and hesitant in 1954. It was when they realised that free trade was not dynamic enough and was not willing enough to expand and diversify Trade that they had to undertake a policy of establishing a State trading agency. In theory, it is an extension of State capitalism, and in practice, it is only a little worse, if I may say so. I feel that the considerations which led to the introduction of State trading and the setting up of this institution in our country merit close scrutiny, and this is the time when we must do it. The Estimates Committee has mentioned four objectives, presumably on the basis of evidence made available to them,

as the considerations which led to the establishment of this corporation. The first consideration was 'the difficulties experienced in diversifying and expanding India's foreign trade, particularly with Communist countries'. On this, I would say that while the trade with the Communist countries has been expanded considerably, and one has reason to be satisfied with the progress already registered and the steps taken to further augment the volume of trade, one must also admit at the same time that the progress in the direction of diversification has not been very satisfactory. This is actually conceded in one of the replies furnished by the Ministry to the Estimates Committee. We can only hope that there would be a greater effort at diversification of trade, the progress in which respect has been lagging far behind what is required.

The second objective was: 'The need for maintaining a steady price level and sustaining equilibrium between supply and demand'. That is, of course, a tall claim, and I think that it would be conceded that only a small measure of this objective has been achieved.

The third objective was: 'To arrange for imports on bulk basis to bridge temporary gaps between supply and demand in essential commodities'. The fourth objective was 'To supplement private trade'. I think that the last one would not be conceded by anyone concerned. I am no advocate of unbridled private trade. As a matter of fact, I think that it is necessary and useful for the society to keep it within proper confines and bounds. But, instead of supporting private trade, the STC has tended to supplant it in a very large measure, and it is only as a token of their opposition to this institution and its practices that the Federation have time and again demanded a probe in the matter.

I feel that these basic considerations have to be kept in our view, and I should like to say here that a state-

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

ment made by the Minister of Commerce which is cited in this report was far from refreshing and instructive. I hope that the hon. Minister of International Trade, on whom now vests the overall responsibility for this corporation and all international trade activities would make a more comprehensive and a more satisfactory declaration of policy in the matter of State trading in our country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have hardly begun my speech. At least, you must give me seven minutes which was the time given to the other Members. In this particular debate, you are not even making a distinction on the basis of allocation of time for the different groups. Shri Ranga had eight minutes before me, and still he went away unsatisfied. You must give me at least that much of time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may take just one or two minutes more and then conclude.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Shri Indrajit Gupta said that this corporation was greatly inhibited. I am so sorry I do not agree.

I think the inhibitions of any are entirely imaginary. There is nothing in the enunciation of policy, as accepted by this Parliament, which seeks to inhibit this Corporation; nor indeed would it be a justified inference that it is because of the inhibitions in the functioning of this organisation that it has failed to register sufficient progress. As a matter of fact, on the contrary, I think it has taken upon itself a musketeering role and it is necessary, therefore, that it is kept within confines.

I should like to add here that there are those who feel alarmed because of its great expansion. There are others who think that it ought to expand. Now, I think it is bound to expand;

it is inherent in our economic policy as accepted and permitted by this Parliament. I think it is necessary also to supplement these efforts by augmenting exports from this country or, to quote the words of the Minister, to 'inculcate export morality'. Sir, I would go further. I want the Government to provide for a compulsory export percentage in every industry.

I am concerned particularly to find that the liaison with the private sector, the Government and the Corporation has been far from satisfactory. It is true that there have been, as is alleged by so many of my hon. friends, who preceded me, illicit, nocturnal dealings between officials of the Corporation and someone or the other or that the Government have failed to give general or specific directives in a satisfactory manner. I would like greater liaison with the private sector to be fostered. I would also like that this Corporation is able to function within the framework of policy directives given by the Government, which unfortunately do not find a place in the annual report, as required by the Estimates Committee.

One word more . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry There is no time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to say that rather than being a rickety baby, it is quite often a bully, and it is necessary that the bureaucracy in this corporation, the delays in the functioning of the corporation, must be curtailed and checked; otherwise, this will also go the way of other unsuccessful public sector undertakings. I think the stranglehold of bureaucracy, of which the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries spoke the other day, also looks very large on this corporation. I express the hope that under the competent guidance and leadership of the Minister, who is now unfettered in the control of this corporation and its activities, it would be able to curtail delays. I would also

like to mention that greater negotiating skill must be imported into the dealings of this Corporation so that we do not suffer the kind of loss we suffered in negotiating the iron ore transactions.

There are many other points, but I would conclude by saying, that the deficiencies which confront this Corporation are deficiencies which afflict the nation . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kakkar.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am finishing. There is one thing I do want to say. When I am concluding, you interrupt me and because of that . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time is very limited. It is not possible to give more time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am finishing my sentence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How am I to proceed at this rate?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He can conclude his sentence.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: With all respect, I think a mechanical policy in this matter has never paid any dividends, in making the debate very fruitful. I would pray that you be a little more considerate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request all Members to co-operate with the Chair.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am prepared to bow to your ruling, but there is a limit to the extent to which you can control our right of speech. All I am asking is a fraction of a minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ten minutes have already been taken.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is not my fault.

I would say that the dilemma that confronts us is that the private sector is not dynamic enough, is not vital enough and the public sector is not efficient enough. There is need in the case of this Corporation, as in every other case, to combine efficiency with dynamism. I hope this will be progressively accomplished by this Corporation.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कर (फतेहपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने बुजुर्ग द्विवेदी जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने हम लोगों को इस विषय पर वाद-विवाद करने का अवसर प्रदान किया, किन्तु खेद है कि समय के अभाव के कारण इस विषय के साथ न्याय नहीं किया जा सकता।

मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि जिस लक्ष्य की पूर्ती के लिए इस स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की स्थापना की गयी थी उसको य़ पूरा नहीं कर पाया। जो आंकड़े और रिपोर्ट मंत्री जी ने दी है उसको देखने से तो यही पता चलता है कि यह सफलता से काम कर रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कुछ आंकड़े नहीं दिए गए। इसमें यह दिखलाया गया कि जो वस्तुएँ स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के द्वारा खरीदी जाती हैं वे सीधे सीधे जो उत्पादन करते हैं उनके द्वारा खरीदी जाती हैं या कि मिडिल मैन के द्वारा खरीदी जाती हैं। मुझे तो लगता है कि अगर इस कारपोरेशन की स्थापना के पहले उत्पादन करने वाले को एक मिडिल मैन का मुकाबला करना पड़ता था तो अब उसे दो मिडिल मैनों का मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा, अब उसके लिये दो मिडिल मैन क्लिष्ट हो गये हैं। सभी वस्तुएँ पहले ठेकेदारों के द्वारा खरीदी जाती हैं और फिर जब उनको बाहर भेजा जाता है तो दूसरोंको लाइसेंस और परमिट देकर उनके द्वारा उनको भेजा जाता है। तो जो इसकी स्थापना का उद्देश्य था कि जो चीजों का उत्पादन करते हैं उनको उसका उचित दाम मिले और उनका शोषण न हो, उस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने में इसको सफलता नहीं मिली है।

[श्री गोरी शंकर कक्कड़]

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है। इसके आंकड़े देखने से पता चलता है कि इसमें केवल मुनाफा ही किया गया है या उसमें धनराशि लिखी हुई है, परन्तु मूल्यांकन किसी का भी नहीं लिखा हुआ है। यह तो बहुत ही दुख की चीज है कि इस कारपोरेशन के द्वारा जो चीजें बाहर भेजी जाती हैं उनको सस्ते दाम में बाहर भेजा जाता है और हमारे देशवासियों को उन वस्तुओं का दाम कहीं अधिक देना पड़ता है। यह कहां तक न्यायसंगत चीज है।

इसी के साथ मुझे यह कहना है कि यह चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि जिन वस्तुओं को हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं उनको हम फिर बाहर भेजते हैं। इस संबंध में आपको चावल की मिसाल दूंगा। जो चावल हमारे देशवासियों को बहुत ऊंचे भाव पर मिलता है उसको हम सस्ते भाव पर वारटर व्यवस्था कायम करने के लिये बाहर भेजते हैं। इस प्रकार विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के लिए या बढ़ाने के लिये देशवासियों का नुकसान किया जाता है। मैं खुद प्राइवेट सैक्टर के खिलाफ हूँ लेकिन उस सैक्टर की बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिये जो य. संस्था बनायी गयी अगर इसमें भी व्यक्तिगत रोजगारी की तरह अष्टाचार हो तो य. उचित नहीं है। यदि इसमें भी वहीं ब्लैक मेल और वस्तुओं की अशुद्धता हो जो प्राइवेट व्यापारी के द्वारा होती थी हमको इस तरह कोई सफलता नहीं मिली, ऐसा मानना होगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें एक सबसे बड़ा दोष य. है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के द्वारा इसका संचालन होता है, जिनको व्यवसाय का कोई अनुभव नहीं होता है। और फिर जैसा अभी मेरे बहुत से मित्रों ने कहा, यह एक स्वतंत्र संस्था होने के बजाय एक सरकारी संस्था बन गई है जिसमें सरकारी कर्मचारी कार्य संचालन करते हैं और उनको अनुभव न होने के कारण मको उन वस्तुओं का उचित दाम नहीं मिलता है उससे कहीं ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ता है। मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारा जो समाजवादी अर्थ

व्यवस्था लाने का संकल्प था वह इसके द्वारा पूरा नहीं हो रहा है।

इस समय मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे बुजुर्ग भी त्यागी जी और द्विवेदी जी ने भी इसके बारे में आलोचना की है। किन्तु आज सदन में कुछ ऐसा समय है कि बहुत से मंत्रियों के स्थान रिक्त हैं। इस कारण कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इसका बड़े जोर के साथ समर्थन कर दिया। हो सकता है कि उनको कुछ आशाएं हों। उदाहरण के लिए, श्रीमती निगम ने जो अपना भाषण दिया उसमें संस्था की इतनी प्रशंसा की और बतलाया कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में इससे ज्यादा सफलता और नहीं हुई है। तो मुझे केवल यह कहना है कि अगर य. संस्था स्थापित की गई है तो उन विषय पर माननीय मंत्री गौर करें कि जो उत्पादन-कर्त्ता हैं उनको उचित मूल्य मिले और जो मिडिलमैन बजाय एक के दो बन गये हैं इस संस्था के द्वारा वह चीज खत्म हो। मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं जिनको कि एक्सपोर्ट का लाइसेंस दिया जाता है या जिन के द्वारा खरीदा जाता है। अब अगर ऐसी सब चीजें होती हैं तो इससे कोई फायदा नहीं। मेरा य. सुझाव है कि उत्पादन करने वालों से सीधे सीधे इसमें लेनदेन का व्यवहार होना चाहिये। और उसकी क्वालिटी और शुद्धता की तरफ विशेषतौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां मैं श्री नाथ पाई और श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त के इस विचार का समर्थन करता हूँ कि इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को अधिक से अधिक कार्यकुशल बनाया जाय उसकी शासन प्रणाली में जो काम करने वाले हैं वे योग्य हों ताकि वे इस व्यापार के काम को ठीक व कुशलतापूर्वक कर सकें, वहीं मुझे इस बात का दुख होता है कि अब भी सदन में रंगा जी सरीखे लोग हैं जो कि उसका कतई समर्थन नहीं करते। वह कते हैं कि स्टेट कारपोरेशन की आवश्यकता

ही नहीं है और यह तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी पार्टी के सिद्धांत के अनुरूप ही है कि इस देश में बिलकुल लैसे-फेयर की अर्थ-व्यवस्था होनी चांिये, यानि हर एक आदमी को अधिकार हो कि जिसको जहां लूटना चाहें, लूट सके और अगर सरकार जनता के नाम पर, जन साधारण की सुखसुविधा के नाम पर स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन या ऐसे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना चाहिए तो वह उसका विरोध करे। लेकिन मैं उनकी ज्ञान-वृद्धि के लिये कहूँ कि उनके पूंजीवादी देशों में, अमरीका, ब्रिटेन और अर्जेंटाइना आदि में ऐसे व्यापार मंडल खोल दिये गये हैं। उदाहरणार्थ अभी भी अर्जेंटाइना में ट्रेड प्रमोशन इंस्टीच्यूट है। अमरीका भी में ऐसे मंडल स्थापित है। इसलिए उनको इस बात का जरा भी रंज नहीं होना चांिये। रूस में जहां कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का अविष्कार हुआ हो अथवा कहीं और हुआ हो, केवल वहीं नहीं अपितु पूंजीवादी देशों में भी उनका सिद्धांत मानने वाले देशों ने भी इसको स्वीकार कर लिया है और स्वीकार इस लिए किया है कि इससे जो हमें लाभ है वह बहुत अधिक है। यह तो सीधी बात है। सभी मानते हैं कि जहां पर पूंजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था में जो आमदनी होती है वह उन व्यक्ति विशेष के लिये होती है या मान लीजिए रंगा साहब की पार्टी के लिए होती है या किसी और पार्टी के लिए होती है जिसको कि वे देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस के विपरीत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो लाभ होता है, भले ही वह थोड़ा क्यों न हो लेकिन उसमें जो लाभ होता है वह हम जनहिताय के लिए करते हैं। अधिक लोगों के लिए करते हैं।

यह बात ठीक है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने अपने पिछले कुछ वर्षों के इतिहास में जो कुछ किया है वह उसे हम संतोषजनक नहीं कह सकते हैं और न मंत्री जी कहेंगे कि हम ने सब कुछ ठीक ही किया है। लेकिन यह बात तो सच है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने अपने विगत कुछ वर्षों में ऐसे

एसे अनेक नये नये मार्केट्स, बाजार खोजे हैं जहां पर कि हमारी पुरानी कनवेंशनल और नई कनकनवेंशनल चीजोंको उन्होंने वहां दिया है। उदाहरण के लिए मास्को की प्रदर्शनी ले लीजिए। मास्को की प्रदर्शनी में हमारे बहुत से आइटम्स को बुक किया गया है। वहां पर करीब ८५ लाख रूपये के हमारे आइटम्स बुक हुए हैं। मेरा मतलब वही है कि यही है कि एसी चीज खोली गई है जिसके लिए यह कहना कि हम पूर्णतया सफल हो गये, उसकी बात हम नहीं कहते लेकिन यह अवश्य मानते हैं कि हमने उसे स्थापित करके सही दिशा में कदम उठाया जब ऐसे व्यक्ति जो कि कहते हैं कि यह होना ही नहीं चाहिए तो उसका मतलब हो जाता है कि हम बिलकुल यह कहें कि यह होना चाहिये और यह सही और दुरुस्त है। हमें ऐसा कहना पड़ता है। जिस तरह से अपोजिशन के दोस्तों ने नौ कोनफिडेंस मोशन लाकर हमें इस बात के लिये मजबूर कर दिया कि हम यह कहें कि सरकार की सारी बातें बिलकुल सही और दुरुस्त हैं, उसी तरह जब रंगा साहब ऐसे व्यक्ति कहते हैं कि यह बिलकुल बेकार है और इसकी कतई जरूरत नहीं है व हमें यह कहने के लिए मजबूर करते हैं कि साहब स्टेट ट्रेडिंग बिलकुल एक आयडियल और नमूना है जब हम एसा मजबूरन कहते हैं तो मेरे कुछ मित्र हमें यह कह कर डिमोरेलाइज करते हैं कि चूंकि मंत्रिमंडल में अभी जगहें खाली हैं इस लिए यह इसकी तारीफ करते हैं लेकिन मैं रंगा साहब व उन अपने मित्रों से कहना चाहूंगा कि एसी बात नहीं है। जहां हम इसकी स्थापना का समर्थन करते हैं और इसे आवश्यक समझते हैं वहां हम चाहते हैं कि इसका कार्य अभी की अपेक्षा अधिक सुचारू रूप से चले।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों से हमारा जो ट्रेड है, आयात और निर्यात का, वह बढ़ा है। उदाहरण के लिए हम और आप सब जानते हैं कि निर्यात की मद में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने ३० नये आइटम्स अपनी सूची पर लाये हैं। आयात में भी एसी चीजें लायी गई हैं। श्री द्विवेदी ने

[श्री भागवत भा आजाद]

इस बारे में बतलाया है। मैं समयाभाव के कारण विस्तार में नहीं जा सकता और वह आयात की वस्तुओं की लम्बी सूची पढ़ कर नहीं सुना सकता जो कि इसके मातहत आ गयी हैं। आयात के सामान को स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अपने देश में ले कर किन चीजों को अधिक से अधिक मूल्यों पर बेचा जिसकी कि और उनका इशारा था। यह बात ठीक है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के जरिये हमें आयात एसी चीजों का लेना चाहिये जिससे कि हम बाजार में मूल्यों की दर को स्थिर रख सकें। यह हमारा मुख्य उद्देश्य होना चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मुनाफा उसके द्वारा न कमाया जाय। कुछ न कुछ थोड़ा बहुत नफा तो उसे करना ही चाहिये। ताकि हम स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की जो फंक्शनिंग है वह ठीक हो। उसका काम ठीक से चल सके। यह ठीक है कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने अच्छा काम किया लेकिन वह संतोषप्रद नहीं कहा जा सकता है। क्योंकि जब हमारे देश में आयात और निर्यात का व्यापार १००० या १५०० करोड़ का है। तब स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ने सिर्फ ६५,७०,५२ या ८५ करोड़ रुपये का ही व्यापार किया है इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक इस व्यापार को बढ़ाया जाय और उसके वोल्यूम को बढ़ाया जाय। मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि इसको ऐसे व्यक्तियों के हाथ में दीजिए जिनके कि अन्दर सार्वजनिक काम के लिए एक भावना व रिसपैक्ट हो। इसमें ऐसे व्यक्ति मत रखिये जो कल तक तो देश की सरकार के अन्दर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के चलाने के ठेकेदार थे लेकिन रिटायर होत ही किसी प्राइवेट स्थान पर ४,००० रूपया महीने पर चले गये। परिणाम यह होगा कि बराबर आपको उनसे कठिनाई होगी मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि टेक्नीकल पर्सनल ऐसा हो जो केवल रूपये के लिये नहीं बल्कि अपनी ईमानदारी के साथ भी आपका खर्चान करे। इन दो सुझावों को देते हुए

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन की दिनोंदिन उन्नति और प्रगति हो।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-speaker, Sir, I share the criticism made by my hon. friends Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Nath Pai. The question was raised by my hon. friend Shri Tyagi about the tyres. I would only confine myself, within the five minutes at my disposal, to that subject. I would like to get some definite answer from the hon. Minister. In 1959 there was a 'criminal' shortage of tyres in this country and the shortage was created by Dunlop, Good Year, Firestone and Premier Co., etc., to get more prices. Then, the State Trading Corporation decided to import tyres from those countries which were prepared to give us on rupee payment, and naturally, the tyres to the tune of Rs. 7½ crores were imported from three countries—Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary. The State Trading Corporation was responsible for the distribution and it appointed three stockists—Messrs. General Industrial Stores Supply Co. Ltd., Calcutta, Khemka Agency and another firm in Delhi and authorised them to import to the tune of Rs. 2½ crores each from Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary. The tyres reached this country in 1960 and when there was a question of distribution there was a stir in the country and the monopolists like Dunlop Good Year, Firestone, etc., wanted to create an unfavourable condition for the tyres and they wanted to give a feeling to this Government that these tyres were useless. Naturally, the State Trading Corporation took the responsibility for distribution and entered into a rate contract with the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals, for the supplying these tyres to Government departments and semi-Government departments.

I may add that the price of the imported tyre was Rs. 249 per tyre and the mileage guarantee was 40,000 miles and free replacement in the event of

premature failure. What was the price of Dunlop? Rs. 400 per tyre, with a mileage guarantee of only 20,000 miles, and there was no question of replacement. I was told last week that in March, 1963 one of the Members of this House who is connected with the automobile industry wrote a letter to the Prime Minister telling him that because of Chinese invasion we have to fight the Chinese—a communist country—and these tyres have been imported from communist countries—Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia—and the tyres are also short of specification and so they should not be used. I am shocked that this letter was sent to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister, as usual, did not take much notice of it, but he sent it for verification. The tyres were verified and inspected by the highest person in Defence, known as the DRD (Director, Research and Development) and I may tell you that in the report which he submitted he stated that these tyres were class one and could be used. Still, it was not done. In May 1963, I was surprised to know, instructions were issued by the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination to the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals not to use these tyres. It is something surprising. I would request the hon. Minister to see kindly that a committee comprising Members of this House is appointed to see whether these tyres were really defective. I speak with authority and I would like to impress upon this House that this was done simply because a Member of this House, who had interests in the automobile industry and who took the side of those big monopolists wanted to sabotage the whole thing. I charge the STC who entered into the rate contract with the DGS&D, who were responsible for the distribution, for this muddle. Because of this action on the part of the STC and Government, now the tyres are rotting with some of the agents. Good Year, Dunlop and Firestone have issued instructions to their agents "Look here, if you purchase these tyres or distribute these tyres, your agencies will be cancelled". That was the bullying

tactic adopted by the big monopolists of this country in order to increase their own huge profits. So, I would request the hon. Minister to enlighten us on these points. We would like to know whether a Member of this House did write to the Prime Minister and, if so, why did he write so and whether he is connected with the automobile industry. I would even request that the full file dealing with this case should be laid on the Table of the House, because this is a big scandal. This was an attempt to sabotage our defence needs at a time when we want to have more tyres for the defence purposes.

Many of these tyres were used by the Defence Ministry and the Director-General of Ordnance Factories in Shaktiman and Nisan, the public sector trucks manufactured at Jabbalpur and were found to be excellent and class one. So, we would like to know who sabotaged all this. If the Members of this House, interested in furthering and strengthening the monopoly which is already sufficiently entrenched in this country, continue to act in this manner I shudder to think what the future of STC and the country is going to be. And all this is being done at a time when the very security of our country is threatened from outside. I am sorry, for want of time I could not supply more details. Therefore, I would end by saying that I would like to have a definite answer to this question from the hon. Minister.

An hon. Member: What is the name of the hon. Member of this House who wrote to the Prime Minister?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Kamalayan Bajaj.

An hon. Member: Why do you mention names?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Because somebody asked for it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, I have no time.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to the hon. Members for giving me this opportunity to discuss the annual report of the State Trading Corporation. May I request that in such interesting subjects in which the hon. House is very much interested, with your permission, the Speaker be requested to take the Business Advisory Committee into confidence and allot more time? Because, I consider it very fundamental to the principle of democracy that subjects on which we want the future of this country to be built, namely, the direction and expansion of State trading, must be debated to the fullest satisfaction, and that as much time as every hon. Member desires is given so that we can inform the country what and why we have to have State trading in this country and what it is.

As the hon. House is aware, I have been long associated both with governmental work as well as private work, and very few people in this country perhaps would have as much intimate knowledge of the private trading industry in this country as I may humbly claim sometimes to possess.

Shri Nath Pai: We concede that.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am fully convinced that if this country is to increase foreign trade, particularly import and export there is no escape from larger and larger chunks of the trade coming into the State trading sector. If a few hon. Members are dissatisfied with one item or the other, because some information is lacking before them in one aspect or another, if they try to run down corporations after corporations in the public sector, which not only bring us nearer to socialism—that, of course is the ultimate objective, but more than anything else, to promote the foreign trade of this country in a scientific

manner, then, I am 'afraid, foreign trade will never expand.

We cannot rely on individuals who would neither have the wherewithal nor the efficiency or understanding of long-term contracts for bulk commodities and several other important items of import and export. We cannot depend upon their mercy, their rigging capacity, their collusion capacity and their capacity for making consortia in order to bring down prices. I was surprised when I heard my socialist friend, Shri Nath Pai, pleading for some interests which have no place in this country. As a matter of fact, I can quote to him the names of the capital..... (*Interruption*). He mentioned about iron ore. He was mentioning about manganese ore. They are vital to the country's interest and if I leave it to the private.....

Shri Nath Pai: I take strong objection to his saying that I have pleaded for someone. I said that our exports of these have fallen.

Shri Manubhai Shah: They have not fallen. They have gone up considerably. They have gone up by Rs. 3 crores.

Shri Nath Pai: I gave your own statistics.

Shri Manubhai Shah: He read out the figure of Rs. 3 crores. What he was objecting to was that the prices of per unit should go up. That is impossible. It is a common principle of trade that if you want to expand the trade, when the world is competing and everywhere the competition is so fierce that each country wants to sell more of those products, the commodity markets are bound to fall. That is the primary principle of trade.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Our manganese ore trade was in doldrums for some time.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, it was in the doldrums. I am coming point by

point. What I would urge is that these are subjects of very vital importance and it is better that we get to know each other more on the principle of State trading so that the future of this country can be assured in the right direction.

I am coming to the bulk commodities first. My hon. friend, Dr. Singhvi, mentioned diversification. At the same time he was not satisfied with the diversification, that it was not adequate. I accept that much more diversification is necessary. But the corollary which he brought at the end of his speech to show that at the same time the function of State trading should be limited is something which is contrary to the spirit of diversification. I am pointing out these different types of contradictions in our approach to State trading. We have got to be clear in our minds. Today most capitalist countries, leave alone the Socialist countries doing work on the State trading basis, have found to their cost that in these types of trade instead of 5, 10, 20, 30 or 40 individuals collecting together and forming a consortium and rigging up the prices, it is better that the community does it on behalf of the country and stabilises the prices, as my hon. friend opposite mentioned, giving price support to the grower and to the producer.

Let us first take iron ore. If this country is to sell 25 million tons or 30 million tons, I have my own apprehension that if we do not go the right way in order to see that the State monopoly in iron ore trade is properly supported by this House and is completely understood in all the corners of the country, that no individual miner will get any support from any quarter because he wants Rs. 2 or Rs. 5 per ton more or he wants to mix up some other grade of iron ore and manganese ore and brings a bad name to the country or damages the image of the country abroad, we shall not be able to sell 25 million tons or 30 million tons. It is a colossal quan-

tity fetching Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 200 crores to this country. From whom is the competition? It is from the Soviet Union, Brazil, Argentina, the Congo, Australia, Venezuela, Sweden etc. Every country in the world is today trying to compete in the basic field of iron ore and even the private miners admit that it is impossible for them to collect together and enter into five or ten long-term contracts, arrange for road transport, truck transport, railway transport, shipping, transmission there, charter bulk iron ore carriers and carry on trade with Japan, the East European countries or the West European countries. Therefore in these commodities that I am enumerating State trading is inescapable, inevitable and most desirable if this country is to expand its foreign trade.

Then, the question of manganese ore came up. I may request any hon. Member who knows manganese miners to produce one single miner who will say that today he can export manganese ore without the help of the State Trading Corporation that is, the community. When I say "State Trading Corporation", it means this august House which represents the sovereignty of Parliament and of the whole nation. Unless and until we, as a State, can support this very, very falling line in a buyers' market, no manganese ore can be sold. It is they who have often come to us and have said, "Will you please help us and see that it is canalised properly and then it is sent out?"

My hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, was mentioning that some of the transactions of the State Trading Corporation were like that of a commission agent. I might request him to see that it is not purely commission agency. In many things they do direct trade, but even commission agency is not what it looks like on paper, that is, as if we mechanically transferred one commodity to another. There the price is properly regulated. If twenty people go to a foreign country, each under-

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cutting the other in order to sell his goods in preference to the other, the country on the whole loses; whereas if you canalise it through the State mechanism or through the State Trading Corporation, we are in a position to bargain for the best price, get the longest possible contract and see that every private trader's interests are safeguarded because it is the national interest, unless it is contrary to national interest. We do not regard the personal interest as very important. But where we can protect the individual interest of the miner, get the best prices, is it not necessary to work even as a commission agent? After all, that commission agency is not there that I contract for 'A' stamp it and pass it on to 'B'. But it is to coordinate, to agglomerate, these various offers of 50 to 100 people, who if they are left to themselves to bargain in the world market will go and undercut the price of Indian goods and sell them at falling prices continuously and in the bargain lose the entire market and reputation of this country. That is also the function of the State Trading Corporation.

17 hrs.

Then, other items are mica, chrome ore, bauxite—various types of mineral ores. Before I go over that, I would like to mention about what the hon. Member, Mr. Tyagi, said regarding the constitution of the State Trading Corporation. It is true that there can be an opinion that a statutory corporation established through a regular legal piece of legislation can also be constituted and a corporation, such as this, can also be incorporated under the Indian Company law. Since we became more and more expanding in the public sector—and I think public sector will have to be doubled, trebled and quadrupled as we go along the line—it was found that the flexibility which we get by the Indian Company law, required some disciplines by any prudence of normal business,

that is accountability to Parliament, the proper valuation of prices and production the flexible working and the functioning of the public sector corporations like any other individuals in a most efficient manner so as to promote national interest. If these very objectives could be protected through the incorporation of a company or a corporation like that under the Indian Companies Act, there does not seem to be a very much difference of opinion whether it should take one form or the other. I can assure him—of course, I know he is very anxious to see that public morality and public accountability are properly protected—that we are all also of the same feeling, that we must remain the continuous guardian of the public accountability for whatever the State Trading Corporation does. But this has to be seen whether the constitution of a corporation as an Indian company under the Indian Companies Act makes any greater disability than the constitution of a statutory corporation. After having the experience of more than 65 public sector corporations of this country, I find very little distinction between the two. As a matter of fact, if we have more than one corporation—we are going to have another one; maybe in a few years we might have the agricultural credit corporation; if I can envisage, there may be another three or four corporations for trading—they might come up for specialised commodities and then it will be desirable for the hon. House to have some flexibility given to the State trading instead of strait jacketing in a manner that it loses the competitive capacity against the foreign buyers, against the foreign sellers and against mighty corporations both in the capitalist countries and in socialist countries with whom we have to compete. So, that is a matter of a shade of opinion here and there. But I can assure the House that from the practical experience we find that the constitution, as it is today, is fairly flexible, fairly efficient and strong in the trading strength.

Then, I would like to draw the attention of the House—I am rather sorry that because of the shortage of time, many Members did not go into the performance of the State Trading Corporation—to this. If this chart on these pages is seen—in a very scientific way they have done it—you will see how the turnover has increased from 1956-57, when it was hardly Rs. 9 crores, it has gone to Rs. 80 crores in 1962-63. There is another sum of Rs. 48 crores, which is indirect trade. Therefore, last year we traded on the State account for Rs. 130 crores. This year we are running at Rs. 150 crores or Rs. 160 crores, I would request my hon. friend Mr. Nath Pai to tell me of a single corporation in the country either in the public sector or in the private sector which with Rs. 47 lakhs of overheads, has a turnover of Rs. 130 crores or Rs. 140 crores. I am not trying to congratulate them, whether they are bureaucrats, this or that. They are public servants unheard, unsung and not seen by the people and to say they are inferior, as bureaucrats or belonging to civil service, to somebody in Birla's concern or Tata's concern is to my mind not proper. I have worked with both. I have found individuals quite competent in both the camps. I love the public sector camp because I know that they have at least the purity of heart, the accountability to this Parliament and all the profits that they make—some people may be corrupt here and there....

Shri Nath Pai: They should be the model to the private sector.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am not pleading about the model....

Shri Nath Pai: The public sector should set an example to the private sector. That should be the aim.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not say that we are a model, but if I say that we are better, then also, perhaps, my hon. friend will not accept it. But I can certainly say that we are more publicly informed, and we are more

publicly accountable, and whatever result the public sector produces is for the benefit of the whole country and not for a few individuals who want to take the profits away and who rig the prices up and then put everybody to trouble. I am not saying this to castigate the private sector. What I say is that we have chosen this path deliberately, and I think that this path is the only correct path along which the country could progress, namely that the public sector will have to have a more and more dominating influence and a more and more dominating control on the economic apparatus of the country. If we merely leave it to thousands and thousands of traders, at least so far as foreign trade is concerned, I can say that we shall be the smallest and the weakest possible link in the world.

Even in the most advanced countries where free enterprise has been enshrined to a certain virtuosity, which we do not believe in, they have realised the usefulness of such an institution. For instance, take the case of the Commodity Corporation of the USA. The entire barter on ferromanganese ore or stock-piling etc. is done through them. As far as I am told, more than sixty corporations of that type operate in that country. Why do they do so? That is because when you have to handle such gigantic amounts, when you have to roll over crores and crores and billions and billions it cannot be entrusted to an individual enterprise, and it is beyond the capacity of an individual enterprise also to do it. There is also the jealousy which exists in the private industry. Competition when distorted into a sort of naked vice becomes jealousy and it tries to run down everyone; each person tries to run down the other, under-cuts the price and tries to sell each other out, tries to buy each other out, and so on; those vices will have to be avoided in foreign trade, if we have to expand.

I am not saying anything about profitability, but Shri Nath Pai was

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rightly mentioning about the transaction in tyres, and Shri S. M. Banerjee also felt very much concerned. I may tell him that it is neither a Member of this House nor anybody else who has been responsible for anything of that sort. There was a real acute shortage of tyres in this country at that time. At that time, it was not this tyre company or that tyre company which came forward. We were short of foreign exchange, and we got it from the East European countries. We do not certify that everything that we buy from every country is going to be actually according to standard. The Indian roads as a whole are some of the roughest roads in the world, and therefore, the Indian tyre specification has been the strongest possible tyre. Those countries from which we generally used to import—there are several of them—are familiar with our road conditions. In this particular case, I think, we imported 60,000 or 70,000 pairs of tyres from one country, namely Hungary; I do not remember exactly the total quantity that we imported from Poland, but from both of them, tyres not exceeding a crore and a half or two were imported, of which 70 or 80 per cent has already been sold. The prices then were absolutely going up and they were going sky-high. And the consumer was protected by these imports. My hon. friend Shri Khadilkar is not here. He will confirm me when I say that in those days, even though I was not personally looking after the STC, I used to get requests from so many people, saying 'Release 200 pairs of tyres or 400 pairs of tyres, for this co-operative transport company or that transport corporation' and so on, and the tyres were released to them. It is true that those tyres were not as good as we wanted. Once, we bought some tyres from China also, which just tore off. And similarly we had bought from other countries also, and sometimes they were good, and sometimes they were bad. Similarly, here also, they were not of the same standard; they were not either too good or too

bad, but they were not of the same strong standard as we produce in our own country.

Shri Tyagi: Were they regularly examined and found to be lacking?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About 12 or 15 per cent was inferior as compared to the local make. I shall explain the position to my hon. friend. In this instance, while most of the things got distributed, some of the tyres still remained, about 25,000 pairs or 40,000 pairs still remained between the two people or two parties who imported. I may straightway tell my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai that they were not functioning as if they were the agents of the STC, but they were direct importers who undertook to import the tyres on their own behalf and on their own account. If a private importer is allowed to import, only because he imports from a rupee-payment country, the STC cannot be held responsible for that transaction. If they want to make a profit of a reasonable nature, they will have to take also all the risk antecedent to that trade, and if they lose the money, we cannot weep for them, and we cannot compensate them for that because we never wanted to compensate them for that. They traded for profit on their own responsibility.

I have also heard something about distribution to Defence. The STC does not come in that picture. The Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, who, perhaps, looks after the supplies part of it might have thought that the few tyres that remain....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Was it a rate contract?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There was no rate contract at all. This was pure import from the Communist countries on rupee payment, and most of the tyres has already been sold out, and only a few remain, and the reason for that is this. By that time, in two

years, our production had soared up, and, therefore, there was not that much of demand for tyres as in the past. So, they found that selling those tyres was very difficult. Perhaps, they approached some of the people in Defence as they buy various other goods, and they might have found out whether the tyres were suitable to them or not. I am explaining the position only for this purpose that in the STC they had no direct hand in the disposal of the balance of the tyres which were not sold by the private importers who imported, when the scarcity was too great.

May I tell the House that if these public sector corporations have to function, then I would crave the indulgence only to the extent of one per cent of the indulgence which we give to the private sector? So far as the private sector is concerned, no accounts of theirs are known, and nobody knows what purchases they make and what sales they make, and this House does not come to know any of these things. If your own corporation which has to do such work under an enormous amount of limitations, whether it is in this trade or the other, has to do that, in that we should not take an unduly a serious view of it. If the price of lemon grass oil is falling, Members from Kerala write to me saying that it should be supported. If jute price is falling, Members from the four States where it is grown ask for the same price support. And when we support it, my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, comes and says: 'You bought this jute and this is what has come of it'. I can assure him that every single bale of it will be sold. The Indian jute industry is buying it. And we will give that support of Rs. 30 per Bengal maund, delivery at Calcutta. I can tell him that it was only a limited operation we had last year, only 60,000 bales or 3 lakh maunds. Next time it may be a million bales. We are prepared to buy more than a million bales. If the jute growers in Orissa, Bihar, Assam and Bengal are to be supported—people

who work in the worst possible conditions; there is no agricultural production or trade that I know of which is as difficult as that concerning jute; the men have to work in fields full of water for 8, 10 or 12 hours a day, take out that fibre which is so difficult to cut, then ret it, wet it, purify it and dry it and then take it out—it will be done. If the STC do not come to their assistance, what is the STC meant for? What is it meant for if we cannot help the lowliest of the low in this country? This is a product which earns Rs. 150 crores of foreign exchange for us. If farmers are supported and if I have with me 20 or 100 bales left over, what does it matter? I am prepared to buy 1,000 or 10,000 bales or 10,000 bales in that manner, because it is done for the good of the producer, the grower. I would crave the indulgence of my hon. friend who is very progressive in his outlook to see that activities like this are most sympathetically considered.

Certainly, if the Corporation makes a mistake—we all make mistake—it must be pointed out. If any official of the corporation is guilty of nepotism—because there is nepotism—if there is corruption, all that must be looked into and those responsible caught. There have been wrong types of transactions which must be checked. But we should not judge by 10-20 transactions. Does the House know how many transactions they put through in one day? I have transacted on behalf of private industrialists Rs. 10 crores—Rs. 20 crores worth of business and I know how difficult it is. In these transactions, the price is something today but after three days it is changed. We do not know what the background was.

My hon. friend referred to the sugar transaction. I can assure him that but for that transaction, we would not be earning so much foreign exchange that we are. India is earning Rs. 30 crores foreign exchange from sugar. In all our history, when did we export so much sugar at the best international price: the London daily price plus the premium of \$19.00

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for Canada, if it is for Japan another premium, if it is for UK or USA, another premium and so on. Everywhere, the best price has been earned because we sold it. Today uniformly we are able to get the London daily price. If a ship from India is leaving today, it will be at today's price, if it leaves ten days after, it will be at the price ruling then.

This is one of the best transactions. I can assure the hon. House that that is why we have now got a foothold in the sugar market of the world. Our export is 5 lakh tons this year; it may be 7½ lakh tons if the production is good next year. In this way, we want to reach upto a million tons, if we can afford to produce more sugar, so that we earn more foreign exchange.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Was there any open tendering for prices?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes. There were many offers. Barter firms gave their quotations and we selected the best one which was in the national interest. After all, we have to go by the stability of the firm, their experience in the field and the price that we get per ton, how much is the price another firm is quoting etc. We took the highest price.

In regard to the fertiliser also, it was at internationally competitive price. Only 50 per cent was taken on barter, the rest was on cash.

We are glad that today, we have come to know that there is an increase in foreign trade to the extent of Rs. 55 crores. This is not just a miracle; it is all work done by the various officials in different parts of the Ministry in connection with small, small items, a little bit of sugar here, a little bit of iron ore there, a little bit of engineering goods etc. All these have been increased, and I am not sure whether this rate can be maintained, because I

am myself surprised that in seven months this year we have increased our exports by Rs. 55 crores, an average of over Rs. 8 crores per month. I cannot forecast what will happen in future, but even if we can maintain Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 crores extra, which is the national target, we should be thankful for that in the present state of intense competition in the world market, when our local demands are rising because of the population increasing faster than our national production. I need not elaborate on that now.

The State Trading Corporation has been doing work in different directions, and I am glad to have the benefit of the advice and observations of the hon. Members. I shall be grateful if they take continued interest in this activity, not only once in six months or a year when the debate comes up.

Shri Nath Pai: I have also referred to the car deal. Please give a fair deal without twisting what I said. We want the STC to succeed, not to fail, and that is why we are offering criticism.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I really welcome your suggestions and with the greatest humility accept the comments you have made. I believe you have a living interest in this matter, and that you are offering constructive suggestions.

Coming to the car question, this is something which is not really the function of the State Trading Corporation. The House was raising this question often and was even angry that those cars coming from various sources should be sold at such high prices in the country. It was a two-fold loss. The gentlemen who used to bring the cars because of certain international obligations, used to sell them at three or four times the price. All that money used to go away again in foreign exchange. Because of their immunity, we lost both the rupee and the foreign exchange. I can assure

the House that all these malpractices have been put an end to. They are sold to the highest tenderer, and only those who can afford can buy them. We are not giving them to Ministers, officials or even Members of Parliament. Even though requests came, we said that there would have to be bid for the cars and buy them at the highest price. We are doing this not because we want to make a profit.

Shri Nath Pai: You said you are not giving. I said you were giving. I know today the practice has changed, but in the initial stages when the STC took over this business, it was a closed shop, the cars being sold only within certain circles. Am I not right?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the early stages, one of the understandings with those people was that we would not sell the cars. Then we had to explain to them that this would not work. We had to go gently and gradually. I can assure the hon. Member that even at that time, excepting one or two cases, the cars were sold to the Tourist Department, Raj Bhavans, Rashtrapati Bhavan or Ministries of the Government of India and the State Governments. About two to three hundred cars have been disposed of, as I said in answer to a question tabled by an hon. Member. It was not our function, but we have taken it up because your friends desired it, because the public in this country wanted it, wanted that the profiteering, racketeering and black marketing should be stopped. We have put a total stop to that. It is quite possible that the vested interests who have been hit hard will come and complain to you, but I am prepared to look into every individual case that you may bring to my notice. After all, I cannot vouch for every officer. If there is collusion, I may assure you that, whether it is in this car deal or anything else, he will not remain there. When we entrust them with so much public money, they cannot dare flout the opinion of this House or this Government. I have been watching the disposal of cars

even personally, and I have not come across any instance of malpractice or collusion.

However, this is not a subject to be too much debated about, because it was a complicated job which we have taken up in the national interest, to remedy the harm it was doing. If any improvement in the procedure can be suggested, I shall be grateful.

Shri Tyagi: I had posed a question which has not been answered yet. May I remind the hon. Minister of a serious allegation against the STC? The STC exports things at a much lower price and the exporter is given a licence in exchange for import so that he can sell those commodities in the market at a higher price and thus cut his losses. Is that practice carried on or not?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I had missed that point. What the hon. Member says is different. I will explain it. Suppose manganese ore is exported. The price of ore in this country according to the lowest price of the miner would be, let us suppose, Rs. 120 or 24 US dollars. The world price is today 17 to 19 dollars or Rs. 80-95. On this there will be a loss of 5 dollars per ton; he cannot afford to sell ore like that. It is no use if we do not give him the minimum reasonable profit which could keep his labour going and his mind working. There is in such cases what is called the counter patronage of barter. We allow him to import something at a fixed premium. It is not an import licence or profiteering at the cost of the consumer nor is it allowed in foreign exchange. Since he suffers a loss of Rs. 25 per ton, to that extent from the goods that may come maybe some machinery or certain things like chemicals etc. he is allowed to make good that loss. The price is absolutely competitive; not one rupee more is allowed to him and then he gets this in terms of India rupees to the extent of Rs. 20 or 25 when he transfers the goods to the actual users or people who actually consume it. I can

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assure the hon. Member that there is no blackmarketing or profiteering.

Shri Tyagi: Is the sale price fixed and does he sell at that particular price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. If any transaction like that comes to the notice of the hon. Members I request them to write to me. There is the price fixed; he cannot charge more than that legally. This is the common practice all over the world. One-third or one-fourth of Japan's whole foreign trade is based on barter like this or link deals. There is no hanky-panky about it. These link deals are based on well-known business principles and they do not smack of any type of corruption or malpractice.

Shri Nath Pai: We raised the question whether it is not profitable to get these licences and sell them in the open market in Bombay or Ahmedabad? What they do is that they sell it out rather than import it and they find it lucrative.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It does not concern the STC but as a general question concerning import-export trade, I can certainly answer it. It is true that sometimes in this scarcity market such things happen even in respect of actual users' licences who have no corresponding obligation to export. That is why we penalise them, we have taken people to court under the Indian Sea Customs Act and under the Export Control Act. But the malpractices wherever they are, are far more exaggerated than they really are. Our imports are Rs. 1,250 crores and exports, Rs. 750 or 800 crores altogether about Rs. 2,000 crores a year and we have more than 7-8 lakhs of export-import licences. If some few of them are trading in a bad way, I can only ask the forgiveness of the House. We can catch a few but we cannot put a policeman behind every citizen of this country. I do not think that my country is so untrustworthy. Shri Indrajit

Gupta may say that the whole trade should be nationalised. But we can trust the men of this country; they are trustworthy. In the past they traded all over the world, from generation to generation, from grandfather to father and from father to son; the plighted word of the forefather was honoured and respected by the son or even the grandson without any written documents—only the word of mouth. Goods from this country reached across the seven seas; they traded and never faltered in payment or in deliveries or in quality of goods. That is the tradition which you have to bring back. And, therefore, good mixture of social discipline in terms of State trading in the public sector and a regulated private sector is the only answer to a mixed economy which this country has accepted, which this hon. House has approved, and which this Government is permitted to adopt as a policy, and within that framework the State Trading Corporation functions.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Shri B. K. Das referred to the export of rice by the State Trading Corporation. Will the hon. Minister throw some light on it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a little delicate matter, but we are producing some basumati rice, very high in quality, which fetches Rs. 2 to Rs. 3, and we export it at 14 annas, 12 annas, or even 10 annas. It is good to forgo a little luxury and earn some foreign exchange and get three times the rice of the same value. It is the only economics.

Shri Tyagi: Is that Dehra Dun rice?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes.

Shri Tyagi: Then you can go ahead.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri M. L. Dwivedi want to reply?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: No. (Interruption).

[Monday, August 26, 1963/Bhadra 4, 1885 (SAKA)]

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| 869 | Refugee children from Tibet . | 2575 |
| 870 | Trespassing by Pakista- nis . | 2575-76 |
| 871 | Techno-Economic Survey of Assam . | 2576-77 |
| 872 | Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards . | 2577 |
| 873 | Dock Labour Housing Scheme . | 2577-78 |
| 874 | M.E.S. Barrackpur . | 2578-79 |
| 875 | Border Operations Relief Fund . | 2579-80 |
| 876 | Surplus M.E.S. workers . | 2580 |
| 877 | Indians in Mozambique . | 2580-81 |
| 878 | Low cost room cooler . | 2581-82 |
| 879 | Experiment in international living . | 2582-83 |
| 880 | Occupational Wage Survey . | 2583 |
| 881 | Non-plan expenditure . | 2583-84 |
| 882 | Situation in Laos . | 2584-85 |
| 883 | Telephone lines in Leh . | 2585 |
| 884 | Recruitment to Defence services . | 2585-86 |
| 885 | Foreign Missionaries in Nagaland . | 2586 |
| 886 | Television Programmes . | 2586-87 |
| 887 | Recruitment in Punjab . | 2587 |
| 888 | Backward areas of Punjab . | 2587-88 |
| 889 | Film on removal of un- touchability . | 2588 |
| 890 | Aircraft Depot, Kanpur . | 2588-89 |
| 891 | Bhojpuri folk dances . | 2589-90 |
| 892 | Air Wing for N. C. C. cadets . | 2591 |
| 893 | Emergency Commissions . | 2591-92 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

| U.S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 894 | C. H. S. Scheme for defen- ce employees . | 2592 |
| 895 | Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 . | 2592-93 |
| 896 | Kidnapped Indian . | 2593-94 |
| 897 | War Bonus . | 2594 |
| 898 | Accident at Kargali . | 2595 |
| 899 | Labour Laws in Pondi- cherry . | 2595-96 |
| 900 | Rifle factory near Tiru- chirappalli . | 2596 |
| 901 | Conference of State Chief Ministers and Ministers of Industries . | 2596-97 |
| 902 | Delhi Employment Ex- changes . | 2597 |
| 903 | Employment situation in Assam . | 2597-98 |
| 904 | Pensions for Army Officers . | 2598-99 |
| 905 | Mountain divisions . | 2599 |
| 906 | Chinese Military Officers at Pak. border . | 2599 |

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

2600-02

The Prime Minister laid on the Table a statement in response to the calling attention by Shri S. M. Banerjee on the 22nd August, 1963, regarding the hoisting of Pakistani flag in Latitilla area of Assam on the 14th August and firing by Pakistani Riflemen on Indian citizens there on the 19th August, 1963.

4. PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

2602-03

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 :—

(i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Ninth Amendment) Scheme, 1963, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 726 dated the 27th April, 1963.

(ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Eleventh Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 812 dated the 11th May, 1963.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

| | COLUMNS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (iii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Twelfth Amendment) Scheme 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 852 dated the 18th May, 1963. | |
| (iv) The Employees' Provident Funds (Thirteenth Amendment) Scheme 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 853 dated the 18th May, 1963. | |
| (v) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 879 dated the 25th May, 1963. | |
| (2) A copy each of the following papers :— | |
| (i) The Minimum Wages (Central) (Third Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1324 dated the 10th August, 1963, under section 30A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. | |
| (ii) Annual Report of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad, for the year 1962-63. | |
| (3) A copy each of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha :— | |
| (i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1963. | |
| (ii) The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1963. | |
| MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA | 2604 |
| Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha :— | |
| (i) That at its sitting held on the 21st August 1963, Rajya Sabha had passed the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1963. | |
| (ii) That at its sitting held on the 22nd August, 1963, Rajya Sabha had passed the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1963. | |

| | COLUMNS |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| PETITION PRESENTED | 2605—07 |
| Shri C. Dass presented a petition signed by a petitioner relating to the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933. | |
| STATEMENT BY MINISTER | 2607—13 |
| The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda made a statement with reference to certain statistics of consumer expenditure and also laid on the Table a statement showing average per capita consumer expenditure per month by fragile groups, based on 17th Round of National Sample Survey, September, 1961—July, 1962 | |
| BILL INTRODUCED | 2613-14 |
| Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1963. | |
| BILLS PASSED | 2614—83 |
| (f) Discussion on the motion to consider the Customs and Central Excises (Amendment) Bill, 1963 moved on 23-8-63 concluded, and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed. | |
| (ii) The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) moved that the Major Port Trusts Bill, as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill, as amended, was passed. | |
| BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION | 2683 |
| The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman) moved for consideration of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance, Bill. The discussion was not concluded. | |

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

MOTION *RE*: REPORT OF
STATE TRADING COR-
PORATION OF INDIA . 2684—2760

Shri M. L. Dwivedi moved
the motion *re*. Report of
State Trading Corporation
of India for the year 1961-62
laid on the Table on 4-12-62.
After some discussion the mo-
tion was adopted.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,
AUGUST 27, 1963/BHADRA
5, 1885 (*SAKA*)—

Consideration and passing of
the Appropriation (Railways)
No. 5 Bill, 1963 and discus-
sion on the motion *re*. Report
of Scheduled Areas and Sche-
duled Tribes Commission. _
