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Bhadra 27, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, September 18, 1964/Bhadra
27, 1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vishram Prasad. I have got the information that he has been released from jail, and I thought he would be here. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

केलों से भरा हुआ जहाज

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* 264. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :
श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केलों से भरा हुआ एक जहाज जो किसी विदेश को भेजा गया था के केले रास्ते में ही खराब हो गये और उनको समुद्र में फेंकना पड़ा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन केलों का कुल मूल्य कितना था तथा इस से सरकार को कितना नुकसान हुआ ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह जानने का प्रयत्न किया है कि ऐसा किस की गलती से हुआ ?

The Minister of Commerce (Sri Manubhai Shah): (a) A portion of a small trial consignment of bananas

sent to Italy was destroyed because it got over-ripe before it was delivered to the buyers.

(b) The total f.o.b. value of bananas destroyed was Rs. 2.63 lakhs. No loss to the Exchequer is involved.

(c) The question of fixing responsibility for the loss does not arise as there has been no loss to the Central Exchequer and the export was on behalf of the Co-operative Society. However, an Enquiry Committee to investigate the defects in packing and transport of bananas so as to avoid such hardships in future was set up by Government. The Committee consisted of Shri Deokinandan Narayan, M.P. and two other Members of Parliament and two experts. The Committee has since submitted a Report, copies of which are available in Parliament Library. Their recommendations are contained in Chapter III 'conclusions' of the Report which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3166/64].

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो केले खराब हो गए थे, उनको समुद्र में फेंकने के लिए भारत सरकार को कितना जुर्माना देना पड़ा।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कोई जुर्माना नहीं देना पड़ा। मतलब यह है कि यूरोप में लोग इतने सेन्सिटिव हैं कि अगर बारह केलों के गुच्छे में एक भी खरा काला हो, तो वे उसको बर्बाद कर देते हैं। उस वजह से हमें 2.63 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब लाहों की संख्या में कीमती सामान जहाजों से बाहर भेजे जा रहे हैं, तो

क्या पहले उन का बीमा भी कराया जाता है या नहीं। क्या केलों के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की गई थी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : रिपोर्ट में पूरी व्यवस्था बताई गई है। मेरा मन तो शाबाशी देने को करता है कि हमारी को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज इतने ऊंचे दर्जे पर आ चुकी हैं कि इस को-ऑपरेटिव सोसायटी ने इतना बड़ा एक्सपोर्ट करने का काम हाथ में लिया। जो काम करेगा, वह कभी गलती भी करेगा। अगर स्टीमर 11 घंटे पहले पहुंच जाता और मिलान और रोम में बारिश न होती, तो यह सवाल न उठता।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैंने बीमे के बारे में पूछा है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वैनानाज का इन्शोरेंस कोई नहीं लेता है।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The prices of bananas in the local market have so much depressed that unless further export measures are taken up, the prices cannot be boosted. So, what is the Government doing in this regard?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad this point has been raised. In the last two weeks I have received so many telegrams from the various parts of India that unless this is stepped up, production by the growers and farmers will get further depressed. We are making maximum efforts to see that this very delicate commodity is properly exported.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know how much quantity of bananas was exported this year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 22,000 tons only.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether this Government has finally accepted the socialist perversion that

the producer is least entitled to consume his own products? If not, why do we continue to export our products such as bananas, mangoes, sugar and tea?

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean to say that we should not export what we can eat here, though we may not need them so much?

Shri Kapur Singh: We are being starved. Bananas can be got only at two annas; it should be sold at one pice in a poor country like India. The same is the case with other things. Will you not press them to give an answer to the first part of the question, whether they accept it?

Mr. Speaker: This is a matter of policy which cannot be discussed during the Question Hour.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am not discussing. I am merely seeking an answer.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केला किस बाजार पर बाहर भेजा जा रहा है, क्योंकि खुद देश में उसकी कमी है ? क्या जरूरत पड़ी है विदेश में भेजने की ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : दोनों की निस्वत इस लिए नहीं है कि 24 लाख केले इस मुल्क में उत्पन्न होते हैं। दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान का तीसरा नम्बर है। उसमें से सिर्फ 22 हजार से ज्यादा हम भेज नहीं पाए हैं। उसमें घन्दर के दामों और बाहर के दामों से मतलब नहीं है, क्योंकि जो बाहर से दाम मिलता है, वह हमारी पैरिटी से ऊंचा है। इसलिए मैं सदन को बिनती करूंगा कि इसको प्रापर पर्स-पैक्टिव में देखा जाये।

Shri Joachim Alva: As the hon. Minister says, there may not be a loss to the Exchequer, but there will certainly be loss of prestige. May I know whether the first two conditions were fulfilled, namely they were to

be loaded in a fit condition so that they could be consumed by the consumer, and secondly that proper arrangements should be made for refrigeration and air-conditioning?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Even as the report shows vividly, these two conditions were adhered to. The real mistake was that in trying to get a freighter which would cost less, it reached Italy 11 hours later than the other, and the maturity slightly went up. Unfortunately, rains also came. These two factors, which were beyond their control, produced this result.

Trade Centre in West Europe

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- *265. { **Shri M. N. Swamy:**
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation proposes to set up a trade centre in West Europe;

(b) if so, the main functions to be entrusted to the centre; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to organise such centres in other parts of the world also?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The S.T.C. has already set up a Trade Centre at Rotterdam.

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

(c) It has been decided to open a Trade Centre in Moscow and it will

be run by the State Trading Corporation. For the present there is no proposal to open any other trade centre.

STATEMENT

The main functions of the Trade Centre established at Rotterdam are as follows:—

The object of the Trade Centre is to help Indian exporters in their attempts to stimulate demand for the Indian goods in West European countries. The Centre will function in three units, namely (1) Bonded Warehouse-cum-Depot; (2) Samples Marketing Agency Unit and (3) Service House & Survey Unit.

Bonded Warehouse-cum-Depot:

Indian goods will be stocked for sale on the spot or for ex-stock deliveries. Facilities to buyers will be provided for inspection and selection of goods from such stocks.

Samples Marketing Agency Units:

An upto-date collection of samples of the merchandise will be maintained with export prices and delivery schedules to facilitate negotiations on the spot and to conclude contracts and business with the prospective buyers.

Service House and Survey Unit:

This Unit will act as a liaison office and undertake, in cooperation with other organizations, market surveys, market studies, study of consumer preferences etc., in respect of specified commodities.

Shri M. N. Swamy: May I know the commodities that are likely to be exported through these centres?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have tried to give some idea in the statement. Generally these will include all traditional goods and some non-traditional goods.

Shri M. N. Swamy: May I know whether there is any suggestion before the Government to set up such centres in other countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; there is an idea to put one in Chicago or somewhere else. If it works well we will have one or two depots in Latin America, in America and another in Western Europe or in some other place.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: From the statement it seems that this will affect in a good measure our export promotion. Will the Government consider opening of such centres in places like Beirut also which is a trade centre?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Very good idea.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In what place is it going to be located and what will be the nature and extent of Government control over it?

Mr. Speaker: It has already been answered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I find from the statement that this unit will have the co-operation of the other organisations. undertake market surveys, studies of, consumer preferences etc. May I know whether these will be conducted in places where the centre is located or they would be conducted thousands of miles away from these places?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will be like this. We will have a team of experts situated in Rotterdam. They will survey the markets which are reachable in the communist countries as well as Western Europe and African region. They will also do corresponding commodity surveys in India, whether these goods are available and if so how it is available on a long term basis etc.

Dr. Saradish Roy: May I know whether Rotterdam will serve the West European countries properly?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes please, it is only one of the features this is not the only system for all export promotion. It is an additional measure.

Shri A. S. Saigal: In how many places outside India such organisations will be opened in future?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About half a dozen more, as I have already replied.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the service stations have also been started in countries where we are exporting engineering goods and machines?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir, in some places we have started them. There is one in Lahore; one in Burma at Rangoon; one at Bangkok in Thailand and in various other places also.

Jute Delegation

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*266. { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Jute Delegation that left India in May, 1964 for U.K., U.S.A. and Canada has come back; and

(b) the object of the visit and the result achieved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. The Delegation returned in June, 1964.

(b) The main object of the Delegation's visit was to make an on-the-spot study of the North American market for Indian jute goods apart from maintaining good will and renewing contacts. The Report of the Delegation is under consideration of Government

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether this Delegation found anything contrary to the quality that is produced here and whether they have made any suggestions regarding the improvement of quality?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They have made various suggestions. One of the objects of the Delegation was to receive complaints with regard to quality. With regard to that they have suggested some remedial action.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether they have made any recommendation regarding the cost structure of goods produced here?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The cost structure was not within their purview. They were mainly concerned with the market.

Dr. Saradish Roy: May I know the foreign exchange spent on this delegation?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am sorry. I do not have that figure with me.

Shri Sheo Narain: May I know the composition of this Delegation? Was there any Member of Parliament in it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There was no Member of Parliament in that Delegation, which consisted of five members including the leader.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Has this Delegation any suggestions to make in respect of the nature of competition offered in the international market for our jute goods and the steps we could take to see that we are able to operate effectively in spite of the competition offered by various countries?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir. They have made various suggestions. There is a relentless pursuit for substitute goods for jute as packing materials. It is on this that the Delegation has made very many suggestions.

Shri Ramaswami Tanti: May I know whether it is a fact that the export of our jute goods has gone

up by Rs. 15 crores to 20 crores in spite of the incentives given by the Pakistan Government for their jute exports? If so, what are the reasons for that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The reasons are that there is a shortage of good crop both in India and in Pakistan. So, we hope the Member's estimate will prove correct.

Shri Lhadhar Kotaki: May I know whether this Delegation in the course of their tours came across articles manufactured from jute but goods that are different from what we are manufacturing here that have got a better market and, if so, what steps have been taken to manufacture such articles from jute in our country also?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: For instance, cement is mostly packed in paper bags in place of jute bags which were used formerly. Similarly, sugar is being packed in polythylene sheets. For jute carpet-packing they are trying to find a substitute in plastics. All these cases are being studied.

Small Car Project

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Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
*267. Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri B. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the production of small economic car in the country.

(b) whether any action is proposed to be taken to reduce the prices of available cars;

(c) if so, in what way; and

(d) whether any import facilities are being extended to enable an increase in the manufacturing capacity in the country?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) There has been no change in the decision of Government as stated in the House on the 9th August, 1962.

(b) and (c). At current levels of production in each of the three passenger car factories, it may not be possible to secure any material reduction in the price of cars to the consumers, which includes also the incidence of duties. In the long run, the main possibility of achieving substantial economies is to maximise the scale of production. Certain alternatives to achieve this objective are being examined.

(d) No facilities have been extended so far to existing car manufacturers to increase their manufacturing capacity.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether a proper appraisal of the idle capacity in the existing manufacturing units and the various components of prices has been made by the Government in this respect and whether Government is willing to say that more than 50 per cent of the capacity for manufacture in the country today is idle and that more than 50 per cent of the cost of production is in the form of direct and indirect taxes levied by the Government?

Shri T. N. Singh: The capacities and production are being constantly examined and we are also having constant discussions with the producers.

Shri A. P. Jain: Only discussion.

Shri T. N. Singh: The only way to reduce the price is by having larger production on assembly-line basis. The existing plants, as they are today, cannot undertake such large-scale production.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, the question has not been answered. Has the Government made, or propose to make, any study of the extent of idle capacity and the various components of prices and there is 50 per cent taxation?

Shri T. N. Singh: Sir, I do not accept that proposition. We have licensed each unit for a particular number of cars and they were expected to equip themselves for that. They are being given licences in the shape of foreign exchange only for that level of production.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is no answer. The question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, for those two points no direct answer has been given.

Shri T. N. Singh: There is no question of evasion. I have stated that we do not accept the contention that there is 50 per cent idle capacity.

Shri A. P. Jain: You have to accept it; it is there.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: If he does not accept it, I cannot force him to do so. I can only ask him to answer the question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Does he mean to say that there is no idle capacity?

Shri T. N. Singh: The fact is that, according to us, unless there is large-scale economy, the cost of cars cannot be reduced. They are not producing what are called, assembly-line production. Unless that is done—and for that they do not possess the equipment

and plant, that is, for carrying on that large-scale continuous assembly production—it is not possible. That is what I was explaining.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Would the hon. Minister say that if a full measure of foreign exchange were permitted, the production of cars in this country could be increased by as much as 100 per cent at the very least and if raw materials could be made available at cheap prices, car production in the country could be augmented? I would like the hon. Minister to say very clearly as to what are those steps and alternatives which are being considered by the Government instead of giving a circuitous reply.

Shri T. N. Singh: If by 'foreign exchange' is meant, foreign exchange to import plant and machinery, of course, that has not been made available.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Raw materials.

Shri T. N. Singh: If by 'foreign exchange' is meant, necessary package for augmenting the production numbers of cars, has been allowed, then I would only submit that these factories have been licensed for a certain number of cars which they are expected to manufacture in a year and all the foreign exchange necessary for that number is being given.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I quite appreciate that you can only ask him to answer a question. We only want to know whether, if full foreign exchange was permitted as required by the manufacturing units, they could produce 100 per cent more than the capacity of the existing manufacturing units. We want a straight answer rather than a roundabout answer.

Mr. Speaker: That is hypothetical.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जर्मनी में इससे भी बेहतर कार तीन हजार में मिल जाती है और टोकियो

में भी इससे बेहतर कार तीन चार हजार में मिल जाती है और उस पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी भी दे दी जाए तो सात घाट हजार में यहाँ मिल सकती है ? यदि यह सच है तो यहाँ पर इंडिजिनस कार जो है उसके सोलह सतरह हजार में मिलने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यहाँ कार के दाम बहुत अधिक हैं, इसके बहुत से कारण हैं जो कि मैं बता सकता हूँ, अगर आप मुझे आज्ञा दें तो ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : प्रोडक्शन कम क्यों है ? (इन्टरप्राज)
He is giving evasive replies.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: And he is laughing also.

श्री गुलशन : कारण इनको बतलाने दीजिये । (इन्टरप्राज)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब देखते हैं कि सभी मੈम्बर जो हैं, वे प्रार्थीकितव वायर्ज हैं ।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The entire country is a prospective buyer.

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : अगर आप चाहें तो मैं कारण बता सकता हूँ । बात यह है कि इस वक्त जो उन लोगों की प्रोडक्शन कैपेसिटी है और जो तरीके हैं, अगर ऊन्हीं पर चल करके मैनूफैक्चर होगा तो नतीजा यह होगा कि कास्ट जैसी की तैसी रहेगी । इस वक्त पैक्स मंगा लेते हैं और बाकी असेम्बल कर लेते हैं । जब तक यहाँ टोटल असेम्बली लाइन का प्रोडक्शन नहीं होगा, हर एक लाइन का नहीं होगा और उसके लिए करीब पचास हजार प्रोडक्शन होना चाहिये, तब तक इकोनोमी ग्राफ स्केल नहीं हो सकता है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How far is it correct that Government's policy itself is responsible for creating scarcity, on the one side, and

increasing the price, on the other, because during the last three years the manufacturers have not been allowed to import those parts which are necessary for the assembly of cars in that quantum which was accepted originally?

Shri T. N. Singh: Our problem has been that today the production of cars is mainly dependent on import of foreign components in a large measure. The policy of the Government has been to go ahead with, what is called, assembly line production for which nobody has come forward up to that measure.

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Shri Dasappa): If you permit me, Sir, may I just explain . . .

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I also say something?

Mr. Speaker: Let me first give chance to those who have sponsored the Question.

Shri Dasappa: There seems to be misunderstanding with regard to the capacity . . . *(Interruptions)*

Some Hon. Members: No misunderstanding.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We want cheap cars.

Shri Dasappa: I am only trying to help them . . .

Some Hon. Members: We want cheap cars.

Mr. Speaker: They want only cheap cars and no other assistance.

Shri Dasappa: Here are some figures . . .

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether the misunderstanding is on the part of the Minister or . . .

Mr. Speaker: He may resume his seat.

Shri Dasappa: About the idle capacity, there seems to be some information in the possession of the House which, I am afraid, is not fully borne out by the facts. Here are some figures: Hindustan Ambassador Car—licensed capacity is 10,000. In 1960, it produced 9,199 cars; in 1961, it produced 11,256, over and above its capacity; in 1962, it produced 13,000 and odd . . .

Shri A. P. Jain: What is the idle capacity?

Shri Dasappa: Then, about Fiat Car, 7200 is the capacity; they have produced . . .

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: On a point of order, Sir. I want to know . . .

Mr. Speaker: When the Minister is still making a statement, a point of order arises in between!

Shri Dasappa: The demand today is about 40,000. That is what they say. The present demand . . .

Mr. Speaker: What they say is this.

Shri Dasappa: The capacity is less than what the demand is. *(Interruptions)*.

Mr. Speaker: They have asserted that there is idle capacity.

Shri Dasappa: I am showing it is not.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that as against whatever has been authorised for production in those factories, the manufacturers are fulfilling those targets. But they want to know whether in spite of that they have the capacity installed which is lying idle. This is what they want. The targets given to them might have been low and they might have still the idle capacity with them at this moment.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I explain the position? It is always possible in a factory by importing a large number

of foreign components and parts to step up assembling, production . . .

Shri A. P. Jain: He is befooling us.

Shri T. N. Singh: But that is only marginal. I do not accept the proposition that they are working at 50 per cent capacity.

Shri Raghunath Singh: How many shifts are there?

An Hon. Member: You are not calling anybody from this side.

Mr. Speaker: I have only allowed two or three questions. Immediately the charge comes that this side has been neglected. Is it justified? First I will call those who have sponsored the Question and then I will see about others. The charge should not be flung at me that this side has been neglected and the other has been favoured.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is not a charge.

Mr. Speaker: It is a charge.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It is very painful to see that the House is more agitated and more angry at the price of the car; it was not so angry at the rising prices of commodities. I never saw such a confusion.

Mr. Speaker: At this time, the relevant question is about cars.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know, if the present three units engaged in the manufacture of cars were to work three shifts, how many cars they will be able to manufacture in a year and, if they were to work two shifts, how many cars they will be able to manufacture in a year and how many they are actually manufacturing today?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: How many people use cars?

Shri A. P. Jain: My hon. friend himself uses cars.

Shri T. N. Singh: I can give the figures in regard to the production up to date, by the various parties. I am giving the latest position up to July, 1964; 8500 Ambassador cars were produced; 2353 Fiat cars were produced and 1977 Standard cars produced. This is the position in regard to production in 1964.

As regards double shift or treble shift, it is very difficult to make a statement offhand.

Shri A. P. Jain: I seek your protection, Sir . . .

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members would realise that I cannot go on in this manner during the question Hour. If they are so persistent they might ask for a separate discussion on that.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The hon. Minister is supposed to have studied the problem. Therefore, he cannot say that he cannot make any statement offhand. The month back, and yet was given one month back, and yet he says that he does know these things.

Mr. Speaker: Then, what is the demand? Should I dismiss the hon. Minister?

Shri Nath Pai: No, you may admonish him or reprimand him. If you dismiss him we may get a worse one.

Shri A. S. Saigal: Our request is only for a discussion for three hours.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of reprimand. The hon. Minister has given the answer. I am suggesting to hon. Members that since so many of them are interested in this, if they ask for a discussion, I shall see that some time is allotted for that discussion.

Shri A. P. Jain: I seek your protection, Sir . . .

Mr. Speaker: Rather, I should seek protection from hon. Members just at this moment.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am too small a person to give you protection, but you can give me protection.

The point is this. I had put a very specific question. Now, there is a whole Ministry with a big paraphernalia of officers, and if the Ministry does not know how many cars the present units can manufacture, if they work two shifts or three shifts, I must say that the answer is just an attempt at befooling us. If they know it, why should they not give us those figures?

Shri T. N. Singh: I beg your pardon. I was not allowed to complete the answer which I was giving.

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow a discussion on this. Now, let us proceed to the next question.

Electric Engines at Chittaranjan

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*268. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to expand the production capacity of the electric engines at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3167/64].

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know the requirements of the country and to what extent the present production is likely to cope with it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The additional requirements in the country are going to be about 215 during the Third Plan and about 612 electric engines in the Fourth Plan.

Shri R. G. Dubey: In case the expansion programme will materialise, to what extent will the production increase?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The production at present is about 2 electric locomotives per month, and it is going to be 6 per month by the end of the Third Plan, and it will further increase during the Fourth Plan.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि चितरंजन में इस वक्त कितने कम्पोनेन्ट्स बाहर से मंगाये जाते हैं और कितने यहां पर तैयार होते हैं, और कब तक हम इस मामले में सेल्फ सफिशिएंट हो जायेंगे।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: अभी इसमें सेल्फ सफिशिएंसी की बात ज्यादा नहीं है क्योंकि अधिकतर सामान बाहर से ही आता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: यहां कितने बनते हैं।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: अभी तो करीब करीब 60 प्रतिशत सामान बाहर से ही आ रहा है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the electric locomotives that are being produced in Chittaranjan are of the same high quality as the steam locomotives, and if so, how the quality has been determined?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The quality is being determined on the basis of the electric locomotives that are run in foreign countries. So far we have produced 21 D.C. and 9 A.C. locomotives, and their quality compares

favourably with that of the foreign electric locomotives.

Shri Kapur Singh: Does there exist a phased programme of complete switch-over to electric railways in this country, and if so, what is its schedule?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, there is a phased programme; the use of the steam locomotive is gradually going to be tapered off, and by the end of the Fourth Plan it will be largely eliminated and only the diesel and electric locomotives will be introduced thereafter.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is Government aware that as a result of increased use of electric engines in place of steam locomotive engines a large number of workers are declared surplus? If so, will Government arrange for training these workers instead of training workers from outside?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is a suggestion which we will consider.

श्री गुलशन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि चित्तारंजन में इंजिन बनाने के लिए एक प्रौर नया प्रोजेक्ट प्रारम्भ किया गया था ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसमें नए इंजिन बन कर बाहर निकले हैं ? यदि हाँ, तो कितने ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : चित्तारंजन का जो स्टीम लोकोमोटिव बनाने का पहले लक्ष्य था वह पूरा हो चुका है। 168 का लक्ष्य था मगर 172 बनते हैं। उसके साथ साथ चित्तारंजन के विस्तार के लिये 2 करोड़ 26 लाख का खर्च निर्धारित किया गया है, और उस विस्तार के बाद बिजली के इंजिन प्रति साल 72 बनेंगे। अन्तिम लक्ष्य 150 बनाने का है।

श्री गुलशन : मैं ने पूछा कि बाहर कितने निकले हैं।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं यह दो तीन बार बता चुका हूँ कि 21 डी० सी० और 9 ए० सी० टाइप इलेक्ट्रिक इंजिन बन कर बाहर चल रहा है।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : नैरो गेज में जो स्टीम लोकोमोटिव हैं वे बार बार फेल होते हैं और अच्छा काम नहीं देते। उनकी जगह डीजल इंजिन चालू करने का कब तक विचार है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : पहले इस बारे में ब्राडगेज और मीटर गेज पर काम होगा उसके बाद नैरो गेज पर काम होगा।

श्री यु० सि० चौबरी : हमारी जितनी बिजली के इंजिनों की आवश्यकता है वे सारे चित्तारंजन में तैयार हो रहे हैं या नहीं, या बाहर से मंगाने पड़ते हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जितनी आवश्यकता होगी...

श्री यु० सि० चौबरी : जितनी वर्तमान आवश्यकता है उतने बनते हैं या नहीं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अभी तो इम्पोर्ट करते हैं।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: How does the cost of the indigenously manufactured engine compare with the cost of engine of the same type in other countries?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In the case of the DC engine, the cost of the imported engine is about Rs. 12,50,000, that of the one manufactured here about Rs. 11,31,000. As regards AC, the imported one costs about Rs. 12,87,000 and the Chittaranjan engine costs about Rs. 12,50,000.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि भाप के इंजिन समाप्त कर दिए जाएंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये कितने समय में समाप्त कर दिए जायेंगे और इन की जगह देश में कितने दिनों में बिजली के और डीजल इंजिन प्रारम्भ हो जाएंगे ?

श० राम सुभग सिंह : करीब करीब चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक बिजली घौर डीजल के इजिनो को प्राधान्य हो जाएगा, लेकिन क्योंकि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का सारा कार्यक्रम अभी विचाराधीन है, इसलिए पूरी तरह से कहने में असमर्थ हूँ कि सारा का सारा कब खत्म हो जाएगा ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: What is the advantage in having both DC and AC engines in the country? Will they not ultimately create difficulties in regard to interchangeability?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Now we do not want to manufacture any DC locomotives. Now the proposal is to manufacture only AC type.

Export of Handicrafts

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- *269. { **Shri Surendrapal Singh:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Institute of Foreign Trade organized a seminar in New Delhi on "Handicrafts Exports" in order to find out ways and means of solving the problems of production and marketing of handicrafts; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the seminar to bring about the requisite improvements in the handicrafts export trade?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Seminar made a number of recommendations. A statement containing the major recommendations is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3169/64].

Shri Surendra pal Singh: The statement contains an exhaustive list of recommendations made by the Seminar. How many of these recommendations have been accepted by the Government for immediate implementation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are under consideration. As far as I can see—because I was not present at the Seminar—most of the suggestions will be accepted by Government. But formally they are still under discussion in inter-ministerial meetings.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is any attempt being made to consult some foreign experts with a view to changing the designs etc. of our handicrafts goods in order to suit the requirements of our foreign customers, particularly in respect of handloom goods.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a welcome idea, but we have got an Industrial Designs Institute constituted by the Government of India. It has got many experts who are giving us ideas on designs. Then, individual exporters themselves are in touch with their foreign buyers, and they also bring their experts. So, there is no need to have a formal invitation and appointment of foreign experts.

Shri Himatsingka: Is the hon. Minister aware of the desirability of having show rooms in different consuming centres, as it appears to be very useful?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know what articles of handicrafts have found a market in foreign countries during recent years?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Handloom products, of course, are well known. There are garments, ivory products. In the New York World Fair, the sarna bells made of brass have been selling like hell.

Mr. Speaker: This we have heard for the first time. (Interruptions).

Our Minister is widely travelled man, therefore he must know better, I think.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Item (g) of the statement says:

"The proposal of establishing an Indian Institute of Packing and Packaging by the Government for conducting intensive research on the changing patterns of packing and packing abroad was welcomed by the Seminar".

The Government of India are also supposed to be doing something about it. I would like to know when that proposal is going to be implemented, and whether any steps have been taken.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. A Central National Institute of Packaging is being established at Madras, and the Swiss Government and others are extending to us the necessary technical and financial co-operation.

भारतीय क्षेत्र में होकर पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान को रेल द्वारा जोड़ना

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{ श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
* 270. { श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
{ श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान को भारतीय क्षेत्र में हो कर रेल द्वारा जोड़ने के सम्बन्ध में 10 दिसम्बर, 1963 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1309 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय यह मामला किस स्थिति पर है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : 10-12-1963 को प्रतारंकित प्रश्न 1369 के उत्तर में जो स्थिति बतायी गयी थी उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कौन से कारण हैं कि अब तक इतने लम्बे धरसे से यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है और इस पर अभी तक निर्णय नहीं हो सका ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : विचाराधीन इसलिए है कि राष्ट्रीय हित की सारी बातें ऐसे प्रश्नों को हल करने के सम्बन्ध में देखनी पड़ती हैं। इसलिए यह समझा गया है कि अभी इसको यों ही रखा जाए।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पीछे पहले रेल मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम जी ने रेलवे बजट पर एक बार भाषण देते हुए, सदन की इच्छा को देखते हुए, यह स्वीकार किया था कि पाकिस्तान के साथ इस बात को हमेशा के लिए समाप्त कर दिया जाएगा कि पाकिस्तान की रेल भारत के बीच से होती हुई जाए। उन्होंने इस बारे में सदन को आश्वासन दिया था। अब पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के जो सम्बन्ध हैं और जो पाकिस्तान के गुप्तचर देश में फैले हुए हैं इन सब बातों को देखते हुए इस बीच को क्यों समाप्त नहीं कर दिया जाता और इसको अभी क्यों रखा हुआ है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : प्रश्न के रूप में इसे उठाया गया है, लेकिन इसे बढ़ाने की बात नहीं है, और जो आश्वासन जगजीवन राम जी ने दिया था उसको हम लोग मानेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न स्पष्ट था। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि जब एक रेल मंत्री ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया हुआ है कि जल्दी ही हम इस पर अन्तिम निर्णय लेंगे और यथासम्भव शीघ्र इसको समाप्त कर देंगे, तो फिर इस पर अभी तक निर्णय क्यों नहीं लिया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि यह मीटर गार्ज पालिसी है। सवाल के जवाब में

इसे जल्दी नहीं बतला सकते। लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि श्री जगजीवन राम जी ने जो प्रायश्वासन दिया है उस पर भ्रमल किया जाएगा।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धास्त्री : हम सब इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि किसान अपने खेत के बीच में से किसी को रास्ता नहीं देता। पाकिस्तान जिस दिन से बना है उस दिन से उसका व्यवहार भारत के साथ अच्छा नहीं रहा है। इसको देखते हुए क्यों भारत की छाती पर से रेल ले जाकर उसके दोनों टुकड़ों को मिलाने की बात पर विचार किया जा रहा है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : ऐसा कोई सुझाव नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पाकिस्तान के निर्माण के बाद जब तक हमारी गाड़ियाँ अमृतसर तक जाती थीं तब इतनी जासूसी नहीं होती थी, और अब हमारी गाड़ियाँ लाहौर तक जाने लगी हैं तो उसके बाद से जो ज्यादा जासूसी शुरू हो गयी है, उसके बारे में हम क्या इन्तिजाम कर रहे हैं?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उसके बारे में पता लगाया जाएगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that acceptance of this particular demand to have a rail link through India connecting East and West Pakistan will be accepting the demand for a corridor made by the late Mr. Jinnah; and if so, may I know why Government has taken so long to take a final decision and tell them "No"?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is a larger question of policy and as rightly said by my colleague, it cannot be discussed in question and answer. I can say that the Government knows very well as to what is going on and what

is practical to do. It does not conflict with the sentiments that are being expressed.

Shri Basumatari: Just now a reference was made to Shri Jagjivan Ram's Statement. May I know what was the assurance? Whether it will be expedited or put an end to?

Mr. Speaker: He can look into the debates.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In the eastern sector, the State of Tripura is completely encircled by the state of Pakistan. May I know whether in view of this, when we discuss such measures we will ask reciprocally for facilitating our trade and travel with such places?

Shri S. K. Patil: In view of the situation that very soon there are going to be talks between our Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan, it would not be wise to discuss this question any more.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that a good many suggestions for and against this proposal came to the Government. May I know whether they are being considered or will be considered afterwards?

Shri S. K. Patil: They have been considered. I do not think there is any difference of opinion between Government and the hon. Members and I am merely saying that what is to be said and at what time is a matter of policy which should be left to Government.

Shri Hem Barua: This corridor through India....

Mr. Speaker: Why should hon. Members put an interpretation which should be harmful to the country. Nobody has said about the corridor.

Shri Hem Barua: This link through India might facilitate communication

between East Pakistan and West Pakistan and at the same time might facilitate political intrusion into our country. May I know whether Government have taken this aspect of the problem of possible political intrusion into our country into consideration and whether this particular aspect will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Prime Ministers?

Shri S. K. Patil: This is the most important aspect. How does the hon. Member expect that Government might have lost sight of it.

Shri Hem Barua: It has not been replied to, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He should have no apprehension. Government is aware of this.

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : इस विषय में अन्तिम निर्णय लेने में क्या पाकिस्तान की शर्तें कुछ बीच में रुकावट बन कर आती हैं ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : उसमें कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है। बातचीत वगैरह अभी चल रही है और मौका आने पर रिप्लाय दे दिया जायेगा।

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर किसी वक्त सही।

Shrimati Bena Chakravarty: I want to ask him one question. In the railway link between East Pakistan and West Bengal cannot we put better carriages? Those that are already there are disgraceful.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually our links between Bongaon and Benupol and between Ranaghat and Darsana are constantly being improved and if there is going to be any suggestion offered by the hon. Member we shall examine them.

1120 (ai) LSD—2.

Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant

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*271. {
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Yashpai Singh:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri B. N. Kureel:
 Shri D. J. Nalk:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India in collaboration with the Government of U.S.S.R. are undertaking an expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3168/64].

श्री विश्वानन्दर सेठ : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो भिलाई स्टील प्लांट का एक्सपैशन किया जा रहा है तो उस से कितनी उत्पादन की मात्रा बढ़ेगी और उस में कितना एनवैस्टमेंट होगा ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is proposed to expand it to 2.5 million tonnes under the Third Plan. The expansion cost of it will be Rs. 1,770 million.

श्री विश्वानन्दर सेठ : यह गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से बनेगा या यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बनाया जायेगा ?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: It has nothing to do with the private sector. It is a public sector concern.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसी प्रादरणीय सदन में माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बतलाया

या कि इस से घाये माल को जब हम छुड़वा न सके तो 32 लाख रुपया डैमुरेज की शकल में देना पड़ा तो यह डैमुरेज जो इस तरीके से बिया गया है यह डैमुरेज रुक जाय तभी ऐक्सपैशन हो सकता है तो सरकार ने इस के लिए क्या उपाय किया है कि घायन्दा डैमुरेज न देना पड़े ?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: I do not know if there is any demurrage. It does not arise out of this question.

Mr. Speaker: It does not.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: By what time the expansion programme will be completed and what will be the foreign exchange expenditure of the project?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: By the end of the third Plan we propose to complete the expansion and the foreign exchange is estimated to be Rs. 630 million.

Shrimati Benu Chakravarty: In this expansion are we using the Indian machinery and parts, that is, are we utilising anything which will be manufactured at Hatia, Ranchi?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: To the extent possible we are trying to use them; it is only in the further expansion programme that we will be able to use anything produced in Ranchi. For the present, not much is being done for this expansion at Ranchi.

श्री गुलशन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि भिलाई स्टील प्लांट का ऐक्सपैशन करने से देश की इस्पात की जरूरत पूरी हो जायगी ?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: The requirements of the country will continue growing; even after the increased production in all these steel plants our demand will still be there.

Shri Nambiar: Why should there be a foreign exchange expenditure to the extent of Rs. 630 million, when the barter agreement between Soviet Union and India is in rupee exchange?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: The machinery and other things which we are importing from Russia are perhaps taken into consideration.

Shri D. J. Naik: What will be the final additional production capacity by the expansion of the Bhilai Project?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: From one million tonnes to 2.5 million tonnes in the third Plan.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In the statement, it has been observed that "as regards the steel-making facilities, the project report is yet to be prepared." May I know when it will be got ready and whether the hon. Minister will be able to place a copy of it on the Table of the House soon after it is prepared?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: At present, I am not able to say. I think in the further expansion scheme, we will be able to do it, that is, in the fourth Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the steel-making facilities are being considered by Russian experts or by Indian experts or by a committee consisting of both, and by what time this report will be ready?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: The report is being prepared by our own technicians at Bhilai; we have a Design Cell there. With the assistance of the Russian experts our people have been doing that.

श्री हुकम चन्द कज्जबाब : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इस ऐक्सपैशन से इस कारखाने का उत्पादन काफी बढ़ेगा। इस तरह उत्पादन जो बढ़ेगा तो इस कारण क्या उस का बना हुआ सामान जनता को सस्ते दामों पर किफायत से मिलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है ।

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: I have answered this question.

Export of Tea to Austria

*272. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Austrian Government have abolished import duty on tea; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to boost export of tea to that country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir, on tea in bulk.

(b) The Tea Board is undertaking a promotion campaign in Austria primarily projected towards (i) a programme of consumer sampling through Department Stores and (ii) an arrangement with the Austrian Coffee and Tea Importers' Association for publicising Indian tea.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether this abolition of the export duty has come about in pursuance of the policy of the GATT Conference; if so, which other countries have followed suit in abolishing or reducing this inter-tariff?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Out of the 23 countries of the GATT which had import duty placed on Indian, Ceylon and all tea, 18 countries have abolished it—there is zero tariff now.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What was the import duty in that country prior to June 1964 and may I know what was our export of Indian tea to that country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: His question is not very clear. If he wants to know the figures about Austria we can give it. It varies from country to country. We can have a list

placed before you giving the figures in respect of all the 23 countries.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: In view of the fact that the elevation and climate of Nilgiris is best suited for the production of high-grown quality tea and as most of the growers here are small growers, may I know whether the Government will render adequate financial assistance to these growers to encourage them to bring about the maximum production of quality tea and add to our export trade?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have got every sympathy for the small growers and we will render all assistance to them.

Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh: We want finance.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: We follow.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: Apart from the measures that are being taken at present for boosting up our export to Austria, may I know what is at present, if any, our export of tea to Austria and if the Government expects it is likely to be boosted up after the measures that are being taken now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: While about 50 per cent of the tea going to Austria is from India, and the rest being from Ceylon and Kenya, efforts are now made due to the abolition of the duty to increase it. We have a special Tea Adviser appointed some time back. He has opened four depots. We are also having different types of restaurants now attached to the Tea Board for propagation of Indian tea.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that some of the countries import our tea and then they again export it to some other countries; if so, what steps have been taken by the

Government to see that instead of getting that tea exported by other countries we should export our tea directly to those very countries?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It has got a historical background.

Forward Trading

*273. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of regulating forward trading in free commodities has been finally considered; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have banned with effect from the 1st June, 1964 forward trading in the following free commodities which were being misused for illegal trading in banned commodities; Methi, Corriander see, sesamum oilcake, mustard oilcake, cottonseed, oilcake, aniseed, arhar chuni and moong chuni.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What were the circumstances in which this has been banned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually speaking, these are always banned but they were doing curb trading. We have declared that illegal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the forward trading in certain essential goods or commodities is adding to the higher prices of our foodgrains; if so, why Government has failed to ban forward trading in all those commodities?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Firstly, the assumption of the hon. Member is incorrect. There is no forward trading allowed in any foodgrain. It was only in oilseeds that it was allowed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not say that.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as I could understand his question, his contention was that forward trading is bringing up the prices of foodgrains. There is no forward trading in foodgrains.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What I say is, forward trading in certain commodities is one of the factors which adds to the high prices of foodgrains. Therefore, I would like to know why the Government has failed to ban forward trading completely?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Regarding the second part of his question, it is not correct to say that forward trading adds to the prices. It depends upon the circumstances. If the commodities are extremely in short supply there may be a tendency for the price to rise, but generally they stabilise the prices over a longer period and even bring down prices in many cases.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The commodities explained by the hon. Minister are normally treated as cash crops by the producer. Now that forward trading has been banned, may I know whether assistance by way of loans is being made available to the growers of these goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is being done by the Reserve Bank and the primary producer has utilised that credit a great deal.

श्री अचल सिंह : फॉरवर्ड ट्रेडिंग खाद्यान्नों पर और तिलहन पर बहुत घातक है क्या गवर्नमेंट उस को हमेशा के लिए बन्द करने के लिए तैयार है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : खाद्य अन्नों पर फॉरवर्ड ट्रेडिंग बन्द है।

Conference on Coal Production

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274. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether a conference of representatives of coal industry and officials of Government was held recently in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the outline of the major proposals on coal production targets discussed at this meeting; and

(c) whether Government have taken any final decision in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Coal Industry was informed of the likely quantity of coal that it may have to raise in the remaining two years of the current Plan, in order to meet the additional demand over the level of consumption during the year 1963-64. The industry was also informed of the thinking in the Planning Group on Coal in regard to the likely coal demand at the end of the Fourth Plan and the provisional production programme in order to meet the above requirements.

(c) No. Decisions about the Fourth Plan coal programme have yet to be taken.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any outline of the target of the expansion programme for the Fourth Plan has been finalized and, if so, what has been the main recommendation of the various working groups?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: Tentative targets have been fixed. But they will have to be discussed further. Then only final decisions can be taken.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether we will be able to make some exports of coal after fulfilling the requirements of the country during the Fourth Plan?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: Small quantities are being exported even now. But first of all we will have to meet our demands and then only think about our exports.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that our production at present exceeds the demands of the country and, if so, whether Government is thinking of revising the target of production for the remaining period of the Third Plan?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: It is not always so. It is only in the case of lower grades of coal there is surplus at present. We should not take it for granted that there is too much of surplus. Only one month's is lying idle now. Therefore, we should not reduce the targets. Anyway, the targets have been revised also.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: In view of the fact that targets of production of coal during the Third Plan had been revised many a time, may I know whether this conference had come to a decision that there would be no more revision of coal production targets during the period of the Third Plan?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: That cannot be assured because, as I said, only the lower grades of coal are in surplus. Coking coal and blendable coal are necessary and we will have to continue their increased production.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सत्य है कि कोयले का उत्पादन ज्यादा न होने का सब से बड़ा मूल कारण यह है कि उस में भ्राज भी ठेकेदारी प्रथा कायम है ?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: I do not know whether that will improve matters. As it stands, we have been able to produce in the private sector and also in the public sector.

were sent abroad for training mostly for maintenance and operation jobs. Till the commissioning of the Plant some of these engineers on return from training were employed to assist in construction work.

(d) Yes, Sir, joint preliminary arrangements have been made by Bokaro Steel with Hindustan Steel for training of Bokaro Steel Workers in the plants of Hindustan Steel.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Technical Training in Great Britain

*275. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Technical Co-operation, U.K. were approached during the last 12 months for the training of Indians in Britain for the maintenance and operation of the new plant installed at Durgapur Steel works;

(b) how many Indian Steel workers have received training in U.K. during the last three years;

(c) whether Indian Engineering experts have also received training in U.K. to make them competent to assist the Chief Construction Engineer at Durgapur; and

(d) whether arrangements have been made for training of Indian workers to be employed in Bokaro?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 107 persons received training in the U.K. during the last three years ending December, 1963.

(c) Engineers from the Construction Division under the Chief Engineer were not sent to the U.K. for training. Engineering personnel

Price of Steel

*276. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several decontrolled categories of steel are being sold in Bombay, Punjab and other places at prices much higher than those fixed by the Joint Plant Committee;

(b) if so, whether the aim of de-control viz., to check blackmarketing, has virtually failed; and

(c) whether it is proposed to assume any statutory powers for enforcing the Joint Plant Committee rates?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The prices announced by the Joint Plant Committee are applicable only to supplies made by main producers direct. To these base prices some extras for size and quality as well as sales tax have to be added. In the case of supplies received through stockists, the stockists' remuneration has to be added and in the case of re-rollers products, the freight element also has to be added. The prices ruling in the market will therefore be generally somewhat higher than the J.P.C. prices. In the case of some categories, prices have gone even below the J.P.C.

prices. On the whole, the supply position of the decontrolled categories continues to be easy and prices are not appreciably higher and, therefore, the aim of decontrol has not failed.

(c) No, Sir.

Cement

- *277. {
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement produced in the country during 1962-63, 1963-64 and the second quarter of 1964 and the quantity that was exported during this period; and

(b) what are the needs of the country and what is the shortage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):

(a) *Production of Cement*

1962-63 :	8,850,000 tonnes
1963-64 :	9,425,000 tonnes
April-June 1964 :	2,328,000 tonnes

Exports of Cement

1962-63 :	42,000 tonnes
1963-64 :	71,000 tonnes

(Figures rounded off to the nearest thousand tonnes).

7,416 tonnes were exported during April 1964; no exports took place during the months of May and June, 1964.

(b) There is still a considerable disparity between the demand for cement in the country and the available supply. The current shortage is estimated to be in the region of 2 million tonnes per annum.

मैसूर में अल्युमीनियम का संयंत्र

- * 278. {
 श्री वासुधा :
 श्री हिम्मत्सिंहका :
 श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :
 श्री बबन :
 श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
 श्री बिशानचन्द्र सेठ :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री 14 फरवरी, 1964 के घताराफित प्रश्न संख्या 191 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बीच मैसूर राज्य में अल्युमीनियम संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिये तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में अल्युमीनियम की एक नई मिल स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन दोनों कारखानों की, प्रत्येक की अलग अलग क्षमता क्या होगी और परिबोधनाओं का अनुमानित पूंजी विनियोजन क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री लंजीब रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). कलकत्ता की अन्तर्जातिक लेब की एक फर्म, इण्डियन एल्युमिनियम कम्पनी लि०, के नाम पर राज्य में 30,000 वार्षिक मीट्रिक टन की क्षमता के एक एल्युमिनियम प्रदायक संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिये तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में 13,000 वार्षिक मीट्रिक टन की क्षमता की एक नई एल्युमिनियम बेलन-मिल स्थापित करने के लिये "प्रायव-वर्क"

(Letter of intent) जारी किया गया है । इस योजना की लागत लगभग 22.3 करोड़ रुपया (15.8 करोड़ रुपये प्रदावक संयंत्र पर और 6.5 करोड़ रुपये बेलन-मिल के लिये) अनुमानित है ।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए अनाज की दुकानें

* 279. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गुलशन :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये उसी प्रकार की अनाज की दुकानें खोलने का विचार कर रहा है जैसी 1949 से पहले खुली हुई थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन दुकानों के कब तक खुल जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Staff in Public Sector Steel Plants

*280. { Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Gulshan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the three public sector plants of Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur have employed a surplus staff of over 20,000 as compared to the requirements for full rated capacity but which has not yet been reached by these plants; and

(b) how these figures compare with similar capacity plants in U.S.A. and U.K.?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Bhilai has been working at full rated capacity and recently Durgapur has more or less reached this stage. Rourkela is lagging behind slightly but is expected to reach full rated capacity soon.

There is some surplus staff in the public sector steel plants. The position is being reviewed with a view to determine the exact extent of over staffing. The staff employed in similar capacity steel plants in the U.S.A., and U.K. will be kept in view in assessing the requirements.

Second Mining Machinery Plant

*281. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the location of the second mining machinery plant to be set up with the help of Polish Government has since been decided; and

(b) if so, what it is?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Small Scale Industries

{ Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:
282. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a committee for the equitable distribution of raw materials to the large and small scale industries in the country; and

(b) if so, its constitution and functions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3170/84].

Heavy Compressors and Pumps Project

*283. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ukey:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the location for setting up the proposed Heavy Compressors and Pumps Project in Public Sector has been decided;

(b) if so, where it is to be located; and

(c) whether any site in Madhya Pradesh is under consideration?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The location has not yet been decided.

(c) Three sites, namely Champa (near Korba, Bilaspur District), Seonath (near village Nipania, Bilaspur Tehsil) and Raigarh suggested by the Madhya Pradesh State Government have been under consideration along with the sites recommended by other State Governments.

चित्तारंजन कारखाने के भाप के इंजन

*284. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे ने चौथी योजना के अन्त तक चित्तारंजन कारखाने में भाप के इंजनों का निर्माण बन्द करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) गत 8 वर्षों में कितने इंजनों का निर्माण किया गया तथा अगले सात वर्षों के क्या लक्ष्य हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस परिवर्तन के कारण तेल तथा बिजली की आवश्यकता पर प्रभाव पड़ने के सम्बन्ध में विचार कर लिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० राम सुभद्र सिंह) : (क) यद्यपि इस सम्बन्ध में अभी से कोई निश्चित और अन्तिम निर्णय करना समय से बहुत आगे जाना कहा जायेगा, फिर भी योजना इस आधार पर आगे बढ़ायी जा रही है कि जब नये ढंग के और अधिक उपयोगी रेल इंजनों, अर्थात् बिजली और डीजल से चलने वाले रेल इंजनों के निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक सुविधायें पूरी तरह जुटा ली जायें, तो डीजल और बिजली के रेल इंजनों के निर्माण की दिशा में उत्तरोत्तर अधिक ध्यान केन्द्रित किया जाये, क्योंकि ट्रंक मार्गों पर भारी यातायात को सम्हालने के लिए नये ढंग के इंजनों की आवश्यकता है और इनके संचालन से राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था में अधिकतम मितव्ययिता भी होगी। जब और जैसे भारतीय रेलें :—

(i) चित्तारंजन रेल इंजन कारखाने में उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का उपयोग बिजली रेल इंजन और उसके उपस्करों के निर्माण और अन्य आवश्यक तथा उपयुक्त प्रयोजनों के लिए करने लगगी ; और

(ii) डीजल तेल और बिजली की उपलब्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मार्गों को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त डीजल और बिजली रेल इंजनों का उत्पादन

बढ़ा सकेंगी, तो चित्तरंजन कारखानों में भाप रेल-इंजनों का निर्माण धीरे-धीरे बन्द किया जा सकता है ।

(ख) विगत आठ वर्षों में, अर्थात् 1956-57 से 1963-64 तक चित्तरंजन कारखाने में बड़ी लाइन के 1,343 भाप रेल इंजन तैयार किये गये ।

तीसरी योजना के आगामी दो वर्षों, अर्थात् 1964-65 और 1965-66 में चित्तरंजन कारखाने में बड़ी लाइन के 310 भाप रेल इंजन तैयार करने की योजना बनायी गयी है ।

चौथी योजना में उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है और राष्ट्रीय योजना तैयार हो जाने के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

(ग) सरकार को यह मालूम है कि भाप रेल इंजन के बदले दूसरी तरह के रेल इंजन चलाने के फलस्वरूप रेलों में डीजल तेल और बिजली की मांग पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

Export of Fruit and Fruit Juices

*285. Shri Ravindra Varma: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has recently entered into a contract with the Soviet Union for the export of fruit and fruit juices; and

(b) if so, the main features of the contract and the estimated value of fruits and fruit juices to be exported under the contract?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation has entered into a contract for the supply of

mango nectar worth Rs. 12 lakhs to V/O Prodimorg, the U.S.S.R. organisation for the import and export of food products. Deliveries are spread over a period of three months to be completed by the 31st October, 1964.

पालना लिग्नाइट की खानों (राजस्थान)

*286. { डा० लक्ष्मीनन्द सिन्घवी :
श्री कर्णो सिन्घवी :
श्री प्र० क० देव :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पालना लिग्नाइट की खानों का कार्य किस क्रम पर है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रूसी विशेषज्ञों ने खानों के विकास का परियोजना प्रतिवेदन बना लिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन खानों के विदोहन के लिये रूसी उपकरण खरीदने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो खरीदे जाने वाले उपकरण का विवरण क्या है तथा उन पर कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) इस समय लिग्नाइट का कोई उत्पादन नहीं है । राजस्थान सरकार, अन्तर्भूमि तथा खुले मुख-गर्त (open-cast), दोनों विधियों से लिग्नाइट खान की संभावनाओं पर विचार कर रही है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Trade with South-East Asian Countries

*287. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Chairman of the State Trading Corporation visited a number of South-East Asian countries with a view to exploring the possibilities of developing industrial and trade relations with those countries; and

(b) if so, what are his findings, and what specific recommendations have been made by him in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Chairman, State Trading Corporation, led a delegation to Japan and some South-East Asian countries with the main object of promoting the export of salt from India. The opportunity was also utilised to explore possibilities of developing trade and industrial relations with Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand.

(b) A statement summarising the observations made by the Chairman after his return from these countries is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3171/64].

रेलवे कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध जांच

*288. { श्री श्रीकार जाल बेरवा :
श्री सुखदान :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 2 जून, 1964 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 308-ख के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विशेष पुलिस संस्थान द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध की गई जांच के परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली के मेन स्टेशन के सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) उन से कितनी घनराशि वसूल की गई; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय ने इस वर्ष इसी कर्मचारी को 500 रुपये का पुरस्कार दिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभय सिंह) : (क) अभी विभागीय कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

(ख) विशेष पुलिस सिम्बन्दी (Special Police Establishment) ने भ्रामदनी के अनुपात से अधिक परिसम्पत्ति रखने आदि के आरोप लगाये हैं । ये आरोप इस तरह के हैं कि इनमें सम्बन्धित कर्मचारी से कोई रकम वसूल करने का सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी हां ।

हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स फैक्टरी, भोपाल

*289. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स फैक्टरी, भोपाल में "धीरे काम करो" हड़ताल हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इस "धीरे काम करो" हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप इस कारखाने को कितना नुकसान हुआ था ?

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्रालय में भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री बि० ना० सिंह) : (क) हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स फैक्टरी भोपाल में 13 अप्रैल 14 अगस्त, 1964 को "धीरे काम करो" हड़ताल हुई और कुछ विभागों में कुछ समय के लिए काम बंद कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) हड़ताल कारखाने के कुछ अनुत्तर-दायी कर्मचारियों द्वारा अन्य कर्मचारियों में बड़े पैमाने पर झूठी अफवाहें फैलाने के कारण हुई ।

(ग) नुकसान का अभी अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है ।

Small Scale Industries

*290. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ulkey:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an adjustment in the State-wise allocation of cold rolled black plain sheets under the small scale industries quota of indigenous steel was made during the period October, 1962 to March, 1963; and

(b) if so, what was the basis for doing so?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The allocation of cold rolled black plain sheets made to State Governments during the half years April to September 1962 and October 1962 to March 1963, respectively, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3172/64]. It will be observed that there was an increase in the allocations to Gujarat, Assam and Maharashtra and a reduction in the allotments to Andhra Pradesh and Punjab. In the other cases, the increases or reductions were of a marginal nature. The reason for these adjustments was to make the allotments more equitable, having regard to the demands received from the State Governments.

कपड़ा मिलें

808. श्री बागड़ी : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कपड़ा मिलों की कुल संख्या क्या है और उन में कितना कपड़ा तैयार होता है; और

(ख) इन मिलों में कुल कितने व्यक्ति काम करते हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बॅ० रामस्वामी) : (क)

कताई-बुनाई मिलों की संख्या तारीख वार बनाये कपड़े का वार्षिक परिमाण (दस लाख मीटर में)

1-1-1961	: 287	1961—4701
1-1-1962	: 285	1962—4560
1-1-1963	: 287	1963—4423

(ख) वर्ष के अन्त में

1961	.	8.07 लाख
1962	.	7.98 ,,
1963	.	8.21 ,,

Railway Accidents

809. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1469 on the 24th March, 1964 and state:

(a) the number of accidents occurred since November, 1963 zone-wise;

(b) the causes of the accidents;

(c) the loss of lives and material sustained by Railways, zone-wise; and

(d) the compensation paid by the Railways zone-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) The number of accidents involving both loss of life and damage to Railway property which occurred during the period from November, 1963 to July, 1964 on the various Railways was as follows:—

Railway	No. of accidents
Central	1
Northern	4
South	4
Southern Eastern	5
Western	4
TOTAL	18

(b) The causes of these accidents are given below :—

Cause	No. of accidents
Failure of Railway staff	6
Failure of other than Railway staff	10
Accidental	1
Cause not yet finalised	1
TOTAL	18

(c) Railway	Loss of life	Approximate cost of damage to railway property.
		Rs.
Central	5	400.00
Northern	15	15,080.00
Southern	9	2,47,300.00
South Eastern	30	10,69,425.00
Western	9	1,88,081.00
TOTAL	68	15,20,286.00

Railway	Compensation paid
	Rs.
South Eastern	89,991.00
Western	10,495.00
TOTAL	1,00,486.00

Railway line from Churu to Nohar

810. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay a new railway line from Churu to Nohar via Taranagar (Rajasthan, Northern Railway); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

New Railway Bridge in Delhi

811. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of the railway bridge over the Jamuna near the Humayun Tomb, Delhi; and

(b) when it will be completed and opened to traffic?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) The progress on the second railway bridge over the river Yamuna near Purana Qilla is as under:—

- (i) Well sinking and steining for foundations 100%
- (ii) Construction of piers and abutments 80.82%
- (iii) Five out of 12 girders spans have been erected, erection of the sixth span is in progress and all spans are expected to be completed by May, 1965.

(b) The bridge is expected to be opened for traffic by March, 1966, after completion of the numerous road under/over bridges on its approaches.

Train between Sitamarhi and Darbhanga

813. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce a pair of trains between Sitamarhi and Darbhanga; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhas Singh): (a) Yes,

(b) From 1-10-1964.

Export of Hair

814. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the hair that are donated as a token of sacrifice in temples in Andhra Pradesh by the devotees, are exported to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries where the hair are exported; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned in this manner?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Since foreign trade statistics are not recorded state-wise, it is not possible to furnish the required information in respect of exports of human hair from Andhra Pradesh. Total exports, however, of human hair from India during 1963-64 and April to June 1964 have, respectively, been of the order of Rs. 11.42 lakhs and Rs. 5.12 lakhs. The main importing countries are West Germany, U.S.A., France, Hong Kong, Belgium, U.K., Spain and Japan.

Under-bridge near Warangal

815. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2108 on the 14th April, 1964 and state the progress made in the construction of an under-bridge near Warangal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The work has already been completed and the under-bridge opened to traffic from June 1964.

Railway Bridge at Bakhtiarpur

816. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 292 on the 18th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to construct a railway bridge at Bakhtiarpur has been approved by the Government of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the construction of the bridge has been started; and

(c) the time by which the bridge would be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Not yet. The State Government has now approached the Union Ministry of Transport for approval of the scheme for a road overbridge at Bakhtiarpur.

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

Production of Cotton Yarn

817. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present no check is exercised by the Textile Commissioners Organisation on the quality of cotton yarn produced by the textile mills;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to approach the Indian Standards Institute for laying down standards for yarn; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). There is at present no statutory control on cotton yarn. The Indian Standards Institution has formulated standards for grey cotton yarn required by the handloom industry and for grey cotton yarn for use in weaving mills.

Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.

818. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether any losses have been incurred on account of delays in starting various projects in Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. during the Third Five Year Plan, and if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): The Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. took on hand the following projects during the Third Five Year Plan and the dates of sanction of the Detailed Project Reports and commencement of work were as under:

Project	Date of sanction of Detailed Project Report.	Date of commencement of work.
1. Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Hardwar	October, 1963	January-February 1963
2. Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Hyderabad.	July, 1963	September-October, 1963
3. High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchl.	May, 1963	May, 1963

To obviate delays a good deal of advance preparation and preliminary work was done to enable commencement of construction as soon as Detailed Project Reports were sanctioned by Government. As the above table will indicate, there was a time lag of one to two months only in the case of the Hyderabad Project, but other preliminary works were on hand. In Hardwar the work was actually started in anticipation of the approval of Detailed Project Report by Government. There was thus no loss on account of delay in any of the Projects.

Small Scale Industries

819. { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions taken by Government regarding imposition of restrictions on big manufacturers in respect of the commodities which fall within the sphere of small scale and auxiliary industries with a view to have the targeted development of the small scale industries; and

(b) whether the proposal for increasing the economic limit of small scale industries from 5 to 10 lakhs is being considered by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No targets of production have, so far, been laid down separately for the small scale sector. Where any item can be conveniently manufactured in the small scale sector, large scale units are not generally allowed to develop fresh or additional capacity. In the development of Small Scale Industries during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, an effort will be made to specify targets in particular fields for the small scale sector.

(b) There is no intention at present to increase the capital limit for Small Scale Industries from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs.

Explosion in Indian Explosives Ltd., Gomia

820. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an explosion occurred in the factory of Indian Explosives Ltd. at Gomia on the 30th June, 1964; and

(b) if so, the details of the explosion and the extent of damage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An explosion occurred on the 30th June, 1964 at about 8.15 p.m. in the separator compartment of the N.A.B. Nitroglycerine Plant in the explosives factory of M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd., at Gomia while the plant was in operation. The separator compartment suffered major damage. Its 4 walls were pushed outward by blast and the roof collapsed. The equipment and other contents in the compartment were destroyed. No one suffered injury of any kind. Debris was confined to the immediate vicinity of the explosion and there was no damage to other plants.

Coal Seams in Hazaribagh

821. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that prospecting by the National Coal Development Corporation in three blocks of Hazaribagh district had led to the discovery of some rich seams of coal deposits; and

(b) if so, the estimated extent and the value of deposits?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Coal Development Corporation has, in recent years, prospected for coal in a large number of blocks in the Hazaribagh District.

(b) Reserves of coal in different blocks prospected so far, are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3173/64]. It is not possible to give any value of deposits as this would depend on the extent to which the reserves prove mineable, the quality of coal etc.

Production in the Railway Workshops

822. { Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Dr. Saradish Roy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Perambur and Chittaranjan Railway workshops have reached optimum production level in their respective spheres; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Railways are trying to switch over to new types of production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-3174/64].

Dieselisation of Metre Gauge Railway

823. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to dieselise any section of the Metre Gauge railway line in the near future; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) and (b). Yes. In addition to the dieselisation of the through goods services introduced so far on the Katihar - Siliguri - Gauhati-Lumding-Badarpur section of North East Frontier Railway, Kandla-Palanpur-Abu Road-Phulera-Rewari and Sabar-mati-Palanpur sections on Western Railway, through goods trains on the following Metre Gauge sections on the Southern Railway are proposed to be hauled by diesel traction in the near future:

1. Guntakal-Teswantpur
2. Guntakal-Hubli-Goa
3. Guntakal - Pakala - Katpadi-Villupram
4. Guntakal - Dronachellam-Tadepalli.

Railway Line from Panchkura to Haldia

824. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2575 on the 28th April, 1964 and state:

(a) how far the construction of the Railway line from Panchkura to Haldia has progressed;

(b) whether this line will be electrified;

(c) when the construction work will be complete and the line opened for traffic; and

(d) the estimate of the expenditure involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (d). The overall progress so far is about eight per cent. Construction of this line will be so scheduled as to match with the completion of

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the Haldia Port Project. Although, electrification of the line is contemplated in the ultimate stage, it is proposed to work the line without electrification initially. The cost of the project is expected to be in the region of Rs. 10 crores.

Rules for Grants to Handloom Industry

825. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no specific rules or principles exist to govern the sanctioning of grants by Government to private parties under the Centrally-sponsored schemes of development of handloom industry; and

(b) whether it is proposed to lay down some rules or principles to regulate sanction of such grants?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) General principles have been laid down to govern sanctioning of grants by Government to co-operative weavers' societies through the agency of State Governments. No direct grants are given to private parties under the scheme of development of handloom industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Cotton Textile Consultative Board and Advisory Committee

826. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Cotton Textile Consultative Board and Cotton Textile Advisory Committee;

(b) whether it is proposed to have a single body to deal with problems relating to the textile industry; and

(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a)

Functions of the Cotton Textiles Consultative Board

To advise Government generally on important matters concerning the industry, particularly in regard to production, distribution and exports of cotton textiles, imports and exports of raw cotton; and matters relating to the procurement of raw materials, machinery and accessories required for the industry.

Functions of the Cotton Textiles Advisory Committee

To tender such advice on any general or particular questions relating to the textile industry like production control, demand and supply of cloth and yarn for domestic and export purposes, rationalisation, rehabilitation and modernisation of the industry and procurement of raw materials, machinery, stores and accessories etc. required by the industry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Partial Strike at Durgapur Steel Plant

827. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

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

(a) whether certain sections of the workers employed in the Durgapur Steel Plant struck work in the month of June, 1964;

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike; and

(c) the action taken on the demands of the workers?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). There was a stoppage of work in the Sleeper Plant from the 14th to the 20th June and in all the sections of the Rolling Mills on the 19th June, 1964. The stoppage of work in the Sleeper Plant was due to the dismissal from service of three press operators as their work was found to be unsatisfactory. The position was explained to the workers and work was resumed by them on the 20th June, 1964.

The stoppage of work in the Rolling Mills was due to disciplinary action having been taken against one worker who was found sleeping while on duty. The matter was referred to arbitration as agreed to by the workers and work was resumed on the 20th June, 1964. In accordance with the recommendations made by the arbitrator, the management have allowed the worker to resume work.

Goods Trains carrying Foodgrains on Central Railway

828. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the goods trains carrying foodgrains from Nasik to Manmad on the Central Railway take more than 40 days; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No, Sir. As a matter of fact, there has been no booking of goodgrains from Nasik to Manmad during this year.

Normally, goods should reach the destination the following day.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of Railway Training Institute, Sealdah

829. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 555 on the 25th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the shifting of the Railway Training Institute from Sealdah to Dhanbad has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved thereby?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, the building is not yet ready.

(b) Does not arise.

Heavy Engineering Corporation Stores Department

830. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Stores Department of Heavy Engineering Corporation was searched by Calcutta Police at Calcutta during June, 1964;

(b) if so, the reason for the search; and

(c) the findings of the Police?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No.

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

Railway Officers travelling in Air-conditioned Coaches

831. **Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1313 on the 5th May, 1964 and the supplementaries thereon and state the considerations under which the Railway Officers are allowed to travel in air-

conditioned coaches on payment of only one-third of the difference between first class and air-conditioned class fares?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Prior to the abolition of the old 1st Class from 1-4-1955, the Railway Officers entitled to old 1st Class could travel in air-conditioned class by paying a difference in fares between air-conditioned class and 1st Class which was 3 pies per mile. In order to maintain this entitlement, it was laid down that they may pay one-third the very much higher difference between the air-conditioned class and the new 1st Class. Even at this rate, the amount required to be paid is more than the old rate of 3 pies per mile.

Manufacture of Textile Machinery

832. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:**
Shri M. S. Murti:
Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the names and location of the textile machinery manufacturing concerns in the country and the amount of loans and grants made available to each of them during the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan period and the cost of the machinery manufactured by each concern during that period?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): A statement showing the names and locations of the major textile machinery manufacturers in the country and the value of their production during the last three years, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3175/64].

No loan or grant was made available to any of these manufacturers by Government during the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan.

Textile Industry

833. { Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the quantity and cost of the mill cloth exported during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64, year-wise and also the cost met by Government towards the grant of export incentives to the mill sector during these three years, year-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The quantity and value of mill cloth (cotton) exported during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 are as follows:

	Million yards	Million rupees
1961-62	534.12	433.90
1962-63	522.57	398.82
1963-64	535.64	427.73

No cost is met by Government on the grant of export incentives to the mill sector.

Textile Industry

834. { Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri M. S. Murti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance made available by the Government of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation and other institutions of similar nature for the purpose of rehabilitating and expanding the textile mill industry during the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of plain and automatic looms in the textile mills in the country at the commencement of the Third Plan and the number of plain and automatic looms working at the close of the calendar year 1963; and

(c) the number of spindles installed in the textile mills at the commencement of the Third Plan period and at the close of the calendar year 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Industrial Finance Corporation, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and National Industrial Development Corporation have sanctioned financial assistance, including guarantees for deferred payments and under-writing of capital issues, to the textile industry to the extent of about Rs. 24 crores. This is over and above what other institutions like State Finance Corporation might have given.

(b) and (c)—

Item	Installation as on	
	1-1-61	31-12-63
Looms :		
(i) Plain	193,473	176,863
(ii) Automatic	16,382	25,404
Spindles	13.66 million	14.67 million

Marketing and Export of Tobacco

835. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether an ad-hoc committee has been set up to examine the problems of marketing and export of tobacco; and

(b) if so, whether it has submitted any report?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report is expected to be submitted shortly.

Derailment of Dehra Dun Express

836. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1222 on the 28th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have received a report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle regarding the derailment of the Dehra Dun Express on the Moradabad-Saharanpur line on the 10th April last;

(b) if so, the details of the findings of the enquiry;

(c) the action taken against those held responsible for the accident; and

(d) whether any suggestions have been made to avoid such accidents in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (d). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety has not finalised his report so far.

Construction Allowance to Railway Staff

837. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2330 on the

21st April, 1964 regarding grant of construction allowance to Railway Staff and state:

(a) whether the matter has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Central Government staff employed in connection with the construction of Farakka Barrage Project have been sanctioned Project Allowance. Since no Railway staff are engaged in the Construction of this Project, there is no justification to grant them construction allowance.

Wage Board for Railway Employees

838. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the railway employees have made a demand for the Wage Board.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): No specific demand has so far been received from the Railway employees for a wage board. However, the All India Railwaymen's Federation in a resolution in March 1964 demanded examination of the wage structure and formation of a new basis.

Similarly, the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen have in their Annual Report referred to the need for appointment of a Wage Board exclusively for the Railways.

नाइट्रेट उद्योग

839. श्री बागड़ी : क्या उद्योग और सरकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्विलियन नाइट्रेट घाफ सोडा का, जो सीमा-गुल्क

से मुक्त है, प्रयोग इस समय साधारण उद्योगों के लिये किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि चिलियन नाइट्रेट आफ सोडा के साधारण प्रयोग में लाये जाने के कारण भारतीय नाइट्रेट उत्पादकों को बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है और नाइट्रेट उद्योग रुप्य पड़ा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो नाइट्रेट उद्योग के बचाव के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग तथा स्रुभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिबुधेन्द्र मिश्र) (क) से (ग). आयातीत चिलियन नाइट्रेट आफ सोडा का लगभग ३० प्रतिशत से ३५ प्रतिशत तक भाग शीघ्र एक कार्यों के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। क्योंकि स्वदेश में इस वस्तु का उत्पादन ही नहीं होता अतः भारत के नाइट्रेट उत्पादकों को कठिनाइयों में डालने का प्रयत्न ही पैदा नहीं होता।

जिस वस्तु का स्थानीय उत्पादन होता है वह पोटाशियम नाइट्रेट है, न कि चिलियन नाइट्रेट। पोटाशियम नाइट्रेट का औद्योगिक विस्फोट करने के क्षेत्र में अपना एक विशिष्ट स्थान है।

हिसार से रोहतक तक रेलवे लाइन

840. श्री बागड़ी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिसार से रोहतक तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की कोई प्रस्थापना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार कब तक इस प्रस्थापना पर विचार करेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम शर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए रेलवे ने जो कार्यक्रम बनाया है, उसमें यह प्रस्ताव शामिल नहीं है। सीमित वित्तीय साधनों और सामान की स्थिति को देखते हुए निकट भविष्य में इस लाइन के निर्माण पर विचार किये जाने की सम्भावना बहुत कम है।

हिसार में कच्चे लोहे का कारखाना

841. श्री बागड़ी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिसार में कच्चा लोहा तैयार करने के लिए कोई कारखाना लगाया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो उस पर कुल कितना व्यय होगा ;

(ख) इस कारखाने में कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम करेंगे; और

(ग) इस कारखाने में कितना कच्चा लोहा तैयार होगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी, हां। पंजाब सरकार को कच्चे लोहे के उत्पादनार्थ हिसार में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए "इन्टेन्ट-पत्र" दिया गया है। राज्य सरकार अभी प्रायोजन पर जाने वाली लागत के पक्के अनुमानन तथा अन्य ब्यौरे तैयार कर रही है।

(ख) लगभग 60।

(ग) १००,००० टन प्रति वर्ष।

Expert Committee on Coal Sampling

842. { Maharakumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 491 on the 5th June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Expert Committee on sampl-

ing and grading of coal have been implemented;

(b) if so, the extent to which these have been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Expert Committee are under consideration.

(c) There are certain practical difficulties in implementing the recommendations and the steps necessary to overcome these difficulties are being examined. These include,

- (i) deciding the basic formula for determining the useful heat value of coals and the specification of the chemical and other properties which would affect the heat value;
- (ii) the fitting in of the prices on the basis of heat value with the existing price structure; and
- (iii) the setting up of the necessary organisation and the procurement of the required equipment, a large part of which has to be imported.

Tea Auctions

844. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of auctions of green and black teas that have taken place at Amritsar, Himachal Pradesh and Dehra Dun after the formation of Kangra Co-operative Tea Marketing Society;

(b) how the rates compare with the rates of the tea auctions at Calcutta or Cochin;

(c) whether it is proposed to include the tea auction statistics of the Amritsar Market in the Annual Tea Statistics of the Tea Board; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 14 sales have been held in Amritsar upto the end of July, 1964. No tea auctions are held in Himachal Pradesh or Dehra Dun.

(b) Green tea is not generally sold at Calcutta or Cochin. The prices realised at Amritsar so far have been satisfactory and about fifty per cent higher than what the Kangra teas used to fetch before the Amritsar auctions were started.

(c) Yes, Sir. This will be done in "Tea Statistics, 1964".

(d) Does not arise.

Diesel Locomotives from Abroad

845. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 527 on the 25th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the 25 Diesel narrow-gauge locomotives to be imported during the Third Plan have since arrived; and

(b) if not, when they are expected to be received and from which country they are being imported?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shyam Nath):

(a) Not yet.

(b) By early 1965, from West Germany.

Small Scale Industries

**846. { Shri Solanki:
 { Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the term "Small-scale industry" has been defined by Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to redefine this term and if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. Small Scale Industries include all industrial units with capital investment of not more than Rs. 5 lakhs, irrespective of the number of persons employed. The capital investment for the purpose of the definition means investment in fixed assets like land, building, machinery and equipment.

(b) There is no proposal at present to revise the definition.

Gypsum Deposits in Gujarat

847. { Shri Mahananda:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

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

(a) whether any gypsum deposits have been found in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these will be exploited for commercial purposes?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gypsum is found in the districts of Nawanagar, Broach, Kutch, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar and Junagadh and the total estimated reserves of these deposits will be of the order of 6.93 million tonnes.

(c) The Government of India have no such proposal at present.

Stores Department of N.F. Railway

848. { Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stores department of N.F. Railway is being shifted from Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Draughtsmen/Estimators on N. Railway

849. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
Shri N. T. Das:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Draughtsmen/Estimates (Civil) of the Northern Railway in the grade of Rs. 335-485 have been asked to appear for selection for that grade after having worked satisfactorily for periods of three to eight years;

(b) if so, why the question of selection was kept pending for eight years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that certain other similar Draughtsmen of the Mechanical Branch of this Railway were granted exemption from selection for that grade in view of their having actually worked for similar periods; and

(d) if so, why different policies are being followed for the Draughtsmen working on the Civil side and the Mechanical side of the same Railway?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A selection for filling up posts of Head Draftsmen in scale Rs. 335-485 from amongst all eligible Draftsmen in Scale Rs. 205-280 (AS) including those who had been officiating in scale Rs. 335-485 purely as a local arrangement, is being held on the Northern Railway. The locally promoted Draftsmen without selection were warned that they would have to appear for selection. The selection could not be held earlier due to various administrative reasons.

(c) and (d). The case of Draftsmen of the Mechanical Branch of the Northern Railway was quite different. In their case, the Railway Administration had not stipulated in the promotion orders that their promotions were temporary pending selection. They were, therefore, exempted from selection.

Bauxite Deposits in M.P.

850. **Shri E. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large deposits of bauxite have been located in Bilaspur-Sarguja areas and Amarkantak tract of Shaheed district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for immediate utilization of these deposits?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have under consideration a scheme for the establishment of a 1,20,000 tonnes alumina-cum-30,000 tonnes per annum aluminium metal plant at Korba (Madhya Pradesh), in the public sector, based on the bauxite deposits in the Phutka Pahar and Amarkantak areas in the State. A part of the bauxite requirements of the Rihand Aluminium smelter in Uttar Pradesh which is being expanded from 20,000 to 60,000 tonnes per annum is proposed to be drawn from the Amarkantak deposits.

Flaming Colliery near Dhanbad

851. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that a large tract of Lakurka Colliery area near Katras Bazar (Dhanbad) is aflame since 1963; and

(b) the steps taken by the Central Government and the Government of Bihar to avert loss of valuable coal mines as had been going on in close neighbourhood in Joga and Jharia?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The occurrence of a fire in an old quarry

(No. 2) in the XIV seam at Lakurka colliery was reported to the Coal Board in June, 1963. The fire when first detected was not over a large tract and is still confined to areas depillared years ago.

(b) It is the duty of the collieries to fight any fire that might arise. The Coal Board, however, grants assistance chiefly to prevent the spread of fire. The Board takes up protective works departmentally only when the collieries fail to take them up efficiently or expeditiously or when the fire takes place in abandoned mines.

दिल्ली में भीनिवासपुरी और नेहरू नगर पर रेलवे स्टेशन

852. **श्री बाल्मीकी :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि कुछ समय पहले नई दिल्ली में भोखला और हजरत निजामुद्दीन स्टेशन के बीच श्री-निवासपुरी और नेहरू नगर के पास कोई रेलवे स्टेशन विद्यमान था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसको बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को देखते हुए सरकार इस स्टेशन को पुनः चालू करने का विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ): (क) 1926 से पहले भोखला और हजरत निजामुद्दीन स्टेशनों के बीच किलोकरी नाम का एक स्टेशन था ।

(ख) यातायात के अभाव में 1926 में यह स्टेशन बन्द कर दिया गया ।

(ग) इस स्थान पर एक नया स्टेशन खोलने के बारे में जांच की गयी थी, लेकिन पर्याप्त औचित्य के अभाव में नया स्टेशन

खोलने का सुझाव स्वीकार न किया जा सका।
परिचालन की दृष्टि से भी इस स्थान पर
स्टेशन का होना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

Electrification on N.E. Railway

853. **Shri Vishvaraj Prasad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the progress made in the electrification of Saramir and Sadet Stations on the North Eastern Railway?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The electrification of Saramir and Sadet stations has been programmed during 1964-65. The estimates for the works have been sanctioned and the work on providing electrical fittings has been started. Estimates for service connection for these two stations have been received from Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board and are under scrutiny, at present.

रेलगाड़ियों का पटरी से उतरना

854. **श्री बाल्मीकी:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जनवरी, 1963 से लेकर अगस्त, 1964 तक रेल गाड़ियों के पटरी से उतरने की कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं;

(ख) उनमें जान और माल का कितना नुकसान हुआ; और

(ग) कितनी दुर्घटनाओं के पीछे देश-क्षोभियों का हाथ था?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ): (क) जनवरी, 1963 से अगस्त, 1964 तक भारतीय सरकारी रेलों पर गाड़ियों के पटरी से उतर जाने की 2,054 घटनाएं हुईं।

(ख) रेल-सम्पत्ति को लगभग 60,06,308 रुपये की क्षति पहुंची। इन दुर्घटनाओं में 28 प्राणों की मारें गयीं।

(ग) एक।

Spinning Mills in Mysore

855. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences granted to various private and cooperative bodies during the last five years for setting up of spinning mills in Mysore State;

(b) how many of them have set up the mills and how many have not; and

(c) whether it is proposed to cancel the licenses of those who have not set up factories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 16.

(b) and (c). One mill has been set up; and effective steps have been taken by the licensees concerned towards setting up 11 more. The question of cancellation of licences in the remaining four cases, where effective steps have not yet been taken, is under consideration.

Trade Delegations

856. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign trade delegations that visited India and the number of Indian trade delegations which went abroad during the last six months; and

(b) the names of countries with whom trade agreements have been entered into in 1964 so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Thirteen foreign trade delegations visited India and nine Indian trade delegations went abroad during the last six months i.e., from March to August 1964.

(b) During 1964 so far, trade agreements and arrangements were either concluded or extended or renewed with Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan,

Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, France, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania and the U.A.R.

assistance of the Employment Exchange here.

Begonia Mines

857. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Karam Chand Thapar have decided to close down Begonia Mines run by Oriental Coal Company;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that this mine still has a big deposit of metallurgical coal;

(d) whether there is an attached unworked plot under same lease where proved solid metallurgical coal is awaiting the picks of the miners;

(e) whether the experts of N.C.D.C. have examined it before closure; and

(f) what employment opportunities are to be given to the thousand workers rendered unemployed?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Company have closed down the only working Laikdih Seam of Begonia Colliery with effect from 1-7-1964, as, according to them, the underground condition was not safe.

(c) and (d). The mine has a big deposit of metallurgical coal in a virgin area held under the lease by the Company. It is, however, not a fact that the coal is awaiting the picks of the miners as due to the existence of faults and other geological disturbances the virgin area has to be proved in detail for planning proper mining.

(e) No.

(f) The Begonia Colliery is in the district of Burdwan which is served by the Employment Exchange at Raniganj. In case of any unemployment which may result from the closure of the mine, the workers may seek the

Restaurant Cars

858. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Howrah-Kalka Mail and in other Mail trains adequate arrangements are not made for keeping milk and perishable in restaurant cars;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even adequate iced cold drinks and iced water cannot be stored for supply to passengers in the train;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the cold storage capacity of the restaurant car refrigerators on the Howrah-Kalka and other principal mail trains;

(d) why coco-cola and lemonades are not made available in restaurant cars; and

(e) the reason for supplying only orangeade?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). No.

(d) and (e). A limited variety of aerated waters are stocked in Restaurant cars having regard to the demand for them. However, on occasions, due to causes such as manufacturers' failure to make supplies etc., Railways have to carry larger quantities of one brand of aerated water.

Jute Textile Mill in Nigeria

859. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for collaboration with Nigerian entrepreneurs for starting a jute textile mill and a light engineering factory in Nigeria;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) the nature of assistance India has agreed to provide for?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Proposals for joint ventures for the manufacture of certain engineering products and a textile mill in Nigeria have been finalised; the proposal to establish a jute mill is still under discussion between the parties concerned in India and Nigeria.

(c) The assistance that the Indian party will provide will be in form of supply of machinery and equipment manufactured in India and technical know-how.

Level Crossing Accidents.

860. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of level crossing accidents that occurred on the Indian Railways during the last two quarters; and

(b) the loss of life and property involved therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) Ninety-eight accidents took place on the Indian Government Railways during the two quarters ending June, 1964.

(b) Twenty-one persons were killed. The cost of damage to railway property was assessed at approximately Rs 23,066.

False Weights and Measures

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

(a) whether Government have got reports about false weights and measures being used by some dealers in Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken to bring such defaulters to book and the attempts made to stop this nefarious activity?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Metric weights and measures verified by Government Inspectors are of guaranteed accuracy. Weights and measures not so verified may be false, but their use is unlawful. The use of such weights is largely limited to hawkers, squatters and other small dealers particularly in fruits, vegetables and old newspapers. Inspectors raid places frequented by such dealers, and bring offenders before a Mobile Court or the regular Courts. In July 1964, eight raids were conducted, and 106 cases brought before the Mobile Court. On conviction fines totalling Rs. 934 were imposed.

Credit Facilities for Trade

862. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that one important sector of international trade relating to the shipment on consignment basis, like tea, tobacco and manganese seldom get credit facilities from the banks; and

(b) whether steps are afoot to convert this consignment sale to regular sale with buyers abroad and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). In the case of tea sent on consignment basis, there appears to be no difficulty in getting accommodation from banks against bills of lading. A very small part of tobacco exports goes on consignment basis and, here also, no special difficulties in obtaining credit on such exports of tobacco have come to the notice of Government. Manganese ore is not allowed to be exported on consignment basis. Exports of mica on consignment basis have recently been banned.

Steel Production

863. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state the targets of steel production as envisaged for the Fourth Five Year Plan in respect of both public and the private sectors?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): According to present estimates, at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, the steel plants—in the public and private sectors are expected to produce 11.7 and 4.3 million tonnes of steel ingots respectively.

उत्तर रेलवे में कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि

864. **श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के चिकित्सा विभाग के कितने उच्च पदाधिकारियों को कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि में से उनके बच्चों के इलाज के लिए हजारों रुपयों की इस चालू वर्ष में सहायता प्रदान की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सहायता उच्च पदाधिकारियों को इससे पहले भी दी गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) .(क) और (ख) . जी नहीं लेकिन 1963 में उत्तर रेलवे के एक मण्डल चिकित्सा अधिकारी को उनके लड़के के इलाज के लिए कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि से नहीं, बल्कि रेल मंत्री की कल्याण और सहायता निधि से 7,500 रुपये दिये गये थे । रेल मंत्री की कल्याण और सहायता निधि में अफसरों, कर्मचारियों और अन्य व्यक्तियों के स्वीच्छक चन्दे से पैसा घाता है ।

दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चोरियां

865. **श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशनों के क्षेत्र में 1-1-1962 से 31-5-64 तक कितनी चोरियां हुईं ;

(ख) इन चोरियों में कितने रेलवे कर्मचारियों का हाथ था ; और

(ग) कितने कर्मचारियों को दण्ड दिया गया ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 531।

(ख) 29।

(ग) 3। 26 कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करना बाकी है ।

Diwan Sugar Mills Sakhoti, Meerut

866. **Shri Balgovind Verma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mill siding of Diwan Sugar mills, Sakhoti Tanda District, Meerut has been closed due to non-payment of dues to the Railways; and

(b) if so, since when and the amounts of such dues?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Yes. Placement of wagons in the siding was stopped with effect from 22-5-1964 due to non-payment of railway dues, details of which are given below:—

Freight charges for March, 1964	}	13,785.80
Demurrage charges from November, 63 to April, '64		1,817.80
Interest and maintenance charges from 1-1-64 to 31-12-64, payable by 21-5-64	}	2,167.78
TOTAL		17,773.38

Coal allotted to sugar mills

867. **Shri Balgovind Verma:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal allotted to each sugar mill in the western districts of Uttar Pradesh during 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) the names of the mills which have disposed it of to others in order to make money at higher rates; and

(c) the action Government propose to take against such factories to stop this evil practice?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a). A statement indicating coal/coke quota allotted to each sugar mill in the Western Districts of Uttar Pradesh for the seasonal years 1962-63 and 1963-64, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3176/64].

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Does not arise.

Survey of Railway Line on N.E. Rly.

868. Shri Balgovind Verma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ordered the survey of a new line from Palia Kalan to Hasanpur Katauli on the N.E. Railway;

(b) if so, how far the survey work has progressed; and

(c) when it is expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

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

Export of Dry Fish to Ceylon

869. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Promotion Council had any talk with the Ceylonese representative

for the increased export of Indian dry fish to Ceylon;

(b) if so, the nature of such talks; and

(c) the value of the present export and the increase that is expected?

The Minister of Commerce Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A note is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3177/64].

Exports of paints

870. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps has been taken of late to increase export of paints to West Asian and African countries;

(b) the present value of export and the increase that is envisaged; and

(c) the countries to which the paints will be exported?

The Minister of Commerce Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The item "pigments, paints and varnishes" has been included for export in the trade agreements with the U.A.R., Iraq, Jordan, Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan.

The Export Promotion Council for Chemicals and Allied Products sponsored a paint delegation in April, 1964, to a number of West Asian and African countries, such as Ethiopia, East Africa, Kuwait, Bahrain, Syria, Lebanon, Iran, Iraq, Sudan and Aden to study market conditions. A number of paint manufacturers participated in the publicity campaign of the Export Promotion Council and press publicity was given for their products in some of the West Asian and African countries. The Council has published a Market Survey Report on Paints and Varnishes giving detailed information relating to market possibilities of

paints and related products in some of the West Asian and African countries.

(b) The export of paints, pigments and varnishes to West Asian and African countries in 1963-64 was Rs. 6.1 lakhs. Owing to promotional efforts, exports to these countries are likely to go up to Rs. 10 lakhs in 1964-65.

(c) The principal buyers in this region are Afghanistan, Aden, Behrein, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq Kuwait, Oman, Syria. It is also hoped that some of the African countries like Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Sudan would import paints from India this year.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

871. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the amount out-standing as on the 31st July, 1964 with different industrial concerns who were provided with loans by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3178/64].

Small Scale Handloom Industries

872. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri N. E. Laskar;

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small scale handloom industries started in Uttar Pradesh on co-operative basis during 1963-64, district wise; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned by way of loans and grants for the development of these industries by the Central Government during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) The number of Small Scale

Handloom Industries started in Uttar Pradesh on Co-operative basis during 1963-64, district-wise:—

S. No.	Name of the district	Number of Societies Registered.
1.	Meerut	4
2.	Muzaffar Nagar	2
3.	Dehradun	2
4.	Aligarh	1
5.	Etah	1
6.	Bijnour	3
7.	Muradabad	13
8.	Rampur	2
9.	Pauri Garhwal	4
10.	Tehri Garhwal	1
11.	Hardoi	3
12.	Sitapur	1
13.	Faizabad	3
14.	Pratapgarh	1
15.	Barabanki	1
16.	Fatehpur	1
17.	Kanpur	8
18.	Etawah	1
19.	Jhansi	3
20.	Hamirpur	2
21.	Varanasi	10
22.	Gorakhpur	1
23.	Basti	7
24.	Azamgarh	1
25.	Pithauragarh	1
26.	Uttar Kashi	2
TOTAL		79

(b) Total amount sanctioned by way of loans and grants for the development of Handloom Industry during 1963-64.

Loans	Rupees	15.78 Lakhs
Grants	"	21.05 Lakhs

Steel allotment to U.P.

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

(a) the total quantity of iron and steel allotted to Uttar Pradesh during 1963-64; and

(b) the total quantity thereof to be allocated to that State during 1964-65?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). In 1963-64 categories of steel other than thinner black sheets and galvanised sheets were treated as 'relaxed', which enabled indentors to place orders without allotment of quotas. Allocation of quotas was, therefore, restricted only to black plain sheets in the 18—20 gauges; no quotas of galvanised sheets or thinner black plain sheets were made due to heavy outstanding orders on the producers. In 1964-65 again quota allocations were made only of black plain sheets and thinner plates in the categories which continued under control. Due to continued heavy outstandings, the allocations were curtailed to enable significant reduction in the outstandings. The following quotas of iron and steel were allotted to Uttar Pradesh:—

(In tonnes)

	1963-64	1964-65
Steel	21,865	3,268*
Pig Iron @	27,336	33,850

*An allocation of only the controlled categories, which does not include allotment under Small Scale Industries Quota, State-wise allocation of which will be made shortly.

@Allotted to the State List (small scale) foundries.

2. Despatches of steel continued under old outstanding orders even in those categories where quota allocations were not made.

Stainless Steel for U.P.

874. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of stainless steel allotted to Uttar Pradesh during 1963-64; and

(b) the quantity of stainless steel proposed to be allotted to that State during 1964-65?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No allotment of stainless steel sheets for utensil manufacture was made to Uttar Pradesh or to any other State during 1963-64 as there was no import of these sheets during the period. Stainless steel required for other purposes was licensed on recommendations made by the Director of Industries against foreign exchange allocations made to the State.

(b) A quantity of 107 MTonnes of stainless steel sheets is proposed for allotment to Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65.

N.E. Railway Employees

875. { **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of North Eastern Railway employees who have not been confirmed as on the 31st January, 1964; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Backward Community employees among them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 9,922.

(b) Scheduled Castes—1,675. Separate Statistics are not maintained for backward Communities.

Collision at Gaya Railway Station

876. { **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a shunting engine dashed against a waiting pilgrims' special train at the Gaya Railway Station on the 26th May, 1964;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) how many persons were injured and the total amount of loss?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) The accident occurred on 25-5-1964. A shunting engine bumped against another engine which had earlier worked a train and was waiting. The latter in turn collided with two bogies which had been detached from Passenger train No. 350 Dn. and were occupied by pilgrims.

(b) The accident was due to failure of railway staff.

(c) Twelve persons sustained minor injuries. There was no damage to railway property.

Derailment near Gaya

877. { Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train between Gurpa and Gujandi stations on the Eastern Railway near Gaya was derailed on the 29th May, 1964;

(b) if so, the causes of the derailment; and

(c) the losses sustained as a result of this derailment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The accident occurred between Dilwa and Nathganj Block Huts, on Gurpa-Gujhandi section.

(b) The accident was due to shifting of load in a wagon while in transit leading to unstable condition.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was assessed at approximately Rs. 37,000.00.

1120 (Ai) LSD—4.

Accident at Rail track near Dum Dum Cantt.

878. { Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons were run over and killed by a Bangaon-bound electric train near Dum Dum Cantonment Station about 12 miles from Calcutta on 9th June, 1964; and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident and the extent of loss of life and property thereby?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) and (b). No person was run over near Dum Dum Cantonment Station on 9-6-1964. However, 3 persons travelling by a suburban train—No. SBN 2 Dn.—on that day were killed. One of them had leaned out of the coach in which he was travelling and was hit by a fixed structure alongside the railway track. The other two fell off the train, apparently having lost their balance. There was no damage to Railway property.

Derailment on Bangalore-Arsikera Section

879. { Shri B. N. Kureel:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sixteen wagons of a goods train derailed between Banasandra and Sampige Road on the Bangalore-Arsikera Section of the Southern Railway on the 28th July, 1964;

(b) if so, the causes of the derailment; and

(c) the total loss sustained by the Railways due to this derailment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) In this accident 18 wagons derailed.

(b) Report on the enquiry into this accident has not yet been finalised.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was assessed at approximately Rs. 16,408/-.

चलती गाड़ी में से गोला बारूद की चोरी

880. श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अप्रैल, 1964 में मध्य रेलवे के जबलपुर-प्रयाग सेक्शन पर चलती रेलगाड़ी से गोला बारूद की चोरी की गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना बारूद चोरी हुआ और कितना बरामद हुआ ;

(ग) सरकार ने इस चोरी की जांच पड़ताल के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसी चोरियों की रोकथाम के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां, लेकिन केवल विस्फोटक पदार्थों की ।

(ख) दो पेटियां चुरायी गयी थीं । एक पेटि सही हालत में बरामद कर ली गयी और दूसरी पेटि के तीन राकेटों में से दो राकेट भी बाद में बरामद कर लिये गये ।

(ग) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 379 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस इसकी जांच कर रही है ।

(घ) पहले ही इस बात की हिदायत की जा चुकी है कि इस तरह के माल की सुरक्षा के लिए गाड़ियों में हथियारबन्द पहरेदारों की व्यवस्था की जाये । इस हिदायत को कड़ाई के साथ लागू किया जा रहा है । रेल सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी इस क्षेत्र में तैनात कर दिये गये हैं और वे सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और सिविल पुलिस के सहयोग से काम कर रहे हैं ।

Zinc Smelting Plant at Udaipur

881. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. B. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 183 on the 5th June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the affairs of the Metal Corporation of India have since been examined by Government and a decision regarding the setting up of a zinc smelting plant at Udaipur since taken; and

(b) if so, a brief outline of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy) : (a) and (b) The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Manganese Ore Industries

882. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 172 on the 5th June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the committee which had been formed to study the problems of the Manganese Ore Industries has submitted any report;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Not yet.

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

पंजाब में रेलवे को क्षति

883. श्री बागड़ी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही की बाढ़ों से पंजाब में रेलवे लाइनों को भी क्षति पहुंची है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन स्थानों पर; और

(ग) क्षति का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1. अमृतसर—डेरा बाबा नानक सेक्शन पर रामदास और डरा-बाबानानक के बीच कि० मी० 36/2 से कि० मी० 38/2 तक ।

2. अमृतसर—अटारी सेक्शन पर गुरुसर सतलानी और अटारी के बीच कि० मी० 506/6 से कि० मी० 507/11 तक

3. अमृतसर—लुधियाना सेक्शन पर जंडिआला और मानावाला के बीच कि० मी० 471/4 से कि० मी० 472/9 तक ।

4. सरहिन्द—नांगल बांध सेक्शन पर सरहिन्द और रोपड़ के बीच कि० मी० 17/6 से कि० मी० 17/10 तक ।

5. अमृतसर—खेमकरन सेक्शन पर बलटोहा और खेमकरन के बीच कि० मी० 65/3-4 से कि० मी० 70/9-10 तक ।

6. राजपुरा भटिण्डा सेक्शन पर बरनाला और हडियाया के बीच कि० मी० 110/15 से 111/1 तक ।

7. दिल्ली—रेवाड़ी सेक्शन पर खलीलपुर और पटौदी रोड के बीच कि० मी० 70/10 से कि० मी० 71/2-3 तक ।

(ग) लगभग 60,000 रुपये ।

Cheap Consumer's Goods for Railway Employees

884. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway-men's Union has demanded the immediate opening of shops for the supply of foodgrains at subsidised rates and other consumer goods instead of payment of dearness allowance;

(b) if so, whether the Railwaymen observed an "Anti-Dearness Week" in support of this demand; and

(c) what is Government's reaction to this demand?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhas Singh): (a) A memorandum presented sometime back to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and Deputy Minister for Railways by the Northern Railway-men's Union *inter alia* contains a request for the revival of the system of Grain Shops which was available to Railwaymen before 1919.

(b) Some Railwaymen observed an "Anti-Dearness Week".

(c) Grain Shops which were being run by the Railways during the war years used to result in huge losses and led to various malpractices. The Grainshop Enquiry Committee as well as other Committees which considered the matter did not favour their continuance. Government are not in favour of reviving grainshops. The

Railway Administrations, however, have been advised to see that fair price shops are provided in or near the Railway Colonies through the agency either of Railwaymen's Consumer-Co-operative Societies or of the State authorised dealers.

Assets of Northern Railway Clerks

885. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some clerks of Personnel Branch of Divisional Superintendent's Office, Northern Railway, New Delhi and some goods clerks and parcel clerks of Delhi area are in possession of disproportionate assets; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check up such cases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Cases relating to possession of disproportionate assets against 11 such Railway Employees are under investigation.

(b) There is a provision in the Railway Services (Conduct) Rules that no Railway Servant shall, except with the previous knowledge of the administration, acquire or dispose of any immovable property by lease, mortgage, purchase, sale, gift or otherwise, either in his own name or in the name of any member of his family. The Special Police Establishment and Vigilance Organisations on the Railways and in this Ministry keep watch of such cases.

Fourth Blast Furnace at Bhilai

886. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the

(b) if so, what is the present expanded ore processing capacity of Bhilai Steel Plant; and

(c) the arrangements being made to meet the increasing ore needs of the Bhilai Plant?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No,

(b) and (c). With the commissioning of the 4th and 5th blast furnaces at Bhilai Steel Plant, the requirement of iron ore are estimated at about 4 million tonnes per annum.

The following arrangements are being made to meet the increasing needs of the Bhilai Steel Plant:

(i) The Rajnara mechanised mines are being expanded to produce 3 million tonnes of iron ore during 1965 and 4 million tonnes per year thereafter. The mines have already been put on a three shift work.

(ii) A semi-mechanised mine at Jharandalli is being planned to produce 0.6 million tonnes of iron ore during 1965. Simultaneously a Project Report for the Dalli mechanised mines is being prepared. A report is expected to be available by the end of 1964.

Geological Mapping

887. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

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

(a) whether Government are seeking U.S. technical assistance to undertake electro-magnetic aerial survey for geological mapping of promising areas.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal to that effect is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). No decision in regard to these matters has yet been taken.

New York World Fair

888. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract for supply of khadi worth about Rs. 3 lakhs has recently been concluded at the Indian Pavilion in the World Fair in New York;

(b) if so, the main terms of the contract;

(c) whether some further proposals for the supply of khadi have been under negotiation; and

(d) if so, how many of them have been finalised and the precise terms of such agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). According to the latest information with Government the position in regard to the export of khadi to the U.S.A. is that Rs. 50,000 worth of cotton khadi has already been shipped in pursuance of a contract entered into with an American firm. Cotton khadi worth Rs. 1,70,000 are to be shipped in December, 1964 and similarly, cotton khadi worth Rs. 3½ lakhs are to be shipped in March, 1965. Negotiations are also proceeding for the export of cotton khadi worth Rs. 17 lakhs. A provisional agreement has been arrived at for the export of silk khadi worth Rs. 90,000. Negotiations are also proceeding for the export of silk khadi worth Rs. 2,40,000 in March, 1965.

The actual terms of the contracts are not available with the Government as in such trade contracts the "terms" are between the sellers and the buyers.

Sleeping Coaches

889. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for third class sleeping coaches in the country;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to construct more such coaches in the country; and

(c) the number of such coaches constructed till now

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There is demand for third class sleeping accommodation in trains.

(b) Additional Third Class sleeper coaches are built on a programmed basis. During the remaining period of the Third Plan, it is proposed to build 226 B.G. and 150 M.G. third class sleeper coaches.

(c) 428 Broad Gauge and 220 Metre Gauge third class sleeper coaches.

Jute Mill in Orissa

890. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 666 on the 13th September, 1963 and state whether any decision has been taken regarding the proposal to set up a Jute Mill in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): No, Sir. There is no such proposal pending with the Government.

Derailment near Howrah

891. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train was derailed between Banshlai bridge and Rajgram, about 160 miles from Howrah, at 9 p.m. on the 28th July, 1964 and the line blocked for many hours;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):
(a) Yes. The line was blocked for 9 hours 44 minutes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Accident was due to failure of Permanent Way and faulty driving of the train.

Electro-Steel at Bhilai

892. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of electro steel which will be produced by the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) whether the construction of slag cement plant at Bhilai is expected to be completed by the end of this year; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the construction of that plant?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The production of electrode quality steel billets started in Bhilai in April, 1964 and the production upto July, 1964 was about 10,000 tonnes. Production planning depends on the actual orders received from time to time. It is, however, proposed to supply about 3,500 tonnes of electrode quality steel billets per month to the arc welding electrode industry.

(b) and (c). No. The Project Report and the estimates have yet to be prepared.

Upgrading of Skilled Staff in Railway Workshops

893. Shri Namblar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the upgrading of artisans of Golden Rock and Perambur workshops of Southern Railway has not been implemented though swarded as recommended by

the One Man Tribunal (Sankara Saran Tribunal);

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the implementation of the award has not been effected in any other railway; and

(d) whether arrears of salary were paid wherever implemented as per the terms of the award?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Posts have been upgraded in terms of the Sankar Saran Tribunal's recommendation and the incumbents thereof are being allowed the higher scale of pay. Payment of arrears for the past period is however, held up because of pendency of a Writ Petition filed by an employee in the Court.

(c) and (d). The Award has been implemented on some Railways and is in the process of implementation on other Railways.

The Award made no mention of the mode of payment of arrears arising out of implementation of their recommendations. Since the recommendations made in the Award were implemented in some cases with retrospective effect, Railways were instructed to make payments of arrears to actual holders of the upgraded posts till they are replaced by qualified staff.

Textile Machinery from U.K.

894. { Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import textile machinery from U.K.; and

(b) if so, on what terms?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Agreements have been entered into between the State Trading Corporation of India and two British Companies for the import of Cotton and Woollen Textile machinery. The terms of import are as follows:

I. Import of Cotton Textile Machinery from Platt Bros., U.K.

(i) An initial payment of 5 per cent. of the total value of the contract by direct transfer to the Seller or to Midland Bank Ltd., Overseas Branch, London, for credit of the Sellers' account to be received within 30 days of the signing of the contract;

(ii) A confirmed and irrevocable Letter of Credit for 5 per cent. of the total value of the contract to be established in London in favour of the Seller payable on presentation of certificate from Midland Bank Ltd., of the first payment to the Seller. All expenses relating to the opening, confirming and extending of the above Letter of Credit will be borne by the Seller;

(iii) Two further payments each of 5 per cent. of total contract value by the Buyers' Promissory Note issued on date of contract in favour of the Seller and guaranteed by the Government of India payable respectively 21 and 30 months after the date of contract;

(iv) For the balance 80 per cent. of the total f.o.b. value of the equipment a financing agreement has been entered into with Midland Bank according to which they will pay to Platt Bros. the 80 per cent. of the f.o.b. value of the machinery on presentation of Bills of Lading. The State Trading Corporation would be required to pay to the Bank by Promissory Notes, maturing every 6 months over a period of 10 years;

(v) The rate of interest on 80 per cent. will be 5½ per cent per annum on amounts outstanding upto 7 years, and 6½ per cent. per annum on amounts out-standing beyond 7 years (free of tax).

II. Import of Woollen Textile Machinery from M/s. Prince Smith and Stells Ltd., U.K.

(i) 10 per cent of f.o.b. value to be paid within 14 days of placing of orders;

(ii) Further 5 per cent. of f.o.b. value on presentation of shipping documents;

(iii) Balance 85 per cent. of f.o.b. value in twenty equal successive half yearly instalments; first instalment to start from six months after the date of shipment;

(iv) Interest to be paid at 6 per cent per annum on diminishing balance outstanding on the date of payment.

Small Scale Industries

895. { Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to regulate and control the growth of small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the reasons which have necessitated such a step?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). There is a proposal under Government's consideration to regulate the growth of small scale industries which require scarce raw materials with a view to ensuring that (i) these materials are put to maximum advantage in the overall national interest, and (ii) the new entrepreneurs setting up small scale units are not put in the

difficult position of not having raw materials to utilise a reasonable portion of their capacity. Development of small scale industries which do not require scarce raw materials will continue to be free as at present.

Earth Keeping Spots on the Railway Stations

896. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that earth keeping spots have been provided at certain important stations on some of the Railways for passengers to wash their hands after ablution;

(b) whether any arrangements have been made to store earth at such places; and

(c) whether it is a fact that very seldom earth is stored and the places of storage remain vacant due to which passengers are put to inconvenience?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) No complaints in this respect have been received. However, instructions have been issued to the Railways to ensure that earth is always available at such places for the use of the passengers.

Newsprint Factory in Uttar Pradesh

**897. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1160 on the 13th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the revised proposal for setting up a newsprint factory in Uttar Pradesh has been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri

Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The firm has been issued a letter of intent to enable them to finalize the terms of technical and investment collaboration and also to make arrangements to import the plant and machinery.

Inspection Cell in Dusseldorf

**898. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1161 on the 13th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the question of opening an Inspection Cell in Dusseldorf has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes. The proposal has since been approved.

(b) The Inspection Cell in Dusseldorf will be set up by transfer of 15 posts from the India Supply Mission, London and creation of 4 additional posts locally. The Cell will mainly consist of Technical Officers who will carry out inspection of the goods purchased in Western Europe. The Cell will function under the overall control of the India Supply Mission, London.

Manufacture of Automobile Tyre and Tube valve cores

899. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small units manufacturing automobile tyre and tube valve cores are not supplied with the required raw materials for the purpose;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the foreign exchange involved in the import of these items?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). There is only one unit in Small Scale Sector known to be manufacturing valve cores for automobile tyres and tubes. As the unit reported difficulty in obtaining brass rods required by it from indigenous sources, it has been recently decided to allow the unit to import Rs. 6,000 worth of brass rods to tide over its immediate difficulties. As regards Teflon Tubings, the other raw material required by this unit, they have already been issued an import licence. The unit has, however, represented that the value of the licence is not adequate for consumption even on a single shift basis. This is being looked into.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dum Dum-Bangaon Section of E. Railway

900. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the reasons for not undertaking the doubling of the electrified track of the Dum Dum-Bangaon section on the Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): With the electrification of the section and running of the suburban services on this section with EMU rakes, which have a substantially higher carrying capacity, on a very liberal estimate the number of passenger trains needed on this section is not expected to be more than 24 trains in the early years of the 4th Plan. With the installation of modern signalling and train control equipment, it is possible to realise an effective capacity of 36 trains each way on this section—50 p.c. more than the traffic anticipated at the beginning of the 4th Plan.

Doubling of a line is very costly and is done only as a last resort when the required capacity cannot be provided by other cheaper methods. As with considerably less expensive methods of improved signalling and train control, as indicated above, adequate capacity can be realised, there is, obviously, no justification for considering the doubling of the Dum Dum-Bangaon (70 K.M.) section now.

Workshop Apprenticeship Stipends

901. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, that workshop apprenticeship stipends have been reduced;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration for giving free boarding to the apprentices; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. It is a fact that the stipends payable to the Trade Apprentices to be recruited on Railways under the provisions of the Apprentices Act 1961, have been reduced from Rs. 75-1-79 to Rs. 25—60.

(b) No.

(c) It is not desirable to run two parallel schemes and have two different scales of stipends for the apprentices required for the 'designated trades' and for the Trade Apprentices to be recruited against the 'non-designated trades'. Free boarding is neither envisaged in Railway Rules nor under the Apprentices Act.

Leave Reserves for Class III and IV Staff

902. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of leave reserves for Class III and IV staff respectively on each Railway;

(b) the reasons for disparity; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the disparity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A statement indicating the Leave Reserve percentages for Class III and Class IV staff is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3179/64].

(b) There is no disparity in Leave Reserve percentages in Class III and Class IV staff belonging to the same group.

(c) The question does not arise.

Man-power Committee for assessing staff requirements

903. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Man-power Committee for each Railway is being set up for assessing in advance the staff requirements;

(b) whether shortage of several categories of staff resulted in train accidents; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to create a "reserve" to meet unforeseen shortages of staff?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Instructions have already been issued to Railway Administrations to set up a Man-Power Committee on each Railway, to assess the staff requirements well in advance.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise, but as recommended by the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee, the question of creating a 'Reserve' to meet unforeseen shortages of staff is under consideration.

रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण

904. श्री चाँडक : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पारसिय-छिदवाड़ा और नागपुर-छिदवाड़ा के बीच बड़ी रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने के लिये रेलवे प्रशासन को बार-बार निवेदन किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस परियोजना पर निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री नाम नाथ) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) छिदवाड़ा-पारासिया-नागपुर छोटी लाइन का सेक्शन है और सतपुड़ा क्षेत्र की सुदृढ़ छोटी लाइन प्रणाली का एक अंग है यातायात के अनुमानों से यह मालूम हुआ है कि निकट भविष्य में यातायात सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए यह छोटी लाइन पर्याप्त है ।

Tea Gardens in Tripura

905. Shri Biren Dutta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of any tea gardens in Tripura have applied for financial assistance from the Industrial Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, the names of such tea gardens;

(c) whether any loan has been granted to them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) None in recent years.

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

Medium Scale Industries in Tripura

906. { Shri Dasaratha Deb:
 { Shri Biren Dutta:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Plan for Tripura includes programme for the starting of any medium scale industry in Tripura;

(b) if so, the names of those industries; and

(c) the steps taken to start such industries in Tripura?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Tripura Administration have suggested the establishment of a Cotton Spinning Mill, Jute Mill and a Paper Mill under the large and medium scale sector. The progress made in this regard is indicated below:—

An application from a private party for a licence for the setting up of a Cotton Spinning Mill with 18,000 spindles in Tripura has been received and is under examination. The Tripura Administration have also recommended the setting up of a Jute Mill by a private party and the Tripura Administration have been asked to advise the party concerned to submit an application for an industrial licence. As for the Paper Mill, the National Industrial Development Corporation have been asked to prepare a feasibility report on setting up a paper plant in Tripura.

Railway Line in Konkan Area

907. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey was carried out sometime back

for the construction of Diva-Dasgaon Railway line in Konkan area;

(b) whether any representation to take up this project had been received from the public and the Maharashtra Government; and

(c) if so, when this project is likely to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys for Diva-Dasgaon Project were carried out in the year 1953-54.

(b) Yes.

(c) Construction of a Railway line from Diva to Apta, with a branch line from Panvel to Uran, is in progress. Further extension of the line beyond Apta upto Dasgaon is not included in Railways' programme of construction of new lines during the Third Plan. The list of new lines for execution during the Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised in conjunction with the Planning Commission. Due consideration will be given to this project, along with others, while finalising these proposals taking into consideration the funds that may be available for new lines in the Fourth Plan.

Coal Production

908. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 { Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of coal fell in May this year as compared to the production in the preceding month; and

(b) whether some mines have closed down recently due to slackness in demand and accumulation of stocks?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes. The production during the month of

May, 1964 was 5.21 million tonnes as compared to 5.48 million tonnes in the preceding month.

(b) No mines have closed down recently on account of slackness in demand and accumulation of stocks. Some collieries, producing grade I of coal, may have restricted their production due to the demand not coming upto the expected level. Besides, some collieries producing lower grades, may have restricted their output because of accumulation of stocks.

Metre Gauge Line from Bareilly to Kathgodam

909. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the metre gauge line from Bareilly to Kathgodam (N.E. Railway) to broad gauge; and

(b) if so, at what stage it is?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways, (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

रेलवे में भोजन और अत्याहार संस्थापन

910. श्री तन सिंह: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलों पर विद्यमान कितने भोजन और अत्याहार संस्थापनों को रेलवे प्रशासन ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है ;

(ख) कितने संस्थापन घाटा हो जाने के कारण बन्द कर दिये गये ; और

(ग) क्या घाटे के कारणों का पूरी तरह पता लगाया गया था ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 1955 से पहले पूर्व, दक्षिण-पूर्व और दक्षिण रेलों के 58 स्टेशनों पर और 6 जोड़ी गाड़ियों में खान-पान को

विभागीय व्यवस्था थी। 1955 से यह व्यवस्था सभी रेलों के 55 अतिरिक्त स्टेशनों पर तथा 27 और जोड़ी गाड़ियों में भी चालू की गयी।

(ख) और (ग) 1955 से 10 ट्रेनों पर और 10 जोड़ी गाड़ियों में विभागीय खान-पान व्यवस्था बन्द कर दी गयी। खान-पान व्यवस्था का विभागीय संचालन बन्द करने का निर्णय केवल इस कारण नहीं किया जाता कि उससे घाटा हो रहा है, बल्कि यह देखा जाता है कि यह व्यवस्था यात्रियों के लिए कितनी प्रावश्यक और उपयोगी है विभागीय खान-पान में जहाँ कहीं घाटा हुआ है, वह मुख्य रूप से ग्राहकों की कमी के कारण है।

पानीपत में कागज का कारखाना

911. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द: क्या उद्योग और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का पानीपत में एक कागज का कारखाना लगाने का विचार है ; और

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

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपायुक्ती (श्री विभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) पानीपत में सरकार द्वारा एक कागज मिल स्थापित करने का कोई सुझाव नहीं है। लेकिन इस स्थान पर एक निजी फर्म को इसके लिए लाइसेंस दे दिया गया है।

Railway Audit Staff

912. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 302 dated 2nd June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether all the categories of Railway Audit staff are entitled to the privilege of passes and P.T.O.s. on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to the Railway servants or only a certain category of employees; and

(b) if the reply to the earlier part be in the negative, what are the categories of such employees of Railway Audit Staff who are granted these facilities of free passes and P.T.O.s.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Houses owned by Railway Employees

913. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that no Government employee owning a residential house in Delhi within 16 Kilometres of the place of duty will be provided with Government accommodation;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Board have also decided to follow this decision in respect of residential houses under the control of the Railway Department; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to get these houses vacated to meet the acute shortage of Government accommodation in the Capital?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Detailed instructions are being issued.

Textile Delegation to Japan

914. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a high-power 8-men textile delegation headed by Shri R. A. Potdar went to Japan for study tour; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Railway Lines

915. Shri E. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from the various State Governments regarding the construction of new railway lines during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether Madhya Pradesh Government have also submitted proposals; and

(c) if so, what consideration is being given to these proposals?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) to (c). So far the State Governments have not been asked to send their recommendations for new lines to be taken up during the Fourth Plan. However, some State Governments have, on their own, submitted certain proposals. No such proposals from Madhya Pradesh Government have been received.

The proposals that have been already received/may be received in future, when called for, will be given due consideration at the appropriate time, while finalising the lists of new lines for the Fourth Plan, in conjunction with the Planning Commission.

Gold Mines in Ramagiri

916. **Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines have completed prospecting of gold mines in Ramagiri, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The prospecting operations are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of Level Crossing near Narsinghpur

917. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level crossing, on the outskirts of Narsinghpur (Central Railway), Madhya Pradesh, is proposed to be shifted consequent upon the doubling of the track on the Jabalpur—Itarsi section.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to build an overbridge for road traffic at the new level crossing, considering that it is situated on a National Highway; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The existing level crossing No. 278 at the Jabalpur end of the Narsinghpur yard is being shifted by about 580 ft. towards Jabalpur on account of the remodelling of the yard in connection with the doubling.

(c) No.

(d) There is no proposal for providing a road over-bridge at this location as there has been no demand from the State Government for the same.

Export of Plastic and Linoleum Products

918. **Shri Ravindra Varma:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable increase has been registered in the export of Indian plastics and linoleum products during 1964; and

(b) if so, the extent of the increase and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). According to the statistics recorded by the Plastics and Linoleum Export Promotion Council, Bombay, value of Exports of Plastics and Linoleum products during January to July, 1964 stood at Rs. 228.69 lakhs as against Rs. 97.61 lakhs during the corresponding period of 1963. This increase is due primarily to the export promotion measures.

Institute of Rail Transport

919. **Shrimati Benuka Barkataki:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a new Institute of Rail Transport; and

(b) if so, the objectives and programme of the Institute?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhas Singh): (a) The Government has not set up any such Institute. However, an Institute under the name of "Institute of Rail Transport" has been formed as a registered body with the

Registrar of Societies, Delhi, by persons interested in the study of Rail Transport.

(b) The objectives and programme of the Institute as incorporated in the Constitution of the Institute are briefly as under:—

- (i) To promote, encourage and co-ordinate the study of the science and art of rail transport and for this purpose, to initiate, foster and maintain search into the best means, investigation and re-methods and appliances of rail transport and the problems that are involved and their most satisfactory solution.
- (ii) To extend, increase and disseminate knowledge and exchange information and ideas in regard to all questions connected therewith and to assist and further in all practicable ways, the development and improvement of rail transport in the best interest of the community.
- (iii) To provide for the delivery of lectures, the holding of classes and examinations, the awarding of certificates, medals, scholarships and diplomas, etc. in connection with rail traffic and transport.
- (iv) To establish courses of instruction in the science and art of rail transport, in conjunction or by co-operation with universities and colleges and other educational institutions and to organise courses of lectures, seminars, etc., to offer and award medals and other premiums for or in connection with research into special problems of rail transport.

Aluminium Conductors

920. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased

to state:

(a) whether aluminium conductors are being used in place of copper conductors;

(b) the quantities of electrolytic copper and aluminium used by Indian cable industries in 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(c) whether the aluminium conductors are being used for L.T. cables only or for H.T. paper insulated cables also; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the overhead H.T. cables are now made exclusively of aluminium?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantities of aluminium and copper used in cable industries during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 are:

Year	Aluminium (tons)	Copper (tons)
1961-62 .	25,190	20,760
1962-63 .	36,293	17,260
1963-64 .	35,287	18,750

(c) Aluminium is being used for both H.T. and L.T. Cables.

(d) Yes, Sir. All overhead conductors used for high voltage power transmission are made of aluminium and these are being used for several years now.

12.00 hrs.

**MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—
Contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri N. C. Chatterjee on the 11th September, 1964, namely:—

“That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.”

The Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have tried to keep the level of the debate high and I am thankful that they did not consider it advisable to indulge in personal attack or to refer to certain individual matters. On the whole the speeches, although critical—and highly critical—were such that one could not take objection to them. I must, however, admit that the most disappointing speech was from Shri Hiren Mukerjee, as I had expected much better from him.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): You like the Swatantra Party.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would like the hon. Members kindly not to interrupt because I have not done so. I felt clearing up many matters while hon. Members of the Opposition were speaking, but I deliberately avoided it. Therefore, I would beg of hon. Members kindly not to interrupt till I have finished.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Interruptions would sharpen your tongue.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Even in this debate reference was made frequently to the food situation. I do realise that the situation is still difficult and I can well understand the

concern of hon. Members over this matters; but I need not go into details as the Food and Agriculture Minister has already dealt with this problem in an elaborate manner.

The main point before us today is: How do we deal with the present situation—I mean, the difficulties about food? There is no doubt that we have to take two steps. Firstly, we have to get foodgrains from within the country, from wherever it is possible or from wherever it is available, whether it is Punjab, Madhya Pradesh or Andhra Pradesh. How do we get it is a separate matter on which much has been said. The second alternative is to import from abroad. At the present moment howsoever we may dislike the import of foodgrains from abroad, there is no choice for us but to depend upon imports from different countries. If in the course of the next few months we are able to import a good quantity of wheat and rice, it would be possible for us to tide over the present difficulty.

Fair price shops are very important. Perhaps, I might not have followed Dr. Lohia correctly or fully, but he said that there was an idea of closing the fair price shops. As far as I am aware there is no such intention at all. In fact, we want to increase the number of fair price shops and we may have to do it in the course of the next few weeks, if it is found necessary.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): भाषण पढ़ा मेरा आपने ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री: मैंने कहा है मेरी गलती हुई गई होगी। लेकिन मैं यहाँ बैठा था और मैं आपके भाषण को सुन रहा था।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: यह मैंने नहीं कहा था। मैंने खाली यह कहा था कि

सस्ते गल्ले की नीति को सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब छेड़ना चाहते हैं।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But what is important is that these fair price shops should be managed well. There is no point in hiding the fact that from the fair price shops here is a good deal of leakage. I was told that in one of the States, about 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the cereals provided to the fair price shops were smuggled out or leaked out and they were sold in the open market. Therefore, it becomes essential that there should be a constant vigilance and watch over these fair price shops. I might also add that specially in the rural areas the fair price shops have not functioned properly and it is important, of course, that the administration should deal with it. It would also be advisable for the panchayats to take more interest in it and for other non-officials to keep an eye on the better functioning of the fair price shops.

It has also to be remembered—I have not got the exact figures with me just at present—that we have during the last three years subsidised foodgrains of the fair price shops to a very great extent. I think in 1961, it was roundabout Rs. 15 to 16 crores; it increased to Rs. 21 crores in 1962; it rose up to Rs. 36 or 37 crores in 1963 and it seems that in the year 1964 the figure might go up to Rs. 50 crores. So, it is obvious that the Government is keen and particular that those who cannot afford to purchase foodgrains in the open market should get foodgrains at cheaper prices from the fair price shops and the Government will be prepared to subsidise as much as they can till such time these fair price shops are essential and necessary.

As I said, there are still some difficult areas and specially Uttar Pradesh is badly affected. North Bihar is also in a difficult situation and those

areas which have been affected by flood are in a bad way. Even the Punjab which is a granary of food for us, for the country, or at least for the northern part of our country, is under serious difficulties especially in the Rohtak-Jhajjar area and, of course, a large area of Delhi is also in an exceedingly bad way. So, these flood affected areas have to be helped much. There are problem similarly in Gujarat and in the rural areas of Maharashtra. There also much is being done and—I would not say because perhaps the Members from Maharashtra might get somewhat angry—they are at the port and as soon as the food grain is unloaded, they manage to keep it with themselves. However we do not mind it because Maharashtra is a deficit State and if they manage to get foodgrains in some way or the other we should not resent it.

Shri Hem Barua: You encourage it.,

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But apart from this problem of flood, what is more important is the water-logging in Punjab and in parts of U.P. and in some other States. I think that if the problem of water-logging is solved in Punjab, we may get about 2 lakhs tons or at least about a lakh tons of wheat from that area. It is a very fertile area, but large tracts are unculturable or have become unculturable because of water-logging. It is not even possible for them to sow their rabi crops. Formerly, of course, when an area was affected by floods, the kisan was not able to sow the kharif crop or the kharif crop sown was damaged, but they depended upon the rabi crop. But in the flood-affected areas, the situation has come to such a pass that there is the danger of their not being able to sow even the rabi crops. In the water-logged areas, the things are still worse, As I said, for years together, they have not been able to produce anything.

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

I am referring to this matter because I feel that very special attention is called for by the different Departments concerned. I do not know, but I am merely expressing the view of an expert or a great engineer; he has said that because of the canals which have been constructed during the last few years, and some of the bridges of the railways or the culverts of the railways and also because of some roads which have been built, many areas have been affected, and because of there being no co-ordination between the different departments, the water-logging persists or it has resulted in continued water-logging.

I am sorry I am critical of the Government or of the administration, but I can with my own experience say that no department is prepared to shoulder the responsibility. If you mention it to the railways, they say 'We have nothing to do with it; the bridges or the culverts were built a long time back'. If you go to the Transport Ministry, they will say 'Well, the roads are all right, and, therefore, there should be no problem'. If you refer to the Irrigation Department, of course, they are a law unto themselves.

Shri Hem Barua: It seems that there is no co-ordination. That is a reflection on yourself.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am accepting it; I have myself said that; I should be held responsible for that. But what I want to emphasise is that the administration has to realise its responsibility in this matter. This kind of working in water-tight compartments between one department and another must go.

I think the responsibility must be fixed, and we cannot function in the present manner. It is not that I am mentioning it here only. In fact, when I met the secretaries of all the Ministries, I emphasised this fact, and I appealed to them and also advised them that there should be better co-ordination. We are a very big and

vast Government, and naturally, every Ministry is becoming bigger and bigger. It becomes, therefore, essential that there should be proper co-ordination.

I would like only to add one more sentence, namely that it is essential that loading, unloading and also quick despatch to different areas should be expedited and arranged efficiently. Of course, as regards loading and unloading, it will be the ports which are mainly concerned. Then come the railways. Things have considerably improved during this period. There has been quick loading and unloading. As regards labour, there was some difficulty, but they have responded well and the railways have also carried on their work efficiently and effectively during this period.

This is, of course, for the short period, if we are thinking of the short-term. As I said, I do not want to take a complacent view. I think our responsibility is very great and I see difficult days ahead, at least for these two months September and of October. Till the new harvest has come, there will be difficulties ahead.

Shri Hem Barua: More difficult than the present?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: May be, at least for a month. But I do not want in any way to create some kind of a feeling of demoralisation in the country or amongst ourselves. I have no doubt that we will be able to tide over the present difficulty without any serious trouble.

As for the imports which are to come, there has been some delay because of difficulties in the American ports. Yet, several countries have helped us in diverting their ships to India and it would, therefore, be possible for us to get adequate food during the third week of this month.

As I said, I do not envisage any special difficulty to feed our people. May not be to their entire satisfaction

yet we will not have to face any special situation.

But eventually and essentially, what is most important is the increased production of foodgrains. Towards this end, I would merely mention two new steps which we propose to take. There is the production side of it and there is the distribution part. In so far as production is concerned, the Food Minister has announced that we want to fix the price of foodgrains for producers. I say that this is a revolutionary step. It has not been done so far, although we have been thinking about it for some time. Yet I cannot ignore what Dr. Lohia said the other day. Lohia Saheb said that if we give higher prices to the producer, it would mean constant increase in or higher price of foodgrains. It is an aspect of this problem which will have to be carefully considered. And it has also to be realised that for a country like the United States of America, it is easy to fix high prices or higher prices. Their economy is an economy of prosperity. Our economy is an economy of, I won't say poverty, but anyhow....

Shri Hem Barua: Of development.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: What I would like to appeal to hon. Members is this, that they should kindly lend their help to us in this regard. It is very easy to form unions and organisations and demand higher wages, and I think it might be done. But to begin with, if we start with that kind of thing, if any political party starts with that kind of agitation, my feeling is that it will be killing the scheme itself. It is desirable that this matter should be considered by an objective authority, by an objective body, a body of experts which should consider the question of fixation of price for an *ad hoc* announcement, because we do not want to delay the matter much. The prices for rabi crops have to be announced soon, because sowing will begin some time in the month of

November, or slightly earlier or later in some places. Therefore, the announcement for the rabi crop about the price for the producer has to be made soon. We have appointed a committee of some of our experts and officials here in the Centre, with Shri L. K. Jha as its Chairman, and Finance, Food and other Ministries concerned are all represented on it. Their report will be submitted I think in the next week in so far as producer's prices are concerned. By the end of this month I hope they will also be able to submit their report in regard to the prices to be fixed for wholesalers and retailers. This work has also been referred to them. So, it is a difficult task, no doubt. But this committee, at least for the next year, will do this task. After that, I hope, in the month of January, the Prices Commission will be set up, and it would be a permanent body, and will, of course, continue to do this work in future.

I do not want to say much on how the kisan should be helped in regard to increasing production. Much has already been said. It might be said that I take a conservative view, but I feel that in the given circumstances what is essential is that the kisan should be helped to the utmost in a small way. What I mean is: may be, mechanised farming etc. is good, and we may have Suratgarh farms, not one but others also. We should have them as experimental, demonstration farms. It would also help us in adding to our present food production, but by and large, it is not possible for the cultivator to take to mechanised farming. I fear that if we do that, we will have to import machinery from outside in large quantities and we will have to add to our loans and to our foreign exchange. And secondly, if we take to mechanised farming etc. now difficulties will arise as there is no technical personnel available; some are there, but if we do it in a large measure, unless we have got the personnel, the result would be that

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this machinery will continue lying unused for months and months together. So, instead of being beneficial to the kisans, it would be definitely harmful. As I said, we may go in for this at a later stage, but just at present, what is needed is that the kisan should get water, the kisan should get better seeds, the kisan should get manures, the kisan should get the necessary credit facilities. If we can give these things to the kisan, I have absolutely no doubt that he will produce the results.

I remember very well what Pandit Jawaharlalji used to say. He always emphasized this, and said that he did not want these big bull-dozers, tractors etc, that he only wanted to give the kisan slightly improved ploughs and other improved implements which could be produced in this country. If any repairs etc. were necessary, he said the kisans themselves could do it, or people should be taught and trained to take to that work. I feel exactly the same way, and therefore, I would suggest that the Government should concentrate on this, and I have no doubt that the hon. Members will also agree with it.

One thing more, I have said earlier, and I might repeat it, that the community development blocs will have a special responsibility in this matter. I have suggested, and Shri S. K. Deyji, my colleague, has entirely agreed with it that the community development blocks, during the next few years, should concentrate on increased food production and nothing else. They can, of course, do other things, but the main part of their work would be helping the kisans to increase their production. I would go even to the length of suggesting that it should be the responsibility of the community development officers to survey each and every field; there should be a proper survey made as to what has been the production of a particular field, what progress was made during the next six months, or if there was no progress made, what were the obstacles and

what were the difficulties of the kisans. Those difficulties and obstacles must be rectified. There should be a regular chart. I do not suggest that we should merely work on paper. My desire is, in fact—I may perhaps be wrong,—but I sometimes feel—that all the jeeps from the community development blocs should be withdrawn.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Yes, Sir. Very good.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Congratulations for this.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It may be that I may be making an exaggerated statement, but I feel that unless the workers and the block development officers walk on foot, they will never visit the villages.

Shri Raj Brij Singh (Bareilly): Does it apply to Ministers?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Let the officers there, or the workers, visit only a few villages, I would not mind; if they can, let them visit all the villages, but let them visit at least a few, and concentrate on their work and actually mingle and mix with the kisans. Then alone they will be able to enthuse them.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): What about the Ministers?

Shri Brij Raj Singh: May I ask them what they were doing till now?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If the hon. Members want, they can put questions later on.

Shri Hem Barua: It is your pious wish, or is it going to be implemented?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This is not going to be a pious wish, and I would go to the length of telling the House that it will be our job, the job of the Ministers, to go and stay in

villages. I am suggesting all this in all seriousness, because I think that whenever we go to any city, of course, the bigger cities apart, whenever we go to any other city, it would be much better for us to stay in a village rather than in a dak bungalow, and I suggest this because when I advise my officers or officers of the Government, when I advise the block development officers to go and mix and live with the people, it would not be advisable on our part to remain behind, for the Ministers not to set a real and good example.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : यहाँ की बड़ी कोठियों को भी कुछ ठोटा करने का विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उन में किसी को किराए पर लेना चाहते हैं ?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I say this. I want to draw up some kind of a plan or scheme for this. I do not want to make the task of the Ministers or others impossible. But some kind of a plan or scheme has to be drawn up in accordance with which we have to function without of course creating any kind of impediment in our work.

As I said the real problem is increased production. I would not say that this problem is going to be solved or self-sufficiency is going to be achieved in the course of the next one or two years. We must think in terms of at least 6-8 years during which we will have to build up a reserve as well as do our utmost to increase our agricultural production but this progress should be a steady progress and should as far as possible be a progress from year to year. However, one cannot completely ensure that there are no troubles for the cultivators, for the kisans and the rural areas. There may be floods or droughts; there may be frosts and what not. So, these things will also have to be kept in mind. I know even a great country like Russia which

has done wonders, is still faced with shortage of foodgrains. I find, not recently but about a year or two before, whenever Premier Khrushchev spoke he was critical of the work of his agricultural department and recently, I am not quite sure of the figures but about a million tons of foodgrains....

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): 12 million tons; I have the correct figures.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Whatever it is, they have imported foodgrains from the United States or, may be, from some other countries. Perhaps it is mostly from the United States. I am not saying this in any deprecatory spirit at all. I am merely mentioning this fact that we should realise our difficulties. If a country like the USSR sometimes finds it convenient to import or necessary to import, you can well imagine what our position in this country will be, faced as we are with many problems.

Shri Hem Barua: Let us not draw inspiration from Russia.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Now, about distribution: it is important. The Food and Agriculture Minister has already spoken about the setting up of an All India Foodgrains Corporation. It is also a new step we want to begin with. Of course we do not want to monopolise or create monopolies in the sense that the Government only will deal with foodgrains. It is an experiment and I think we should carefully start with it and try to succeed. The Foodgrains Corporation will start its work, I cannot say exactly when, perhaps very soon; maybe sometime in January or perhaps a month later. It is in a way State trading and if we succeed in it we can take another step. I may be excused if I say that it is not a question of any ideology; there is no question of ideology involved in so far as food matters are concerned. It is an

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essential thing and it is the responsibility of the Government to give food to the people at reasonable price. It should be seen that there is no scarcity or shortage. This should be our objective. Some hon. Members have said that we are now going over to State trading. Perhaps some hon. Members from the Opposition are critical of us. But may I say in a country like Japan which believes only in or mostly believes in private trade, in a country like Japan the State procures all the foodgrains or rice produced in Japan: complete and full procurement by the State. Not only that. Distribution also is done by the Government of Japan. I am told that 36,000 or 40,000 retail Shops—somebody says 54,000 retail shops—are in Japan to distribute them. They do it because as I said their objective is to supply foodgrains at reasonable prices to the consumers and also give adequate price to the producer. These are the two objectives before them. I am told that they have done it very well and very effectively. One thing has to be remembered; they subsidise foodgrains on a very big scale maybe. 100 crores or 125 or 136 crores. The amount is very big. Therefore, while we talk of this, we have to remember our general economic position. It would not be so easy for us if in India we have to give about Rs. 136 crores as subsidy as we will be faced with a very difficult situation. . . (interruption)

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Re-align the income-tax.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not want to deal with it now. I am already taking much time.

As I said, they do it and they have done it well. But there are some snags in it. I would not like to go into them. It is, therefore, important to understand that as a matter of theoretical policy only we do not do this or that. There are various practical steps to be taken, various practical aspects to be taken into consideration and then we have to decide

as to what is best for the country as a whole. We will not hesitate to go to the farthest length to help the producer and the consumer in so far as the supply of foodgrains is concerned.

I might add one thing more. There is a feeling in the States that they have to depend upon the Centre. I am sorry I am a bit critical but it is true that the States depend so much on the Centre for the supply of wheat or rice. It has become necessary and they might do so. But this trend has to be changed and a new psychology has to be created in the States and the States should think in other terms. States which are actually deficit will have some problems, greater problems than the surplus States; even those States which are more or less self-sufficient, if not surplus, can meet their needs and requirements. Even they depend on the Centre and, therefore, it has its own adverse effect on the administration. They do not put in their best effort to produce more because they know that ultimately the Centre will find foodgrains. This is not a very happy situation. Sometimes I feel that, for a few years, if it really becomes necessary, the Centre might take the responsibility of feeding the bigger cities and for the rest of the area the States must find their own cereals and foodgrains, whether that is wheat or rice or coarse grains. The present position is coarse grain is not generally being consumed and people ask for more wheat and more rice. But if we try, as I said to introduce this kind of a scheme, cities would be the main problem of the deficit areas as well as some of the surplus areas.

We will have to examine this matter, but in order to change the present trend, if it is essential the Centre might, for a few years, say that we take their responsibility for the bigger cities. I do not confine myself to Calcutta. Bombay, Madras or Delhi; there are other cities also, for example, Kanpur, Lucknow, or Allahabad or Patna as

other similar cities. I hope that this aspect of the matter will be considered so that the States try to become more self-sufficient.

I wanted to refer to some of the other matters: the high prices of other articles or commodities which are of common use like cloth, sugar, vegetable oil, oil, vegetables match-boxes and even bicycle tyres and tubes, salt, etc.

Shri Lahri Singh (Rohtak): Milk, butter.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It will take much time and therefore, as I said, I would not go into this matter, but it is essential that at least for some of these items—they may be 8, 10 or 12—their prices should be fixed and they should be sold only at fixed prices. Of course, for cloth, a scheme has already been drawn up, and the Ministry of Commerce has decided that the prices of the popular varieties of cloth will be controlled by law—that is sarees long cloth dhoties, drill, shirting etc. I do not know much about the varieties of cloth. These common varieties, popular and cheaper varieties of cloth should be sold at reasonable prices. Shri Manubhai Shah has informed me that very soon the prices will be controlled by law, statutorily controlled; there will be no longer voluntary control.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Will there be stamping?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes; there will be stamping.

Shri Hem Barua: Drugs and medicines?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I might inform the hon. Member that in so far as drugs and medicines are concerned, my information is that the prices have not gone up at all.

Shri Hem Barua: Exorbitantly.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Not at all, I may inform the hon. Member

that I sent some of the officers to the shops; they went quietly; the shopkeepers had no knowledge, and a surprise check was made. Not that they want as officers; they made purchases and after having made the purchases, they came and reported to me; they gave a report to the department. In so far as matches were concerned, they said they wanted vouchers but the vouchers were not given to them. In one shop, matches were being sold at a premium of one paisa. All these reports have come. In so far as medicines and drugs are concerned, they are being sold at a reasonable price and almost at fixed prices.

As I said, I am more particular or more keen that the common man should get this relief. Of course, there are richer people; they could purchase superfine cloth or might take superfine drugs. Let them pay for them, but we feel and our real concern is for the poorer and weaker sections of society.

I think I have said much about the food position. Let me now go over to industry. Whether it is agriculture or industry, they have all to be viewed under the shadow of our Plans, under that umbrella, the Five Year Plans. Both agriculture and industry form a vital part of the Plan. In so far as Planning is concerned, I need not repeat that it is absolutely essential for our country, and unless there is some body which could consider these matters objectively and is in a position to prepare an integrated plan, we will be faced with enormous problems. There has to be an integrated plan otherwise if there is no plan or no Planning Commission there will be some kind of chaos: every Ministry, Planning Commission, there will be some kind of chaos: every Ministry, every department running for itself, and the people as a whole would naturally suffer. Therefore, the philosophy of Planning is wholly acceptable to us and, as you all know, the third Plan is continuing and will continue, and we are in the midst of preparing the fourth Five Year Plan.

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I was rather amazed to listen to the speech of Shri Dandekar. Shri Dandekar tried to paint a picture in which, during the last 17 years—perhaps he wanted to say that during the last 17 years—we have not been able to achieve practically anything. Instead of having solved the problems, he said we have created problems. I can understand Shri Dandekar expressing that view, because he has had very little to do with public life. I do not question his ability and his knowledge, because I have some experience of it, as he functioned as an Officer in the field of shipping.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
लेकिन ज्यादातर ऐसे ही लोग प्रभु मंत्री
के साथ हैं।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: When I was Transport Minister, he was with the Scindias; he was deputed by the Government of India to serve there; his services were lent. I know, and I am told, that he was one of the most brilliant ICS officers; yet, it does not mean that he really is in contact with the wishes and desires of the people or that he is in a position to really to understand the problems of the common man. He may be or he is a modern man and he must be in touch with modern society I am not unfortunately. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: How do you distinguish a modern man from you?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry; Shri Hem Barua is also not.

Mr. Speaker: Members might be taken as the standard: on the one side there is modernity, and on the other side, there is the old.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would like to quote some figures; hon. Members of the Opposition express their doubts, but I may mention some figures. During the last 17 years, the per capita consumption of foodgrains

has gone up from 13.5 ounces to 15.3 ounces; that of cotton from 10.98 metres to 14.63 metres. This has happened between 1951 and 1963. I would also like to quote some figures regarding the increase in per capita consumption of a number of items in respect of which there is every reason to believe that it is not the rich who have stepped up their consumption but the middle and the lower income-groups who are now consuming more. Take, sugar for example. In 1950-51, the consumption per annum per capita was 3.2; in 1963-64, it was 5.2—an increase of about 63 per cent. In tea, there has been an increase of about 27 per cent; vanaspati, 73 per cent; paper, 179 per cent; bicycles, 251 per cent; sewing machines, 244 per cent, and electric fans 281 per cent.

This will indicate as to what has been done in the field of production and, also, how consumption has increased. I am sorry, I had some other figures also but I do not want to take more of your time. I would like to say that these 17 years have been the years of a mighty endeavour by the people of India under the leadership of a great and noble leader, Pandit Jawaharlalji, for uplifting the masses from the abyss of poverty, disease, squalor and ignorance. In that process, certain problems have undoubtedly arisen, but they are necessarily the problems of a developing economy. There is an unavoidable period of travail which a country has to go through in order to attain prosperity. During these 17 years we have adopted for ourselves a democratic constitution, we have held three general elections and we have set firmly the democratic system of government in our country. Inevitably, in the process of development problems, even serious problems, arise, but they cannot be viewed in isolation. We have numerous problems to face, but these are the problems of a nation which is marching ahead. We are proud of this legacy and we are accordingly honoured by the trust which has been

placed in our hands after the departure of our great leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Sir, much has been said about corruption. As the Home Minister said the other day, I was responsible for the setting up of the Santhanam Commission, and I fully remember that although the question of political people whether in Government or in some other capacity, as Member of Parliament or Members of Assemblies, was not covered by the terms of reference given to them, when Shri Santhanam asked me as to what he should do in this regard I did tell him that I shall be grateful if he will or the Santhanam Committee will give its informal views on the matter to me. They have done it, and it is now necessary that we should consider their recommendations most carefully and try to adopt them.

In so far as dealing with this matter is concerned, well, Nandaji has been good enough to pass on the responsibility to me. While speaking the other day, he said that in so far as the political part of it is concerned it is the Prime Minister who will have to take the responsibility to deal with that matter. Well, it is a very difficult and delicate task but I do not want to shirk that responsibility. It is, however, important that there should be certain conventions. The law is really not very effective in these matters. It is exceedingly difficult to prove a case or to prove the charge. Therefore, certain conventions have to be built up. In that regard, I would like to say that we, all the ministers, will have to agree to this, that once the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister tells any one of his colleagues that he feels there is a *prima facie* case or he feels that there is something which is not correct, the minister should immediately tender his resignation.

Sir, I also want to suggest that our Chief Ministers hold very responsible positions. They run the whole State, very big and important States—and

even smaller States are in no way less important. Therefore, the Chief Minister cannot also shirk his responsibility. It is neither wise nor good for the Chief Minister to pass on all his problems to the Prime Minister. The Chief Minister they must deal with their own colleagues first. Of course, if they find it almost impossible to deal with them they can certainly refer the matter to me and I shall try to deal with it as best as I can.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli):
What about the Chief Minister?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well firstly, I would like that the Chief Ministers should remain above board and there should be no finger pointed towards them. I am sorry, some things have been said in this House about the Chief Ministers, but I can say that in some of the cases when formerly enquiries were made nothing was really found. I know in a number of cases Panditji looked into the matter himself (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: Kairon?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not referring to Kairon. I shall say word or two about Kairon also. But in so far as other Ministers were concerned, I know he himself went over the whole file, page after page, read them and yet he said he was not the fit person to give any opinion and he referred the matters to a very high legal authority.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is why Sanyal has been killed.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not fair, not proper, to make that kind of reflection. Of course, the hon. Member must depend on what the Home Minister has to say on that matter. An enquiry is already being made. As I said, in some cases which were very fully and thoroughly gone into nothing practical came out. It has become a fashion of the day, and

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I must admit, I say it with shame and sorrow, that members of our party in the States have not behaved properly, in the sense that they level charges, they make allegations without proper enquiry. I do not deny their right to do it, but what I want to tell them is this: as Members of the Congress Party their first responsibility is to the organisation.

Shri Hem Barua: To the country and to the people, not to the organisation.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I say it in this sense because . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : पहले देश को देखना चाहिये और बाद में पार्टी को ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: After all, I do not say that they are not responsible to the country, but the point is that they are members of an organisation which must look into all these matters. What they do is, they go to the Press first and to the organisation later on. It is, therefore, that we hear so much about complaints having been made against various Chief Ministers.

What I was suggesting was this. The allegation should be made in a responsible manner, and if there are complaints against the Chief Ministers I know they will have no hesitation either in asking for an enquiry, or, if they so desire, in referring that matter to the Prime Minister, and I shall try to deal with it. (*Interruptions*). Please do not interrupt me.

13.00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Prime Minister is dealing with corruption. Because the ruling party is the Congress Party, the charges are against Congressmen. (*Interruptions*). Order order. There was a question put, "what about the Chief Minister?"

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, I was merely emphasising the fact that

the Chief Ministers have also to realise their responsibility which is indeed great; they do so, and I would like to leave most of the matters to them. If there are, as I said complaints against them, it is up to them to decide and refer them to me. But I would be the last person to give an impression to the world that this country is seething with corruption.

I say, Sir, with a full sense of responsibility that India is a place where integrity is given the highest consideration and the highest respect. In this country the Prime Minister is, I mean, practically given a secondary place. If there is a good, honest man like Vinoba Bhave I have no importance in the eyes of the people as Prime Minister. Of course I leave out Pandit Jawaharlalji; he was a different person altogether.

Shri Nambiar: You are too humble.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But Vinobaji, for example, lives just like a sadhu. He is given the highest respect and the highest consideration in this country. I can say, Sir, that by and large this country is an honest country, this country has maintained certain standards.

Secondly, I would also like to say this. Hon. Members have to realise the fact that either officers and Ministers have a certain right to exercise discretion.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Why not bring Vinobaji into the Government?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Well perhaps neither Acharya Kripalani nor Vinobaji will ever come to this side!

But I say that we have a right to exercise our discretion. If there is no discretion provided for the Ministers, the administration will become wooden and unresponsive. Whether it is the

officers or the Ministers, they have to exercise certain discretion and not exactly go inch by inch and word by word according to rules and in support of the rules. I remember, in jail, if the rules were strictly observed I could not move alone, because the rule is that you have to move in twos, you have to walk in twos, you have to eat in twos. I know, in Uttar Pradesh at least these rules are there.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जोड़ा, जोड़ा ।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes. Shri Banerjee has some idea of it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have not.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पुराने समय की बात है ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : श्री बनर्जी की प्रती हाल में मिला है ।

And I said it will be most unfortunate if the officers, if the administrators will waver in taking decisions at the right moment and for the right thing. Unless we have that faith in them it would create enormous difficulty, because most of the administration is run by the administrators, by the officers, and not by the Ministers. These aspects have to be borne in mind.

In this connection I might also refer to what was said about the inclusion of Shri Sanjiva Reddy in the Cabinet. I have no time; otherwise I would have referred to what Shri Hiren Mukerjee said about the present Cabinet. But I shall not go into that now. He has every right to criticise us. Perhaps I might take some other occasion to reply to his charges. However, about Shri Sanjiva Reddy, some remarks were made about his inclusion. But I might say that hon. Members are perhaps aware that the nationalisation of transport has been strongly opposed by those who are al-

ready engaged in this business. I know it for a fact. I have been also Minister for Transport in Uttar Pradesh and I had to deal with it. In fact it was Uttar Pradesh which took up the nationalisation of road transport first, and I fully remember that whenever any route was taken over there were protests from the transport operators, and there was a good deal of litigation also.

The same thing happened in Andhra. I think the House may perhaps be aware that the High Court of Andhra gave the verdict that the allegations were not proved . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, no.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Supreme Court, however, held that the allegations against the Chief Minister stood un rebutted. This was the only remark, I mean the main thing—I am not quoting the exact sentence of the Supreme Court Judgment. But their objection was mainly on the fact that the allegations stood un rebutted. Shri Sanjiva Reddy was not a party . . .

Shri Koya (Koshikoda): Then why did he resign?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Please wait. Since it stood un rebutted, since he himself did not file any affidavit—well, it might be said, “why did he not file an affidavit?”. I might say that he would have filed an affidavit unhesitatingly. But the fact was that the legal advice was that it was unnecessary for him to do so. The High Court itself observed that it was not necessary for Shri Sanjiva Reddy to have filed any affidavit. So the House will see that there was some difference of opinion even between the High Court and the Supreme Court. But it was the advice of the legal department of the then Chief Minister, Shri Sanjiva Reddy not to file an affidavit. He could not do it on his own. He took the advice from them and accepted it. I would say, Sir, that this was purely

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a technical non-compliance of procedure.

I do not want to mention as to what we did in a similar matter about Mr. Kairon. A similar case had happened. It was mentioned in this House, and it was said then also that as it was purely a technical matter, Mr. Kairon need not resign. And he did not resign.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapore): It was very wrong.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But Shri Sanjiva Reddy felt that after the verdict of the Supreme Court he should not remain in office. I think instead of expressing our appreciation for that gesture it would be unfortunate if we criticise him for it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Have you read the Supreme Court Judgement? It is very clearly stated that Shri Sanjiva Reddy actually influenced the Corporation who only a few days ago had taken another decision; and the authorities said that it was because of the opinion of Shri Sanjiva Reddy that in a part of Kurnool, it was nationalised and in another part it was not. And the other part was where the transport owners had supported him.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I would be prepared to discuss with the hon. Member the whole judgement. I have not read it but in the last portion they have concluded in this way that as these charges have not been rebutted, therefore they felt that these charges stand.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): Was there no *mala fide* behaviour of the Chief Minister?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No. When Shri Sanjiva Reddy decided to resign, this matter was referred to the Central Parliamentary Board. They considered it and they commended the action of Shri Sanjiva Reddy which was in consonance with the

high traditions of democracy. In fact the Parliamentary Board placed on record its deep appreciation of the keen sense of duty displayed by Shri Sanjiva Reddy. But because of his personal feelings the Parliamentary Board accepted his resignation. I do not think there was any question of any kind of ban on his rejoining the government. Therefore, I do not think there should be any valid objection to his inclusion in the Cabinet.

Now I would like to refer to what Shri Hiren Mukerjee said the other day. He charged me with a number of things. He suggested that I had deviated from Pandit Nehru's policies. If he will permit me to say so, it should not be difficult for a professor to know the correct position. But since he happens to be a Communist, it is difficult for him to think outside the framework of the Communist idea. May I tell him that a democracy there is nothing like deviation or deviationist? It does not find a place in the dictionary of a democracy. In a democracy there is every opportunity for re-thinking and freedom for the formation of new schemes and policies.

I said on the very first day of my election, and on more than one occasion later, that the Government of India will continue to follow the policy of Nehruji in international matters and democratic socialism will continue to be our objective in our domestic policy. In spite of that, Shri Hiren Mukerjee has made so much criticism of what he thinks I have done or propose to do. I would not have said all these things, or what I want to say now, but I it is time that I might make it quite clear as to what my attitude is in regard to this particular objection raised by Shri Hiren Mukerjee. Otherwise, every time, quite frequently, either Shri Hiren Mukerjee or his colleagues will get up and say that I am deviating and start censuring me.

May I repeat that in a democracy there is full freedom for re-thinking

and independent thinking? May I also remind him of what happened during our freedom struggle days? I know it personally at least for the last 40 or 42 years. What happened when Mahatma Gandhi took over the leadership? There was a complete overhaul, complete change in philosophy, policy, technique and programmes. Mahatma Gandhi completely deviated from Lok Manya Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh and Lala Lajpat Rai.

Shri Hem Barua: Please do not use the word "deviated".

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry. I quite agree with him. I am using it for the benefit of Professor Mukerjee; he might be able to understand it better. Till then the policy was that there should be tit for tat. Lok Manya Tilak went to the extent of suggesting that he would be agreeable to responsive co-operation. Shri Aurobindo and many of his other followers felt that there was no alternative but to resort to arms and use weapons and arms in order to fight the British Government or authorities. Then comes Mahatma Gandhi. He completely disagrees with them and adopts a new philosophy and a new technique. Will you condemn Gandhiji for this? I hope Professor Mukerjee will be good enough at least to excuse Gandhiji if not me?

And may I say what happened in the case of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru himself? In a way, Gandhiji was the preceptor of Jawaharlalji, *guru* in a sense, because Jawaharlalji was not taking part in politics in all seriousness in the Home Rule days; he took seriously to politics when Gandhiji came into the field, because he felt that here was a man who believed in revolution, who believed in change and who believed in action. So, he was attracted towards Gandhiji. But did he entirely agree with Gandhiji? No. And yet could you find a more loyal and devoted person to Gandhiji than Jawaharlalji? I say, he loved Gandhiji

immensely and he gave his fullest loyalty to Gandhiji; yet, he had his own way of thinking, independent way of thinking. Although he did not believe in non-violence, yet when he found the way Gandhiji worked it and the success he achieved, he said "I am a complete convert to non-violence and non-violent techniques". Of course, it did not mean that he accepted non-violence as a creed. He didn't. And yet when Gandhiji said "if you want to achieve good ends, you must adopt good means also", it attracted Jawaharlalji most. I remember that because he talked to us about it and he also made public statements. If possible, I shall refer to a part of his speech which he delivered at the banquet given to Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Bulganin where he said that he believed in good means. Therefore, without fully agreeing with Gandhiji, he had his own way of thinking and approach.

He was a man who stood for peace and non-violence. In the 'message of non-violence he saw a picture of peace in the whole world. In his mind he felt "here is a man who is preaching non-violence". Of course, his idea of its application was not restricted to India. Gandhiji had said "if you succeed in India, this message will spread throughout the world". But Nehruji had an international approach. So he in his own way took non-violence to the world platform, to the world forum and in a practical way preached disarmament, worked for it and did his best to make various proposals so that disarmament may be successful. He saved many wars, or a few wars, by what he did to maintain peace in the world. When he joined the Government, it was not possible for him to put into effect each and every idea of Gandhiji. But this does not mean that he was in any way disloyal to Gandhiji or he did not do what was right.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्राप का श्री क्या श्री नेहरू से वही रिस्ता रहेगा जो उनका गांधी जी से था ?

बी साल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं उस पर भी कुछ कह दूंगा। मैं कोई बात छिपाना नहीं चाहता। जो बात सच्ची है वह बता दूंगा।

Why restrict ourselves to India? What is happening or what has happened in Russia? What did Lenin do? When the first Communist Government was formed, Lenin tried to put into effect fully all the policies enunciated by Marx in *Das Kapital*—free kitchens, free travelling, free stamps; every thing was almost free. Everybody could go and take his food from the Government kitchen. Then, there were several programmes of nationalisation etc. What happened? Lenin found after some time that it was impossible to work some of them. So, he announced a new economic policy (NEP) and it was put into effect. It was departure from what Marx had actually said in his book.

Now, Lenin goes and Stalin comes. What does he do? I need not tell the House—everyone of you is aware—as to what Stalin did. In fact, he was totally different from Lenin. I consider Lenin to be one of the biggest revolutionaries of the world. But if I might say—I hope, I would be excused—I consider Stalin not to be a revolutionary at all. Whether one agrees with it or not is a different matter, but Stalin used the Government machine for continuing his rein over the Soviet land until he lived. For him it was just a struggle for power throughout his life.

Now, let us consider the policy Premier Khrushchev is pursuing. He has censured Stalin—and his policies also—in the strongest terms possible. The basic ideology is wholly acceptable to Premier Khrushchev—in fact, he is the greatest exponent of this theory in the modern times—but he has flatly refused to tread the beaten track and has adopted a new programme and technique.

I need not refer to Mao Tse-tung who is another important figure in the Communist world and whose ways of doing things are known, or perhaps well-known.

As I said, I consider Premier Khrushchev to be one of the most important distinguished leaders of the world. I say so because he refuses to walk on the beaten track. A leader generally, if he is really the leader, does not walk on beaten tracks because in the political field situations change, men change, conditions change environments change and the real leader must give the reply to the changing conditions.

Shri Namblar This proves the statement of Shri Hiren Mukerjee. You are arguing in support of him.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I know you would say that.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I suggest one thing? I entirely agree with the Prime Minister; but then the Government Bench should use the name of our late Prime Minister sparingly to justify their conduct. They should stand on their own basis. Then, there will be no occasion for the Opposition to attack. I think, it is very necessary that very sparingly his name should be brought in to justify any conduct of the Government.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We will try to work on our own as far as possible. We do not want to drag in the name of Pandit Jawaharlalji for covering our lapses and inefficiencies. We will never do that. We must own the entire responsibility for what we do. But we cannot forget our great leader, Pandit Jawaharlalji, our Prime Minister, our hero with whom we worked for 40 years, for about half a century. We can never forget him; we will ever remember him and we will try to follow in his footsteps in the best manner possible.

But I might add that I have learnt two things from him. I say this in all sincerity and in all earnestness. Therefore I will be brutally frank because it is better that I clear up my position. As I said, I had learnt two things from Panditji. The first was his great capacity to work with his colleagues who even differed from him in certain matters. It was not easily possible in the vast organisation of the Congress—I am talking of the pre-independent era—for everyone to see eye to eye with each other. I know, Acharya Kripalani himself differed a good deal; Sardar Patel and others differed, but I do not want to name them here. But it was possible for Jawaharlalji to have carried on with all of them. When he took the reins of Government, he adopted the same policy. He formed his Cabinet with all those who had played the most eminent part in our national struggle.

I know Shri Hiren Mukerjee criticized me about the formation of the Cabinet; but I might tell him that in the present context, it would be suicidal if the Congress did not give a united leadership and thus carry the whole country with it. May I say that I knew Jawaharlalji better than most of those who are sitting on the Opposition Benches? He was one of the noblest men and never wanted to hurt the feelings of others; yet, of course, as you know, he was our biggest hero and a great fighter?

May I, with your permission, Sir, relate a small story? When Jawaharlalji differed strongly with Tandonji, who was then the Congress President, he was of the view that Tandonji should resign from his office, I came all the way from Lucknow to speak to him. I would not like to go into the details. But when Jawaharlalji was elected the President of the Indian National Congress, he was good enough to ask me to work with him as the General Secretary. I told him about my embarrassment. He did not

tell me anything then. But I was surprised when he told me the next morning that he had himself approached Tandonji and asked him to become a member of the Working Committee. Tandonji was deeply touched by this offer and readily agreed to accept it. Panditji again asked me to accept the General Secretaryship which I did and tried to serve him with the utmost devotion.

That was his method; that was his technique, whether on the national scene or in the international sphere, his method was that of co-operation even amongst diverse elements. I know, as I said, he differed very strongly with Tandonji and, if he could deal with Tandonji in that manner, the House can easily imagine what would be his attitude towards others with whom he might have differed slightly here and there, but was more or less in a position to work with them very well.

Shri Hem Barua: You must call that high-class diplomacy.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I entirely differ from Shri Hem Barua, if he will permit me to say so. I should not discuss Panditji, but I felt that Panditji was one of the innocent men going about on this earth and in this country. I may repeat what I told Panditji one day. I said, "I am a much cleverer man than yourself, Panditji".... (Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua: That is why you are there.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, if he knew that a person was bad then he would not believe him, but if any person went to him and told him his difficulties or said, "All this is quite wrong; I am being maligned", he believed in it. Yes; because it was just out of his innocence. When I analyse myself, I feel, I am not so honest. An honest man, generally, will not accept others as

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dishonest unless it has been proved. I went and told Panditji, "Panditji, these people come to you. You are the biggest leader. You are the Prime Minister. We come before you and present ourselves in the best of forms possible". When we went to him, of course, we all bowed..... (Interruption) and tried to be as good as possible. He was, as I said, so good. In these matters it was difficult to find another man so noble, so high and so good. This was his quality, I mean, carrying the diverse elements with him. Gandhiji's greatest gift was this that he was able to carry the entire nation with him. Of course, on basic fundamental matters, when he differed, he differed and those who differed were kept on. But generally, by and large, Gandhiji's effort was to carry the whole nation with him. After Gandhiji, there was another man. It was his policy too, as far as possible, to carry the differing elements with him.

May I, Sir, with your permission quote what Panditji said at the banquet given in honour of Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev? Talking of the growing understanding between India and U.S.S.R.—it does not only relate to U.S.S.R; hon. Members will find his general approach to other problems also—he says:

" . . . Understanding and friendship have progressively grown even though the paths we have pursued in our respective countries have varied."

Mark these words; he is so clear and categorical. He is speaking before Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev. He says:

" . . . Understanding and friendship have progressively grown even though the paths we have pursued in our respective countries have varied."

Further, he says:

"We in India have been conditioned by our heritage and by our great leaders as well as by the peaceful methods we adopted in our struggle for freedom. Much more so, therefore, do we believe in world peace and co-operation. We believe not only that the ends to be achieved should be good but also that the means employed should be good or else new problems arise and the objective itself changes."

Mark these words; they are very important. They are being addressed to two great leaders of Russia.

Then he said:

"We believe also that the great cause of the human progress cannot be served through violence and hatred and that it is only through friendly and cooperative endeavour that the problems of the world can be solved. Hence, our hand of friendship is stretched to every nation and to every people."

Then, at the end almost he says:

"We are in no camp and in no military alliance. The only camp we should like to be in is the camps of peace and goodwill. We should include as many countries as possible and we should be opposed to none. The only alliance we seek is an alliance based on goodwill and cooperation. If peace is sought after, it has to be by the methods of peace and the language of peace and goodwill."

Sir, I think these few sentences paint very clearly and completely the stand of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I think, if we are honest enough—I hope we will be honest—I have no doubt that we will pursue the same policy.

Sir, may I take another 15 minutes?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक प्रश्न है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या नेहरू जी के रास्ते पर चलने से सब समस्याओं का समाधान हो सकेगा और चीन ने हिन्दुस्तान की जो भूमि ले ली है, क्या सरकार उस को वापस ले सकेगी ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister wants about 15 minutes.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri I shall take less than that.

Mr. Speaker: How long is Mr. Chatterjee going to take?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): I wanted half an hour.

Mr. Speaker: Would the Members agree having this voting immediately after that or would they want some other time?

Some Hon. Members: Immediately after that.

Mr. Speaker: I have invited the German Delegation for lunch and they are waiting there, I had to be there at 1.15 p.m. If I might be excused for some time, I might go and just receive them. The hon. Prime Minister will kindly continue his speech. I will be excused, I suppose.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Why not have a break for an hour or so?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): We can have a break for lunch.

13.36 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, I have also to add that I cannot function entirely on my own. Is it thought by Prof. Hiren Mukerjee that it is all entirely my own doing—I am sure he does not accept it but any-

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how he has said it practically in so many words—I am, Sir, a member of an organisation, a political organisation, and I sit in this place on behalf of that political organisation. That organisation has recently amended its objectives, its goal, and the Congress—I am referring to the Congress organisation—has adopted democratic socialism as the objective for the Indian National Congress.

13.37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The mandate is quite clear and it is under that mandate that this Government has to function, it is not an organisation of some individuals. It is the biggest political organisation in the country today. And all I can say is that the Congress, the Congress President and all its members, whether of the higher bodies or the lower bodies, are all in the hands of the common people. It is on account of this that the Congress will always find it impossible not to identify itself with the masses and with the common people. Its existence will vanish the day it will drift apart from that policy. Therefore, it is clear that we have to implement the policies enunciated, or the objectives which have been adopted, by the Indian National Congress. So, I do not function here as an individual. I cannot deviate from the basic fundamental policy. This amendment was made during Panditji's life time and I have no doubt that the Congress will implement it. We will try to reach that objective and we should be in a position to reach it as early as we can.

13.40 hrs.

May I appeal to Shri H. N. Mukerji that he should not try to divide us? Of course, he talked about me and about my other colleagues. But even

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in that small good thing, while referring to anti-corruption, he gave his sympathies for Shri Nanda because in his view other Members of the Cabinet had completely isolated themselves from it. I was amazed at this, coming as it did from Shri H. N. Mukerjee—these tactics may be good outside, but not in Parliament at least—from a sober, wise and able man like Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

An Hon. Member: Corrupted by communism.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I cannot fall a prey to his tactics. I am clever enough in that way. But I sympathise with him. It is not that I am completely upset, but I am merely upset over what he said personally about me *vis-a-vis* Panditji. This has hurt me, I must say, I was not able to raise my head that day and I could not look into his eye; I must admit. It hurt me deeply. As regards his criticisms about our policies, about our way of doing things, about administration etc. I am prepared to accept many things and admit many things and shall try to rectify them. But this kind of personal references and personal attacks, I feel, was wholly unjustified and was absolutely wrong, and it does not behave an hon. Member here.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I would like the hon. Prime Minister to point out where exactly was the personal attack.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: He did say it. He has tried to say throughout that I was deviating from Nehru's policy.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Does not the hon. Prime Minister know that when the Prime Minister is referred to, he is referred to as representative of the entire Cabinet and not as an individual?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: He did say that. I would submit that you

have to look to our decisions, the decisions of the Cabinet, and the decisions of the Government. As regards statements by Ministers, of course, there should not be complete freedom, there should be restraint, and yet the Members of the Cabinet do express their views sometimes in one way and sometimes in the other way, but by and large, they have the collective responsibility, and every Minister has to realise and understand the fact that the decisions of the Government are final and nothing should be said against the decisions taken by the Government as a whole.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I would like the hon. Prime Minister to point out one single sentence where I had made a personal attack? Let him refer to the record and do it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I was going to say that I sympathised with him, because his main problem is not this Government at the present moment,....

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: To tell the truth, I think that it is a misrepresentation....

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: His main problem is our friend who is at the present moment sitting to his left, not Shri Surendranath Dwivedy or Shri U. M. Trivedi but perhaps Shri A. K. Gopalan (*Interruptions*). I do not know whether Shri A. K. Gopalan is called leftist because he sits to his left or because of other reasons....

Shri Tyagi: That is because he had left the party.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But in any case there is a division in the Communist Party.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: So, what?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We were also rightists and leftists, but now there are rightists and leftists in the Communist Party also.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is absurd.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Therefore, I feel that he has to compensate for his policies, for his rightism, by making such strong personal attacks, and putting a false show.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Where was the personal attack?

On a point of order, Sir. The Prime Minister of this country chooses to report over and over again that somebody who happens to be in this instance made a personal attack. I know the language in which I spoke to a certain extent, and I want to find out where exactly was the personal attack. If I had made a personal attack, I would certainly say that I am sorry about it because I had no such thing in mind. I made a political attack. If the Prime Minister does not understand the difference between personal attack and political attack, I am very sorry. I did not want to say all this, and I never interrupted him throughout his speech, and I did not wish to do so, but he gives unnecessary provocation. He should know better than that.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I wish that he had the same feelings when he was actually speaking. Unfortunately, he referred to me as a split personality. He should not forget that fact. Can there be a worse personal attack on me than these observations?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I sympathise with you for your knowledge of the language.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I did not want to go into that, but I do feel that the observations made by Shri H. N. Mukerjee were highly objectionable and absolutely wrong. I felt amused that he should preach me about consistency. What did the Communist Party do? The Communist Party can enter into an alliance with the DMK and with any

communal organisation; because if it helps them in their election, they will do all that. I did not want to repeat these things. But who has got a split personality? Is it the leaders and members of the communist party or I who am sitting here? When he makes that kind of attack, he should not have forgotten this . .

Shri Nambiar: Which party joined the Muslim League in Kerala at the time of elections. It was the Congress Party which did it. You preach something else to others, but you practise the same thing.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I did not want to say all these things. The Communist Party, I am sorry to repeat it, was in doubt even when there was an aggression on this country by China.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There was no doubt.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They were doubtful. I might say that more or less, and of course they said it, that they put India and China on the same level. They said 'Oh' there is aggression? One does not know who the aggressor is'. And there was severe criticism even in those days, I know, of Panditji; himself and of the Government and also of others. These are past matters. I did not want to refer to them. But when they talk of split personality, I would say that if the members of the Communist Party cannot be clear in their minds as to who the aggressor was, I do not know what they are going to do with this country, and how they will conduct the affairs of this if they were to come to power . . .

Shri Raghunath Singh: They will never come to power.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Anyhow, I must give credit

Shri Kapur Singh: Ban them.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कोलम्बो प्रस्ताव आपके हैं और चीन के साथ रिश्ता भी आपका है।

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But, anyhow, I must give credit to Shri H. N. Mukerjee for one thing. I would not like to be unfair to him at least now. It has now dawned upon him that the policies of China and Mao Tse-Tung are not correct, that they are wrong, and that theirs is an expansionist policy and a policy of aggression. This is what recently Shri S. A. Dange himself has said. But, anyhow, even if it dawns late, even if he gets to this after the sunset, even then it is good, and there is no harm in that.

I do not want to say much more, because I have already taken a good deal of time. I do not want to say much on international matters in this debate....

Shri Hem Barua: That was what we were interested in. We were interested in knowing something about China and our policy on the border dispute, Kashmir and all that.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: ... I say this because there will be a debate on international affairs, and perhaps my colleague will also deal with the matter. But I would like to say that it is clear that we have followed a well-set course for a number of years in the international field and in international matters. As I have said earlier, we believe in non-alignment and in the pursuit of peaceful methods for the settlement of international disputes. We are equally clear that colonies should not exist and that racialism should be resisted. Coexistence is a wholesome and absolutely sound policy which was initiated and strengthened by our late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlalji. We wholeheartedly endorse it and it is a great achievement of the policy of coexistence that in certain matters even the biggest powers are coming

closer to each other. Any threat or danger of war would be ruinous for the world, specially for countries like India who are engaged in fighting an exceedingly difficult problem, that of poverty and unemployment.

About Shri Jaya Prakash Narain, I want to make one point clear. Reference was made to him by Shri Chatterjee. I might make it quite clear that he did not carry any letter from me for the President of Pakistan.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It was published in the papers like that.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is absolutely wrong. Of course, he is very keen that India and Pakistan should come together. He feels that even communalism can be fought better both in India as well as in Pakistan, if both come closer to each other. I do not want to come in his way in his effort. In fact, I agree with him that it would be in the self-interest of both the countries to live in peace.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about Aksai Chin?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In regard to Kashmir and the talk of Aksai Chin, some friends of the Communist Party are very happy. But when he talks of Pakistan, they become angry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not at all angry. I say he had no business to say that. If somebody talks about these things, you put him in prison. Why not put him in prison?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In regard to Kashmir, I do not want to say much; there is also not enough time. But the late Prime Minister and I also have made public pronouncements on more than one occasion. The Government's stand remains the same. But I would, in any case, like to meet President Ayub for an exchange of views.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
No harm.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I must say that I do not fancy the idea of keeping in complete isolation and not talking or discussing with others. We have always tolerated difference of opinion, and I feel pained when I see sometimes an exhibition occasionally of intolerance.

About China, I have nothing much to add. The position remains the same, although I do not rule out talks and discussions with them also, in case it is considered necessary.

I would like to recall what the late President Kennedy said in his inaugural address:

"Let us never negotiate but of fear, but let us never fear to negotiate".

I think that is the best principle which should be accepted by us in this country.

Shri Hem Barua: That is all right. We wanted to know about our immediate problem with China.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As regards what is being done on our frontiers and for strengthening our defence forces, our Defence Minister would be making an elaborate statement.

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted to know on the political plane, our immediate problem with China.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I said that there is no change in the present position, and the Defence Minister would be making an elaborate statement on Monday. I hope Members will get enough information from that statement. I only wanted to add a word about Malaysia, we have no doubt good relations with Malaysia, and there is nothing new about it. It would be unfortunate if the sovereignty of Malaysia is disturbed by use

of force. We have, however, always supported the idea of Indonesia and Malaysia trying to settle matters between themselves.

I like the idea suggested by Shri Krishna Menon yesterday that the non-aligned nations conference should move in this matter and try to settle these differences.

I would like to conclude by affirming our firm faith in democracy and socialism. This is the objective and goal, as I said, of the Indian National Congress. An amendment was recently made. I am part of this great political organisation which has not only fought for and achieved independence for our country but has also during the last 17 years of independence, striven continuously to provide political stability as well as social justice to our people.

To my mind, socialism in India must mean a better deal for the great mass of our people who are engaged in agriculture, the large number of workers who are engaged in the various factories and the middle classes who have suffered much during the period of rising prices. These are what I call the common men of my country. As the head of the Government, it would be my continuous endeavour to see that these objectives are realised and that a social and economic order is established in which the welfare of our people is assured. Thank you.

श्री बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री इस बात को कहें कि चीन के पास जो जमीन है उसे दे कर सन्धि नहीं की जायेगी। प्रधान मंत्री इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण करें कि चीन के साथ अपनी जमीन को खो कर हम कोई फैसला नहीं करेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विजनीर) : जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य के आरम्भ में कहा कि हम कोई अन्तरबाधा उन के भाषण में न डालें। यदि कोई प्रश्न हो तो बाद में

[श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री]

पूछ लिया जाये। शेख अब्दुल्ला के रिलीज होने के बाद काश्मीर में जो आन्तरिक स्थिति बिगड़ रही है और जिस तरह से वहाँ के राष्ट्रीय मुसलमानों को, वहाँ के एम०एल०एच० को और एम०पी०जी० को पीटा जा रहा है, खुले आम वहाँ पर बगावत की भ्रमकी दी जा रही है और यह कहा जा रहा है कि काश्मीर में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के आशवासन की कोई कीमत नहीं है, राय गुमारी हो कर रहेगी चाहे सूर्य पूर्व से पश्चिम में निकलने लगे, और ऐसी स्थिति में आप उस व्यक्ति को बार बार यहां बुलाते हैं और इस तरह से प्रोत्साहन देते हैं तो इस से काश्मीर की जनता में तरह तरह के सन्देह पैदा हो रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज प्रधान मंत्री हाउस के द्वारा देश को बतलायें कि शेख अब्दुल्ला के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या स्थिति है और उन के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार क्यों किया जा रहा है।

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can allow only two or three Members Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Hem Barua: Three.

Shri Nath Pai: The Prime Minister said that his Government remains committed to the solution of international disputes by peaceful means. May I know whether he believes in, or his Government is committed to, bringing about the vacation of what has been taken by aggression also by negotiations, and secondly, whether in view of what is appearing repeatedly about a rapprochement with China, he will give an assurance to the House that no settlement of any kind will be reached with the People's Republic of China which may involve the giving away of any part of Indian territory?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): I wish to ask one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. We have had a long debate. There will be other opportunities also.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक काश्मीर की बात है शेख अब्दुल्ला की रिहाई हुई, और किसी आदमी को आप दस बारह साल बाद अगर रिहा कर दें तो इस में कोई बड़े गजब की बात नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह कि जब दस, बारह या आठ नौ साल बाद कोई आदमी छूटा है तो उस के दिल में कुछ बातें रहेंगी ही। साथ ही साथ यह भी है कि जब वह गिरफ्तार हुए तब भी उन के कुछ खयालत और कुछ विचार थे। निकल कर उन्होंने उन विचारों को जाहिर किया है, प्रकट किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में कोई घबराने की बात नहीं है। यह सही है कि विचार के प्रकट होते होते अगर कोई ऐसी बात लगे कि प्रेक्टिकली कुछ ऐसी बात हो जायेगी जो देश की शान्ति को खतरों में डालेगी, तब जरूर कार्रवाई की जाती है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : इसी हाउस में आप के यह शब्द थे कि बोलने की स्वतन्त्रता है। लेकिन अगर कोई आदमी ऐसे बोलिगा जिस से देश के किसी टुकड़े को अलग करने की बात पैदा हो तो सरकार उसे कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती है। ऐसी स्थिति में जब शेख अब्दुल्ला ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं तो सरकार उसे बर्दाश्त क्यों कर रही है।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : शेख अब्दुल्ला ने उस के बाद इस अलाहदगी की बात को काफी धीमा कर दिया है। हाँ, यह जरूर है कि काश्मीर के बारे में उन की अपनी साफ राय है, लेकिन वह कोई ऐसी स्थिति और सिचुएशन नहीं पैदा करना चाहते जिस से देश में या मुल्क में अशान्ति हो। खास तौर से उन को इस बात कि फिक्क है कि वे कोई ऐसी बात न करें जिस से साम्प्रदायिक फिजा, कम्युनल सिचुएशन बिगड़े। तो इन सब सूत्रों में मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि हमारे लिए कोई ऐसी चिन्ता या परेशानी की बात है? एक बात।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो काश्मीर का संकट है वह उन का आपस का ही है। कुछ लोग शेख साहब का समर्थन करते हैं और कुछ लोग उन का समर्थन नहीं करते। उन का आपस में थोड़ा बहुत संघर्ष होता है। उसका इन्तिजाम गवर्नमेंट करती है, रोक थाम करती है, गिरफ्तारी करती है, पकड़ धकड़ करती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले को हमें धीरज से लेना चाहिए। और इस के बारे में तो कोई फैसला जब भी करेंगे तो सोच विचार कर धीर अचछी तरह से देख भाल कर करेंगे कि देश को नुकसान न पहुंचे। ऐसा फैसला हम बिना सोच विचार कैंमे कर सकते हैं।

जहां तक चीन की बात है, उसमें आज मेरे लिए कहना कि बेकेशन हम करा देंगे या

14.00 hrs.

Shri Nath Pai: You said that this Government is pledged to the solution of international disputes by peaceful methods and negotiations. Does this formula apply to bringing about a vacation of aggression, and may I know whether in the impending negotiations to which you made reference towards the conclusion of your speech, —may we have an assurance—that no agreement will be reached with China which may involve the giving away of any part of what we call Indian territory?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक बात-चीत की बात है, मेरी अपनी राय यह है कि मैं कभी बातचीत के रास्ते को बन्द नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन शायद डा० लोहिया साहब नाराज हो जाएंगे, लेकिन अगर सम्मानपूर्वक बात करने का मौका मिले तो हमें बात करने से इन्कार नहीं करना चाहिए यह मेरी राय है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं कहां नाराज हूँ। मैं तो बात करने के लिए हमेशा तैयार हूँ। जब मैं आप से बात करने को तैयार

रहता हूँ तो आप चीन से जरूर बात करें। लेकिन आप हमेशा अपने भाषण में कहते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान का सम्मान खो कर चीन से सन्धि नहीं करेंगे—मैं समझता नहीं कहता—उसके बजाय आप यह कहें कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन को खो कर चीन से कोई सन्धि नहीं करेंगे। यह बात साफ कर दीजिए।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक भारत की जमीन का कोई टुकड़ा देने का सवाल है, कोई एक व्यक्ति चाहे वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो, उसके लिए ऐसा करना नामुमकिन है। मैं खुद ऐसा नहीं कर सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : 15 अगस्त, सन् 1947 से आप यही कहा करते हैं

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : लेकिन जमीन देने न देने और लेने न लेने का सवाल अलग है। उस तरफ हमारी राय साफ है। लेकिन यह बात जरूर है कि पता नहीं कि किस वकत डा० लोहिया साहब हमारे जो आज हमारे खिलाफ हैं कल शायद हमारे दोस्त हो जाएं . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं तो अभी भी आप का दोस्त हूँ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : उधर से जो उद्धरण दिया गया उनमें कहा गया है कि दुनिया में शान्ति लायी जा सकती है By peaceful methods, by peaceful approach, by peaceful talks, by peaceful discussions. लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि जब हम थोड़ा सा भी उस सिद्धान्त पर चलना शुरू करते हैं तो य. स. समझा जाता है कि हम कमजोरी दिखा रहा हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो आदमी शान्ति से बात कर सकता है वह कमजोर नहीं है, वह दिल में मजबूत हुआ करता है। और अगर हम चीन से शान्ति से बात कर सकते हैं—ऐसा मैंने पहिले भी कहा है और आज भी कहता हूँ—तो हम वैसा करेंगे लेकिन क्या नतीजा होगा यह नहीं कहा

[श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री]

जा सकता। लेकिन जो राष्ट्र को नुकसान पहुंचावे वह भारत सरकार के लिए करना कैसे सम्भव है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो भूमि चीन के पास है उसके लिए क्या करेंगे यह बात साफ करिए। वह यों ही रहेगी या आप वापस लेंगे ?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. No more questions. Shri Chatterjee.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: We have listened to the Prime Minister for two hours, a little over two hours. We regret we are still unconvinced. We are sorry that he did not make a more pointed and more compact reference to some of the points which we made in the course of the debate.

We wanted a categorical and clear statement from the Prime Minister that there shall be no deviation from the policy announced by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and there shall be no surrender of Indian territory and nothing will be done without the permission of Parliament. We wanted to know what steps are being taken to push out the aggressor from Indian soil. We are not concerned to know what the Defence Minister has been doing for the purpose of getting some ammunition or weapons from other countries. We want to know what real steps are being taken, apart from begging from other countries, for the purpose of upholding our national sovereignty and our integrity and for riding the country of the aggressor. That is the point which we wanted to know. We are not satisfied with the answer that has been given by the Prime Minister.

It is not a question of negotiation. Our apprehension is that the Government is too much committed to the Colombo proposals, and that there will be continuance of the present stalemate, that nothing serious will be

done for the purpose of vindicating India's honour and India's territorial sovereignty. We wanted some clear indication of policy, and we have not got it.

The first speaker from the Congress ranks who replied to our points was Shri Hanumanthaiya. As was expected from a gentleman of his position, he paid a compliment to the Mover for his speech, which he characterised as dignified and argumentative. I am thankful for the compliment. We did not descent to personalities or indulge in individual declaration or denunciation. I am sorry that that has not been kept up by some Members of the House.

I also regret that Shri Hanumanthaiya let slip one expression which hurt me. He talked of parochialism or provincialism. When we talk of the intense misery of the millions of refugees who are coming out from East Bengal, we want to emphasize that this is not a parochial problem, that this is not a Bengal problem, that this is not a provincial issue. It is a national problem, it is an all-India problem, and even a Congress leader of West Bengal issued a statement the other day strongly deprecating the inaction on the part of the Rehabilitation Ministry, and pointing out that in the matter of rehabilitation of millions of refugees, where a little had been done much remained to be done. That is not a problem which is parochial, and we should not be charged with provincialism on that score.

The other day a resolution was moved in this House by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, and the hon. Members from the Congress benches supported that resolution that having regard to the attitude of Pakistan and the deliberate policy of minority bating and squeezing out it is essential that the entire problem should be treated on a war footing, and that resolution was passed unanimously by

this House. Our regret is that that resolution has not been implemented in the proper spirit, that there is no awareness of the seriousness of the situation. On that point, I am sorry that the Prime Minister, in spite of a two-hour speech, has not given us any assurance; there is no indication of the consciousness of the situation, there is no indication that the resolution would be really given effect to in the proper spirit.

Some hon. Member has cast aspersions upon me, and I repudiate wholeheartedly and indignantly that slander. I am quite sure he will regret it when he gets out of his political adolescence. I have worked with many Members of this House when Pandit Nehru was the Prime Minister, and many of you were here, and I challenge any one to point that in this House, as a Member representing a responsible constituency I had raised any communal issue, anything which is not consistent with the highest principles of nationalism.

In this debate, I had never referred to any communal matter and still this charge is being made. It is thoroughly unfair. Mr. Morarka is the Chairman of a very important Parliamentary Committee. He has got competent staff at his disposal and he has the resources and the time and has fully utilised them. He has delved deep into my parliamentary past. What is the crime that I have committed which he trots out before this Parliament which makes me an unworthy Mover of this Resolution? He refers to some speeches of mine delivered 12 years ago in this Parliament on some fiscal measures which I opposed along with a large section of this House. It I submit that it is wholly irrelevant and that should not mislead people.

I now come to the Home Minister, Mr. Nanda. The Prime Minister said that he was thoroughly disappointed with the speech of Prof. Hiren Mukerjee. I regret to say that I was

thoroughly disappointed with the speech of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, the Home Minister. He took up an attitude as if he was a demi-God addressing ordinary humans mortals from olympian heights! As a matter of fact he had the hardihood to say that this Opposition had rendered a distinct disservice by sponsoring this. I claim that we have served the cause of democracy and the cause of parliamentary democracy has been really served by this no-confidence motion. Don't you realise the line that divides hunger and anger in this? Don't you realise that millions of people in the country are today suffering from privation and starvation? The Prime Minister talked a lot about food. He has not uttered one word about the appalling rise in the food prices. The complete failure of the Government to check the price line is the biggest disaster today. The Food Minister stood up, blackguarded the Opposition, indulged in self-glorification and walked out saying that the Opposition was responsible for the difficulties. We have never heard a more fantastic charge than this. But he also said that the hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Krishnamachari, would deal with the price-line and what is being done to check the price line. The hon. Finance Minister forgot to deal with the price-line business. Till now not one word has been said. That is the real trouble. Hundreds of thousands of people in the big cities are not having two square meals a day because of the terrific failure in holding the price line. What is the good of giving a little bonus or dearness allowance? What is the good of saying that there was some increase in per capita income when the whole of it has been completely washed out by the terrific rise in the price of essential commodities? . . . (Interruptions.) No effective answer has been given. Mr. Nanda says: look at the complete vindication of the Congress and the glories of the Indian National Congress and he indulges in self-glorification. Acharya Kripalani was for a long time a member of the Congress,

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

President of the Congress and he also served the organisation with great devotion and fidelity for years throughout his life practically except when he was squeezed out the other day. What did he say? Don't you revel in this thought that you have been winning some elections. It is one thing to win the election but it is a more grievous thing to lose the moral right to govern the country. That is the great danger here.

Mr. Nanda says that the Opposition Parties are petering out and flings it at everybody, including the Swatantra. I remember to have read and I think hon. Members also must have read it that Raja Kamakhyanarayan Singh, Raja of Ramgarh is entering the portals of the great Congress as a leader of the Swatantra Party of Bihar with fifty Swatantra MLAs and then he issued a statement. He says "We have now discovered that we have complete ideological affinity with the Congress . . . (An Hon. Member: Sheer opportunism). This kind of opportunism may augment the ranks of the Congress but it will lead to the moral collapse of the Congress; it will lead to the disintegration of the great organisation. Does it reflect credit for the organisation? It is not the way to bring about the downfall of the Opposition Parties. This is not the way to run your organisation efficiently.

We are continually saying that you have completely failed to discharge the elementary duties which you ought to have discharged. I come from Bengal. You know there was terrible famine in the year 1943 and people were shouting that the British imperialists were not doing their duty and that the Government had failed in checking the famine: men and women were dying on the payment in the city of Calcutta out of hunger and distress but the British Viceroy refused to go down to Calcutta. We asked him to go down to the city and just see what was happening. They had not got one report from any District Magistrate or the superintendent of police that any man or woman had died of famine in Bengal, as if in the

death certificate the doctors would say that a man or woman had died of famine. It is not a disease which could be recorded there. Therefore, they did not go down. What did Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru say when he came out of his long incarceration of about three years. I think of a thousand days, after the August movement. He mourned this horrible thing, the death of about three million of people and it shocked him greatly. What shocked him more was that not one big hotel or food store was looted when men and women were dying. He said that what puzzled him more was that not one profiteer or hoarder or blackmarketeer was hung by the nearest lamp-post. Our charge is that this food crisis is also man-made and we hold the Government responsible. You remember, Sir, that Sir John Woodhead was appointed as Chairman of the Famine Commission and it reported that at least 1.5 million people died in Bengal due to this famine. We know that it is a very low figure and at least three million people died. Today the food crisis in different parts of India is also man-made. It is not so much due to scarcity but due to governmental bungling. That is our charge and that charge has not been cleared; that charge is still there. We are saying: you have made no programme for proper distribution; you have done nothing to check hoarding; you have not taken any action against profiteers, hoarders, blackmarketeers. You take the name of Jawaharlal Nehru and loudly proclaim: we are not deviating from his policy. Why do you not take action against them? You cannot take action. That is our charge. Because these blackmarketeers, hoarders and profiteers are paying heavily to the Congress funds and they are augmenting the coffers of your party. That is why they are going with perfect immunity and impunity. They purchase their impunity by their periodic contribution to the Congress Party. That is our charge. That charge has not been denied. Neither the Food Minister nor the Home Minister nor the Prime Minister has given us any

assurance as to what will be done. What is the good of saying that you will do something for the poor agriculturist, that you will give him some more implements and some more facilities? The greatest handicap under which he suffers is that he is a complete slave of the village mahajan or the money-lender. How are you going to rescue them from these rapacious people? What steps are you taking to shield him from the rapacity of the village money-lender or the village bania?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I was promised half-an-hour by the Speaker. So, Sir, we are not satisfied because our main charges have not been answered. Our main charge is that this is not due mostly or wholly to Governmental inefficiency and to corruption, organised corruption; that because of this this food crisis is continuing and is creating distress throughout the country. No, Sir. How has the lower income-group been, hit—th ordinary landless labour, the poor clerk, the poor mechanic, the ordinary factory worker—with what difficulties he is carrying on? All these difficulties are going on because you are not checking the hoarders and the profiteers.

Sir, I come from a particular constituency, Burdwan. That district is supposed to be the granary of Bengal. After touring that district, I wrote to the Prime Minister and reported to him that even in that district, the people have been complaining to me that they cannot get rice. You will be amazed to know that 7,000 maunds of rice were distributed through 350 retail shops every week. But suddenly this socialism has started working, and a wonderful kind of new socialism! Out of 350 shops, licences of 300 have been cancelled; most of them on political grounds or suspected to be on political grounds. 10 new co-

operative societies have sprung up. Six of them have nothing except chairs and tables and some office and a big sign-board outside. Most of them are bogus organisations. They have been allotted only 2,500 maunds of rice to be distributed very well. But then, in the black market, if you pay Rs. 45 a maund you can get any amount of rice. This is the wonderful system that is going on. People have come to me, people who have money and not poor people and they have said that "we have got the money but we cannot get rice." It is due to this terrible system which is a conglomeration of inefficiency plus corruption plus party patronage working in this way. It is a great handicap and nothing has been done to remove it.

I also feel that again we are not satisfied because we have not got the real answer; we are to some extent relieved by Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan's alleged statement, which came from Pakistan, that he is carrying a letter from the Prime Minister to President Ayub was not correct. But we all feel that he has been going round with the blessings of this Government, that there is some support of the Government behind him, and his machinations are such that they really are paving the way for the capitulation of India, and particularly for the capitulation of Kashmir. Therefore, that is the apprehension and that point has not been quite cleared up.

We have also said that we are not satisfied that proper steps are being taken with regard to our Indian nationals abroad, and not one word has been uttered, not even by the Finance Minister; we charged him of having tarnished the fair name of India at the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference. He delivered a long harangue for an hour and a half; he read out a long speech, but not a word has he said in self-defence as to how he bungled at the Commonwealth Conference and allowed

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

something to be done which is absolutely unprecedented and un-called for. You may try to whittle it down, but India's honour has been besmirched and nothing has been said in justification of the action or even in explanation of the action by the gentleman who had been deputed to uphold our honour.

We are sorry that Sadachar Samiti is on the vanishing point. We are only hoping that Shri Nanda would take some strong action in regard to the Samiti. But I do not know what has happened. Why should the Prime Minister disown the Sadachar Samiti? Why should President Kamaraj disown the Samiti?

Before I sit down, I will make a present of one article written by Shri Kamaraj, the President of the Indian National Congress,.....

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Just a second. I merely wanted to tell the hon. Member that there is no truth at all in what he said. Who informed the hon. Member that I have disassociated myself from the Sadachar Samiti? If I did it, I would become *Ghair* Sadachar; I would become a characterless man! How could I do it?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The President of the Congress has disowned it. Now, may I read one paragraph—a short one—from an article contributed by Shri Kamaraj to a paper called *Economic Review*, published by the All-India Congress Committee? It was on the 15th August, 1964. I am reading this particularly for Shri Nanda: It says:

"Having been the premier political organisation and having been returned in the elections in a substantial majority, we have come into power. And this power, in the absence of well-organised or well-conceived opposition, had become absolute. People trusted us and expected us to use this power on the basis of the Con-

gress ideals which had always been applauded by the people. But power had begun to corrupt us. We lost our old moorings and we began to move farther and farther away from the people who gave us the power."

So, they have really lost the old moorings. The Congress President himself admits that you are going away from the people. He later on said that "power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely." That has been the disaster in this country, and that is why we are pressing this no-confidence motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

The Lok Sabha divided.

14 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I shall announce the result of the division.

Shri Krishnamoorty Rao (Shimoga): Sir, my vote has not been recorded.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He was in the Chair when the voting took place.

Mr. Speaker: I am not counting it.

Shri Dighe (Kolaba): My vote has not been recorded. I want to vote against the motion.

Shrimati Lvxmi Bai (Vicarabad): I voted for 'Noes'; it has not been recorded.

Mr. Speaker: All these may be noted.

Div. No. 4.]

AYES

[14.22 hrs.

Alvares, Shri
Bagri, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Biren Dutta, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjee, Shri H.P.
Chatterjee, Shri N.C.
Chaudhary, Shri Y.S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Dwijedy, Shri Surendranath
Gopalan, Shri A.K.
Gounder, Shri Muthur
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Imbichibava, Shri

Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Lahri Singh, Shri
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Mahato, Shri Bhajhari
Mate, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Murmu, Shri Serkar
Nambiar, Shri
Nath Pal, Shri
Rajaram, Shri
Rameshbadran, Shri
Rameshwaranand, Shri
Reddy, Shri Bawara
Roy, Dr. Saradiah
Seth, Shri Bis

Sezhyan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Singh, Shri A.P.
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Swamy, Shri M.N.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Tan Singh, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Umanath, Shri
Venkiah, Shri Kolla
Verma, Shri S.L.
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alegeesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishan Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Baswant, Shri
Berna, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Boroosh, Shri P.C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrasekar, Shrimati
Chandrini, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhry, Shri C.L.
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D.R.

Chavan, Shri Y.B.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Dr. M.M.
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri N.T.
Das, Shri Sudhanou
Dasappa, Shri
Das, Shri G.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P.G.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaaji Rao S.
Dey, Shri S.K.
Dhaon, Shri
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dora, Shri Kasthatha
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Bring, Shri D.
Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri N.R.
Ghyasuddin Ahmad, Shri
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta, Shri Badahah
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaya, Shri
Harvani, Shri Anser

Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Heda, Shri
Ham Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A.P.
Jamir, Shri S.G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jena, Shri
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotlahi, Shri J.P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Karuthruman, Shri
Kayal, Shri P.N.
Kedaris, Shri C.M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P.K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Lladhar
Koujalgi, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Lonkar, Shri

Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoons Sultan, Shrimati
Malalchami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Manaan, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri P.G.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhud
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Misra, Shri Maheah Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
More, Shri S.S.
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzni, Shri David
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Murti, Shri M.S.
Musafir, Shri G.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V.G.
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Neyak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K.C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.

Patel, Shri P.R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri M.B.
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Patil, Shri Vasantao
Patnaik, Shri B.C.
Patil, Shri Nataraja
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Raj, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C.R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Dr. D.S.
Raju, Shri D.B.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Dulari Devi, Shrimati
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subbag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P.R.
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.
Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.
Ramdhanil Das, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Rameekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rananjei Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddier, Shri
Reddy, Shri K.C.
Reddy, Shri Narayan
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Sarraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jaysben
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri

Sharma, Shri A.P.
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramnand
Shao Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananajappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Dr. C.B.
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri K.K.
Singha, Shri G.K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhaan Singh, Shri
Sivapraghassan, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subbaraman, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thimmasiah, Shri
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tombi, Shri
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
U key, Shri
Ulaka, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerasasappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Varma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K.K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Vijaya Ananda, Mahatajkumar
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhela
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri N.P.
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yadava, Shri B.P.
Yusuf, Shri Mohammed

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 50; Noes: 307.

The motion was negatived.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We have half a century this time.

14.31 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

OUTBREAK OF FIRE IN THE CUSTODY STORES OF THE HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION, RANCHI

Shri Brij Raj Singh (Bareilly): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Industry and Supply to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The outbreak of fire in the custody stores of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, on the 11th September, 1964, resulting in heavy loss."

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Shri Dasappa): A fire broke out in the custody stores of Foundry Forge Project, Ranchi on the night between 10th and 11th of September, 1964. A Bihar Armed Policeman on duty noticed smoke coming out of the godown at about 1.45 A.M. He immediately informed the fire brigade as also other staff on duty at that time. The fire brigade reached the spot within 10 minutes. In the meantime all senior officers of the Corporation and the local police authorities rushed to the scene on receiving information of this incident. The fire brigade broke open the lock on the door of the godown and extinguished the fire in less than half an hour of its being noticed. It has been ascertained that the godown was locked and sealed at about 4.30 P.M. on the previous day. The godown

contained packages of imported equipment mostly for the Fitting Section of the Foundry Forge. The equipment consisted of electric motors, control panels, and pressure pumps etc. Thirteen packages have been affected by the fire. Six of these have been badly damaged, four partially affected and the remaining three are only slightly damaged. The total value of equipment in these packages was Rs. 1.60 lakhs. The actual loss, however, is estimated to be below Rs. 1 lakh as a substantial portion of equipment in seven packages can be salvaged and put to proper use after some repairs. The equipment was insured with the Indian Insurance Pool who have been contacted and requested to send their representative immediately for survey.

An examination of the electric line in the godown indicated that the fire was not caused by short circuit. The switches of lights were also off inside the godown.

The Chief Fire Officer of the State Government who was called in, has already inspected the place and his report is awaited. The police authorities have also started their investigation.

A Departmental Enquiry Committee has been set up to investigate and make a preliminary report about the probable cause of fire. Two Czech experts have also been associated with the Committee. Their report is awaited.

Shri Brij Raj Singh: In view of the fact that this is the second incident of its kind within nine months, do Government think that there are some political designs behind these incidents?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): Sir, I think, it will be premature to attribute any motive to any political section of the people there. Let us await the enquiry report. The enquiry is going:

[Shri T. N. Singh]

on. In regard to the previous ones. the Judge who enquired into them has not attributed any political motive.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप (देवास) : यह रिपोर्ट कितने रोज में आ जायेगी ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ लोगों को गिरफ्तार भी किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो कितने लोगों को ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : हमने इस कमेटी को हिदायत दी है कि जल्दी से यह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दे। इंटरिम रिपोर्ट शायद आज या कल मिल जाएगी। इसके बाद पूरी रिपोर्ट भी मिल जाएगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : क्या कुछ लोगों को गिरफ्तार भी किया गया है, यह भी मैंने जानना चाँहा था।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी, तब पता चल जाएगा।

14.36 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957 AND COAL BEARING AREAS (ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

- (i) G.S.R. 1144 dated the 15th August, 1964, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3162/64].
- (ii) The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Second Amendment

Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 3051 dated the 5th September, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2163/64].

STATEMENT IN REPLY TO MEMORANDUM RECEIVED FROM A MEMBER IN RESPECT OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1964-65.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement containing reply to Memorandum received from a Member in respect of Demands for Grants (Railways), 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3164/64].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED CALCUTTA.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1962-63, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3165/64].

14.38 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 21st September, 1964, will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]
over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1964.

The Legal Tender (Inscribed Notes) Bill, 1964.

(3) Discussion on the Proclamation issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Kerala on a resolution to be moved by the Minister of Home Affairs.

(4) Consideration and passing of:

The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service Amendment) Bill, 1964.

The Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill 1964.

The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1963, as reported by Joint Committee.

(5) Discussion on the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto on a motion to be moved by the Minister of External Affairs on Friday, the 25th September, 1964, after disposal of questions.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती (झज्जर) : आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बाढ़ की स्थिति पर बड़ा प्रकाश डाला है और सब से अधिक उन्होंने झज्जर की चर्चा की है। मैंने आप से प्रार्थना भी की थी कि इस पर चर्चा करने के लिए आप समय निर्धारित कर दें। मैं बड़े आदर से अब फिर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर चर्चा चलाने के लिए आप समय दे दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप ने नोटिस दी हुई है ?

1120 (Ai) LSD—7.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : जी हाँ, वी हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब से बात की थी। वह नोटिस जब कमेटी में हो कर आ जायेगी तब चर्चा हो जायेगी।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को प्रथम अवसर दिलवा दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ आप मुझ से कह रहे हैं, वह कमेटी में कह दें तो उस को वे पहले रख देंगे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I requested last time that we should have a discussion on three items. The first was the Bonus Commission Report. The hon. Minister stated that legislation was being brought in to give statutory power to the Bonus Commission Report. Now we find a deviation from that. Since there is a growing agitation throughout the country amongst the workers because of the non-implementation of the decisions of the Bonus Commission, there should be a discussion of that Report.

Mr. Speaker: What is the next point? No speech need be made on this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The real point is they do not want to bring it, though they had already admitted a motion. Secondly, there is another motion before the House about the Mahalanobis Committee Report and another one about the Santhanam Committee Report. I suggest that both the reports may be taken up together.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): How can they be taken up together?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why not?

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा तो यह निवेदन था कि प्रस्ताव निवारण कमेटी के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव

[श्री बागड़ी]

है वह भ्रगले हफ्ते में जरूर लिया जाये। और यदि इस सप्ताह के अन्दर जो पिछड़ी क्लासेज कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है उस को लिया जा सके तो उसे भी जरूर लिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अष्टाचार के बारे में तो इतने दिन विचार करते रहे हैं।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अनियत दिन वाले प्रस्तावों में एक प्रस्ताव यह स्वीकृत हुआ है कि दास कमिशन की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया जाये। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में यह एक बहुत बड़ी घटना हो गई है कि किस तरह से हम लोग अपने यहां सदाचार का स्टैंडर्ड कायम कर रहे हैं। इसलिये इसके ऊपर इस अधिवेशन में अवश्य विचार कर लिया जाये। मेरा यही अनुरोध है।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोपल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बार बार इस हाउस के सामने रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया है और आप से तथा मंत्री महोदय से भी कहा है कि अब चौथी प्लान ड्राफ्ट हो रही है इसलिये इस हाउस के अन्दर इंटर स्टेट वाटर डिस्प्यूट पर जो गुलाटी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है, जो कि इस हाउस के सामने आ चुकी है उस पर अगर हम बहस न करें तो जो हमारी अन्न की समस्या है और उस के लिये जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं वे सब रक्खी रह जायेंगी, दूसरे जो आंध्र प्रदेश की नागार्जुन सागर की नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट है उस पर भी असर पड़ेगा। इसलिये इस को जल्दी से जल्दी लिया जाये।

श्री हरिचन्द्र भापुर (जालोर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की सहमति से इस सदन ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि हर सप्ताह कम से कम एक मोशन ऐसा लिया जायेगा जो कि प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स की तरफ से भूव किया जायेगा। आप उसे चाहें वेंड्सडे को ले या किसी दूसरे दिन लें, लेकिन उस पर ढाई घंटे का समय निश्चित किया जायेगा। इस सप्ताह के

अन्दर एक भी मोशन इस तरह का नहीं है। मैं नहीं कहता कि यह मोशन लिया जाये या वह मोशन लिया जाये। जो सबकमेटी आप ने नियुक्त की है वह तय करेगी इस को, लेकिन ऐसे मोशन के लिये कम से कम ढाई घंटे का समय भ्रगले हफ्ते के अन्दर भ्रगल रक्खा जाना चाहिये। सब कमेटी यह तय कर सकती है कि वह दास कमिशन रिपोर्ट हो या क्या हो, लेकिन यह भाषवासन कम से कम इस हाउस को हो जाना चाहिये कि भ्रगले सप्ताह वह ढाई घंटे का समय इस काम के लिये देंगे।

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : मेरी अर्ज यह है कि, जैसा भापुर साहब ने फरमाया, दास कमिशन की रिपोर्ट जो है वह कोई मामूली केस नहीं है। इसके बारे में तमाम हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं दुनिया ने महसूस किया कि किस तरह से एक्वायरी का रोजल्ट हुआ और आप की इजाजत से यहां पर डिस्कशन हुआ, बर्ना मुश्किल था फिर यह दास कमिशन जिसके बारे में इतना प्रचार हो और यहां रेजोल्यूशन पेश किया जाये, उस केस को बीच में पोस्ट-पोन करना बड़ी ज्यादाती होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्री लहरी सिंह साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस वक्त पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर अपना स्टेटमेंट दिया करते हैं तो मैं मौका देता हूँ इस बात के लिये कि अगर कोई मेम्बर साहब चाहें कि चूँकि फलां आइटेम इस हफ्ते में नहीं आया है और उसको रक्खा जाना चाहिये, तो वे पूछ सकते हैं कि वह सप्ताह के अन्दर आ सकेगा या नहीं और कह सकते हैं कि चूँकि वह बहुत जरूरी है इसलिये उसे लाया जाये। जो कुछ आपने कहा वह तो श्री शास्त्री ने बतला दिया। उसको दुबारा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। जो चीजें आ सकती हैं वह आयेंगी। अब मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब क्या कहना चाहें हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय (देवास) : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सब चल रहा है जिसके लिये हम को बतलाया गया है कि वह 3 अक्टूबर तक चलेगा, वह बढ़ाया तो नहीं जायेगा। इसके बारे में क्या खयाल है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : यह तो पहल ही तय हो चुका है कि यह जो अधिवेशन चल रहा है वह 3 तारीख के बाद नहीं बढ़ेगा क्योंकि 4 तारीख से नवरात्र शुरू हो जाते हैं। यह फैसला पहले हो चुका है। नवरात्र के दिनों में और त्रिस्मस के दिनों में इंडेपेंडेंस के बाद जेनरली हम लोगों ने अब तक कोई सेशन नहीं किया है। इस लिये सिर्फ 3 अक्टूबर तक ही यह सेशन चलेगा।

रहा ढाई घंटे की बहस के सम्बन्ध में। मैं इसको मानता हूँ कि इससे पहले हफ्ते में कोई न कोई बहस रखी जाती रही है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य कबूल करेंगे कि दो सप्ताह हो गये इस अधिवेशन को शुरू हुए और अभी तक कोई लेजिस्लेशन का काम यहां नहीं हुआ। किसी कारण से हुआ हो यह बात दूसरी है। पहले फूड डिबेट हुआ और नो कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन चला। काही समय इसमें लग गया। जो हमारा मेन काम होता है लेजिस्लेशन का वह अब तक नहीं हो सका है। ऐसी हालत में जरूरी है कि इस अवधि में जो भी आवश्यक काम है उसे पूरा कर लिया जाये। चूंकि हम इस अधिवेशन को बढ़ा नहीं सकते इसलिये कुछ कहा तो नहीं जा सकता लेकिन जरूरी काम को निपटाने के बाद अगर समय रहेगा तो हम ढाई घंटे का समय इस के लिये रखने की कोशिश करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : : बोनस कमिशन है, गुलाटी कमिशन है उसके बारे में।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : दास कमिशन रिपोर्टें भाई, बोनस कमिशन रिपोर्टें भाई बैकवर्ड बलासेज कमिशन रिपोर्टें है, गुलाटी

कमिशन रिपोर्टें है, हर एक आदमी अपनी बात कहता है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : पलड का मामला तो रक्खा ही जाना चाहिये।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : हां, झझर है। क्या स्वामी जी भी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरामन्व (करनाल) : मैं तो पलड के बारे में ही कह रहा था।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : यज्ञ सम्बन्धी कोई बात तो नहीं है न।

श्री रामेश्वरामन्व : यज्ञ की बात तो तब होगी जब प्राप हट जायेंगे।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : किनने ही विषय प्राये हैं, मैं सब के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता साफ बात है कि इतने मोशन तो इस सेशन में प्रा नह सकते। कई सनिस्टरो से उनका सरोकार है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप प्राज्ञा दे दें कि पलड को पहले लिया जाये।

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : गेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की रिपोर्ट के बारे में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह टों नहीं कहा जा सकता, उन्होंने जवाब भ. दे दिया।

श्री बाणड़ी : उन्होंने 'हां' या 'नह' कुछ नहीं कहा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि प्रागे देखेंगे, 'हां' या 'नहीं' कैसे कह सकते हैं।

RELEASE OF MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following wireless message dated the 15th September, 1964, from the District Magistrate, Azamgarh:

"Shri Vishram Prasad, Member, Lok Sabha, was released on the case being discharged in the evening on the 15th September, 1964, as there was no apprehension of breach of peace from him."

श्री हुकम चन्द कलुवाय (देवास) :
अगला सेशन कब शुरू होगा ।

संचार तथा संसद-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : कहें तक बतलाऊ, इतने सवाल पूछ जाते हैं । लेकिन आप इतना समझ लीजिये कि नवम्बर के दूसरे सप्ताह के आरम्भ में होने की सम्भावना है ।

14.48 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DECISION OF
GOVERNMENT ON BONUS
COMMISSION REPORT

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, with your permission, I would like to make the following statement.

The decisions of the Central Government on the Bonus Commission were announced in a Government Resolution dated the 2nd September 1964. Copies of the Resolution were also placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 7th September. As mentioned in the Resolution, Government had decided to accept the Commission's recommendations subject to the following:

- (i) All direct taxes for the time being in force should be deducted as prior charges in the calculation of available surplus for the purposes of bonus.

(ii) In addition, tax concessions given to industry to provide resources for future development should not be utilized for payment of larger bonuses to employees; on the other hand, it should be ensured by law, if the existing tax law, and regulations do not sufficiently safeguard this, that amounts involved in such tax concessions are in fact used only for the purposes for which the tax concessions are given. Further, subsidies paid by Government to certain concerns like the Hindustan Shipyard should not be taken into account in working out the gross profits for the purpose of payment of bonus.

(iii) As regards return on capital that would be deductible as prior charge before calculating "available surplus" for purposes of bonus, the actual rate payable on preferential share capital, 8.5 per cent (taxable) on paid-up equity capital and 6 per cent (taxable) on reserves should be allowed in respect of establishments other than banks; in the case of banks, corresponding rates to be allowed should be the actual rate payable on preferential capital, 7.5 per cent (taxable) on paid-up equity capital, and per cent (taxable) on reserves.

(iv) As regards the retrospective effect of the recommendations of the Bonus Commission as amended by the foregoing decisions, they should apply to all bonus matters other than those cases in which settlements have been reached or decisions have been given already, relating to the accounting year ending on any day in the calendar year 1962, in respect of which dispute is pending.

Government considered it desirable that bonus beyond a certain level should be paid in the form of saving certificates or other suitable investments. It was accordingly proposed to convene a meeting with the representatives of the parties concerned so as to reach the agreement on the level beyond which bonus payment in cash would not be desirable and the various forms of savings in which bonus beyond that level might be invested.

In the light of above decisions Government propose to undertake legislation to embody the principles by which Tribunals or other judicial bodies should be guided if and when disputes relating to bonus come up before them. Government, however, expect that the parties would voluntarily give effect to the above decisions, in settling the question of bonus till the proposed legislation is enacted.

Since the publication of the Resolution containing the decisions mentioned above, a large number of representations have been received from various labour organisations. It has been pointed out that, according to the decisions of the Government, in the case of certain industries or establishments, the bonus payable would be actually less than what the workers have been getting in the past. The decisions taken by Government on the Bonus Commission's Report will provide for the payment of bonus to a large number of workers who were not getting any bonus previously and also give enhanced bonus to many others who were getting less in the past. At the same time, it was not Government's intention that benefits which labour may have been enjoying in the matter of bonus in any establishment or industry should in any way be curtailed by the adoption of a new formula for the payment of bonus. In the circumstances, Government desire to clarify that in the legislation to be promoted to give effect to the recommendations of the Bonus Commission as accepted by

Government, suitable provisions would be included so as to safeguard that labour would get in respect of bonus the benefits on the existing basis or on the basis of the new formula, whichever be higher.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know whether this particular decision which Government has taken that there should be a proviso safeguarding or protecting the interests of those who were getting bonus a bit more than according to this Bonus Commission formula was taken in consultation with all the labour organisations, and whether it is a fact that the Bonus Commission Report was modified only because one of the members, namely Shri Dandekar, gave a note of dissent; and if that is correct. . . .

Mr. Speaker: How many questions does he want to put? He is asking for a discussion. He might put those questions then.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That will never come up.

Mr. Speaker: Then I cannot allow him to make a speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not making a speech.

Mr. Speaker: So many questions cannot be put together.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: People put five questions together sometimes, (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and so on.

May I put a straight question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Is my permission required for putting a straight question?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that Government modified this report only on the basis of Mr. Dandekar's note of dissent and, if so, why they did not respect the unanimous decision of all other members. What was the pressure of it?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It is not correct that the Government modified the recommendations of the Bonus Commission report merely on account of the minute of dissent by Shri Dandekar. On the other hand, Government took into consideration the general economy of the country and also the interests of the workers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Up till now all bonus awards have been unanimous and all awards that have been unanimous have been implemented. In the case of the bonus award Shri Dandekar said that if it was a unanimous he was prepared for it, but he put his note of dissent. There was another note of dissent by Shri S. A. Dange. May I know why this departure has been made and why, when an award which has been recorded by an overwhelming vote has been passed in favour of the workers, it has been changed in favour of the employers?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I do not agree with the hon. Member that a change has been made in favour of the employers and not in favour of the workers.

The other question was as to why a modification was made at all. I would like to say that normally these wage boards or commissions give unanimous recommendations, and the Government accept them in toto. But when this Bonus Commission was appointed, my predecessor Shri Gulzarilal Nanda had made it very clear that in the case of a unanimous report being received Government would certainly accept it, but if there was any minute of dissent Government would have the right to modify it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The employers will always use this in their favour.

Mr. Speaker: Their grievance is that there was a note of dissent and that was in favour of the employers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That has been used. There was another note of dissent in favour of the employees and that has not been used.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): The hon. Minister has announced that in respect of bonus if some agreements are more favourable to the workers they will prevail. I want to bring for his consideration . . .

Mr. Speaker: He may put the question.

Shri K. N. Pande: This 4 per cent or the distribution of the amount is based on the yearly earnings of the worker. The quantum is decided and the distribution is also based on the annual wages of the worker. But in the sugar industry which is seasonal there are some special features . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is his question?

Shri K. N. Pande: You will come to know my point and realise its importance when you hear me, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Really I would know after I have heard him, but I cannot hear for so long.

Shri K. N. Pande: You will appreciate my point.

Mr. Speaker: I have always appreciated, but I cannot depart from the procedure.

Shri K. N. Pande: I am now coming to the crucial point.

Mr. Speaker: He can put it to the Minister afterwards.

Shri K. N. Pande: I only want to know, Sir, whether the agreement in respect of quantum will prevail or also the method of distribution, or both.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: When legislation is thought of we will certainly take into consideration all the practical difficulties involved and try to cover it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): In the amendment that has been made by the Government on the Bonus Commission report, while giving retrospective effect, may I know why the year 1962 was chosen and why not 1961?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: That is the recommendation of the Bonus Commission itself. The Commission recommended that the recommendations should have retrospective effect from 1962.

15.00 hrs.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): So far as bonus regarding the banking companies is concerned, the Bonus Commission only wanted revision to the extent that the Desai Award needed change and after that the Bonus Commission gave a recommendation that the return on the reserve should be 4 per cent instead of 4½ per cent. This was the only change that was suggested by the Bonus Commission. Why did the Government of India, while considering this matter, come up to 7.5 per cent for capital and 5½ per cent for reserve because this was not at all a matter which was considered by the Bonus Commission in view of the Desai Award which is in force today?

Shri Sanjivayya: It is very difficult to explain this in answer to a question like this. When the Bill comes up, we will certainly clarify all this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :

इस रिपोर्ट में जो परिवर्तन किये गये इस को क्या मूल कार्टर के और उस पर विचार करने के लिए देश की जो कुछ प्रमुख मजदूर यूनियनों हैं उनके प्रतिनिधि बुलाये गये थे या केवल इंटक के ही प्रतिनिधि बुलाये गये थे ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We never invited anybody. Some people sent representations and we took them into consideration.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Is the Government of India in a position to

state as to why the public sector undertakings, particularly the employing ministries like the Railways, are excluded from the scope of the Bonus Commission and does the Government now feel like doing something in this regard so far as the employing ministries are concerned?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Public sector undertakings are not excluded excepting those which are managed departmentally.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That this House agrees with the Forty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th September, 1964."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:—

"That this House agrees with the Forty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th September, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES— Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee on the 5th June, 1964:—

"In view of the growing discontent among the people of this country against Government's

[Mr. Speaker]

failure to check abnormal rise in prices of all essential commodities, this House recommends to Government the following for immediate adoption and implementation:—

- (i) State Trading in foodgrains;
- (ii) ban on speculation in foodgrains;
- (iii) exemplary punishment to hoarders and blackmarketeers; and
- (iv) formation of a Price Stabilisation Committee."

as also further discussion of the amendment moved by Shri M. Malaichami on the 5th June, 1964.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, may I make a submission? We have been discussing the food problem for four days and even during the No-Confidence Motion debate we have discussed it. All the issues have been thrashed out. Is it necessary in that case to proceed with the discussion of this motion?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): Yes, it is.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): After the food discussion prices have gone up.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, a discussion has taken place, but so far as this Resolution is concerned, it does not confine itself only to food; there are other essential commodities also that are there. Therefore, other things are also covered. But when we come to voting, then the first and second parts, namely, State trading in foodgrains and ban on speculation in foodgrains, would be barred and others would be taken up. The amendment would also be barred. We will see that at the time of voting.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: (iii) and (iv) will remain?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, (iii) and (iv) will remain. Shri Malaichami was on his legs; he may continue his speech.

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam): Mr. Speaker. Sir, the purpose of my amendment to the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, has been effectively served by the motion moved by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture for a debate on the food situation in the country when the necessity for incentive remunerative prices for agriculturists had been highlighted. The House has also accepted the necessity for incentive remunerative prices to the producers, but considering the present position of the agriculturists and the Government's programme for the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan, I would like to bring out certain points considered essential for the consideration of Government to alleviate the suffering of the producers who form the backbone of the country.

15.05 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

70 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture; even then their economic position and standard of living is at a very pitiable level. Land reform measures have failed to achieve the basic aim, that is, to attain a fundamental change in the production relation in agriculture. 20 per cent of the rural population has no land while 58 per cent of the land is owned by 10 per cent of the rural population.

Land reforms have accepted the existence of non-working cultivators. This results in absentee landlordism. The Tenancy Act and the Fair Rent Act brought forward by the States have failed to give the necessary protection to the tillers of the soil.

Rural indebtedness is on the increase, which means that the majority of the population living in the rural

areas, who are mainly agriculturists, are indebted. The Reserve Bank survey reveals that villagers are saddled with rural indebtedness exceeding Rs. 3,000 crores. These loans have been incurred not for any other purpose but for feeding, clothing and putting in schools the children of the agriculturists. The average family indebtedness is expected to be about Rs. 406. This will clearly show under what difficulties and hardships agriculturists are carrying on with their profession in spite of the fact that they are able to see luxury and extravagance in other fields of life in our country. This will clearly show that the agriculturist is carrying on with his profession under helplessness since there is no other occupation left to him if he is deprived of his agricultural operations. He is more or less dazzled and is in a helpless position. This should be remedied by suitable land reform measures.

Even though agriculture is considered to be a State subject, since the entire food situation in the country is the concern of the Central Government, it is necessary that suitable directives should be given to the States for enunciating proper land reform measures so that the tenants and tillers of the soil are given a place of surety in their occupation.

Credit facilities provided to the agriculturists are inadequate. Co-operatives are able to give only 8 per cent of the loans required by rural householders. The agriculturist has to invest more money and his cost of production has also increased in view of the fact that he has to do intensive cultivation to improve the marginal productivity of land.

Further, sometimes the agriculturist is subjected to the vagaries of nature. He is affected by floods as well as droughts. In order to help him in not incurring indebtedness on account of natural calamities, there should be a crop insurance scheme so that whenever there is failure of crops on account of natural calamities Govern-

ment goes to his help and sees that his economic position is not affected on account of nature.

To encourage him to increase production there should be proper price relationship between the goods produced by him and the inputs required by him. Sometimes increased production results in a fall in prices. This should be averted and the agriculturist should be given a guaranteed price for his produce.

Marketing studies have revealed that marketing costs 40 per cent of the price in the case of durables and still more in the case of perishables. The producer gets only six annas in the consumer's rupee. To enable the cultivator to get incentive remunerative price and provide goods to the consumers at reasonable cost, the marketing cost should be reduced by eliminating the intermediaries, that is, the middlemen.

It is also proposed by Government to have a Foodgrains Trading Corporation which will help to regulate the market in a fair manner both to the agriculturist and the consumer. Fixing producers, wholesalers and retailers prices will enable the agriculturists to have a fair knowledge of their income and expenditure. Since the extent and area of agriculture is wide and dispersed, it will be helpful if marketing cooperative societies are also enabled to undertake the functions of the Foodgrains Trading Corporation in the rural areas.

So, Sir, in order to eliminate the middle-man and to assure the agriculturist a fair return for his produce, to protect the interests of the tiller of the soil which will help him to have a remunerative price for his produce and also to have some independent economic footing in his profession, I would like that the agriculturists are enabled to carry on their profession by passing some legislation and giving suitable directions to the States. With these words, I would

[Shri M. Malaichami]

request the Government that my amendment also may be taken into consideration.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Madam Chairman, in the Resolution under discussion now certain items are mentioned requesting the Government to take suitable action. I must confess that broad aspects of our food policy, most of these points, were discussed threadbare during the food discussion as well as during the debate on the motion of no-confidence. However, this Resolution tries to emphasize that we need a co-ordinated, well-thought-out, long-term, all-India, food policy.

Sir, unfortunately in this country for the last 17 years or so, as today, the condition of food is from ship to mouth, so far as the food policy was concerned, it was, more or less, from hand to mouth. If a season was slightly better, the Government thought that everything was all right, that there was no necessity of keeping a watch over the foodgrains supplies as well as distribution, and if it deteriorated, certainly Government awakened to their responsibility and tried to do something. For the first time, in my opinion, our present Food Minister is trying to evolve an all-India policy. It is a welcome step. Why I say this? If we look back and try to be a little self-critical and self-analytical, we would realise, as you know, that in the first period after the Gregory Report, instead of taking that report seriously and thinking out or chalking out a plan of action for a long-term period, Government acted on the spur of the moment and the general tendency was, as there is inherent opposition to some type of control on the foodgrains trade, foodgrains distribution and its supplies, to do away with the controls. During the War time, I remember, particularly in the then Bombay State, the distributive machinery that was evolved was of an exemplary character and it ought not to have been just

disbanded without giving some forethought that in case of emergency such a machinery would be of some use. But it was disbanded.

Then, the policy of free movement, free market, was enunciated in 1953 by late Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and he was fortunate that the supply position was better and he could meet the demand. The free movement, free market, as it was then brought into existence for supplies of food did work well and people thought that all the discontent that was prevailing before, because it was a controlled market, the distribution was controlled and there was the compulsory procurement, was no longer there. Some people thought that even some political parties considered them irksome. So, once they were removed, all people expressed a little sense of relief.

Again, the situation changed because our food production, on the whole, is not very steady or stabilised. Our policy regarding land reforms was socially oriented which has a social objective of doing justice. It was never production-oriented, that is, giving certain rights in land with an obligation that he would do some better work and produce more. That was completely lacking and in such an atmosphere when the review was taken, as I mentioned the other day, by our former Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, in delivering Dadabhai Naoroji lectures in Bombay, he has criticised this aspect of our economy with particular reference to the food policy. As we all know, today we are maintaining a subsistence economy so far as food is concerned. If we take the average during the last 10 years, 25 per cent of our wheat consumption comes from P.L. 480. So far as the producers' price of wheat is concerned, a study has been undertaken by the foremost economic institution in our country as to how P.L. 480 has affected the producer, what effect or impact it has had on our food distribution and other things. They have reached a conclusion that, except in 1958-59, in this

country, more or less, wheat price has remained stable, all other prices having gone up. The producer was never given any incentive. Looking to the other prices, the wheat price was depressed. This is one aspect of the matter. Another aspect of the matter is, as I said, that recently a study has been carried out by an American expert in the land reforms in our country. He has submitted a report to the Planning Commission last year, that is, June, 1963. So far I do not know why this document has been kept secret. There, he has stated very clearly—I have seen the report—that these land reforms have completely failed to achieve their objective—it is not our immediate concern; I am just referring to it—and he has also drawn a conclusion that if land reforms had been properly implemented, it would have given a little impetus to production. I am referring to this report to Shri C. D. Deshmukh's observations and the impact of P.L. 480 on the food production and different levels of consumption in general because I want to point out to the present Government that they have made a small beginning by starting the Foodgrains Trading Corporation—it is a very good thing—but you cannot have half-hearted measures. Partially, you cannot control food trading and unless you take the overall control, if after three months you take 30 per cent of the produce and 70 per cent is with the private traders, you will be at the mercy of the traders. So, let the Government give thought afresh to the whole aspect and take over the wholesale trade completely. I do not know if we in this country realise the gravity of the problem; if we admit, as the Prime Minister today has said, that this crisis of food will continue for seven or eight years more, we shall have to live on a subsistence level with P.L.-480 support. With all this made very clear, I feel that the food procurement and distribution in this country must be done as a welfare measure. You can apply commercial standards, but, ultimately, if the responsibility of Government

is to provide the minimum requirements of food for every citizen of the country, then an overall measure ought to be taken.

Therefore, I would like to utter a warning, a word of caution that this beginning is good, but if you make half-hearted attempts, if you are going to have mixed economy in the agricultural trade, you are bound to collapse and come to grief and later on come before this House and plead 'What can we do? We have taken this measure, but the people have not co-operated.' Do not expect the traders in this country to co-operate with you. You have to enlist their services, and conscript their services. I am making a serious suggestion. Conscript the services of wholesale traders in this country because you have no independent machinery; tell them that they should procure for you at such and such a price, and make the stocks available to you for distribution. Let the retail trade at a certain margin be left free. And this is the time when you should be prepared to take this measure.

As I observed the other day, in this country, unfortunately, the trading community has inherited a certain colonial tradition. They have inherited a tradition of speculation, hoarding and taking a higher margin. This type of commercial community is certainly collecting more capital, but the essential and basic characteristic is to trade at the cost of the consumer and not to have a fair margin. If you take into account the profit allowed to the distributive trade in other countries and in this country, you will be astounded. In other countries, it is hardly 1½ per cent, but in this country, there is no limit, and the only limit is the sky, as we know.

From the latest reports that I have seen this morning, the conditions are bad in Poona, Nagpur and other places. If no action is taken, and only an assurance is given that Government are going to do this or that, that is not going to satisfy the people.

[Shri Khadilkar]

So far as the resolution under discussion is concerned, you may not accept it, and I do not plead that it should be accepted, but action should be taken on this basis so as to reassure the people. Accept that you have committed mistakes in the past, there are no good days ahead; we shall have to go through the crisis; but the people will be ready to sacrifice and go through the crisis only when they are assured that Government mean business and Government want to have overall control on the trade in foodgrains. All forward markets, and speculation in foodgrains must be considered a crime. If these measures are taken, and Government give an assurance to that effect, then I think this resolution has served its purpose.

Mr. Chairman: Now, Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia.

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia rose—

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): May I request the Chair to permit me to speak now? If my hon. friend would have no objection, I would like to speak now.

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia now. If he has no objection to speak afterwards then I would not mind it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I have got an important engagement and I have to go now. So, let my hon. friend start.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे मित्र बनर्जी साहब ने जो यह प्रस्ताव इस सदन के सामने रखा है और जिसमें कहा गया है कि जो भी वस्तुओं के भाव दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, इस पर रोक लगनी चाहिये, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मेरे दल में इस बारे में दो राये नहीं हैं। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि आज सारे

देश के अन्दर हर चीज के भाव बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं कुछ साफ साफ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, कुछ उदाहरण भी आपको दे देना चाहता हूँ। गरीब क्षेत्रों में आज रोजमर्रा के काम में आने वाली सारी चीजों के भाव बढ़ रहे हैं, उसके कारण से वहाँ के लोगों को बड़े कष्टों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जो भाव लिखे रहते हैं, टंगे रहते हैं, उन पर वे चीजें उपलब्ध नहीं होती हैं। हमारे देश में बहुत सी बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियाँ हैं जिन के ऊपर कांग्रेस दल की बड़ी छाया है, जिन पर इस दल का बड़ा प्रभाव है और उस प्रभाव की आड़ में वे कम्पनियाँ बहुत से घोटाले किया करती हैं। उदाहरणस्वरूप मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कई प्रकार की आग पेटियाँ चलती हैं। मैंने बीस प्रकार की माचिसें इकट्ठी की हैं और मैंने सब को देखा है और मुझे कोई भी माचिस ऐसी नहीं दिखाई दी है जो कि जो दाम उस पर लिखा रहता है, उस दाम पर वह मिली हो। किसी पर छः पैसे लिखा हुआ है और किसी पर सात पैसे लेकिन दस बारह पैसे से कम में कोई नहीं मिली है। जो स्टैण्डर्ड की कम्पनियाँ हैं, जो अच्छी कम्पनियाँ हैं, और जिनके द्वारा कांग्रेस दल को लाखों रुपया चुनावों के लिए मिलता है, जो कांग्रेस दल की बहुत मदद करती हैं, वही कम्पनियाँ ज्यादा से ज्यादा दाम लेने की कोशिश करती हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि पैसे लिये गए हैं। घोटाले किये गए हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ आप एक दूसरी बात की तरफ भी ध्यान दें।

माचिस पर लिखा रहता है कि इसके अन्दर पचास सीख हैं। आपको एक माचिस भी ऐसी नहीं मिलेगी जिसके अन्दर पचास सीख हों, पूरी पचास सीखें निकलें। मैं बीस प्रकार की माचिसें लाया हूँ। सभी सीलबन्द हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ हमारे मन्त्री महोदय अपने मन्त्रालय में जा करके सबको खोल कर देखें कि इनके अन्दर कितनी सीखें हैं। उनको कोई भी माचिस ऐसी नहीं मिलेगी, जिसके अन्दर

उतनी सीखें हों जितनी लिखा हुई है। जो कम्पनियां लाखों और करोड़ों की तादाद में माचिसें निकालती हैं, अगर वे हर माचिस के अन्दर पांच सीखें कम भरें तो कितना लाभ उन कम्पनियों को हो जाता है, इसका आप अन्दाजा आसानी से लगा सकते हैं। कोई विदेशी अगर माचिस को खरीदता है और खरीद करने के बाद सीखों की गिनती करता है और कम पाता है तो हमारे देश के बारे में क्या धारणा वह बना लेगा, इसका अनुमान भी आप लगा सकते हैं। वह कहेगा यह चोरों का देश है, कैसा चोर देश है। लिखा हुआ है पचास सीख, निकलती हैं 40 और 45 सीख। लिखा है छः पैसे इसकी कीमत है लेकिन लिये जाते हैं बारह पैसे। एक चीज नहीं अनेकों चीजें मैं आपको बता सकता हूँ, जिनमें ऐसा होता है।

मैदे का जो मिल रेट है, वह भी शासन ने तय किया हुआ है। उसने तय कर रखा है कि 90 किलो का जो बोरा है उसकी कीमत 52 रुपये 20 पैसे होगी। आज वही बोरा 113 रुपये 50 पैसे का बिकता है। अगर माननीय मन्त्री जी सारी बात को जानना चाहते हैं और इसकी जानकारी लेना चाहते हैं तो वह मेरे साथ चलें परन्तु यह घोषणा करके नहीं कि वह मन्त्री जी बन कर जा रहे हैं बल्कि खुफिया तौर पर चलें और जितनी मैदे की बोरियां चाहें मैं पकड़ा सकता हूँ।

सोडे का भाव जो कण्ट्रोल भाव है वह 62 पैसे किलो है लेकिन 80 पैसे में भी वह प्राप्त नहीं होता है। इसका कारण यह है कि टाटा ने सरकार के ऊपर दबाव डाल कर विदेशों से सोडा जो हमारे देश में आता था, उसका आना बन्द करवा दिया है। यह जो कपड़े धोने का सोडा जब से बन्द हुआ है बाहर से आना तब से उसने दाम भी अधिक लेने शुरू कर दिये हैं। यह बन्द भी इसीलिए किया गया है ताकि उसको दाम अधिक मिल सकें मार्केट में। उसके बन्द होने के बाद मार्केट में यही सोडा अकेला बिकता है और

इसके मनमाने दाम लिये जाते हैं। जो ऐजेंट लोग हैं, जो बेचने वाले लोग हैं, उनका कमीशन अलग बधा हुआ है। जितनी मात्रा में यह मिलना चाहिये उतनी मात्रा में मिलता भी नहीं है। हर बिजनेस के अन्दर इसी तरह के घोटाले चलते हैं। जितनी भी उपभोक्ता की वस्तुएँ हैं, जितनी भी आम जनता की खाने की वस्तुएँ हैं, उन सब के दाम बढ़े हुए हैं।

अपने भाषण में प्रधान मन्त्री जो न भी इस बात को माना है कि कुछ मूल्य बढ़े हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम भी इसको मानते हैं और सारा देश भी इसको मानता है। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ कुछ कांग्रेसी नेता कहते हैं कि जो मूल्य बढ़े हैं ये विरोधी दलों के चिल्लाने के कारण बढ़े हैं। बढ़े दुख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि इतने बड़े समझदार भावमी को, इतने बड़े जवाबदार लोगों को ऐसी तत्वहीन बात सदन में नहीं कहनी चाहिये थी। यह कहना कि विरोधी दलों का भाव बढ़ाने में हाथ है, चूँकि इन्होंने हल्ला मचाया इसलिए भाव बढ़े हैं, सही नहीं है। अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि शासन का इसके पीछे हाथ है, शासन की गलत नीतियों के कारण ये बढ़े हैं, तो गलत न होगा। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैंने बताया है कि माचिस कारखानों के ऊपर शासन का हाथ है। इस में एक माचिस ऐसी है जिस की निशानी है दो बैलों की जोड़ी, कांग्रेस का चुनाव चिन्ह। वह कांग्रेस के चुनाव चिन्ह की माचिस जिस में 45 सीखें निकलती हैं, उस का दाम है 9 पैसा, जबकि उस पर छगा है 6 पैसा। उन के अड़ में लोग ऐसे घोटाले करते हैं। अनेकों कम्पनियां शासन द्वारा पाली जाती हैं। मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार को बिना किसी हिचकिचाहट के इस पर पुनर्बिचार करना चाहिए। इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं।

बहुत से मंत्री कहते हैं कि अरे भाई, अनाज के भाव तो बढ़े नहीं। वह क्या जानें,

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उन को तो लेना नहीं पड़ता। जिन लोगों को क्यू में खड़े हो कर लेना पड़ता है, जिन लोगों को चार चार घंटे लाइन में खड़े होने के बाद भी अनाज उपलब्ध नहीं होता है, जरा उन को तो देखो। मैंने स्वयं लाइन में खड़े हो कर देखा है कि कितना संकट होता है। लेकिन आज अनाज बांटने की व्यवस्था कैसी है। अनाज बांटने की दुकान उसे दी जायेगी जो टाई आने का ठक्कन लगा कर बैठा है, यानी सफेद टोपी। उस व्यक्ति को अनाज बांटने की दुकान दी जायेगी।

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) : माननीय सदस्य ने टाई आने की टोपी कहा, यह बड़ी गैरजिम्मेदारी की बात है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई शाहजहाँ और मुमताज का ताज नहीं है, यह कांटों का ताज है, जिस को इतनी बड़ी संख्या में पहन कर कांग्रेस वाले बैठे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जब अंग्रेजों का शासन था और अंग्रेजों को भगने में हिन्दुस्तान की जनता लगी हुई थी, उस समय सरकार के पास बहुत से लोगों की एक लिस्ट रखा करती थी कि कौन कौन जब काटने वाला है, कौन कौन लूट करने वाला है। वह गुण्डों की लिस्ट थी। जब कभी गड़बड़ होती कोई बारदातें होती, उन को जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाता था। 1947 जब देश की आजादी मिली तो आज वे ही लोग कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई में जेल गये थे। वे यह नहीं कहते हैं कि वे गुंडागर्दी के मुलजिम हो कर पकड़े गये थे। उन में से यह भाई भी बैठे हुए हैं, जो कहते हैं कि हम जेल गये थे लेकिन यह नहीं कहते कि किस नाम से जेल गये थे। वे कांग्रेस के नाम पर ऐसी बातें करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप ऐसी चीजें न कहें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यहां पर उन लोगों की बातें कह रहा हूँ जोकि मजदूर हैं, जिन को पूरी रोटी नहीं मिलती है, जो कहते हैं कि बढ़ते हुए दामों के कारण हम अपनी गुजर नहीं कर पाते, इस बढ़ती हुई महंगाई के अन्दर जो तदववाह मिलनी है उस में वह अपनी नजरूरतें नहीं पूरी कर पाते, उन की तदववाह बढ़ाई जाये। जो उन के परिवार के सदस्य हैं उन की रोटी अच्छी तरह से नहीं चल पाती, उन की रोटी की बात आप कीजिये। लेकिन जब वे रोटी मांगने आते हैं तो उन को जेल मिलती है।

मांगी रोटी, मिली जेल,
देखो कांग्रेस शासन का खेल

इस तरफ कांग्रेस सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि अधिक तादाद में दुकानें खुलें और इस काम में पक्षपात नहीं होना चाहिये कि यह कौन है और कौन नहीं है। हर प्रकार के लोगों के दुकानें खोलनी देना चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि जो आप की मदद करे उस के नाम में आठ दस दुकानें दे दें। इस से व्यवस्था बिगड़ेगी। आज लोगों को सही चीज दुकान में मिलनी चाहिये और अधिक से अधिक तादाद में मिलनी चाहिये। जहां पर ब्लैकमाकटिंग होती है, जहां पर ऐसे लोग पकड़े जाते हैं उन्हें वाजिब सजा मिलनी चाहिये। उन्हें दंड मिलना चाहिये। इस के लिये सीधा तरीका भी आप के पास है। हमारे यहां कहा जात है कि हां बहुत से राजे महाराजे थे जो जनता की मदद करने वाले होते थे। वे खुफिया बन कर जाते थे। आज खुफिया बन कर कौन मंत्री जाता है। उन के पास समय नहीं है। आज खुफिया लोगों की जो रिपोर्ट मिलती है वह चापलूसी के तीर पर दी जाती है, गलत दी जाती है। इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करने के लिये हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा खुफिया छोड़ने चाहिये और मंत्री महोदय को भी देखना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव को मंत्री महोदय को बिना संकोच के स्वीकार करना चाहिये ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : सभापति महोदय, जो मौजूदा प्रस्ताव माननीय श्री बनर्जी ने रखा, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

जब कभी जिन्दगी की जरूरी चीजों के, जिन में अन्न, कपड़ा और दूसरी वस्तुएँ आती हैं, बढ़ते हुए दामों पर इस सदन में चर्चा होती है, चाहे बजट के समय पर या किसी संकल्प के समय पर या और किसी अवसर पर, तो सदैव यह कहा जाता है कि जिस देश में विकास होता हो, जिस देश में आर्थिक विकास हो रहा हो, वहाँ चीजों के मूल्य बढ़ने आवश्यक हैं, जरूरी हैं । साथ ही साथ दूसरा तर्क यह दिया जाता है कि दुनिया के सभी देशों में दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, कोई हिन्दुस्तान में ही ऐसा नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि मैं मानता हूँ कि जिस देश की आर्थिक तरक्की हो रही हो, आर्थिक विकास हो रहा हो, वहाँ चीजों के मूल्य बढ़ेंगे, लेकिन इस के साथ साथ एक जरूरी चीज और लगी हुई है कि आर्थिक विकास में जब चीजों के दाम बढ़ते हैं तो लोगों की आमदनी भी बढ़ती है । अगर आमदनी और चीजों के बढ़ते हुए दामों में रिश्ता कायम रहे तो बढ़ते हुए दामों को देख कर के किसी को कष्ट नहीं होगा, दुःख नहीं होगा । लेकिन अगर बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों के अनुपात में आमदनी में बढ़ोतरी नहीं होती, खास तौर से मध्यम वर्ग, निम्न मध्यम वर्ग और छोटे लोगों की, तो वहीं पर संकट पैदा हो जाया करता है । अगर हम इस उसूल और इस सिद्धान्त को ले कर अपने देश में देखते हैं तो जिस अनुपात से आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं उस अनुपात से आमदनी नहीं बढ़ रही है, बल्कि अगर मूल्यों की श्रवण में हम अपने रुपये की कीमत आँकें, मजदूरों की तन्वाह को

देखें, इस कार्यालय के दफतर के जो कर्मचारी लांग हैं, उनका तनखावाहों को देखें, तो यह कहना पड़ेगा बरबस कि हमारी आमदनी बढ़ नहीं रही है, घट रही है । लेकिन यहां इस तरह के तर्क दे दिये जाया करते हैं ।

इसी तरह से जहाँ तक दूसरे देशों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं अभी बाहर गया था । मैं लन्दन की बात कहूँगा, अमरीका की बात कहूँगा, जर्मनी की बात कहूँगा । उन सभी देशों में प्रगति हो रही है और उन सभी देशों में लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ रही है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि खाद्यान्नों के दाम, जिन्दगी की जरूरी चीजों के दाम जिस तरह से इस देश में बेतहाशा बढ़ रहे हैं, उस तरह से दुनिया के किसी देश में नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं । यह जो तर्क दे दिया जाया करता है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि लन्दन, जर्मनी और अमरीका में यह स्थिति है कि खाद्यान्न और जिन्दगी की जरूरी चीजों के दाम अगर बढ़े हों तो वे रेंगे हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां यह दाम घड़े की चाल से, मोटर की चाल से बढ़े हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि जब वे किसी दूसरे देश का उदाहरण दिया करें तो एक बोली में सभी देशों को न कह दिया करें । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि खाद्यान्न के दाम, जिन्दगी की जरूरी चीजों के दाम किस हद तक दूसरे देशों में बढ़े हैं और किस हद तक इस देश में बढ़े हैं । हाँ ऐश व इशरत के सामान के दाम यहां जरूर बढ़े हैं, लेकिन इन चीजों के नहीं । अगर हिन्दुस्तान में मंत्री महोदय यह करते कि अनाज, कपड़ा, सीमेंट, दियासलाई, साबुन और दवाओं आदि के दामों पर प्रतिबंध होता और लोगों को उन की आमदनी के अनुसार और आवश्यकता के अनुसार चीजे मिलनी और शैक्कीनी की चीजों, ऐश व इशरत की चीजों के, जैसे मोटर, रेसम, साटन आदि के, दाम बढ़ते तो मुझे शिकायत न होती । लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि यहां जिन्दगी की जरूरी चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं ।

[श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय]

मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। अनाज और जिन्दगी की दूसरी आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दामों को बढ़ने से कैसे रोका जा सकता है यह देखना ही तो मैं पहले अनाज के बारे में निवेदन करूंगा। जहाँ ऐसे संशोधन और अन्य सुझाव दिये गये हैं कि यह कार्रवाई करने से चीजों के बढ़ते हुए दामों पर रोक लग जाती है, वहाँ मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उपज बढ़ाने की भी आवश्यकता है। जब तक उपज नहीं बढ़ती तब तक हम इन चीजों के दामों को बढ़ने से रोक नहीं सकते। लेकिन उपज बढ़ाने की दिशा में इस सरकार ने अब तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है हाँ, अखबारबाजी हुई है और कभी कभी इस सदन में आंकड़ों का भ्रमजाल फैला दिया जाता करता है। कभी कभी मैं उस को संख्यासुर कहता हूँ। यह इस देश के लिये एक समस्या हो गई है। लेकिन इन आंकड़ों से प्रश्न हल नहीं होगा।

यहाँ भूमिसुधार की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात बतला दूँ कि जब तक इस देश में इस प्रकार का भूमिसुधार नहीं होगा कि लोग अपने हाथ से हल चला कर खेती करें, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। जब तक लोग हाथ से खेती करना कानूनी तौर से और सामाजिक तौर से पाप समझते रहेंगे, तब तक देश में भ्रम नहीं उपज सकता, और आज इस देश में 69 या 70 प्रतिशत जमीन ऐसे लोगों के पास है जो चाहे उन के पास कम जमीन हो, चाहे उन के पास जिन्दगी का कोई जरिया न हो या वह सामाजिक कुरीतियाँ चलती रहें जिन के चलते वे अपने हाथ से खेती करना पाप समझते हैं और उन की जमीन में भ्रम उपज नहीं रहा है।

दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि इस देश में किसान को अधिक भ्रम उपजाने के लिए कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया गया। मैं आप के सामने एक पूंजीपति देश की मिसाल रखना चाहता हूँ।

अमरीका में सरकार चाहती है कि कम भ्रम उपजे क्योंकि ज्यादा भ्रम उपजता है तो चीजों के दाम गिरने लगते हैं। तो किसान को इसके लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है कि वह अपनी खेती की जमीन का कुछ हिस्सा छोड़ दे, उस पर खेती न करे। उसके लिए सरकार उनका कर माफ करती है और १८ डालर एक एकड़ के लिए अनुदान देती है। और हमारे यहाँ अधिक भ्रम उपजाने के लिए आज तक न प्रान्तीय सरकारों की ओर से और न केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से गरीबों को सहायता दी गयी, न लगान माफ किया गया। सारे किसानों को तो जाने दीजिये, पर जिन किसानों की जोतें भलाभकर हैं और जिन के लिए कांग्रेस वाले कहते थे कि हम तुम्हारा लगान माफ कर देंगे, उनका लगान भी माफ नहीं किया गया, सहायता और अनुदान की बात तो दरकिनार रही। जब तक इस दिशा में कदम नहीं उठाया जायेगा तब तक इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता।

अब मैं मूल्यों की ओर आता हूँ। जब तक चीजों के मूल्य को नीचे नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। इसके लिए मैं दो तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

एक सुझाव यह है कि अनाज के दाम निश्चित किये जायें और यह सिद्धान्त बना लिया जाये कि दो फसलों के बीच में किसी खाद्यान्न के दाम एक आने सेर से ज्यादा न बढ़ें। इसी तरह से जो जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुएँ कारखानों में बनती हैं जैसे कपड़ा, चीनी, मिट्टी का तेल, सीमेंट, लोहा, दवायें आदि, उनके दाम लागत के दाम के डेढ़ गुने से ज्यादा न हों।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि बेतिहर उपज और कारखाने के उत्पादन में कोई अनुपात कायम कर दिया जाना चाहिए। अगर एक अनुपात में बेतिहर उपज के दाम बढ़ें तो उसी के हिसाब से कारखाने की चीजों के दाम बढ़ें और अगर कारखानों की चीजों के

दाम बढ़ते हैं तो एक खास अनुपात में कृषि की पैदावार के दाम बढ़ें ।

जब तक इस सिद्धान्त को नहीं अपनाया जायेगा तब तक दामों की निश्चित नीति नहीं हो सकती । तब तक संतुलन कायम नहीं हो सकता । तो मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि इन सुझावों पर ध्यान दिया जाये । आप रोज दाम रोकने की बात करते हैं लेकिन दाम नहीं रुकते । वे नहीं रुकेंगे जब तक आप इन ठोस उपायों पर अमल नहीं करेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Deputy Food Minister is here. This resolution deals not only with food-grain prices, but the prices of all essential commodities. So, I wish to know from you whether the same Minister is going to touch the general price policy of the Government on all essential commodities, or whether he is going to confine his reply to foodgrains. If the latter is correct, I would request the Minister of Planning or the Finance Minister or his Deputy to be here to reply to that also.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): We will try to give a reply to all the points.

Mr. Chairman: I shall call the hon. Deputy Minister to reply at 4 o'clock.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): He may take 15 minutes. The next resolution is there.

Mr. Chairman: He will take 15 minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have taken only 18 minutes at the beginning, with the hope I will have 8 or 10 minutes for reply.

1120(Ai) LSD-8.

Mr. Chairman: I do not think he should compensate for that. I shall call the Minister to reply at 4 o'clock. Therefore, I request the hon. Members to co-operate with me and conclude their speeches in five to six minutes.

डा० महादेव प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : सभानेत्री महोदया, श्री बनर्जी का जो प्रस्ताव है उसमें कोई दो राएं नहीं हो सकती कि इस देश में चीजों की कीमतें, खास तौर पर जो जरूरी चीजें हैं, उनकी कीमतें बढ़ती गयी हैं । यह सभी जानते हैं कि सरकार इस कोशिश में है, और उसको होना चाहिए, कि जरूरी चीजों की कीमतें ज्यादा न बढ़ें ।

श्री बनर्जी ने कीमतों को बांधने के लिए कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं । आम तौर पर इस से भी किसी को ऐतराज नहीं हो सकता है । लेकिन यह बात जरूर गहराई में जा कर सोचने की है कि चीजों की कीमतें किन किन वजूहों से बढ़ी हैं । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जहां तक खाद्यान्नों का प्रश्न है चीजों के दाम में जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है उसके लिए जखीरा बाज, मनाफाखोर और ब्लैकमार्केटियर जिम्मेदार हैं, और हम ने देखा कि सरकार ने जो थोड़ी बहुत सख्ती की कार्रवाई करनी शुरू की तो चीजों की कीमतें कुछ नीचे आयीं । मुझे अपने जिले गोरखपुर की बात मालूम है, वहां चीजों की कीमतें कुछ नीचे आयीं ।

मैं आप को एक मिसाल दूँ । मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसि में धूमना हुआ था रहा था तो एक गरीब बुढ़िया ने बादल को देख कर एक बात कही, जिससे अन्दाजा मिलता है कि जो मामूली आदमी है उसे भी यह मालूम है कि खाद्यान्नों की कीमत क्यों बढ़ी । उस बुढ़िया ने अपनी भाषा में कहा :

“दई बरसो जोर से कि यह खीन बनिया का भनाज बरा है वह सऊन रह जाए उनके गोदाम में ।”

[डा० महादेव प्रसाद]

मतलब इसका यह कि इतनी बारिश हो कि जो होर्डर्स ने अपने गोदामों में अनाज भर रखा है वह सड़ जाए। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हर कोशिश की जाए कि कोई जमाखोर इस संकट से फायदा न उठाने पाये।

जहां तक राजकीय व्यापार का सवाल है, मझे उस पर कोई ऐतराज न होता अगर सरकार का व्यापार पर पूरा नियंत्रण होता। अधूरा नियंत्रण होने से किसी पर जिम्मेदारी नहीं डाली जा सकती। सरकारी आदमी रोजगारी लोगों को दोष देते हैं और रोजगारी लोग सरकारी आदमियों को दोष देते हैं। मेरा इसलिए सुझाव है कि अगर सरकार का नियंत्रण हो तो वह सारी चीजों पर पूरा नियंत्रण हीना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते तो हम इसे छोड़ दें और एकदम मुक्त व्यापार हो। वह भी किसी न किसी जगह पर पहुंचेगा। लेकिन अगर एक स्तर पर नियंत्रण रखें और बाकी जगह न रखें तो इससे फायदे के बजाय नुकसान ही होगा।

अपने देश में जब हम चीजों की कीमत बढ़ने पर आलोचना करते हैं तो यह भूल जाते कि कीमत का मांग और पूर्ति से सम्बन्ध है। जब पूर्ति कम होगी और मांग ज्यादा होगी तो चाहे कितनी भी कोशिश की जाए, अंग्रेजी कीमत को सन्सीडाइज न किया जायेगा या दूसरी ओर कोई अनाथिक व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी, तो कीमत अवश्य बढ़ेगी। हम लोग यह भूल जाते हैं कि जब तक देश में चीजों का उत्पादन ही बढ़ेगा तब तक सरकार चाहे कितनी भी कोशिश करे चीजों के दाम उस हद तक नीचे नहीं आयेंगे जितने आने चाहिए।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले यह सिलसिला उठा कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में जो वृद्धि हुई है वह कहाँ गयी। हमारी आय 47 पर सेंट बढ़ी तो वह कहाँ गयी। उसका एक विश्लेषण किया तो जिससे मालूम हुआ कि उस आमदनी

का जो ज्यादा हिस्सा था वह उस वर्ग के पास गया जो उत्पादक श्रम नहीं करता है। इसलिए मैं यह सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ कि जहां और दूसरे उपाय किये जाएं वहां उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जाये तब कीमत नीचे आवेगी। आज देश में यह हालत है कि कम से कम उत्पादन करने वाले लोग या बिल्कुल उत्पादन न करने वाले लोग ही ज्यादा चीजों का उपभोग कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं यादव साहब के उस सुझाव का समर्थन करता हूँ कि देश में खेती की भूमि उन लोगों के ही पास हो जो कि स्वयं हल चलाते हैं। क्योंकि अगर हम को अपने देश में सही माने में समाजवाद लाना है, तो हर आदमी जो खाता है जो पहनता है, उसको लाजमी तौर पर श्रम करना चाहिए। जब तक समाज में यह अवस्था नहीं आवेगी, जब तक समाज में जो निकम्मा वर्ग है वह केवल उपभोक्ता रहेगा और थोड़े से लोग मेहनत करके पैदावार करेंगे, तब तक कीमतें नीचे नहीं आ सकतीं। इस बुनियादी चीज की ओर हम ने ध्यान ही नहीं दिया। गांधी जी ने हमारे सामने चरखा रखा था। चरखा श्रम का प्रतीक था। इसका मतलब यह था कि जो व्यक्ति खाता है, पहनता है वह कुछ श्रम भी करे, बिना श्रम के जो खाता है वह चोर है ऐसा गीता में उपदेश दिया गया है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि हम लोग इस चीज की ओर ध्यान नहीं देते। जो लोग उत्पादन बढ़ाने में हाथ नहीं बँटाते उनको उपभोग का अधिकार न होना चाहिए। लेकिन इस ओर हमारा ध्यान नहीं है।

आज विरोधी दलों के लोग इस मामले में सरकार की केवल आलोचना करते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि वे सरकारी तौर पर कुछ नहीं कर सकते लेकिन वे लोगों में श्रम की भावना तो पैदा कर सकते हैं। ऐसा करने से उनको कौन रोकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में यह चीज खास तौर पर होनी चाहिए कि हर आदमी जो खाये है समाज में वे इस बात की प्रतिज्ञा लें कि वे रोज कुछ न कुछ श्रम करेंगे, कुछ वस्तु पैदा करेंगे। ऐसा

होगा तभी यह समस्या हल हो सकती है ।
उसका भ्रसर और लोगों पर भी पड़ेगा ।

गीता में कहा गया है :

यद्यदाचरति श्रेष्ठस्तत्तदेवेतरो जनः ।

स यत्प्रमाणम् कुरुते लोकस्तदनुवर्तते ॥

अगर नेता लोग केवल खायेंगे, केवल उपभोग करेंगे ज्यादा से ज्यादा, और आलोचना करेंगे, तो इससे समाज में परिवर्तन नहीं आयेगा, उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा, और उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा तो चीजों के दाम जहाँ हैं वहीं रहेंगे नीचे नहीं आयेंगे ।

सभापति महोदया : इस पर काफ़ी चर्चा हो चुकी है इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि वे अपने भाषण 5, 6 मिनट में समाप्त कर दें ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : सभापति महोदया, मैं आप की आज्ञा का पूरा पालन करूंगा और 5, 6 मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा ।

एक कह वत मगहर है कि मजं बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों ववा की । जितनी-जितनी बस हम इस सदन में करते जा रहे हैं उतनी ही मंहगाई और बढ़ती ही जा रही है । मुझे तो डर लग रहा है कि शायद इन तमाम बहसों का कोई कारगर नतीजा नहीं हो रह है । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि 7 तारीख के बाद से अब तक जो चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं उस की चर्चा रोज अखबारों में आती है । आज एक नई चर्चा अखबार में आई है कि वनस्पति तेल की कमी हो गयी है और यहाँ दिल्ली के व्यापारियों के पास केवल एक सप्ताह का स्टॉक रह गया है । वह कहा जा रहा है कि अगले पांच, सात दिन के बाद आम लोगों को वनस्पति आयल मिलना बंद हो जायेगा । कारण यह बतलाया गया है कि गुजरात की सरकार ने यहाँ पर तेल का आभेजना बन्द कर दिया है जिसके कारण यह संकट मौजूद हो गया है । हमारे प्रधान

मंत्री महोदय अभी आज ही प्रातःकाल कह रहे थे कि सरकार के सब अंगों में परस्पर कोअरडिनेशन होना चाहिए । लेकिन यह गुजरात की सरकार उन के साथ क्यों नहीं कोअरपरेशन और कोअरडिनेशन करती ? यह कहीं नहीं बतलाया गया कि यह जो मंहगाई रोज बरोख बढ़ती जा रही है इस का क्या परिणाम होगा ? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सरकार की कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है ।

अभी अभी परसों या कल अखबार में आया था कि गरम पानी की जब से बात हुई है और स्कूली बच्चों को यह ठुक्क ठुक्का है कि वे अपने लिए स्कूलों में गरम पानी की बोतलें लायें तब से इन बोतलों के दाम बाजार में 8, 8 आने ली बोतल बढ़ गये हैं । यह हालत आज सरकार की है कि पानी अगर पीने का खराब हो जाय तो बोतलों के दाम बढ़ जायें । बीमार भी हम हों और दाम भी हम बढ़े हुए दें ।

आज प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बड़े मुद्दे की बात कही है लेकिन जरूरत आज इस बात की है कि उस पर ठीक से धमल कराया जाय और कहीं उन्होंने जो कहा है उसका उलटा न कराया जाय । उन्होंने कहा है कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों में सरकार लोगों को खिलाने की जिम्मेदारी लेगी । मेरा कहना है कि वह जिम्मेदारी सीधी सादी होनी चाहिए । पी० एल० 480 का गेहूँ उन्हें शहर वालों को देना चाहिए और गांव वालों को देशी गेहूँ मिले । कहीं उलटी गंगा न बहा दे कि शहर वालों को तो देशी गेहूँ खिलायें और गांव वालों को पी० एल० 480 का गेहूँ खिलाने लग जायें ।

यह ठीक है कि सरकार द्वारा फेयर प्राइस क्लॉस गांवों में भी खोली जा रही है लेकिन उन की दशा क्या है ? मैं ने मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में एक पत्र भी लिखा है और मैं ने उन से प्रश्न भी किया था कि क्या उन्हें

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

यह मालूम है कि राजस्थान में ऐसी हालत हुई है कि फेयर प्राइस शीप्स से भी लोगों को भनाज नहीं मिला ?

हमारे यहां साहबी नदी बीच में पड़ती है और वर्षा के कारण उसमें बाढ़ आ जाता करती है और वह इलाका दोनों तरफ से बिलकुल कट भ्रौक हो जाता है और तब बड़ी मुसीबत पैदा होती है। यही अब की बार भी हुआ। बाढ़ की वजह से वह इलाका कट भ्रौक हो गया, न उधर पंजाब से सामान आ सकता था और न ही इधर भ्रमल से सामान पहुंच सकता था, वह गांव बिलकुल बाढ़ के कारण कट भ्रौक हो गये। फेयर प्राइस शीप्स में भनाज नहीं रहा। भनाज की कमी को लेकर वहां गांवों में बड़ा कुहराम मचा। यह सारी दिक्कतें और मुसीबतें सरकार की डिलमिल नीति और उस पर कड़ाई और ठीक तरीके से भ्रमल न करा पाने के कारण होती हैं।

अभी प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ दिन पहले कहा था कि हमारी सरकार जमाखोरों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही करेगी लेकिन अपने जवाब में यह नहीं बतलाया कि क्या कड़ी कार्यवाही इस सरकार द्वारा जमाखोरों के खिलाफ की गई? वे क्या समझते हैं कि केवल यह घोषणा कर देने से ही जमाखोर खरम हो जायेंगे? क्या जमाखोर सब लापता हो गये? असलियत यह है कि उनकी वह नाजायज हरकतें आज भी उसी तरीके से चालू हैं क्योंकि सरकार की कयनी और करनी में अन्तर रहता है।

भनाज की कमी जमाखोरी और मंहगाई यह सब प्रश्न भ्रमल भ्रमल नहीं हैं बल्कि यह भ्रमल में एक दूसरे से जुड़े हुए हैं और इसलिए सरकार के लिए केवल मंहगाई के प्रश्न को हल करने की बात करना उचित न होगा। भ्रमलको एकान्गी दृष्टि से इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए प्रयत्न नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि एक सर्वांगीण दृष्टिकोण को अपना कर सरकार को इन सब

चीजों को हल करने के लिए क्रम उठाना होगा।

अभी कपड़े को कंट्रोल करने की बात कही गई है लेकिन चूँकि अभी उसे एक दम करेंगे नहीं और नतीजा यह हो सकता है कि कपड़ा भी बाजार से गायब हो जायेगा। मेरा सरकार से यही निवेदन है और जैसा कि बनर्जी साहब ने भी कहा है कि सरकार को जो वह कहती है और घोषणा करती है उस पर उसे भ्रमल भी तत्काल और सही तौर से करना चाहिए। केवल घोषणा करके ही उसे संतोष नहीं कर लेना चाहिए। लेकिन हमारी सरकार का उल्टा काम है। बकों के बारे में यह भी नहीं कर सकते कि अब भी जो भनाज में पैसा दिया जा रहा है वह बंद कर दें। सरकार की इस सारी नीति को लेकर जो एक गड़बड़ चल रही है उसी के कारण हम देखते हैं कि परिणाम उल्टे आ रहे हैं।

मुझे अन्त में सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि इस प्रस्ताव में जो कुछ भी कहा गया है उस के लिए सरकार ने बहुत आश्वासन दिया है लेकिन दरभसल यह सरकार भ्रमल में कुछ करती नहीं है। कहती तो: यह बहुत कुछ है और करती यह कुछ है। अब इस का कौन इलाज करे? इस का इलाज यह सदन कर सकता है और उसे करना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोपल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं केवल दो, तीन मिनट का ही समय लूंगा। मैं एक ताज्जुब की बात बतलाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज जब कि देश में भ्रम संकट है, खाद्यान्न की कमी की हर जगह चर्चा हो रही है और देश में अधिक भ्रम उत्पादन करने की योजना है तब बजाय किसानों को अधिक उपज करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने के, उनको सहूलियत देने के उद्देश्य उनको दबाना जा रहा है और तरह-तरह से हैरिस किया जा रहा है, उनके रास्ते में तरह-तरह की अड़चनें डाली जा रही हैं। किस तरह से आज उनको परेशान किया जा रहा है

इस की मैं एक जिबा मिसाल अपने क्षेत्र की बता हूँ ।

हमारे पास यह तुंगभद्रा प्रोजेक्ट बना और वहाँ पर आठ लाख एकड़ की इर्रिगेशन लैफ्ट बैंक कैनल से होती है । इसी तरह से राइट बैंक कैनल से से 6-7 लाख एकड़ की इर्रिगेशन होती है । लेकिन अब तक सिर्फ 2 लाख एकड़ की इर्रिगेशन हो रही है और बाक़ी क्षेत्र के पानी को नाले पर जो बौलड ब्रिज होता है उस ब्रिज से समुद्र में वेस्ट किया जाता है । किसानों ने खुद अपने साहस से इस वेस्ट जाने वाले पानी को लेकर भ्रम की उपज की, धान बगैरह पैदा किया है । अब हो यह रहा है कि उन बेचारों को इस लोकलाइजेशन स्कीम के नाम पर फाइन किया जाता है । उनसे कहा जाता है कि जब अभी पानी तुम्हें नहीं दिया गया तो तुम ने वह पानी कैसे ले लिया और इस्तेमाल कर लिया और यह कह कर रैबैन्सू आफिसर्स द्वारा उन पर हेवी फ़ाइन इम्पोज़ किये जाते हैं । फाइन भी कोई मामूली नहीं किया जाता है । फाइन कोई एक रुपया, दो रुपया या 4 रुपया नहीं बल्कि 300, 300 और 400, 400 रुपये जुर्माना किये गये । जुर्माना नक़द बसूल न होने की सूत्र में उनके सामान, मवेशी आदि की जब्ती हो रही है । जो जबरदस्ती भ्राज उन पर की जा रही है उस के लिए परसों उन्होंने दौड़ धूप कर एक कान्फ़ेंस की और यह तय हुआ कि मैं चीफ़ मिनिस्टर के सामने यह चीज रखूँ कि रैबैन्सू वालों द्वारा इस लोकलाइजेशन स्कीम के मातहत इस तरह की ज्यादाती किसानों के साथ हो रही है ।

उचित तो यह था कि कम से कम 10 साल के लिए कितना ही पानी किसान क्यों न इस्तेमाल करते उस पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिए । बिजयनगर साम्राज्य के जमाने में तुंगभद्रा डैम से सिर्फ़ एक लाख एकड़ की इर्रिगेशन होती थी अब उस के बाद एक और लाख के इर्रिगेशन का डेवलपमेंट हुआ है लेकिन बाक़ी क्षेत्र का जो पानी है वह वेस्ट जा रहा है

और अगर यह किसान उस को इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो यह जुर्माना क्यों उन पर डाला जा रहा है ? यह रैस्ट्रिक्शन डीला कीजिये और इस तरह किया गया तो 8, 10 लाख मन धान ज्यादा पैदा कर सकते हैं ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavara): Madam Chairman, the resolution which is being debated today is:

"In view of the growing discontent among the people of this country against Government's failure to check abnormal rise in prices of all essential commodities, this House recommends to Government the following for immediate adoption and implementation:—

- (i) State trading in foodgrains;
- (ii) ban on speculation in foodgrains;
- (iii) exemplary punishment to hoarders and black-marketeers; and
- (iv) formation of a Price Stabilisation Committee."

For the last four or five days we have been debating the food situation that prevails in the country. There was a food debate here in this House. It was followed by the No-confidence Motion.

In the food debate a number of hon. Members participated, highlighting the food situation in the country. A number of suggestions were made. I was sitting here all through the debate. It has also been replied to by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, and the suggestions that were made by hon. Members are being considered.

16.00 hrs.

Then again, there was a debate on the No-confidence motion, and the

[Shri D. R. Chavan]

House is well aware of the fact that the Prime Minister replied to it for nearly two hours. And the major portion of his speech was devoted to the food situation that prevails in the country. May I tell hon. Members that Government is very much aware of the situation that prevails in the country?

In addition to that, the Review of the Food Situation has been circulated to the Members of Parliament, giving practically all the details about the steps that Government is taking, and also giving some of the statistics. The price indices have been given and figures of imports from January, 1964 to the end of August, have been given.

I agree that the prices of foodgrains have risen considerably. I also agree that the prices of some of the other essential commodities have been rising and have risen. Yesterday the Finance Minister made a speech here regarding the criticism that was made concerning the rise in prices of essential commodities. That criticism has been fully met by the hon. the Finance Minister. So I think I need not touch some of the criticism that was made and that has been fully met by the Finance Minister.

The main point that remained to be answered was this. One of the hon. Members asked what action Government have taken against hoarders and profiteers and whether any action has been taken at all concerning that. I would like to point out that the Government of India have given an advice to the State Governments calling upon them that they should take certain steps under which all persons concerned, including the producers and wholesalers, would be called upon to declare their stocks. All those orders were issued under the Defence of India Rules and also under the Essential Commodities Act.

To Mr. Banerjee who asked whether any action has been taken against the hoarders I would like to point out what action has been taken against the hoarders and the profiteers and

how many persons have been prosecuted for contravening the orders under the Defence of India Rules and the Essential Commodities Act.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Four thousand.

Shri D. R. Chavan: Please wait. You will find that under the Defence of India Rules, for violation of certain orders nearly about 1,119 prosecutions were launched.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): How many are big hoarders in that one thousand?

Shri D. R. Chavan: 1,119 prosecutions were launched and 629 convictions were obtained. For the violation of sugar orders 1,142 prosecutions had been launched and 321 convictions were obtained. Under the Essential Commodities Act 2,104 prosecutions were launched and 934 convictions were obtained. So, it is not as if Government is not doing anything or the Government is complacent. So many prosecutions have been launched.

Shri Umanath: Against whom?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Against black-marketeers and hoarders under the Essential Commodities Act. Therefore, the argument advanced by some hon. Members that nothing is being done and the Government is sitting cross-legged is not tenable.

Another complaint was about the State Trading Corporation for foodgrains. The hon. Minister for Food and Agriculture has elaborately explained as to how that Corporation will work within the price pattern that will be devised for the producers, wholesalers and retailers. If no one is reaped to purchase whatever has been produced by the cultivator at the price fixed by Government, the Corporation will enter the market and purchase it. And what will be that price? It will be a remunerative and incentive price. The Minister has also stated that an *ad hoc* Commission has been appointed to go into the matter. Further, there will be an Agricultural

Price Commission which will off and on advise Government on the prices to be fixed for producers, retailers and wholesalers.

The second point of Shri Banerjee was about State trading in foodgrains. It would mean either the simultaneous existence of private trade along with foodgrain trading or the elimination of private trade. I sympathize with the objective of Shri Banerjee. But he must, at the same time, understand the complexity of the problem as also its stupendousness. Before all these traders are completely eliminated, we will have to devise the machinery for undertaking the entire trade. I hope Shri Banerjee will appreciate the difficulties which the Government will have to face.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let us sympathize with each other and allow the people to starve.

Shri Umanath: We want the elimination of only the wholesaler, not the retailer.

Shri D. R. Chavan: We must have a proper organisation even to replace the wholesaler. Suppose we accept the responsibility of taking over the entire quantity of marketable surplus, we also simultaneously accept the responsibility for feeding both the urban and non-urban people, which is a gigantic task. When the Foodgrains Corporation is set up, in case it finds that the wholesalers and urban traders are not behaving properly, certain steps would be taken to strengthen the hands of the Corporation. The Minister has made it quite clear that this Corporation will have a commanding position. So, I need not elaborate it.

Secondly, on the question of prices, is it not a fact that Government has done something about the prices, even though they are ruling high in the open market? May I inform the hon. Member that the total quantity that was imported during the period January, 1964 to August, 1964 was nearly 82.60 lakhs tons.

What is the quantity that has been supplied through fair price shops? The hon. House is aware that there are

nearly 80,000 fair price shops in the country today; previously there were about 55,000. The number has gone up from 55,000 to 80,000. Now, what is the quantity that has been supplied from January to August, 1964? Nearly 44.71 lakh tonnes of wheat alone has been supplied so far. Up to the end of July nearly 6.89 lakh tonnes of rice has been supplied. This means that nearly 5 million tonnes of foodgrains, both wheat and rice, have been supplied through fair price shops and that too when the production figure was nearly 79.6 million tonnes as against 78.4 or 78.5 million tonnes last year.

As against that production figure, what was the quantity that was supplied during 1961-62 and 1962-63? During 1961-62 about 2.6 million tonnes of wheat was supplied and in the year after that, that is, in 1962-63 about 3.6 million tonnes was supplied. As against that, so much quantity has been supplied this year through the fair price shops which are feeding nearly 120 million people in the country.

Who are the persons who are going to the fair price shops? Is it the rich who are purchasing from fair price shops? Is it a man who has a bungalow in Malabar Hill who is going and standing in the queue at a fair price shop? It is the proper section, the vulnerable section of society that is being served and is being fed through fair price shops.

It is true—I also admit it—that the prices in the open market are ruling very high. People say that when the price in Punjab for Punjab wheat is Rs. 49 per quintal the price in Bombay is about Rs. 120 per quintal—I do not know whether it is of indigenous wheat from Punjab or from Maharashtra. But the fact remains that the price remains at Rs. 120 per quintal. If it is indigenous wheat from Punjab, the comparison would not be a real comparison because indigenous wheat from Punjab cannot go to Bombay

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unless it goes through some nefarious activity of the smuggler. And you know the practices adopted by the smugglers; they have to pay here and there. Therefore that comparison would not be real. If it is for the indigenous wheat from Maharashtra, then may I ask the hon. Member as to who is going and purchasing it at this rate? Is it a poor man, a worker in a factory or a farmer, who is going and purchasing it? Even, suppose, he wants to purchase it, has he got the means to purchase it? Therefore, the poorer section, the vulnerable section of society has been fed through the fair price shops which are as many as 80,000 in number and the quantity supplied through them I have just now mentioned. Therefore, I say that it is the rich people who are purchasing at those high prices which are prevailing in the market. If that is so and if my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, is convinced about it, why should he worry about it? Is it for the poor man's cause that he is doing it?

Shri Inder J. Malhorta (Jammu and Kashmir): He is worried about the rich people also.

Shri Umanath: Does the hon. Minister say that the supply through the fair price shops meets even the minimum needs of an ordinary family and he need not go in the open market?

Shri D. R. Chavan: For the last three months that I have been in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture I have not so far received a single complaint. When I went to Bihar when there was a difficult position in Bihar and stocks had gone down, in the month of August as much as 68,000 tons of wheat was supplied to Bihar. I have not received a single complaint except that some persons are creating a psychology of scarcity. That is all. But so far as I am concerned, from my constituency I have not received any complaint. I do admit that there are difficulties with regard to supply.

Therefore, the question here is not the question of prices but the question of supply—and an adequate supply—to those sections of the community which are affected on account of the prices ruling high in the market. That is the main problem. May I tell the hon. Member that that duty is being discharged and it is being discharged efficiently. About two or three months before, there were difficulties. But as the hon. Food Minister stated, we are out of the difficulties and the position is likely to ease from the next year. From this month, we are also trying to see that the supplies are stepped up. Therefore, I say, if the prices are ruling very high at which prices only the rich persons can make purchases, why are you pleading the cause of those rich persons? It is not the poor people who are involved. If Mr. Banerjee advances an argument and says that because an adequate supply was not made and, therefore, the poor man has got to borrow money and make purchases at the prices ruling in the market, I can understand that argument.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Your Minister has seen the conditions in U.P. and other places.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have also seen the conditions in U.P. and other places. We are stepping up the supplies. I request the hon. Member to cooperate with the Government. If a psychology of scarcity is created in the countryside, this is what is likely to happen. If little marketable surpluses are moving in the market, they will be held back and richer persons who are likely to purchase at high prices are also likely to go to the fair price shops and, therefore, the pressure over the supplies there will increase.

In the circumstances, I would request the hon. Member to cooperate with the Government. May I tell the hon. Member the steps which we are taking, both short-term and long-term, which will enable us—I can

say it with confidence—to solve the food problem without any difficulty? This year, our crop prospects are also better. We are receiving reports from all over the country that we are likely to get a bumper *kharif* crop. If you study the production figures, what happens is that in every sixth year you will find one year when there is a bumper crop. That happened in 1955-56, when the production figure was only 64 million tons and all of a sudden, during the next year, the production figure shot up to 77 million tons, that is, 13 million tons more. Therefore, the production also depends upon the weather and climatic conditions. They have a major role to play in this. It is not that the Government has not been doing anything in the field of agriculture to increase agricultural production. The climatic factors come in over which we have no control. In order to get a complete control over climatic and weather conditions, you will have to put in quite a lot of investment, to bring in more land under irrigation, to put in certain dams and to conserve every drop of rain and utilise it for the purpose of irrigation. By this way only it is possible to have any control over the climatic and weather conditions. Otherwise, climatic conditions do play a major role and it is a major factor in the country's economy. That has also got to be appreciated. In 1960-61, the production figure was 81 million tons; next year it was 81 million tons and then it went down to 78 million tons. The House is well aware what happened in that year. Drought conditions were there and all sorts of those conditions were there. This year, the production figure is more, though marginal, that is about 79.4 million tons or something like that. It is nearly about a million tons more. Taking into consideration all these factors, may I tell the hon. Member that the Government is doing its best? It is for the first time that a Food-grains Trading Corporation is coming up by which we will be operating in the trading world. I would request

the hon. Members both from the Opposition side and this side to co-operate with the Government and to see that it becomes a success.

With these words, I would request the hon. mover of this Resolution to withdraw his Resolution and in case he does not withdraw his Resolution, I would request the hon. Members of this House to reject this Resolution.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Madam Chairman, I have heard with rapt attention the speeches of our hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Food Minister and last but not the least the Deputy Food Minister. Still, I feel that I am not convinced of their arguments. I have heard their theoretical formulations. They are trying to theorise the whole problem, but unfortunately the prices are going up.

The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that it is due to the vagaries of nature, sometimes it is floods, and sometimes it is frost, and all crops depend on the goodwill or the kindness of nature. Supposing I accept that the prospects of crop or crops in the fields were not good because of the frost, may I ask whether there was frost on Dalda, match-box, Lifebuoy and Sunlight soaps, kerosene oil and edible oils?

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: He is only in charge of fodgrains and not soap.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am talking of all essential commodities.

Shri D. E. Chavan: Production of ground-nut also has failed. 80 per cent of the raw oil used for the manufacture of vanaspati comes from ground-nut.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am sorry; the frost was mistaken; it fell on the crops instead of on the Government.

The whole difficulty is this. The question arises that even after all these assurances and these theoretical formulations, the prices are going up. In Delhi, Calcutta and everywhere

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else in the country, everything is selling at one rupee per k.g. Whether you take rice or pulse or brinjal or anything else, everything is selling at one rupee per k.g. or seer. I have never seen in my life of forty-five or forty-six years things selling at such high prices. This is the position in the big cities. Now, let us consider what is happening in other States? Take, for example, UP. After all these assurances by the Central Government and the assurances of our Chief Minister, what has happened there? Even today, in the open market, things are being sold at very high prices, and as a result of it, the family budget has been completely upset.

Suppose I was purchasing my total ration for the whole month for my family, comprising of 3 consumption units, I was purchasing it at a price of Rs. 45 or 46 for the entire month, but today, I have to pay Rs. 67 to 70, according to the economists. So, a sum of Rs. 27 has gone out of my pocket, and in return, if I am a Central Government employee, I get Rs. 2 or Rs. 2.50 as dearness allowance, and if I were in a business concern, I would be getting Rs. 5 in my pocket. As a result of this indebtedness has increased. What did the survey of the expenditure by the middle income group indicate in Bombay? It was a revealing report. It revealed that the middle income group getting Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 was indebted to the tune of Rs. 400 or Rs. 450, and a group which was getting Rs. 250 was indebted to the tune of Rs. 300 or Rs. 375. So, we find that rural indebtedness has increased, and urban indebtedness has also increased. I do not know where we are heading. If this is the conception of socialism or the goal of socialism that we are leading to, I would say that the people will bid good-bye to this conception of socialism and say that we are not achieving anything of socialism.

Not merely the prices of foodgrains, but the prices of all essential com-

modities have increased whether in Delhi, Calcutta or anywhere else. Take, for instance, what is happening in Calcutta. Mustard oil is not available there, and if it is available after such historic speeches by the Chief Minister, it is available at exorbitant prices of the order of Rs. 7 or 8 per k.g., and that too, to some people who can possibly line up or who can line up with the hoarders. Again, fish is not available in Calcutta. Fish is the only food of the Bengalis, and that is being sold at Rs. 7 or 8 per k.g. So, it has become impossible for anybody to purchase fish in the open market, because it is not available at all. Fish is being sold there in the Lake area, where people go; it is being sold in a place called Lillypool which is a place to which anyone who has a romantic conception of life used to go; fish is being sold at those places; it is also being sold in sweetmeat shops, in flour shops and so on. This is what is happening in Calcutta. Even pulses are not available. They are being sold at Rs. 2 per seer in Calcutta. We used to laugh and say that in this country only two things are cheap, *noon* and *khoon*. Any quantity of blood may be split through firing or lathi-charge. But I tell you even salt was not available in Calcutta. Even in Delhi, today if you consider all the items, prices have gone up.

I would only say that all these arguments advanced by the Treasury Benches are not going to convince the people of this country. Theoretically the Government may be correct. They may have good intentions. They may have survived a vote of no-confidence in this House. But what about the no-confidence outside? What will happen to them outside? What about the prices? The price of not a single commodity has come down during these six or seven months. They are going up and up.

Some economists say it is due to inflation, deficit financing and circulation of black money. What have the Government done to unearth the

black money? Is there any apparatus with Government for the purpose? Is there any machinery to check deficit financing? Are they applying the remedies sincerely?

The prices of all essential commodities are very much connected with the prices of foodgrains. Unless food-grain prices are brought down, it will be very difficult to control other prices.

What is happening in the country today? All the Central Government employees, 22 lakhs in number, are going to observe a 'protest day' against the non-inclusion of dearness allowance in the S. K. Das Commission inquiry. They will observe it on the 21st September. They will be protesting against the non-inclusion of this formula in that Commission's inquiry. On the 25th of this month, all people in West Bengal, whether shopkeeper or workers, lower middle class or upper middle class, will be observing a complete 'Bengal Bundh'. I know people will be angry about it. 27,000 insurance workers throughout the country will be observing a 'demands day' against high prices on the 26th of this month.

What will happen? I know the fate of this Resolution. I know how the ruling party has defeated the no-confidence motion. We may be less in number today. But outside, we know there is a vote of no-confidence against this Government. When I say this, I have in my possession several letters and several telegrams which I have received congratulating me for bringing forward this Resolution and asking me to press it to a vote.

I would make a request to the hon. Minister. If they accept everything in principle, why should they not accept the Resolution? What is bad in it? They are arresting people. But what about the hoarders in Calcutta? What about the rice mill owners? What about the rice mill owners who have been arrested? I am sure

they will be let off when they pay Rs. 10,000, Rs. 1 lakh to the Nehru Memorial Fund—that is the latest fund; previously it was the Gandhi Memorial Fund; now it is the Nehru Memorial Fund. I would only request them not to bring Nehruji's name into this food muddle. Let him be out of it.

Mr. Chairman: He is requesting others not to bring his name into this; but he is doing it. I would request him to refer to essential commodities and not to that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I referred to the Nehru Memorial Fund. We should not be touchy about it. Pandit Nehru was a great man. I was a great admirer of Pandit Nehru, without getting a ticket from him. But I know that history will not forget Pandit Nehru but at the same time will not forgive him for certain things. Let us be objective in our analysis of history. There is no doubt people escape by giving handsome donations to the ruling party....

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): We are too near the event to pass any judgment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only speaking as a student of politics.

So I press this Resolution and request the House to accept it. If they do not accept it, I would only say this. Throughout the country, whether it is Bengal *bundh*, Maharashtra *bundh* or Gujarat *bundh*, there is going to be a Bharat *bundh* after one month or two months unless the prices come down. The people will bring down this Government, if they do not act. It is not a theory, but it is practical and a reality.

Mr. Chairman: There was an amendment moved on 5th June, 1964 by Shri M. Malaichami, but I do not think it should be put to vote because it is already covered by the substitute motion on the discussion of the food situation.

[Mr. Chairman]

Is Shri Banerjee withdrawing the resolution, or is it necessary to put it to vote?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Otherwise, I should withdraw from the House.

Mr. Chairman: Now I put the resolution to the vote of the House. Items (i) and (ii) in the resolution were covered by a substitute motion in the debate on the food situation, and they need not be put to vote. Therefore, I am putting only the rest of the resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"In view of the growing discontent among the people of this country against Government's failure to check abnormal rise in prices of all essential commodities, this House recommends to Government the following for immediate adoption and implementation:—

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- (iii) exemplary punishment to hoarders and black-market-eers; and
- (iv) formation of a Price Stabilisation Committee."

The motion was negatived.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let them have the hoarders and blackmarket-eers.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTIETH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

16.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT

Shri Biren Dutta (Tripura West): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that pending the lifting of the Emergency which is long overdue, the repressive provisions of the Defence of India Act and the Rules thereunder should not be used against political Trade Union and other workers of the Democratic movement or for suppression of people's agitation for food and against high prices."

The continuance of the emergency these days is not at all warranted by the situation existing in the country. The emergency should have been withdrawn long back by the Government as continuation of it for nearly two years without any reason whatever only exhibits the growing authoritarian tendencies in the ruling circles today.

First of all, I would like to stress the fact that the ruling party is not at all serious about this emergency. It is during this emergency that corruption in the country has become rampant. It is during this emergency that the Government had to establish the Sadachar Samiti.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Nathi): No, no. Government has not done it.

Shri Biren Dutta: Some Minister.

Even Chief Ministers and important Ministers are charged with serious corrupt practices not by the Opposition parties but by the ruling party itself. No serious ruling party in the world would tolerate such a corrupt practice during emergency. But the present authorities are practising this thing while they say that there is an emergency in the country. Even today the Prime Minister has given

some hint that it will continue. I only want to highlight the fact that they are not at all serious about this emergency.

For the stock exchanges there is no emergency. The industrialists have earned fabulous profits, but there is no emergency against them. Administrative inefficiency has gone beyond limits, particularly during this emergency. There have been irresponsible statements by various Ministers and there is the callous attitude of the officials towards the present problems of the people. The growing favouritism and nepotism in the administrative apparatus only goes to show that emergency does not exist in their mind. A large number of trips by various Ministers to foreign countries on this or the plea during this Emergency shows how careless they are about the Emergency. Two no-confidence motions against the Government during the emergency prove that the objective conditions for emergency do not exist. Then, why is it imposed on the people? There can only be one reply to that question. The ruling party knowing fully well that its growing isolation from the people wants to utilise this emergency for its own purpose. The very fact that the Emergency powers are mainly used to suppress the Opposition that champions the interest of the people shows that. The Defence of India Act has just become a handle for the ruling party to utilise it for the narrow party interests. Though our country has border dispute with China and Pakistan, the present conditions cannot be considered as war condition. Though at times tension occurs, time and again we have emphasised peaceful settlement of the border dispute. When the hot war condition does not exist, there is no justification for emergency today. Essentially we are having peace though we need not be less vigilant about defence preparedness.

In a democratic state it is necessary to have certain safeguards against

the abuse of powers by the Government. As Mr. Justice Gajendra-gadkar pointed out in a D.I.R. detention case:

"It may be permissible to observe that in a democratic State the effective safeguard against abuse of executive powers, whether in peace or in emergency, is ultimately to be found in the existence of enlightened, vigilant and vocal public opinion."

The main purpose of the Resolution which I am moving today is to put a check on the misuse of executive power by the Government. I can mention here that very often Ministers are also saying these things, that this power is not going to be utilised against democratic movements. I was among those who fell a victim to the misuse of this power given to the Government, which had been recklessly used by the Government to suppress democratic opposition in the country.

Among the Communists who were arrested immediately after the promulgation of the emergency were a large number of trade union and kisan leaders. Despite the call of the trade unions to fight for the national defence these arrests only indicate the intentions of the authorities to suppress the democratic trade union struggle. As I have said, the Government have deliberately used the DIR against the political parties, particularly against the Communist Party of India. Now, I shall show you how this emergency power had been used in Tripura by the Government. On the 20th of November, 1962, wholesale, the Communists were arrested in Tripura including the Communist M.P.s and the members of the Tripura legislative assembly. As many as 67 persons were detained till the 23rd of July, 1964 when the Supreme Court of India gave a verdict in their favour. The House should note the fact that the Communist Party is the only Opposition party in Tripura which has its representatives in the

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State legislature and in the Lok Sabha as well. In the 30-member Legislative Assembly of Tripura, the Communists have 13 members and the rest, namely, 17, belong to the Congress. In the Lok Sabha, both the two representatives from Tripura belong to the Communist Party. As soon as the Defence of India Act was in the hands of the Government, the Congress, in the name of fighting the aggressor, started suppressing the political opponents, particularly the Communist Party in Tripura. Not a single communist MP or MLA was spared there; all of them were detained.

I may tell you that when our case was heard in the Supreme Court, it was the late Shri H. N. Sanyal, the Solicitor-General, who pleaded with the court for adjourning the proceedings for two days in order to give him time as he was going to suggest to the Tripura Government to release us and not to contest the case. The Supreme Court had given him one day's time for facilitating the Solicitor-General to contact the Government of Tripura. But the Government of Tripura did not even hear the advice of the Solicitor-General and they ordered for proceeding with the case. Perhaps, the Tripura Government might have thought of keeping us in detention till the next general election! If the Supreme Court's verdict had not been in favour of us, I am afraid I would not have been in this House today at least to move this resolution.

The Government of Tripura did not stop there. They proceeded further. They demanded the security deposit to the tune of Rs. 3,000 from a small co-operative press, which was publishing the organ of the Communist Party there. All the members were thrown into prison and all the managing committee members of the co-operative press were put in prison not only in Tripura but in other centres as well, such as the Central Jail in Bihar. Not one person was left there even to furnish

the security deposit and the Government has locked up the press, and still there are policemen guarding the press.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Most undemocratic. (Interruption).

Shri Biren Dutta: May I know from the Minister whether this is the only purpose of having the Defence of India Act? I would request him to enquire into these facts and consider the cases to which I have referred here. At least he must have some consideration for that. About 1,500 tribal people who supported us in the last general election have been put in prison under the shadow of this Defence of India Act. They are very poor people. I think there is a memorandum presented to the Minister, and I hope it will be looked into by him.

I shall now refer to other points in this connection. I have been supplied with a copy of the statement made by the Government on the 11th September. I shall only mention the cases of political parties. I find from that statement that still there are 110 members belonging to political parties who are under detention under the DIR. It is interesting to note that in Maharashtra, 13 members belonging to the CPI who were detained in November, 1962, are still under detention there. One member of Bihar CPI who was detained in December, 1962 still continues to be under detention. I do not understand why this misuse of power is still being continued and I do not know how long it will continue to sup-
 p^{re}ss and I do not know how long it will continue to suppress the political parties. It is interesting to note that the Government have not hesitated to put some Congress members also under detention; that has been done in connection with the food movement. Some of them have been put under prison. I would request the Minister at least to release these eight Congress members who are detained in Rajasthan. (Interruption).

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): We have pleaded the case of your own men who are inside the jails!

Shri Namblar: They are Congress dissidents.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Shri Biren Dutta: I would now refer to some cases where trade union workers themselves have been suppressed. In Bengal, for instance, in the early days of emergency, in a small factory which employed only 150 workers there was a dispute and all the 150 workers were arrested under DIR.

Shri Namblar: The factory was shifted to jail.

Shri Biren Dutta: Later on they were released. How can the Government explain that these arrests really helped to strengthen the defence of India?

The hon. Minister may say that since I do not have moorings which would link me with the people of the country I am saying this. I would, therefore, refer to a person whose moorings he cannot challenge. This is what the President of the West Bengal Branch of the INTUC wrote:

"The industrialists having been motivated by profiteering are seizing all opportunities provided by national emergency and industrial truce resolution. The workers, it seems, are in a boxing ring with hands tied behind their back due to truce resolution while the other side, the employers, are with open fists and protected by the resolution."

This is the admission by a prominent INTUC leader as to how the national emergency was utilised by the employers. Unfortunately, he has not dealt with the role of the Government in this affair. The Government was openly siding with the employers. Whenever the Govern-

ment felt necessary to protect the employers, DIR was used recklessly to arrest the workers.

Now, take the example of workers employed in Barauni refineries. For several months the workers are agitating for a normal 48-hour working a week as per the Factories Act. The public sector management arbitrarily imposed a 54-hour week, though the Government Conciliation Officer accepted that the Factory Act was applicable to Barauni Refinery. When the workers resisted the attempt, the management victimised some workers. This provoked a strike of ten thousand workers which continued for 20 days. I am narrating all this history only to point out that the Government which was delaying settlement of this ordinary grievance was extremely prompt in arresting 26 leaders on the second day of the strike.

In the case of Goa dock workers' strike in June 1963, the misuse of DIR was glaringly observed by everybody. In a long-standing dispute the Conciliation Officer suggested arbitration. The proposal was accepted by the Union but not the management, who was then wrong in the dispute. The adamant attitude of the management provoked a strike. The Government instead of intervening in the dispute in favour of the workers threatened to use DIR and suppressed the strike. One paper, a daily from Goa, reported:

"Fearing that the strike might be prolonged, jeopardising further India's economy, the Government of Goa had sought assistance of the Defence Ministry and also the Port Trust of Cochin and of Bombay. Personnel of those establishments was expected to arrive on Monday to start loading operation and normalise condition."

Thinking that these measures were not sufficient to suppress the strike,

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the Government arrested 204 workers under DIR and the strike was declared unlawful. However, what happened, as a result of this policy was, that the strike was hundred per cent successful and the workers withdrew the strike only when the management settled their grievances.

Was the use of DIR justified in this? Was it not possible for the Government to instruct the management to concede the reasonable demands of the workers, instead of resorting to use the DIR?

A similar attitude was witnessed when the municipal workers were forced to go on strike in Bombay during August last year. Though the strike was peaceful, 900 workers were arrested. The Socialist Party-led Municipal Mazdoor Union in a meeting while condemning the application of the provisions of the DIR, said:

"This was a clear misuse of the emergency powers conferred by Parliament to fight Chinese aggression. This was nothing but an attempt by the Government to frighten the workers and break their union."

Perhaps the most glaring misuse of DIR in a trade union dispute is observed in the case of Bhopal Heavy Electricals workers' struggle. The workers were paid only Rs. 5 as dearness allowance and they demanded Rs. 30, which was quite reasonable. The minimum wages paid to Bhilai workers were Rs. 95 since December 1962, but the total emoluments of the Bhopal workers amounted to only Rs. 80. The vindictive attitude of the public sector management provoked the workers on a number of occasions, yet the strike was avoided due to the patience of the workers. If the behaviour of the management towards the workers would have been investigated in an objective manner, at least a dozen officers would have been imprisoned under DIR. But the Gov-

ernment gave full protection to the nasty behaviour of these officials who provoked a strike in the plant. However, when the workers downed their tools, DIR was used in a reckless manner and prominent leaders were put behind the bars. The arrested workers were brutally beaten up inside the jails and some of them were sent to far-away jails. Even Members of the Legislative Assembly were denied permission to meet the detained trade unionists. Even the INTUC in Bhopal denounced these repressive steps of the Government and demanded an enquiry into the management of the Heavy Electricals plant. The Government, however, has been satisfied with the mighty power of the DIR.

During the industrial disputes and popular agitations the use of DIR has now become a common usage. When the Government found the influence of INTUC union, Ahmedabad, going down and Sangram Samiti becoming more popular among the workers, the DIR was fully used to keep the prominent trade union leaders behind the bars. The Home Minister says that they have been arrested for violence, but the workers were completely peaceful. The provocation was due to the authorities because they wanted to use this plea to suppress the growing militant trade union movement.

Even in Kerala on 31st August this year 34 prominent Communist leaders were arrested under DIR. The arrests were made even before the beginning of picketing. The arrest of 6 Communist MLA's on the eve of the no-confidence motion against the Sankar Ministry is the most notorious case of the abuse of DIR.

I have quoted here only certain examples about the gross misuse of DIR. But these examples can be multiplied many times.

It is indeed surprising that the Government is thinking of perpetuating the emergency and use of DIR. The hon. Home Minister has already given

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his indication to continue this emergency and DIR for five years or more. This is a dangerous portent for the development of democracy in the country.

The Home Minister takes very much pleasure to point out to the arrest of small unsocial elements under DIR. But these are all small fries and the big sharks are left out. Moreover, this is just done to create an impression that others are also arrested. The main attack of DIR has been on the trade union workers and other democratic functionaries in the country.

Therefore, I would request the House to adopt this Resolution and prevent the executive authorities from utilising the DIR and national emergency to serve the interests of the vested interests and the ruling party.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"This House is of opinion that pending the lifting of Emergency which is long overdue, the repressive provisions of the Defence of India Act and the Rules thereunder should not be used against political, Trade Union and other workers of the Democratic movement or for suppression of people's agitation for food and against high prices."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):
• Madam Chairman, my friend Shri Biren Dutta has very ably brought before the House many cases by which he has illustrated how the Defence of India Rules have been used indiscriminately.

Mr. Chairman: Just a minute. Are we sitting up to 5-30?

Shri Namblar: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let us sit up to 5-30.

Some Hon. Members: 5 o'clock.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is non-official business; let us co-operate.

Mr. Chairman: I find the House is of opinion that we should sit only up to five.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: This side of the House wants to sit up to 5-30.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The other motion is important.

Mr. Chairman: The discussion will continue.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, it cannot come then.

Mr. Chairman: The next one can't come. Yes, he may proceed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Madam, I have certain cases with me. It is surprising that even after two years—they were arrested in 1962—some Communist leaders, several in number, are still rotting in prison. I do not know what is the specific charge against them. At the time of the Chinese aggression they were arrested. They were not tried, and still they are in prison.

In the same way, in the State of U.P. from which I come, there are three or four persons still rotting in jail. I have in my possession a very pathetic letter written from Sitapur jail, by one of my friends by name Shri S. C. Dutta. He has been suffering from serious eye trouble in Faizabad jail. I took up the matter with the Chief Minister and the Home Minister, Shri Nanda, that he may be sent to Calcutta at least for treatment of his eyes. All his relations were anxious to get him treated and were prepared to meet all the expenses of specialist treatment. And what did the Chief Minister do? From Faizabad he was transferred to Sitapur. I would only request, let him be transferred to Calcutta jail, Alipore jail, and released.

Shri Namblar: It is high time he was released.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no charge against him. But he is still kept in jail.

There is another case of two people who were arrested—Shri Ram Asre, General Secretary, U.P. Trade Union Congress, and another member of a trade union, Shri Manna Singh from Kanpur. They were released when it was found that there was no charge against them. But after being released, they were restrained from staying in Kanpur. That poor employee, Manna Singh, has lost his job. He was serving in a textile mill. We came to know of these when their cases were reconsidered and they were released. But even after release, they were placed under restraint.

Today, the matter about Bhopal has been referred to. Sixty people have been arrested. Today, there is no trouble in Bhopal. All trade union disputes are over. There is an agreement. That agreement has been respected by the workers. They have agreed to co-operate with the management. But even today, when I am speaking here in the House, the President of the Heavy Electricals Servants' Trade Union, Shri S. Bhowmick, is urinating blood in the Jabalpur jail. He is not released. I have made requests to Shri Hathi and other Ministers to come to the rescue of these people. They are detained under the DIR because one General Manager of the Heavy Electricals does not want to see their faces. It is a tragedy that these young boys of seventeen years and eighteen years who have pledged themselves to socialism, who wanted to protect the interests of the public sector, should suffer like this because a group of pensioners at the helm of affairs there could not step up production in the Heavy Electricals. They demanded the resignation and remo-

val of the Chairman or General Manager. And they were put under arrest. Even in the State Assembly in Bhopal the Chief Minister made a statement that "it is a matter for the Central Government, we have nothing to say and we shall release them".

I, therefore, request Shri Hathi to review all the cases and see that they are released. If Shri Bhowmick dies in jail today, what will happen to the Heavy Electricals? There will be a black scar on the Heavy Electricals plant. Every worker will feel that their leader was put under arrest under the Defence of India Rules for nothing and he was harassed and he ultimately died.

Mr. Chairman: How much time would he take to conclude?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is why I plead with the hon. Minister to review the Bhopal case, the U.P. cases and the Bombay and Calcutta cases which I have referred to. Nobody should be detained under the DIR now. DIR should be meant for the Birla family, for Dalmins, for hoarders and blackmarketers and no more for respected Indian citizens who have pledged their loyalty to the country, who have fought the aggressors, who have pledged themselves to fight the aggressor and who are prepared to sacrifice their lives for their motherland.

With these words I support the Resolution and demand the release of all those persons who have been arrested under the DIR.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Manday, September 21, 1964/Bhadra 30, 1886 (Saka).



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