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Wednesday, April 1, 1964
Chaitra 12, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

8505

8506

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 1, 1964/Chaitra 12,
1886 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, the Treasury Benches are all empty; it is not a good sight to see. We request you to direct some of them to be present on the Treasury Benches.

Mr. Speaker: I agree there; it does not look nice. Questions.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Caustic Soda

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- *838. { **Shri Warrior:**
Shri Daji:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of caustic soda had gone up after the control on prices had been lifted in December last; and

(b) if so, the action taken to check the rise in price?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). There has been some rise in the prices of all grades since the decontrol three months back. The price trends will be watched for some time.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether Government has taken any steps to see that the prices do not rise at all

as far as the consumers are concerned or whether any supply arrangements had been made to the actual consumers at lower prices?

Shri Alagesan: The alkali manufacturing interests have been representing even before decontrol that there should be a rise from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per ton over the control price. Even before decontrol they were making that representation. After decontrol they decided that this rise of Rs. 80 should be the ceiling and caustic soda should be sold within that ceiling.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether this rise was justified and whether the Ministry has scrutinised if the rise in price was justified?

Shri Alagesan: It is their contention that this increase in price is justified due to the rise in price of raw materials, fuel, fiscal imposts, increase in shipping and railway freights and cost of labour. The enquiry by the tariff commission into this matter was in 1960 and from 1960 upto the time of decontrol in December 1963, those prices were obtaining and it was at that stage that they were making representations for increasing the prices. After decontrol they have increased it.

Shri Daji: The hon. Minister has avoided the reply. We would like to know whether the Government had applied its mind and had seen whether these prices are justified or not and if so, what steps are being taken by Government?

Shri Alagesan: As I said, we will continue to watch the price trends; we have to look at it as a whole. As a result of decontrol, there were some

commodities whose prices have gone down. I may quote the price of rayon yarn; there are other commodities also whose prices have gone down. So, the thing has to be looked at as a whole. Even so, we propose to watch the trends for some time.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it true that while this commodity was under control it was freely available only in the black market and if so, how do the current prices compare with those prevailing in the black market earlier?

Shri Alagesan: I am unable to say that. Perhaps some part of the caustic soda might have been sold in black market. I am not aware of it.

Shri R. S. Pandey: I want to know whether the prices have gone up because the supply is less than the demand.

Shri Alagesan: We are trying to meet the demand both by internal production and also by imports. In 1963 internal production has been to the tune of about 1.50 lakh tons; the imported quantity was about 69,000 tons.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether we are still importing caustic soda and if so, is the imported price less than the internal price?

Shri Alagesan: We still import caustic soda and it is done by the STC. The imported prices are slightly higher than the internal prices.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether imported and internally produced caustic are pooled and the decontrol has been done on that basis or it has been done separately?

Shri Alagesan: After decontrol, there is no question of pooling.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether this question has been considered, namely, that the supplies available within the country, whether

indigenously manufactured or imported, are enough to meet the present demands, and if they are not enough, that may be the reason why prices are rising?

Shri Alagesan: I think currently we are meeting the demand by and large, but by the end of the Plan, the demand is expected to be about three lakh tons, which we propose to meet both by internal production and import.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that he would keep a careful watch over the matter. I would like to know whether any time-limit has been fixed and what will be the period for which the Government will be keeping such a watch?

Shri Alagesan: It is too soon; decontrol took place only in December last. So, the House, I hope, will allow some time for us to note the trends.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग

*८३६. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के सदस्यों में से केवल एक सदस्य पूरे समय के लिये है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार जानती है कि ऐसी स्थिति में आयोग के लिये मुचारा रूप से काम करना संभव नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो आयोग के स्थायी और पूरे समय काम करने वाले सदस्यों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिये क्या प्रदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी, हां :

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को वर्तमान गठन से फे अ कुत्तार, कार्य-संचालन में किसी विशेष कठिनाई का सामना नहीं करना पड़ा है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

[(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The University Grants Commission, as at present constituted, has not experienced any serious difficulty in its working.

(c) Does not arise.]

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि संविधान की जिस धारा के मुताबिक विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का गठन किया गया है उस के मुताबिक विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का एक काम यह भी है कि वह देश में शिक्षा के स्तर के निरीक्षण में योग दे और इस के बिना इस आयोग के कामों में से एक यह भी है कि वह विश्वविद्यालयों का निरीक्षण करे ? यदि हाँ, तो जब से विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग बना है तब से कितने विश्वविद्यालयों का निरीक्षण किया गया है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I would like to have notice of that. It does not arise from this question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना बड़ा सवाल तो नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। इस सवाल में यही पूछा गया था कि क्या होल-टाइम मेम्बर एक ही है और क्या उस से तुलना होता है। अब आप दूसरा सवाल कीजिये।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मेरा पहला सवाल था कि चूँकि एक ही सदस्य . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उन का इस सवाल की नज़र चाहिए।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह सब है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में जो

सदस्य हैं उन में विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के वाईस चांसलर भी हैं। यदि यह सब है, तो क्या इस की वजह से विश्वविद्यालयों के काम में बाधा पड़ती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस को दूर करने के लिये क्या किया जाता है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Under the Constitution, not more than three members from amongst the Vice-Chancellors of universities have to be appointed. The University Grants Commission has not indicated to us that any difficulties have been experienced by the fact that Vice-Chancellors are on this body.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: May I know whether it has come to the knowledge of the Government that because of the existing system of one whole-time member, the watch and scrutiny over the grants given by the University Grants Commission to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs is not properly done?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as I know, the University Grants Commission is doing its best; it gives the grants that are required, and it tries to see that they are properly applied. But I may point out to the hon. Member that the University Grants Commission is meeting today to consider whether the time has come when there should be more full-time members.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक होल-टाइम सदस्य के अलावा यूनिवर्सिटी प्रान्ट्स कमीशन के जो बाकी सदस्य हैं उन की संख्या क्या है, और उन को कितना रुपया टी० ए० और डी० ए० के रूप में दिया जाता है ?

श्री म० क० चागला : चेयरमैन सहब के अलावा, जो कि होल-टाइम मेम्बर हैं, सात सदस्य हैं। उस के कुल आठ मेम्बर हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के सदस्यों को टी० ए० और डी० ए० क्या दिया जाता है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I want notice. I have not got the figures.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : अभी एक दूसरे मेरे साथी ने प्रश्न किया कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के जो मेम्बर वाइस चान्सेलर हैं उन को विश्वविद्यालयों के काम को देखने की फुरसत नहीं मिलती । तो क्या कोई ऐसा प्रश्न विचाराधीन है जिस के अन्तर्गत जो विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति हैं उन के स्थान पर कोई दूसरे आदमी आयें ? साथ ही जो लोग आयें वे थोड़े समय के लिये नहीं बल्कि होल-टाइम के लिये हों ताकि वे ज्यादा समय दे सकें ।

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether there is a proposal under consideration so that the Vice-Chancellors might be able to devote more time to this work.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, the University Grants Commission is meeting today to consider the whole question of the constitution of that body.

Mizo National Front

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*840. { Shri Hem Barua;
Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Swell:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of the Mizo National Front, a political Organisation that has been demanding an independent Mizoland outside India, has recently been arrested;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that he and certain other leaders of this Organisation have been off and on visiting East Pakistan on secret missions of an anti-national type; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to counteract activities of such dangerous possibilities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Government have no information about the frequent visits of the President and other leaders of the Mizo National Front to East Pakistan on secret missions. The President, Vice-President and another member of the Front, however, had visited East Pakistan in November-December, 1963. On their return the President and the Vice-President of the Front were arrested on 17th and 24th December, 1963 respectively. They were released on 17th February, 1964 on giving an assurance that they would not indulge in anti-State activities or do anything unconstitutional.

(c) The State Government are still, however, keeping a careful watch on the activities of the Front.

Shri Hem Barua: The Home Minister has admitted that these people visited East Pakistan. In view of that, since the leaders of the Mizo National Front, demanding freedom for Mizoland, are securing active aid and co-operation and support from Pakistan, may I know why is it that the Government did not take sterner measures against these leaders because they are indulging in treasonable activities against the interest of the State?

Shri Hathi: There were discussions between the Chief Minister of Assam and the leaders and also other people. The Chief Minister had long talks and discussions and when they gave this assurance that they would not take any such unconstitutional step, the Chief Minister, in his discretion, has thought that it is better not to take stern measures, but to see that they cooperate.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there are people and organisations in this country like the Mizo National Front that are trying to cut at the very fundamentals of our national

solidarity, may I know why is it that the Government have not told them specifically that any attempt towards the dismemberment of this country or any attempt to break away from this country in the name of complete independence will be crushed and will not be tolerated?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Regarding our point of view to this kind of movement, I agree with him that we cannot tolerate any such thing. But there is a history so far as this particular organisation is concerned. When the emergency was declared, they offered to cooperate and drop any kind of agitation. Later on, after the arrest, the release took place as a result of prolonged discussions. In the discussions there were assurances given and it is on the basis of these assurances. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: Have they given up their demand for independence from India or not?

Shri Nanda: The Chief Minister's view was that in view of that assurance. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: What was the assurance?

Shri Nanda: That they would not indulge in anti-State activities.

Shri Hem Barua: They are risking the security of the country by their vacillating policy, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That question has been put and the answer given. What else can be done?

Shri Nath Pal: In view of Pakistan's well-established policy to encourage, incite and help all fissiparous and separatist tendencies wherever they exist in this country, may I know what active steps the Government is taking to prevent such groups or representatives of such tendencies from getting into touch with Pakistan or crossing the border with such impunity as they do now?

Shri Nanda: It is very clear that any such attempt to establish contact of that kind should be prevented and when that takes place, action should be taken against them. It was because of this that the arrest took place.

Shri Hem Barua: But you could not prevent it.

Shri Nanda: We shall try to prevent it more effectively.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के पास इस तरह का कोई ब्यौरा है कि पिछले दस सालों में इस लैंड के नितने आदमी ईसाई हुए हैं. और क्या, जैसा कि सरकार की तरफ से पहले बतलाया गया था, इस मामले में ईसाई मिशनरियों का हाथ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो दूसरा सवाल है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मिजो लैंड की मांग के पीछे ईसाई मिशनरियों का हाथ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नितने ईसाई हो चुके हैं पिछले दस साल में इस सवाल का जवाब आप ही साँचें

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरा सवाल यह था कि क्या इस मिजों लैंड की मांग के पीछे ईसाई मिशनरियों का हाथ था ?

Shri Swell: Is it a fact that while the members of the Assam Legislative Assembly belonging to this Mizo National Front are some of the most vociferous supporters of the actions and policies of the State Government, yet they together with their followers go about preaching unabashedly the doctrine of secession from India and they have not repudiated their election manifesto which demands secession from India; if so, is there any truth in the rumour that there is some kind of a secret understanding between the State Government of Assam with this organisation which accounts for this double-faced policy?

Shri Nanda: The State Government could not arrive at any understanding which might at all allow a toleration of any kind of an attitude which will favour a secession from India. It is not possible. Therefore, if there is an agreement or understanding it can only be on the basis that these people will move from that stand. I might add, Sir, that in the course of my stay there I met the leaders of this Front and, in the talks with me, they seemed to talk sense.

Shri Basumatari: From the papers we note that the Government is taking stern action against those persons who create communal frenzy, by issuing "shoot at sight" orders. May I know why the same attitude is not shown and why the same kind of action is not taken against those who indulge in anti-national activities?

Shri Nanda: I think my answer covers the hon. Member's question, as far as I could follow.

Shri Basumatari: He has not answered my question.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered why a more stern action has not been taken.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: May I know whether it is a fact that about 1,000 young Mizo men including a few ex-servicemen of the Indian army are getting military training in Pakistan?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir; that is not our information.

डा० गोविन्द वास : यह मिजो आन्दोलन के सदृश और भी जो यहां वहां आन्दोलन हुआ करते हैं, जैसे दक्षिण में ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार की यही नीति है या और कोई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल में तो खास तौर पर मिजो का जिक्र है, दक्षिण का नहीं ।

Shri Heda: May I know, Sir, what is the position as at present of the manifesto issued by this organisation, whether the demand in the manifesto for the complete independence from India still stands or has it been modified by any announcement?

Shri Nanda: The answer is related to the assurance given by those gentlemen, particularly the President of that organisation, that they will maintain their activities within the four corners of the Constitution.

Politics in Educational Institutions

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*841. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken by Government for keeping politics out of educational institutions particularly universities?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): A Committee set up by the University Grants Commission to study the problem of student discipline in India made a set of recommendations, *inter alia*, to keep politics out of educational institutions, particularly universities. These recommendations were sent for necessary action to all State Governments, Universities and Colleges.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What is the attitude of the Government of India with respect to the teachers taking active part in politics and contesting in elections?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The view of the Government of India is that teachers should not participate in politics. Their primary duty is to teach and mould the character of the young.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government has taken into account the fact that politics creeps into the universities through a subterranean channel, namely, non-ful-

filment of the emotional sentiments of the teachers as well as the students and, if so, what steps are being taken by the Government of India to remove this?

Shri M. C. Chagla: First of all, we are dealing with the surface. After we have dealt with the surface, we will go below the surface.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the recommendations and what are the reactions of the various State Governments and university authorities?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The recommendations are broadly three-fold: (1) to see that teachers confine themselves to their legitimate activity, which is teaching; separate constituencies for teachers alone should be abolished; (2) politicians from outside should not get into universities and should not make students part of political movements, and no political parties should be permitted in the universities; (3) this is the most important recommendation because this refers to the appointment of Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors—the suggestion is that Governors should not be Chancellors because if they are, they are influenced by the State Ministries; secondly, only men of eminence should be appointed as Vice-Chancellors. Broadly, these are the three proposals.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What about the other half of my question?

Mr. Speaker: The other half would be replied to later.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Is it a fact that most of the Vice-Chancellors have to depend on votes for their election and that is the reason why politics is prevalent in the universities?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I might inform the hon. Member that we have appointed a committee for drafting a model constitution for the universities. After that report is received we will consider whether we cannot change

the method of election of Vice-Chancellors.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The Vice-Chancellors are not elected.

Shri Ranga: In some universities they are elected.

Shri Nath Pai: Has the Government's attention been drawn to a sinister example of the dangerous type of politics being allowed to be preached or taught from the statement or rather admission by the Education Minister of Rajasthan that books written and printed in Pakistan are being used in a sector of Rajasthan bordering Pakistan, books which preach loyalty to a foreign State, Pakistan in this case?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Apart from the fact that this does not really and strictly arise out of the question on university politics, my attention has not been drawn to that.

Shri Nath Pai: Would he look into it? Can he not give at least an assurance to the House to that effect?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will certainly look into it.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to know whether Government have examined the feasibility of the recently discovered technique of hypnopaedia for curing the Indian students of all types of political thinking?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not familiar with this new type of education.

Shri Kapur Singh: Hypnopaedia means implanting suggestions on a subject while asleep. In Russia they are following this technique.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि वर्तमान दलगत राजनीति के दोष के कारण राजनीति जो कि अन्य विद्याओं की तरह एक विद्या है, उस को विश्वविद्यालयों में से निकालने में बड़ी हानि

होगी और इसलिये क्या उस को न निकालने के बारे में वे विचार करेंगे ?

Mr: Speaker: It is a suggestion.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि पार्लियमेंट तथा यूनिवर्सिटियों में जो यूनियनों बनी हुई हैं उन पर जो वाणिज्य चुनाव होते हैं वे राजनीतिक आधार पर होते हैं और बाहर काम करने वाले राजनीतिक दल भी उन में भाग लेते हैं, यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसका रोकने की दिशा में कोई कामवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री म० क० चागला : रेजमेंडेशन यही है कि उस में भाग नहीं लेना चाहिये। स्टूडेंट्स अगर खुद अपने अन्दर रह कर एलक्शन करें तो उस में कोई हानि नहीं है लेकिन बाहर के राजनीतिक लोग अगर स्टूडेंट्स के चुनावों और पार्लियमेंट्स को इन्फ्लूएंस करें तो वह चीज बड़ा ओब्जेक्शनबल है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस को रोकने के लिये क्या यत्न उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री म० क० चागला : भवनीय सदस्य को यह तो मालूम ही होगा कि यूनिवर्सिटी यहस्टेट सर्वजेंट है। हम कुछ विशेष कर नहीं सकते, भाइंडेंस दे सकते हैं वह साते हैं मगर उस बारे में ऐक्शन लेने की पावर हमारे हाथ में नहीं है वह पावर तो स्टूडेंट्स के हाथ में है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटियाँ जाँ है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not a fact that during the last decade or more there has been considerable exploitation of the student and the teacher community in colleges and universities through partisan politicking and patrioteering by the party in power and, if so, how long does the Minister think it will take to repair the damaged fabric of academic life?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not at all sure that the only party to blame is the party in power. All parties have been trafficking in this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The major blame lies on the ruling party, the others only counter-attacked.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the existence of a large number of advisory committees in the Education Department has got to do a great deal with this politics, and what steps have been taken to prevent this? Have the large number of committees contributed a great deal to this?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As the hon. Member knows, I have done away with some committee and I hope that if the committees were to blame politics will be less now in view of the doing away with of a large number of committees.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is the hon. Minister aware that in the name of banning politics in universities what is actually happening is the imposition of a certain kind of politics mainly advocated by the ruling party; if that is so, will he see to it that at least there is equality in that respect?

Shri Ranga: Why should there be any equality?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I assure my hon. friend that we are opposed to any party carrying on political activities in universities and influencing students. It makes no difference which party does it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Including the ruling party, the Congress Party.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : विद्यार्थियों में यह राजनीति की देशव्यापी बीमारी बन चुकी है। मंत्री महोदय फरमाते हैं कि इस बारे में कोई ऐक्शन लेना यह राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देशव्यापी बीमारी को रोकने के हेतु क्या मंत्री महोदय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा

इस बारे में अधिहार प्राप्त करने के लिए विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : मैं ने यहाँ लोक-सभा में कहा है कि पावर एक ही तरीके से ले सकते हैं कि जो हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन है उस में चेंज करें और इस को कौन करे कर लें ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय का इस को करने का विचार है या नहीं ?
Are you ready to take it over?

श्री मु० क० चागला : मेरे विचार से कांस्टीट्यूशन चेंज नहीं हो सकता है । माननीय सदस्य को मालूम ही होगा कि इस बारे में संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिये मेजरिटी आफ दि स्टेट्स का उस के लिये वांट करना चाहिये ।

Shri Ranga: Is it that the Centre is going to manage it better?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Minister joined the Congress Party or not yet?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that because of the political consciousness among the students and the teachers the entire student community rose like one man during the Chinese aggression? What will happen? What is the policy of the Government, whether to allow correct politics among the students and teachers or to ban politics altogether and make them non-political?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The correct policy is this. When a young man or a woman is a student, his or her duty is to try and understand political problems. It is an academic approach. He or she should not take active part in politics. We do not like to prevent students from studying political questions. That is the proper time when they should do so:

Vivekananda Centenary Celebrations Pandal

*842. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vivekananda Centenary Celebrations Pandal at Park Circus, Calcutta with the Exhibition was burnt down by miscreants on the 11th January, 1964 at 2 P.M.;

(b) the reasons for not taking proper action by the Military to stop the miscreants; and

(c) what has happened to the relics of Swami Vivekananda which were displayed in the Exhibition?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) The pandal was partially burnt down at about 3 p.m. on 11th January, 1964.

(b) The fire was accidental and so the question of action by the military or anybody to stop the miscreants does not arise.

(c) The relics had all been removed earlier and thus no loss of relic was involved.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: There were reports in the press that the military and the police came to the spot after the pandal had been burnt down. May I know why they did not come in time to prevent its burning down?

Shri Hathi: The information which we have received . . .

Mr. Speaker: Should they have come before the fire broke out?

An Hon. Member: There is no prior notice.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I shall ask another question after I have received a reply to this question.

Shri Hathi: The reply has been given by the Chair.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In view of the fact that the *pandal* was situated almost in front of the office of the Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan, within a stone's throw of that office, and there are forces posted for protecting that office, could not that force move to stop the burning down of the *pandal*, particularly in view of the fact that petrol was sprinkled over the *pandal* before setting fire to it?

Shri Hathi: The information that we have received from the West Bengal Government is not that petrol was sprinkled over the *pandal* but it was because of the electric connection being short-circuited.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether an inquiry was held to find out who were the miscreants and what was the motive behind creating this trouble?

Shri Hathi: I have already replied to that. This fire was on account of the accident caused by the short-circuiting of the electric connection.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि जब पॉलीटेक्निक लीडर्स की बरसियां मनाई जाती हैं, तो उनके लिए पुलिस का इन्तजाम होता है, जबकि रिजीजस लीडर्स की बरसियों के लिए यह इन्तजाम नहीं है ? अगर वहाँ पर पुलिस होती, तो यह दुर्घटना न होती । क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई इन्तजाम कर रही है ?

श्री हाथी : अगर इलेक्ट्रिकल शॉर्ट-सर्कट होता है, तो पुलिस क्या कर सकती है ?

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know what was the distance between the police station and the *pandal* which was burnt?

Shri Hathi: I have not made all the enquiries from the West Bengal Government.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What enquiries have you made upto this time?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In view of the reply that the hon. Minister has just now given, may I enquire why no statement was issued from the Government, though repeated representations were being made by local organisations for making an inquiry into the causes of the fire, stating how the fire occurred? This is the first time that we hear that it was due to the short-circuiting of the electric connection. All the papers flashed that it was done by some miscreants but the Government made no statement in contradiction of that up to the time the hon. Minister gave this reply.

Shri Hathi: This representation might have been made to the West Bengal Government.

Refinery Agreement

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*844. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Boroohah:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 378 on the 4th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether an agreement has since been reached with the Burmah Shell and the ESSO for termination of their refinery agreements with the Government; and

(b) if so, the safeguards granted to them and the terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether any assessment has been made as to how much cost will have to be incurred by the Government if the fresh agreement is made?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The question is not very clear to me. Why should the Government pay anything if a fresh agreement is made?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the demand of these two Companies for a fresh agreement, has the Government made any assessment for the cost or any other responsibility which will follow the agreement?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I really do not understand the question because there is a refinery established under a licence and that refinery will be converted into an ordinary trading unit and it will come under the trading licence. There is no question of any cost.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the huge profits that these two Companies have made and our increasing requirements, may I know if the Government is intending to nationalise these two Companies, and if the answer is in the affirmative may I know what preparations have been made so far?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already answered this question more than once in this House.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the agreement entered into with these two foreign Companies gave them a sort of a super national status in this country and there was a demand to scrap this agreement, may I know whether the Government are contemplating to effect new agreements with these Companies and bring ESSO, Shell and Caltex under the Industries Development and Regulation Act so that they might function as national bodies, not super national bodies?

Shri Humayun Kabir: No unit can function in this country except according to law. It was under the law that they were given certain contracts and these contractual rights will continue as long as the contracts stand. But the Companies have themselves volunteered to terminate those agreements and this is now under discussion.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I request that Q. No. 857 may also be taken up along with Q. No. 845?

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient to the Minister, I have no objection.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have no objection. I will answer both.

Scientists' Pool

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*845. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the scientists' pool maintained by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) the number of persons who left the pool on securing regular employment abroad; and

(c) the number of persons selected to the pool, who have obtained regular employment in India till the end of February, 1964?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There is no ceiling on the strength of the Pool. The working strength on 1st March, 1964, was 507.

(b) 10.

(c) 790.

Indian Scientists Abroad

*857. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian scientists working in foreign countries together with the name of the country in which each of those scientists is working;

(b) the attempts made or incentives offered to attract them to the service of our motherland; and

(c) how many have so far been induced to return home?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The names and particulars of 'Indian scientists' who have been abroad after 1st January, 1957 are being published by the National Register Unit of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in the 'Indians Abroad' directories, copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

(b) The Government have taken certain steps to facilitate employment and utilisation of Scientists and Technologists returning from abroad:—

- (i) A separate register of those scientific and technical personnel who are receiving training or are in employment in foreign countries is maintained.

The particulars of the registrants are circulated to a large number of employers in the public and private sectors.

- (ii) Cases of suitable candidates in the register are brought to the notice of the various employing agencies against their employment notifications.
- (iii) Abstracts of scientific and technical job notifications are printed in the Technical Manpower Bulletin and circulated to the Indian Missions abroad and to a number of foreign institutions for information of our scientists abroad.
- (iv) A Scientists' Pool for temporary placement and utilisation of well qualified personnel until they can secure regular employment in the country, has been created.

(c) According to the information available in the National Register Unit of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 3896 registrants are reported to have returned to India during the period 1st January, 1957 to 1st January, 1964.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that nearly one hundred scientists are being maintained in this pool for more than one year and also nearly 40 scientists for more than two years, causing thereby a loss to the Government to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs, and if so, what stands in the way of employing these personnel maintained in the pool?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have got the figures with me of how many have been maintained in the pool. The number of scientists in the pool for less than six months is 216, that for six to twelve months is 151, that for twelve to eighteen months is 59, and that for eighteen to twenty-four months is 32, and that for over twenty-four months is 49.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What about the cost involved?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have not got the figures in respect of the costs involved.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What stands in the way of employing these personnel in regular service?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I may mention the procedure. Every scientist abroad is put in this pool, and he gets an emolument which ranges from Rs. 400 to Rs. 700. We try to place him in either universities or laboratories or institutions. If we cannot and some time has elapsed, even supernumerary posts are created so that he is usefully employed. The difficulty is to find a permanent employment; that is the only difficulty.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether there is a proposal to create an all-India service of scientists in order to give a boost to the scientists' morale?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is a suggestion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are Government aware that there is a large number of trained, and I may say, almost world-renowned Indian scientists working in the service of

other countries and foreign Governments? Is it a fact that while Science Congresses are held in this country, these well known scientists of ours working in the service of other countries are not invited or at least many of them are not invited to those Science Congresses while foreign scientists are invited?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of any eminent scientist, whatever his nationality and whichever country he may belong to, not being invited to the Science Congresses.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that almost everyone who has been placed in this pool and is being given this honorarium is worth many times more than what the honorarium stands for and they are kept there only because the other Departments of Government do not co-operate with the Scientific Pool authorities in providing proper and permanent jobs with proper salaries to these people?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is a great tribute to the patriotism of our young men that they come here on salaries which are much less than what they would get in the USA or the UK. We are trying our best to see that they get a salary commensurate with their qualifications, but we are a poor country and we cannot afford to pay them what the USA or the UK would be able to pay.

Shri Ranga: The hon. Minister has not replied to the second part of my question. The other Departments of Government are not co-operating with the result that these poor scientists are obliged to remain in this pool at almost the level of starvation salaries.

Shri M. C. Chagla: There have been difficulties in certain instances, but on the whole we have had co-operation from the universities and other institutions.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: What is the number of scientists in the Pool who have been selected by the UPSC

but approval has not been given by the Home Ministry?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am not aware of any such case.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: I will bring it to his notice.

Shri M. C. Chagla: All right.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that the Scientists Pool has become a cesspool of anomaly, irregularity and half-heartedness as pointed out by the Public Accounts Committee, and it is because of this that Indian scientists working abroad do not like to come to this country and join the Pool or cesspool, whatever you may call it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am afraid the hon. Member is not well-informed. The Scientists' Pool is working very well. The majority of Indians abroad are returning because they are assured now of a salary.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government propose to institute a high-level investigation into the problem of the exodus of Indian scientists on the pattern of the one recently done in UK?

Mr. Speaker: He calls it exodus.

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is no exodus. How am I to investigate a problem which does not exist?

Shri Kapur Singh: Exodus and diaspora.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is it a fact that some of the scientists, after waiting for their turn to come have got so much dejected that they have gone back? If so, what is their number?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That was so sometime back; when the scientists did not get a job and a salary, they went back. Now as soon as they come to India, they get a salary.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I am talking of scientists registered in the Pool. They could not get their turn and they

could not wait. So they have gone back. What is their number?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The number is very small—if that is so.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Which is the authority which is empowered to draw incumbents from the Pool for absorption into permanent service?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We know the qualifications of each member of the Pool. He may be a metallurgist, physicist, chemist and so on. We try to place him in a university or in a laboratory where his services will be most useful. That is how it works.

Industrial Complex in Madras

*846. **Shri R. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered ESSO's scheme for establishing an industrial complex in Madras; and

(b) if so, the decision thereon?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). If the reference is to Esso's offer to participate in the establishment of a refinery and ammonia and lube plants, it is still under examination.

Shri R. S. Pandey: What will be the cost of the industrial complex?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have not used the words 'industrial complex'. I referred to the question of the establishment of a refinery and ammonia and lube plants. It will depend on which offer is accepted because different parties have made different offers.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Do the terms offered by this company compare favourably with those of some other companies like Phillips which has entered into an agreement for starting a refinery in Kerala?

Shri Humayun Kabir: All the offers are being examined. Each has certain attractive features. The House will certainly not expect me to give a reply before a decision is taken.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: The hon. Minister replied that the matter is under examination. How long will it take for Government to come to a decision because this has been hanging fire for the last two years?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am afraid the hon. Member is misinformed because the last date for receipt of offers was 31st March, which was yesterday. He says that this has been hanging fire for two years. I do not know where he got this information.

Serajuddin & Co. Affairs

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*847. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the magistrate appointed to try the cases connected with the affairs of Serajuddin and Co. has been transferred after the said trial had made considerable progress;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a new magistrate has been appointed for the purpose; and

(d) whether the cases are being heard *de novo*?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) The Presiding Officer of the Third Additional Special Court Calcutta to which court one case arising out of the affairs of Serajuddin & Co. was allotted by the Government of West Bengal was transferred after the prosecution evidence was recorded.

(b) The Presiding Officer was transferred to the important post of Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate and in view of the emergent situation

which arose in Calcutta from about 10th January, 1964 he was asked to join the new post immediately.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What was the date of the transfer of this presiding magistrate, and are there reasons to suspect that, chronologically speaking, this transfer roughly coincided with the munificent donation of Rs. 25,000 or more that Serajuddin & Co. is reported to have made to the Bhubaneswar jamboree of the Congress Party?

Shri Hathi: This has nothing to do with that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the answer?

Mr. Speaker: He says "no".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To both?

Shri Hathi: There is no connection. I do not know anything about it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Home Minister is also present. He may answer.

Mr. Speaker: He may put the second question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has Government taken note of the evidence given by several witnesses in the trial going on at present to the effect that Serajuddin & Co. had cast their net very wide, covering many departments and officers, and if so, does Government propose to hold a fuller enquiry than has been done so far, to catch all the big fish which have gone scot-free so far?

Shri Hathi: I do not know how this question of making a fuller enquiry arises on the transfer of a Judge.

Mr. Speaker: From the evidence that has so far come on the record, he says that there are grounds to suspect that there are others also who might be involved.

Shri Hathi: The case is going on. The witnesses have been examined. They might be re-examined. Then, we shall have to see what weight the Judge attaches to this evidence. Ultimately, we can look into it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मैजिस्ट्रेट का तबादला करने से इस तहकीकात में अंतर कितनी देरी लगेगी और कब तक यह कम्प्लोट हो जाएगा ?

Shri Hathi: I do not think there will be any delay because the charge has already been framed. The previous Judge had not framed the charge. He had recorded the evidence of 27 witnesses. Arguments had to be heard. The new Judge, after taking over, heard the arguments and framed the charge. Therefore, there is no question of any further delay now.

Shri Ranga: Will Government assure us that there will not be a transfer of this magistrate also, and in that way further disturbance would not be caused?

Shri Hathi: In fact, Government is very anxious to see that these transfers do not take place, and that justice is not delayed. In fact, even in this case, we took up the matter with the West Bengal Government, but they said it had been done in consultation with the High Court, and it would be difficult again to re-transfer him or cancel the appointment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Because some of the Ministers and senior Government officials are involved in the Serajuddin affair, I want to know whether after the court cases, Government intend to have a proper investigation into the whole affair.

Shri Hathi: So far as this case is concerned, as I said, the charge has been framed. Witnesses will be examined, further examined, if the accused want. The other two cases which we have given to the West Bengal Government will be tried. At present the investigations are there. After that we can see.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अभी कुछ गवाहियाँ होने को बाकी हैं। यदि हाँ, तो कितने गवाह हैं और कब तक यह गवाही पूरी हो जायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जवाब तो मन्त्री महोदय ने दे दिया ।

Shri Hathi: I replied that 27 witnesses have been examined and charges have been framed.

Shri Hem Barua: Now that Mr. Serajuddin is at large on bail and is exempt from personal appearance also, may I know whether Government are in a position to give us an assurance that Mr. Serajuddin would not be allowed to utilise his infinite capacity to pressurise all those people at the top ranks and carry on his depredations also at the same time....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What assurance can Government give? If he has been exempted from personal appearance, it is for the courts.

Shri Hem Barua: May I humbly submit, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: It is humble but offensive.

Shri Hem Barua: Could you point out a single instance of ourselves being offensive to you?

Mr. Speaker: I am not talking of other things. I refer only to this question. We cannot go into that. Government cannot give any assurance on that.

Shri Hem Barua: I am not interested in that assurance.

Mr. Speaker: He should be interested in resuming his seat.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If I may submit, will the Government invoke the Defence of India Rules....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In what manner and under what circumstances did the transfer of this particular magistrate become imperative....

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that; next question.

Security Problem in Assam

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{ Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bal Krishna Singh:
*848. { Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Lilladhar Kotoki:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Assam to study the security problem created by Muslim infiltrators from East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the outcome of his visit; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to deport the infiltrators?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). I paid a six day visit recently to Assam to study a number of problems including that of illegal infiltrators from East Pakistan.

(c) The measures to be taken to deal with this problem are under consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the visit of the hon. Minister was merely of an exploratory nature or it was meant to solve the problem? If it was only of an exploratory nature, may I know the purpose it had served?

Shri Nanda: I would not waste my time simply on exploration which does not lead to action.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the hon. Minister who would not waste his time in exploration could come to

any firm estimate of the exact number of infiltrators from East Pakistan and if so from what source he came to know that?

Shri Nanda: That matter has been dealt with already and the figure has been given in this House before.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जो ने अपने असम के भ्रमण के पश्चात् कलकत्ते में अथवा असम में कोई ऐसा वक्तव्य दिया था कि जो मुसलमान पाकिस्तान से अवैध रूप से आकर वहाँ बस गये हैं उनको एक साल के अन्दर निकाल दिया जायेगा। यदि हाँ, तो इस दृढ़तापूर्ण घोषणा के लिये उन्होंने क्या निर्णय लिये हैं उन लोगों को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में ?

श्री नन्दा : मुझ से यह कहा गया था कि कोई डेट फिक्स की जाये जिससे पहले उन सबको यहाँ से खाना कर दिया जाये। मैंने भ्राम तीर पर यह कह दिया कि जो ऐसे लोग पाकिस्तान से यहाँ आये हैं उनको यहाँ रहने का हक नहीं है और उनको चले जाना चाहिये। इसके लिये इन्तजाम के बारे में सोचा था लेकिन एक खास तारीख़ मुक़रर करने के बारे में मैंने कहा था कि इसमें माशकल होगी क्योंकि कोई बातें ऐसी हैं (जन्हें हमें करना है और पता नहीं उसमें कितना समय लगेगा, जैसे सड़कें बनानी हैं, वार्डर क्लियर करना है, एक मील के दायरे में। लेकिन मैंने अफसरों से कहा था कि मैं उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि इस पर्स के बाद यह मामला हल हो जायेगा।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : प्रश्न तो यह है कि उपाय क्या किया जा रहा है। एक साल में कैसे यह हो जायेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister said that the number of infiltrators has been given here many times..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: It may be answered in English also. We are not able to follow.

Mr. Speaker: Everytime it is not possible to do so. Shri Chakraverti.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the infiltrators get themselves mixed up among the people living near the borders, is there any proposal to evacuate the people from the border for a mile or so and set up watch-guards there?

Shri Nanda: That is one of the proposals.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the hon. Minister could ascertain, during his recent visit to Assam, (a) the extent to which the Pakistan Assistant High Commissioner's Office in Assam has succeeded in organising a network of Pakistani agents, saboteurs and spies, (b) the number of Chinese-trained Pakistani guerillas that have come in the borderland of Assam with the so-called infiltrators, and, if so, in the context of it, may I know whether it is a fact, or whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by the Chief Minister of Assam to the effect that he advised the Central Government to close down immediately the Pakistan Assistant High Commissioner's office in Shillong and the Central Government has not done that due to high policy and, if so, may I know whether it is a fact that the hon. Home Minister has approached the Prime Minister and advised him to close it down as soon as possible?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever can be remembered, that might be answered.

Shri Nanda: I remember the last portion and somehow I could remember the first portion also.

Mr. Speaker: I might make it clear that when Members put such involved questions and parts of them are separate, I would ask the Minister to reply to any one of them only and not to all of them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If he remembers all, he may answer all of them. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I will specify the one that can be answered.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nanda: I took notice of many things, and this was one of the things. Naturally, I had my say about these things also before the Government and before the Prime Minister, of course?

Shri Hem Barua: What about the Chief Minister's statement? That is very important.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not deny its importance, but so many important things put together cannot be answered, and the hon. Member is himself to blame if he cannot get answers for all the things he has put.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know if the Government's attention has been drawn to the report in some papers published from Assam that there is a doubt among the public that the process of detection and deportation of these infiltrators is likely to be delayed and, if so,....

Mr. Speaker: If a supplementary takes two minutes, how long would the answer take?

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: I would confine myself to the first part only. May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to reports in the press that the process of detection and deportation is going to be delayed?

Shri Nanda: There is no basis for this apprehension.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Swell wanted to raise a point of order. I think, Dr. Swell.

Shri Swell: I have waived that; can I put a question now?

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether during his recent visit to Assam, the Home Minister found that the problem was allowed to assume an unmanageable magnitude because of the omissions and commissions on the part of the State Government and whether he would review the adequacy of the existing system of tribunals?

Shri Nanda: I do not concede the earlier assumption, but action has to be taken both by the State Government, regarding which some decision has been taken, and certain other decisions in which the Central Government comes in, are under consideration.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether it is a fact that all the memoranda submitted to the Home Minister by various political parties were unanimous in their demand for reorganising the personnel at the top and also for changing the administrative set up at the top, and at the same time the closure of the office of the Assistant High Commissioner of Pakistan in Shillong?

Shri Nanda: These are some of the things included in the memorandum.

Shri Swell: Sir, the visit of the Home Minister to Assam has created a favourable climate in that area. Is it a fact that the favourable climate is sinking away now because of the absence of any positive action on the part of Government so far and because of the impending conference of the Home Ministers of India and Pakistan in which they are going to discuss the question of eviction of illegal infiltrants into Assam, and that has put a stop, if not a set-back, to the pace of eviction of illegal infiltrants?

Shri Nanda: I thought the previous question referred to the same subject. My answer was that there is no foundation for any apprehension of that kind.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Books in Regional Languages

*843. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether universities have any programme for production of books in regional languages;

(b) if so, which are the universities that have initiated such a programme; and

(c) whether the universities are given any assistance by the Government of India, and if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Universities of Nagpur, Gujarat, and Panjabi are engaged on productions of books in Marathi, Gujarati and Panjabi languages, respectively, under Ministry of Education's scheme of preparation, translation and publication of standard works of University level.

Universities of Agra, Allahabad, Banaras, Bhagalpur, Bihar, Calcutta, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Jabalpur, Jodhpur, Kurukshetra, Lucknow, Nagpur, Panjab, Patna, Rajasthan, Ranchi, Roorkee, Saugar, Magadh, Vikram, and Gurukul Kangri and U.P. Agricultural University are engaged on the production of books in Hindi under the above scheme.

Universities of Annamalai, Mysore, Karnatak and Madras are producing books in Telugu, Kannada, and Tamil respectively under Ministry's scheme of development of modern Indian languages.

University of Delhi is producing Sindhi text-books in Devnagari script.

(c) Central Government meets the entire expenditure in respect of the titles selected by the Universities from the list of titles included in the Ministry's programme. In respect of other titles part of the expenditure not exceeding 50 per cent. is met.

कलकत्ते के दंगों के बारे में 'दीन-दुनिया'
में लेख

*८४६. { श्री कछवाय :
श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :
श्री यु० सि० चौधरी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'दीन दुनिया' के नवीनतम संस्करण में एक लेख छपा है जिसमें कलकत्ते के दंगों का बड़ा चढ़ा कर वर्णन किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे समाचार-पत्रों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है जो झुठी खबरें छाप कर साम्प्रदायिक तनाव बढ़ा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हाँ, यह सत्य है कि दिल्ली से प्रकाशित होने वाले उर्दू मासिक पत्र "दीन-दुनिया" के एक सम्पादकीय (लेख) में कलकत्ता के साम्प्रदायिक दंगों का कुछ बड़ा-चढ़ा कर वर्णन किया गया है, परन्तु लेख का इस्तेमाल जनता में साम्प्रदायिक घृणा तथा झगड़े से बचने की अपील करने का है। अतः यह कानून के अधीन कार्यवाही का उपयुक्त आधार नहीं था।

(ख) और (ग) प्रेस में अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह ऐसे सम्पादकीय लेख, सूचनायें

इत्यादि छापने में संयम से काम ले जो सम्भवतः साम्प्रदायिक तनाव उत्पन्न करते हों और यह अनुरोध आम तौर पर प्रभावशाली सिद्ध हुआ है। कुछ मामलों में जहाँ पत्रों में ऐसे सम्पादकीय लेख या सूचनायें प्रकाशित की हैं और जो सरकार के ध्यान में आई हैं, उनके विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। राज्य सरकारों को भी समय समय पर लिखा गया है कि वे साम्प्रदायिक पत्रों के प्रति सतर्कता बरतें और उनके विरुद्ध उचित तथा सामायिक कानूनी कार्यवाही करें।

ईसाई पादरी

*८५०. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले वर्षों की अपेक्षागत एक वर्ष में ईसाई संगठनों से सम्बन्धित विदेशी ईसाई पादरियों, डाक्टरों तथा नर्सों की संख्या बढ़ गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अलग अलग इनकी संख्या इस समय देश में कितनी है ; और

(ग) क्या इन संगठनों में काम करने वाले इन ईसाई पादरियों, डाक्टरों तथा नर्सों के विरुद्ध इनकी राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्यवाहियों के बारे में सरकार को कुछ ज्ञापन मिले हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण जिसमें तीन वर्षों के बारे में सूचना दी हुई है, समा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० २६१४।६४]

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Loan for Methanol Plant

*851. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Agency for International Development has granted a new loan to enable the Fertilizer Corporation of India to build a methanol plant near Bombay; and

(b) if so, when and the amount of financial assistance granted?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They have agreed to give a loan of 7.8 million dollars in February, 1964 to meet the foreign exchange cost of a Methanol plant at the Trombay Fertilizer site as well as additional foreign exchange required for the main fertilizer plant. The draft of the loan agreement is under scrutiny.

Forcible Occupation of Tribal Land by Pak. Migrants

*852. { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report that Pakistani migrants in the Assam tribal belts have forcibly occupied extensive areas of forest lands reserved for the tribals;

(b) whether it is a fact that these migrants encourage the infiltrators from Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to counteract such activities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is awaited from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

समान माध्यमिक शिक्षा

- श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री प्र० चं० बहग्रा :
 श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
 *८५३ श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री कोल्ला वेंकैया :
 श्री विद्वनाथ राय :
 श्री जसवन्त मेहता :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री १८ दिसम्बर, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६५२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समस्त देश में समान माध्यमिक शिक्षा लागू करने के सम्बन्ध में अखिल भारतीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा परिषद् की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ; और

(ग) उनको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग). अखिल भारतीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा परिषद् की सिफारिशों को राज्य सरकारों के पास विचारार्थ भेजा गया है। उनकी प्रतिक्रिया की प्रतीक्षा है ?

Students' Indiscipline

*854. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken into account the remarks of Dr. G. L. Thornton of U.S.A., attached to the Central Institute of Education, Delhi, that the students' indiscipline was a strange term in U.S.A., where the needs of the students were met before they grew to troublesome proportion;

(b) the steps taken to help the students in solving their emotional and social problems, as is being done in U.S.A. instead of leaving them to "drift in a sea of confusion, doubt and anxiety in early college years"; and

(c) the extent to which Government endorse the view-points of Dr. Thornton that students should be given an opportunity to participate in educational planning?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The remarks of Dr. G. L. Thornton of U.S.A. have not come to the notice of the Government.

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

Statement

The problem has been studied by the Government and the University Grants Commission more than once and they have suggested to the Universities and Colleges to take the following steps:

- (i) Provision of some form of student government in the Universities and Colleges.
- (ii) Appointment of a Dean of students whose main responsibility would be to look after students' welfare and maintain discipline.
- (iii) Provision of vocational and moral guidance in the colleges and universities by trained and sympathetic persons.
- (iv) Institution of tutorial system.
- (v) Introduction of the Emergency Scheme of Physical Education and National Discipline.
- (vi) Introduction of National Cadet Corps.
- (vii) Introduction of Labour and Social Service Camp Scheme.

(viii) Provision of Youth Welfare activities like students tours, festivals etc.

(c) The Government agrees with the view that the students should be given an opportunity to express their views on educational planning.

Petro-Chemical Complexes

*855. **Shri R. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government were negotiating with the Imperial Chemical Industries and other firms for establishing petro-chemical complexes in the country; and

(b) if so, the outcome of these negotiations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir, as regards the proposed complex in Gujarat.

(b) No conclusions have so far been reached, as only preliminary discussions have taken place.

Department of Administrative Reforms

*856. { **Shri Harish Chandra**
Mathur;
Shri Maheswar Naik;

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 424 on the 4th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether radical changes in the administrative structure and procedure are contemplated through the proposed Department of Administrative Reforms;

(b) the nature of the functions to be entrusted to the Department; and

(c) the reasons for not appointing a Commission straightway as is done in other countries?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). The Department of Administrative Reforms will be en-

trusted with the responsibility for taking the initiative generally in promoting administrative improvements in the interests of efficiency, economy and integrity and that Department will also prepare the ground for a further systematic inquiry into the administrative system. The Department is expected to recommend any changes in the administrative structure and procedures that appear to it to be necessary.

(c) A great deal of material already exists on the basis of which action can be, and needs to be taken without any elaborate further investigation. The Department of Administrative Reforms will consider the material already available and also prepare the ground for a further systematic inquiry into the administrative system.

शिक्षा संबंधी जांच आयोग

*८५८. श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली की जांच के लिये एक आयोग का गठन करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका कब गठन होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० च.गला) :
(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) आशा है १ अक्टूबर, १९६४ से कार्य आरम्भ हो जायगा ।

Gas for Fuel

*859. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 527 on the 11th March, 1964 and state:

(a) how much of gas which can be utilised as fuel is actually being burnt out as waste in the various oilfields and refineries in the country, and how much of it is being burnt out in Assam oil region; and

(b) the value of the gas wasted annually?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Information relating to the production of gas at the oil fields cannot be published under the Defence of India Rules. As regards gas produced at the refineries, utilisation depends on various factors like composition, thermal value, pressure and location of the refinery. It is considered that collection of all the relevant information will be difficult and time consuming, and not commensurate with the results.

Correspondence Course for Teachers

*860. { Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Vishram Prasad;
Shri B. P. Yadava;
Shri Dhaon;
Shri Bishanchander Seth;
Shri D. D. Mantri;
Shri Basumatari;

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a nation-wide scheme of correspondence course for secondary school teachers;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme; and

(c) the action so far taken in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government is considering the proposal.

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

Committee to Review the Price Structure of Petroleum Products

*861. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to his reply to the Debate on the Demands for Grants relating to his Ministry on the 16th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether another Committee has since been constituted to review the price structure of petroleum products with special reference to transport factor;

(b) if so, its composition; and

(c) its precise terms of reference?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The Government of India has decided, in principle, to set up the Second Oil Price Enquiry Committee. A formal announcement, in this behalf, will be made as soon as decision on the composition of the Committee etc. have been taken.

Corruption

*862. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur;

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of tackling corruption at the political and Ministerial level is under the active consideration of Government; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Nathi): (a) and (b). While replying on 19th February 1964 in the Lok Sabha to the debate on the motion of thanks on the Vice-President's address, the Home Minister indicated the procedure for dealing with complaints against the Central and State Ministers. Further thought will be given to this matter while considering the general question of prevention of corruption in the administration after the report of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption is received.

जूनियर टेकनीकल स्कूल

१७३२. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ४ दिसम्बर, १९६३ के अतारंकित

प्रश्न संख्या १०५६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में तीन जूनियर टैकनिकल स्कूल किन किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये गए हैं;

(ख) शेष स्कूल कब और कहाँ स्थापित किए जायेंगे; और

(ग) इन स्कूलों पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) :

(क) पटना, मुजफ्फरपुर और कटर्म ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार का मुझाव है कि आयोजना की वधी हुई अवधि में चार जूनियर टैकनीकल स्कूल, रांची, हजारीबाग, गढ़वनेली और गया में खोले जायें ।

(ग) मार्च, १९६३ तक ५.७६.१९८ रुपये ।

Orissa High Court

1733. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of cases pending in Orissa High Court at Cuttack as on the 31st December, 1963?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): 1748.

Hostels for S.C. and S.T. in Orissa

1734. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels proposed to be opened for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount sanctioned by Government for the construction of such hostels in the State during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chan-

drasekhar): (a) and (b). 65 hostels are proposed to be opened at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.00 lakhs. It will take some time for the precise amounts that will be sanctioned to be known.

Merit-cum-Means Scholarships in Orissa

1735. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Merit-cum-Means Scholarships allotted to each technical institute in Orissa during 1963-64;

(b) the amount given to each institute during the same period; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the said purpose during 1964-65?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) In addition to the renewal of scholarships allotted previously, the number of fresh scholarships to the first year students allotted to technical institutions in Orissa during academic session 1963-64 under the Merit-cum-Means Scholarships Scheme is as given below:—

Name of the Institute	No. of fresh scholarship allotted during 1963-64
<i>I. Institute for first degree course</i>	
1. University College of Engineering, Burla	16
<i>II. Institutes for diploma course:</i>	
1. Jharsuguda Engineering School, Jharsuguda	5
2. Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack	6
3. Orissa School of Mining Engineering, Keonjhar	2
4. Berhampore Engineering School, Berhampore	7
5. School of Engineering, Bhadrak	3
6. Kendrapara School of Engineering, Kendrapara	2
TOTAL	41

(b) and (c). The amounts given and proposed to be given including renewals to each institute during 1963-64 and 1964-65 are as under:—

Name of the Institute:	Amount given during 1963-64	Amount proposed to be given during 1964-65.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Degree Institute</i>		
1. University College of Engineering, Burla	43,875	48,375
<i>Diploma Institute</i>		
1. Jharsuguda School of Engineering, Jharsuguda	2,100	5,400
2. Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack	5,225	8,400
3. Orissa School of Mining, Engineering, Keonjhar	1,050	1,950
4. Berhampore Engineering School, Berhampore	4,875	8,250
5. School of Engineering, Bhadrak	1,950	4,500
6. Kendrapara School of Engineering, Kendrapara.	1,500	2,550
TOTAL	60,375	79,425

Scholarships for Studies Abroad

1736. { Shri Gulshan:
Shri Y. N. Singha:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships sent abroad for practical training under the scholarship schemes administered

by his Ministry during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) the number of those who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the amount of stipend offered to each one under all these schemes?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):

- (a) 1961-62—29
1962-63—36
1963-64 (position as known upto date)—153
- (b) 1961-62—Nil
1962-63—1
1963-64—Nil
- (c) 1. Czechoslovakia—2100 Crown p.m.
2. France—750 Francs p.m.
3. Federal Republic of Germany—
(i) Demag A.G. 1961 Scholarships D.M. 550 p.m.
(ii) Deutsche Philips Hamburg Scholarship D.M. 370 p.m.
(iii) Government of Federal Republic of Germany Scholarships D.M. 400 p.m.
4. Finland—42,000 to 50,000 FMK p.m.
5. German Democratic Republic—470 D.M. p.m.
6. Hungary—2100 Forints p.m.
7. Poland—1500 to 200 Zloty: p.m.
8. U.K.
(i) Hawker Siddely Industries Commonwealth Scholarships—£10-6 sh-4d per week
(ii) Federation of British Industries Overseas Scholarships—£ 700 Per annum

(iii) Rolls Royce Graduate Apprenticeships:

£ 675 per annum.

9. Yugoslavia—60,000 Dinars P.M.

Census of Midnapur District

1737. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the Union-wise population figures of Midnapur district in West Bengal according to 1961 census and the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The Census does not group populations Union-wise because the jurisdictions of Unions are liable to frequent changes. Populations are presented by each village or mauza and each thana in West Bengal. The thana or police station-wise populations of Midnapur District are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT -2615/64].

Welfare of Weaker Sections

1738. **Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Study Group on the Welfare of Weaker Sections of the village community regarding treating the entire Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as forming part of the weaker sections without having any means test?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The Government gave careful thought to the recommendation referred to in the question. It was decided not to prescribe any means test for the Scheduled Tribes; for the Scheduled Castes a very liberal means test only in the scheme for the award of postmatric scholarship has been fixed so that the persons who have crossed the poverty line should not get an advantage meant for weaker sections amongst them.

उच्च विद्यालयों को उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में बदलना

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री तुबोध हंसदा :
श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी :
१७३६. श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री कोल्ला वेंक्या :
श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ११ दिसम्बर, १९६३ के तारकित प्रश्न सख्या ५०६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उच्च विद्यालयों को उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों में बदलने तथा माध्यमिक शिक्षा की श्रवधि को बाहरह वर्षों तक करने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागल):
बाद में हुई प्रगति की पूरी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Recommendations of Commission on Linguistic Minorities

1740. **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the names of the States which have implemented the recommendations of the Commission on Linguistic Minorities regarding:

(a) introducing a column in school admission forms for indicating the mother tongue of the pupil;

(b) making arrangements for entertaining applications from parents for indicating the medium of instruction;

(c) opening of a register some months in advance for ensuring all applications from linguistic minority pupils; and

(d) issuing orders for inter-school adjustments for the admission of minority pupils?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). All State excepting Gujarat have issued necessary orders.

(d) Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala.

Survey by Fertilizer Corporation

1741. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Sudhansu Das:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any techno-economic survey and feasibility studies of project sites for new factories or expansion of existing factories has been undertaken by the Fertilizer Corporation; and

(b) if so, the result of the survey?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The survey of the sites has not yet been completed.

Oil Drilling in Bihar

1742. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Sudhansu Das:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any result has been obtained in oil drilling in Bihar; and

(b) the number of wells sunk so far and the depth of each well?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) and (b). Drilling of the first test well for stratigraphic information near Raxaul in Northern Bihar is in progress. The well had reached a depth of over 4500 metres on 15th March, 1964.

Aid to Educational Institutions

1743. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of educational institutions, research institutes and academies other than the universities of official bodies being currently given financial assistance by Government;

(b) the names of such institutions with their location; and

(c) the amounts of grants, recurring and non-recurring, given during the last two years to each?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

नीलकंठ शिखर पर चढ़ाई

१७४४. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पर्वतारोहण मंत्रालय (इंडियन माउन्टेनियरिंग फाउण्डेशन) की जांच समिति ने १९६१ ई० में कैप्टन नरेन्द्र कुमार के नेतृत्व में जोदल गढ़वाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) में नीलकंठ शिखर पर चढ़ने गया था उसके सम्बन्ध में जांच की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच रिपोर्ट के निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० म० मोहन दास) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) समिति इस नतीजे पर पहुँची कि अभियान के एक सदस्य श्री ओ० पी० शर्मा और अभियान के साथ जाने वाले दो शेरपा जिन के नाम फर्बा लोन्संग और ल्हक्पा गियालू लामा है, चोटी पर, अर्थात् नीलकण्ठ शिखर की सब से ऊँची जगह पर, जून १९६१ में चढ़ गए थे ।

(ग) भारतीय पर्वतारोहण सस्थान (१८६० के सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट इन्कीस के अधीन रजिस्टर्ड सोसाइटी) की प्रायोजक समिति ने जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया और प्रयोजक समिति ने जांच समिति के नतीजों को मान लिया ।

Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act

1745. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed the working of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic (in Women and Girls) Act, 1956; and

(b) if so, whether steps are proposed to be taken to amend the Act to make it more effective?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). Suggestions made by the State Governments etc. in regard to amending the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 are still under the consideration of the Government.

Seminar of Principals of Secondary Schools

1746. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the recommendations of the

seminar of the Principals of Secondary Schools held in Delhi on the 8th February, 1964;

(b) whether it is a fact that nine-tenth of their time was taken up by routine administration;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to give them more time, to act as leaders at the academic level, free from routine responsibilities;

(d) whether it is a fact that teachers and principals are frequently transferred; and

(e) whether the suggestion of setting up a Secondary Grants Commission has been considered by Government?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a), (b) and (e). No report of the seminar in question has been received by the Government. The points raised in parts (b) and (e) will be considered when the report is received.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Normally, a teacher or Principal is not transferred for 3 years, except in particular cases when an adjustment is inescapable on administrative grounds.

Exploration of Oil and Gas in West Bengal

1747. { Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any exploration of oil and gas deposits has been made by Oil and Natural Gas Commission or any other agency in West Bengal recently; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project, which explored for oil over a large concession area in West Bengal between 1957—60, was abandoned but the Oil and Natural Gas Commission are now re-assessing the available data and are carrying out further seismic surveys. It is expected that drilling will soon be undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in West Bengal.

Bogus Advertisement

1748. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kachhavaiya:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Y. S. Chaudhary:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an advertisement which appeared in the leading dailies of Calcutta inviting applications for 5,000 permanent posts in a "Government of India Undertaking" requiring security deposit of Rs. 100 for each application;

(b) if so, whether the advertisement was genuine; and

(c) if not, whether Government have been able to apprehend the advertiser;

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government of Mysore have reported that a case has been registered against the accused person, who has been arrested, and that the matter was under investigation.

Manuscripts Purchase Committee

1749. **Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manuscripts Pur-

chase Committee formed to advise the Union Government in the selection of ancient manuscripts and documents of indological importance will have agencies in different States; and

(b) whether men of literary importance from each State will be taken on the Committee?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Men of literary importance have been included but not from each State.

Rural Institute near Allahabad

1750. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have requested the Central Government to provide financial assistance for a rural institute for diploma courses in Agricultural Science, Civil and Rural Engineering, to be set up in rural areas of Allahabad; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal for the establishment of a Rural Institute in the Allahabad District under the management of the Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital Trust, Allahabad, and in collaboration with the State Government, has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Central Government have accepted the proposal.

Port Officer, Nancowrie

1751. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by a recent order the Tahsildar, Nancowrie (Nicobar Islands) has been divested

of his functions as Port Officer, Nancowrie; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check the unauthorised movements of private vessels from Nancowrie Port and to ensure that such vessels do not carry general cargo to and from the surrounding islands without possessing valid Load-Line Certificates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) Under sections 7 and 36 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, Tehsildar, Nancowrie has been declared as Conservator of Port of Camorta (Nancowrie). He has not been divested of these functions. Port of Camorta (Nancowrie) has not been declared as a customs-port under section 7 of the Customs Act, 1962 and hence Tehsildar, Nancowrie cannot exercise powers under the latter Act. The position has been explained to Tehsildar, Nancowrie.

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

भारतीय भाषाओं के समानार्थक शब्दों का संकलन

१७५३. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अथवा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को देश की सब मुख्य भाषाओं के समानार्थक शब्दों का कोई संग्रह तैयार करने का कोई मुझाव मिला है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार क्या इस सन्ध में कुछ सोच रही है : और

(ग) कब तक इस पर अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त वरान) : (क) से (ग) तक विवरण सभा पत्र पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, डेखिये संख्या एल०टी०-२६१६-६४]

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यालयों के नाम

१७५४. { श्री कछवाय :
श्री योगेन्द्र झा :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन कितने नये कार्यालयों, संगठनों और संस्थाओं की स्थापना हुई ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितनों के नाम अंग्रेजी में तथा कितनों के भारतीय भाषाओं में रखे गये ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :
(क) तीन ।

(ख) दो का नाम अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी, दोनों में रखा गया है तथा एक का नाम केवल अंग्रेजी में ।

नये कार्यालयों तथा संगठनों के नाम

१७५५. { श्री कछवाय :
श्री योगेन्द्र झा :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन कितने नये कार्यालयों, संगठनों और संस्थाओं की स्थापना हुई ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितनों के नाम अंग्रेजी में रखे गये तथा कितनों के भारतीय भाषाओं में ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) दो ।

(ख) दोनों दफ्तरों के नाम अभी अंग्रेजी में ही हैं ।

Exploration in Karai Kanol Project Area

1756. **Shri Sonavane:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that exploration for oil is being undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Karai Kanol Project area: and

(b) if so, the details of the project with the steps taken in ascertaining availability of oil as a commercial proposition?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Pool of Officers

1757. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Jedhe:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1879 on the 18th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered and decided to wind up the Central Pool of Officers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Oil Refinery in Madras

1758. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 234 on the 27th November, 1963 and state:

(a) whether further details for the location of an oil refinery in Madras State have since been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):
(a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद्

{ श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
१७५६. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के भवन में मत्स्य-जलाशय के अतिरिक्त वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान महानिदेशक और उनके कर्मचारियों को स्थान देने के लिये हाल में कोई परिवर्तन एवं परिवर्द्धन किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या महानिदेशक के कमरे के लिये फर्नीचर भी हैदराबाद से मंगाया जा रहा है;

(ग) इन मदों पर अब तक कितनी रकम खर्च हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् (सी० एन० आई० आर०) की मुख्य इमारत से विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग और प्रकाशन डिवीजन के चले जाने के कारण जो जगह बची, उसमें फिर से व्यवस्थापन और पुनर्गठन करना जरूरी हो गया। इस मौके का फायदा उठाते हुए पूरे दूसरे तल्ले में कुछ हेरफेर किये गये और उसमें फिर से व्यवस्थित किया गया। यह इमलिन किया गया, जिस से महानिदेशक को उनका वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों के साथ और छः वार्षिक तकनीकी अधिकारियों (जिनमें से पांच नये ही भर्ती किये गये थे) और इन अधिकारियों के वैयक्तिक कर्मचारियों के साथ इकट्ठे ही बैठाया जा सके, ताकि सी० एस० आई० आर० के काम, में होने वाले विस्तार के अनुकूल काम किया जा सके और सी० एम० आई० आर० के कामों

संबंधित विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी समस्याओं को निपटाया जा सके। इसी सिलसिले में एक छोटी सी जगह को एक सजावटी ताल के रूप में बदल दिया गया था।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) परिवर्तन और परिवर्धन में सिविल निर्माण कार्य, बिजली और स्वच्छता संबंधी फिटिंग, एयर कंडीशनरों और फर्नीचर को शामिल करते हुए कुल १७,४४० रुपये ३८ नये पैसे खर्च हुए।

हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों के लिए कुंजी-पटल

१७६०. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी टाइपराइटर का नया कुंजी-पटल मानकीकृत करने का काम पिछले कितने वर्षों से चल रहा है;

(ख) जो कुंजी-पटल कुछ वर्ष पहले निरिद्धत किया गया था, क्या उसमें कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) नये कुंजी-पटल के अनुसार हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों के बनने में देरी होने का क्या कारण है और कब तक ये नये टाइपराइटर बन कर बाजार में आने की आशा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त बर्षान) : (क) से (ग). नवम्बर, १९५३ में लखनऊ में हुए देवनागरी लिपि मुधार सम्मेलन की निफारिशों के आधार पर हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों के लिए एक मानकीकृत कुंजी-पटल तैयार करने हेतु १९५५ में एक गौमति नियुक्त की गई थी। समिति ने अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट दिसम्बर, १९५६ में प्रस्तुत की। समिति द्वारा निफारिश किये गये कुंजी-पटल को भारत सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया था और इस सम्बन्ध में मार्च, १९५७ में एक प्रेस नोट जारी कर दिया गया था। तत्पश्चात् अगस्त, १९५९ में हुए शिक्षा मंत्रियों के

लन के निर्णय के अनुसार देवनागरी लिपि धार के फलस्वरूप १९६० में कुंजीपटल शोधन कर दिया गया।

मुधरी हुई देवनागरी लिपि के आधार पर संशोधित कुंजी-पटल विभिन्न टाइपराइटर निर्माताओं को स्वीकार्य नहीं था क्योंकि इससे वर्तमान टाइपराइटरों के निर्माण और डिजाइन में बहुत बड़े परिवर्तन करने पड़ते। इसलिए निर्माताओं के परामर्श से एक नया कुंजी-पटल तैयार किया गया और इसकी घोषणा जनवरी १९६२ में की गई।

उसके पश्चात् महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भी मराठी टाइपराइटरों के लिए एक कुंजी-पटल तैयार किया, जिसमें देवनागरी लिपि का प्रयोग किया गया था। एक ही लिपि (अर्थात् देवनागरी) के लिए दो भिन्न कुंजी-पटल रखना ठीक नहीं समझा गया और इसलिए दोनों के लिए एक ही कुंजी-पटल तैयार करने के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार और भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों की एक बैठक नवम्बर १९६३ में हुई थी। नये देवनागरी (हिन्दी-मराठी) कुंजी-पटल को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है और १६-३-६४ को इसकी घोषणा कर दी गई है। देवनागरी कुंजी-पटल की प्रतियां, देवनागरी अक्षरों के आठ डिजाइन सहित, उद्योग मंत्रालय को भेज दी गई हैं, जो हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों के निर्माण के कार्य की देखभाल करेगा।

All India Services Examinations

1761. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates who sat in the written examinations held by the U.P.S.C. for All India Services Viz., I.A.S., I.F.S., I.A.A.S., I.P.S. and C.S.S. during the period from 1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1964;

(b) the number of candidates who passed the written examination and were called for oral interview; and

(c) the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who passed the written examination and were called for interview?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) 4282 candidates appeared at the Indian Administrative Service etc. Examination, 1963, held in October/November, 1963.

(b) The Commission have decided to call 852 candidates in all for interview for Personality Test on the results of the written part of the examination.

(c) The Commission have decided to call 202 candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and 42 belonging to Scheduled Tribes for interview for Personality Test on the results of the written part of the examination.

Suicides in Union Territories

1762. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were any cases of suicides on account of hunger in the Union Territories during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the number thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में आसाम चीन का भाग

१७६३. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६३ के दैनिक 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित 42 (A) LSD.—3.

"पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में आसाम चीन का भाग" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के प्रकाशक और लेखक कौन हैं और वे कब प्रकाशित हुईं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य जानकारी की बातें क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या ये पुस्तकें अब भी खानू हैं; और

(घ) इनके लेखकों और प्रकाशकों के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सौन्दराम रामचन्द्रन) : (क) से (घ). पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से तथ्यों का पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

Sangeet Natak Akademi Grant to Madras

1764. { Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Muthu Gounder:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sangeet Natak Akademi gave any financial assistance to Madras for promotion of Drama in the State during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far;

(b) if so, the amount asked for; and

(c) the amount provided in each of the two years?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Grants are not given by the Sangeet Natak Akademi on regional or State basis. These are given to the individual institutions.

(b) and (c). The grants sanctioned by the Akademi to various institutions in Madras State for the promotion of

drama during 1962-63 and 1963-64 are given below:—

Year	Total amount of grants applied for by the institutions	Total amount of grants sanctioned by the Akademi
	Rs.	Rs.
1962-63	82,556	22,480
1963-64	84,254	20,900

Study of Applied Anthropology

1765. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state how far the Applied Anthropology is being studied at university level with a view to equipping our future administrations to have a practical and adequate knowledge of social, economic and cultural problems specially in Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Anthropology is taught at the post-graduate level in the Universities of Andhra, Delhi, Karnatak, Lucknow, Madras, Panjab, Ranchi, Calcutta, Gauhati, Utkal and Saugar. The last five universities are located in the States mentioned in the question.

The areas of study and specialisation include Physical Anthropology and Social Anthropology which are of an applied nature, intended to equip the students with a practical and adequate knowledge of social, economic and cultural conditions and problems of the country.

Prices of Nitrogenous Fertilizers

1766. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the pricing policy of nitrogenous fertilizers enunciated by Government in 1960;

(b) whether there is any change in the policy;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the licencees of private fertilizer factories made an approach for any change in this policy; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) It has been decided that as long as the Central Fertilizer Pool continues, the fertilizers produced in private factories will be purchased at a price which is paid for the similar type of product to similarly situated public sector factories.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Junior Technical Schools in Punjab

1767. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of junior technical schools opened in Punjab so far;

(b) the number of such schools proposed to be opened during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) the places where they will be located?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Three.

(b) One.

(c) Rajpura.

Houses for Harijans

1768. { **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri Veerappa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount provided for constructing houses for Harijans in the Third Plan;

(b) how much of this amount has been spent so far; and

(c) the number of houses constructed so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) A sum of Rs. 531 lakhs has been provided for constructing houses for Harijans in the Third Plan.

(b) A sum of Rs. 171.85 lakhs had been spent upto the period ended 31st March, 1963 i.e. in the two years of the Plan. The position as on 31st March, 1964 is not yet known.

(c) 13,172 houses have been constructed during this period i.e. 1961-1963.

Indian Economic Service

1769. Shi Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the rules regarding the Indian Economic Service were notified in the Gazette;

(b) the number of posts finally accepted for inclusion in the Schedule;

(c) whether the U.P.S.C. made the selections for appointment to the said service, if not, who did so;

(d) the reasons for delay in appointment of the selectees to the duty posts in the service; and

(e) the date on which the appointments will be gazetted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The rules for the Indian Economic Service were notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on 1st November 1961.

(b) 324.

(c) Selections were made by a Selection Committee constituted by the U.P.S.C. Their recommendations were finally approved by the Commission.

(d) and (e). Appointments to the Service at its initial constitution have already been notified on 17th February 1964. They could not be notified earlier because certain questions relating to the initial constitution of the Service were under consideration.

Youth Hostels in Punjab

1770. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Punjab State for the construction of youth hostels during 1963-64; and

(b) the place in which such hostels have been constructed during the year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darsan): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

E.N.I. President's Visit to India

1772. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Italian Combine E.N.I. recently visited India;

(b) if so, the purpose of his visit; and

(c) the result of the discussions held with him?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The visit was in part a goodwill gesture, but, in the main, the purpose was to see public sector oil developments in India and to discuss the question of further utilisation of the credit afforded by the E.N.I. for oil projects in this country.

(c) New projects under the E.N.I. credit are being discussed at a technical level.

Purification of Raw Gas

1773. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Refineries propose to set up a plant for liquification and purification of the raw gas (L.P.G.) at Gauhati refinery;

(b) whether project report for such a plant is approved, if so, when the plant is likely to operate; and

(c) whether any estimate has been made about the wastage of the raw gas?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A project report is under preparation.

(c) 4,315 tonnes of refinery gas were flared in 1962 and 8,160 tonnes in 1963.

Indian School of International Studies

1774. Shri Brij Raj Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted by Government to, and the grants received from the State Governments by, the Indian School of International Studies since 1954-55;

(b) the total grants received by the School from foreign countries during the same period, with the names of the countries;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on trips by staff members of the school to foreign countries during the same period and the nature of work done during such trips; and

(d) the up-to-date progress of actual construction and of expenditure incurred on the buildings for the students hostel?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla):

(a) Maintenance Grants paid by the University Grants Commission. . . . Rs. 22,13,878·68

Fellowship Grants sanctioned by the University Grants Commission Rs. 34,900·01

Scholarship Grants by Central Government Rs. 79,668·04

Scholarship Grants by State Governments Rs. 94,426·82

(b) United States of America Rs. 20,45,532·43
United Kingdom Rs. 41,931·50
Canada Rs. 11,368·00

(c) Rs. 3,11,163.91 nP. The School's programme is carried out on the basis of area studies according to which the staff members were sent to foreign countries for field research in connection with their research projects and to take stock of the available research material and to get first hand acquaintance with scholars and academic institutions in the various countries.

(d) The Site Plans of the Students' Hostel have been submitted to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for approval. A sum of Rs. 5,621.52 nP. has so far been incurred as initial expenditure.

All Indian Service Officers

1775. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the All India Service Officers in his Ministry and elsewhere who have indicated their desire to retire prematurely during the last six months; and

(b) the reasons given by them and Government's reaction in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2617/64.]

Statue of Lord Irwin in Delhi

1776. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to remove the statue of Lord Irwin outside Parliament House as it has been disfigured; and

(b) if so, when and where it will be removed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). No decision has been taken regarding the removal of this particular statue. The policy in regard to the removal of such statues is that they will be removed on suitable accommodation being available for them in museums.

दिल्ली में शिक्षा निदेशक

१७७७. श्री प० ला० वारुपाल :
क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत कितने शिक्षा-निदेशक हैं और प्रत्येक को कितना वेतन दिया जाता है और उनमें से कितने डेप्युटेशन पर हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश व राजस्थान और अन्य राज्यों से शिक्षा-निदेशक डेप्युटेशन पर बुलाये जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो इसका कारण क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) :
(क) १३००-६०-१६०० रुपये के वेतनमान में केवल एक। पदधारी इस समय प्रतिनियुक्ति पर नहीं है।

(ख) अधिकारियों को डेप्युटेशन पर छाया जाता है क्योंकि दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधिकारियों में डायरेक्टर के पद पर उन्नत करने योग्य अधिकारी नहीं मिलते।

Public Demonstration Near Parliament House

1778. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi;
Shri Kishan Pattnayak;
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav;
Shri B. N. Mandal;

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain public workers were arrested and detained for taking part in a demonstration on the 13th March, 1964 outside the Parliament House;

(b) if so, the names of the public workers arrested and detained and the places of detention;

(c) the charges on which these public workers have been arrested and detained;

(d) whether a prohibitory order against a public assembly was promulgated by the District Magistrate in the vicinity of the Parliament House on or before the 13th of March, 1964; and

(e) if so, the facts and circumstances necessitating such a prohibitory order?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) Yes Sir,

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2628/64.]

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Parliament House being a busy place with heavy vehicular traffic, unrestricted holding of meetings, processions and demonstrations, in its close vicinity is likely to endanger human safety and disturb public tranquillity. It was, therefore, considered necessary to prohibit the holding of any public meetings, demonstrations or processions in and around the Parliament House, including the entrances leading to its com-

pound. The Additional District Magistrate, Delhi, accordingly issued a prohibitory order under Section 144 Cr. P.C. on 4th January, 1964 to come into effect from 7th January, 1964. This order was subsequently extended for a period of one year from 7th March, 1964 vide the Delhi Administration's notification No. F. 2(4)64-Home, dated 7th March, 1964.

Vigilance Bodies in States

1779. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 182 on the 19th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether replies from all State Governments have been received regarding setting up of vigilance bodies; and

(b) if so, a resume thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1619/64].

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RELEASE OF SHEIKH ABDULLAH

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jashvant Mehta.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Bijnor): What about the adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed that.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वह इतने कम महत्व का विषय नहीं है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उसको यहाँ नहीं उठा सकते । आप चाहें तो उसके बारे में मेरे पास आ सकते हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आपने स्थगन प्रस्ताव स्वीकार न करके ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया । क्या वह इतने कम महत्व का विषय है ? यह सारे काश्मीर और भारत का सवाल है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री साहब जानते हैं कि जिस चीज को मैं इन्कार कर देता हूँ उसको यहाँ नहीं आने देता । अगर आप उस पर जोर देना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि मैं अपनी राय बदल लूँ तो आप मेरे पास आएं और मुझे समझाएं । यहाँ नहीं उठा सकते ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported decision to release Sheikh Abdullah".

The Minister Without Portfolio (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): For some-time past, the question of the release of Sheikh Abdullah has been engaging the attention of the Jammu and Kashmir Government and there have been consultations between them and the Government of India. The new State Government, headed by Shri G. M. Sadiq, has been anxious to create a new atmosphere in the State and felt that it would help if Sheikh Abdullah could be released.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Some Hon. Members: Shame, shame!

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let not the opposition neutralise itself.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As the case has been under trial for a long time and as Sheikh Abdullah has been in detention for many years, the Government of India did not wish to come in the way and left it to the Jammu and Kashmir Government to

decide after considering the present political conditions in the State.

The decision has now been taken by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir to withdraw the case against Sheikh Abdullah and others.

In view of this decision, an application is being made to the Court by the Advocate General of Jammu and Kashmir to get consent of the court to the withdrawal of the case.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The Kashmir Prime Minister announced yesterday that the decision has already been taken to release Sheikh Abdullah. May I know whether before announcing this decision the Government of India was consulted on this matter and secondly whether the Government of India had tried to ascertain the viewpoint of Sheikh Abdullah on the present political situation in Kashmir?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: About the first, I have already stated that there was consultation made with the Government of India. In regard to the second part of the question, no, Sir.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): May I know whether the Government have examined the legal position before making the announcement or before becoming a party to the announcement that it is not within their right to say that they are going to release some person who is under trial and that under section 494 of the Cr. P.C. it is in the discretion of the court alone to order the release? It is with the consent of the court that the prosecution could be allowed to withdraw. Would the Government make it clear whether they have consulted the legal position in this matter and whether they are prepared to clarify this point before the House?

Mr. Speaker: He said that an application would be made to the court.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What I am submitting is, the announcement has already been made that he is going to be released. It is anticipating judicial procedure which is contrary to the provisions in section 494. May I know whether the Government have consulted anybody and taken the legal opinion in the matter; if so, what is that legal opinion? If they have not taken the legal opinion, may I know why they have not done so?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Jammu and Kashmir Government must have taken the necessary legal opinion. It is they who have made the announcement and are going to file a formal petition before the court today. They might have done it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सरकार यह जानती है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला पर मुकदमा चलाने में करोड़ों रुपया व्यय किया गया है और अगर मुकदमे को बिना किसी निर्णय पर पहुंचे वापिस लिया गया तो दुनिया में भारत की अप्रसिद्धि हो सकती है। देश में यह विचार धीरे धीरे घर करता चला जा रहा है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला को छोड़ने से काश्मीर को छोड़ने की भूमिका आरम्भ हो सकती है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या चार्जज शेख अब्दुल्ला पर थे ? और जब सन् १९५७ में एक बार छोड़ने के बाद उन्हें फिर दोबारा गिरफ्तार किया गया, तो अब कौन सी ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है कि दोबारा छोड़ने के लिए विवश होना पड़ रहा है ? क्या इसके लिए कोई राजनीतिक दबाव आ रहा है, या भारत सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री के मानसिक संतुलन का यह परिणाम है जिसकी वजह से शेख अब्दुल्ला को छोड़ा जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चार्जज तो सब लोग जानते हैं। आप इस बात का जवाब दें कि क्या गवर्नमेंट पर इसके लिए कोई प्रेशर लाए गए।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : इसके लिए कोई प्रेशर आया है भारत सरकार पर, यह कहना तो ठीक नहीं है। कोई प्रेशर या

[श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री]

दवाव में यह बात नहीं की गयी है। जहाँ तक शेख अब्दुल्ला के छोड़ने या न छोड़ने या मुकदमे का सवाल है, यह मसला हमेशा जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार पर छोड़ा गया। जब पहली बार बार वह गिरफ्तार किए गए तब भी जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार ने फैसला किया था, जब वह फिर छोड़े गए तब भी इसका निर्णय जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार ने किया, और फिर जब उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया तब भी उनका ही फैसला था। अब यह भी वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट का फैसला है कि वहाँ ऐसी स्थिति आ गई है कि उनको छोड़ दिया जाए। भारत सरकार से उनका सलाह मशविरा होता रहा है। हम उनके रास्ते में नहीं आना चाहते। ऐसे बड़े बड़े मसले जोर या दवाव से हल नहीं हुआ करते। जहाँ तक काश्मीर का ताल्लुक है, वह भारत का है, उनका सम्बन्ध बना हुआ है, बंधा हुआ है, लिखा हुआ है। उसमें हटने का सवाल नह है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर।

मैंने यह भी कहा था कि क्या भारत सरकार शेख अब्दुल्ला को छोड़ने से पहले और काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में नया निर्णय लेने से पहले पार्लियामेंट को भी कान्फिडेंस में लेगी। मेरे सवाल के इस अंश का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दे दिया गया।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या निर्णय लेने से पहले पार्लियामेंट को विश्वास में लिया जाएगा ?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): May I know whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir has conveyed to the Government any intention to impose restrictions on the movement of Sheikh Abdullah or is it an unconditional release?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As far as we know and we have been told, it would be an unconditional release.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या सरकार समझा सकेगी कि अब काश्मीर स्टेट का यह मामला है और वह गवर्नमेंट खुद-मुखायार है, तो इस पार्लियामेंट में इजाजत क्यों दी गयी इसको डिस्कस करने की, और अगर इजाजा दी गई है तो इसका जवाब दिया जाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो मुझसे पूछिए कि क्यों मैंने इसकी इजाजत दी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे सवाल का जवाब तो आना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो आप मुझसे पूछ सकते हैं क्योंकि इजाजत तो मैंने दी है। इजाजत तो मैंने दी और आप नवाल उनसे पूछते हैं वह क्या जवाब देगे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आपका तो सारा ज्ञान है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो आप मुझसे पूछ सकते हैं। इसकी इजाजत तो मैंने दी है उन्होंने तो नहीं दी। मैंने यह सवाल एडमिट किया था और मैंने उनसे कहा कि इसका जवाब दें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार की व्यू तो मानूँ म हो।

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): In view of the fact that some of the pro-Pakistani parties such as the Political Conference and Plebiscite Front are taking out demonstrations in favour of Pakistan in the wake of Sheikh Abdullah's release, may I know what steps Government propose to take in co-operation with the State Government to maintain law and order?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Anticipatory question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is true that there are some people who shout objectionable slogans, but their number is exceedingly small. I have no doubt that by and large the people of Jammu and Kashmir stand with the present Government there and the leadership of Shri Sadiq. We have had discussions with Shri Sadiq and his colleagues when they were recently in Delhi. They mentioned about this matter also. They are quite certain within their minds and they will do the needful and, if necessary, they will take adequate action against those who raise these objectionable slogans.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : शेख अब्दुल्ला की जैसी परिस्थिति और जैसी आपत्तिजनक हरकतों के कारण पकड़ा गया था वह रिहा होने के बाद अपनी वही पुरानी आपत्तिजनक हरकतें शुरू कर देंगे यह डर शासन के दिल से निकल गया है या नहीं और इसी डर के कारण कि कहीं वह अपनी हरकतें रिहा होने के बाद फिर शुरू कर दें शासन ने उन को छोड़ने की परमिशन अभी तक नहीं दी थी लेकिन अभी अमरीका के श्री टालबोट जो भारत आए थे और उनके प्रेशर की वजह से शासन ने उनको छोड़े जाने के लिए अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान की है क्या यह बात सच नहीं है ? दूसरे यह कि वहां की जम्मू की दूसरी जो पार्टीज है क्या उनसे भी इस बारे में सलाह मशविरा किया गया है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : माननीय सदस्य ने इसमें श्री टालबोट की बात जो कही वह तो मुझे बहुत अजीब लगी क्योंकि उनकी इस बारे में कोई राय या दखल हो नहीं सकता था । यह तो बिल्कुल हमारे अपने देश की बात है और जम्मू व काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट के फैसला लेने की बात है और उन्होंने हम लोगों से भी इस बारे में राय ली थी । अब बाकी यह कि शेख साहब की रिहा होने के बाद

क्या एक्टिविटीज होंगी वह तो जब वह बाहर निकलेंगे तब पता चलेगा ।

श्री बड़े : प्रजा परिषद् के डोंगरा साहब और दूसरी पार्टीज से भी क्या इस बारे में कोई सलाह मशविरा किया गया है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : किसी पॉलिटिकल पार्टी से मशविरा नहीं किया गया लेकिन अखबारों को देखने से पता चलता है कि कर्ण साहब का और प्रजा परिषद् के डोंगरा साहब के बीच बहुत मेलजोल के साथ बातचीत हुई है ।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : सादिक साहब ने कहा है कि उनको बिना शर्त छोड़ा जायगा । अब जिन पर कि सरकार ने करोंड़ों रुपये खर्च किये, कोर्ट से केस हटाया नहीं गया तो और अब जो सादिक साहब ने उनको छोड़ने की बात कही है तो क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि प्रधान मंत्री के इशारे पर उनको छोड़ा जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका जवाब तो आ गया ।

श्री कछवाय : इसका जवाब नहीं आया है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री इसका जवाब दें कि शेख अब्दुल्ला को क्या अब उनके इशारे पर छोड़ा जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

Shri Warior (Trichur): May I know whether the State Government has informed the Central Government in what manner the release of Sheikh Abdulla will strengthen the political situation in Kashmir and bring political stability in the State?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I cannot give all the reasons which led the State Government to take this decision. Naturally, the State Government must have formed its own assessment and it feels that the release of Sheikh Abdulla might help in sta-

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.]

bilising the position in Kashmir. It is the view of the State Government.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Some of the newspapers have reported that when this news came the Government of India was almost taken by surprise. May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to state that such reports are completely unfounded?

An Hon. Member: Partially founded.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, I must admit that it is partially correct, in so far as the statement made by Shri Sadiq yesterday in some press conference is concerned, because we were not aware of the fact that it would be made public yesterday morning. Regarding the rest of the matter, we knew the main fact and the stand of the State Government in this matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): May I know how long this question regarding the release of Sheikh Abdulla has been under the consideration of the Kashmir Government? When they discussed this matter with the Central Government, did they disclose the reason or causes which promoted them to take this decision?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: This has been engaging the attention of the Kashmir Government for some time past.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: How long?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As far as I remember, even a year and a half before this matter came up when Bhakshi Ghulam Mohammad was the Premier of that State. After that, of course, we have had talks several

times. I would not like to give the details of our talks and discussions to the House, because it would not be advisable.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम भी नोटिस देने वालों में शामिल था लेकिन मझे मवाल पूछने का मौका नहीं दिया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तो कही नाम नजर नहीं आता है

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैंने तां उस पर बहुत सफारीके मे अपने दस्तखत किये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा बैठ जाइये, मैं देखे लेता हूं ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I ask whether names of Members who gave notice on Saturday or Monday on this very subject have not been included in this list today? We gave notice on Saturday or Monday when the news was coming in. We were not intimated that day at all whether this was admitted or disallowed. Today it has been admitted. Some of us gave notice on Saturday or Monday.

Mr. Speaker: It has appeared in today's papers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has been appearing for the last so many days. Three or four days ago some papers carried it in bold, near banner headlines . . . (Interruption) .

Shri Bade (Khargone): Before taking any steps Parliament should be taken into confidence.

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

says that he signed it (Interruption)

Shri Hem Barua rose—

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जैना कि मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि यह राज्य का मामला है और वहाँ की जम्मू व काश्मीर की सरकार ने उन को जेल से छोड़ देने का निश्चय किया है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि उनको केंद्रीय सरकार द्वारा गिरफ्तार किया गया था तो अब राज्य सरकार को क्या अधिकार है कि वह उनको इस तरह से छोड़ दे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने कह दिया

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I might submit that I gave notice of a calling-attention notice plus a short notice question on the same day, and you have admitted the short notice question for answer in the ordinary course on the 8th April. On the same day I gave the calling-attention notice; but I have not been intimated.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath should realise if a short notice question is there and I get a calling-attention notice on a statement that has been made only yesterday and which has appeared in today's papers, how can I include that short notice question?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry, you have misunderstood me. My point was that on the very subject of the release of Sheikh Abdulla I gave a calling-attention notice plus a short notice question on the same day, last Saturday, I believe—I forget which particular day it was. There was nothing about the calling-attention notice, whether it was disallowed or admitted, but about the short notice question I got intimation on Monday that it will be admitted for answer in the ordinary course on the 8th April, that is, next Wednesday. But there was no intimation about the calling-attention

notice at all. Therefore I thought that my name would be included in the list today.

Mr. Speaker: That was on different facts. Shri Kamath should realise that. It has arisen only this morning out of the statement of the Minister...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Today the news is that he would make a statement here. But the release of Sheikh Abdulla is an issue which has been... (Interruption).

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda (Visakhapatnam) rose—

Shri Brij Raj Singh (Rareilly): Please look at him; he is standing. Both of them are standing at the same time.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; he may please sit down.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The issue of the release of Sheikh Abdulla has been hanging fire and has been in the papers off and on for one week or more. I have given notice twice... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: That is quite a different affair, namely the issue of release of Sheikh Abdulla being considered for a long time. That is quite distinct from what has been said yesterday. Actually a statement has been made that he is going to be released. How soon, that only is not given. Therefore this was a different provocation or case that gave rise to this. Papers to be laid on the Table.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। आज के शब्दवारों में यह छपा कि मंत्री महोदय एक बयान करेंगे और पूरक प्रश्नों के पूछने की इजाजत होगी। इस खबर के आधार पर मेरे जैसे आदिमियों ने अपने नाम नहीं भेजे। आज के ही शब्दवार में यह खबर छपी है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है तो इस पर मेरा फैसला यह है कि मेरे पास चूंकि कोई नोटिस नहीं था इसलिए जो नाम थे मैंने उन्हीं को बुलाया। उनके अलावा मैं और किंग्सी को बुला भी कैसे सकता था? रही यह बात कि आप के मन में जो यह खयाल आया कि शायद वह लोक सभा में बयान देंगे, प्रेस में ऐसी खबर निकली है उस पर आप ने ऐतबार कर लिया लेकिन मैं उस पर कैसे ऐतबार कर सकता हूं?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक प्वायंट आफ़ आर्डर है। जब मैं ने यह पूछा था कि काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में नया निर्णय लेने से पहले पार्लियामेंट को कौन्सिल में लिया जायगा या नहीं तो आप ने यह कह दिया कि उसका उत्तर हो चुका लेकिन सरकार की ओर से या प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से कोई उत्तर नहीं आया है। यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है और मैं आप से पुनः अनुरोध करूंगा कि आप उन्हें अवसर दीजिये, प्रधान मंत्री इस स्थिति को स्पष्ट करें कि कोई नया निर्णय लेने से पहले वह पार्लियामेंट को कौन्सिल में लेंगे या नहीं लेंगे? इस पर उदका उत्तर आने दिया जाये और इसको इस तरह से बीच में ही रोकना न जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दे तो दिया है कि यह सब मामले स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर छोड़े हुए थे। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने उस में फैसला लिया है अब इनमें पार्लियामेंट का सवाल कहाँ आता है?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पार्लियामेंट का सवाल इनमें इस तरह से आता है कि जब सब से पहले सन् १९५३ में शेख अब्दुल्ला गिरफ्तार हुए थे तब भी इस से राय ली थी, जब सन् १९५७ में गिलीत्र हुए तब इन से राय ली गई और अब भी उन से परामर्श लिया गया है, यह सवाल ऐसा है जिसका कि सारे देश से सम्बन्ध आता है, जिसके लिए कि अरबों रुपये खर्च हुए हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में

कोई नया निर्णय लेने से पहले पार्लियामेंट को कौन्सिल में न लिया जाय यह देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है और मेरा आग्रह है कि प्रधान मंत्री को पार्लियामेंट को इस तरह का आश्वासन देने का मौका देना चाहिए कि कोई भी निर्णय लेने से पूर्व पार्लियामेंट को कौन्सिल में ले लिया जायगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। यह यहां पर नहीं आ सकता है। (Interruptions) श्री चागला। (Interruptions).

श्री बजरज सिंह (बरेली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब एक बार कोई सवाल सेंटर के सामने आ गया, तो वह स्टेट सबजेक्ट नहीं रहा। निर्णय तो ये लोग कर रहे हैं। (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे करें या न करें, इस से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्वायंट आफ़ आर्डर है। (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य सीरियल नम्बर भी याद रखते हैं कि उन्होंने कितने प्वायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाये हैं?

श्री बड़े : यह डिफ़रेंट बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य लाइयर हो कर इस तरह रुकावट डालते हैं, यह उचित नहीं है।

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लाइयर होने के कारण ही पहले मैं बैठ जाता हूँ और फिर उठता हूँ।

मैंने प्वायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाया है और मैं आप से यह व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि जब किसी भी सबजेक्ट पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर के नाते राय दे दी जाती है, तो क्या पार्लियामेंट भी उस में सहभागी हो जाती है या नहीं

और इसलिए क्या पार्लियामेंट को भी कांफ्रेंस में लेना चाहिए या नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई प्वायंट प्राक्क आर्डर नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): On a point of order. May I point out that the question of the integration of Kashmir is bound up with the security of the whole of India and, therefore, this Parliament should be taken into confidence before any action is taken.

Mr. Speaker: The only question here is about the release of one person whether he might be connected with the integration or not. Here the question is only of the arrest of one person and his release. That is a question of law and order which entirely is the concern of the State Government and that is what has been stated. Papers to be laid on the Table—Shri Chagla. (*Interruptions*).

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow. I have finished that. Nothing arises now.

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक ही प्वायंट है । (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । अब मैं श्रीर ब्रह्म की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

श्री बड़े : आप ने जो रुलिंग दिया है,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उम पर सवाल नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री बड़े : मैं सवाल नहीं कर रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब एक बात खत्म

हो गई और दूसरी शुरू नहीं हुई, तो इस वक्त कोई प्वायंट प्राक्क आर्डर नहीं उठाया जा सकता है । (*Interruptions*)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a very important ruling that has been given. It might affect our future working. When it is a State matter, how can it be raised here?

Mr. Speaker: All right. (*Interruption*). Order, order. Next item—Shri Chagla.

श्री कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, मैं श्रीर इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था पूछ रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था पूछने का सवाल नहीं है । मेरा काम सलाह देने का नहीं है । मैं भविष्य नहीं दे सकता हूँ । मैंने कहा है कि इस वक्त कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठ सकता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह पूरी की पूरी काश्मीर-नीति और हिदुस्थान नीति का सवाल है । (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा है कि इस वक्त कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठाया जा सकता है । एक बात खत्म हो ली और

दूसरी अभी शुरू नहीं हुई। इसलिए इस वक्त कोई वायंट याफ़ आडर नहीं उठ सकता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी खत्म नहीं हुआ। (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : खत्म हो गया है। मैं ने श्री चागला का बुना लिया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, टूटी-फूटी बस का रिपेयर बढ़ा खराब होगा है।

श्री कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं त्रिकुल इजाजत नहीं दे सकता हूँ। श्री चागला।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन को तो इजाजत दे दें

श्री कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA FOR 1961-62

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for 1961-62. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2613/64].

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: I beg to present the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

STATEMENT CORRECTING INFORMATION SHRI A. K. SEN

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): With your permission, Sir, I

beg to bring to the notice of the House that during the discussions on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, I, in reply to a certain specific question put by Shri S. M. Banerjee, stated that the officer who had written letters had already been reverted. As the position of the case may not be quite clear from this statement, I would like to clarify it. The position is that I have already ordered that action should be taken to revert the officer. The departmental rules, however, require that an officer officiating in Class I Service can be reverted only in consultation with the duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee which includes a Member of the U.P.S.C. The matter is being processed to fulfil this requirement. Action is being taken accordingly.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I had read out from certain letters in order to prove that this particular senior officer was involved in a love affair. I wanted to know whether orders had been issued to revert this particular officer. Since that is going to take some time, may I know whether this officer is likely to be suspended till that action is taken?

Shri A. K. Sen: Suspension is not the ordinary rule where an order of reversion is made. It is a requirement of the statutory rules, which has to be fulfilled. But the departmental decision has already been arrived at to direct that he be reverted. The other requirements which are prescribed by the rules are being followed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): On a point of order. I would like to ask for your guidance on this matter. I do not know whether such corrections are governed by any particular rule. I find that Direction 115 only.....

Shri A. K. Sen: That is the only rule.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As far as my knowledge goes, of the Rules and Directions, Direction 115 is the only provision which governs such matters, and that is not clearly applicable or wholly applicable to the present case. I would only submit that in order to obviate any difficulties in future, the rules or the Directions may be amended to cover all such cases. Direction 115 does not cover this particular case at all. There is no other rule under which a statement like this can be made.

Shri A. K. Sen: I think that we have been doing it under the rule relating to residuary powers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why resort to residuary powers? Why not have a specific rule?

Mr. Speaker: All right. I shall look into it.

12.27 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ALL INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause i (f) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10/44-E.III, dated the 30th November, 1945, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for a term of three years commencing from the 30th April, 1964, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (i) (f) of paragraph 3 of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F. 16-10/44-E.III, dated the 30th November, 1945, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker

may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the All India Council for Technical Education for a term of three years commencing from the 30th April, 1964, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

12.28 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY
AND

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Department of Supply as also of the Department of Technical Development. The discussion will take place on the Demands of both these Departments together. 4 hours have been allotted for the discussion of both these sets of Demands.

Hon. Members who want to move cut motions may pass on to the Table slips indicating the numbers of the cut motions which they want to move.

DEMAND NO. 103—DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 104—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,24,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in

[Mr. Speaker.]

respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND NO. 105—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Supply'."

DEMAND NO. 106—DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Department of Technical Development'."

DEMAND NO. 107—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Technical Development'."

Shri Warior (Trichur): At the outset, I would like to observe that these two Departments are new creations, so to say. When the emergency was declared and the country had to be prepared technically and in other ways too, a co-ordination department was formed taking away

the Supply Department from the then existing Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

A portion of the Development Wing of the Commerce Ministry was also taken in. Thus a new Ministry was formed more or less at that time to accommodate the Minister who was found very essential in the Cabinet. But when he found his real position afterwards, the Ministry became almost an unnecessary adjunct to the Cabinet. But somebody must be found to handle those subjects. In fact, if the intention of Government was in the very beginning had been to co-ordinate the efforts of both supply and technical development in gearing up the country's resources to meet an emergent situation, this Ministry should have been given more powers to execute its job more satisfactorily. For instance the development wing of the Commerce Ministry was still retained with that Ministry; only a portion of it was transferred to this Ministry. I could quote the instance of licensing of industries. I do not think the new Ministry has got anything to do with that. At the same time, this Ministry also has the very same paraphernalia, the same directorate, the same secretariat with a whole lot of staff, which has, in my opinion, only tended to add more to the expenditure on the civil side.

As to the supplies position, this department is handling 4 big establishments; the Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals in Delhi, the India Supply Mission in Washington, the India Stores Department in London and the Mission in Japan. This is a very big empire in itself. If we carefully look into its working for the last so many years, we will find that these purchasing and supply agencies had been primarily intended for two of our major departments, the railways and ordnance. It has become a tendency with this department to delay

matters to such an extent that not only these departments but also others which seek the help of this department, the DGS & D in Delhi, find that they have to by pass it rather than go through it or channelise their orders through it. All these matters have come for review by the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee of this Parliament.

I should like to say in the very beginning itself that there is much to be desired in the working of not only the Directorate-General here but also the Supply Mission in Washington and the Stores Department in London. I do not of course agree that the Supply Department has always failed.

In fact, there are two tendencies there. One is that the great undertakings of the Government of India, especially the railways and the ordnance factories, do not want to place their orders through the Supply Department, because they want to create their own empires, and they do not want anybody's hand to be poked into it. They jealously guard their own prerogatives on the plea, a very specious plea, that the Supply Department is always delaying matters.

In the economic conditions of our country today, delay means much—not only failure in gearing up production, not only failure in the matter of establishing new schemes or satisfactorily completing projects, but also room for the oft-repeated charge of corruption. Delay means corruption in our country. It is not something which I am telling the Ministry. Our hon. Prime Minister himself has voiced that. So, wherever there is delay, it gives room for the suspicion that everything is not in order.

For instance, it has come to our notice that the Supply Department also have a tendency to bypass Government institutions and Government

production centres. Why? It is nothing but to please the private contractors. There might be some difference, of course, in the cost of the things which the Supply Department wants, but it is up to them, and any Government department for that matter, first of all to give priority to sister departments, especially in production, and if at all there is some loss involved in it, Government departments should not non-co-operate with each other.

Suppose the army is in need of boots. It may be that the Harness and Saddlery Factory quotes a higher price, a few rupees more.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Two rupees less.

Mr. Speaker: I am thankful to the hon. Member that he has done my job.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was trying to correct him.

Mr. Speaker: No prompting is necessary.

Shri Warrior: He was in the ordnance factory, and that is why he is also prompting, but that becomes a handicap to me.

Mr. Speaker: Very objectionable.

Shri Warrior: Even granting that it is a higher price, should the Supply Department give the contract to a private contractor or the ordnance factory? That is the crucial question. I would suggest and earnestly recommend that the Supply Department should give priority, even if the cost is higher, to the ordnance factory, or for that matter, to the other Government production centres.

It has come to our notice that actually, as Shri Banerjee was prompting from behind....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He need not use the word "prompting".

Mr. Speaker: Does he want this "prompting" to go on record?

Shri Warrior: This is a very relevant prompting.

As I was saying, it has come to our notice that actually the cost of boots manufactured in the Harness and Saddlery Factory is lesser than the price given to private contractors. So, Government have to look into these matters, as there is much scope and room for this sort of encouraging private contractors in preference to ordnance factories, giving room to suspicion.

Coming to the delay encountered by the Supply Department, I do not know why this delay should be there. The point is that the Department should know what things are available indigenously. Before importing things for railways and ordnance factories, the Supply Department must ascertain the supply position about indigenous materials and only after ascertaining that they are not available indigenously, they should go to the foreign manufacturers! Our foreign exchange position is bad. If the department is capable of knowing these things from day to day and have this information about availability in their finger tips, why should they delay in placing orders? After they receive orders they begin to search: they finally come to know that the thing could be manufactured in India itself later on and they begin to wait for the manufacture. That is how there is so much of a delay.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of order. When he is making interesting points, even without prompting, I think he must have a quorum to hear him.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Bell be rung—now there is quorum.

Shri Warrior: I was referring to the inability of this department to decide as soon as an order comes, whether the goods are available in India or have to be imported from abroad. The general complaint from all departments depending upon this department is that their processing is cum-

bersome; there is so much of delay. This has been referred to by Parliamentary Committees, Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee. In its 33rd report, the Estimates Committee points out one such instance. It is a long story but in a nutshell the report points out this. Thinking that the Supplies department will not be able to give it promptly certain things, the Chittaranjan authorities gave an order to their own British associates without even taking a tender. It is on page 20 of that report. Naturally, there was an audit objection. The PAC 33rd report says:

"Although this offer was considered to be on the high side (the same firm had previously supplied these parts during 1955 and 1956 at £ 464 per set), it was accepted because there was no other offer and no time was left to route the order through DGISD and an order for the supply of 121 sets at the rate of £ 645 per set at a discount of 2.5 per cent was placed on this then on 24th February, 1955. The delivery was to be completed at the rate of 16 sets per month from the receipt of the order."

They did not receive that. In the meantime, Chittaranjan had actually routed another order through the Stores Department, London. Both orders were executed simultaneously and there was therefore no reason why they should not indent their requirements through this department. The report says:

"According to Audit, the time taken by the DGISD for procurement was not more than what it took the technical associates and therefore, had the purchase of 121 sets been made through the DGISD the extra cost could have been avoided."

We have noticed a tendency in almost all our undertakings; they want to have their own cells for the purchase of stores, raw material, their own transport system and their own

stores and they do not like centralisation or co-ordination. As long as that tendency is there, it amounts that all the expenses are doubled or tripled. After some time, I do not think that there will be any justification for this department to remain, especially abroad. There are so many cases quoted by the Estimates and the Public Accounts Committees.

Then there were some complaints about the Stores Department in London. Hence there was a report about the transfer of its work and also the India Supply Mission, Washington to the Director General of Supplies and Disposal, New Delhi; that recommendation was made by the Sivasankar Committee. How far have these recommendations been implemented? He has given very sensible suggestions. How far have they been implemented? For instance, when the Government request the Supply or Purchase department to buy equipment for a particular project they have a cell there: and when the equipment had been received in India, that cell becomes obsolete and must be disbanded. But, there may be another project and it wants to have quite a completely different organisation or cell for the purchase of its stores. In this way it is a continuous process of change, having new and newer organisations within the stores department in London. I do not know whether this is attended to or whether any recommendation is implemented. There is also another point. It is said that all officers and of course everybody in India would like to go abroad for some reason or the other, on some justification or other, and once they get out of this country and remain in some of the foreign establishments of our Government, they are very reluctant, I am told, to return to their home country. I do not know whether the emoluments are much higher or whether the life for them outside is much more agreeable. I do not know what is the position, but there is this tendency.

They find out some means or method to remain outside for some plausible reason.

Mr. Speaker: What is the reason, according to the hon. Member?

Shri Warrior: It is quite evident, Sir. I may not put it to you. You know also all these things. I am only reminding these things to the Ministry, because it is a new Ministry. The position is, Shri Hathi is there now, but he is not there actually in the Ministry. He was there. I think Shri Jaganatha Rao is taking over now . . .

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I am here from the very beginning.

Shri Warrior. He is the Deputy Minister. I know he has been in the Supply Department, and that is why I am dealing with the supply position much more than the technical development position. But still, Shri Hajaravis must be there because there is another department incorporated into this! This is the position generally about the stores department.

I have only very few things to say about the development wing. The report is so miserly. It is a very small report, especially when we take into account the crores of rupees that are spent by this department. They must enlighten the Parliament and the public much more about their activities. If this is the only report they can give to us, how can we vote this Demand? More details must be given. (*Interruption*).

The Estimates Committee has commented very correctly that this department was part of the Commerce Ministry; that it is an overburdened department with directors, the same directors being directors of so many Committees and so many boards, so that they attend to nothing, and take no interest in anything particularly. This has come to my notice from the 123rd report of the Estimates Com-

[Shri Warior.]

mittee. This is what the Committee has said:

"It appears to the Committee that the number of committees or boards on which they are represented are far too many."

What is the result? The responsibilities of these directors are far too many because they have to attend to several committees at a time. Then, it is said:

"The result is that the average period spent by a Senior Industrial Adviser on tour during the year 1959-60 was 70 days."

70 days' tour and 70 days' committee meetings take up together 140 days. How many days are there for actually looking into the files and disposing of the work? Of course, there will be annual leave and other things also. What else is there, apart from attending committees and going on tour? The report itself gives a clue to this. I would like to know from the Minister, after having such a big organisation and with technical assistance and advisers and having been charged with the detailed plans of technical development, what was the concrete result achieved in terms of money and in terms of foreign exchange? The money spent on the organisation is too much and so I do not believe that it will be commensurate with the achievement shown. Shall I read from page 15 of the report?

Mr. Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri Warior I am concluding This is the only a valid point here.

The report makes funny reading. It says:

"... efforts have been made to replace tin-plate in the packaging of biscuits, inks, confectionary, food products, kerosene, etc."

A very big technical achievement we have made We have ordered, instead of wooden boxes which they made use of, some card-board boxes. It is a very big achievement indeed of the Directorate of Technical Development! Is this what is meant by all these subjects which have been covered by this directorate? I should like the Ministry to go into this very seriously and see that the Ministry, if it has to justify its own existence as far as the development wing is concerned, makes much technical progress. We must know what are the concrete achievements made at least not such a miserly report but in a much more enlightening report next time.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी (महेन्द्र गढ़) :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस विभाग पर बहस हो रही है वह अपेक्षाकृत नया विभाग है। जैसा मेरे पढ़ने वक्ता ने कहा, उसकी रिपोर्ट बहुत संक्षेप में है और जहाँ तक औद्योगिक विकास का सम्बंध है, वह विषय एग दो पृष्ठों में दिया गया है। इसको देख कर हंसी आती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय ने अपने जितने काम बताए हैं उनमें गम्भीरता है या नहीं, या यह मंत्रालय केवल दो तीन पृष्ठ काले करने मात्र से अपने काम को खत्म करने जा रहा है। इसमें कोई बात खोल कर नहीं बतायी गई है कि क्या काम यह मंत्रालय करेगा। वैसे जो दस पन्द्रह बातें इसमें लिखी हैं वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। जो सुझाव इसमें दिए गए हैं, अगर उन पर अमल किया जाए तो देश के औद्योगिक विकास पर उसका बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। इसमें बहुत सी बातें ऐसी हैं जिनका सीधा सम्बंध हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना की कामयाबी के साथ है। लेकिन हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि इन सारी बातों की पूर्ति के लिए यह विभाग कौन से साधन अपनाते

जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब मंत्री महोदय उत्तर दें तो यह बात हम को बताएं, क्योंकि इस रिपोर्ट से तो कुछ हमारे पल्ले नहीं पड़ा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अपने उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि इन दस पन्द्रह बातों की पूर्ति के लिए कौन से सधन अपनाएंगे जिससे देश के औद्योगिक विकास में प्रगति हो।

इस में कोई शक नहीं कि मंत्रालय ने जो काम अपने लिए रखे हैं वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इस रिपोर्ट के दो पृष्ठों में जो उद्देश्य दिया गया है उससे यह बिल्कुल सिद्ध हो जाता है कि अगर यह मंत्रालय उस दिशा में ईमानदारी से और गम्भीरता से चलेगा तो जनता के दिल में औद्योगिक प्रगति के बारे में जो सन्देह पैदा हो रहा है वह समाप्त हो जाएगा। पिछले १५-१६ साल के अन्दर जो औद्योगिक प्रगति हुई है उसमें हमने देखा है कि हमने अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में जो कारखानों के निर्माण के और उत्पादन के लक्ष्य अपने सामने रखे उनमें ८० या ९० प्रतिशत से अधिक हम पूरा नहीं कर सके।

यह बात बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि जो अलग अलग औद्योगिक संस्थान हैं उनका आपस में तालमेल हो। यह बात इस रिपोर्ट में तो बहुत संक्षेप में दी गयी है। लेकिन अगर इस काम को मंत्रालय अपने हाथ में लेता है तो इसमें शक नहीं कि वर्तमान पंचवर्षीय योजना और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना, जिसकी अभी बालूना मात्र है, बहुत सुन्दर रूप से पूरी हो सकती है।

एक बात में इस मामले में और कहना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कहा गया है ईंधन, पेट्रोल और लैंड आदि के बटवरे के विषय में। इस चीजों का सम्बन्धित लोगों को कोटा देने, परमिट देने और उसके बारे में रिजोल्यूशन करने की बात कही गयी है।

ये जो दो चार बातें इनके अंदर रखी गयी हैं, इनके बारे में देश में पिछले १५-१६ साल में एक बहुत अनहोनी स्थिति रही है। आम सामान्य राजनीतिक भाषा में जिसे कोटा, परमिट राज्य कहा करते हैं वह तो इस तरह का रूप है जोकि इन सारे के सारे मामले में दिखाई देता है। एक स्थान पर नहीं, कई स्थानों पर, एक नहीं, हजारों उदाहरण आप को सारे देश में ऐसे मिल सकते हैं कि यह जो कोटा, परमिट का माला है वह अंधेखानी का है। किसी आदमी के नाम कोटा कर दिया गया किसी फर्म के नाम या किसी कारखाने के नाम कोटा कर दिया गया अगर वस्तुस्थिति यह होती है कि वह कारखाना और वह फर्म इस धरती पर नहीं होती ही नहीं है सेक्रेटरीयट के कारखानों के अन्दर वह भले ही हो। इस तरीके से और चीजें हैं, चीजों को कोटा अलग अलग रूपों के अन्दर ऐसी फर्मों के नाम लिया जाता है एक नहीं हजारों उदाहरण देश के सामने ऐसे हैं कि वह अपने रूप के अन्दर वहाँ कहीं मोड़ हो नहीं होती। इसकी वजह से जिन लोगों ने लोगों को खर्च करके वह कारखाने बांधे हैं वे पेट्रोल की वजह से, ईंधन की वजह से या लैंड की वजह से, अनेकों कारणों की वजह से और कोटे की कमी के कारण हार पड़े रहते हैं। दूसरा और राजनीतिक दमन के कारण दूसरी तस्वीर देखने को सामने आती है ऐसी कुछ चीजें आप लोगों को इस दास अभियंत्रण की इनकार्यता के विवरणों में देखने को मिल रही है।

13.00 hrs.

जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा था अगर उग्र सारी की सारी बातों से यह सचता लियो विणद रूप में अपने सामने रखें और यदि अपनी कदम उठा सकता है, ईशान्वित शक्ति को सामने रख कर इसे पूरा करता है तो यह देश के लिए लाभकारी हो सकता है।

पिछले दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में एक बड़ी भारी विफलता यह रही है कि

[श्री यु० सि० चौधरी]

हमारे अर्थ शास्त्रियों की समन्वय की आपस में कमी है आपस में जो अलग अलग औद्योगिक संस्थान हैं, अलग अलग जो मंत्रालय हैं, ऐक्सपॉर्ट का अलग है, डैवी इंडस्ट्रीज का अलग है, छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज का अलग है, आज उनके अन्दर समन्वय की कमी है, तालमेल की कमी है और वह सबसे बड़ा कारण है जिससे कि अब हम अपने निश्चित लक्ष्यों के ऊपर नहीं पहुँच सके। यह मंत्रालय और बहुत सी बातों के अलावा इस बात का भी उत्तरदायित्व और जिम्मेदारी अपने कंधों के ऊपर लेता है कि सब अलग अलग जो इसके विभाग हैं उनका समन्वय हा सब का मेल हो भले क्योंकि देश की औद्योगिक उन्नति का लक्ष्य तो सब का है ही और सब का समान लक्ष्य है। अगर अलग अलग तरह का सामान पैदा करने के लिए घर जो फैक्टोरिया व कारखाने हैं वह एक रूप हो कर अपना काम कर सकें तो यह देश की औद्योगिक उन्नति करने का जो सब का समान लक्ष्य है वह पूरा हो सकता है।

एक बड़ी भारी शिकायत हमारे हमारे यहाँ रहती है कि एक मंत्रालय से दूसरे मंत्रालय के अन्दर जो कागज है वह ६-६ महीने तक चक्कर काटते रहते हैं और अपने लक्ष्य की पूर्ति तक जो हम नहीं पहुँच पाते हैं उस का यह भी एक बड़ा कारण है। अगर यह मंत्रालय दफतरो में जो लालफीते याही चली है कागजों को अलग अलग मंत्रालयों में जो चक्कर काटने का तरीका है उस को कम करने के लिए कुछ काम कर सके तो यह एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात होगी। ऐसा होने से हमारी उत्पादन शक्ति काफी आगे बढ़ सकती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किम मंत्रालय में कागज चक्कर काटते फिरते हैं यह बताया जाय। इस तरह से कह देना कि सभी मंत्रालयों में कागज चक्कर काटते फिरते हैं उचित नहीं होगा।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : जो हाँ सारे मंत्रालयों में कागज चक्कर काटते फिरते हैं। माननीय सदस्य कहीं भी चिट्ठी भेज कर देख तो उन्हें पता चल जायेगा कि यह बात सही है। अगर यह लालफीतेयाही और कागजों का चक्कर अगर कम हो जाता है तो उस का हमारा उत्पादन क्षमता पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

पहले जो मैं ने एनोकेशन की बात करी उस संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे पास कोई ऐसी निश्चिन्ता रूप रेखा होती चाहिये कि किमी कारखाने, किमी औद्योगिक संस्थान को चाहे वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हो, चाहे वह पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्दर हो उस की क्या क्या और कितनी आवश्यकत ये हैं, यह पता कर ली जायें। मेरे विचार में उस का पिछले साल का जो अपना लेखा जोखा है उस ने हमें उस बात का भरी भाँति ज्ञान हो सकता है और फिर उस आधार पर उन को कोटा दिया जाय करे। लेकिन यह तरीका न अपना कर विभिन्न बस्तुओं का जो एट्रैनडम संस्थानों को कोटा दिया जाता है उस के कारण उन की यह शिकायत रहती है कि किमी संस्थान को तो आप ने अधिक कोटा दे दिया और किमी को हालाँकि उसे अधिक दिये जाने की जरूरत थी उसे कम कोटा दे दिया और जिसके कि कारण वह पिछले साल अपनी आवश्यकता को पूरा न कर सका। कुछ संस्थानों को आपने उनना कम कोटा दिया है कि वह उस के पास बेकार पड़ा रहता है। यह जो आपस में एक समन्वय और उन औद्योगिक संस्थानों के लेखाजोखा के आधार पर कोटा न दिये जाने की बात है अगर इस को छोड़ दिया जाय और समन्वय ला कर यह काम किया जायता यह चीज ठीक हो सकती है और यह शिकायत दूर हो सकती है।

रिपोर्ट में एक बड़े महत्वपूर्ण विषय अर्थात् स्टैण्डर्ड गुड्स तैयार करने की आवश्यकता के बारे में जिक्र किया गया है।

वास्तव में यह चीज बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। देश में अलग अलग रूपों के अन्दर, अलग अलग शक्तों के अन्दर इस मामले के ऊपर विचार किया गया है कि देश के स्टैंडर्ड इस तैयार हों। यह रिपोर्ट इस बात की आवश्यकता को बतलाती है कि देश में अलग अलग कारखानों में जो सामान तैयार होता है वह स्टैंडर्ड सामान हो। इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि देश से बाहर जो सामान जाने वाला है उस के अन्दर एक शक्ति हो और वह स्टैंडर्ड, मुन्दर और अच्छा हो ताकि हमारे देश का वह माल दूसरे देशों के माल से फेवरेबिली कम्पिट कर सके। वर्ल्ड मार्केट में भारत के सामान की पूर्णता और वह स्टैंडर्ड का सामान हो ताकि हमारे माल की हमें पूरी कीमत मिल सके। हमारी साख बाहर के बाजारों में कायम हो सके। आज बाहर के बाजारों में हिन्दुस्तान के सामान की साख नहीं बन पायी है। बाहर की बात छोड़िये खद अपने देश के भीतर देशी माल की साख स्थापित नहीं हो सकी है और हालत यह है कि हमारे देशवासी अभी भी हालाँकि बाहर का सामान इयूटी लगा कर उन को काफ़ी महंगा पड़ता है तो भी वे देशी माल का अपेक्षा विदेशी माल को ही लेना पसन्द करते हैं।

पिछले दिनों इस का जिक्र भी आया था कि हमारे देश से रूस वगैरह में जूते भेजे गये, हैदराबाद से भी भेजे गये लेकिन वह सब के सब इनने निकम्मे निकले कि उन सारे जूतों को रूस ने हमें वापिस कर दिया। यह सिद्ध करना है कि यहाँ के व्यापारी वर्ग का कैरेक्टर कितना गिरा हुआ है। इन चीजों से निश्चय रूप से हमारी बदनामी होती है और वर्ल्ड मार्केट में भारत के व्यापार की साख गिरती है। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि इस के लिये यह मंत्रालय कोई ठोस और सक्रिय कदम उठाये। अगर यह सम्भव हो तो इस के लिये वह एक कारपोरेशन बनाये और कम से कम जो सामान भारत का बाहर जाने वाला है वह उस कारपोरेशन के एक्सपर्ट्स के पास चैक अप के लिए जाय और वह अपनी

स्वीकृति की उस पर मुहर लगाये, उन के जरिये अगर यहाँ से माल का बाहर निकाला जायगा तो अच्छा रहेगा।

अभी होता यह है कि एक आदमी को किसी चीज के प्रोडक्शन का लाइसेंस दे दिया जाता है। वह व्यक्ति अपना पहला इन्स्टालमेंट तो ठीक भेज देता है लेकिन बाद का अपना इन्स्टालमेंट स्टैंडर्ड का नहीं भेजता है और इस बुराई के कारण हमारे देश को दुनिया के बाजार में नीचा देखना पड़ता है। हमारे तैयार किये हुए माल का स्टैंडर्ड बना रह सके यह हमारी व्यापारिक साख के लिए निहायत जरूरी है। मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि इस मामले के अन्दर सरकार की तरफ से कोई भी अच्छा और ठोस कदम बिल्कुल नहीं उठाया गया है और यही कारण है कि हमें अनेकों मामलों में बदनामी सहनी पड़ती है। हमारे माल का स्टैंडर्ड बाहर के माल के मुकाबले में घटिया रहता है जिस के कारण बाहर तो क्या स्वयं अपने देशवासी भी उस को यहाँ लेना नहीं पसन्द करते हैं और विदेशी माल ही लेना पसन्द करते हैं। बाहर का जो सामान हम ने देश में आना बन्द कर दिया है उस की बात तो अलग है क्योंकि वह तो मिल ही नहीं सकता है लेकिन वह माल जो कि यहाँ देश में बाहर से आता र हालाँकि उस पर काफ़ी इयूटी लगती है और वह महंगा बैठता है तो भी देशवासी उसे ही लेना पसन्द करते हैं। देश का बना हुआ माल लाने और वह बाहर भी खपे इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि उस का स्टैंडर्ड ऊँचा बनाये रखे जाय और उस के लिये कोई सामाहिक रूप से उचित कार्यवाही की जाय।

इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर एक बात यह भी बताई गई है कि इस मंत्रालय के अन्दर विभिन्न संस्थानों में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उन के विशेषज्ञों की गोष्ठियां साल में बुलायी जाया करें। यह सुझाव बड़ा अच्छा है कि अलग अलग प्रीसिपिंग संस्थानों में जो काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं

[श्री यु० सि० चौधरी]

दो सब आपस में साल में एक, दो या तीन बार मिल सकें और समान हित की बातों पर आदान प्रदान कर सकें। मेरे से पूर्व एक कम्युनिस्ट वक्ता ने बतलाया कि वह जो यहाँ हाइड्रेक्टर साहब हैं वह साल में १४० दिन लगातार बाहर रहते हैं। दफ्तर में बैठने के लिए उन के पास समय नहीं रहता है। अब यह बात तो नागवार मालूम पड़ेगी कि वह महाशय दफ्तर में बैठे ही नहीं और लगातार सारे का सारा साल बाहर ही घूमते रहें। यह बात आवश्यक ही है कि अलग अलग औद्योगिक सस्यानों में जो विशेषज्ञ लोग हैं, वे साल में एक, दो बार अवश्य मिलें और आपस में एक समन्वय लायें और अपने माल की क्वालिटी को बढ़ायें। और उस के लिये आपस में सलाह मशविरा करें। इस के लिए आवश्यक प्रकाशन निकालें, कोई बात छप कर सारे देश के सामने जाय, बाकी संसार के सामने जाय, उस के ऊपर आलोचनाएं और समालोचनाएं हों और उन सब को दृष्टि में रख कर उपयुक्त निर्णय लिये जायें।

एक महत्वपूर्ण बात इस में कही गई है। चीन के हमले के समय हों यह चीज महत्त्वपूर्ण है कि हमें अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए बहुत सी चीजें बाहर से मंगानी पड़नी है और इस में भी कोई गलती नहीं है कि दूसरे दुश्मनों की अपेक्षा हम उन से बहुत दानों के अन्दर पिछड़े हुए हैं। हमारे जो बैचुल रिजर्वें हैं, प्राकृतिक साधन हैं, वह किन्ती भी देश से कम नहीं हैं लेकिन तो भी हमारी जरूरत की बहुत सी चीजें अभी भी बाहर से आ रही हैं। जहाँ-तहाँ इन बातों की है कि इन चीजों को यहीं बनाने का प्रयास किया जाय। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि कुछ मन्त्रों के अन्दर मंत्रालय ने इन दिशा में प्रयास भी किया है कि बाहर से बहुत सी चीजें देश में ब मंगा कर उन को हम यहीं अपने देश में पैदा करें। इस के लिए हमारी जो फैक्ट्रियां

हैं उन के साथ एडीशनल यूनिट्स लगाई गई हैं। रक्षा प्रयत्नों के सम्बन्ध में जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में जिक्र किया गया है हमें बाहर के देशों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है लेकिन हमारी जो आन्तरिक आवश्यकताएं हैं उन को भी पूरा करने की दिशा में इन पछले १५, १६ सालों में विशेष प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है और यही कारण है कि अभी भी कहीं अधिक चीजें हमारे लिये बाहर से आ रही हैं। अगर इस दिशा में हम अपने देश को आत्मनिर्भर बना सकें तो यह देश की जहाँ आर्थिक उन्नति करेगा वहाँ यह देश की अर्थ नीति को भी सुदृढ़ बनायेगा और अभी जो दूसरों पर निर्भर रहने की हम में भावना है वह भी समाप्त होगी।

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Sir, this is a new Department, but it is a very important department, because it deals with supplies both for defence and civil needs. I am particularly interested in this department and I have a few suggestions to make. I want to draw you attention to the north-eastern region of the country where the need for supplies for defence and also for development has been increasing at a very rapid rate. To cope with that, several measures, I think, should be considered by this department.

Before that, Sir, I may refer to page 2 of the report where under item (c) it is said:

"assess the future requirements of these supplies and devise the means by which their indigenous production may be stepped up to meet both defence and civil needs;"

There are a lot of things to be done in the north-eastern region. The geographical situation of this region is not taken very seriously into consideration while any planning is made. Very often I have raised this question in this House relating to different ministries. It applies to this depart-

ment also. The transport bottle-neck is a great problem. The transport facilities here are so meagre and so exposed to any dislocation either by natural causes or by sabotage by the enemies both from the north and from eastern Pakistan, that it is better to create more and more potential inside the region to meet the supply needs of defence and development there. The industry there is in a very infant stage, and although some leeway has been made a lot more has to be done.

13.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This Ministry is concerned not only with getting supplies from within the country, from wherever it is available, but also from outside. The sources of supply as they are now are very few and localised. I would suggest that these sources should be dispersed. In that context also it is necessary that the industrial enterprises within the north-eastern region, especially in Assam which caters not only for Assam but also NEFA, Naga Hills, Manipur and Tripura, should be given all possible help.

I admit, Sir, as I have already stated, that something is being done. But that is not enough. Even for defence some small industrial units have taken up the manufacture of items like tent poles, tents and rifle buts. There are many more items which can be taken up by such industrial units. In that context, my suggestion is that the Gauhati Industrial Estate, where some of these things are done, should be expanded and more and more industrial estates should be established in different parts in the region. This Ministry should take up the matter with the Ministry of Industry and the Planning Commission and get whatever help by way of funds and other things are necessary to encourage them.

I find from the report and also from the Demands that are before the House that this Ministry is not directly connected with setting up of industries or manufacturing goods needed for

supplies. This Ministry has only to get the supplies. So far as the technical department is concerned, they have only to give the technical advice. I think they should take greater interest in creating these resources within the country, as I said, for dispersal of these sources of supply within the country and also with a view to reducing the imports from outside to the maximum possible extent. I find from the report that this department has already taken up this matter and it is gradually reducing the imports. Yet, we have to depend quite a lot on foreign imports. If we take up the policy of manufacturing these essential needs, both for defence and for development, within the country, then we may reduce our imports to a large extent and limit it only to those raw materials or machinery that may be needed in setting up those industries.

So far as the industries in Assam are concerned, they are facing various handicaps. These handicaps have already been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Industry and also the Planning Commission. Because this department is mainly responsible to get all the supplies that would be needed for defence and development, they will have to take greater interest in activating the other concerned departments so that the handicaps faced by the industries which are coming up, particularly in the north-eastern region, are removed and the incentives that are necessary are given.

I find from the report that under the Department of Supply there are regional offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras. I would suggest that there should be another regional office at Gauhati. I have already explained the reasons. It is necessary because this regional office after getting the supplies that are available within that area will have to cater to the needs of the defence forces which are guarding the entire border in the north-eastern region. Therefore, this office, I think, will be very necessary.

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

There are complaints about delay in making payments to the contractors who supply goods to this department. Therefore, people who are on this line generally prefer to go to other departments rather than to this department. This should be looked into. I think there would be no difficulty in finding out some way to avoid delay and expedite payment. I find from the Report that some action is being taken in that regard also.

The Technical Department is a very important department because if the policy of creating resources within the country has to be implemented and the sources of supply have to be increased and dispersed the advice of this department would be very necessary. I know that it is doing it already. But, so far as the North Eastern region is concerned, I can say from my personal knowledge that a lot more can be done if a regional office is opened there and some technical personnel are attached to that office. This organisation in co-operation with the small industries service institute already established there would, I am sure, be in a position to create considerable sources of supply within the region. So far as that region is concerned, I need not repeat it because the House already knows it, it is full of resources. But these resources have not been exploited. Now that the need has arisen and some policy in that direction has been adopted, I feel that more and more attention should be paid to that region.

श्री कछवाय (देवास): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय
हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member may resume his seat, because there is no quorum in the House. The bell is being rung..... Now, there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: On page 6 of the Report it is stated:

"While placing the contracts for armament components care has

been taken to develop more than one source of supply and wherever possible, contracts have been placed on more than one firm for each item."

The next sentence reads: 4

"Care has also been taken to develop the capacity in different areas and orders have been placed with firms in Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Madras, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh."

Assam does not find a place here. That is why I emphasise the need for having a regional office at Gauhati. The activities of both the departments must be co-ordinated so that more and more sources of supply could be created there.

As these departments are very important, I do not know why they are continued as departments instead of making them Ministries. That applies equally to several other departments also. I do not know the policy in this matter. I feel that these departments should be raised to the status of Ministries. With these words, I support the Demands relating to these departments.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is an infant Ministry and I would like to deal with it tenderly, almost with paternal care and affection. It is also because two of my old friends are associated with this Ministry.

I will begin by congratulating the departments for mobilising the resources of our country for meeting the challenge which was thrown by the Chinese invasion. At that time, this Department of Supply and the Department of Technical Development, which I thought to be almost somnolent departments, were galvanised into very great activity. They tried to meet the requirements of our jawans and our army in various ways. They supplied them not only with some items of clothes and footwear but also arms and some other items such as vehicles. I feel that this

department did a creditable amount of work when the emergency was in its first flush. I hope the Department will keep up that tempo of production, distribution and supply even though there are some persons who think that the emergency in its acute form is not there. I feel that the emergency is still on. Though the Chinese at the moment are not mobilising their troops to fight us. Pakistan is creating trouble for us all along the border. I feel that the Pakistan trouble is almost a continuation of the Chinese trouble. My feeling is that there is a tacit understanding between China and Pakistan that when China orders unilateral cease-fire, Pakistan should start action and when Pakistan offers some kind of respite to us China should take up the work of harassing our frontiers and troubling us. So, the emergency is a continuous process and I hope this department will always think itself to be an emergency department, more than civil or technical department. If it lives in that climate. I am sure, it has a very bright future; but if it tries to slacken or relax or tries only to be a purchase organisation of a distribution organisation, I think, it will not render the service that is expected of it to our country.

I wish that the scope of this Department should be widened. This Department should spread its net wider than it is doing now because when I read the Report I find that the Department has to procure essential supplies required by the Defence Ministry and several other departments of Government. I underline the word 'essential'. So far as essential supplies with reference to defence are concerned, I think, their number is legion; but I find that this Department is interested at this time only in the purchase of a few items. I hope that it will cover the entire gamut of needs of the Defence Ministry and come to its help wherever and whenever it is possible.

There has been a talk for some time that the vehicles are not in abundant supply. There is also speculation about the short supply of tyres and tubes. There has also been some trouble some time about the shortage of cement. We are also facing shortage of paper. So far as cables and wires are concerned, I think, we are not yet out of the wood. So far as earthmoving machinery is concerned, I think, we are sufficiently equipped with it. But sometimes it so happens that the movement of this machinery from one sector to another becomes a big problem and it does not move with that amount of rapidity with which it should. Again, there are the machine tools. Our machine tools factory is doing a wonderful job; but there are so many machine tools which are not being produced in our country. I hope, the Department is cognisant of these shortages, deficiencies and needs and will try to fulfil them. It is very essential that that should be done.

The most important thing is that we cannot procure supplies from without and have to explore the possibility of substitution by indigenous material. Those of us who have read an account of the Second World War know how Hitler overcame the short supply of certain materials in his own country and tried to have substitutes in his own country. Of course, I am not saying that Hitler's Germany is at par with Nehru's India or with Gandhi's India. I am not arguing from that point of view. But I would say that we should tax our utmost ingenuity and our inventive and scientific skill to find out substitutes for some of the things which we do not get in this country.

For instance, I find in this Report that they have been able to find some substitute for copper and zinc. It is a good idea. But there are other things also which are found not in very abundant supply in this country and I hope they will be attended to.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I would ask the hon. Minister to tell me in what way they are trying to ascertain the nature of substitutes which they are going to give to us for those items which are not in plentiful supply. What is the machinery for doing that? Have they any scientific talent to advise them? Have they any industrial experts to give them counsel? How do they arrive at these substitutes? Can the number of substitutes that we require in this country, not be enhanced and multiplied? After all, India suffers from the shortages of many kinds and I feel that it is one of the most desirable functions of the Department to have those substitutes.

There is one thing which I have not been able to understand. It is said that the Department collects and analyses industrial statistics. Whenever anybody mentions the word 'statistics', I begin to shiver. It is because statistics are such flexible things that you do not know where you stand. But I would like to know what machinery is there for analysing and collecting them and whether it is done in collaboration with some other Ministry or whether it is done independently by this Department.

The most important function of this Department is giving technical advice to the Ministries concerned. We are living in an age of technology and though this technology is not a very unmixed blessing and is suppressing some of the most generous human impulses of mankind, we cannot get away from this technological climate. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what kind of technical advisers there are in his Department, whether their knowledge is up-to-date, where they have received training, whether they are in touch with the latest developments, technological and scientific, of other countries and whether they give only routine advice or some kind of advice which levels up our technological development, processes and achievements. I do not want

that this Department should be dealing with routine affairs and should offer advice such as the matrimonial bureau offers; but it should be able to give that advice which can change the whole technological climate of my country and which can change this atmosphere all along the line in the realm of cottage and small-scale industries, medium industries, big industrial projects and production of armaments, and everything. I think, it is one of the most essential functions of this Department and I would like that they should try to strengthen this one wing of the Department so that we can have the best kind of advice.

So far as the Department of Supply is concerned, I think, it is a very unfortunate department. Whatever they may do, however innocent and honest they may be, the Department of Supply must have some kind of criticism, ungenerous, uncharitable and, perhaps, also illinformed. The very word 'supply' is an obnoxious word in the dictionary of the English language. The moment you talk of supply, you talk of the man who supplies and you think of the man to whom the supply is given and of all the intermediate stages through which the supply passes to the persons. There is danger of things going wrong. There is a possibility of things happening which are not desirable. But I feel that the Department of Supply now is not as odious as it was after the Second World War. When the British left, the Department of Supply was a kind of department which would stink in the nostrils of every honest citizen of India but I am glad that this is not so now. But I would still ask the hon. Minister to see to it that this Department is above suspicion like Caesar's wife. It should not only have the reputation of being honest but it should also work in that line.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have just begun.

I would say one thing more. There are two Purchase Missions in North America and in Great Britain. There is a Purchase Mission in India also. Now that we are having so much dealing with the Central European countries, I do not understand why we should not have a Mission there also. Our trade with those countries is improving and our relations with those countries are undergoing a change for the better. I would say that it should be decided that we should have a kind of Trade Mission in Central Europe also.

I am glad that the Department has been making purchases from small-scale sector. But I find that so far as the cottage and small-scale industries are concerned, the total is not very sizeable. I would say, the total should be a little more encouraging. I do not know what percentage it offers to the total purchases. But, I think, from this sector we expect great things and this sector requires to be nourished, fed, encouraged and stimulated. I think, one of the unwritten duties of the Director General of Supplies should be to level up the purchases from this sector. The same thing I should say about the small-scale industries. I find that so far the purchases that are made are not very encouraging.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Two minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken two minutes extra.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that these two Departments require to be encouraged much more than ever.

Now, I want to speak two or three more sentences and I have done. I am glad that the Ministry is having coordination between the private sector and the public sector. That is our industrial policy

and it is good that they are doing so. But I would like to ask them what is the function of these Development Councils and how they influence so far as our industrial development is concerned? I also find that they provide technical Directors to the Boards of various public sector projects and members to the Councils and Courts of Universities, Technical, Technological, Research and Scientific institutions. How do they do that? Are they in an advisory capacity or are they in a capacity to do something which is their duty?

Lastly, there is one thing more to which I want to draw the attention of the Minister and it is this. Of course, I feel happy that in spite of all these shortages of raw materials and capital goods, the production in most of the industries has registered a rise. I would like the Minister to give us some details about this.

Now, Sir, this last sentence makes me very apprehensive. It is said:

"In order to bring the knowledge and expertise of the Technical Officers of the Directorate General up-to-date a planned rota of visits to particular foreign countries specialising in the most modern techniques in particular fields is also being undertaken."

I do not grudge anybody who goes abroad. We all like to go abroad. But I would suggest to the Minister that this thing should not be made a routine thing but it should be looked into very carefully and only those persons should be sent abroad who are really essential for the services.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when the Minister is going to reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the three Ministers want to speak. I will call them at 2-45 P.M. one after another.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संभरण और तकनीकी

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

विकास की मांगें सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत हैं। इन में संभरण विभाग की मांग ४१,५६६ हजार की है और तस्करी विभाग की ४,७६५ हजार की है।

जहाँ तक संभरण विभाग का ताल्लुक है, कई परिवर्तन होते रहे हैं। पहले यह विभाग बक्स हाउसिंग मंत्रालय के नाथ था। फिर इन में परिवर्तन हुआ और एल्जी मिनस्वर से फिर इस का पुनर्गठन किया गया। इस मंत्रालय में दो विभाग काम कर रहे हैं। मैं विशेष रूप से सप्लाय विभाग पर प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ।

आज की इस सृष्टभूमि में जब कि आपत्कालीन स्थिति है, हमारे देश की यह आवश्यकता है कि जो भी सामान की जरूरत हो वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपने देश में बनना चाहिये।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why does the hon. Member go to you so often and disturb the proceedings? I think he should not go to the Chair so often.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): He is the Deputy Chief Whip of the Congress Party.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Sharma does not know that if he is angry he will not get a chance to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already spoken.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : जहाँ तक हो सके हम को अपनी जरूरत पूरी करने के लिए देश का जना सामान लेने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

एक दूसरी चीज जिस की तरफ मैं तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि सामान की सप्लाय में फिजूलखर्ची और झूठे ब्राडम्बर से ज्यादा काम लिया जा रहा है। बहुत से फैशन के सामान मंगाए जाते हैं

जो कि विभिन्न विभागों में काम में आते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब समय आ गया है कि इन फैशन की और ब्राडम्बर की चीजों पर फिजूल खर्ची को खत्म किया जाना चाहिये।

जैसा कि पृष्ठ ४ और ५ पर बताया गया है, सामान की आवश्यकतायें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। पृष्ठ ४ पर रेलवे के कल्ल आंकड़े दिये गये हैं। यह बताया गया है कि सन् १९६१-६२ में २५,६०१ करोड़ रुपये का सामान आया, जब कि सन् १९६२-६३ में ४०,५०१ करोड़ का सामान आया और करेंट साल में ५०० करोड़ का सामान आया। तो जाहिर है कि आवश्यकतायें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में इन चीजों का ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा फारिन एक्सचेंज की बचत हो और ज्यादातर सामान हमारे देश में ही बन सके।

सैनिक और शर्मनिक दोनों क्षेत्रों के लिए मेरा एक सुझाव है। कुछ उच्च स्तरीय कमेटीयों बनायीं जायें जो इस बात की देख-भाल करें कि कौन सा सामान नितान्त आवश्यक है और कौन से सामान के बगैर काम चल सकता है, ताकि सामान मंगाने में कटौती की जा सके और इस तरीके से बचत हो सके। मेरा अपना अनुभव है कि स्टोर्स में बहुत सा सामान बरसों पड़ा रहता है और काम में नहीं आता और खराब होता रहता है।

दूसरी चीज जो इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता था वह यह है कि कुल सामान संभरण विभाग अपने पास मंगा कर रखें और समय समय पर आवश्यकतानुसार इन्स्टालमेंट में सामान दे, बयें कि अगर कुल सामान एक साथ दे दिया जाता है तो उस को स्टोर में रखने पर चोरी होती है और उस के लाने ले जाने में भी काफी गोल माल हो रहा है।

अभी बरेली में एक लाख चारपाइयों का ठेका दिया गया। यह सन १९६२ की

बात है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक चारपाई की लागत १३ रुपया आती होगी। लेकिन २५ रुपया की चारपाई के हिसाब से बसूल किया गया। इस तरह से एक लाख चारपाइयों की सप्लाई करने में लाखों रुपये का फायदा हुआ। तो मेरा मुद्दाव यह है कि इस तरह की चीजों का खर्च होना चाहिये और इस तरह की गुनाहा खोरी खत्म होनी चाहिये।

जैर्गाक रिपोर्ट में उद्धृत किया गया है पैमेंट करने में कुछ थोड़ा सा मुश्किल हुआ है। यह एक अच्छी बात है और इस दिशा में और भी कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये।

हम ने लन्दन, वाशिंगटन और टोकियो में अपने मिशन स्थापित किये हैं जिनके कि जरिए से उन देशों से हमारे वहाँ सामान आता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वाशिंगटन, लंदन और टोकियो में हमारे मिशन के अलावा ऐसे कुछ हमारे प्रेजिडेंटियम भी हों जोकि संसार के दूसरे औद्योगिक और प्रगतिशील देशों में भी उन सामानों की जिनके कि हमें आयात करने की आवश्यकता होती है खान-बीन कर के देखें कि वहाँ से हों यह सामान सस्ता मिल सकता है। उन तमाम देशों के सामान में क्वालिटि और प्राइम दोनों को लेकर कितना फर्क है इस बारे में वे खोज करें ताकि हम दुनिया के मार्केट में अच्छा और सस्ता सामान पा सकें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन मिशनों के अलावा दूसरे देशों से भी हम को सामान लेने के लिए प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिये। जाहिर है कि अपनी आर्थिक कमजोरियों और लिमिटेशंस को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमें सस्ते से सस्ता सामान दूसरे देशों से खरीदना चाहिये। क्वालिटि में थोड़ा सा हेर फेर कर के अगर सस्ती वस्तुएं बिना हानि पहुंचाये हुए अगर उपयोग में आ सकें तो इस दिशा में भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ५ में बतलाया गया है कि २०३५ करोड़ रुपये की फौरेन एक्सचेंज की वचन की गई। इस अगर अगर हम और ज्यादा प्रयत्न करें तो और भी अधिक फौरेन एक्सचेंज की वचन हो सकती है।

यह एक अच्छी बात है कि रेलवे बॉर्ड के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को रक्षा विभाग की आवश्यकताओं विशेष कर अस्त्र-शस्त्र के उपकरणों से सम्बन्धित जरूरतों की देख-भाल के लिये विशेष डाइरेक्टर जनरल के पद पर नियुक्त किया गया है। इस मिलजुल में मैं चाहता हूँ कि अमेरिक क्षेत्रों में और दूसरे ऐसे विविध क्षेत्रों में सामान बनाने की अनुमति मिलनी चाहिये। इस रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ ५ पर ही यह दिया गया है कि ५३० करोड़ रुपये की लागत का सामान सप्लाई करने के ठेके दिये गये हैं। अच्छा हो कि इस दिशा में और ज्यादा काम हो सके और अधिक से अधिक सामान अमेरिक क्षेत्रों में तैयार हो सके। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो मैं समजता हूँ कि हमें देश के अन्दर ही सस्ता और अच्छा सामान मिल सकता है। इस और मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और तकनीकी मलाह व दूसरी रुझावटों को दूर करने के लिए अतिरिक्त प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिये क्योंकि प्राये दिन की बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों में यह उचित नहीं होगा कि हथियार और लड़ाई के साज सामान के लिए हम विदेशों का ही मंह ताकते रहें। हथियार और लड़ाई के साज सामान के लिए हमें अपने देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। कपड़ा जूता, वर्दी जर्सी मोजे, बूट और लड़ाई के बूट वगैरह यह तमाम चीजें हम आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज के अलावा दूसरे सिविल क्षेत्रों में भी तैयार करवाते हैं। हमें अमेरिक क्षेत्र के उन निर्माताओं को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये ताकि वह सैनिक सामान भी बना सकें। मेरा अपना सुझाव है कि वे और चीजों के अलावा अगर कुछ हथियार और पुर्जें भी तैयार करें तो नुकसान की बात नहीं।

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

है। मिनाल के तौर पर कारतूसों के शील बनाने का कार्य असैनिक क्षेत्रों में किया जा सकता है और निर्माताओं से लेकर और सैनिक क्षेत्र में उनको भर कर कार्य में लाया जा सकता है। इंग्लैंड में और दूसरे देशों में इस तरह की कम्पनियां हैं, इस तरह के कारखाने हैं जो कि मुक्तलिफ़ किस्म की राइफल्स और बंदूकें बनाते हैं। हमारे देश में भी हथियारों के पुर्जे बनने लगे भले ही वह एसैम्बल दूसरी जगह हों, असैनिक क्षेत्रों में उन के पुर्जे बनाने की इजाजत दी जाय और अगर जरूरी हो तो इस के लिए कारखाने खुल जायें। अगर ऐसा होता है तो वह निश्चित रूप से एक प्रगतिशील कदम होगा। अब अगर कारतूसों के शील प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हम बनाने की इजाजत देते हैं तो खाली शील तो कोई नुकसान करते नहीं हैं। वह तो शील के अंदर एक्स्प्लोजिव सामान भरने के बाद ही हाजिरकारक होता है। इसलिए यह कारतूसों के शील और दूसरे अन्य आवश्यक पुर्जे आदि बनाने की इजाजत अगर हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देते हैं तो वह एक अच्छा और उचित कदम होगा।

यह खुशी की बात है कि लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को भी संभरण के सामान के लिये प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है। लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को एकगठित करने से बहुत से बेकार लोगों को काम मिलेगा और यह हम एक अच्छा तरीका अपनायेंगे। इस रिपोर्ट में लघु व कुटीर उद्योगों को भी बढ़ावा देने की तजवीज है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो भी सामान हम लेना चाहते हैं, संभरण विभाग जो भी सामान ले, अधिक से अधिक वह इन लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों द्वारा बनाना चाहिये और उन्हीं के जरिए यह सप्लाई हो। इस तरह से गांवों में और दूसरे हिस्सों में लोगों को कुछ काम मिलेगा और यह उद्योग भी बढ़ेंगे।

इस के साथ साथ रिपोर्ट में यह बतलाया गया है कि फानपुर में उत्तरी क्षेत्र के लिए एक डाइरेक्टर जनरल बनाया गया है जो कि संभरण के सिलसिले में देखभाल करेगा। अच्छा हो कि देश के दूसरे हिस्सों के लिए भी डाइरेक्टर जनरल बनाये जायें। पूर्वी, पश्चिमी और दक्षिणी भागों के लिए भी डाइरेक्टर जनरल हों . . .

Shri Hathi: है। They are there

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : इस रिपोर्ट में तो है नहीं।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव : रिपोर्ट में भी है।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों के सिलसिले में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता था कि हर जिले में जो सामान लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों के जरिए बनता है उस की एक प्रदर्शनी की व्यवस्था हो और जिले के अधिकारी अलग अलग जिलों में स्थिति के अनुसार सामान बनाने का लक्ष्य तय करें। डिपार्टमेंट के लोग समय समय पर जायें और उस के सामान को देखें कि कौन सा सामान लेने योग्य है और कौन सा सामान लेने योग्य नहीं है और वे अपने तजुबों के अनुसार अगर सुझाव भी दें कि उस में क्या परिवर्तन हो सकता है तो वह एक अच्छी बात होगी।

अभी यह बतलाया गया है कि कलकत्ता और बम्बई में टैस्ट हाउसेज बनाये गये हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह टैस्ट हाउसेज दिल्ली और मद्रास में भी बनाये जायें और इस तरीके से उन के द्वारा सामान की देखभाल करने का अधिक से अधिक प्रबन्ध किया जाय।

इंस्पेक्शन सैल्स के भी बारे में इस में कुछ जिक्र किया गया है। उस के बारे में अधिक जागरूकता लाई जाय। उस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि सामान को

बगीर देखे हुए ले लेना और उस को इकट्ठा कर लेना कोई बुद्धिमत्ता की बात नहीं है। इसलिए सामान को अच्छी तरह से देखना भालना चाहिये कि वह उपयोग के योग्य है अथवा नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह इन्स्पेक्शन सैलस अच्छे से अच्छे ढंग पर काम करें और उन में जागरूकता आये।

थोड़ा सा मैं तकनीकी विकास विभाग के बारे में भी कहना चाहता था। तकनीकी विकास विभाग में इंजीनियरिंग व कैमिकल यह दो विभाग हैं। उन का जो कार्य है यह बड़ा विस्तृत है। यह जो ३०-३२ आइटम्स दिये गये हैं उस के लिये रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि इस विभाग का एक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम है लेकिन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इसमें जो कुछ कार्यशील रही है उसके अनुसार इस में ज्यादा उन्नति नहीं हो पाई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह विभाग ज्यादा से ज्यादा अच्छे ढंग पर काम करे और विस्तार के लिये जो चीजें दी गई हैं उनके विस्तार के लिए वह सक्रिय हो।

उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार नई इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी करने की बात कही गई है। जहाँ नई इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी करने की बात हम करते हैं तो मेरा अपना अनुभव यह है कि आज के हालात में अगर कोई नई इंडस्ट्री खड़ी करनी चाहे तो उस को जरूरी परामर्श अच्छे प्रकार से नहीं मिलता है। उसको आवश्यक परामर्श उचित ढंग पर नहीं मिलता है। इंडस्ट्री खड़ी करने के लिये जो उसे सामान चाहिये वह नहीं मिलता है। इस तरीके से उस को टिकते नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि नई इंडस्ट्रीज को खड़ी करने के लिए यह विभाग ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रयत्नशील हो।

इंडस्ट्रीज को रिसर्च का काम करने के बारे में इस में कुछ तजवीज नहीं है। इंडस्ट्रीज को रिसर्च के लिये इस में एक अलग से विभाग हो।

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एक ऐसा रिसर्च विभाग खोला जाय जोकि यह देखे कि कौन कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज खुल सकती हैं और जो इंडस्ट्रीज कार्य कर रही हैं उन में क्या क्या कमी है ताकि उन को ज्यादा अच्छा बनाया जा सके।

एक्सपर्ट्स के मुतालिक जिक्र हुआ है कि वे भी रखे जायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विभाग में जो एक्सपर्ट हों वह समय समय पर इंडस्ट्रीज का अवलोकन कर के देखें कि उन में क्या कमी है और उस कमी को किस तरीके से दूर किया जा सकता है। ऐसा इंस्टीट्यूशन बनाया जाय जहाँ कि एक्सपर्ट्स को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सके। रिपोर्ट में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिस में कि यह जाहिर हो कि एक्सपर्ट्स के प्रशिक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है। इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं अज्ञ करना चाहता था वह यह है कि अभी मर्शावरा करने की बड़ी दिक्कत रहती है। इसलिए मर्शावरा जो कुछ हो वह सस्ता हो और सुगम हो और वह जरूरतमंद को आसानी से मिल जाय। आज नई इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी करने के लिए मर्शावरा हासिल करने में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ भी मंत्रालय का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मंत्रालय के जो आफिसर्स हैं, वे दूसरे देशों में भी जायें और देखें कि वहाँ पर इंडस्ट्रीज किस तरह से चल रही हैं और वहाँ पर जो अनुभव हासिल हो, उस को किस तरह से देश में प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है।

मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

14.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Jagan-natha Rao.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरवा (कांटा)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले क्वोरम पूरा हो और फिर माननीय मंत्री जी की स्पीच हो।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in the debate today. The activities of these two departments are not well known to the House because very few questions are put by hon. Members and there have been no occasions for the Ministers in charge of the two departments to speak in the House either on Resolutions or on Bills. The Ministers of these two departments are only seen, not heard. But today I am glad several hon. Members have evinced interest and taken part in the debate.

These two departments, the Technical Development Wing and the Department of Supply, had been brought together under the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination presided over by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. It was on his advice that the two were brought together and for valid reasons, that is, to enable these two departments to meet the increasing demands of the defence requirements during the emergency in a co-ordinated way. These two departments are continuing in that way so that there should be balanced industrial development and also that the vital requirements of defence and other sectors of governmental activity could be easily met.

Even now, the technical development wing advises the Department of Supply in the planning and development of indigenous industry, both in the engineering and chemical fields, with a view to achieving a balanced and co-ordinated pattern of industrial economy. The knowledge of the technical development wing and the requirements of the priority indentors of D.G.S. & D. are both combined and decisions are arrived at for the creation of new facilities and adaptation of existing ones so as to enable indigenous industry to cater for the vital requirements of our increasing range of products in the manufacture of which the industry had heretofore

either lack of experience or lack of adequate capability.

A greater measure of co-ordination between these two departments has become possible on their being brought under the control of one Minister. These two departments may not constitute a Ministry. Nevertheless their importance is there. They are closely associated in the planning and procurement of essential stores and supplies from the very beginning. As soon as an indent is received, it is examined from the indigenous production angle, and if there is no capacity in the country, it is sought to be created. As a result of joint deliberations, there has been new capacity located, there has been substitution by locally-made material, there has been standardisation and modification of specifications and such other measures for reducing the foreign exchange components. A statement showing the activities of these two departments, as a result of which about 20 engineering items and 18 non-engineering ones, for which there was no capacity previously, could be located, was laid on the Table in September 1963.

Hon. Members have expressed concern about, and stressed the need for, development of indigenous sources of supply for defence requirements as also for the requirements of the civilian departments of Government. As a result of the activities of these two departments, we could locate new capacities, introduce new sources, the result being that there was a saving on account of changes in specifications and substitutions of about Rs. 2.6 crores, while foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 2.35 crores was also saved. Previously, Defence were placing several indents in regard to a particular item of store. It was rather difficult for the indigenous industry to manufacture all of them. So these different categories had to be reduced to the minimum. So at the instance of our department, Defence

agreed to do so, for instance, that steps which were previously of 13 different varieties have now been reduced to 5 varieties. Sufficient capacity has also been created. Similarly, the Director General of Ordnance Factories has also reduced the sizes of webbing items from 47 to 10. This also facilitated bulk production in the country.

As I said earlier, the development of indigenous industry has been engaging the attention of the Department of Supply and the Technical Development Wing. A perusal of the Report would clearly show how the percentage of indigenous sources of supply has been increasing steadily from year to year. I need not quote the figures as they are given in the Report.

We also wanted to take private industry into confidence and with their co-operation, we could locate sources of various items of stores required for Defence. With that object, we formed some panels for advising this department and also for creating new sources of supply. We have constituted advisory panels for the engineering industry, chemical industry and cotton textiles industry comprising representatives of the D.G.S. & D., D.G. T.D. Defence and various chambers of commerce. I am glad to say that with the willing co-operation, of industry, we could establish manufacture of various items which did not exist in the country before. For pants, jerseys and socks, boots jungle, by another advisory panel. That also has given us good results.

During the course of the emergency, we created a separate department for the procurement of armaments from the civil trade. This item was previously done by the ordnance factories. Consequent on increasing demands on ordnance establishments as a result of the emergency, arrangements were made for utilising the civil sector for procurement of armament components. This released some capacity of the ordnance factories for manufacture of some of the more diffi-

cult and security classified items. Necessary capacity for the manufacture of armament components in the civil sector had been located. As a result, as many as 66 contracts on the civil sector for 42 items of the total value of over Rs. 6 crores were placed up to December, 1963. While placing these contracts for armament components, care has been taken to develop more than one source of supply, and wherever possible, contracts have been placed on more than one firm for each item. Likewise, care is also taken to see that orders are placed on firms located in various parts of the country.

Another notable feature I might mention is that the bulk defence requirements of winter clothing, snow clothing and footwear were procured during the period under review by fixation of firm prices for a period of one year. Old sources of supply were tapped and new sources established in respect of short supply items. By resorting to the use of substitutes and change in the pattern of stores, DGSD could effect a reduction in price for items like cloth drab mixture, underpants, jerseys and socks, boots jungle, combat boots, shoes canvas and ground sheets.

Two or three hon. Members have expressed concern about the development of small scale industries, and my hon. friend Shri Liladhar Kotoki stressed the need of regional development, with particular reference to the northeastern region. The development of any particular region of this country does not relate to these two departments. The concerned administrative Ministry would be the Ministry of Industry or the Planning Commission. Nevertheless, where industries exist, this department has taken extra care to see that they develop. Small scale industry, which has come up very nicely in the country and is able to compete successfully with large scale industry,

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

has been getting encouragement from the Department of Supply. The Annual Report would reveal how from year to year the value of purchases from the small scale sector has been rapidly increasing. During the year, up to December, 1963, the value of purchases has come to Rs. 28.2 crores, and by the end of the year it may reach Rs. 30 crores. So, attempts have been and are being made, and we are alive to the fact that the small scale sector has to be encouraged, and as far as it is possible for this Department, we are doing it. Seventy items have been solely reserved for the small scale sector. These items we necessarily purchase from them; we do not go to the large scale sector for such items. We give encouragement to the small scale sector in several forms. For instance, copies of tender enquiries are endorsed to all State Directors of Industries, so that they could contact the local small scale sector and ask them to tender. Arrangements are also made to display at Small Industries Service Institutes located at State headquarters, specimen samples of items which the small scale sector can produce, together with copies of the detailed drawings and specifications. The State Directors of Industries have also been advised to set up a library of specifications and drawings for the use of the small scale sector units.

We do not demand any security deposit from the small scale units if the National Small Industries Corporation certifies their competency to produce. About 500 units are also registered with the DGS & D. In proper cases where, for a particular store, the small scale sector finds it difficult to compete with the large scale sector, we take into consideration the cost of production, and give price preference to the small scale sector up to 15 per cent. The NSIC has a central liaison officer in the office of the DGS & D to act as a co-ordinating agency in respect of

Government's purchase programme. Beyond this, it is not possible for the Department of Supply to extend their co-operation or support in any other form.

The policy of the Government has also been to encourage khadi. During the year 1963-64, up to November, Rs. 82 lakhs worth of khadi has been purchased. So also, woollen khadi including blankets has been purchased to the value of about Rs. 97 lakhs. Imports are being reduced to a minimum. It is only in rare cases where a particular store cannot be manufactured in the country, where there can be no substitute either, where the importer insists that a particular proprietary article should be imported and that he cannot use indigenously manufactured article, that imports are being allowed.

My hon. friend Shri Warrior made a speech, but his speech was not warrior-like. He said we were not purchasing from the Government sector undertakings. I may remind him that according to the policy of the Government, this Department of Supply, being the purchaser, takes both the public sector and the private sector into consideration. This question has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past. In 1955, the Central Stores Purchase Committee, after an elaborate enquiry, recommended that industries in the private sector should be free to compete with those in the public sector in Government purchases. At the same time, they did recognise that there would be special circumstances when the Government might have to confine its purchases to State-owned undertakings, instead of following the normal method of purchase by competitive quotations. This recommendation was examined by the Government. It was decided that it would not be appropriate to issue any general

instructions, as ordinarily the Government had every right to accord preference to the public sector as compared to the private sector, where necessary, and that the Government should ensure, as far as possible, that the products of such undertakings were utilised to meet governmental requirements to the maximum extent possible. The instructions to the DGS & D on this subject are as under:

"Where State-owned factories or undertakings are in a position to meet Government requirements, purchases may be made from such undertakings after taking into consideration various factors such as availability, specification, prices and the delivery period within which supplies could be made. Each case will have to be considered on its merits."

So, we are purchasing from public sector undertakings. For instance, from HMT we are purchasing machine tools.

I may also inform the House that the IOC has got huge orders from the DGS & D worth about Rs. 20 crores, for purchase of HSD at various places in the country. So, I do not know wherefrom Shri Warrior got this inspiration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Warrior has retreated.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That is why I said that his speech was not warrior-like.

My hon. friend also stated that we were paying higher prices to the private sector for certain types of stores, and he quoted the instance of army boots manufactured by the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur, where the price is less. There was also a question by my hon. friend Shri Banerjee to the Minister of Defence Production on 16th March, 1964. In the Harness and Saddlery Factory, the cost of production is

Rs. 17.84 and its capacity is 25,000 pairs of boots jungle per month, double shift. But there they do not take into consideration the margin of profit, or the packing charges. The price of Rs. 19.10 paid to the private sector, including the small scale industry at Kanpur, includes 10 per cent profit and packing charges, which come to about 74 nP. Not a naya paisa was paid more. All these things are taken into consideration and the price, arrived at. Later the price was increased to Rs. 20.10 because the price of raw hides had increased. This was certified by the Director of Industries for Uttar Pradesh. We deal with taxpayers' money and we are anxious that not a naya paisa is paid extra to anybody. There is no question of favouritism being shown to anybody. Had my hon. friend Shri Warrior been present perhaps he would have seen that we did not pay a naya paisa more.

Shri Warrior said that our supply missions abroad were big empires and that there was a lot of delay in procurement of stores. Much water has flown in the rivers after these recommendations of the PAC and EC which he referred to. Even prior to PAC's observations, instructions were issued; after these observations, they were repeated. Steps are taken to regularise any lapses which might have occurred here and there. Shri Sivasankar who was Secretary of the then WHS Ministry assisted by the Food Secretary, visited these missions in 1961 and made some valuable suggestions which resulted in a saving of £50,000 by reduction of staff in London. His second recommendation was to appoint a private firm of shipping agents as shipping and forwarding agents which resulted in the reduction of staff in the shipping directorate of the India Store Department, London—a saving of £50,000. My senior colleague Hathiji visited these missions last year and his report is

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also there which will be implemented. The staff in the India Stores Department, London has been reduced to 315; the staff in the India Supply Mission, has been reduced to 140.

The other point raised by Shri Warrior and others is about delay in payments. Steps have been taken to see that delays do not occur. Where payment is delayed, it is reflected in prices. Some firms and industrialists are unwilling to come forward and tender for the requirements of DGSD. I have been here for the last two years and they expressed a feeling: God save us from DGSD. There should not be any feeling of delay in the mind of the indenter, consignee and the supplier. If payment is delayed, the supplier adds a cushion in the prices and we will have to pay more. Some steps have been taken in this direction. Previously, the supplier was being paid 95 per cent on inspection and proof of despatch and the rest 5 per cent after the consignee received the stores. It was naturally taking a lot of time in some cases. We had liberalised these terms during the time of the Emergency. Now, they could be paid 98 per cent on inspection and despatch and only two per cent later. This is in respect of rate and running contracts.

Hitherto progress payments were allowed only upto 50 per cent of the value of raw materials such as iron and steel, etc. This facility has been extended to the supply of other stores also where it is clear that the ordinary system of payment on completion of a store is not suitable and causes the contractor considerable hardship in his having to block capital owing to high value of components, long processing time and considerable cost of labour and processing. We have agreed to pay upto 75 per cent of the value of raw materials. The delay is because of finalisation. A finalisation wing was set up in 1957 on the recommenda-

tion of the Stores Purchase Committee. This wing deals with post contractual issues such as price finalisation, regularisation of delivery period, refund of security deposit, recovery of Government dues, if any, examination of complaints from contractors in respect of delays in payment, etc. Much time is lost in references and cross references. I have suggested, with the approval of my senior colleague, that delays in this wing should be avoided. Wherever necessary, the concerned person, the supplier or the indenter should be called for a discussion and the thing should be finalised. The delay is not entirely on the part of DGSD. The supplier is sometimes unwilling to reply because if he replies he will have to pay the damages and he does not come forward. There is insistence on the part of certain firms not to produce the bill of entry and invoices regarding purchase of raw materials in support of their bills. In the case of short receipt and damage to stores noticed at the consignee's end, the firms agree to effect replacement of supplies after a considerable time. There is the submission of claims by contractors after lapse of time. I am hopeful that delays would not occur in the future.

I think one or two hon. Members mentioned delays which result in corruption. Quick payment leads to lower prices and also early supply. If there is delay, the concerned men may come to the DGSD office and meet several officers and he comes into contact. These men are called contact men. To avoid this we have taken certain steps to see that no scope is given knowingly or unknowingly for corruption to creep in. It was decided that only one duly authorised representative of a firm should be permitted at the time of opening of tenders. Accordingly, in the invitation to tenderers the firms are asked to indicate the names and addresses of their representatives who would be attending at the time of opening of tenders.

The second step taken was that instructions have been issued that tenders should be opened by an Assistant Director other than the one who would be dealing with that tender and a brief statement of details read out at the time of opening of the tender should be prepared by the Assistant Director at the same time.

The question of introducing security arrangements in the building occupied by the DGS&D organisation with a view to restrict the entrance of outsiders is under consideration. It has also been decided to set up a Reception Office which would deal with the enquiries from the trade representatives so that it would not be necessary for them to contact the officers.

It has also been decided that for the present no officer below the status of Director should grant interview to the representatives of the firms. This Director would receive all visitors, hear their complaints and give them whatever information that they want and that can be given legitimately.

The other step was, it was decided that a systematic case study of purchase cases should be undertaken with a view to find out whether any irregularities have been committed by the officers. A post of Deputy Director has been sanctioned for this purpose and is likely to be filled up shortly.

So also, in the Technical Development Wing similar steps have been taken. A time-limit has been prescribed within which the recommendations of this Department have to be forwarded to the Ministries concerned. On the applications received for licences, within a prescribed time they have to send their recommendations.

Secondly, another measure taken to cut out delays was that cases involving scrutiny of capital goods applications, which become more than a month old, are required to be brought up at the weekly meetings of Development Officers.

Thirdly, it was decided that whenever additional information is required in connection with the applications for the grant of industry or import licences, it should be called for only after an officer superior to the one calling for such information has seen the case and approved of the type of information to be obtained, and so on.

So attempts are being made to see that the officers do not fall from the path of virtue. Human nature being what it is, steps only can be taken. We are taking all precautions and I am sure, Sir, that in course of time, in a short time, things will improve. Things have shown some improvement in the DGS&D. All I can say is that still much has to be done. And, Sir, I take this opportunity of paying my compliments to the officers of the DGS&D and the Technical Development Wing who have risen to the occasion and done their best with enthusiasm in meeting the demands of Defence and other Government requirements.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I must thank the Deputy Minister who intervened just now for clarifying many of the points which were agitating my mind.

During the debate last year also I think I was one of the vocal supporters of the then Ministry known as the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, though that Ministry was criticised by almost all the speakers. Today we have to see that this particular department known as the Supply Department, with the help of the Technical Development Department, should really gear itself up, because this is a department where a lot has to be done. My hon. friend Shri Warrior and others who raised some points never wanted to criticise the Department as such, but their criticism was based on some of the information which we generally receive either from the contractors or from other departments who know something about this Department.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I know about the functioning of the Department because I was connected with the ordnance factories for nearly seventeen years. And I am happy to note that the gentleman who heads the Department has experience of the Railways, Defence and other Government Departments. I really thank the hon. Minister for bringing such an eminent person as the head of this particular Department.

I have some points to make. Recently certain things have been brought to my notice in regard to the procurement of armament components from the civil trade. And here in this House various questions have been raised. And, if I remember aright, many speakers wanted from the Defence Minister an assurance that at least the manufacture of arms and ammunition would not be given to the civil trade. I was apprehensive of this thing, because no categorical assurance came from the Minister. After the Chinese aggression we had to gear up the ordnance factories. We had to get arms and ammunition from foreign countries. Whatever friendly countries came forward, whether socialist countries or non-socialist countries, from anybody who became a friend of us and wanted to give us a friendly aid in the form of arms and ammunition, we accepted it. At that time it was felt that these ordnance factories should be expanded and that they should move towards self-sufficiency. And this was being done. And I am happy that 21 ordnance factories today have shown increased production, and the value of production has been raised from Rs. 40 crores to 100 crores. As such I do not find any reason why the private sector, the civil trade, should be entrusted with the manufacture of some of the components of armaments. It is said here in the Report:

"Until the Emergency, most armament components were manufactured in the ordnance factories. Consequent on the increased demand for armament components created by the Emergency, arrangements were made for util-

izing the civil sector, for procuring armament components, thus releasing some of the capacity of ordnance factories for the manufacture of some of the more difficult or security classified items. A Senior Officer from the Railway Board with considerable production engineering experience was appointed as Special Director General in the D.G.S.&D. to look after the Defence requirements, particularly armament components."

I raised this question recently before the Director-General, Ordnance Factories at the Industrial Council meeting which was held in March. Not only I but the representatives of the twenty-one factories who attended the meeting, raised it. And my case is only this. Once the private sector starts manufacturing arms and ammunition, or even various components of the armaments, they will always create a war psychosis in the country. Because, we cannot expect Birla or anybody else to spend about six to ten crores of rupees in the manufacture of arms and ammunition and then, once our problems or border troubles are solved, to shut down their factory. They will not shut down their factory. Because they would want to dump their arms and ammunition, or even the components of armaments, on the Government, they would like to keep this war psychosis intact, so that if there is always a war psychosis the Government may go on preparing for defence needs. I do not for a moment say that we should be complacent when we are facing aggression both from China and from Pakistan. And this unholy alliance between Pakistan and China has created serious problems in the country which confront us today. But should it go to this extent that even components of armaments should be given to the civil trade? And what is our experience of the civil trade in the past? The civil trade, I know has been engaged in the manufacture of army boots. And when there was a shortage of raw hides, the civil trade, A.K. Bro-

thers and others refused to give us raw hides. A question was raised in this House, and the reply given by the Minister of Defence Production was that necessary instructions have been issued to the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals to see that the supplies are regular. I do not impute any motives to the private sector since we are a mixed economy and both have to exist and peacefully co-exist. My intention is only to focus the attention of the hon. Minister to this point that once they go on manufacturing armament components there will be no end to war psychosis in the country.

And I do not know who are going to execute those orders. During the Emergency nearly seven to eight thousand industrial units, known as 'serving the Defence needs', have sprung up. There is a mushroom growth in the industrial units. In certain cases, there are simply some sign-boards, and there are no workshops or any such things. I was surprised to see how they could do this work. I do not know whether they are reliable. For manufacturing these ammunition and armament components, they should be reliable firms. Will they supply us during the emergency, in the hour of need, and will they supply us up to the specification? Because, the general complaint against the civil trade is that they supply a good sample according to the specifications, but when there is the question of bulk supply, it is far below the specifications. That is not my experience only, but it is the experience of the Director-General of Ordnance Factories, and I am sure that is the experience of even our Minister and the new Director-General of this particular department. I do not impute any motive to the Finance Minister, but I may say that there are good contractors and bad contractors. In this department, experience shows that even those contractors who have not given the income-tax clearance certificates have

been given orders. There are such cases. What is happening to the ammunition boxes? Ammunition boxes are wanted in lakhs to pack the ammunition for air-dropping, etc. We want good boxes. A firm in Aligarh has been given permission to manufacture 40 lakhs of boxes. This firm has one kiln just for seasoning wood. I am yet to see any good factory where there is mass production of ammunition boxes. Still, that firm has been given the licence. It takes at least two months or 60 days for seasoning a particular wood which is capable of bearing the shock of the ammunition when it is dropped. The manufacturer told one of our friends who asked him, "you are manufacturing 60 lakhs of ammunition boxes, but how much time do you take for seasoning?" That it takes 72 hours, because there is modern machinery. I would request any instructor to go to Aligarh and see whether the manufacturer has any good plant for good seasoning of the wood, or whether he has also sprung up during the emergency as the emergency contractor, as it is called now.

There is another point which was brought to my knowledge, and last time I said the same thing. 25,000 to 30,000 quilts were necessary for our jawans. I know that for certain that certain contractors supplied the quilts. It was not 80 per cent cotton; it was 80 per cent cotton waste and 20 per cent cotton. In such cases, the demand in this House was that whether that contractor who supplied for the defence, for the jawans who are fighting the battle at heights of 8,000 to 12,000 ft in NEFA and risking their lives and the future of their family members, has been able to show any voucher from where he purchased the cotton. I do not know whether any enquiry was made or not.

In the same way, I know orders were given for the manufacture of blankets. At that time, jersies and blankets were needed for the jawans.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Anybody who was interested in earning some money became a contractor for supplying jersies for the jawans and also blankets for the jawans. Some of the blankets which were given to us by West Germany as aid, were sold, I am told, in the Calcutta markets; whether they were sold to the jawans is a matter to be considered very seriously, because we have got a Minister in this Department. We have got a Minister whose integrity cannot be questioned; I do not question the integrity of the officers either. But the inspection should be tightened.

There is another matter which was brought to my notice and I am really ashamed of it. I am told that a firm in Madras which wanted a licence for the manufacture of sewing machine parts. This is a particular thing which did not come under the priority list. At that time, you remember, Sir, that import licences were given only in respect of those items which were needed for defence. This firm was a rejected one. Its licence rejected by the ex-Finance Minister. But when the next Finance Minister took charge—I do not know what interest he had and I do not impute any motive and I do not doubt his integrity at all—this question was mooted through the department known as the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, and Shri Boothalingam was Secretary of that Ministry at that time. It was mooted through him and he wrote on the file that this comes under the priority list. I do not know whether those Singer machine parts, sewing machine parts, came under priority. The licence was issued to this particular firm—I can quote the name—Sundaram & Co. It was refused licence by the ex-Finance Minister, but it was granted licence—I am speaking subject to correction—in 1962 or 1963.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Any imported parts involved in it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes; imported parts were involved. They are supplying the parts. But my question is this. For the manufacture of parachutes, there is the Parachute Factory, Shahjahanpur; there is the clothing factory at Kanpur for ready-made garments; there is the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Kanpur and there is the Ordnance Factory at Avadi. These are the four factories manufacturing garments and other things for the army. Are they short of Singer sewing machines or Usha machines? Why was the necessity there, and why was this item given to that firm? Why was this licence given despite the fact that the ex-Finance Minister refused the licence?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall finish in two or three minutes, Sir. Now, I would like to know the reasons why it was given a licence, which was rejected by the ex-Finance Minister. Perhaps there were reasons best known to the Government. After all, it is peculiar. Does the policy change with every Finance Minister? In this particular thing, I want that an enquiry should be held why this particular firm was given a licence and why it was mooted through this particular department through Shri Boothalingam; why it was not a straight dealing. I am afraid it was a shady dealing in which I suspect the Finance Minister has shown an undue interest or over-interest. I do not impute motives to him. I request that it should be enquired into properly. That is a firm in Madras, which I have mentioned for the information of the hon. Minister.

Then, I would request that there should be a closer co-operation between the defence liaison unit and this particular department. There is this liaison unit headed by a senior officer and there are periodical meetings in which all matters are thrashed out. I am happy that this is being done, but more should be done.

Then, I would submit that inspection should be tightened to a greater extent. Take this testing, for instance. I know the keys are manufactured by a big manufacturer, Singh Engineering Works in Kanpur. It was known to this House that the sleepers, the cast-iron sleepers, were not slippery but the keys were loose. And still the keys were accepted. I am told that the inspection in that particular department is somewhat loose. When the hon. Deputy Minister went to Kanpur, I had tried to meet him. I wish he had tightened the machinery and seen that the keys are not loose and the sleepers are not slippery. Otherwise, again the same thing would result. The sleepers are slippery, but they should not result in further slips; I request the Minister to see that there is proper checking on the inspection side.

One last point and I shall have done. It is mentioned that this department arranges also certain items which are in the priority list and to which import licence is given. One of the firms, Messrs. Babulal Bhargava & Sons., in Kanpur, was the first to manufacture the diamond glass cutters. These were imported. This firm has been licensed to manufacture and see that in India these diamond glass cutters are also made. They wanted some industrial diamonds and diamond dust to be imported,—and they were worth only Rs. 17,000—from foreign countries. It was needed for defence and other requirements. What happened was, they approached the Director of Industries, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. The Uttar Pradesh Government, through their Director of Industries, gave them an essentiality certificate which is necessary for any imported item of the value of Rs. 8,000. They did not allow Rs. 17,000. They said Rs. 8,000 would be sufficient. Even after that essentiality certificate had been granted, the department here which grants licences for foreign imports said that it is not at all necessary. I am yet to know why this has been refused. A particular firm having Singer sewing machinery

parts or spinning machinery parts would be granted a licence only because the Finance Minister is interested in it, but here only Rs. 17,000 was needed but it was not permitted. Do we want to get these things in the black market? Can India make industrial diamonds or diamond dust? These things are not available, and glass cutting is necessary for the growth of industrial expansion either for defence or for anything else. This Rs. 8,000 could not be given! It is a sad commentary on our industrial expansion. Anybody who takes an interest and the initiative and wants to make Indian glass cutters is not given the licence. I request the hon. Minister to see that something is done in this case.

Lastly, I must congratulate the department and the Ministry for the work it has done. I request that they should have a greater tightening of the measures. It should not only be supplies and disposals. Let the supplies be there but they should dispose of the things carefully and judiciously.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, with regard to the Department, the grants under which are under discussion today, I think the Deputy Minister in charge of the Department has given certain inklings about certain things. I may not say much on that, but I do understand that it has to deal with the work of the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals. As far as supplies are concerned, I am very happy about two or three things. Last year also, I pointed out one or two things, about which I feel that certain action has been taken. Firstly, in the past, there were very few centres all over the country from which supplies could be got. Last year and year before last a number of my colleagues here raised a few points. Firstly, they said that supply should be diversified and also diversification area-wise and industry-wise. With the

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meagre information I have with me, I can say that something has been done with regard to that. I would certainly expect the senior Minister, when he rises to reply to the debate, to tell us how this streamlining has been done with regard to making purchases and getting supplies from different parts of the country and from different industries—large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale. Certainly, as far as the small-scale industry is concerned, there has been good progress.

The items of supply are mainly textiles, leather, silk engineering, chemicals, timber, half-wroughts, railway goods and defence supplies. As far as textiles are concerned, the position has come to such a pitch that in the past few winter months, the people have been suffering from one or two things. Firstly, woollen textiles have not been available to the people and also what little has been available has been sold at very high prices. Whenever we asked how this position had arisen, every time we were told that it is because of the defence needs that woollen prices have risen. I would like to know from the Minister how much woollens have been purchased during the period from November 1962 upto the end of February 1964, what varieties have been purchased and from what areas of the country. I personally feel that this scarcity created in the last few winter months was artificial. I would like the Minister to throw some light on this as far as his responsibility is concerned, so that we may be free to judge for ourselves the reasons. I come from an area which is very cold and the adjacent States also experience the same cold. I found that there was severe shortage of woollens during the last few winter months.

About silks, for defence purposes, you need parachutes and other silken material. May I know in what way

and where these silken garments and parachutes are being manufactured? Is it that contracts are given or particular factories are selected in particular areas only and they are asked to manufacture these things? Why I am asking this is, my State of Jammu and Kashmir is the State that produces the best silk in the country known as Univoltine silks of high quality. Personally I feel that Kashmir should have got some share in the manufacture of these silken garments. I would like to know why parachute cloth has not been got from there.

About engineering and chemicals, as far as I can understand, the supply-base is pretty broad-based and purchases are made. I have no complaint in this regard and I am very happy that the Supply Department have been in a position to galvanise the entire energy and capacity of this industry in order to meet the civil and defence needs.

Coming to timber, the Supply Department purchases timber for the railways and also for defence purposes. From Jammu and Kashmir State, a good volume of timber is being supplied—half-wroughts for rifle factories and sleeper and other timber for railways and for defence purposes. The other day, while there was a discussion on some other Ministry's Demands, some of us felt that Ishapur and other rifle factories have shown good results. I would pay a compliment to the Supply Ministry for that, because it was mainly due to the organisation of this Ministry that they could supply these half-wroughts in time and of good quality. That was perhaps also a very important reason why they could show these good results.

There is another important matter to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. Railway

sleepers are being purchased from Jammu and Kashmir and from Himachal Pradesh. Out of all the species of timber, Deodar timber is supposed to be the best, though sleepers are made from other coniferous timbers also. Pathankot is the place where all these sleepers are collected and they are passed on from there to the various places. I have some information with me to which I want the hon. Minister, Mr. Rao, particularly, to pay some attention; namely, sleepers made of inferior timber were passed on as Deodar timber. Secondly, my information is that sleepers have been passed on from Himachal Pradesh in the name of Kashmir sleepers. Of course, I would approach the Minister later and find out what the position is.

But something more is emanating, namely, that sleepers were collected at one place called Dalwan near Julundur. People began to talk about these things and somehow this information has leaked out. I am told that the entire stock was set fire to and it was reported that it was an accidental fire. I would request the Minister to go into it and also consult the Railway Ministry. My information is that the Railway Ministry also was informed in time. I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House what action is taken in this matter, because it is very important.

As far as the purchase and supply policy is concerned, no doubt the inspecting officers visit the various areas and industries. There is no doubt that from personal experience I have seen that some inspecting officers are doing very well and some others are not doing so well. Since this new re-organisation has been given effect to in this Ministry, I want to know what particular steps have been taken to make this inspection and purchase fool-proof. Secondly, I want to know what steps have been taken to make it possible that manufacturers in all

the lines in which the Ministry makes purchases may be afforded an opportunity to exhibit their goods. Lastly, I want to know whether nepotism and favouritism have been eliminated altogether. I hope the Minister will give some details about these things when he replies. I know they are doing a number of things very well, but certain things are going round the country and so, at least when the budget demands of the Department are discussed, these things should be cleared, so that it will have a very good effect upon the public opinion all over the country.

Sir, it is very good that testing houses have been established not only in Delhi but elsewhere also. Tests of goods ordered and produced for supply should take place as early as possible. No delays should take place with regard to testing. Also, attempts should be made to see that at the supply centres these testing stations are brought as near to the supply station as possible. I do admit that it is not physically possible to have a testing house for each and every manufacturing centre, but wherever there are reasonably well established supply centres these testing houses should also be established near them so that the suppliers have to take little trouble, they have to waste little time and spend little money in getting their goods examined, inspected and taken over.

15.00 hrs.

Then, with regard to payment, so far, I should say, practically there have been no complaints. Even then, steps should be taken to see that payments become very easy and very quick. Immediately the goods are delivered by them, payments should be made to them.

I was talking about Jammu and Kashmir. At the moment three

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

items are being supplied by that State. This is so far as the supply part is concerned. As far as the purchase part is concerned, I would urge upon the Central Government to extend the services of this organisation towards that State also. Whatever pattern this Ministry may have adopted in respect of other States should equally apply to that State also as far as purchases are concerned. If there are any hurdles that they may feel in doing that, I would request them to let us know those hurdles so that we can all make an attempt and see that such hurdles are put off.

There are one or two things that I would like to say in regard to this Department of Supply. This department, by making purchases, on the one hand, is encouraging our industries, no doubt, and, on the other, in a number of cases, I have found, it has been able to stabilise the prices also. But what I have also been able to find out is that in certain cases a certain amount of inflationary trends are created. In this connection, I would like to ask the Ministry that whenever they lay down their policy for making purchases they should chalk out their programme and care should be taken to see that while making purchases in bulk quantities no inflationary trends are created. I will tell you how these inflationary trends are created. As you know, for manufacturing goods in different varieties the raw material available is limited, whether it is indigenous or whether it is imported. There is always a larger draw upon the raw materials. After all, the raw materials required for the manufacture of the articles that you purchase are not used in the manufacture of those articles only. There are other sources of demand also on the same raw materials. The same raw materials are required for other industries as well. Therefore, care should be taken to see that your

orders go in dribblets and not in bulk at a time because that way it will certainly be a check—that is what I personally feel—against creating inflationary trends which will ultimately have a very bad or adverse effect upon the whole economy of the country.

With regard to purchases abroad, you have one office in London and one office in America. I am glad that the ex-Minister, Shri Hathi, who paid a visit to them last year, when I asked a question in the last session of this Parliament explained the position very well. I am happy he did that. I would like to know what were his recommendations to the Government. I would like to know, when the Minister replies, as to what action has been taken in regard to those recommendations so that the misgivings that have come before us are not only done away with but we may also know what economics have been effected, what austerity measures have been taken and in what way the purchase system or the supply system has been streamlined so that we get the best for the efforts we put in.

Then I come to the question of disposals. I am happy that the disposal work is in their hands. Both supply and disposal are very important. If they are centralised—though there may be another opinion also—I would say, that is the desirable thing. I have not the time to explain the reasons, but I do support centralised disposal. But I would like to say one thing. The Ministry should adopt a fool-proof arrangement with regard to disposals. Firstly, whenever something is being disposed of by this Ministry or by the Department of Disposals, the items that are to be disposed of and other particulars should get the broadest possible publicity. Secondly, an opportunity should be provided to the intending buyers to have a visual inspection of the items. By doing that the department will be

able to get better customers and better prices and the buyers will also get a better satisfaction.

With these few remarks, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants that are before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Hajar-navis.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Sir, I also wanted to intervene in the debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is Shri Hajar-navis not speaking?

Shri Hathi: Yes.

The Minister of Supply (Shri Hajar-navis): I will be the last speaker.

Shri Hathi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you and to the House for showing the indulgence of allowing me to intervene in the debate. I thought, having been in the Ministry for the last two years, I might clarify, if I can, several points raised by the hon. Members.

I am grateful to them for making some concrete suggestions, for appreciating the work of the Ministry and also for the thinking that they have provided on several matters. Particularly, two or three hon. Members—Shri Warrior, Shri Banerjee and the last speaker who spoke before me, Shri Saraf,—have made certain suggestions and sought certain information. I shall try to give as much information as I possibly can.

Shri Warrior started by saying that the work of the Technical Development Wing as is reflected in the report is not as it should be or that it does not at all show what development the country has shown. Shri Sharma wanted that we must try to step up the production and meet the defence needs.

श्री श्रीकार ल. ल. बरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हज़स में कोरम नहीं है। क्विक मिनिस्टर स हब जवाब दे रहे हैं इसलिये कोरम तो होना ही चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung. This is the third time within two hours that the quorum bell is being rung. I feel it is the first duty of every hon. Member to see that quorum is maintained. The whole country is watching us.

There is quorum now. Shri Hathi may continue his speech.

Shri Hathi: Shri Banerjee raised certain points with regard to the manufacture of armament components in the private sector. But, on the whole, he complimented the Ministry for the work it has done. I should recall to the House that in the dark days of October/November 1962 when we were anxious that the needs of our soldiers at the borders should be fully met, the Department of Supplies and the Technical Development Wing collaborated and worked in such a way that it was possible to meet all the needs of the defence. I want to inform the House that since those days the essential needs of our jawans have been fully met and if at any time we want twice or thrice our present supplies, it is possible to meet those defence needs fully. Here I would like to give some figures so that the House may have some idea of the materials supplied by this department both in 1962 and 1963. In 1962 the total supply of blankets was 3 lakhs worth Rs. 80 lakhs. In 1963 it went up to 26 lakhs worth Rs. 761 lakhs. While in 1962 we supplied only 2 lakhs metres of battle dress, in 1963 our manufacture and supply went up to 26 lakhs metres. In the case of shirting it went up from 10 lakhs metres to 83 lakhs metres. Nylon cord for parachutes went up from 2 crore metres to 12 crore metres. The boot ankle has risen from 3 lakhs pairs to 20 lakhs pairs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, on a point of order. You will remember that when Shri Acharya Kripalani wanted to know the pair of boots required by the army, the hon. Minister refused to give it on the ground that it will give an idea of the size of the army to the enemy.

Shri Hathi: I am only giving the capacity in the country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am happy to hear it.

Shri Hathi: I just wanted to show that the capacity has been raised ten times or more. Then, the capacity for manufacture in the engineering side, chemical side, textiles, motor vehicles, jeeps, batteries etc. have been raised in a manner that we could meet almost the entire needs of defence and at short notice the production can be geared up. That is all what I wanted to bring to the notice of the House.

It is not correct to say that the Technical Development Wing is doing nothing except having some tin plates, as mentioned by Shri Warior. As soon as an indent is received, the first thing that the Department of Supplies has to do is to check up in co-operation with the Technical Development Wing whether the country can produce them, whether there is capacity in the country, whether they require raw materials, whether they require some balancing equipments etc. If it could be done within the country, the first thing they do is to produce it indigenously. If it could not be produced within the country, then the Technical Development Wing takes care of this subject and tries to create new capacity so that it can be produced here. This is the method we follow. It is said that during the war we have to prepare for peace and during peace we have to prepare for war. During war time we have to strengthen the economy of the country. We have to create new capacity in the country, and try to develop industries and then it shall be possible

for us to build up the economy of the country. The Technical Development Wing, therefore, has that important role to play. With a view to securing well-founded and properly-coordinated pattern of industrial economy it has to play its role. It has been rendering technical service to the various Ministries, like Petroleum and Chemicals, Heavy Engineering, Industries and Food and Agriculture. It is advising the Planning Commission and the Development Councils that have been constituted, where representatives of trade and industry could come and discuss their development plans, because the development of industries is as a result of public and private undertakings. The real technical development and planning guidance are done by other servicing organisations.

If we look at the industrial progress of the country, it has reached the figure of 215 in 1963, as against 100 in 1956 and 159 in 1960. It may be that we have not gone as far as we should. But, because of the various limitations, mainly of foreign exchange, we could not go as fast as we wanted. The question is whether we should keep quiet because of the bottleneck of foreign exchange or we should do something in the matter. Here comes the role of the Technical Development Wing. It must try to guide and advise the various industries to find out whether it is not possible to manufacture indigenously these plants and equipments in the country.

I am glad to say that we have started producing machinery for the manufacture of sugar, cement and textiles. A plant that could produce 600 tons of cement a day would cost about Rs. 175 lakhs when manufactured in the country, of which the foreign components would come to Rs. 45 lakhs. That means for every plant that we manufacture we would be saving Rs. 130 lakhs. By 1965-66 it will be possible for us to meet the full requirements of machinery for cement production in the country.

In the case of sugar mills, the capacity now established is considered adequate for some time and can turn out 12 to 14 standard sugar mills. The sugar plant with a production capacity of 1,000 to 2,000 tons per day may cost Rs. 84 lakhs when manufactured in the country. It requires only Rs. 14 lakhs of foreign exchange, thus saving about Rs. 70 lakhs per plant. 15 complete sugar plants manufactured indigenously have already gone into production by now.

Similarly, textile machinery worth Rs. 18 crores were manufactured during the year 1963. The figure may go up to Rs. 26 crores in 1965-66. Then, the bicycle industry now wholly uses indigenous components and the import of foreign components for this industry is completely banned. In the case of motor cars, from 60 to 70 per cent we hope to reach 90 per cent in the case of indigenous components this year.

These are the various efforts made by the Technical Development Wing. Their first job is to plan; then they have to process the actual commissioning of that industry; then comes quality control, progress and inspection.

The Technical Development Wing is now being reorganised. Shri Warior said that there is a horde of directors. There are 32 directors and they are in charge of groups of industries. For four or five Development Officers there are advisers and senior advisers. Each Development Officer in charge of a particular group of industries takes care of that group of industry and plans for that.

We are also thinking of an inspection and progress cell. That means that they will go round the country, see the progress, check the quality and advise them if the quality is not up to the standard so that whatever we produce competes favourably with the foreign market and it may not be said that the goods manufactured in the country are not up to the standard.

I have mentioned that we have been able to make the country self-sufficient in industrial machinery for sugar and cement and, to some extent, cotton. We have also been able to manufacture machinery for tea-processing plants, solvent extraction plants, sulphuric acid plants, small-scale paper-making plants, simple types of machine tools. Production has also been started of a number of sophisticated machine tools, like capstan lathes, vertical lathes etc. and it is possible that we will be able to reduce our foreign exchange component. That is where both the Departments have to play an important role though the Technical Development Wing has to play a much more important role than simply look to the needs of the country so far as supplies are concerned.

15.22 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then, we are also thinking of material management in the Directorate of Supplies. Of course, personnel management is there. So far as speedy processing is concerned, it is personnel management; but side by side we have also thought of and are processing, what I call, material management. That means, if an item or store is needed, we see whether that store could be made cheaper either by standardisation or by substituting indigenous material for foreign imported material or by changing specifications. All these things could be done. By this process we have been able to save about Rs. 6 crores. We hope that about 5 per cent on the total purchases of Rs. 500 crores we may be able to save simply by this material management. It is one thing to negotiate in a businesslike method and reduce the price but it is another thing to make the goods cheaper in the country and to make them available at a lesser cost without in any way affecting the efficiency and the needs or requirements of the country.

[Shri Hathi]

The other question that was touched upon by the hon. Member was about delays and various other departments not trying to co-operate. We have evolved a method where, whenever any department indents or asks the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals for purchase of certain items, we hold a monthly meeting, the representative of that Ministry comes and we see whether all those difficulties are fully met or not, why they are not met and where is the bottleneck. All that is being done every month. Therefore the delays are eliminated.

Along with the elimination of delay from this point of view, we have also tried another method and that is in a way an administrative reform. What happened originally was that when a tender was invited, it started from the lowest man, that is, the Section Officer, went to the Assistant Director, Deputy Director, Director and the Director General. About six tiers it had to be processed through and a delay of three days or a week at each one would mean a delay of months together. Instead of that, because the Section Officer and the Assistant Director are nearly of the same calibre, we have divided the work between the Section Officer and the Assistant Director. Previously, if there were 600 receipts, all the 600 were being dealt with first by the Section Officer and then they used to go to the Assistant Director, Director and all that. That we have divided between the two so that each one deals with 300 receipts and instead of each one going through all the six tiers, we have said that from the Section Officer it may go to the Deputy Director and the Director General so that each one will be able to handle double the number he was handling before. Therefore in spite of the increasing number of indents we have not only been able to stop and arrest the arrears but have cut off the arrears and have speeded up the disposal of the receipts; that is, we have been able to do it quickly and more efficiently.

He also said that these directors are touring round and asked how they could look to the file work. I do not want the technical officers to look to the file work. I do not want them to be clerks or secretaries. I want the technical officers to be technical officers to guide the country, to develop the industry, to go round the factories to see what the difficulties are and to tell them the proper method of doing it. That is what I want them to do. Even on the inspection side we do not want that a store which is required should simply be rejected by saying that it is not good or fit for the purpose. No; what we have said is that not only should they go and inspect but if there is any defect they should tell them that this is the defect, this is how the defect can be removed, try further and try to make it as efficient as possible. Therefore these officers should tour. On the contrary, my complaint is that they are not touring. I have not got enough officers who could be spared to tour round. We want that they should go round, see the various industries, see their difficulties and find out what the difficulties are and how they can be removed. That is on the technical development side which Shri Warrior had to say.

But this is not all that we have done. There are still a number of things which we have to do and I would like to say that major lines on which we will have yet to divert this energy and efforts would be on the following industries, namely, development of industrial machinery, production of special steels, production of non-ferrous metals, production of electrical steel sheets, production of pig iron, production of machine tools, production of electrical equipment, production of power cables, production of transport equipment. These are the things where we have yet to make further progress. Yet, we have to try on various other fronts because our country is still short of capacity for manufacturing heavy electrical equip-

ment. We have not yet taken up the production of rectifiers in any appreciable numbers or in appreciable sizes nor taken up the production of cold rolled electrical steel sheets, ferro-chrome, stainless steel etc. We are still dependent in a very big way on the imports of important raw materials like copper, lead, zinc, ferro-chrome, alloy steels etc. Therefore it is that still we have to go ahead much. We shall have to gear up our Directorate of Technical Development so that it may be able to give guidance to plan, process, progress, watch and inspect the various industrial concerns that are coming up. I have said that we have still to do more. It does not mean that we have not done anything. We have done a lot of things. In the field of machine tools industry, we have increased the production from only a few lakhs of rupees some ten years back to more than Rs. 20 crores worth of machine tools. We have started production of Tungsten Carbide right from the ore stage. We have started schemes for the production of lead and zinc from the ore stage. We have increased the production of aluminium from almost a negligible level to a level of 55,000 tons per year. Then, we have also increased our steel production very appreciably though we are yet short of it. We are building up heavy machine building plants and we are also establishing three or four boiler plants while a plant for the manufacture of very high pressure boilers is being erected in the public sector. These are the various gaps. I only wanted to show to the House that there are still gaps and that yet a lot of things have to be done and that could be done if our country is properly guided in the technical field.

Then, Mr. Warior suggested—perhaps a few others also—that we are only thinking in terms of using tin plates and how to save the foreign exchange. But that was only an instance. Even the small things where these tin plates were used have given us a saving of Rs. 3 crores.

These are, what we call, titbits. If each small item gives us a saving of Rs. 3 crores, it would mean a lot. That is not the only thing. There are various other things also. All these things are looked into by the Technical Development Wing.

My hon. friend, Mr. Banerjee, mentioned two or three points. I should now like to deal with them. He mentioned his apprehension about the manufacture of these components of armaments in the private sector and he also said that if Birla or other people are given the licence for manufacturing all these things.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not say that. I said, in case Birla is given the licence to manufacture all these things.

Shri Hathi: Yes. He said that in case Birla is given a licence to manufacture all these things and supposing he closes down the factory, what will happen? Now, we have not given any new licence to anybody for this. The only question is that all engineering units have the capacity to produce certain parts in their own factories as they are. There is no question of giving them a new licence or any machinery or anything of the sort. Take for example, the cycle industry. Certain ball bearings or certain components of the cycles are manufactured. If that same machinery could manufacture certain other parts which are required for some other arms, then that would be augmenting the capacity of the ordnance factories. To that, I do not think, there should be any objection.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Who is going to assemble the parts?

Shri Hathi: It will be the ordnance factories. As I said, let that tempo also be created and let them feel that they are also contributing something. This is not being done by giving them any new licence. That is not so.

[Shri Hathi]

Then, there was the question of delays in the matter of licensing and other things. We had appointed a Committee under the Secretary of the Technical Development Wing. There we have said that any application which comes for a licence should be examined and the recommendation should be sent within three months so that there should be no delay. If the delay is greater, naturally the people would think of so many things whether they should come or they should not come and all that. So, we have said there that within three months it should be disposed of and the recommendation goes to the Licensing Committee.

The other point mentioned by Mr. Banerjee was—rather a complaint—about the ammunition boxes and he mentioned that an order of about 40 lakhs was given to that firm. I know that no order of 40 lakhs was placed with that firm. That was one firm in Aligarh. It was supplying only 4000 to 5000 a month. The D.G.O.F. has canceled the indent and, therefore that order also has been canceled. That will satisfy Mr. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Thank you.

Shri Hathi: Another complaint that he made was about these Singer Sewing machine parts. He said that Usha Sewing machines are there and there are other sewing machines also and why should a licence be given to this Singer firm for manufacturing the spare parts. There are a number of Singer Sewing machines in this country. The old parts wear out and they have to be substituted and either you import them or allow all these things to lie idle. Now, it could be done that the Usha Company can manufacture the spare parts for the Singer Sewing machines. But the House will understand that then there will be a conflict of interests between the Usha Company and the Singer Company and I do not think the Usha Company could manu-

facture the spare parts which would fit in the Singer Sewing machines. Therefore, it was only for the spare parts for the Singer Sewing Machines that some industries had to be given the licence and it was not Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari who recommended the licence or anything. It was done by the Industries Ministry. It is not that because he came from a particular area it was done so. The question is that all these things were considered. Either you allow all the Singer Sewing machines in the country to lie idle for want of spare parts or allow the spare parts to be manufactured in the country. What wrong is there? That was the consideration. There is nothing else behind it. I would assure Mr. Banerjee that there is nothing else. I know he is a knowledgeable person and the moment I try to explain to him, he is a reasonable person who would understand it, and it is therefore, that I thought that I might clear this position.

Then, there was one other question about the research laboratories mentioned by Shri Mohan Swarup. He asked what about the research and what about the people coming from other private sectors? I may inform the House that we have taken the best of people even from the private sector as our senior advisers and the team of officers that we have in the Technical Development Wing is, I think, one of the best in the country. They can compare with any other experts also. On the engineering side, on the petro-chemicals side, on all these sides, we have got people and we have also drafted people from the private sector so that their experience could be available to the country as a whole. What I want is that they should not simply be tagged down to this licensing business. Their business should be really to plan things and to develop the industries.

Another question that Shri Mohan Swarup raised was about the research and the national laboratories. Now,

Our Director of Technical Development Wing is in close touch with them.

Actually, he is a member on these various committee and whatever experiments are performed and research is made in these various laboratories, it is all adopted in various industries. For example, I shall only give one or two items. The silvered mica capacitors developed by the National Physical Laboratory have been adopted for commercial exploitation by two firms, one in Bangalore and the other in Bombay. The Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute's process for mica insulating bricks has been recommended for commercial production by two firms, one of which is at Bhopal. The process developed by the Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute for the production of potassium chloride from salt bitterns has been recommended for adoption by a unit in Kandla. There are a number of such instances. I would not like to take the time of the House by mentioning the various researches which have been made in the national laboratories and which have been exploited or utilised by the various industries. Thus, actually the functioning of the Technical Development Wing has been to develop the industries and to see that new development take place, new orientation is given, and new guidance is given and that we are made more and more self-sufficient in the matter of our industries and our requirements.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf mentioned about the base of the distribution, and he wanted to know from where we purchased what. I have got a list of the various commodities. But, from Kashmir, for example, we purchase woollen things, wood etc. My hon. friend complained about sleepers. But they are solely being purchased by the railways directly and not through the DGSD.

Then, my hon. friend also mentioned about the various recommendations of the Sivasankar Committee and

wanted to know whether we had implemented them. As my colleague has already said, we have implemented them, and the net result is a saving of about £100,000 per year. Similarly, when I went there, I had also looked into the working and I found that still about one-third of the staff could be reduced, because at present the method of purchase is to invite tenders even for an item costing £1 or £2 and that would mean much time. Therefore, we have given them powers to purchase on cash items costing about £15, or £75 or £100 and so on, because that would not matter much. Considering the time, energy and the expenditure incurred on going through the processing of these small purchases, we have given them powers to make cash purchases. Then, we have given instructions on various other things. For instance, where we can accept the warranty of the firm that we are dealing with, so that unnecessarily we need not always have to send our officers for inspection, as in the case of fertilisers, for instance. These are some of the very elementary things, but still, it has a very vital effect so far as the expenditure is concerned.

These are the various things that have been done, and still we are thinking of reducing the staff at London and at Washington, and I hope that we shall be able to do that without in any way affecting the efficiency of the working there.

I need not take much time of the House because most of the points have been covered by my colleague. I have also mentioned several things on the technical development side since it was expected by hon. Members that I should give them some information as to what was being done.

As I have already said, we have been trying to develop our engineering industry in a number of ways. On the chemical side also, we have been able to do quite a lot and yet it

[Shri Hathi]

is a long way which we have to go. But I hope that we shall be able to achieve that with the reorganisation of work and with the zeal with which our officers do it.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Have you fixed any targets in this connection? And have you been able to reach them?

Shri Hathi: The targets are there by all means. The targets are twofold. One is to make our country self-sufficient in various industrial machinery units. As I said in sugar, we have reached the target. On cement, we are doing it. That means that all the foreign exchange that we would have had to spend for the import of this equipment has now been stopped.

I think I have tried to clear up the various points raised by hon. Members. I would once again express my gratitude for the appreciation by them of the work done by the Departments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of personal explanation. I never imputed any motives to the Finance Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has given the hon. Member compliments. So, why should he object? He has objections even to the compliments paid to him?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know still, with your permission, whether the licence to this particular firm was refused by the ex-Finance Minister and whether it was granted on the recommendation of the Department of which the present Finance Minister was the Minister in charge, namely the Department of Economic and Defence Co-ordination.

I should like to know also one other thing from the hon. Minister. He had taken a very kind decision regarding the permanency of the lower division clerks employed under the DGSD at Calcutta. At that time there was some difficulty with the Home Ministry.

Since the hon. Minister has now gone over to the Home Ministry, I would like to know whether any decision has been arrived at.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): May I know whether any attempt has been made to start any ship-breaking industry in the country so that cheap and good quality plates can be manufactured in the country?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that we have yet made any further research on that.

As regards Shri S. M. Banerjee's second question, I had in fact expected that question earlier and I was surprised why he did not take it up earlier. I may tell him that I have now taken up that question.

Shri Hajarnavis: Mr. Speaker, Sir, The debate has covered the whole working of the Ministry, and what had to be said on our behalf has been said so clearly and in such detail by Shri Jaganatha Rao that I do not think I have anything to add except to point out to the House that my colleague Shri Jaganatha Rao has been the longest denizen of this Department....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And the hon. Minister the most recent arrival.

Shri Hajarnavis: I hope I am not divulging any secret when I say that a substantial part of the credit for the improvement noticed both in the House and elsewhere is due to him...

Shri S. M. Banerjee:..His status should be raised.

Shri Hajarnavis: In this, of course he has received a great deal of encouragement and guidance from my predecessor Shri Hathi.

I may repeat, because it bears repetition, that last year, the figure of purchases went up from Rs. 380 crores to about Rs. 580 crores. But the figures

by themselves do not tell the whole story. Purchase, as has been said by the purchases committee, is an art. It is not merely a transaction across a counter where you pay the money and receive the goods wrapped up in an artistically printed paper, but it has to be a purposeful activity directed towards, firstly, obtaining the best value for the money, and secondly towards seeing that the bargain is actually carried out, and thirdly towards seeing that the purchases made by Government who are one of the largest consumers have an impact on the economy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is both an art and a science.

Shri Hajarnavis: Science certainly. But about art, I thought I must point it out.

So that the impact in the chosen direction and is of the requisite strength. How well this has been done was brought home to us this afternoon not only by the indulgence shown by the House but by the very generous appreciation of what has been done in the Ministry under Shri Hathi's stewardship. Of course, I must also point out, as Shri Hathi explicitly did, that just as the Minister lends his head most often to be cut off if anything goes wrong, when he receives any appreciation, it is on behalf of the whole organisation. So it could not have been achieved without the devoted attention and effort of every single individual constituting this organisation.

As I said, the volume of purchase has doubled. But that is not the whole story. What is significant is that the percentage of indigenous material has also increased. It was not easy to obtain do many of the things for which we depended upon external sources. Peace is the lodestar of our national policy which means that our economy is not war-based or defence-based; it is not war-oriented or defence-oriented. Of course, we spend all that is necessary and all

that we can spare to ensure that if there is any challenge to our integrity it is met. But essentially, our economy is not a war-based economy. Therefore, when a threat came to us without notice and without provocation, it was difficult to transform what was essentially a peace-oriented economy into an economy which produces goods necessary for war. Many of such things had not been produced by us here; if they were, they were in insufficient quantities. As my predecessor, Shri Hathi, said, many of the things, which he mentioned, were produced in normal quantities, but these had to be produced in abnormal quantities. Yet the challenge was met. I must say it was due to his forethought, and resourcefulness which together constituted what is called the organising ability that we have been able to face this task successfully.

Figures have already been given. They have been appreciated by the House. I am moved by the expression of confidence in me which fell from Shri Banerjee and I hope I shall be worthy of that confidence.

There is one other thing I might mention—that is, about the Development Wing. The Development Wing is the technical part of the brain of this Government. It is now called the Department of Technical Development. It is the technical part of the brain, the thinking apparatus, of this Government which advises all the Ministries, the Planning Commission and also all industries, in the public sector or privately owned.

Here I must pay a tribute to the Prime Minister who during his stewardship has lost no opportunity to impress on every possible occasion upon every possible authority, individual or organisation the necessity for the study of science, research in science and the application of both to methods of production in the country. If today we are science-conscious and technology-conscious, it is only because of the unremitting effort of the Prime Minister in this direction. So

[Shri Hajarnavis]

in this particular organisation, he has naturally taken a deep and abiding interest.

How does the Development Wing function? It is not, as is sometimes erroneously supposed, an obstacle to establishment of industry. If I have to choose the word, again I would not say 'licence'; I would say 'certificate of efficiency'. Licence is used in the sense that some kind of activity which was not desirable is being permitted. Here what is called the licensing process begins this way. As soon as an application is received, the first question to which we address ourselves is: does it fit into the Plan? If so, what is its place there? After that, is decided, we ask ourselves: are we going to make the maximum use of the indigenous material, and with that indigenous material, are we going to use the most efficient method? We have to satisfy ourselves on this score. There, as my hon. colleague, Shri Hathi, pointed out, we draw upon the rich and varied experience and knowledge transmitted to us by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The connection between the two organisations is very close. A representative of theirs sits on our Licensing Committee. Our own personnel go and serve on their Committee. It is of the essence of the matter that all knowledge gained, all data obtained, all processes evolved, in the national laboratory or in the university laboratory or in a private institution should be at the service of industry.

We have some of the most eminent men in scientific and technological fields serving us anonymously in the technical development wing. Their object in scrutinising an application is not to stifle it, but to examine it from the point of seeing whether the item is going to be efficient both industrially as well as economically. Constantly advice is given from that point of view. If delay occurs, it is either for eliciting information or for persuading people to agree to the advice

of the experts. Suppose there is an individual entrepreneur. Will he be able to get an organisation of this authority, dimension or status or with such qualifications?

There are two ways in which the development wing can serve the individual entrepreneur. One is to transmit to him the thinking of Government as the regulator of industry—what is it, how does it fit into the Plan, how will it function, are other similar industries under contemplation? These are most valuable pieces of information which anyone who has any idea of establishing an industry would like to have. Secondly, he would also like to know what are the prospects of his being able to sell. After all, a product is for sale. Here Government as one of the major consumers can certainly advise the prospective industrialist; if you produce this particular item, probably Government may be able to take this much. This is an essential thing.

As Shri Hathi mentioned, the matter of delays has been gone into by a high-power committee presided over by the Secretary of the Ministry. They have devised a certain procedure by which delays will be reduced to the minimum. I therefore invite every person who intends to embark upon industrial enterprises to get into touch with the Development Wing even before the actual application is made. Advice will certainly be available to them whether licence is likely to be granted, the form in which the application should be made, in what form it is likely to be granted etc., because this Government is committed to the rapid industrialisation of the country on a balanced pattern.

16.00 hrs.

I should not conclude without referring to some of the points which have been made. I can assure hon. Members that I will take into consideration every single suggestion which

has been made and give it the greatest amount of consideration. In particular, I am very grateful to Shri Mohan Swarup who made a very thoughtful speech. He has made several suggestions. *Prima facie* I am attracted by them, and finances permitting. I shall certainly see how far they can be implemented. He said there should be Directors at several places. Certainly that is a worthwhile suggestion. There was also a suggestion from him and Shri Saraf that there should be more test houses as now exist in Bombay, Calcutta and Kanpur. They are doing such useful work and they have inspired such confidence in the people, and though they are called Government test houses, they are institutions of national importance. They are also available to private parties, and I am quite sure they must be multiplied. Again, the limitations of finance being overcome, we will certainly see that more of these test houses are placed at the disposal of industries.

The other points have been dealt with by my colleague. I again express my appreciation and gratitude on behalf of the Ministry, of which I am today the head, for the recognition which this House has given for the efforts which have been made. I can assure the House that I will continue along the lines laid down by my predecessor, and I hope I shall be as fortunate as he has been when next time the Ministry comes up for discussion.

Mr. Speaker: There are no cut motions.

The question is;

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against

Demand Nos. 103 to 105 relating to the Department of Supply and Demand Nos. 106 and 107 relating to the Department of Technical Development."

The motion was adopted.

16.03 hrs.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up the Demands of the Ministry of Health.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have saved time on this.

DEMAND NO. 42—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,91,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 43—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,43,24,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Medical and Public health'."

DEMAND NO. 44—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

[Mr. Speaker]

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,93,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

Mr. Speaker: Now Cut Motions. Shri Kishen Pattnayak and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav. Both absent. Shri Karni Singhji absent. Shri Yash Pal Singh. Absent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I submit it may be that they did not anticipate this thing would come up so early, because four hours had been allotted for the earlier Ministry, and since we started at 12.30, normally it should have gone up to 4.30. It is not yet 4.30. It may be due to that. So, you may permit them to move their cut motions later.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot promise. I will see when a request is made.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to check adulteration in food (11)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to check sale of spurious drugs (12)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to develop a comprehensive health scheme for rural area (13)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure of Rural Water (Drinking) Supply Scheme (14)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make adequate arrangements to prevent the recurrent outbreaks of cholera in Calcutta and its suburbs (15)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to upgrade Serampore Hospital and the Government Hospital in Uttarpara (16)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make proper arrangements to check venereal diseases in the industrial belts (17)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to establish a medical college at Burdwan, West Bengal (18)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase the number of seats in medical colleges (19)].

(x) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide free medical aid to the people of lower income group (20)].

(xi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to establish more hospitals in the rural areas (21)].

(xii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide free meal to the children attending primary schools (22)].

(xii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make proper arrangement for the rehabilitation of after-care T.B. patients (23)].

(xiv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to provide more beds in the hospitals for T.B. patients (24)].

(xv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Health be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to open more maternity homes in the semi-urban and rural areas in West Bengal (25)].

Mr. Speaker: These Cut Motions are now before the House.

Dr. Saradish Roy (Katwa): We are discussing the demands of a Ministry which deals with the welfare of the people. As such, before we go into the details, we must have the background in which we are discussing this subject.

Nutritional deficiency due to poor quality and quantity of food is extremely common. Tuberculosis remains the biggest menace. The estimated incidence is one to three per cent of the total population, with at least 1.5 million open cases all over the country. Small pox continues to be a problem, though the eradication scheme has just begun. Cholera flares up now and then in wide areas. Typhoid, dysentery and diarrhoea are widespread in the country. Filaria is a menace in the coastal regions as also in other parts of the country. Venereal disease, leprosy and skin diseases are common. New virus diseases like polio and encephalitis are appearing. It is in this background that we are having this discussion.

Due to the emergency, there was a cut of about 27 per cent in the Budget provision of this Ministry last year. Almost the same provision is made in this year's Budget.

If we go into the details of the Budget provision, we find that by the end of 1964-65 we would have spent on rural water supply only 30 per cent of the provision made for the whole of the Five Year Plan, and on urban water supply we would have spent only about 50 per cent of the provision made for the whole of the Five

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

Year Plan. I have humbly calculated these figures. If they are wrong, I may be corrected.

In the other Ministries, public undertakings relating to them are under their control, but peculiarly enough, in the case of this Ministry, public undertakings like Hindustan Antibiotics etc., are not under its control, and remain with other Ministries. I do hope that Government will take a decision so that undertakings like the Pimpri factory will be managed and controlled by this Ministry directly.

I have already referred to malnutrition. I would now like to refer to conditions in Calcutta. In a survey made a few months ago in the urban area of Calcutta, it was found that out of 5,579 school-going children examined, 2,563 were suffering from one ailment or another, and most of them were suffering from malnutrition. That is the condition even in the urban areas. In the villages, the condition is not at all better; it is worse.

The question of malnutrition is not only connected with health, but the over-all question of the development of our country, self-sufficiency in food and other things. Mere self-sufficiency in food will not solve the problem of malnutrition. You may take full meals, but it may not be nutritious. If we want to remove malnutrition from the people, it can be done only by changing the food habits of the people, and by giving them health education. It is said that we are doing so much by way of education, but we know that only a very small percentage of the children go to schools even in the primary stage. The percentage is less in the secondary stage, and considerably less in the higher stages. The village side people who are not conversant with modern scientific ideas should be educated through books and other media about their health and change their food habits. Of course, food production should also be increas-

ed but this department is not going to do it.

We are not spending the amount allotted under the Second Plan and the Third Plan. That is very disquieting. The report mentions that four Ministries deal with rural water supply: Health, Community Development, Home Affairs (for tribal and scheduled castes) and Planning Commission. There is the contributory scheme of rural water supply in the villages. These four organisations do not act in a coherent way in the district level. I attended a district development committee meeting. The rural water supply engineer did not attend and the district magistrate was helpless. He could not give an idea what the position was; he was writing letters to the RWS engineer but his replies were not received. It may so happen that in the same village there may be one well under the RWS scheme and another, under the contributory scheme. Selection of sites is not done on merits of the requirements of the people but on recommendations of influential politicians. First thing is that we must have more money for the RWS schemes. In places like Rajasthan, water is not available. But in places like Bengal, if you spend about a thousand rupees you can get water. Even here, where you can get water easily from tubewells, etc. the schemes are not implemented. I want to say that we should have more provisions for this and the work should be taken up not on political basis but based on the actual requirements of the villages.

I come to urban water supply. In Delhi we get abundant water for drinking and bathing purposes. But in Calcutta you cannot get water for drinking or bathing: there is shortage throughout the year. That is responsible for the prevalence of cholera and other water-borne diseases. The CMPO has come into being; it is only a planning organisation. We are spending huge sums of money for this organisation without any tangible

work being done. The Calcutta Corporation and the Bengal Government say they are helpless and are asking for Central Government's grants so that water supply of Calcutta may improve. It is the case of other cities also; water supply is the major problem. One important town which is an international centre, Bolpur is there. Water is not available in summer days. But as they are high places, you cannot have it cheaply at Bolpur town and in some other areas. So, water is to be purchased at eight annas a bucket. They are asking for Central or State help but they are not getting any help. I hope that the Central Government will move in this matter so that this important place, internationally important, will have certain facilities such as drinking water supply.

Due to this shortage of water or due to impure type of water supplied we are having these intestinal diseases like cholera and dysentery. These occur in one part of the country or the other. So, if we want to check this, the first thing that we are to do is to supply safe drinking water both to the rural and the urban areas, and this subject should be given top priority in our schemes.

The slum areas have become a menace especially in towns. Especially in big cities like Calcutta and Delhi—in old Delhi and not in New Delhi—there are certain slum areas. In these cases, we are experiencing difficulties in regard to slum clearance programme. There is no tangible programme which is being executed properly. When these schemes are executed, the people are uprooted and new buildings are constructed. The uprooted people are not provided accommodation in the same area. They are left, and they have to find another congested area. That is what is happening day in and day out. So, I suggest that for the well-being and health of the people, the slum clearance programme should be taken in hand on a comprehensive scale and executed at an early date.

It is good that malaria eradication programme has come almost to a success. I come from an area where malaria was prevalent. During the war-days, malaria was very common in West Bengal. At that time, it was undivided Bengal. But after the war, say, from 1946 to 1951 or 1952 the prevalence of this disease came to a minimum. So, we cannot say off-hand that due to this programme of eradication, it has almost disappeared from that area. As a medical man, I have some experience. I cannot say that it is only because of this eradication programme that malaria has disappeared from that area. That cannot be the real fact; there may be other reasons. That is a point which has to be investigated, namely, what is the real reason for a lesser number of cases of malaria in West Bengal from 1946 to 1952 or so. After the eradication programme was executed, the cases are less no doubt, but in the report I find that a programme of mosquito eradication and mosquito killing and fly-killing had been undertaken. Speaking the truth, the number of mosquitoes has increased in West Bengal, especially in the cities, where the eradication programme was taken up intensively and had been completed. Even there, you find the number of mosquitoes is increasing. But malaria is not there, while cases of filaria are increasing. That is a menace.

16.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We have also been asking for filaria prevention. The incidence of filaria is increasing. In a similar way, there is the small-pox eradication programme. We know that if we can successfully inoculate all the persons in the country, we can eradicate this disease. This has happened in South-East Asia and other countries which have recently become independent. There too, these diseases—cholera and small-pox, etc.—were prevalent, but by taking up an active programme and implementation of the programme in

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the right manner, they have also eradicated small-pox and other diseases from those countries. But in our country, after 17 years of independence, these are still a meance. Small-pox is prevalent even now in almost all parts of the country, and we are however having the programme of eradication. I hope this programme will be taken up very seriously.

What I experience is, the reports come in the press, saying that so many persons have been vaccinated. But the figures are found to be almost exaggerated. Even the number of blood samples taken is found to be exaggerated. These must be checked up, so that we could have proper results in proper time.

About leprosy, I know it takes longer time to eradicate the disease. But it is heartening that for treatment of leprosy, we can have medicine at a very cheap cost. But even then it is found that in most of the leprosy centres, there is no medicine. They are not given anything. They are told that the clinics will be open next Friday or next Tuesday, but they are not always supplied with anti-leprosy drugs. I hope the Government will look into it. Of course, they may say that it is not our responsibility, but the State's responsibility. This problem has been discussed in the report whether this should be a concurrent subject or State subject and I would not like to go into that dispute at this stage.

In regard to cholera patients, there are certain disadvantages. The infectious diseases hospitals are there, but they are in a miserable condition and the patients do not like to go to the hospitals. They hide the diseases. They are afraid that if they go to the hospitals, they will die. So, either they meet with death due to the disease or they spread the disease to others. So, the condition of these infectious diseases hospitals must be improved,

so that the people who are suffering from these diseases may utilise the services of these hospitals and not spread the disease in that area.

Even after the fourth year of the third Five Year Plan, we are having dearth of doctors all over the country. In some places, it is very short and in some not so short. On an average, we are having one doctor for 5,000 people in the urban areas and one doctor for 50,000 people in the countryside. Also, for medical treatment, when you go to a hospital, it is very difficult to get bed without a recommendation from certain persons or without paying certain remuneration in one form or other to the authorities. The number of beds is 1 bed for 3000 persons in our country on an average.

In the rural side, conditions are worse. The rural health scheme has not yet started even in all the blocks as promised. I find that only about 70 to 75 per cent of the rural blocks have been provided with health units and the others are still without health units. There is no mention in the report whether it is possible or not to provide hospitals in each block in the country by the end of this plan period.

I have already said that admission into hospitals is possible only if you have the favour from a political party or if your economic status is good. For the poorer section of the common people, it is very difficult to get admission or have proper treatment from the hospital. This is not the case only in rural areas or remote places. Even in this capital city of Delhi, in the dispensaries under the CHS scheme, the common people are not being favoured, even though their ailments may be very serious. But those who are less ill, but whose economic status is good or who have political influence and who can get certain recommendations from the high-ups, are given the costly medicines, even though they may not require them.

I want to say a few words about medical education. We are having shortage of doctors. I suggest that the number of medical colleges in the country should be increased. Research facilities should be provided to a greater extent. Nowadays it has become a habit for our young men to go to foreign countries to have medical education. I think this should be discouraged. When facilities for such education are available in the country, why should our young men go to foreign countries to have the same standard of education? It is only because such educational facilities are not available in abundance in our country that they are trying to go outside. Therefore, we should increase such educational facilities in our country so that we can ask our young men to remain in our country itself and further their studies.

Then I come to the question of drug control. This requires very careful consideration. I think the Act as amended or proposed to be amended is quite sufficient. But there is the question of implementation. I think the inspecting staff is not sufficient. It is found that only in some States there are inspecting staff. There are not adequate number of analytical laboratories in the country. I hope the Government will take up this issue and establish at least one analytical laboratory in each State so that the drugs could be examined quickly and decision taken at an early date.

There is one thing which troubles us so far as the drug control is concerned. The production of drugs has increased many times. The foreign drug manufacturers with our Indian collaborators are dominating the whole drug industry in the country. Our indigenous drug manufacturers have no special facilities. The patent rights on foreign drugs are hampering their growth. I, therefore, suggest that patent rights on foreign drugs should be abolished at an early date and the Indian drug manufacturers should be

given all possible help so that they may divert their attention to the research work and to the production of best quality drugs whereby our country may be self-sufficient in drugs in a short time.

Lastly, I want to say a word about the Singhur Rural Health unit in West Bengal. That is controlled by the Central Government. It has a certain staff numbering about 80. There are class IV and class III staff drawing Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 respectively—of course, it is excluding the dearness allowance. It is desirable that their emoluments should be on a par with those of other Central Government employees. They are in a very helpless condition now with the present rise in the cost of living. I hope the Minister will take up this matter and see that they are given a reasonable pay at a very early date.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I congratulate the Health Minister on the Budget, for the year which compares favourably with the previous one. The budget has followed the usual pattern although we were expecting a modification with a rural bias specially as the hon. Health Minister comes from a predominantly rural constituency.

The crying need of the hour is increase in the number of graduates trained in the scientific system of medicine. A comparison of number of qualified clinicians proportionate to the population will not be out of place. At the moment, in USA there is 1 to 500 population, in UK there is 1 to 1000 population and in India there is 1 to 6000 or 10,000 population. We planned to get one qualified doctor to 2000 population, in the Bhoré Committee Report, by the year 1975. In spite of two full Plans and nearly three years of the Third Plan we have not made any appreciable progress. There are 79 medical colleges admitting 10,279 students every year. With the population increasing by 10 million or one crore

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every year, we need 5,000 new doctors per year just for the new population to maintain the proportion of 1 to 2,000. This means that to make up for the lost time or to make up the arrear we must increase the number of admissions to medical colleges to an yearly figure of 15,000 or increase the number of medical colleges to come to this figure.

There is a general complaint that the students admitted are not the best in the colleges. In my experience of the last 43 years, there is great force in the argument. It is well known that best talents in the country are joining as executives in commerce or industry, or Government administrative service or science career or engineering and then comes the medical. This is a sad state of affairs and this is due to lack of better prospect in medicine, and I feel that the case of a medical teacher, of a clinician, or a private practitioner has been sadly neglected due to wrong impression or even antipathy on the part of certain interested persons. Pay scale of teaching staff still remains the same as that fixed in 1935.

Then I come to another very important point, and that is the shortage of suitably qualified and experienced teachers. There is a shortage to the tune of 2,000 teachers of various categories—pre-clinical and clinical—in the 79 medical colleges. This shortage is more in the so-called pre-clinical than clinical. The scheme of 300 and a few odd scholarships mentioned on pages 66 and 67 and very poorly implemented will never solve our problem. This training should not be centralised in a few centres, as is being practised. The reasons are obvious. The distribution must be equitable and I will suggest a training programme of teachers subsidised 100 per cent by the Health Ministry to make up the shortage. A batch of 500 graduates obtaining above 60 per cent marks should every year be selected for this, and they should be divided in a batch of ten for each

college in about 50 medical colleges of older standing. Each student should get a stipend of Rs. 250 per month for three years by which time he will not only get his post-graduate degree but have an experience of teaching. This will cost Rs. 1:50 crores in ten years, time. Thereby, over a period of ten years, the shortage of teachers will be made up. The Deans of faculties, the senior teachers, the examiners and the Vice-Chancellors will see that there is a good training programme and there is no loss, or at the most 5 per cent loss in the number at the final count. The emoluments of the teachers in the medical colleges should be on an equitable basis, and their future should be assured so that there will be no shift from one region to another due to disparity in emoluments and other amenities.

If you want to attract the best, the emoluments must be of the highest order given either to the administrative, engineering or judicial service. At the moment the best pay scale is that of the medical services in the Punjab. This may be implemented in other States without any loss of time to attract the best candidates.

Every student admitted in the medical colleges costs Rs. 4,000 per year for his training. This does not include his own personal expenses. This brings me to the important question of loss from various causes during training. Out of a batch of 50, only 15 of us got through in the first chance in 1926 in K. G. Medical College, Lucknow. At the present moment, there is slight improvement but I feel that the Deans, the teachers and the examiners must take care that the loss at the end of their training should at the most be 4 or 5 per cent. Anything higher is a national loss. At the moment, we are admitting 10,275 students in 79 medical colleges. This number must be increased to 15,000 students per year, if you want to bring the proportion of one doctor to 2,000 population in the foreseeable future.

Coming to the projection of population, the method employed by demographers in the First, Second and Third Plan has been unrealistic. You should not depend on the 14 per cent reduction mentioned on page 35 of the Report. I would request the Health Minister not to take into account that reduction. She should plan for 2.5 per cent rise in population.

This brings me to the explosion of population. This is a factor which has been responsible for the shortfall of all the targets in the first and second five Year Plans and is following us in the middle of the Third Plan as well. If there is anything that is multiplying, it is the population. In the year 1600 A.D. it is worth noting, when Emperor Akbar was holding sway and Agra was the largest capital town then, the world population was about 50 crores. In 1900, when Queen Victoria was the Empress of India 300 years after, the population became double and rose to 100 crores and in the year 1962 with the multiplication of independent countries the figure is 300 crores. In other words, we have multiplied 300 per cent in 62 years. This is a very important point.

Population control is a very important problem. The population of countries with high standard of living has remained almost stationary; for example, we can take the case of France, Great Britain, Switzerland and other countries with high standard of living. Some experts told me that all our methods will fail unless we raised the standard of living of our population. Although there is strength in this argument, we cannot wait for the moonshine of raising the standard of living.

Now, let us examine the achievement of the last 13 years in family planning. So far we have spent Rs. 15 lakhs and something in the First Plan, Rs. 229 lakhs in the Second Plan, Rs. 113 lakhs in the first year of the Third Plan, Rs. 253 lakhs in the second year of the Third Plan and

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Rs. 278 lakhs in the third year of the Third Plan. The total amount that we have spent so far is Rs. 889.24 lakhs apart from extra expenditure by State Governments or other institutions on education by posters, publications and leaflets, on service, that is, doctors, social workers, etc., on chemicals and mechanical means and on free sterilisation. The total sterilisation up to November 1963 has been 2,88,788 males and 1,70,707 females. This works out to an average of Rs. 200 per case. I feel that the rural population and the workers have hardly been approached. You have to reach the villages. Your machinery is almost working in urban areas except for some sterilisation camps in villages in Gujarat and part of Maharashtra. This has not been directed in a proper manner. I will suggest a grant of Rs. 100 to every case of sterilisation and if you can have 50 lakh cases done in ten years at the rate of 5 lakhs every year, you will be able to produce some tangible results.

About other methods, I would like stress to be laid on cheap oral contraceptive tablets, biological method of sterilisation and free and cheap supply of chemicals and rubber goods.

As regards family planning clinics and how they are located, there is very great dissatisfaction about the working of this section. There are deputy directors in each State. They have only supervisory power and the decision about the actual location of the clinic is done at the Centre by the Director of Family Planning. They have got forms for allocation of these centres. In a big industrial unit we tried our very best for two family planning clinics. The forms were repeatedly filled in and sent out to no effect. No centre was sanctioned. Not only this, no reply was given even. This centralisation must be stopped and the voice of the public carefully listened to. In each division the Commissioner is the honorary head of the family planning organisation. I have attended

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a few of these meetings. The officials concerned are hardly interested and even posters and pamphlets are not supplied, much less other helpful materials.

Now, I come to another important point. Indiscipline is being mentioned as coming over there. We have read in papers that some students are going on strike in certain medical colleges. People blame so many things for this, but the cause of the strike is entirely economical. I will suggest that whenever we think of a campus for a medical college, we should remember that there must be staff quarters for the Principal and the teachers of all categories, that is, professors, readers and others. Then there must be quarters for technicians and clerks. There must be staff quarters for the Fourth Grade employees also. Last but not least there must be hostels for the students, for the boys and girls there. There must be playgrounds and good gardens.

The most important thing is that Government must provide a common mess where meals will be served like in an army mess and it will be compulsory to have meals together. Only the cost of food will be charged. Common messing creates fellowship and encourages discipline. Cheap editions of standard text-books should be supplied. Scholarships must be given to a large number of deserving students, at least 20 scholarships in each class. Sports and social activities should be more than what is provided now. A common national song should be sung daily in each hostel.

The best remedy for all the above is that health should be in the concurrent list. The Central Health Service is a good beginning and all medical colleges should be included as a first step. I suggest creation of a Director of Medical Education and Research. One Director-General cannot deal with health, medical education and research. The present ad-

ministration of health was evolved 50 years ago when there were only 5 medical colleges in this country. There are now 79 medical colleges and this figure is likely to reach 100.

Now, I come to expenses in the medical colleges. It is commonly said that medical colleges are very expensive. I here suggest a few methods of economy in the medical colleges. Firstly, local source of supply of equipment and appliances must be encouraged. Secondly, there should not be a waste of money on very expensive foreign equipments. Thirdly, the library must consist of cheap editions of text-books and journals and, fourthly, there should be cheaper method of construction by the use of local material easily and cheaply available. The method employed by the P.W.D. is open to serious objection.

The Hon. Health Minister deserves congratulation as she has supported the Medical Education Conference in 1964 and this is very good. The Fourth Plan, I suppose, will be of the order of Rs. 16,000 crores. For Health and Medical Education, the Planning Commission must give 10 to 15 per cent, that is Rs. 1600 crores to Rs. 2400 crores.

Then, I come to Rural Medical Colleges. The Bhoré Committee and the medical council stipulated one medical college to a population of 50 lakhs. In the present set-up there is a very great disparity. A province like U.P. with a population of more than 7 crores has got only 6 medical colleges including two Central at Varanasi and Aligarh. Thus, this province could claim 14 medical colleges. I plead that at least 3 new medical colleges at Gorakhpur, Jhansi and Bareilly should be helped by the Central Government which may be located in the rural areas. You should start the practice of Rural Medical Colleges. I am reminded of Mayo Clinic in Massachusetts in U.S.A., which when started was in a village, a rural area, by the famous "Mayo Brothers" and is now one of the

world's best treating and teaching medical centres.

The Medical College at Raipur near Bilai, the steel town, should be so located with a rural bias that the new air-conditioned hospital at Bilai may be available for teaching purpose. This will serve the double purpose of having best clinicians of various specialities for treatment and teaching purpose. I appeal to the hon. Health Minister and through her to the hon. Minister for Steel, Mr. Subramaniam, to help in this scheme.

Now, I come to Cobalt-Beam-Therapy. While going through the list of institutions possessing Cobalt-Beam-Therapy for treatment of cancer in the report, I made a startling discovery that while some institutions have two sets, some provinces more than two units, a big province like M.P., the largest in area with a population of more than 3 corres, and six medical colleges, has not been given even one unit. I will not be guilty of saying that there has been discretion in the favour of some. I do maintain that this possibility has been lost sight of. May I plead with the hon. Minister to please keep this in mind while allotting the new units under the Colombo Plan and give one unit immediately to Madhya Pradesh on a top priority basis?

Sir, as a result of our preventive measures, we have eradicated Malaria, controlled cholera, plague, small-pox and the pestilential diseases and raised the span of life of an average Indian to 47½ years. This expectancy is likely to be raised to above 50 years by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. This is all very good although not as good as U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Switzerland where the span of life is 72 years. But this brings the problem of diseases of old age, that is Cardio-Vascular (Heart), Vasculo-Cerebral (Brain), Reno-Vascular (Kidney) and Cancer. I feel that special clinics must be started in important centres all over the country and all facilities

should be given for treatment and research in these branches and the posters, pamphlets, film strips and other audiovisual aid must be provided.

Coming to the Rural Water Supply, the water in the tanks, the wells, the rivers and streams used by villagers is unfit for drinking purpose. There is a great talk about the wells being constructed under the rural water supply scheme. I have seen a few of these. I am ashamed to say that these wells are most slip-shod. Most of them are not covered. No effort is made to give good pumps and the drainage arrangement is nil and the area around is full of filth, mud and foul. May I plead, on behalf of these 82 per cent of the mute millions of this vast country to this House and to the hon. Health Minister who has the honour to represent these poor villagers to look into this important matter and give this top priority. It will be very sad if the reply is given that 'Health' is a provincial subject and there is paucity of funds.

About the modern system of scientific medicines, we hear so much about different systems of medicines, I suggest, take the best of all systems—Ayurveda, Unani or any other system. There has hardly been any new advancement in the Ayurvedic system after Charak, Sushrut and Bag Bhatt and the Unani system remains more or less the same. In these days of molecular medicines, space medicines with inter-planetary travel, the medical science is advancing fast. I plead that the signs, the symptoms, the differential diagnosis, the diagnosis and the pathology will be the same in any system. Only it will be expressed in a different manner. After research all the good medicines, formularies and preparations may be incorporated in one Indian Pharmacopoea which should be standardised and utilised all over the country.

Now, one word about the Rural Eye and Surgical Camps. This practice

[Shri Chandrabhan Singh]

which was started long ago and is being continued with the help of well-meaning people should not be encouraged and I make bold to say that it should be discouraged and stopped. With little that I know of surgery after nearly 40 years of study, teaching and practice, it is outdated. I will put a question to this House: "Will any of you hon. Members like your cataract or hernia operation to be done in a village camp? Just because of poverty are you justified in endangering the eyes and limbs of a poor villager?" I have no doubt that the reply of every hon. Member will be an emphatic "No" and the will be the advice of the very best anywhere in the world. So, we should increase the bed-strength and solve the problem.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: I shall conclude in a minute

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has said four times that he would conclude but still he has been going on. Now, he must conclude. Now, Shri Rameshwaranand.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्वोरम नहीं है। क्वोरम होना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The quorum bell is being rung... Now there is quorum. The hon. Member Shri Chandrabhan Singh should conclude now.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: Then I come to the Employees' State Insurance and the health of the workers and their families. This institution is another white elephant getting fatter day by day with accumulation of money which cannot be used. There is very great dissatisfaction among the workers and also the employers. Our experience of big industrial towns like Kanpur, Bombay and Calcutta is

very sad. There is no satisfactory arrangement for prompt attention of emergency cases; where an accident occurs, the admission, treatment and the obtaining of fitness certificates, compensation and rehabilitation etc. are fraught with malpractice, graft and corruption at every level. This must be looked into.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Member should conclude. Shri Rameshwaranand.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: I shall finish in one minute.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. The hon. Member may please resume his seat. I have already called the next speaker.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल)

इमं जीवेम्यः परिधिं दधामि मेषां नु गादपरो-
ऽर्थमेतम् ।

शनं जीवन्तु शरदः पुरूचीरन्तः मृत्युदधतां
पर्वतेन ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मन्त्र में भगवान् मनुष्य से तीन बातें कहते हैं : किसी के धन का अपहरण न करो, अकाल-मृत्यु को ब्रह्मचर्य और विज्ञान से दबा दो, कुचल कर रख दो और पूर्ण शत-वर्ष की आयु का प्राप्त करो ।

आज स्वास्थ्य का विषय चल रहा है । स्वास्थ्य का अर्थ है :

"स्वस्मिन् तिष्ठतीति स्वस्थ, स्वस्थस्य भाव स्वास्थ्य" — अपने आप में रहना । व्यक्ति अपने आप में कब रहता है ? जब वह नोरांग रहता है । जब व्यक्ति रोगी होता है, तो वह शरीर में तो अवश्य होता है, परन्तु अपने आप में नहीं जैसे होता है । इसलिए मैं स्वास्थ्य के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें आप के सामने रखूंगा ।

मैंने इस प्रतिवेदन को पढ़ा है । बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा है । मैं सब पर कैसे कहूँ ? मेरे

वास समय नहीं है—आप घंटी बजा देंगे और मैं दूसरों की तरह नहीं हूँ कि आप को धक्का दिये चला जाऊँ। इसलिए मैं इस प्रतिवेदन के बारे में कुछ बातें कहूँगा।

मन्त्रिणी महोदया और उपमन्त्री महोदय बैठे हैं। उन्होंने परिवार-नियोजन पर बड़ा बल दिया है। अगर सारा हिसाब लगाया जाये, तो उस पर अरबों खर्च कर चुके हैं और आगे भी अरबों खर्च करेंगे। परन्तु मैं उनसे निवेदन करूँगा कि परिवार-नियोजन का टीका लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। इससे लाभ क्या होगा? यह कि औलाद पैदा न हो, और बदमाशी करते चले जाओ, जिससे स्वास्थ्य नष्ट हो जाये, हमारी बुद्धि नष्ट हो जाये और हमारा यह लोक और परलोक नष्ट हो जाये। सरकार इस देश में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करना चाहती है। इससे लाभ नहीं होगा। वेदों में बड़े स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा हुआ है :

न तद रक्षांसि पिशाचास्तरन्ति देवानामोजः
प्रयमजं ह्येतत् ।

योविभर्तिदाक्षायणहिरण्यं स देवेवु कणुते
दीर्घमायुः स मनुष्येषु कणुते दीर्घमायुः ।

जो व्यक्ति पहले ब्रह्मचर्य की २५ वर्ष तक, दूसरे की ३६ वर्ष तक और तीसरे की ४८ वर्ष तक रक्षा करता है, उसकी चार सौ वर्ष से पहले कभी मृत्यु नहीं होती। (इंटरप्रांज) मुझे से तब मुकाबला कर लेना जब मेरी आयु में आओ। तब आप डंडा लेकर उसके सहारे चलोगे। इस वक्त मुझे ७५ वां वर्ष लग रहा है। इस उम्र में आने पर कांपने लगोगे। बैठे रहो।

मैं कह रहा था कि कोई कारण नहीं होता है कि वह चार सौ वर्ष से पहले मरे। जब हम तीन चार वक्त भोजन करते हैं, तीन चार वक्त हमें आमदनी होती है तो इस शरीर में कमजोरी का कारण क्या है? कारण यही है जैसे पवित्र मकान को दीवारों से मसाला निकालते जायें तो दीवार देर तक नहीं टिक सकती है, कपड़े से घागे निकाल

निकाल कर फेंकते जायें तो कपड़ा स्थिर नहीं रह सकता है, वही हाल इस शरीर का का है। यदि आपको अधिक जीना है, नीरोग रह कर जीना है तो आपको ब्रह्मचर्य की तरफ देश को ले जाना पड़ेगा।

शास्त्रों के आधार पर मैं कहता हूँ कि विवाह करने का अधिकार उसी कन्या कुमार को होता है :

वेदानधौत्य वेदो वा वेदं वापि यथा क्रमं ।
प्रविप्लुतो ब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्थाश्रममाविशेत् ॥

जिसने चार वेद पढ़े हों, तीन पढ़े हों, दो पढ़े हों या एक पढ़ा हो, ब्रह्मचर्य ब्रत को कभी किसी लड़के लड़की ने खंडित न किया हो, वही गृहस्थ आश्रम में जाता था। हृदय पर हाथ रख कर हंसने वाले महानुभाव कहें कि क्या स्थिति है। एक तरफ तो आप देश को स्वस्थ बनाने जा रहे हैं, एक तरफ कहते हैं कि हम लोगों को स्वस्थ रखेंगे और दूसरी तरफ आप इस ओर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं, इस तरह से कैसे काम चल सकता है। यदि आपको देश को स्वस्थ बनाना है, बलवान बनाना है, वीर बनाना है तो आपको देश की जो प्राचीन परम्परायें रही हैं, उनको कायम रखना होगा। पहली बात यह है कि आप ब्रह्मचर्य शिक्षण के केन्द्र खोलें। स्त्री पुरुष का सम्पर्क जितना मूर्खतापूर्ण काम है, वैसा कोई अन्य मूर्खतापूर्ण काम दुनिया में दूसरा नहीं हो सकता है, यदि इससे औलाद पैदा न होती होती तो। स्त्री पुरुष के सम्पर्क से ही सन्तान पैदा होती है। इसका क्या अर्थ है। बढ़िया से बढ़िया खाकर रोज इस शरीर में जो पवित्र वस्तु तैयार होती है, रज और वीर्य, उसको जो लोग भ्रष्ट करते हैं, उनकी क्या आवश्यकता है, वे क्या बहादुर बनेंगे? एक मन पदार्थ खाने के पश्चात् एक तोला वीर्य बनता है, यह वैद्यक का सिद्धान्त है। जिसको एक रुपया रोज की आमदनी होती है और जो पांच रुपये रोज खर्च कर देता है, उसका डोल क्यों नहीं पिटेगा, उसकी कुड़की होकर ही रहेगी। आज हमारे देश-वासियों के चेहरों पर रौनक नहीं है, वे

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

डरपोक क्यों हैं, मार क्यों खाते हैं, इसको आप देखें ।

राजाओं के लिये विशेषतः लिखा हुआ है :

ब्रह्मचर्यण तपसा राजा राष्ट्रं विरक्षति ।

ब्रह्मचर्य के बिना आप देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि पांच ज्ञानेन्द्रियां पांच कर्म-न्द्रियां और ग्यारहवां मन, जब तक आपका इस प्रजा के ऊपर अधिकार नहीं होगा तब तक आप बाहर के संसार पर, बाहर की जनता पर अपना अधिकार नहीं कर सकेंगे । इसलिए पहला मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप जहां और काम करते जा रहे हैं वहां ब्रह्मचर्य के शिक्षण पर भी ध्यान दें, ब्रह्मचर्य शिक्षण के शिविर खोलें, स्त्री पुरुष को इसकी शिक्षा दें । कन्या और कुमार को आप अलग अलग रखें । मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप दियासलाई के कारखाने न खोलें, मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप बारूद के कारखाने न खोलें । इनको आप जरूर खोलें । परन्तु दोनों को अलग अलग रखें, इकट्ठा न करें और अगर आपने इनको इकट्ठा किया तो जल जायेंगे, भस्म हो जायेंगे, नष्ट हो जायेंगे ।

रोग के लिए वैद्यक का सिद्धान्त है :

मिथ्याहार विहाराभ्याम् रोगोत्पत्तिर्जायते

हमारा खान पान ठीक न हो, हमारा चाल चलन ठीक न हो, तब रोग होता है । यह शरीर मेरा घर है, मेरे शरीर रूपी घर में मेरे किसी अप्टाचार के अतिरिक्त कोई रोग रूपी शत्रु आ नहीं सकता है जिस तरह मैं मेरे अपने घर के अन्दर बाहर से या बिना बुलाये चोर नहीं आ सकता है । आपने इस और कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है । आप देश को ब्रह्मचर्य की ओर लायें यदि आपको दीर्घजीवी बनना है ।

हमारे देश में भोजन की भी बड़ी न्यूनता है । स्त्री पुरुष को उचित और अच्छा भोजन

नहीं मिलता है । जनता को जो आप भ्रमरीका से लाया हुआ गेहूं खिला रहे हैं, उसको क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने या मन्त्राणी महोदय ने कभी खा कर देखा है ? वह निसार गेहूं है जो जो आप लोगों को खिला रहे हैं । उसको खाकर लोग कैसे स्वस्थ बन सकते हैं, यह मेरी बुद्धि में नहीं आता है । उत्तम भोजन लोगों को मिलना चाहिये ।

श्री ख० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) : मैं एक जानकारी माननीय सदस्य से चाहता हूँ । महाभारत में वीर अभिमन्यु १८ वर्ष की आयु में मारे गये थे और उत्तरा उस वक्त गर्भवती थी । उन्होंने ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन किया था या नहीं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इतिहास का ग्रंथ है, इतिहास, ऐसा था । क्या आप अभिमन्यु से पूछ कर आये थे या अर्जुन से पूछ कर आये थे ? सभ्यता की बात किया करो । आप इतिहास नहीं जानते हैं ।

श्री ख० ला० चौधरी : हम इतिहास नहीं जानते हैं तो आप भी नहीं जानते । मैंने गीता और महाभारत से निकले हुये शब्दों को आप से पूछा था । चूँकि आपने कहा था कि पहले लोग ४५ वर्षों तक ब्रह्मचर्य से रहते थे, इसका आपको स्पष्टीकरण करना चाहिए था । गुस्सा करना सन्यासी के लिए असोभनीय बात है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं कह रहा था कि स्वस्थ रहने के लिए जहाँ हमको उत्तम और पवित्र भोजन मिले वहाँ हमको उत्तम व्यायाम चाहिये । आप देश में और चीजें खोल रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप प्रत्येक स्कूल कालेज में व्यायामशाला भी खोलें । मैं देखता हूँ कि किसी स्कूल कालेज में लड़के लड़कियों के लिए व्यायामशालायें नहीं हैं । मनोरंजन के साधन तो हैं, आगा-पीछा मटकाने के साधन तो हैं, दूसरे सभी प्रकार के साधन तो हैं लेकिन व्यायामशालायें नहीं हैं । यदि आप देश को स्वस्थ बनाना चाहते हैं तो आप देश में व्यायाम

शालायें खोलें । व्यायामशालायें खोलने के साथ साथ आपको योगासन की शिक्षा भी लोगों को देनी चाहिये । सहस्रां रोग ऐसे हैं जो योगासन करने से दूर हो जाते हैं । आप देशवासियों को यौगिक क्रियाओं से योगासन करायें । सैकड़ों यौगिक क्रियायें ऐसी हैं जिनसे बड़ा लाभ होता है । यह मैं स्वयं के अनुभव से आपको बता रहा हूँ । यौगिक क्रियाओं को आप देश में फैलायें, योगासनों की शिक्षा लोगों को दें । इनकी तरफ ध्यान तब दिया जाता है जब आदमी बीमार पड़ता है । तब क्या ही सकता है ? यदि स्वस्थ व्यक्ति को आप यह चीज सिखायें तो मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि किसी प्रकार की बीमारी नहीं होगी । प्राणायाम से अनेकों रोग दूर होते हैं, भयानक से भयानक रोग दूर हो जाते हैं । ज्वर, शारीरिक दर्द, हैजा आदि अनेकों बीमारियाँ प्राणायाम से दूर हो जाती हैं । जो बहन और भाई इसको करेंगे उनको तुरन्त लाभ होगा । नेत्र, घोंती, नौली, बजरीली, जल नेत्र, सूत्र नेत्र, बस्ति आदि जो क्रियायें हैं उनको यदि आप करेंगे, उनका यदि आप अभ्यास करेंगे तो आप रोगी नहीं हो सकेंगे ।

आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि प्राचीन पद्धति आयुर्वेद को आप भागे ला रहे हैं, उसका आप बड़ा विकास कर रहे हैं । कैसा विकास हो रहा है, यह मैं आपको वतलाना चाहता हूँ । मन्त्री महोदय गांव के रहने वाले नहीं हैं और न ही मन्त्राणी महोदय हैं । बीस बीस और पन्चोस पन्चीस गांव के पीछे एक श्रीषालय होता है और उस श्रीषालय में भी दवाइयाँ नहीं होती हैं । जो कीमती दवाइयाँ होती हैं, तो जो डाक्टर आपके भेजे हुए होते हैं, वे उन्हें बेच देते हैं और लोगों को शीशियों में पानी भर कर दे देते हैं । ऐसी हालत में किस तरह से देश स्वस्थ रह सकता है ? आज इस प्रकार के लोगों को लगाया हुआ है । आपकी दवायें इस देश को चाहियें । इस देश की जड़ी बूटी चाहियें । हमारा देश ऊष्ण प्रदेश में है

इसलिये यहां की ही दवायें हमारे अनुकूल होंगी । इसीलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे देश के लिये हमारे देश की औषधियाँ चाहियें हम को स्वस्थ बनाने के लिये ।

17 hrs.

आज तो नहीं, लेकिन जब राजकुमारी अमृत कौर स्वास्थ्य मंत्री थीं तब उन्होंने सारे देश में एक अभियान चलाया था और सारे देश के छोटे छोटे लड़कों के टी० बी० के टीके लगा रही थीं । पता नहीं कितने करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये हम ने इस लिये विदेशों को भेजा जिस से टी० बी० के टीके मंगाये गये । आखिर यह टी० बी० होती क्यों है, क्या यह आप जानते हैं । कुछ पता किसी को नहीं फिर भी कहने लगे कि हर एक को लगाना पड़ेगा । टीका लगाने वाले लोग मेरे गुरुकुल में भी आये । मैंने उन से कहा कि नहीं लगा सकते । मैंने उन को बतलाया कि जो विद्यार्थी मेरे पास हैं उन के कभी भी टी० बी० नहीं हो सकता । यह क्षय रोग, जिस को राज्यक्षमा कहते हैं, धातुओं की न्यूनता से होता है । इस लिये मैं यह टीके नहीं लगाने दूंगा । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के जो फजूल काम आप की तरफ से किये जाते हैं, इससे हमारे देश का पैसा विदेशों में खर्च होता है । यह काम नहीं किये जाने चाहियें ।

आप चेचक के टीके लगाते हैं । चेचक का टीका बछड़ों के पीव से बनता है, उन के नशतर लगा कर । रूस आदि देशों में बनता है । आप अरबों रुपयों के टीके बाहर से मंगवाते हैं । चेचक के लिये हमारी दवाइयाँ हैं । जब देहात में किसी को चेचक होती है तो उसका ठीक से देख भाल होनी चाहिये । उस के लिये विशेष दवाओं की आवश्यकता नहीं होती । यदि रोगी के ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाता है तो वह एक सप्ताह के अन्दर अच्छा हो जाता है और चेचक दूर हो जात है । चेचक

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

का टीका हमारे घर्म के भी विपरीत है और पंसे की दृष्टि से भी खराब है। इस लिये चेचक के टीके बाहर से न मंगवा कर आप को चाहिये कि उस के लिये जो देशी औषधि हों उन को आप लें। उन्हीं से हमारा काम चलना चाहिये।

हम देखते हैं कि आयुर्वेद पढ़े हुए लोगों को डाक्टरों पढ़े हुए लोगों से कम वेतन मिलता है। उन बेचारों को हमेशा वेतन का ही टोंटा रहता है। मैंने एक बार प्रश्न किया था कि जो आयुर्वेद पढ़े हुए लोग हैं और जो डाक्टरों पढ़े हुए लोग हैं उन के वेतनों में इतना अन्तर क्यों है। क्या उन में कुछ खराबी है। तो यहां से उत्तर मिला कि डाक्टर लोग पढ़ाई में ज्यादा पंसे खर्च करते हैं और ज्यादा योग्य होते हैं। मैंने पूछा कि इस तरह से कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि वे योग्य ज्यादा होते हैं। योग्यता का पता तो बीमारी से चलता है। अगर आयुर्वेद पढ़ा हुआ वैद्य बीमारी दूर कर सकता है बजाय डाक्टर के तो वह ज्यादा योग्य माना जायेगा। फिर जिस आदमी का पंसा ज्यादा खर्च हुआ क्या उस को पंसा ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये। यह क्या बात है। कारण यह है कि आप का मूड नहीं है आयुर्वेद को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये। इस के ऊपर आप को ध्यान देना होगा।

मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि भोजन से स्वास्थ्य बनेगा। आज आप स्वास्थ्य के लिये हमारे देश के लोगों को अंडा, मछली और पता नहीं क्या क्या खिलाते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ आज मेरी आयु का कोई भी आदमी जो अंडा खाता हो, मांस खाता हो, वह मुझ से किसी बात में आ कर मुकाबिला कर सकता है, काम की दृष्टि से या किसी भी दृष्टि से। अंडा क्यों खाने के लिये दिया जाता है। कहते हैं कि उस में विटामिन्स होते हैं। आप किस तरह से उस में विटामिन्स की उम्मीद करते हैं। कौन नहीं जानता कि मर्क क्या खाती है।

वह छोटे छोटे बच्चों की टट्टी तक साफ कर जाती है, कूड़ा करकट खाती है। उस ने विटामिन्स के लिये खाया क्या है। इसलिये उस में विटामिन्स नहीं होते। इस से स्वास्थ्य नहीं बनता है। इस से बुद्धि भ्रष्ट होती है। इस से उत्तेजना आती है, इस से व्यभिचार बढ़ता है। जितना व्यभिचार बढ़ेगा

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या आप मंत्री महोदय से कह रहे हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो लोग खाते हैं उन सभी से कह रहा हूँ। मंत्री महोदय से क्या मतलब है। मैं व्यक्तिगत आक्षेप नहीं करता हूँ। शास्त्रों में लिखा हुआ है :

“आहार शुद्धो सत्व शुद्धि,
सत्व शुद्धो ध्रुवा स्मति”

भोजन जैसा हांसा वैसा ही मन बनेगा। आज हमारे मन इतने अभद्र हो गये हैं इसका कारण यही है कि हम उचित भोजन नहीं करते। अनुचित भोजन करते हैं। देशवासियों को आज दूध नहीं मिलता। दूध और घी से मन अच्छा बन सकता है। पवित्र भोजन हम को मिलना चाहिये। पवित्र भोजन क्या आप समझते हैं कि जो मंहगे फल हैं वह हैं, जो दूर से आते हैं और बासी और खराब फल हैं। इस प्रकार के भोजनों से स्वास्थ्य नहीं बनता। स्वास्थ्य के लिये मोटा खाना और मोटा पहनना चाहिये और अच्छे मनुष्य के अनुकूल आचरण करना चाहिये। अगर आप को स्वस्थ रहना है तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप पुराने संसार की तरफ लौट आयें। लेकिन आप तो अमरीका और इंग्लैंड जाते हैं। आप उन की तरफ मत जाइए। वहां पर बहुधा लोगों में कम्प वायु होती है। इस लिये देश को अमरीका और इंग्लैंड की तरफ मत ले जाइए। हमारा राष्ट्र है, हमारा देश है। आप पुराने संसार की तरफ लौट आयें। तभी देश का भला हो सकता है।

श्री मोहन नायक (भजनगर) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चाहे कोई भी सरकार हो, उस के लिये देश के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा करना विशेष रूप से जरूरी है। हमारे देश में पहली बात तो यह है कि देश भर में अधिकतर लोग ऐसे हैं जिन को ठीक तरह से खाना नहीं मिलता है। दो दो तीन तीन दिन बाद आधा पेट खाना मिलता है। यही कारण है कि देश में रोग फैलते हैं। मैंने देखा है कि देश के जिस अंचल में भी कालेरा का एपिडेमिक होता है उस का मुख्य कारण यह होता है कि लोगों को भूखे पेट रहने के बाद अन्न खाना मिलता है तो वे ज्यादा खा लेते हैं जिस से उन का पेट बिगड़ जाता है और कालेरा हो जाता है। इस लिये हमारे देश के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा करने के लिये जरूरी है कि सरकार पहले देश की गरीबी को मिटाये। मैंने पिछले साल उड़ीसा में यह भी देखा कि एक दो ताल्लुकों में दो हजार से ज्यादा लोग कालेरा से मर गये। उन मरे हुए लोगों में से ज्यादा हरिजन थे। इस का कारण यही था कि उन लोगों को ठीक से तरह से खाना नहीं मिलता था।

एक सार्वजनिक सदस्य : गरीबी क्या और लोगों में नहीं है।

श्री मोहन नायक : श्रीों में भी है। लेकिन उड़ीसा में स्वास्थ्य रक्षा के लिये ओ. मेडिकल एड है वह दूसरे प्रदेशों से कम है। सरकार की जो स्टेटिस्टिक्स हैं उन से मालूम हो जाता है कि उड़ीसा में बहुत से अस्पताल और डिस्पेंसरीज ऐसी हैं जहां पर डाक्टर नहीं हैं। सालों तक एक कम्पाउंडर, एक नर्स अर्थात् मिड वाइफ अस्पताल चलाती हैं। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां गरीबी अधिक है वहां के लोगों को स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिये सरकार के ऊपर निर्भर करना पड़ता है। सरकार का यह फज है कि वह सब से पहले गरीब प्रदेशों को ज्यादा महायता दें।

हमारी थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में उड़ीसा में ३०७ प्राथमिक हेल्थ सेंटर्स खोलने का निश्चय किया गया है। लेकिन अभी तक देखा यह गया है कि १३६ प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर्स खोले गए हैं उन में से करीब ३० या ४० हेल्थ सेंटर्स में डाक्टर नहीं है। थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान के तीन साल हो गए हैं और दो साल बाकी हैं। मैं सोचता हूँ कि बाकी दो साल में ये ३०७ सेंटर कैसे खोले जा सकेंगे। सरकार का यह कर्तव्य होना चाहिये कि इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करे।

उड़ीसा में टी० बी० की एक बड़ी समस्या है। वहां पर टी०बी० क्लिनिक का ज्यादा इन्तजाम नहीं है। एक टी०बी० अस्पताल चांदपुर में है। लेकिन वहां जिस वक्त हम एन्क्वायरी करने जाते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि पांच सौ आदमी वेटिंग लिस्ट पर हैं। यह मेरी व्यक्तिगत अभिज्ञता है कि बहुत से आदमी पहले डिस्ट्रिक्ट क्लिनिक सेंटर में नाम लिखा देते हैं। उधर उनका थोड़ा ट्रीटमेंट होता है, फिर उनको चांदपुर टी०बी० अस्पताल के लिये रिकमेंड कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन उसमें भरती होने के लिये लोगों को स्थान नहीं मिलता। वहां इतना कम स्थान है कि लोग वेटिंग लिस्ट में रहते रहते मर जाते हैं। अगर आज किसी आदमी का नाम वेटिंग लिस्ट में आ जाता है तो उसका भरती होने का नम्बर तीन चार साल बाद आता है। इस और ध्यान देने की विशेष जरूरत है। उड़ीसा के डेढ़ करोड़ आदमियों के लिये केवल एक टी० बी० अस्पताल है। कम से कम ऐसे दो तीन अस्पताल होने चाहियें। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर सरकार को टी०बी० का ट्रीटमेंट करना है तो हर जिले में टी०बी० का अस्पताल होना चाहिये। आज कल जो हम टी०बी० क्लिनिक बनाते हैं उन में तो लोगों को थोड़ी बहुत दवा दे दी जाती है और उनको बिदा कर दिया जाता है। गवर्नमेंट ने यह तै किया है कि अगर कोई गरीब आदमी टी०बी० का गोपी हो तो उसको १२५

[श्री मोहन नायक]

रुपया दिया जाय । लेकिन एक टी०बी० पेशेंट के लिये १२५ रुपया एक महीने का खर्च होता है । अगर टी०बी० पेशेंट को खाना अच्छा मिले तो वह अच्छा हो जाता है । इस लिये मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जहां भी गवर्न-मेंट टी०बी० क्लिनिक खोले वहां गरीबों को काफी सहायता मिलनी चाहिये । जिस वक्त वह एडमिट होते हैं उनकी गरीबी को देख कर उनके अनुसार उनको सहायता दी जानी चाहिये ।

एक बात और कहनी है । मेहतरों की समस्या को न स्वास्थ्य विभाग अपनाता है और न गृह विभाग दो घरों के मेहमान भूखों मर रहे हैं । होम डिपार्टमेंट कहता है कि यह मेहतरों का मामला हैल्थ विभाग का है, और हैल्थ विभाग के पास जाते हैं तो वह कहता है कि ये तो शिड्युल्ड कास्ट वाले हैं, उनकी भलाई का काम गृह मंत्रालय करेगा । तो इस प्रकार इन दो विभागों के बीच में उनका काम कुछ नहीं हो पाता । मेरा निवेदन है यह है कि उनको किसी एक विभाग के अन्दर शामिल किया जाय जो उनकी भलाई के काम को देखे ।

हमारी सरकार मेहतरों के मैला उठाने के काम को मिक्वेनाइज करने की कोशिश कर रही है । लेकिन आज तक यह काम दस परसेंट भी नहीं हो पाया है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक परसेंट भी नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री मोहन नायक : कोई भी यह नहीं देखता कि जो लोग मैला उठाते हैं उनका स्वास्थ्य कैसा है । अगर स्वास्थ्य मंत्री मेरे साथ आयें तो मैं उनको दिखा सकता हूँ कि मेहतर कालोनी में लोगों को २० से ३० परसेंट को चर्म रोग है और ५ या ६ परसेंट उन में से लेपर है । इसका कारण यह है कि वे हर रोज मैला में हाथ डुबाते हैं ।

उनको तो यह बीमारी होगी ही । अगर सरकार उनकी भलाई चाहती है तो हर एक मेहतर को हर साल एजामिन करना चाहिये उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हर ६ महीने में एक बार ।

श्री मोहन नायक : ६ महीने में हो तो और भी अच्छा हो । हर ६ महीने में उनको देखा जाना चाहिए कि उनके कोई चर्म रोग तो नहीं हो रहा है या उनको टी० बी० का अटैक तो नहीं हुआ है । भारत में मेहतर एक ऐसा समाज है जिसको हम हमेशा मैला उठाने के लिए काम में लगा देते हैं और उनकी भलाई की नहीं सोचते, और अगर कोई बात उनके पलिए सोचते हैं तो वह केवल कागज पर ही रहती है, अमल में नहीं आती ।

सरकार की योजना है कि देश में स्लम क्लियरेंस किया जाए । लेकिन सरकार की ओर से जो स्केविजर्स कालोनीज बनायी जाती है वह स्वयं एक स्लम पैदा करती हैं म्युनिसिपैलिटी के एक कौने में जहां मैला का गड्ढा होता है उधर स्केविजर्स कालोनी बनायी जाती है, क्योंकि यह सोचा जाता है कि इनका काम मैला साफ करना है इसलिए इनको मैले में बिठा दो । तो इस प्रकार सरकार खुद स्लम क्रिएट करती है ।

मेहतर कालोनी अलग बना कर उनको समाज से अलग कर दिया जाता है । इस कारण उनकी संस्कृति की उन्नति नहीं हो पाती और इन लोगों में इनफीरियारिटी कॉम्प्लेक्स आ जाता है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कहीं भी अलग से मेहतर कालोनी न बनायी जाए और इसके लिए कानून बनाना चाहिए कि ऐसी कालोनी बनाना गैर कानूनी है । अगर मेहतर लोगों की उन्नति करना है तो उनको शहर के अन्दर एक एक दो दो मकानों के बाद बिठा दो ।

में आपको यहां बरमपुर म्युनिसिपैलिटी की एक बात बताना चाहता हूं। वहां पर दस साल हुए मेहतरों के लिए सौ मकान बनाए गए। उस समय में असम्बली का सदस्य था। मैंने प्रोटेस्ट किया कि इन मकानों में मेहतर लो नहीं जाएंगे कोई मेहतर उन में नहीं गया, तो बरमपुर म्युनिसिपैलिटी ने उन मकानों को किराए पर उठा दिया। इन मकानों का बनाने में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का रुपया लगा था, लेकिन इन का किराया बरमपुर म्युनिसिपैलिटी अपने यहां जमा कर लेती है। जब ये मकान बने तो मेहतरों ने इनमें जाने से मना किया और कहा कि हमको शहर के बीच में मकान दिए जाएं। लेकिन इन मकानों को किराए पर उठा दिया गया है और जो रुपया किराए का आता है उसको मेहतरों का भलाई पर खर्च नहीं किया जाता। तो मैं कहता हूं कि इधर दिल्ली में जो काम पेपर पर हो जाता है उसका अमल फील्ड में भी होता है या नहीं इसको कोई नहीं देखता।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मेहतर इन मकानों में रहते क्यों नहीं ?

श्री मोहन नायक : क्योंकि इनको शहर के एक कोने में बनाया गया है, और ये इतने छोटे बनाए गए हैं कि मेहतरों के झोंपड़े इन से बड़े हैं। उनमें रहने में बहुत तकलीफ होती है। इसलिए मेहतरों ने इनका बायकाट किया। मेहतरों ने कहा कि एक एक परिवार को दो दो मकान दे दिए जाएं, हम रुपया देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया और उनको किराए पर लगा दिया गया।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश में सरकार होमियोपैथी के बारे में सोचती है। भारत के १६ राज्यों में से १३ राज्यों ने होमियोपैथी को रिकॉगनाइज कर दिया है, तीन ने नहीं किया है। मैं सोचता हूं कि अगर लोगों को मंडीकल एड देना है तो हर पंचायत में एक एक होमियोपैथिक

स्पेंसरी खोली जाए ताकि लोगों को कुछ न कुछ तो मंडीकल एड मिल सके। यह मेरी अभिप्राय है कि एक होमियोपैथिक डिस्पेंसरी में, जिसमें रोज ३० से ५० मरीजों को दवा मिली, एक साल में दवा पर ४९३ रुपया खर्च हुआ। मेडिसिन्ज पर सिर्फ ४९३ रुपये खर्च हुए और डाक्टरों पर कोई बारह तेरह सौ रुपये खर्च हुए होंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर देश में सब लोगों को कुछ न कुछ मेडिकल एड देनी है, तो होमियोपैथी को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए।

दवे कमेटी और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने सेंट्रल होमियोपैथिक कौंसिल बनाने के लिए रिकमेंड किया है, लेकिन अभी तक वह नहीं बनाई गई है। अब यह होता है कि हर एक प्रदेश में होमियोपैथी के बारे में अलग अलग कानून बने हुए हैं, कहीं दो साल का कोर्स है, कहीं चार साल का कोर्स है और कहीं कोई कोर्स न होने पर भी सर्टिफिकेट मिल जाता है। इसलिए अगर सेंट्रल होमियोपैथी कौंसिल बन जाये, तो सरकार का सब स्टेट्स में होमियोपैथी पर पूर्ण कंट्रोल हो जायेगा।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर क्वोरम हो जाये, तो बोलने का भी कुछ आनन्द आ जायेगा। क्वोरम पूरा होना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung.— Now there is quorum. Hon. Members may please remain in their seats. Otherwise, the quorum will again be challenged.

श्री वे० शि० पाटिल (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इन मांगों पर ज्यादा नहीं बोलना है, लेकिन मैं रूल वाटर स्प्लाई और पब्लिक हेल्थ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं जिनका जिक्र इस रिपोर्ट के चैप्टर १५ में किया गया है। प्लानिंग कमीशन और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट दोनों ने रूल वाटर स्प्लाई की बहुत उपेक्षा की है।

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

कांग्रेस के इलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो में रूरल वाटर सप्लाई के बारे में एक चैप्टर दिया गया है। ग्रावड़ी प्रस्ताव में इसका उल्लेख किया गया था और उसके बाद लोकतंत्र और समाजवाद के सम्बंध में पास किए गए भुवनेश्वर के प्रस्ताव में यह कहा गया था :

"In the rural areas, within a very limited time, the provision of drinking water should be made universal."

उसके बाद यहां पर जो उपराष्ट्रपति जी का भाषण हुआ, उस में भी रूरल वाटर सप्लाई के बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी पूति करने के लिए कहा गया था।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्वोरम नहीं है। कार्यवाही नहीं चलने दी जानी चाहिए।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : क्वोरम है।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : नहीं है। गिन लीजिए। बगैर क्वोरम के कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : क्वोरम है।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्वोरम नहीं है। काउंट कर लीजिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is quorum. The hon. Member is unnecessarily challenging the quorum. Shri Patil may go on.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : तीसरी योजना में ग्रामीण पानी सप्लाई की मौजूदा स्थिति का सही मूल्यांकन करने और उसके बारे में ठोस कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के उद्देश्य से राज्यों में सर्वेक्षण कराने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया गया था। चूंकि अधिकांश राज्यों ने अपनी योजनाओं में ऐसे सर्वेक्षण

के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की थी, इसलिए प्रत्येक राज्य में गांवों में पानी की सप्लाई की समस्या के स्वरूप और प्राथमिकता आदि के सन्दर्भ में गांठें इकट्ठे करने के लिए विशेष जांच आयोग स्थापित करने की एक योजना सोची गई। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जो मूल्यांकन किया, उस में उसने यह सुझाव दिया कि सरवे करने का काम करना चाहिए। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के तीन साल हो गए, लेकिन आज भी रूरल वाटर सप्लाई के बारे में सरवे का काम चल रहा है। सरवे होने के बाद सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट जो स्पेशल इन्वेस्टीगेशन डिवीजन फार रूरल वाटर सप्लाई बनाया है, उसमें सौ टका तक की सेंट्रल सबसिडी मिलती है। लेकिन कई ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं, जिनमें अभी तक स्पेशल इन्वेस्टीगेशन डिवीजन फार रूरल वाटर सप्लाई नहीं बनाया गया है।

उसके बाद १९६३ में ड्रिफिंग वाटर बोर्ड स्थापित किया गया, जिस ने कुछ रीकमंडेशन्स की, लेकिन उन पर भी किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट न इस बारे में जो खर्चा किया है, वह भी वाफ़ी है।

रूरल वाटर सप्लाई के बारे में बहुत सी स्कीम्स हैं—हैलथ के मंत्रालय में भी एक स्कीम है, कम्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट में कुछ स्कीम्स हैं और जिस को लोकल डेवेलपमेंट वर्क्स कहते हैं, उनमें भी कुछ स्कीम्स हैं। अलग अलग स्कीम्स होने से रूरल एरियाज को उनका फायदा नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए ड्रिफिंग वाटर बोर्ड ने सुझाव दिया था कि सब स्कीम्स को पूल करना चाहिए और पूल करने के बाद इस बात की जांच करनी चाहिए कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसे करती हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की जो रिपोर्ट्स आई हैं, उनमें बताया गया है कि इस बारे में लाखों रुपये लेप्स हो गए।

प्रायर्टी देने के बारे में उसने यह कहा था कि जहां पानी की स्कोर्सिटी है, वही क्षेत्र पहले लेना चाहिए । तीसरा सुझाव उसने यह दिया था कि हर एक स्टेट में ड्रिंकिंग वाटर बोर्ड एट दि स्टेट लैवल कायम करना चाहिए । उसकी चौथी सज्जेस्टियन यह थी कि सेंट्रल पब्लिक हेल्थ इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट लोकेटिंग एट नागपुर कायम रहना चाहिये । दिसम्बर, १९६३ में उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में ये सुझाव दिये थे, लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक उन पर कोई विचार नहीं किया है । तीन महीने हो गए, लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट देखी भी नहीं गई है और इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में उसके बारे में एक लाइन भी नहीं लिखी गई है ।

इसमें जो दिक्कत है, स्कीम्ज क्यों नहीं इम्प्लीमेंट होती हैं, इसके बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"Efforts were continued to provide good drinking water supply

to as many villages as possible within the limited resources available. A very large number of villages still remain without good drinking water supply. On the basis of a tentative estimate made by the State Governments, the funds required for even simple works like wells come to more than Rs. 100 crores. The Investigations Divisions set up by the State Governments with Central assistance are engaged in assessing the precise requirement of funds and preparing schemes for water supply in difficult areas."

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

17.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 2, 1964/Chaitra 13, 1886 (Saka).