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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, September 6, 1963/Bhadra 15,
1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Coir Industry in Kerala

+

*530. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of International
Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any
scheme to develop and modernise the
manufacturing sector of the coir in-
dustry in Kerala during the Third
Plan period;

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

(c) the total amount allotted and
spent so far in this respect?

The Minister of International Trade
(Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). Government have
decided to mechanize one third of
coir-matting sector. This sector is in
more urgent need of mechanisation
than any other sector of the industry.
The Coir Board proposes to set up a
modern mechanised factory for pro-
duction of coir matting at an estimat-
ed cost of Rs. 10 lakhs out of which
the foreign exchange component will
be Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs for import of
machinery. Preliminary steps for
installing a factory with five power-
looms in the first instance are
already under way. It is hoped to
complete the work within one year.

1100 (A) LSD.—1

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon.
Minister is himself aware of the fact
that in this industry thousands of
workers are already out of jobs.
Therefore may I know whether Gov-
ernment is taking proper steps to see
that due to this modernisation more
workers will not be thrown out of
jobs?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The first part
of the question in which the hon.
Member has presumed something is
not entirely correct. The record pro-
duction and record export of coir
goods last year almost totalled Rs. 13
crores as against the normal Rs. 8
crores to Rs. 9 crores. Secondly,
while deciding upon modernisation
we have consulted all interests and,
as I had the privilege to say before
this House previously, not more than
1,500 people will be affected by this
modernisation scheme. We have
licensed more than ten textile mills
in those places which will absorb all
of them.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Because the
hon. Minister has referred to the
textile mills and has said that they
will absorb the workers who will be
thrown out of jobs in the coir indus-
try, may I know by what time the
Government expect these workers to
be absorbed in these new textile
mills?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Practically
this will take one year. The textile
mills have been licensed last year.
Even one single mill can employ
6,000 to 7,000 people. Textiles mills
are very big things. Therefore, there
is no trouble at all. These 1,500
people are just a small number to
absorb.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I want a
clarification from the hon. Minister.
There is already one mill the founda-

tion stone of which was laid by the hon. Minister a few months back and we were told that that mill would at the most employ 500 workers; but here the hon. Minister says that one mill can absorb 6,000 people.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Somebody must have given wrong information. When the mill will go into full production with 25,000 spindles, it will employ more than 3,000 or 4,000 persons and with the weaving section more than 6,000 persons. You can rest assured that all the 1,500 people will be absorbed.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस मोडरनाइजेशन सिस्टम से किस हद तक हमारा निर्यात बढ़ेगा और वर्ल्ड के मार्केट में हमारा सामान कितना सस्ता होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही सवाल किया है। अभी तक मी-डरनाइजेशन सिस्टम न करने से हम वर्ल्ड मार्केट में पीछे रहे हैं लेकिन अब हम मोर-डरनाइजेशन कर रहे हैं और इस तरह से हमारा इरादा है कि मोरडनाइज कर के ज्यादा पैसा लो और ज्यादा पैसा दो।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know as to how far we are going to give protection to the people who are already engaged in this trade, whether those people are going to be employed in this mill or whether they will be given some other type of protection?

Sri Manubhai Shah: I have already mentioned that alternative employment will be given.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this modernisation system will be extended to Madras and Andhra Pradesh also? If so, what is the reaction of the Coir Board in the matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 90 per cent of this industry is in the State of Kerala and we are taking up only a small sector, that is, coir matting

and not coir yarn or coir spinning. Once we do something there and once we learn by experience, certainly we can extend it.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : यह कोआपरेटिव सेंक्टर में होगी या सरकारी क्षेत्र में होगी ? यदि सरकारी क्षेत्र में होगी तो इस में जो श्रमिकों को मजदूरी मिलेगी क्या वह साधारण मजदूरों से ज्यादा मिलेगी, यदि हां, तो कितनी ज्यादा मिलेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह सरकारी क्षेत्र में होगी, सरकार खुद इसे लगा रही है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया कि उन को मजदूरी कितनी मिलेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मजदूरी क्या दी जाय इस का तो बाद में फसला होगा।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : इस में और दूसरी मिलों की मजदूरी में फर्क होना चाहिए।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अब इस सरकारी मिल के मजदूरों की मजदूरी साधारण मिलों के मजदूरों की मजदूरी से कितनी अधिक होगी, यह हिसाब अभी से कैसे लगाया जा सकता है लेकिन यह तो जाहिर बात है कि उन की मजदूरी अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह बात सरकार के इलम में है कि इस फैक्टरी में ऐंटी नेशनल एलिमेंट बढ़ता जा रहा है, यदि हां, तो उस को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। वे बहुत नेशनलिस्ट्स और पैट्रियाटिक हैं और कोई ऐंटी नेशनल नहीं हो रहे हैं।

Zinc Smelter at Alwaye

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*531. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether any licence has been given to a Calcutta firm to set up a zinc smelter at Alwaye in Kerala with Canadian help;

(b) if so, the name of the firm which has been given the licence;

(c) the production capacity and employment potential; and

(d) the nature and extent of Canadian assistance offered in this connection?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). A licence has been granted to M/s. Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd., to set up a zinc smelter at Alwaye (Kerala) with a capacity of 12,000 metric tons of zinc per annum to be expanded subsequently to 20,000 metric tons per annum and proportionate quantities of bye-products viz. sulphuric acid and cadmium.

The project is likely to give employment to about 300 persons.

The Export Credits Insurance Corporation of Canada will make available to the Indian company a loan of Rs. 70 lakhs for import of plant and machinery. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada will provide know-how, technical assistance, engineering services, designing and the training of personnel of the Indian company at a cost of about Rs. 39.5 lakhs. They will also participate in the capital of the Indian company to the extent of Rs. 84 lakhs.

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know when the factory is expected to go into production and what is the foreign exchange involved?

Shri Kanungo: The total cost of plant and equipment will be Rs. 104 lakhs out of which the foreign ex-

change component will be Rs. 39.5 lakhs. The plant is likely to go into production in a couple of years.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : यह फैक्टरी मिनरल ग्रोस से कितनी दूर होगी और क्या दूसरी जगह से मिनरल ग्रोस लाना होगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : हमारे यहाँ जितना हमें चाहिए, उतना मिनरल ग्रोस नहीं होता है। उसे हमें इम्पोर्ट करना होता है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: When the plant is in full production, may I know what would be the percentage of our demand which will be covered by this factory?

Shri Kanungo: Very small.

Titanium Factory at Trivandrum

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*532. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Titanium factory in Trivandrum owned by the Kerala Government is being handed over to the Tatas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Centre has approved this step; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Government of Kerala do not own the Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum; they have only majority shareholding in the concern. The State Government have not decided to hand over the concern to Tatas.

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

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Government of Kerala or the management of this particular firm has approached the Central Government for help in expanding this firm?

Shri Kanungo: The licence for expansion has been granted since quite

a long time. Unfortunately, the company is not in a position to acquire the necessary know-how and technical knowledge.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether recently the Minister of Industry in that State has approached the Central Government to help them to secure this know-how and foreign collaboration and all that?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. They have been constantly asking us for that. But the company has bungled in earlier stages and it is very difficult to do that.

Manufacture of Watches

*533. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence was issued to any Indian firm recently for manufacture of watches in collaboration with a Japanese firm;

(b) if so, the name of the firm;

(c) the main terms of collaboration with the firm; and

(d) where this factory will be located?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No scheme for the manufacture of watches in collaboration with a Japanese firm has recently been approved by the Govt.

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

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know what is the amount of money which has been spent for importing watches from foreign countries?

Shri Kanungo: At present, it is a very small fraction because we cannot just afford it. Normally, the import used to be the order of Rs. 29 lakhs. Now we are importing only watches worth Rs. 1,80,000.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Raghunath Singh rose—

Mr. Speaker: He did not stand up.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I wanted to stand up. I thought Mr. Hansda might put a question.

Manufacture of Watches in H.M.T.

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*535. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2364 on the 26th April, 1963 and state whether Government have made any production plan or progressive target for the manufacture of watches by the H.M.T. Factory keeping in view the great demand which has been created by its good quality in the markets?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): Yes, Sir. The production programme envisaged in the technical collaboration agreement with M/s. Citizen Watch Co., Tokyo, is as follows:—

| Year | No. of watches | Indigenous content |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1963-64 | 55,500 | 54% |
| 1964-65 | 1,95,000 | 60% |
| 1965-66 | 2,40,000 | 72% |
| 1966-67 | 2,40,000 | 84% |
| 1967-68 | 2,40,000 | 84% |
| 1968-69 onwards. | 3,60,000 | 84% |

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the price factor has been kept in mind, and whether the prices of the watches will be reduced?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): I do not think that the prices should be reduced, because even the price at which it is being sold now is quite cheap.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know the percentage of share of the foreign firm in the profit earned by this collaboration?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We pay them a lump sum for the technical know-how, and they do not share the profits.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the requirement of India as far as the watches are concerned, and when we shall reach our target to meet all the requirements?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have an estimate of the requirements.

Mr. Speaker: It is impossible to do it also.

Shri Fatehsinhrao Gackwad: Am I to understand that we shall never manufacture one hundred per cent Indian watches?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There are certain components which may not be worthwhile manufacturing here. Therefore, certain components will continue to be imported; perhaps, we shall reach a stage a little later when we would be able to manufacture all the components.

श्री कछवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि इन घड़ियों की मांग ज्यादा हो रही है, इसलिए क्या सरकार ने कुछ दाम घटाने का विचार किया है ? क्या इन घड़ियों की मांग विदेशों से आ रही है ; यदि हाँ, तो किन किन देशों से ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : दाम घटाने के बारे में अभी मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया है कि दाम घटाने का कोई इरादा नहीं है, क्योंकि पहले ही ये घड़ियाँ सस्ती कीमत पर बेची जा रही हैं । इन घड़ियों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है । विदेशों से इन घड़ियों की कोई मांग है या नहीं है यह जानकारी नहीं है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that these watches for ladies as well as gents are not available in the market at all, and whenever people go and

ask for these watches in the market, other imported watches are being shown by the shop-keepers? May I know when these watches will be made available in the market? They are not available in the market at all today.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Minister of Industry has just now stated that it is only a very small number of watches which are being imported just now. As the figures show, the production in 1963-64 is only 55,000. Therefore, the availability is limited.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether Government are aware that the market price of this heavily foreign-componented watch compares very unfavourably with the price of its prototype in the parent market, and if so, the reasons therefor?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I can compare the prices only with those of watches of the same quality which are sold in India. When compared to them, the price is very cheap.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इन घड़ियों की क्या कीमत है और कितने बरस की गारण्टी है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think two years' guarantee is given.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister has not answered my question directly, if I may say so. According to my information, this watch sells at Rs. 15 in Japan . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that he can only compare the prices with those of similar watches that are being sold in India.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is a heavily foreign-componented watch, and everything is brought from Japan, and it is just assembled here. And yet,

what is being sold at Rs. 15/- there is being sold here for Rs. 100.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: May I know whether the number of varieties will be increased when full production is attained and whether the prices will also come down then?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The varieties that we are making now are quite popular. And once people get tired of the present pattern, we may change the pattern later.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What about the prices after full production is reached?

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri P. L. Barupal.

श्री प० ला० बाहुपाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जैसे दूसरी घड़ियों में तारीख बताने की व्यवस्था होती है, क्या उसी प्रकार इन घड़ियों में भी वह व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश की जायगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी इन को बिना तारीख के ही चलने दीजिये ।

Export of Manganese

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*536. { **Shri Ravindra Varma:**
Shri Morarka:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of manganese ore has considerably declined during the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to arrest this trend and to promote the export of this commodity?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). There has been steep fall in the international price level and many of our traditional buyers have developed captive sources of manganese supply. We are following a vigorous policy to

push up export of manganese ore through barter deals under which it is proposed to export approximately ten lakhs tons of manganese ore in the current year, i.e. 1963-64. The exports of manganese ore in 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 are as under:—

| | Tons (lakh:) |
|---------|--------------|
| 1960-61 | 11.67 |
| 1961-62 | 9.65 |
| 1962-63 | 7.51 |
| 1963-64 | 10.00 |

A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving the steps taken by Government to maintain the exports of manganese ore. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1666/63].

Shri Ravindra Varma: In the extremely informative statement laid on the Table, there is reference to a Committee headed by Shri Butt which will inquire into the various aspects affecting the export of manganese ore and make recommendations. Will the Committee also explore the possibility of encouraging the export of ferro manganese in view of the large accumulation of stocks of this mineral in the country and in view of the difficulties experienced in increasing the export of manganese?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a separate question tabled on that and when I come to that, I will explain. This Committee will also visit 14 countries which are our main competitors and see what they do to secure long-term contracts; it will also see the mining process there and how they have brought the prices down.

Shri Ravindra Varma: In the statement there is a reference to the decline in export price. Will the hon. Minister be in a position to give more information about it and how our prices compare with the prices of the major competitors? He also made a reference to 'captive sources' . . .

Mr. Speaker: Not so long.

Shri Ravindra Varma: . . . that is, to buyers obtaining their requirements

from 'captive sources'. Will he in his answer explain it more fully?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are priced out by \$4.50 per ton in the case of the superior varieties and about \$6.00 per ton in the case of the lower varieties. The main reason is that our mines are mostly in the hinterland, whereas the mines in other countries, wherever they are, are near the ports. That is why, the transport cost is one of the factors. There is also the fact of inferior type of mining apparatus and equipment that we have got. So modernisation is immediately called for.

Regarding the second part, 'captive mines' means that a steel mill, say, in the U.S., buys a mine in Congo or Gabon or Algeria or in other countries so that the profit and loss of the owner is the same and it is transferable. So they can get it cheaper.

Dr. Colaco: What is the present position of export of manganese ore from Goa?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Goa? We are giving first preference to that.

Dr. Gaitonde: The Minister stated that all the mines are in the hinterland. What about other mines which are not in the hinterland, for example, in Goa, where the business is at a standstill. What steps has the Government taken in that respect?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Really speaking, in Goa the main thing is iron ore. The manganese ore there is of a rather inferior quality, considering specifications. Really most of the best ore mines are in Mysore and Madhya Pradesh, Sandur and other mines which are all in the hinterland.

Shri D. J. Naik: How many mines have closed down partially or fully on account of decline in export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In India, the mines never work on a non-stop 365 day basis. They operate according to the demand and therefore, no

statistics are available of working of a continuous nature.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Which are the countries which are coming in competition in respect of export of manganese ore?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member will look into the statement, I have given a list of 11 countries.

Shri Basappa: Are any difficulties being experienced by mine-owners, importers and others for importing machinery for modernising mining equipment?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is correct. Recently we have permitted 10 per cent of the export earnings to be used for importing modern machinery.

Shri Subodh Hansda: As the Government intends to bring down the cost of production and has decided to allow exporters to import machinery upto 10 per cent of their export earnings, what percentage of cost will be brought down by this method?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have seen by experience that modernisation will bring down the cost.

Shri Tyagi: Are Government exporting manganese ore at below cost price and making good the loss to the mine owners by issuing them licences for import of commodities which they can sell in the open market at a high price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This point was raised by the hon. Member when the STC report was discussed, and I had occasion to explain it. We allow the barter of steel, which has a little packet of concessions given by the trade, and that goes to compensate them partly; and for the other part, we have to allow them a certain amount of loading, five to ten per cent premium, for internal sale of those items.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Does the Government agree with certain sug-

gestions made in certain quarters in our country that the decline in manganese ore export is mainly due to the faulty handling of the trade by STC?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That has been the type of opinion many times expressed in uninformed quarters. Actually, but for the STC, the manganese ore trade would have been nowhere today. As it is, it is picking up and is around one million tons.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to know what steps, if any, Government are taking to stop up internal consumption of this valuable raw commodity to encourage development of our home industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All the steel plants use it, but new techniques are developing which will reduce use of manganese, and the demand may come down.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What is the percentage of ore sold through the barter system, and the percentage sold otherwise?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, we have decontrolled the entire export of manganese ore, but since we are priced out in the world market, all the manganese ore is sold only on barter.

Iron Ore in Goa

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*537. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state the steps taken to utilise the vast quantities of iron ore accumulated with private traders in Goa?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): Export of iron ore from Goa has been in the hands of private exporters. The Goa administration has been keeping a continuous watch and is assisting the trade in developing and maintaining the export trade. No unusual

stocks of iron ore have been accumulated, although there has been some recession in the iron ore export trade due to severe competition resulting from development of iron ore mining in other countries.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether any representation or complaint has been made that the export price allowed has been lower than the cost of production and therefore difficulty has arisen to the traders there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: What the hon. Member observes is partly correct, but that is so because our costs are mounting and the world prices are coming down. Therefore, that naturally arises. But, fortunately, in iron ore, we are still on parity.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it a fact that there has been representation from the traders of Goa that in the recent past there has been accumulation there, which has resulted in a great loss to them as they are not able to export it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There was a representation from about 150 small mine owners of Goa that as they were not able to export the STC should be allowed to do so. We did ask the STC to go to their help,—this is again only for the information of the hon. Members as to how their services have been useful to the small mine owners of Goa—and we are now assisting them.

Dr. Gaitonde: May I know whether the price is fixed by STC and that STC neither allows them to sell below the price nor itself buys it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a matter which has been debated upon several times. We try to give the mine owners a fair price; in spite of the fall in the world market, we are trying to maintain it. I should again caution the iron ore industry that they will have to improve their efficiency and reduce the cost.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जो गोआ से आयरन और एक्सपोर्ट होता है इस में से कितना हिस्सा भारतीय जहाजों से जाता है ? शिपिंग कम्पनियों ने जो फ्रेंट चार्जिज हाई किए हैं, उस का असर हमारी एक्सपोर्ट पर क्या होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बहुत ही बड़ा पेचीदा असर हुआ है। हमें अफसोस है कि अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान के जहाज दस परसेंट से भी कम इस्तेमाल होते हैं। हमारे जो नए कांटेक्ट हैं, उन को हम एफ० ओ० बी० के बजाय सी० आई० एफ० करना चाहते हैं। हमारी दिक्कत यह है कि हम ने आयरन और के बल्क कैरीयज खरीदे हैं सोलह के करीब। लेकिन हमारे पोर्ट्स के अन्दर इतनी गुंजाइश नहीं है कि हम बाजिग कर सकें। दो तीन साल में शायद इम्प्रूवमेंट हो जायगी और हम हिन्दुस्तान के जहाज इस्तेमाल करने लग जायेंगे।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What is the minimum percentage of iron in the iron ore earmarked for exploitation and exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It all depends on the buyer and the seller. It goes up from 45 to 65 per cent.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What is the minimum?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It depends on the buyer and the seller.

श्री तुलशीवास जाधव : आयरन और गोआ में जो एक्युमलेट हुआ है, उसका क्या कारण है ? क्या उस की कोई मांग नहीं है या अपने देश में यूज नहीं होता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : लोहे का दुनिया का जो बाजार है वह बहुत गहरा है और सरपलस प्राइवेशन होने की वजह से रिसेशन आया है। इसलिए डिमांड कम हो गई है और दूसरों के साथ कम्पीटीशन भी बढ़ गया है।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is it a fact that there was a long-term agree-

ment between some iron mine owners in Goa and the Japanese people and has it been dislocated in any way by the interference of the STC-

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir; we have refused to interfere. The small mine owners who had no contracts find it difficult and they all represented to the STC to come to Goa and therefore they are being assisted.

Barter Deal with America

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*539. { **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a barter agreement has been concluded between India and America for the export of manganese and import of cotton;

(b) if so, the quantity of manganese to be exported to America from India; and

(c) the quantity of cotton that India will receive from America in exchange thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The CCC Barter Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of U.S.A., for exchange of Indian materials and Ferro Alloys for U.S. Agricultural Commodities was signed on 27th June, 1963.

Under this Agreement, India is to export the following commodities within a period of 18 months.

- (1) Ferro Manganese, 1,28,000 tons
- (2) Manganese ore, 3,00,000 tons
- (3) Beryl Ore, 6,000 tons
- (4) Mica, Rs. 1 crores worth.

The total value of the above will be about Rs. 21 crores in exchange India will import equivalent value about 3 lac bales of Cotton and 10 per cent other Agricultural Commodities to be negotiated.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : जो काटन आयेगी वह मोटे रेशे की आयेगी या पतले रेशे की आयेगी और उस काटन से क्या हमारी जरूरतें पूरी हो जायेंगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पूरी नहीं होंगी । वह मोटे रेशे की होगी । लेकिन थोड़ी गड़ुत जरूरतें तो उससे पूरी होंगी ही ।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : काटन के अलावा और भी कोई चीज क्या आयेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन, चावल ले लें या कुछ और ले लें, यह अभी तक तय नहीं किया है । दस परसेंट को अलग रखा है ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How does the price that we are going to get under this arrangement for our manganese ore is in comparison with the prices of those countries where we are at present exporting our manganese ore?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would not like to disclose the prices are favourable.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government will see to it that this cotton is imported in such a season in the local market that it will not harm the local farmers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have accepted the advice of the hon. Member.

श्री कड़वाय : जो बाहर से कपास आती है इसके दाम ऊंचे दिये जाते हैं और हमारे यहां कारखानों को दाम कम दिये जाते हैं, क्या यह सही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा मंहगी काटन हिन्दुस्तान की पैदा की हुई काटन होती है ।

Shri Ravindra Varma: What is the price at which ferro-manganese will be exported and how does this price compare with the price at which ferro-manganese is supplied to our Steel plants?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are favourable. As I said earlier, I will not like to disclose the prices.

Production of Textiles

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*543. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Daji:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the average monthly production of textiles in the first seven months of 1963;

(b) how does it compare with the average monthly production in 1962; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall and the remedial steps being taken?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Average monthly production of cloth and yarn in the first seven months of 1962 and 1963 was as under:

| | First seven months of 1962 Jan.-July 1962. | First seven months of 1963 Jan.-July, 1963 | Increase or decrease in percentage |
|---|---|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mill-made cloth. | 2272 million metres | 2188 million metres | -3.62% |
| 2. Handloom and powerloom cloth | 1196 million metres | 1280 million metres | +7.92% |
| 3. Yarn | 430 M.kgs. | 412 M. kgs. | +0.5% |

(b) and (c). The slight decrease in the production of mill-made cloth in the first 7 months of 1963 has been off-set by the over-all increase in the production of cloth in the decentralised sector which has shown substantial increase in 1963 over the production in 1962. The production trends in the latter half of the year 1963, as could be seen from production of July and August 1963 of all the three items (i) mill-made cloth, (ii) handloom and powerloom cloth and (iii) yarn, are showing increase over the production of these items in the latter half of 1962.

In the first half of 1963, as the House is aware, particularly in the first four months January—April, 1963, due to hostilities and aggression on our northern and eastern frontiers, there was a large accumulation of cloth in the cotton mills, in handloom and powerloom sectors, as the off-take of the mill-made cloth, handloom cloth and powerloom cloth has considerably gone down particularly in the eastern States of India. This automatically made the manufacturers to go slow with production as the demand was slack in these 4 months.

During the last 3 months, however, the normal conditions of trading have been more or less restored and the off-take is very much faster and the stocks in the cotton mills have become leanest in the last several years and similarly the accumulation of handloom and powerloom cloth has also gone down. All these factors are helping faster production now in all the three sectors.

The production of cloth in the mills and the decentralised sector is adequate to meet the demands both for internal consumption and exports.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears from the statement that the production has goes down. I want to know whether, taking advantage of this decline in production, the millowners have requested the Government to give them further concessions, such

as concessions in the form of permission to raise the prices, etc., and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government. I want to know whether they will be allowed to raise the prices.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The two questions are not correlated, if I may say so. The two Questions are totally unrelated. The slight fall in production was due to heavy accumulations in all the mills in the first four months due to Chinese hostility, and the reason they have advanced for price increase, to some extent, is based on cost factors, the price of cotton which has been raised by Rs. 125 per candy from the current season. some rise in wages and some rise in the freight charges. The matter is being looked into.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether steps are being taken to see that those mills which have closed down also work and whether loans have been given to them for rehabilitation and modernisation.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The question does not arise out of this, but I may say that during the current year, only a very small number of mills closed down, namely, six, whereas at one time in the last five years the closure was in as many as 35 mills. They are now practically working, and even for those six mills the rehabilitation programme is going on and some of them will be run by the State Governments.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कपड़े की इतनी कमी में भी कपड़ा चोरी से पाकिस्तान को जाता रहा है ? यदि हाँ, तो इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जैसा कि मैंने कहा, कपड़े की कोई कमी नहीं है, स्थिति बहुत संतोषजनक है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether, in view of the increase in the price of all commodities

the Government is at all considering the request for a rise in the price of cloth?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I did not say that. They have represented. I cannot prevent people from representing to Government. All that we are doing is, we are examining things.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know whether it is true that the production of cloth has gone down due to the stoppage of 8,000 power looms in Maharashtra due to the excise duty dispute?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is quite a different matter altogether.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know what the decision of the Government is, regarding the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission that the prices of textiles prevailing today should be gone into?

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are very complicated questions. We are looking into the Tariff Commission's report. But this is the biggest industry with the largest variety of commodities. It requires a judicial and balanced consideration of all factors before we can come to decision.

श्री ५० ला० बाहूपाल : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि कपड़े की कमी नहीं है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा था कि पाकिस्तान को जो चोरी से कपड़ा जा रहा है उसको रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : चोरी से उस का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। मेम्बर साहब को संतोष हो गया है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि मिलें भी बन्द नहीं हैं, प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ा है, और हैंडलूम का प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने के बावजूद

मारकेट के अन्दर कपड़ा क्यों महंगा होता जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह हम नहीं मानत।

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the complaint from the Punjab Government that traders in Punjab do not get cloth at the market price which was fixed by the mills and they get the cloth at a much higher price, and will he consider this matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I can assure the hon. Member and the House that the complaints come very rarely in regard to some popular varieties when such complaints come, we immediately look into the matter.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Government is aware that every year, just before Durga Puja and Diwali, the price of cloth goes up and this year there is an apprehension that the prices may go up, and may I know whether the Government is taking this aspect into consideration and may I also know what steps the Government have taken to see that the poor people get cloth at cheaper prices?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Government is fully watchful of the situation.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the shortfall in mill production is attributable to this factor that several mills indulge in commercial practices such as switching over powerlooms in order to save excise duty?

Shri Manubhai Shah: To some extent yes, But this does not arise out of this. I have given all the statistics.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the very great opportunity for the expansion of the khadi sector, may I know what new steps have been taken to give it additional support?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are sanctioning more loans and extra grants to the Ambar Charkha programme and also for our traditional charkha. Over and above that, we are also increasing the export programme in respect of khadi. As the hon. Member knows we have contracted for about Rs. 2 crores worth of khadi now for exports.

Import of Automobile Components

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*547. { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Dr. Saradish Roy:
Shri Sarkar Murmu:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that automobile factories are facing difficulties to get licences for the import of components which are essential for the production of cars and trucks; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The automobile manufacturers are allowed to import only those components which are essential for the manufacture of vehicles in accordance with their phased manufacturing programmes. This is, however, subject to the availability of foreign exchange resources. Due to the prevailing foreign exchange shortage the automobile industry like other industries has not been getting adequate foreign exchange, for sometime past.

In order that their dependence on imported components is reduced, steps have been taken to increase the indigenous content of vehicles. For this purpose foreign exchange has been and is being released both to the principal manufacturers as well as to the ancillary industries.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether in last April—in April, 1963—a representation was made by a motor factory in the eastern region, the Hindustan Motors Limited, for importing CD materials from England and that was not entertained by the Government?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Yes, Sir, representations are being made periodically for the allocation of more foreign exchange. To the extent of availability we are allocating foreign exchange to Hindustan Motors also.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether the Government can tell us to what extent the production of cars and trucks has come down due to the non-availability of components?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Production of lorries and trucks has not come down; it is only in respect of cars there has been a fall. In 1963 up to June, they have produced 4541 Hindustan Ambassador cars, 1700 Fiat and 1629 Standard.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether any steps are being taken by the Government to see that these automobile industries in the private sector try to manufacture the entire motor car and import less, and may I also know to what extent they are importing at present?

Mr. Speaker: This has been answered so many times here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The percentage changes. In the previous year it was 60 per cent. I want to know whether it has been reduced.

Mr. Speaker: It could not have been reduced within seven days.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not seven days, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It was answered here, Shri Banerjee.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know how much money is now being spent

in importing these components from foreign countries and how long it will take for the country to be able to produce all the components inside the country?

Mr. Speaker: That answer has also been given here several times.

Shri C. Subramaniam: In April to September 1963, we have allocated, for both commercial vehicles and cars and jeeps, about Rs. 15.3 crores for import of various raw materials and components. As hon. Members are aware, we are taking steps to see that we reach 90 per cent indigenous components by the end of this year.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any target for reaching hundred per cent? That is being asked again and again.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Hundred per cent will be physically impossible.

Shri Vishram Prasad: How long will it take to produce that?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta—

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: May I know how much has been the reduction in the import of components as compared to last year?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not have the comparative figures. I can give only what has been reached now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the value of imports licensed for different automobile manufacturers in the country? May I know whether the diminution is proportionately distributed over them?

Shri C. S. Subramaniam: No, Sir. The indigenous content is not uniform in respect of the various producers. As I already stated, all of them are expected to reach 90 per cent indigenous components by the end of the year. That is the target fixed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has stated that we are going to have 90 per cent self-sufficiency very soon and only 10 per cent would be left for imports. May I know the total

value of the 90 per cent? It may happen that these 90 per cent consist of small parts?

Shri C. Subramaniam: 90 per cent means 90 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the number of components or value?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is in value.

Shri P. R. Patel: As there is great demand for Fiat cars, what steps are taken to increase the production of these cars? May I know whether non-compliance with the stipulation about the percentage of indigenous components is standing in the way of further production.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have already stated, certain components have to be imported, and those components can be imported only to the extent to which foreign exchange is available. Because there is scarcity of foreign exchange and cars do not enjoy a higher priority than trucks, naturally a cut is imposed on the production of cars.

Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah: What are the various parts that are imported? Are they items like carburetors and gaskets or what?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think gaskets are being produced here. But I have not got with me the list of items which are now being imported.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether there is any machinery to check up that all the components which are imported are actually used for the manufacture and they are not sold in the market?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They can be used only for manufacture of cars. I do not think there is likely to be any abuse in this.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Having regard to the heavy demand for trucks for defence purposes, may I know whether higher priority is given to the components of trucks in the matter of imports?

Mr. Speaker: That he has already stated.

Shri Buta Singh: In view of the fact that there is scarcity of motor cars in the country, may I know the special facilities that are being provided to the manufacturers of these vehicles?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is difficult to answer this question during question time. We give them all assistance to import the components.

Poznan International Trade Fair

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*549. { **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warrior:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had participated in the Poznan International Trade Fair held in June, 1963; and

(b) if so, the results of the participation?

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

(b) The various state enterprises which control the import and export trade of Poland showed interest in the Import of India's Engineering goods and for the first time taken orders for the import of Milling Machines, Slotting Machines, Shaping Machines, Duplicating Machines etc. were booked by Indian representatives of the firms concerned, who were present at Poznan for the purpose. The total export contracts finalised during the Fair amounted to Rs. 41 lakhs which includes export of tea and black pepper of the value of about Rs. 40 lakhs. Further, export business from India to Poland to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs is under negotiation.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether our representatives made use of this opportunity to contact people from countries other than Poland and whether they could enter into some contracts with some firms in those countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The contacts were there. But, under the international trade protocol, no legal contracts are allowed or valid in a foreign land. Nevertheless, they took advantage of that opportunity to have more contacts. The 59 foreign countries which were represented at the fair were contacted by our 90 exporters and manufacturers. It will certainly result in more trade with those countries.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, may I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I have passed on to the next question.

Quality Control of Goods

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*550. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Balmiki:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that it is compulsory for the manufacturers to obtain from the Indian Standards Institution a certificate for the quality of goods manufactured; and

(b) if not, how the quality control is maintained in all manufactured goods by different manufacturers?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) It is not compulsory for the manufacturers to obtain from the Indian Standards Institution a certificate for the quality of goods manufactured except for (i) aluminium utensils intended for export and (ii) plywood tea-chests required for export of tea.

(b) The quality control on the different manufactured goods is maintained under the provisions of certain Central, State Acts, Orders and Quality Control Schemes.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What are the measures that have been taken by the Government to stop the manufacture of sub-standard goods as had happened in the case of drugs manu-

facture in the country? What are the steps taken by the Government to stop such manufacture?

Shri Kanungo: The entire system of Indian Standards is a voluntary one. Those manufacturers who commit themselves to the voluntary scheme subject themselves to periodical inspection. Their processes and supply of raw materials are also subject to inspection. Naturally, the tendency for the customers has been to prefer in many respects manufacturers who adopt the Indian Standards Institution standards.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Has any punishment been given to any of the firms for manufacturing sub-standard goods or were any of them blacklisted for that?

Shri Kanungo: As I have said, the entire method is a voluntary system and there is no question of any penalty. If there has been cheating in the matter of drugs or something else which is governed by specific laws, there have been prosecutions and convictions.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : क्या सरकार का यह अनुभव है कि इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड्स इन्स्टिट्यूशन का सर्टिफिकेट पाने के बाद स्टैंडर्ड भी देश में इस कानून का उल्लंघन होता है और लोग गलत काम करते हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : जितने मैनुफैक्चरर्स ने स्टैंडर्ड को लिया है वे स्टैंडर्ड को मैनटेन करते हैं एंड दे आर प्रउड आफ देअर स्टैंडर्ड ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has said that quality control is observed so far as aluminium and plywood industries are concerned. Has he received any complaint to the effect that quality control has been found to be defective in these industries?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir. My answer was just the contrary, namely, that it is not voluntary control. It is statutory control as far as aluminium utensils intended for export and plywood tea-chests required for export of tea

are concerned. That is not voluntary; the rest of the standards are voluntary.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What active steps are going to be taken by Government to see that goods which are to be exported are being inspected?

Shri Kanungo: Recently my hon. colleague introduced a Bill in the House which has been passed. That provides for compulsory quality control.

Cost of Steel Production

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*551. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a scheme for bringing down the cost of production of steel in the country;

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

(c) the action taken in pursuance of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). Various steps have been taken to bring down the cost of production of steel in the public sector such as laying down of physical standards in advance for consumption of raw materials like coal, iron ore, etc. Standards are also set for yields that should be achieved. Performance is analysed against these standards with a view to assess the extent of improvement. Special cost reduction studies are carried out at the plant level. Specific areas where cost reduction is feasible are then outlined and methods devised to achieve it. Progress made in achieving cost reduction is reviewed quarterly in the General Managers' meetings.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: How do the prices of Indian steel compare with the prices in the international market?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Our costs are higher than the international market prices.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that some foreign experts have opined that the cost of production of steel in this country cannot be brought down by merely increasing the production but by cutting down the top heavy managerial and other overhead expenditure? Does the Government agree with this view or not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally our labour is cheap but the contribution which labour makes for the cost of production is comparatively small. Therefore it is only by brining about efficiency in the use of raw materials that we would be able to bring down the cost and we are at it now.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How far is this correct that the cost of steel is comparatively higher, in spite of the fact that labour is cheap, because the higher officers are paid very high salaries?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is not correct.

Shri Basappa: May I know how the cost of production differs in different steel plants in the public sector, how the cost of production in the public sector differs from the cost of production in the private sector and also how the cost of production of Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works stand in competition with the cost of production in these gigantic steel plants?

Mr. Speakta: That will require a long answer.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Bhadravati is a small-sized plant and the process there is also a costly one. Therefore, the cost there is much higher. As far as the public sector projects are concerned, we have made an assessment of the cost of production in the month of July, 1963. In Rourkela, open hearth steel, it works out to Rs. 260.75; LD steel works out to 1100 (A) LSD—2.

Rs. 228.98; in Bhilai it is Rs. 210 and in Durgapur it is Rs. 218.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether a study has been made of the factors which lead to the difference in the cost of production in the private and public sectors and, if so, what is being done to see that the cost of production in the public sector is as low as it is in the private sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, at present, my impression is that the cost of production is almost the same between the public sector and the private sector projects. But our capital investment is high. Therefore, when we allow for depreciation and for the returns on the capital investment, the higher figure is shown.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the Government has got any comparative figures about the costs of production of steel factories in Russia, Germany and Britain?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry I cannot hear you properly.

Mr. Speaker: There is too much of talking in the House.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the Government has got comparative figures about the costs of production of these factories in their respective home countries—Russia, Germany and Britain?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have got the international selling prices, and I do not think I have the costs of production in these various factories.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी उद्योगों में और निजी उद्योगों के खर्च में बराबरी है, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा तो क्या यह खर्चा बराबर सरकारी उद्योगों में इस लिये है कि बड़े सरकारी अफसरों और कर्मचारियों पर; उनकी सुविधा और बेटन आदि पर अधिक खर्च होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया !

Shri Ranga: It is rather strange the hon. Minister said that the depreciation costs are supposed to be excluded from the calculation of the cost of production. Is that correct?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Costs of what?

Shri Ranga: These Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants. In calculating the cost of production, do we not include depreciation in that? We have to make provision for depreciation costs.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have given only the actual cost of production. The other things are separately provided for.

Shri Ranga. It could certainly include depreciation also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The general theory is that the more the production, the less the cost of production. As the production of these plants has increased may I know the reasons why the cost of production has not come down?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The cost of production has considerably gone down. For example, in 1961-62, in Rourkela, the cost was Rs. 508 as against Rs. 260 now; in LD process, as against Rs. 308 it has come down to Rs. 228; in Bhilai it is Rs. 210 as against Rs. 222; in Durgapur, it has come down from Rs. 237 to Rs. 218.

रूरकेला इस्पात कारखाना

*५५२. { श्री अॉकार लाल बेरवा
श्री बसुमतारि

क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूरकेला की चौथी धमन भट्टी का उद्घाटन कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके विस्तार पर कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा ;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन क्षमता में कितनी वृद्धि हो जायेगी तथा उक्त काम कब तक खतम हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) इसमें कितने मजदूर काम करेंगे ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) (क) से (ग). जी, हां। चौथी धमन भट्टी के सिविल इंजीनियरी के काम का उद्घाटन हो चुका है। १९६६ के प्रथम चतुर्थांश में भट्टी के तैयार हो जाने की संभावना है। भट्टी पर लगभग ५ करोड़ २० लाख रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है। इसकी दैनिक क्षमता १५०० टन होगी।

(घ) भट्टी के प्रचालन के लिये लगभग २५० मजदूर रखे जायेंगे।

[(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Civil Engineering work for the 4th blast furnace has been inaugurated. The erection of the furnace is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 1966. The furnace is estimated to cost about Rs. 52 million and will have a capacity of 1500 tons per day.

(d) About 250 workers are likely to be employed for the operation of the furnace.]

श्री अॉकार लाल बेरवा : यह जो रुपया लिया गया है वह क्या विदेशों से लिया गया है और अगर लिया गया है तो किस शर्त पर लिया गया है ?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : जहां तक यह रुपये का सम्बन्ध है यह जर्मनी से प्राप्त हुआ है और उस का जो एग्ज़ीमैट है वह हाउस के सामने पहले आ चुका है।

श्री अॉकार लाल बेरवा : जो उसका विस्तार किया जा रहा है तो उस विस्तार से ही क्या हमारी जरूरतें पूरी हो जायेंगी या उसका और भी विस्तार किया जायेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह तो केवल हर-केला का विस्तार है वैसे इसके अलावा कुछ और भी कारखानों का विस्तार होना वांछनीय है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जैसे कि इसी आदर्शिय सदन में माननीय मंत्री ने पिछली दफे फरमाया था कि हम आय-रन प्लेट्स के मामले में हरकेला में 3000 के उपपादन की वजह से सैल्फ सफिशियस हो जायेंगे तो उस सैल्फ सफिशियेमी में कितनी कमी है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : ऐसा तो नहीं बताया गया था बल्कि यह बताया गया था कि बुखारो प्लांट्स प्रोडक्ट्स की कमी को पूरा करने की दिशा में काम करेगा ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: The Deputy Minister has stated that about 250 workers will be employed. May I know whether the local workers will be given preference in the matter of recruitment?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Properly qualified workers have got to be employed. If locally qualified workers are available, they will be employed.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The Deputy Minister has stated that about 250 workers will be employed. May I know whether any German personnel, that is, skilled workers, will be employed there after the inauguration of this blast furnace?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Already, we have some Germany technicians there. I do not think that we shall be employing further German technicians for running the blast furnace.

Shri Basappa: May I know the special items of steel that are going to be manufactured in this expanded project?

Shri C. Subramaniam: These are all flat products, but one extra item that we shall be producing there is electric steel.

Registration of Exporters

553. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to register the names of exporters has made any headway; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. All Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, Export Promotion Officers in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochine and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics register the name of exporters for various purposes.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सब में ज्यादा लोगों को एक्सपोर्ट करने का लाइसेंस कहाँ दिया गया है, कलकत्ते में दिया गया है या बम्बई में दिया गया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बहुत सी चीजों को तो हम ने डिक्ट्रोल कर दिया है । लाइसेंस का सिस्टम निकाल दिया है । थोड़े में आइटम्स रह गये हैं जोकि डेढ़ सप्ते में दिये गये हैं जिनके कि ऊपर प्रतिबंध है । इसलिए लाइसेंस देने का अब उस में कोई खाम मवाल नहीं रहता है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: A complaint is made that sometimes bogus firms are registered as exporters. May I know what effort Government are making to see to it that only good and genuine firms are registered as exporters?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The facts are very completely asked for, and every three months there is an inspection of the firms, and their export performance. If the hon. Member would see the new forms which we have introduced, which call for the returns etc. periodically, he will see that we have taken adequate steps in this matter.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जो लाइसेंस दिया जाता है वह जो माल तैयार करने हैं उन को दिया जाता है या दूसरे लोगों को भी

दिया जाता है और दिया जाता है तो क्यों दिया जाता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : दोनों होते हैं। एक तो खुद बनाते हैं और बाहर भेजते हैं और दूसरे जोकि दूसरों से खरीदते हैं और बाहर भेजते हैं।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : जो लोग खुद माल तैयार करते हैं उन सब को क्या मिलता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो हां, बनाने वालों को दिया जाता है। वैसे बहुत सी चीजों को तो हम ने डिक्ट्रोल ही कर दिया है इसलिए लाइसेंस की ज्यादा जरूरत नहीं रह गयी है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade with Belgium

*534. **Shri P. C. Borooah :** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his recent visit to Brussels, he had talks for securing Belgium credit for India and for improving trade relations between India and Belgium; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; I discussed trade problems with the Belgian authorities. During these discussions the question of Belgian credits was also discussed and they assured that they will extend a further credit of \$10 million for the current year. This the Belgian Government has already announced through Aid India Consortium. I also impressed upon the Belgian authorities the need for expanding Indo-Belgian Trade and for the early removal of factors inhibiting our exports. To this their reaction and further action has been hopeful. I also had talks with several members of the Belgian business community on the possibility of their buying more from India. These talks covered tea,

mineral ores, tobacco, hides and skins, engineering goods, ready made garments, diamonds and other items of interest to us. The Belgian businessmen and bankers are showing great interest. I had also a useful exchange of views on improving the effective utilisation of the credits being given to us by the Belgian Government.

Consumption of Coal in Steel Plants

*538. { **Shri Himatsingka :**
 { **Shri Bade :**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts of the World Bank have made any survey of the possibility of reducing consumption of coal in steel plants; and

(b) if so, what are their findings?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Machinery

*540. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur :** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of applications from small scale entrepreneurs with advances paid are lying with National Small Industries Corporation but no machinery is being imported for want of foreign exchange;

(b) the number of applications pending and the period for which these are pending and the amount of foreign exchange needed; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Up-to-date, in respect of 259 applications for import of machinery, earnest money in advance has been received by the N.S.I.C. These cases have been pending for periods varying between 8 to

16 months. These require foreign exchange of Rs. 126 lakhs.

(c) An immediate allocation of foreign exchange of Rs. 144 lakhs has been made available to the Corporation to enable it to place orders for machines covered by the applications referred to above. It is expected that further credits will become available during the course of the next few months from the AID of U.S., West Germany, Japan, etc.

Pig Iron Plant in Goa

*541. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pig iron plant is being set up in Goa;

(b) if so, whether it will be in public sector or private sector; and

(c) the total capacity of output, the cost involved and the amount of foreign exchange required?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). Government have agreed in principle to the setting up in Goa of a pig iron plant of 100,000 tonnes capacity in the private sector by Messrs. Dempo and Company Limited, Goa. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 4 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 2.5 crores.

Sale of Jute by S.T.C.

*542. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that jute worth Rs. one crore is lying unsold with the State Trading Corporation at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the quick clearance of this stock?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). As on the 28th August, 1963, the State Trading Corporation had stocks

of jute totalling 1,31,292 quintals (3,51,761 maunds). The Indian Jute Mills Association are allotting this quantity of jute to the different jute mills and the actual lifting by the mills will start soon.

Raw Film Plant

*544. { **Shri Dharmalingam:**
Shri Muthu Gounder:

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

(a) the progress made in the establishment of raw film making plant at Ootacamund in Madras; and

(b) whether the construction is going according to schedule?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library, see No. LT-1667/63].

Export of Jute Goods to Britain

*545. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hitherto prevalent system for import of Indian jute goods into Britain has recently been modified by the U.K. Government;

(b) if so, the nature of the modifications;

(c) whether this will enable larger exports of India jute goods to Britain; and

(d) the extra foreign exchange that can be earned on this account?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the library, see No. LT-1668/63.]

Chit Fund Companies

*546. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chit Fund Companies registered so far in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of these Companies are cheating the public; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Nityanand Kanungo): (a) 191 Companies have been registered under the Companies Act as on 31st July, 1963.

(b) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 194 answered on the 14th August, 1963 by the hon. Deputy Home Minister.

(c) The Madras Chit Funds Act, 1961 which provides for a number of safeguards to the subscribers of chits, has been extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, *vide* Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. 1311 dated the 26th September, 1962. The Delhi Administration has appointed an Officer as Registrar of Chit Funds. It is understood that the Regulations under the above Act are being finalised and the Act is likely to come into operation very soon. Specific cases of cheating could be investigated by the police as at present.

Machine Tool Factory in Bangalore

*548. **Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a machine tool factory is proposed to be set up with Czechoslovakian Collaboration in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the cost of the project;

(c) the amount of the machinery likely to be produced by the factory; and

(d) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Branches of S.T.C.

1556. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branch offices of State Trading Corporation in the country at present and the places where they are located; and

(b) the number of such branches proposed to be opened by State Trading Corporation in the country during 1963-64 and the places where they would be opened?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total number of Branch Offices of the State Trading Corporation in the country is 5. These are located at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Goa and Visakhapatnam.

(b) No new Branch Office is proposed to be opened during 1963-64.

(b) No new Branch Office is proposed to be opened during 1963-64.

Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Bangalore

1557. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state the total number of watches manufactured by the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Bangalore upto date?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam) The Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore has assembled 1,06,453 watches upto the 1st September, 1963; of these 4250 watches were manufactured with 54 per cent indigenous content and the remaining were assembled with fully imported parts.

Bidis and Cigarettes

1558. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the total production of bidis and cigarettes in the country during 1962-63;

(b) the total quantity of bidis and cigarettes exported to various countries during the same period; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a)

| Production during 1962-63 | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Bidis | Cigarettes |
| (Nos. in millions) | |
| 190,293 | 40,942 |

(b) and (c). Export during 1962-63.

| | Quantity (in '000 Kgs) | Value (in '000 of Rs.) |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Bidis. | 277 | 3,290 |
| Cigarettes | 12 | 132 |

Cotton Mills

1559. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state the number of cotton mills in the country at present lying idle and how many have been closed during the last four months?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): Eight mills are remaining closed at present, including one mill which is remaining closed during the last four months.

Grants to Salt Works

1560. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) whether any loans or grants have been given to any salt works in the country during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The details of loans given to salt works during 1962-63 are given below:

| S. No. | Name of State | Name of Licensee. | Amount of loan | Purpose for which sanctioned. |
|--------|----------------|---|----------------|--|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Messrs. Shri Krishna Salt Works, Vedache-purapalli Salt Factory | Rs. 20,000/- | For rehabilitation of salt works damaged by floods in October, 1962. |
| 2. | Do. | Messrs. A. V. Subbarao and Brothers, Balacheruvu Salt Factory. | Rs. 30,000/- | |
| 3. | Do. | Messrs. A. V. Subbarao and Brothers, Karasa Salt Factory. | Rs. 25,000/- | |
| 4. | Madras | Smt. Martin Ammal Machado Karapad Salt Factory. | Rs. 49,400/- | For development of salt works. |

Iron and Steel in Rajasthan

1561. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of iron and steel of Rajasthan during 1962-63; and

(b) the actual quantity of iron and steel supplied to Rajasthan during the same period?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). Demands/requirements for steel are called for and received only in respect of restricted categories viz., sheets. Rajasthan State's demand/requirement for 1962-63 was 100,988 tonnes of sheets (Black Plain, Galvanised Plain and Galvanised Corrugated). During this period 11,780 tonnes of sheets were despatched.

There is no distribution control over other categories of steel and consumers can obtain their requirement either from stockists or producers without any quota certificate or authorisation. A total quantity of 54,167 tonnes of all categories of indigenous finished steel (including restricted and relaxed categories) was despatched/supplied to the State during 1962-63.

As regards pig iron, there was no quota system of allotment for pig iron during 1962-63. Consumers could obtain their requirements either from stockists or producers. A quantity of 7,045 tonnes of pig iron was despatched/supplied to the State during 1962-63.

Ambar Charkha in Rajasthan

1562. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the number of Ambar Charkhas distributed in Rajasthan during 1962-63;

(b) the number of Ambar Charkhas which were in operation during the same period; and

(c) the total quantity of yarn produced during the aforesaid period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 1,534.

(b) About 60 per cent of the Charkhas distributed are in operation.

(c) 7.06 lakh lbs. (320834 Kg.).

Textile Mills in Rajasthan

1563. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued during 1962-63 for installation of Textile Mills in Rajasthan; and

(b) the capacity of spindles sanctioned for the mills?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 10 (ten) licences.

(b) 1.20.320 spindles.

Handicrafts Industry in Rajasthan

1564. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether any financial assistance was given by the Centre to Rajasthan for the development of handicrafts industry in the State during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Under the existing procedure funds are allocated to the State Governments for the development of various industries including handicrafts, on the basis of the Annual Plans submitted by them every year. Financial assistance is sanctioned to the State Governments

towards the end of the year on the basis of expenditure actually incurred by them, within the prescribed allocations. A sum of Rs. 3.34 lakhs was allocated to the Rajasthan Government for handicrafts for the year 1962-63. On the basis of the expenditure actually incurred by the State Government during that year, the following financial assistance was sanctioned to them for the development of handicrafts:—

| | |
|-------|---------------|
| Grant | Rs. 0.26 lakh |
| Loan | Rs. 0.85 lakh |

Cement Factories in Maharashtra

1565. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the parties who have been granted licences for setting up cement factories in Maharashtra State during the Third Plan period have made no substantial progress;

(b) if so, the present position in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to cancel the licence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). At present, three schemes for setting up cement factories in Maharashtra have been approved. Two of these are for setting up factories of capacity of 200,000 tonnes a year each in the Rajur area and the third is for setting up a factory of capacity of 100,000 tonnes a year in Kinwat tehsil. A formal licence has not been issued so far in any of these cases: this is to be issued only after satisfactory arrangements are made for the plant and equipment required.

The first two schemes for setting up factories in the Rajur area are still at a preliminary stage and no substantial progress has been made. These are being reviewed in consultation with the concerned parties and the State Government. The approvals will

be cancelled if it is established that there is no reasonable chance of the schemes being implemented. The third scheme for a factory in Kinwat tehsil was approved less than a month ago and it is too early to review its progress.

Iron ore mines

1566. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd., has been directed by the Union Government to undertake a survey of iron ore mines in Madhya Pradesh with the object of exploring the possibilities of setting up another Steel Plant in the State; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this direction?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). On the recommendation of the Steering Group set up to help the Government in formulating the Fourth Five Year Plan for iron and steel, Hindustan Steel Limited has been asked to prepare a feasibility report for a possible new steel plant in the Bailadilla-Vishakhapatnam area. In this context iron ore resources of the Bailadilla region in Madhya Pradesh are being studied. The final report of Hindustan Steel is expected to be received by December, 1963.

D.D.T. Plant at Alwaye

**1567. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:**

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

(a) whether the Scheme for the expansion of D.D.T. Plant at Alwaye has been finalised; and

(b) if so, whether any progress has been made in implementing the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The expansion

sion programme proposed to be undertaken by the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, during the Third Five Year Plan period includes manufacture of 3000 tonnes of Benzene Hexachloride (Technical) at the DDT factory Airway. The proposal is under examination.

Air Rifle Plant in Punjab

1568. { Shri Subodh Hansda;
Dr. P. N. Khan;
Shri Daljit Singh;
Shri Hem Raj;

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Air Rifle Plant in Punjab;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the purpose, that will be served with the air rifles proposed to be manufactured; and

(d) when the rifles will be manufactured?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Punjab Government propose to set up an Air Rifle factory in Punjab.

(b) It is expected to be set up within a year.

(c) The air rifles are proposed to be utilised for imparting training in shooting to the public.

(d) The factory is expected to go into production within a year.

Adverse Trade Balance

1569. **Shri P. C. Boroah:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which India had adverse balance of trade during 1960-61, 1961-62, and 1962-63 and the extent of such adverse balance; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the position with respect of each of them?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library, See No. LT-1669/63].

कुटीर उद्योग तथा पैतृक उद्योग

१५७०. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व कुटीर उद्योगों तथा अन्य पैतृक उद्योगों में लगे लोगों का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये पैतृक उद्योग अस्त-व्यस्त हो गये हैं और उन्हें पूर्ण अथवा आंशिक बेरोजगारी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सरकार का क्या करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) (क) जी, हां। स्वतंत्रता से पूर्व कुछ प्रान्तों ने कुछ चुने हुए पैतृक उद्योगों का सर्वेक्षण कराया था।

(ख) पिछले कुछ वर्षों से भारत का औद्योगिक विकास बहुत तीव्र गति से हो रहा है। इस काल में पैतृक व्यवसायों को कुछ अंश तक अवश्य धक्का पहुंचा है लेकिन यहां यह याद रखना चाहिए कि तीव्र गति से होने वाले इस परिवर्तन काल में ऐसा होता ही है। यह कहना कि किसी विशेष व्यसाय में बिल्कुल बेरोजगारी हो गई है सत्य नहीं है। यह सम्भव है कि कुछ समय के लिये आंशिक बेरोजगारी हो गई हो।

(ग) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में क्रियान्वित किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य इन पैतृक उद्योगों जैसे हस्तकला, हाथ करपा उद्योग, कौयर ((coir)), सिल्क उत्पादन

उद्योग तथा ग्रामीण उद्योगों पर पड़ने वाले बड़े प्रभावों को कम करना तथा आंशिक या पूर्णरूपेण बेरोजगार शिल्पियों को रोजगार के बेहतर अवसर देना है।

Long Staple Cotton

1571. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 6 on the 19th February, 1963 and state:

(a) the total amount of long staple cotton purchased by the mill owners so far; and

(b) the total amount of ordinary and long staple cotton still remaining unsold with the Growers' Cooperatives?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Precise information is not available. But it is estimated that by the end of the 1962-63 season, i.e. by the 31st August, 1963, about 3,00,000 bales of indigenous long staple cotton had been purchased by the mills.

(b) Government have no information and no report has been received from any co-operative society holding stocks of such cotton.

Leather and Hides Industry

1572. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2372 on the 26th April, 1963 and state the steps Government have taken to increase the export and output of leather and hides industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library, See No. LT-1670/63.]

Working Results of Steel Plant

1573. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the working results of the three steel plants for the year 1962-63 after providing for depreciation and interest on borrowed capital;

(b) the actual amount of depreciation and interest provided; and

(c) the amount contributed to the Steel Equalisation Fund?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Accounts for the year 1962-63 have not yet been finalized.

(c) Rs. 6,25,92,924/- in 1962-63.

Production of By-products in Steel Plants

1574. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Verma:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the targetted production of various by-products in the three steel plants;

(b) the actual production during 1962-63;

(c) the actual sales during 1962-63 together with its realisation; and

(d) the reasons for deficiency, if any, in achieving the targets?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). The figures for target, actual production and sales of by-products

in the steel plants in the Public Sector during 1962-63 are given below:—

| By-product | Production | | Sales |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------|----------|
| | Target | Actual | Quantity |
| 1. Crude Tar (Tonnes) | 127,407 | 139,559 | 18,456 |
| 2. Tar products [Tonnes] | 118,031 | 115,963 | 28,809 |
| 3. Benzol products (K.L.) | 21,142 | 17,287 | 11,481 |
| 4. Sulphuric Acid (Tonnes) | 32,115 | 31,040 | 2,103 |
| 5. Ammonium Sulphate (Tonnes) | 34,600 | 34,760 | 34,722 |

The total value of gross sales was Rs. 24.77 million.

(d) There has been no marked deficiency in the achievement of targets. Slight shortfall in tar-products has been due to use of the crude tar as fuel in the steel plants. Production of some other items was restricted due to non-availability of tank wagons and paucity of demand. Where the sales are very much lower than the actual production, the reason is that the product is either largely consumed in the plant itself or utilized in the plant for further refined fractions.

Exports to Italy

1575. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's exports to Italy declined in 1962;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve our exports to Italy?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). If we take calendar year figures of our exports to Italy, there was a small decline in our exports in 1962 according to our figures but an increase according to Italian figures. However, our annual foreign trade statistics, which are maintained on a

financial year basis, show that our exports to Italy in the year 1962-63 (Rs. 9.61 lakhs) have in fact increased as compared with 1961-62 (Rs. 9.16 lakhs).

To improve our exports to the West European region including Italy, various steps are being continuously taken both by the Government and the trade. Such steps include facilities to our exporters to establish closer contacts abroad, efforts to make our prices more competitive, improvement of transport and port handling facilities in India, quality control and so on.

Defence Production in Private Sector

1576. { Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Western Experts is to visit India to advise on defence production in the private sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Supply (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Government have engaged the services of Arthur D. Little Inc., a firm of Consultants from the U.S.A. to undertake a survey to assess capacities and for the economic planning of defence production. The survey will cover both public

and private sectors. The firm of Consultants consists of a group of professional personnel who have specialised in the engineering, scientific, economic and management aspects of industry and has undertaken similar surveys in the past. The study will be with special reference to our programmes in the defence production field which go beyond the immediate stage that is already under implementation.

कच्ची फिल्म का निर्माण

१५७७. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में कच्ची फिल्म बनाई जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अप्रैल, १९५७ से मार्च, १९६३ तक भारत में कितनी कच्ची फिल्म बनाई गई ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) अभी नहीं, श्रीमन् । सरकारी क्षेत्र में लाइसेंस प्राप्त एक योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

लघु उद्योग

१५७८. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष १९६०-६१ और १९६२-६३ में अलग-अलग लघु उद्योगों से कितना सामान खरीदा गया; और

(ख) सरकार लघु उद्योगों से माल बाजार भाव से लेती है या ज्यादा या कम दर से ?

संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क)

१९६०-६१ ६.४६ करोड़ रुपये

१९६२-६३ २०.५२ करोड़ रुपये

(ख) सरकार सामान को प्रतियोगी दरों पर खरीदती है जो बाजार भावों के अनुसार होती हैं । फिर भी लघु उद्योगों को ठीक और यथाचित तौर पर अधिक से अधिक १५ प्रतिशत तक का मूल्य अधिमान दिया जाता है और प्रत्येक मामले में इस की वास्तविक प्रमाणा उसके गुण-दोष पर ही निश्चित की जाती है । जो लघु उद्योग इकाइयाँ बढ़े उद्योग इकाइयों से सफलता पूर्वक प्रतियोगिता कर रही है, उन्हें कोई मूल्य अधिमान नहीं दिया जाता है ।

H.M.T. Bangalore

1579. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that H.M.T. Bangalore showed record production in 1962.

(b) if so, in what form the workers have been rewarded;

(c) whether some incentive scheme has also been introduced; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (d). The Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore achieved a record production of 1,537 machines during the calendar year 1962. The bonus earnings of the workers which are related to production, during the year 1962-63 were Rs. 18.94 lakhs compared to Rs. 8.16 lakhs in 1961-62. An incentive bonus scheme has been in force since January 1958. The main features of the scheme are given below:—

1. Individual production bonus:

An individual production bonus is paid to direct workers on their standard hour output per month at a rate varying from 6nP to 16nP per standard hour depending upon individual efficiency.

2. Overall production bonus:

Overall production bonus is

paid to all employees based on the total output of the factory per month.

3. **Attendance bonus:** An attendance bonus of Rs. 5.00 per month is paid to all the employee who do not absent themselves in a given month except against earned leave, compensatory "off" and declared holidays.
4. **Special Awards:** Special awards are admissible to outstanding workers maintaining an efficiency of 100 per cent and above for a minimum continuous period of 3 months over an average of not less than 70 per cent of planned work. They are provided with two working dresses and a medal and such awards are admissible once during a worker's period of employment.
5. **Deferred Annual bonus:** Half the amount of the total bonus earned by the individual employee over a period of 12 months under items 1, 2 and 3 above is paid as deferred annual bonus.

Heavy Electricals, Bhopal

580. { **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work schedule of the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, for the remaining period of the Third Plan has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether work on formulating works programme for the Fourth Five Year Plan has also been completed?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). A tentative programme of production in the Bhopal factory upto 1970-71 is laid on the Table of the

House. [Placed in the Library, See No. LT-1671/63.] This is subject to review from year to year in the light of the developing demands and other factors.

Exports

- { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any rise in the exports of the country in 1962-63;

(b) if so, in which of the items and to what extent; and

(c) to which of the countries our exports have gone up and how much and in which of the commodities?

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

(b) and (c). Three statements (I, II & III) are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library, See No. LT-1672/63].

Export of Earthen Dolls

1582. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand outside the country for the sale of earthen dolls of Krishnagar in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to preserve and promote this cottage industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) These dolls are reported to be generally popular with the tourists.

(b) The All India Handicrafts Board is devising plans in consultation with the West Bengal Government to step up production, local sales as well as export of these dolls to foreign countries. The main aim of these plans is to ensure continued employment to the artisans, bring out

technical improvements and provide larger facilities.

For the benefit of the foreign buyers and Indian exporters, these dolls are being displayed in the Regional Show room of the Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation, at Calcutta.

A representative collection of these dolls is proposed to be displayed at the New York World Fair, 1964.

Industrial Development of Goa

1583. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment potential for industrial development of Goa according to the report prepared by the National Council of Applied Economic Research; and

(b) the details of the industrial undertakings envisaged under the report?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is available in the 'Bench Mark Survey of Goa—Preliminary Appraisal Report on Industries covering the period upto 1975-76' by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यालय

१५८४. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन के मंत्रालय के अधीन कितने संलग्न एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालय हैं और उन में इस समय कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा यथा समय पर उसे सदन के सम्मुख रख दिया जायगा।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यालय

१५८५. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन के मंत्रालय के अधीन कितने संलग्न एवं अधीनस्थ कार्यालय हैं और उन में इस समय कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत २५ संलग्न तथा महायुक्त कार्यालय कार्य कर रहे हैं। इस समय इन में काम करने वाले लोगों की संख्या ८५१६ है। और का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया संविण LT1673-63]

Fertilizer Factory at Naya Nangal

1586. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 254 on the 10th November, 1962 and state the steps taken to make the best use of gas by the Fertilizer Factory, Naya Nangal?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): A number of experiments were carried out for purifying the oxygen gas produced in the electrolysis plant at Nangal so that part of it can be utilised in the Nitric Acid Plan. So far none of the methods has been found successful. The Fertilizer Corporation is also studying the feasibility of utilising the surplus oxygen for expanding the capacity of the Fertilizer factory in the context of planning for the requirements of fertilizers in the Fourth Plan period.

Manufacture of Leaf Springs

1587. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity in the country for the manufacture of leaf springs;

(b) whether the installed capacity is being fully utilised; and

(c) if not, whether licences for the import of plant and equipment have been granted for the purpose?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) The installed capacity for the manufacture of leaf springs is, at present, 15,650 tons per annum.

(b) The existing units are working to the extent of their full capacity.

(c) Does not arise.

Leaf Springs Industry

1588. { Shri Buta Singh:
 { Shri P. K. Deo:
 { Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the automobile leaf springs industry was deprotected in the beginning of 1960 in recognition of its proven ability to successfully overcome the competition from imported springs; and

(b) what are the limiting factors in leaf spring manufacture?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) The Automobile leaf springs industry was deprotected as it was not in need of tariff protection to overcome the competition in price offered by foreign products.

(b) The industry is producing upto its installed capacity.

Fifth Machine Tools Factory

1589. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have considered a scheme for the setting up of the Fifth Machine Tools Factory at Hyderabad with Polish aid;

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

(c) the quantum of aid required and the reaction of Polish Government in the matter; and

(d) the steps so far taken for the implementation of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (d). There is a proposal to set up a machine tool factory at Hyderabad. The equipment required for this factory is proposed to be purchased from several countries including Poland. The proposal is under the active consideration of Government.

Grant of Loans to Weavers' Co-operative Societies

1590. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has objected to advance loans to the district Co-operative Industrial Banks separately;

(b) if so, the grounds for such rejection especially in Mysore State; and

(c) whether it is a fact that due to this unsettled policy of the Bank the Weavers Cooperative Societies are not getting any loans from the Reserve Banks as the State Government have refrained from recommending for such loans through Agriculture Cooperative Banks?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir, since 1962-63.

(b) and (c). Section 17(2)(bb) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 authorises the Reserve Bank of India to grant loans in favour of Cooperative Societies, on production of two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a State Co-operative Bank or a State Finance Corporation, provided the repayment of the loans and interest thereof is fully guaranteed by the State Government. The request of the State Government of

Mysore to sanction loans direct to the District Industrial Co-operative Banks; without the signature of the Mysore State Cooperative Bank, and without the usual guarantee by the State Government to the repayment of loans and the interest thereof could not be complied with by the Reserve Bank. As a matter of policy, the Reserve Bank does not agree to the organisation of new Industrial Cooperative Banks either at district or at State level for financing industries, as it is the duty of District Central Co-operative Banks to finance all types of Societies, both agricultural and industrial, working in their jurisdiction. However, loans had been granted by the Reserve Bank to the Dis-

trict Industrial Cooperative Banks and District Cooperative Central Banks in the Mysore State for the past four years.

Small Scale Industries

1591. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state the amount of hire purchase loans advanced during 1961-62 and 1962-63 to the small scale industries (State-wise)?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): Value of machines supplied on hire purchase basis by the National Small Industries Corporation Limited is given below:

| | 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Madras | 26,21,823 | 45,52,188 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 6,11,417 | 14,02,644 |
| Kerala | 7,25,783 | 18,51,008 |
| Mysore | 14,76,597 | 41,26,125 |
| Maharashtra | 32,13,498 | 52,49,158 |
| Gujarat | 4,35,579 | 12,72,618 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,51,423 | 13,85,077 |
| West Bengal | 23,23,153 | 44,80,665 |
| Bihar | 1,17,861 | 2,61,080 |
| Assam | 41,425 | 2,16,098 |
| Orissa | 22,910 | 1,24,078 |
| Manipur | | |
| Tripura | .. | .. |
| Delhi | 22,80,043 | 36,81,094 |
| U. P. | 23,21,891 | 35,23,430 |
| Punjab | 9,91,618 | 15,11,307 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 1,86,077 | 1,72,011 |
| Rajasthan | 5,39,488 | 3,02,058 |
| Himachal Pradesh | .. | 10,549 |
| TOTAL | 1,80,60,586 | 3,41,11,189 |

Purchase of Paper by D.G.S. & D.

1592. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) the total quantity of paper purchased during the last three years by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals;

(b) the quantity used so far out of this; and

(c) the quantity still lying unused?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

| (a) Year | Metric tons |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1960-61 . | 65,226 |
| 1961-62 | 83,085 |
| 1962-63 | 87,145 |

(b) and (c). The Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals is responsible for the procurement of paper required by the Chief Controller of Printing & Stationery (Ministry of Works, Housing & Rehabilitation) and State Governments. The storage and utilisation of the paper are, however, the responsibility of the indentors, viz., C.C.P & S, and the various State Governments. The details spread over a large number of users, both under the Central Government as also the various State Governments, are not readily available.

Demand of Paper by D.G.S. & D.

1593. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) the total demand of paper by the Directorate General of Supplies

and Disposals during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Directorate do not have sufficient storage capacity for this paper;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they have been hiring private godowns and warehousing facilities in various parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the expenditure being incurred for this purpose during the last two years?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Supply (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

| (a) Year | Quantity in M. tons |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1961-62 | 83,085 |
| 1962-63 | 87,145 |

(b) D.G.S. & D. is concerned only with the procurement of paper required by the Chief Controller of Printing & Stationery (Ministry of Works, Housing & Rehabilitation) and State Governments. Storage is arranged by the indentors.

As regards the paper indented for by the Government of India Presses and the Government of India Stationery Office is concerned, sufficient storage capacity exists.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Loans for Tea Cultivation and Development

1594. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the loan scheme of the Tea Board for the development of tea cultivation and tea machinery has failed to make any headway amongst the small tea growers of Punjab;

(b) if so, whether any alternative plan has been thought of to help them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade

(Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Individual small tea growers of Kangra either sell their green leaf to tea factories or manufacture tea by the hand process. Thus generally they do not need standard tea machinery and equipment of the types supplied under the Tea Machinery Hire-Purchase Scheme. The Plantation Finance Scheme which provides for the grant of loans by the Tea Board to tea estates for carrying out replanting, replacement and new extension is not applicable to Small growers estates of 20 acres or less. The small growers have all along been placed in a separate category for the purpose of affording financial and other assistance for improving tea production and manufacture.

(c) (i) *Development of the tea industry in the Punjab*. An expert team visited the tea plantations in Punjab in April, 1963 and their report incorporating measures for improvement has been forwarded by the Tea Board to the Punjab Government for consideration.

(ii) *Co-operative Tea Factory*: The Tea Board has advanced a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Punjab Government towards the setting up of a co-operative tea factory at Bir. The construction is under progress.

(iii) *Formation of Small Growers' Co-operatives for improvement of Plantations*: It has been proposed by the Tea Board to place at the disposal of the State Government funds for disbursement to small growers for this purpose. Specific Scheme from the State Government are awaited.

(iv) *Formation of a Co-operative Tea Marketing Society*: It has been proposed to start a Co-operative Tea Marketing Society in Kangra to ensure better facilities.

(v) *Technical Assistance*: The Tea Board has posted a Field Advisory Officer to render technical advice to Small growers.

(vi) *Scheme of financial assistance for repairs and replacements of machines*. A scheme is under operation by the Board to give loan assistance to marginal gardens (including small growers' estates) in Punjab for repairs and replacement of tea machinery.

Indian Standards Institution

1595. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences granted to manufacturers by the Indian Standards Institution till the end of July, 1963;

(b) whether any amount of fees is prescribed for obtaining licence;

(c) whether there are any rules or standard prescribed by Government for obtaining licence; and

(d) how many manufacturers have applied for licences till July, 1963?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Indian Standards Institution have granted till the end of July, 1963, 567 I.S.I. Certification Marks Licences to manufacturers in India.

(b) The fees prescribed are:—

| | Rs. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) Application fee | 50/- per Licence. |
| (ii) Annual licence fee | 100/- |
| (iii) Renewal licence fee | 25/- |

(c) The answer is in the affirmative. Rules are prescribed in the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 and the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955 framed under I.S.I. (Certification Marks) Act 1952.

(d) 1159 Applications.

Directorship in Public Undertakings

1596. **Shri V. B. Gandhi:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases of more than one directorship being held in public undertakings by the same person; and

(b) the number of cases in which more than two directorships are held by the same person and the maximum

number held by any one person—official or non-official?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes.

(b) The statement below shows the frequency distribution of Directorships held by the official and non-official Directors in the 54 undertakings registered as Companies under the Companies Act, 1956, in which the Government of India have exclusive or substantial shareholdings as on 31-3-63.

| Number of Directorships held by any one person. | Number of Directors | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------|-------|
| | Official | Non-Official | Total |
| One | 169 | 100 | 269 |
| Two | 31 | 15 | 46 |
| Three | 15 | | 15 |
| Four | 8 | | 8 |
| Five | 2 | | 2 |
| Six | 2 | | 2 |

The maximum number of Directorships held by any one person is six.

सांचे बनाने का प्रशिक्षण

१५९७. **श्री अकारलाल बेरवा:** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जयपुर स्थित लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान ने सांचे (डाई) बनाने का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को काम सिखाया जायेगा; और

(ग) ऐसे पाठ्यक्रम कितने राज्यों में खोलने की योजना है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) इस का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस समय ऐसा कोई सुझाव नहीं है ।

Allocation of Spindles

1598. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to allocate more spindles during this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details are being worked out. It has however been decided to

give preference in allotment to marginal expansion in existing units.

उत्तर प्रदेश खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड

१५६६. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६२-६३ में अखिल भारतीय खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड ने उत्तर प्रदेश खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड की कुल कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की;

(ख) वास्तव में उस में से कितना धन व्यय किया गया;

(ग) वर्ष १९६२-६३ मेंसे उत्तर प्रदेश खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड ने कौन सी परियोजनायें आरम्भ कीं; और

(घ) विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के फल-स्वरूप कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिला ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) १५.७३ लाख रु० ।

(ख) से (घ) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा यथा समय उसे सदन के सम्मुख रख दिया जायगा ।

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग

१६००. श्री कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के सदस्यों की संख्या २५ से बढ़ा कर ४७ कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इन सदस्यों पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी, हां ।

| (ख) वर्ष | राशि (लाख रु० में) |
|----------|-----------------------|
| १९६०-६१ | १.२३ |
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| १९६२-६३ | १.३६ |

Cement Factory at Abu Road

1601. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that approval for the establishment of a new cement factory at Abu Road, Rajasthan was given to Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sewai Madhopur and whether prospecting licence was also granted to the firm;

(b) whether the firm made arrangements for prospecting lime stone to establish the factory; and

(c) the reasons for the cancellation of the approval?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Approval for the establishment of the new cement factory was given by the Central Government. According to the report submitted by the firm, the prospecting licence was granted by the State Government.

(b) This is what the firm stated.

(c) On the basis of the progress made, Government considered that the proposed factory was not likely to be set up quickly.

Establishment of cement factory in Purulia District

1602. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the Patriot dated 8th August, 1963 that a licence formally granted to a particular firm for the establishment of a cement factory in Purulia District, West Bengal is being cancelled; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the cancellation of the licence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No formal licence has been granted so far for the establishment

of a cement factory in Purulia district. Only a letter of approval has been issued. The cancellation of this letter is under examination in the light of the progress made so far.

Abolition of Supervisory System in Cotton

1603. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of comfortable carry over of stocks of cotton and expected good cotton crop, Government propose to abolish the supervisory system and compulsory survey system which was introduced at the request of the mills in order to curb the rising prices spurred by lean crop; and

(b) whether Government have received any request in this respect from All India Conference of cloth merchants, Vidharbha cotton trade and mills from Southern area?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. Government have, however, already announced their decision to continue the schemes with certain modifications which have been made with a view to avoiding undue hardship to cotton growers and the trade. As the crop is estimated to be satisfactory, the scheme, while maintaining its basic aspects of quality control and grading, will not cause any hardship to growers or other interests.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government have received a request in this regard only from the Vidarbha cotton trade.

Rourkela Steel

1604. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel from the Rourkela Steel Plant is supplied to the industries in Assam at prices higher than those from other steel plants (public as well as private sectors) in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representations from the industries in Assam (Jorhat) in this regard; and

(d) if so, Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (d). Till 22-4-1963, Rourkela Steel Plant was charging from consignees in Assam, other than stockists, the difference in freight between the all rail route and the rail-cum-river route the latter of which is higher. This was strictly in accordance with the regulations on the subject in force at the time. On receipt of representations from industrial units in Assam against this extra freight levy, Government decided that with effect from 22.4.63, the extra freight should also be met, from the Iron and Steel Equalisation Fund and should not be charged to consumers.

Removal of Director from Company's Management

1605. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the law to assume powers to remove any director from a company's management considered responsible for fraudulent or dishonest practices; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Following the recommendations made by the Vivian Bose Inquiry Commission and the Daphtary-Sastri Committee, Government are considering the various proposals to amend the Companies Act. The suggestion to assume powers to remove any director from a company's management will be considered along with the other proposals.

Delhi Plastic Cable Manufacturers' Association

1606. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2522 on the 7th September, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the points raised in the memorandum of the Delhi Plastic Cable Manufacturers' Association as covered by the note dated the 31st August, 1962 have since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The actual distribution of copper as well as other non-ferrous metals to small-scale industrial units in Delhi is the responsibility of the Director of Industries, Delhi. The points raised in the Memorandum of the Delhi Plastic Cable Manufacturers' Association were referred to him for necessary action.

Durgapur Fertilizer Plant

1603. **Shri M. Rampure:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government have approached the Central Government to take over Durgapur Fertilizer Plant; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). The Durgapur Fertilizer Project had been included in the State sector of the Third Five Year Plan on the considerations that the feed-stock would be the surplus coke oven gases from the Durgapur Coke Oven Project, and that, the resources for the project, both in rupees and in foreign currency, would be found by the Government of West Bengal, the latter being arranged partly through foreign investment and partly through a foreign loan. It was subsequently found that the

surplus coke oven gas available from the Durgapur Coke Oven Plant would not be adequate for a fertilizer plant. As the State Government had to find additional resources of about Rs. 23 crores for some additional power projects and for meeting the extra expenditure caused by the national emergency, they found that they would not be able to find the rupee finance required for the fertilizer project. Their efforts to secure favourable proposals from the intending foreign financial and technical collaborators were also not successful. In the circumstances, the State Government decided not to proceed with the project and requested the Central Government to take up the project in the Central sector for execution by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited.

सोलन में घड़ियों का कारखाना

१६०६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री १६ अगस्त, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २८२ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सोलन में घड़ियों का जो कारखाना स्थापित किया गया है, उसे किस प्राइवेट फर्म ने स्थापित किया है ;

(ख) उस पर कितनी पूंजी लगी है और उस में किस प्रकार की कितनी संख्या में घड़ियां बनाई जा रही हैं व बनाई जायेंगी; और

(ग) उसे स्थापित करने व विकसित करने के लिये शासन ने क्या सहायता दी है व देने वाली है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) भारतीय टाइम इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, दिल्ली ।

(ख) यह फर्म लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में है और किराये की इमारत में स्थित है । इसमें १५,६०० रु० के मूल्य की मशीनें, उपकरण तथा औजार लगे हुए हैं । इस फर्म को प्रति वर्ष १२,००० घड़ियां बनाने के लिये स्वीकृति

दी जा चुकी है। अप्रैल, १९६३ तक इस ने पुर्जे जोड़ कर १,००० घड़ियां तैयार की थीं।

(ग) इस कम्पनी को घड़ियां बनाने के लिये अर्पण क्षत नें, औजार, पुर्जे तथा कच्चा माल आयात करने की अनुमति दी जा चुकी है। हाल ही में लघु क्षेत्र के कारखानों द्वारा घड़ियां बनाने की सम्भावना पर पुनः विचार किया गया था। इस का परिणाम यह निकला कि ५ लाख रु० की अधिकतम पूंजी वाले लघु क्षेत्र के कारखाने घड़ियों के केवल कुछ पुर्जे ही बना सकते हैं। इसी आधार पर घड़ियां बनाने के कार्यक्रम वाले अन्य कारखानों के साथ साथ भारतीय टाइम इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड को भी यही सलाह दी गई थी कि वह आवश्यकता पड़ने पर विदेशी टैक्नीकल सहयोग से घड़ियों के पुर्जे बनाने के लिये संशोधित योजनायें प्रस्तुत करे।

Electric Manufacturing Co., Dum Dum

1610. { Shri Indrajit Gupta;
Shri Mohammad Elias;
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electric Manufacturing Co., Dum Dum, had been engaged on Defence orders prior to stoppage of production there as from the 10th June, 1963;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Workers' Union of this concern made several constructive suggestions to Government for getting production of Defence materials resumed and expanded; and

(c) the steps, if any, Government proposes to take to see that the deadlock is speedily resolved and production resumed?

The Minister of Supply (Shri Hathi): (a) Messrs. Electric Manufacturing Co., Dum Dum, have so far been producing mainly ACSR and all Aluminium Conductors. Between December, 1962 and March, 1963 they booked orders from the DGOF for

supplying three Defence items. Prior to stoppage of production in June, 1963, they have nearly completed supplies against orders for only one of these items.

(b) The representation received from the Mazdoor Union of this unit suggested the Government's taking over its management.

(c) Ministry of Labour are making efforts through the Government of West Bengal to amicably settle the dispute between the workers and the management.

12 hrs.

RE: RESIGNATION OF MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: Calling attention notice. Shri Buta Singh.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order. Yesterday a question was asked by Shri Yadav about Shri Jaipal Singh, as to whether he can be a Minister in a State and at the same time continue to sit here. I want your ruling on the point.

Mr. Speaker: Just as he entered, that struck me as well, whether he can be a Minister in a State and then be a Member here also.

An Hon. Member: And sit in the Opposition.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with that. The seating arrangements are their own.

He can be a Minister without his being a Member of the legislature there. For some time, he can continue. He cannot continue after six months unless he is elected as a regular Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He cannot take part in our deliberations.

Mr. Speaker: Now that he has been sworn in as a Minister there, so far as the constitutional provisions are concerned, I cannot immediately see how we can debar him, though

it would be more desirable that he should not participate in deliberations here.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): He is holding an office of profit. Will that not disqualify him as Member here?

Mr. Speaker: Then he will suffer the penalties, if there are any.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Will you kindly examine the question from the point of view of propriety and convention, as to whether once a Member here becomes a member of a State Government, he can occupy a place here?

Mr. Speaker: Certainly I will. It struck me also.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Why has he arrived here when he is needed there?

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): After he has been sworn in as a Minister there, he is entitled to pay and allowances there. As Member here, he is entitled to his pay and allowances here. Now he has arrived from Patna to Delhi. Will he draw his pay and allowance from here?

Mr. Speaker: I will examine that. Time might be given to me. I will have it examined.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

JUDICIAL PRONOUNCEMENT ON THE WRIT
PETITION OF DR. PRATAP SINGH

Mr. Speaker: Shri Buta Singh.

Shri Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): On a point of order.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): I am holding the floor.

Shri Iqbal Singh: Yesterday you were kind enough to say that a Supreme Court judgment cannot be discussed in this House.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should have patience.

Shri Iqbal Singh: So far it has been a convention in this House that a person who is not a Member of this House is not to be commented upon. Secondly, this judgment which is the subject matter of the call attention notice is in a dispute between a State Government and an individual; it is a question between the State Government and an employee of that Government. The question is whether the conduct of the State authorities can be commented upon in a dispute between the State Government and its employee. Thirdly, it can be stretched that this is emergency and in an emergency all powers are vested in the Central Government. But with due respect, I submit that there is still a legislature functioning in the Punjab, there is the Executive there, there is the Governor there, and all the functions are discharged by them. That being so, I submit that this call attention motion relating to a person who is not here to defend himself should not be allowed.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): No statement should then be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I did not say yesterday that no judgment of the Supreme Court would ever be a subject of any call attention notice or adjournment motion. Rather, I said that every judgment of the Supreme Court cannot be a subject of a call attention notice, and ordinarily we cannot discuss it. But there may be circumstances where there may be certain observations which might just require a call attention notice. I had considered all these points. The question in the call attention notice is . . . the steps proposed to be taken by the Central Government in the matter'. We are not discussing here the conduct of a person who is not present, and we will avoid that as much as it is possible. But the observations that have been made by the highest court and the steps that

[Mr. Speaker]

the Government propose to take are the only things relevant here. Therefore, after considering all that, I had allowed this call attention notice.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: On a point of order....

Shri Buta Singh: I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The judicial pronouncements made against the Chief Minister of Punjab by the Supreme Court in its judgment dated the 2nd September, 1963, on the writ petition of Dr. Pratap Singh and the steps proposed to be taken by the Central Government in the matter.

The Minister of Home Affairs

(Shri Nanda): Dr. S. Pratap Singh, a Civil Surgeon employed under the Government of Punjab, filed a petition under article 226 of the Constitution before the Punjab High Court against the orders of the Punjab Government (1) revoking the leave preparatory to retirement he had originally been granted and recalling him to duty, (2) simultaneously placing him under suspension pending the result of an enquiry into certain charges of misconduct, and (3) ordering a departmental inquiry against him. The petition was dismissed by the Punjab High Court.

Dr. S. Pratap Singh thereupon filed an appeal against the judgment of the Punjab High Court to the Supreme Court of India. The appeal was heard by a Bench of five Judges and in accordance with a majority judgment of three Judges delivered on the 2nd September, 1963, the Supreme Court allowed the appeal and set aside the said orders of the Punjab Government.

In the majority judgment of the Supreme Court the Judges have observed:

"the dominant motive which induced the Government to take

action against the appellant was not to take disciplinary proceedings against him for misconduct which it *bona fide* believed he had committed, but to wreak vengeance on him for incurring his i.e. the Chief Minister's wrath and for the discredit that he had brought on the Chief Minister by the allegations that he had made in the article which appeared in the Blitz in its issue dated January 15, 1961 followed by the communication to the same newspaper by the appellant's wife, in which these allegations were affirmed and which in large part we have found to be true. We, therefore, hold that the impugned orders were vitiated by *mala fides*, in that they were motivated by an improper purpose which was outside that for which the power or discretion was conferred on Government and the said orders should therefore be set aside."

In the minority judgment, however, the two dissenting Judges have observed:

"We are therefore of opinion that it is not established that the impugned orders were made by the Governor not with the ostensible object of a proper departmental enquiry against the appellant with respect to the complaints received against him, complaints found to have substance by the police on investigation but were made with the ulterior purpose of causing harassment and loss of reputation to the appellant as he had been instrumental in making public allegations tending to bring the Chief Minister of the State into disrepute."

So far as the orders of the Supreme Court in the matter are concerned, the authorities of the State Government will no doubt take necessary action to comply with them.

In regard to the observations made in the majority judgment of the Supreme Court against the Govern-

ment of Punjab, the comments of that Government are being obtained. The Government of India will consider the matter in the light of the judgment and the comments of the Punjab Government.

Shri Lahri Singh (Rohtak): His last words could not be heard.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस स्टेटमेंट को हिन्दी में भी सुनवा दीजिये । माननीय मंत्री, श्री नन्दा, को हिन्दी बहुत अच्छी आती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने तीन और दो को निस्वत से फ़ैसला दिया है और मजारिटी जजमेंट यह है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का जो मुद्दा था, वह उस की मिसकन्डक्ट पर सज़ा देने की नीयत से नहीं था, बल्कि बदला लेने की नीयत से था और मैला फाड़नी था । सरकार की तरफ़ से होम मिनिस्टर ने जवाब दिया है कि इन रिमाक्स की मौजूदगी में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट तो उस फ़ैसले की तामील करेगी, जो कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दिया है, और इस में सैट्रल गवर्नमेंट कहां तक दखल दे सकती है या क्या कार्यवाही कर सकती है और उस को कांस्टीट्यूशन और लाज़ के मातहत क्या अधिकार हासिल हैं कि वह इस बारे में कदम उठाये, इस पर वह मुताला कर के फ़ैसला करेगी ।

Shri Buta Singh: Is it a fact that all the applications made during the last four years for transfer of cases from Punjab courts have been allowed by the courts on the ground that the applicants rightly apprehended that they would not get justice in the Punjab High Court.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: There ought not to be so many speakers giving judgment on all sides.

Shri Rata Singh: ...because of the interference of the Chief Minister, and

if so, may I know if the Prime Minister has ever pondered over this strange phenomenon?

Mr. Speaker: This question cannot be allowed.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, may I know from the Home Minister or, if he were pleased, from the Prime Minister whether in view of the strictures passed by the Supreme Court in this case and in view of the fact that on a previous occasion there was a judgment of another High Court which we had tried to seek to raise here, Government are contemplating, with a view to ensuring that the sanctity of the Constitution is observed and that Government is carried on according to the rule of law in Punjab, the use of the provisions given to the Government under section 353A and also the special powers the Prime Minister has under what is called the Kamaraja Nadar Plan.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; he should not bring in that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshan-gabad): We have been told in this House of cases where this power has been exercised.

Mr. Speaker: He may exercise them in some cases but Parliament cannot do it.

Shri Nath Pai: But that plan has has become a part of Government.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: But Mr. Nath Pai should not mix up his arguments. We did not do it.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Nath Pai: I am helping the Government,

Mr. Speaker: I may be permitted just to make an observation. The Press people call this hour immediately after the Question Hour as the zero hour when perhaps all rules are suspended and it is a free for all

[Mr. Speaker]

show because nobody observes the rules that are there nor the obligations that we have. It should not be a zero hours as is described.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Zero hour means 12 O'clock.

Mr. Speaker: Exactly. These are the symptoms of that zero hour.

Shri Nath Pai: May I submit that it was never my intention to disregard any rules....

Mr. Speaker: He may be brief and to the point.

Shri Nath Pai: Yes, Sir; absolutely to the point, very brief and very relevant. I do not regard Parliament as a gladiatorial amphitheatre as some of your remarks make it appear. I would conform most strictly to the rules and to your directives. I was trying to help the Government by pointing out all the powers that they have under the Constitution and under the plan which you forbid now.

Mr. Speaker: Is it necessary again? He has taken so much time.

Shri Nath Pai: I come to the question, Sir... (*Interruptions.*) I want to know whether the Government are contemplating, in view of the history that is repeated, in view of the fact that the highest tribunal of the country has felt constrained to say that judiciary is tampered with and that the rule of law is very often abrogated and the constitutional procedure is brought into disrepute and in view of the prevailing emergency are Government contemplating calling upon the Chief Minister there not just to give this explanation—to resign and see that the rule of law is upheld in that border State? If he does not do so, are they contemplating to employ the powers given to them under the Constitution?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member in his speech has ranged over a very

wide ground. It hardly needs an assurance from us that all the obligations of the Government will be fulfilled. May I, Sir, with the utmost respect to the House, make a submission? You were good enough to call upon the Government to make a statement and we were informed that this had to be by today. In the time that we had, we did what we could and we could not do more than what has been placed in the statement and therefore we have stated that this matter is being considered. At this stage I cannot say anything more regarding the question of Chief Minister, etc. I do not think that really comes into the picture at all.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, the Prime Minister is replying to the question.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is obvious that we as a Government as well as this House have the greatest respect to the Supreme Court and any decisions of theirs what they have actually decided will, therefore, have to be given effect to. In addition to their decision they have made certain remarks against a person who is not a party to the suit, who is not a witness there, who is quite outside it.

Shri Ranga: He was free.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He was free no doubt. I am merely pointing out that there is a certain difference in respect of a decision in regard to persons appearing as parties to the suit—it was a considered decision—which we must consider carefully and obey. The other matter stands on somewhat different footing. It must be paid due regard, and that is what my colleague has said. We shall consider all these aspects, and the Government's powers under the Constitution, and recommend such action as we consider necessary. But there is difference between a person who is not a party to the suit; in

other words, who has had no opportunity....

Shri Ranga: He was given opportunity; things were submitted to him. (Interruptions).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He was. In the High Court, an application was made by the surgeon,—Dr. Pratap Singh—to make him a party, and the High Court decided not to make him a party, and he was not a party at any stage. And, therefore, that has to be considered carefully—that aspect too.

Shri Nath Pai: Are you suggesting that the action was improper? (Interruption.) That is what it means.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kachhavaiya. Is he putting any question or not?

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : क्या पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री के आतंक के फलस्वरूप पंजाब के दो सोनियर अधिकारियों ने आत्महत्या कर ली है, यदि हां तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इसके सम्बन्ध में नहीं है ।

श्री कछवाय : इसी से सम्बन्ध रखता है । आतंक के कारण दो अधिकारियों ने आत्महत्या की है . . . (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ बदनीयती का आरोप लगाया है । यह कोई उस ने अपनी अलग से राय नहीं बताई, इसी के आधार पर फैसला दिया है, बदनीयती पंजाब सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री की । इस बदनीयती के होते हुए क्या प्रधान मंत्री अपना जहन पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री के बारे में बदलने को तैयार हैं ? क्योंकि उन्होंने कई बार बाप बेटे के मामले में कैरों

साहब और गांधी जी को एक ही सतह पर बिठाया है . . . (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । आप तकरीर नहीं दे सकते हैं । बात बताइये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तकरीर नहीं दे रहा हूँ । प्रधान मंत्री से केवल एक प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ । जब तक जहन नहीं बदलेगा, कार्रवाई वह कैसे करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप इस में दलीलें लायेंगे, इन्फॉसिस लायेंगे, तो वह सवाल नहीं रह जायेगा . . (Interruptions)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस को छोड़ देता हूँ । प्रधान मंत्री जी जब तक अपना जहन नहीं बदलेंगे, तब तक कार्रवाई कैसे करेंगे . . . (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would request hon. Members to remain silent.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : किस सवाल का जवाब दूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आया इसकी मौजूदगी में जो प्रधान मंत्री के जहन में . . .

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): His question may be put in English.

Mr. Speaker: His question was whether the Prime Minister would now reconsider his attitude in view of the remarks or observations that have been made.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not quite understand this question. I am always prepared to reconsider every attitude if there is sufficient reason for that to be done. It depends on the reasons; the reasons may be advanced by hon. Members here or by any others, and we have to consider them always. What I ventured to say was—I shall repeat it—in this particular matter, it has to be considered apart from the actual decision of the Supreme Court which naturally we

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru].

accept, because a person about whom something derogatory has been said was not a party and was in no way associated as a witness or anything. Therefore, those remarks have not been made in the normal course of considering a case—those parts of it—and this has to be carefully considered, and we are going to consider it. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Shri Utiya.

श्री उटिया (शाहडोल) : क्या यह सच है कि मुख्य मंत्री करनल हत्याकांड के मामले में सिविल सर्जन से गलत बयानियां और गलत रिपोर्ट्स करवाना चाहते थे और सिविल सर्जन इसके लिए तैयार नहीं थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये । आप का सवाल हो गया । आप ने खत्म कर लिया हो तो बैठ जाइये । यह सवाल नहीं हो सकता ।

Shri Ranga: Sir, I take very strong objection to the extraordinary procedure followed by the Home Minister in referring to the minority report, thereby giving an inkling of the mind that is going to be applied to whatever action they propose to take in regard to this matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): Don't worry, the DIR report will also come.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: So far as the judgment of the Supreme Court is concerned, this House as well as the whole country and the posterity are concerned...

Mr. Speaker: Please put the question.

Shri Ranga: I am making an observation on what he has said .

Mr. Speaker: He can only put a question.

Shri Ranga: So far as the judgment of the Supreme Court is concerned, this House as well as the whole country and the posterity are concerned only with the majority report and not with the minority report. Evidently he wants to take shelter under the minority report.

Mr. Speaker: That would be seen when the final decision is taken.

Shri Ranga: It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back. This is only one of the many....

Mr. Speaker: He should put the question now.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Is it a speech or a question?

Shri Ranga: Therefore, Sir, in view of the fact that on very many occasions the Prime Minister as well as the Home Minister of this Government have been requested by various interests concerned including their own people that a change should be made in the leadership of the Punjab Ministry and the administration there, would the Government consider the advisability of advising that gentleman, the Chief Minister, to resign from that post in all decency to save the reputation not only of his Ministry but also the reputation of the Prime Minister here?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have stated that we shall consider all aspects. The aspects are many and we shall consider them. There is the constitutional and legal aspect. That has to be considered. There are other aspects other than constitutional. They too will be considered, although those aspects do not come up before Parliament. It is only the constitutional and legal aspects that come up here, but others will also be considered no doubt. But I ventured to submit, and I repeat, that in so far as the Chief Minister is concerned, that has to be considered not as a person who

was a party to the suit on which a decision has been made, and which has to be followed of course, but other aspects have to be seen.

Shri Ham Barua (Gauhati): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The Prime Minister has been offering one argument only that Shri Kairon was not a party to this matter. But the case that was instituted by Dr. Pratap Singh was against the Punjab Government and Shri Pratap Singh Kairon as Chief Minister of the Government is a party to this judgment. But the way the Prime Minister goes on repeating the same argument gives us only the impression that he is trying to shield the Chief Minister on the one hand and on the other, that he does not have confidence in the judgment of the Supreme Court. It is apparent from what he has said. This is a constitutional problem....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is no point of order. The Prime Minister has not said that he has no confidence in the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Shri Hem Barua: It comes to that. If you examine the proceedings again you will find that it comes to that.

Mr. Speaker: It will not come to that. He may kindly sit down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, the hon. Prime Minister just now said that apart from the constitutional....

Mr. Speaker: If something is really to be asked that question only might be asked. The Government has said that they will examine all aspects of this matter—constitutional, political, moral and everything—and, therefore, and unnecessary....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question should not be anticipated.

Mr. Speaker: In the case of certain hon. Members I can anticipate that also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the case of a Central Minister, against whom there were certain vague charges of corruption, the hon. Prime Minister sought to take the advice of a Supreme Court Judge, and even though both the Supreme Court Judge and the Prime Minister were not convinced that the Minister was guilty, he resigned. I would like to know why the Prime Minister has taken such a halting position in this case and he has neither requested, nor asked, nor compelled the Chief Minister of Punjab to resign.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot compel the Prime Minister to say anything in this case. But if he wants to say anything, he can do so. The hon. Member made a comparison with another Minister who had resigned when there were certain allegations against him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In that case, it was not even a judgment of the Supreme Court, no strictures were passed and actually the Supreme Court judge was ridiculing his position....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Banerjee should realise that nothing has been done so far. Government have only stated that they would study all the implications and they would look into the constitutions political and other aspects before they take a decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Apart from that, I wanted to know whether he has requested or asked the Chief Minister to resign gracefully?

Mr. Speaker: That does not come out of this.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Barhampur): The hon. Prime Minister has stated that the Chief Minister was not a party. May I invite his attention to the following observations of the majority judgement of the Supreme Court:

"In the case before us, it is common ground that it was the

[Shri Tridib Kumar Choudhuri]

Chief Minister who was in charge of the Health Department in which the appellant was employed and it was therefore the Chief Minister, as the Minister in charge of that portfolio who initiated these proceedings, though formal orders of the Ministry were issued by the Secretaries etc. of the department in the name of the Government. For the purposes of the present controversy, the functionary who took action and on whose instructions the action was taken against the appellant was undoubtedly the Chief Minister and if that functionary was accused by *mala fides* in taking that action, it is clear that such action would be vitiated."

May I know whether Government, while considering the whole question, will take into account this aspect of the question also?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Everything would be borne in mind. But I suggest that there is some difference. There is no doubt that the Chief Minister is responsible not only for that department but for the whole Government. But here is a case of a writ petition before the Supreme Court, where certain evidence is given, certain charges are made and he not being a party, not being put in a position say anything about it, and it does make a difference.

Shri Hem Barua: How does he say that he is not a party? Are we to be fooled by a statement....

Mr. Speaker: That he can say when the Government have announced the steps that they have taken; not at this stage.

Shri Hem Barua: Even now I can that. It is contradictory to the stand taken by the Supreme Court.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The court has arrived at its decision presum-

ably on certain evidence that was placed before it. In every case, the judiciary, the court, gives an opportunity to the other party to rebut it, to explain it and say something. Those procedures have been gone through in regard to the parties in this case. Suppose a person comes and gives false evidence. Now, the court can take proceedings against him for perjury if it so chooses. But it cannot convict a person without following the normal procedures, and a person who is not a party is not subjected to that. Of course, whatever the court may say deserves attention. That is a different matter. But I do submit there is a big difference.

श्री राम सेवक यादव: (बाराबंकी) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ऐसा कर सकते हैं कि वे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के जजमेंट की नुक्ताचीनी करें?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, may I invite your attention to the wording of the Calling Attention Notice and also to certain articles of the Constitution? I shall base my question on these two points. The Calling Attention Notice says "the Supreme Court in its judgment dated the 2nd September". Sir, you have been a judge and you know very well that when the judgment of a court is referred to, it always means the majority judgment, and not the minority judgment at all; it is either unanimous judgment or majority judgment. Now, will the Prime Minister and the Home Minister and the Government assure the House, in the first place, that whatever action they will take in this matter will be guided wholly, solely and only by the majority judgment of the Supreme Court in this matter and they will not be side-tracked by the minority views expressed in the Supreme Court? Now, may I invite..

Mr. Speaker: The question has been asked.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question is not complete. I invite your

attention to articles 353, 154 and 53 of the Constitution read with..

Mr. Speaker: The question cannot be framed like that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Home Minister has referred to the competence of the Government. Unless you have some patience and unless you bear with us when we ask questions, how is it possible? We cannot ask a question in one sentence. How is it possible to frame a question in one sentence? Is it possible? Therefore you would bear with us.

Mr. Speaker: Should that question be so long as to take ten minutes then?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No. I wonder why you at all ask such questions of us. We have never taken more time than is absolutely necessary. Unless the question is comprehensible to the hon. Minister, the hon. Prime Minister and the Government, how can we ask a question here?

Mr. Speaker: He might ask the question now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Article 154 of the Constitution vests the executive power of the State in the Governor, article 53 vests the executive power of the Union in the President and article 353 (a) refers to the executive power of the Union, that is to say, the executive power which is vested in the President, during the Emergency when the Union executive is empowered or authorised to give such directions to the State Government whose executive power is, again, vested in the Governor of the State. The President, therefore, under the Constitution, according to article 353, is competent to issue directions to the Governor because under the relevant articles a Minister holds office during the pleasure of the Governor. May I ask.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: If I interfere, I am accused of being impatient. But he 11.00 (Ai) LSD—4.

might also read rule 197 of our Rules which says that no debate can take place on this. And here is debate taking place.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then I will ask the question straightaway.

Mr. Speaker: Why had he been doing otherwise?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will complete the question straightaway.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be completed. It becomes a debate. He is putting in arguments arming himself with those provisions of the Constitution and other things. That is not the way of asking a question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry. On an earlier occasion you have permitted hon. Members to do that on a point of order also.

Mr. Speaker: If I have done that, I have done a wrong thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore the judgment of the Supreme Court, you will agree, has been such that it will gravely imperil the position and reputation of any other person not so fortunately placed. Will the Government give an assurance to the House that there will be no shilly-shallying and dilly-dallying so far as the judgment of the Supreme Court is concerned because the question of norms, standards and values which are so essential for the promotion, preservation and vivification of democratic institutions is involved here? If they do not take time by the forelock and act immediately, expeditiously, I am sure, you and the House will agree that the Government will be dubbed as one which is digging the grave of democracy in our country.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kama'h: How can that be?

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly sit down.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But the question was....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:majority judgment of the Supreme Court....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He referred to the minority view....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is hardly proper.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): The question is quite clear, that is, whether the Government are digging their own grave or not.

Mr. Speaker: It might be clear to some sections, but it ought to be clear to me also. If I am unable to understand or comprehend it, that also has to make some difference. I will request hon. Members to realise that. First of all, there are no assurances given. Secondly, as regards saying that there would be no dilly-dallying, shily-shallying, billy-ballying etc., of course, can any hon. Minister say that he would not look into all the implications of the judgment and the pronouncements that have been made? That goes without saying and without getting any answer. The question itself.....

Shri Ranga: Why did he refer to the minority judgment?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Suspicions arise.

Mr. Speaker: A reference can always be made to the minority judgment

also (*Interruption*). He would not allow me to speak. But it is always the majority judgment that is the judgment of the court. Therefore, whatever the Government would do in deference to the judgment of the court would be according to the majority judgment, that is, the judgment of the court. That is all.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That assurance we want from them, not from you. Let the Government say that. Why should you bother about it?

Mr. Speaker: I have to bother about it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not at all. I am sorry. Why should you come to the rescue of the Government? The Government is in a quandary now. Why should you rescue them?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of rescuing them. He is rather always casting reflections on me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No. You said 'billy-ballying'; I never said 'billy-ballying'. I did not use that word at all. You are mocking at us.

Mr. Speaker: I am not. He has been doing that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No.

Mr. Speaker: I have all respect for the hon. Member, but he has always been interrupting.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So have I. I have more respect for you than for many others.

Mr. Speaker: If he has that, that is very good; certainly. Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): With great respect, I would like to submit that the hon. Prime Minister has chosen to resort to a hypertechnical plea that the Chief Minister was not a party though he had, as we find in

the judgment, full opportunity to refute and rebut the allegations made against him. I should like to know whether in the opinion of Government this judgment is only a symptom of a deeper malady and whether the Government are in a position to give us an assurance that a comprehensive, full-fledged inquiry into the affairs, the administrative excesses, the political persecutions and the breaches of law in Punjab is going to be instituted and, if so, whether the Government realise that it is an obligation cast on it under article 353(a) of the Constitution which is not merely an enabling provision but an obligatory and a mandatory provision on Government.

Mr. Speaker: The second portion may be....

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Surely I am not expected to give a pledge here that I shall have—that is quite a different thing—a full inquiry into the condition of the Punjab, as to what has been done there, in what way the Punjab has advanced and in what way it has deteriorated. That is a tremendous affair.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Into the affair of the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the answer

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot possibly give an answer to that and an assurance that I shall have a full-fledged inquiry.

Shri Nath Pai: Only about tampering with the rule of law. That is the main charge. We want the inquiry to be confined to that only.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ ।

जो सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में मुकदमा हुआ उस में प्रतिवादी पंजाब सरकार थी तो क्या मुख्य मंत्री भी प्रतिवादी नहीं थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने कहा है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर सारे इन्तिजाम के लिए जिम्मेदार थे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: लेकिन वह तो बार बार कहते हैं कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट तो पार्टी थी लेकिन मुख्य मंत्री नहीं थे ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Prime Minister in his earlier reply said that the Chief Minister of the Punjab was not a party to the proceedings. How can he in all conscience say that when he was one of the parties or defendants in the suit?

Mr. Speaker: That is only a matter of fact, whether he was a party or not.... (Interruption). If hon. Members have a copy of the judgment—the parties would be described there and whether he is put down as a party or not is a matter of fact—they can see that. The hon. Prime Minister has said that he is not a party. If really he is put down as a party, somebody can point out and say that it is there. There ought to be no controversy about it. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can he make a wrong statement in the House? How can he get away with it? We cannot let him get away with it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath gets excited without any justification.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a grave matter.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Has he seen in the judgment that he is a party to it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Punjab Government is a party.

Mr. Speaker: The only argument that is being put forward is..... (Interruption).

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On a point of order, Sir.

Shri Lahri Singh: On a point of order, Sir. The Chief Minister is a party to it. I read the relevant portion of the judgment. It says:—

“In the present case there were serious allegations made against the Chief Minister and there were several matters of which he alone could have personal knowledge and therefore which he alone could deny. But what was, however, placed before the court in answer to the charges made against the Chief Minister was an affidavit by the Secretary to the Government in the Medical Department who could only speak from official records and obviously not from personal knowledge about the several matters which were alleged against the Chief Minister. In these circumstances we do not think it would be proper to brush aside the allegations made by the appellant....”

He has not denied those things, and the Prime Minister says that he was not a party. Allegations were against the party (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: After all, this argument has only tried to show that all charges were against him, not that he was regularly a party.... (*Interruption*).

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: On a point of order, Sir.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order, Sir.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My point of order must take precedence.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi: He has a point of order.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My submission is that the Prime Minister has been pleased to observe that it is a tremendous undertaking. It is enough for

this House to be told that it is a tremendous undertaking? Therefore, obligations under the Constitution can be shirked, curtailed or bypassed. We would like to know it. This is a matter on which you can certainly direct the Government to give a more adequate answer, rather than merely telling the House that it is a tremendous undertaking. We know that it is a tremendous undertaking. We should be told that he is aware of the obligations cast on the Government under article 353(a) to issue executive direction for the proper governance of a particular State in the Emergency. If so, is he prepared to act under the requirements of the Constitution?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am perfectly aware of the responsibilities of the Government of India under the Constitution and I hope I shall act accordingly and our Government will act accordingly, but the mere fact that the hon. Member, Mr. Singhvi says that this should be done does not enable me to appreciate his point that I must do it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi.

Shri Tyagi: I want to seek your guidance. I am not fully in agreement with the hon. Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He said that it was a point of order.

Shri Tyagi: If I am not permitted, it is all right.

Mr. Speaker: He said that it was a point of order.

Shri Tyagi: Without mentioning what the case is, how can, I do it,

Mr. Speaker: Immediately, he said that he wanted my guidance. He said that it was a point of order.

Shri Tyagi: If the meaning of the Prime Minister's comment were that Shri Pratap Singh Kairon is not res-

possible for any act done on behalf of Government, I do not agree. But there is one distinction which I would like to draw. If there is anything, any judgment passed against the Chief Minister or the Government, the Chief Minister is responsible. But if there is anything concerning directly his person, the Chief Minister cannot be responsible. Then, Pratap Singh will be responsible. If that is the distinction the Prime Minister is making, I can very well understand that. I want your guidance here. If I as the Chief Minister were to act as the Chief Minister, under seal, with authority of Chief Minister, then I shall be responsible as the Chief Minister. But supposing as a person I were to borrow something or do something wrong in my personal capacity and if there is any aspersion on me, then it will not be on the Chief Minister and it will be on my person. Therefore, the remarks about the person must be looked into and also the type of error or mistake he committed, the offence he committed and all that. Did he commit the offence as the Chief Minister? That is the only question which may be clarified.

Mr. Speaker: They will see.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय ने पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों को शहादत के लिए नहीं बुलाया, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय के कई फैसले जो कि राज्य से सम्बन्धित थे, एक यह भी जो मौजूदा बहस तलब है, वह सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने सब को रद्द किया उस के खिलाफ तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ जो वहां की स्थिति है, उस पर कार्यवाही करते समय वह जो पहली बात कही उस के साथ इस बात का भी ध्यान रखेंगे ?

Shri Tyagi: You have not answered my point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I am not in a position to answer that.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know whether the comments made by the Supreme Court are for an act which he committed as Pratap Singh or for an act which he committed as the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give that answer without studying all that.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : श्री रामसेवक यादव ने जो कहा उस के मानी यह है कि और बातें जो हुई हैं, उन पर भी विचार किया जायेगा कि नहीं उस के साथ, और बातें मालूम नहीं किस किस

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह मेरा सवाल नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उच्च न्यायालय पंजाब ने उन को शहादत के लिए नहीं बुलाया, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब सरकार के खिलाफ और भी उच्च न्यायालय ने उन के सामने जो मुकद्दमे थे, उन की अपील सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में आई, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने उनके खिलाफ फैसला दिया और इस में भी दिया, तो वहां पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करते समय इस तथ्य को भी दिमाग में रक्खा जायेगा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि पंजाब के हाई कोर्ट ने उन को बुलाया नहीं बल्कि पंजाब के हाई कोर्ट के सामने दरखास्त गुजरी थी दूसरे फरीक की, एक सरजन की कि उन्हें एक फरीक बनाया जाय, पार्टी बनाया जाय इस मुकद्दमे में। उन्होंने इस से इंकार कर दिया और पार्टी बनाने से इंकार कर दिया। उन को बुलाने का सवाल नहीं था और चुनांचे वह यहां भी पार्टी नहीं थे। अब जो कुछ सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया वह सिर आंखों पर है लेकिन जो कुछ वं कहे उस फैसले के अलावा, उस में यह गौर तलब बात है कि जिसकी निस्वत कहते हैं उस को मौका दिया गया कि नहीं कि वह चाहे शहादत पेश करता या कुछ और करता।

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

यः गौरतलब बात है कि उसका क। तक असर होता है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order, Sir. (Interruption).

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Mr. Speaker: How can he rise like this? I cannot shut the answer and have the point of order.

श्री रामसेवक यादव का सवाल ज। तक मैं समझा हूँ था कि आया य फ़ैमला करते समय सिर्फ़ इस सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के जो रिमार्कस हैं वही ध्यान में रखे जायेंगे या और कोई बातें जोकि प ले कई और जजमेंट्स में और जगः टुई है उन का भी ध्यान रखा जायेगा ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जहां तक यः सवाल है उस पर गौर किया जायगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने क्या क। और उस के आगे पीछे क्या बातें हैं । जहां तक और सवालों का ताल्लुक है जिस को कि उन्होंने जिक्र किया तो वः एक अलग चीज़ है, यानी उस पर गौर किया जाय दूसरी शकल में । लेकिन इस का कानूनी थोड़ा सा विधान के रूप से क्या करना है, क्या ः में करने का अधिकार है, व तो इतना ही देखा जायेगा लेकिन और भी देखा जा सकता है और देखा जाना चाहिए ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय को नहीं देखा जाना चाहिए जब कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की बात है ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतन्त्र भारत में पंजाब ही एक ऐसा अभाग राज्य है जिस की राज्ब सरकार और उसके वर्त्तमान मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ़ य प ली बार नहीं इस से प ले भी चार बार सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने इसी प्रकार के स्टिकचर्स पास किये हैं । मैं उन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता

कि ग्रेवाल केस में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने क्या स्टिकचर्स पास किये, कपूर केस में क्या स्टिकचर्स पास किये, मिलखा सि त्रिसिखा एम० एल० ए० के केस में क्या स्टिकचर्स पास किये और पी० सी० बघवा एस० पी० के केस में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने उनके खिलाफ़ क्या स्टिकचर्स पास किये

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहते तो हैं कि मैं उन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन आप जा उन्हीं में रहे हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं यः क ना चा ता हूँ कि अभी जैसे गृ० मंत्री जी ने कहा कि डा० प्रताप सि का जो निर्णय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने दिया है उस में तीन जजों में से दो जज इस निर्णय से स मत थे और बहुमत से यः निर्णय हुआ तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि तीनों जज जो उस एक बात पर सहमत थे कि मुख्य मंत्री और उनके परिवार ने, जो छोटी छोटी रिश्वतें लेते, और अस्पताल की दवाओं को अपने य। लाने की बातें कही हैं, उन पर तीनों स मत थे ? यदि ः। तो जब श्री दाम की अर्ध-सरकारी रिपोर्ट पर अपने एक स योगी मंत्री श्री केशव देव मालवीय का त्यागपत्र प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा ले लिया गया तो फिर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के इतने स्पष्ट निर्णय के बाद क्या प्रधान मंत्री अपना कोई मस्तिष्क पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री के लिए बनाने को तैयार नहीं हैं । (इंटरप्शंस)

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : बार बार सवाल उठाते हैं आखिर किस चीज़ को मांगते, और क्या नहीं मांगते, कुछ पता नहीं चलता है । रिश्वत का सवाल, मुख्य मंत्री के निस्बत तो कोई मैं ने सुना नहीं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : रिपोर्ट पढ़ लीजिये ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मुख्य मंत्री के मिलसिले में कुछ नहीं था। (इंटरप्वांस)

श्री रामसेवक यादव अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर, अब आप बैठ जायें।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : सीधी सी बात है। जो कुछ सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फ़ैसला है, उस के मैं ने दो हिस्से किये हैं। एक पर तो, जो कि उन का फ़ैसला है, फ़ौरन अमल होगा और जो उन की राय है कुछ और बातों पर—उन में और फ़ैसलों में कुछ फ़र्क होता है—उस पर भी गौर होगा, लेकिन दूसरे ढंग से गौर होगा। मेरे ड्रॉम में नहीं आया—मैं नहीं जानता, शायद हो—कि मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ़ रिश्तत के चार्ज का कोई इशारा भी हुआ है। और बातें हो सकती हैं कि उन्होंने जा या बेजा काम किया है। वे और बातें हैं, जो कि गौर-तलब हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि पंजाब में क्या हुआ और उन्होंने दो तीन मुकदमों का जिक्र किया, जिन के फ़ैसले हो गये हैं। मैं उन की निस्वत क्या कहूँ? लेकिन पंजाब में और भी बातें हुई हैं, जिन में पंजाब सब से आगे रहा है। इस लड़ाई में . . . (Interruption).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं आ सकता है। उन का फ़िक्का पूरा नहीं हुआ है और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न पहले आ गया। इस समय व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं आ सकता है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : फ़िक्का पूरा हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय नहीं हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बान सुन लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें और जवाब सुन लें।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): On a point of order. . . .

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि उन्होंने जिक्र किया दो तीन मुकदमों का और कहा कि उन पर गौर होना चाहिए। जाहिर है कि जो कुछ उन में हो, लेकिन गौर करने में यह भी देखना है कि पंजाब में क्या क्या हुआ है। इस वक्त, इस इमर्जेंसी के वक्त, जो पंजाब ने किया है, वह हिन्दुस्तान में और कहीं नहीं हुआ है—बड़ा काम उम ने किया है। (Interruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is defending the Chief Minister. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not answered the main question but he is talking about the progress of Punjab and so on.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।
. . . (इंटरप्वांस)

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इतने माननीय सदस्य एक वक्त पर खड़े हो कर बोलना चाहते हैं? सब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें तब मैं बुला सकता हूँ। क्या प्राइम मिनिस्टर, साहब ने खत्म कर लिया?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी हाँ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has not answered the question at all.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (बरेली) : प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि कुछ हुआ है। क्या वह व्या... करेंगे कि क्या हुआ है ?

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know one thing from you specifically.....

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय,...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें। श्री हेम बरुआ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैंने पहले व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया था। उस का जवाब नहीं आया।

श्री कछवाय : सवाल शास्त्री जी ने किया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य सवाल नहीं कर सकते।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : श्रीमन्, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Shri Hem Barua: We want protection from you. What protection you have been giving us is very difficult for us to understand. The Prime Minister has tried to bypass all the questions by all sorts of statements. He has made a statement just now in praise of the achievements of Punjab and all that. Is that relevant to the issue before us? That is what I want to know.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Very relevant.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to say that the hon. Leader of the House is misleading the House.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरा निवेदन सुन लें। अगर आप उस के बाद व्यवस्था दें, तो अच्छा होगा। इस समय पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री के बारे में जो प्रश्न चल रहा है, वह सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के फैसले के सम्बन्ध में है। मुख्य मंत्री उस सम्बन्ध में कहां तक सम्बन्धित हैं और उस

विषय में भारत सरकार क्या करने जा रही है, आज यह प्रश्न है—यह नहीं कि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने कौन सा बढ़िया काम किया और कौन सा अच्छा काम किया। अगर यह मान लिया जाये कि उन्होंने कोई बढ़िया काम किया है, तो जो बढ़िया काम करे और आज रिश्वत ले, तो क्या उस को माफ़ कर दिया जाये, क्योंकि उस ने पहले बढ़िया काम किया है, यह मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : आन ए प्वायंट आफ़ आर्डर।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले उन का जवाब सुन लें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं अपनी बात पहले इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ, ताकि आप मेरा जवाब भी दे सकें।

जब मैंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के स्ट्रिकचर्ज के सम्बन्ध में चार नाम आप के सामने कहने चाहे कि मिलखा सिंह त्रिसिखा, एम० एल० ए० और प्रताप चंद्र बघवा, एम० पी०, के केसिज के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने क्या विचार प्रकट किया है, तो आपने "आर्डर, आर्डर" कह कर यह कहा कि यह इस से सम्बन्धित नहीं है और इस आधार पर आपने मुझे उन नामों को पढ़ने की भी आज्ञा नहीं दी। जब इस समय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के केवल एक निर्णय के सम्बन्ध में यह चर्चा चल रही है और उस के अतिरिक्त कोई प्रश्न यहां पर विचाराधीन नहीं है, तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री को इस बात की आज्ञा है कि वह पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री को प्रमाण-पत्र दे कर उन के दोषों पर धूल डालने की कोशिश करें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अफ़सोस है—और खुशी भी है—कि इस बात का एतराज आपोजीशन की तरफ़ से ही आया है कि इस वक्त जो बहस हम कर रहे हैं, वह सिर्फ़ सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आर्डर के बारे में है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री शास्त्री, ने कहा है कि जब वह कुछ नाम पढ़ने लगे, तो मैंने "आर्डर, आर्डर"

कहा, लेकिन यह लिखा हुआ है कि मेरे "आर्डर, आर्डर" कहने के बावजूद वह सब कुछ कह गये।

Shri Raghunath Singh: He has referred to them four times.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पहले स्ट्रिकटर्ज नहीं पढ़े।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब कुछ कहा गया है। हर एक मेम्बर, जिस ने सवाल किया है, जजमेंट से बाहर जाता रहा है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On both sides हर एक ने नहीं, बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने ऐसा किया होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अपने आप को दुर्लक्ष करता हूँ। हर एक ने नहीं, बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने ऐसा किया है और जब उन्होंने कोई भी सवाल किया, तो वे इस सवाल की ही हद में नहीं रहे, बल्कि उस से बाहर जाते रहे।

Some Hon. Members: It is the Prime Minister who has done it.

श्री कछवाय : प्रधान मंत्री जी बाहर गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी भी बाहर गये हैं, तो फिर दोषों कोई भी नहीं, वरना दोनों दोषों हैं।
(*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: He has not replied to my question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to raise a point of order. When my hon. friend Shri Ram Sewak Yadav put a question, namely:

"क्या शहादत ली गई थी और शहादत देने से उन्होंने इन्कार किया था," तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उसके जवाब में कहा कि शहादत की बात नहीं थी, बल्कि वहां पर उन को तलब नहीं किया गया, उन को

एसोशिएट नहीं किया, गा उन को पार्टी नहीं बनाया गया। जजमेंट में कहा गया है :-

"The next allegation relates to the request...."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्वायंट आफ आर्डर क्या है ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this that the Prime Minister, unfortunately—I am sorry to say this, with all my respect for him—has not either read the judgment or he has said something which does not cover the judgment..

Mr. Speaker: Is he saying that it is not a correct statement?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is not a correct statement.

Mr. Speaker: If it is not a correct statement then it is no point of order. The hon. Member might sit down.

श्री लहरी सिंह : मेरा सवाल यह है कि जब गवर्नमेंट ने यह तसल्ली दिला दी है कि वह चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ एन्क्वायरी करेगी और मालूम करेगी कि क्या एक्शन लिया जाये, तो वह इस के साथ ही प्रेवाल के केस और आर० पी० कपूर के केस, जोकि बड़े इम्पार्टेंट केसिज हैं, पर भी शौर करने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : प्रेवाल का केस झालरेडी सेंटर में है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मुझे अफसोस है कि मैं ने कुछ कहा था और मैं इस मामले के बाहर चला गया था। लेकिन जब और लोगों ने इतना कहा, तो मैं ने कहा कि मैं भी थोड़ा सा कह दूँ, क्योंकि अगर यह और वह सवाल देखा जायेगा, तो पूरे सवाल देखे जायेंगे। कुछ साहबान चाहते हैं पंजाब

Attention to Matter of
Urgent Public Importance

[श्री जवहरलाल नेहरू]

के सिलसिले में एन्क्वायर करना कि वहां पर कैसी गवर्नमेंट चली। तो पूरा देखना होगा कि उस ने कितना फ़ायदा किया, कितना नुकसान किया, अगर जरूरत हो, तो। (Interruption).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया और प्रधान मंत्री ने फिर यही बात दोहराई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जो सवाल किया, उस का उन्होंने ने जवाब दिया।

श्री लहरी सिंह : मेरा सवाल वेग नहीं है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि जहां इस बात का खयाल किया जायगा, तो क्या ग्रेवाल और कपूर के इम्पार्टेन्ट केसिज़ का भी खयाल किया जायगा या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने ने जवाब दिया है कि सब बातों का खयाल किया जायगा।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : एक तो मेरी शिकायत यह है कि आप ने मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया। दूसरे, चूंकि आप ने व्यवस्था नहीं दी, इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री ने फिर वही फ़िरा दोहरा दिया। प्रश्न यह है कि अगर किर्मा जुल्मी के खिलाफ या किसी अभियुक्त के खिलाफ कोई चार्जिज़ हैं, तो उस का फ़ैसला करने में, वह कभी भविष्य में अच्छा काम करे, या उस ने भूत में कोई अच्छा काम किया है, उस को भी दृष्टि में रखा जायगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं माननीय सदस्य से इत्तिफ़ाक करता हूँ।

12.58 hrs.

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE
TABLE

JUTE (LICENSING AND CONTROL)
AMENDMENT ORDER, ANNUAL REPORT OF
EXPORT RISKS INSURANCE CORPORATION
ALONG WITH AUDITED ACCOUNTS, AND
REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT THEREON

The Minister of International Trade
(Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay
on the Table a copy each of the fol-
lowing papers:—

- (i) The Jute (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1963, published in Notification No SO. 2026, dated the 10th August, 1963, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1659/63.]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1962 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1660/63.]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF KHADI AND
VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION TOGETHER
WITH AUDIT REPORT THEREON, AND
STATEMENT EXPLAINING REASONS FOR
DELAY IN LAYING THEM

Shri Mnaubhai Shah: On behalf of
Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the
Table a copy each of the following
papers:—

- (i) Certified Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 together

Table

with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

- (ii) Statement explaining the reasons for delay in laying the papers at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1661/63.]

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN REPORT OF AD-HOC COMMITTEE ON TOURISM

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a statement containing a summary of the conclusions and recommendations made in the Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Tourism. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1662/63.]

STATEMENT OF CASES IN WHICH LOWEST TENDERS HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED

The Minister of Supply (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London, and the India Supply Mission, Washington, during the half year ending the 30th June, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1663/63.]

ORDER NO. 2 UNDER DELIMITATION COMMISSION ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Order No. 2 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the allocation of seats determined on the basis of the latest census figures to be assigned in the Legislative Assembly of each State, published in Notification No. S.O. 2443, dated the 26th August, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1664/63.]

13 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 9th September, 1963, will consist of—

- (1) Further consideration of motions relating to abnormal rise in prices of foodgrains and the food policy of the Government of India;
- (2) Discussion on the Twelfth Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission on a motion to be moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (3) Discussion on the Annual Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1961-62 on a motion to be moved by Minister of Education;
- (4) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 1963 to a Joint Committee;
- (5) Consideration of a motion for concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for reference of the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1963, to a Joint Committee;
- (6) Discussion under Rule 193 on the statement made by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on sugar situation and measures to deal with it and the Sugar (Control) Order, 1963, laid on the Table of the House on the 17th April, 1963, to be raised by Shri Kashi Nath Pandey and others on Wednesday, the 11th September, at 3.00 P.M.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): This is the penultimate statement, the last but one, for this session; we will be having one more such statement next Friday and then there will be no more statement so far as this session is concerned.

May I invite your attention and the attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to the fact that the statement made by him just now makes no mention at all of the discussion which you promised on the statement laid on the Table by the Defence Minister some days ago, about the NEFA reverses?

Mr. Speaker: I have got that. That I am taking up later.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then I will refer to it later. I will not mention it just now.

But about another matter I will refresh the Minister's memory about what he said on the 20th April, 1963, in the last budget session of the Lok Sabha—on one of the many Fridays. I had referred to the very long-pending, almost for an age, Bill, the quorum or anti-quorum Bill of the Government. Your predecessor—not the immediate predecessor, but the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri Mavalankar—in 1955, that is, as long as 8 years ago, had asked Government, on a point of order raised by one of the Members, to bring forward a Bill to amend the article relating to the quorum of the House. I was told at that time that the Bill was prepared and was about to be introduced, when Parliament was dissolved and fresh elections were held and in the last Parliament it was forgotten.

In the last session the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, on a point raised by me, said in reply as follows:

“As regards the point raised by Shri Kamath, namely, the Bill for amending the Constitution with regard to the quorum, we have already referred the matter to the Law Ministry.”

And he went on,

“The Law Ministry has prepared the Bill.”

The Law Ministry has prepared the Bill—this was on the 20th April, 1963.

“It has been tagged on to the Constitution (17th Amendment) Bill.”

We have got the Constitution (17th Amendment) Bill but it is silent on that point. It appears from the attitude of the Government with regard to this important matter—you have precluded us from questioning certain conventions in this regard which are wholly unconstitutional—it appears in this matter that they want to save their face before the country. They are willing to wound, but afraid to strike—that is what it looks like. For 8 years, nothing has been done.

I hope you will direct the Government this time to bring it forward this session. It was to be brought in this session. That was what was said when last time this question was raised. But nothing has been done. They have been sleeping over it. They have been shilly-shallying and dilly-dallying.

Mr. Speaker: He need not have repeated all that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You do not want me to coin a new word in the English language, do you?

Mr. Speaker: I am deficient in English.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has suggested that the House should take up the discussion of the Constitution (17th Amendment) Bill during next week. Is it because at the end of the last session, in the last week of the last session, the leader of the Communist Party, called upon the Government to bring forward such a Bill? Is it because even during the first week of this session a communist

Member asked them to proceed with it and make haste with it, and therefore, Government wanted it to be taken up? Or is it because in reply to my plea with the Prime Minister that so long as this emergency continues such a controversial measure should not be taken up, the Prime Minister wanted to slap us in our face by proceeding with this Bill?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): We are interested to know what has happened in respect of the resolve repeatedly declared to us by Government concerning the establishment of a Committee on Public Undertakings. This has been a matter which has been postponed from year to year, from week to week.

Mr. Speaker: He will answer that.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am sure the Minister will be able to answer. I know that the Prime Minister is very anxious to bring about a reconciliation in the position of the two Houses. He had given assurances to different persons in this regard. I would like to have a definite time-table about this, an indication when it will be decided upon.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : संसदीय मामलों के मंत्री से मैं आप के द्वारा यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नेफा रिपोर्ट पर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था उस के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा के लिए आप ने प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार भी कर लिया है और रक्षा मंत्री ने भी उस चर्चा पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं की है। लेकिन अगले सप्ताह का जो कार्यक्रम उन्होंने अभी घोषित किया है, इस में उस का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने अभी कामत साहब से कहा है कि इस का उत्तर आ रहा है।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : कार्लिंग एटेंशन था सुनारों के बारे में। उस को भी अगर

बिजिनेस में ले लिया जाये तो बहुत अच्छा बात होगी। सो सुनार मर गये हैं और सत्याग्रह चल रहा है।

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): I have repeated here so many times the demand that the Gulhati Commission's Report should be discussed here. It is very very important for Maharashtra and Karnatak. No technical clearance is given for projects; projects like the Upper Tungabhadra and Upper Krishna are held up. So I urge upon you to include that for discussion here. The Government has taken a decision which is arbitrary and unjust. The matter is very urgent and time must be found to discuss it.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): About the Krishna-Godavari waters dispute and the Gulhati Commission's report, you were also pleased to say that the motions received by you would be duly considered. You have already received several notices, including one from me.

Mr. Speaker: It is for Government to see whether they can provide time.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : सब से पहले मैं शास्त्री जी की बात का जवाब देना चाहता हूँ। उन के मोशन को आप ने एडमिट भी किया है और गवर्नमेंट उस के लिए तैयार भी है। उस पर अढ़ाई घंटे की जो बहस है, नो डेट येट नेम्ड मोशन जो है, उस को वह देने के लिए तैयार

अध्यक्ष महोदय : झगड़ा करना चाहते हैं।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अढ़ाई घंटे समय है, आप को अख्तियार है, हाउस को अख्तियार है, चाहें तो समय को बढ़ा भी सकते हैं।

चूँकि हमने शूगर वाला डिसकशन कबूल कर लिया था, इस वास्ते यह नेफा

[श्री सत्यनारायण सिन्हा]

रपोर्ट नहीं आ सकी है इस बिजनेस में जो मैं ने अभी एनाउंस किया है। इस के बाद के वीक में वह आ जायगी। उस वीक में हम इस को रखना चाहते हैं। जिस दिन शूगर पर डिस्कशन है, उस दिन अगर नेफा को रख दिया जाय और शूगर की डिस्कशन आखिरी सप्ताह के लिए पोस्ट-पोन कर दी जाय तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। अगर शास्त्री जी इन दोस्तों को राजी कर लें तो गवर्नमेंट इस के लिए तैयार है। शूगर के बारे में चूँकि हम पहले बादा कर चुके हैं, इस वास्ते इस को रखा है।

श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय : मुझे मंजूर नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी शूगर के मामले को भी ले लें और नेफा की रिपोर्ट को भी ले लें।

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): What Shri Ranga has said is, in effect, an accusation and an insinuation that secretly or not secretly we are affected by the pressure of some Communist Members of this House to bring this Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill. I may inform Shri Ranga that so far as we are concerned, we are always agreeable to pressure being exercised by Prof. Ranga or the Communists or anybody else.

Shri Ranga: No, no, especially from the Communists. They are bosom friends now.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is our business to listen to everybody and decide accordingly, but it is a fact that the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill was brought long before any Communist Member said anything. It was brought by Government after much consideration, very careful consideration in the Planning Commission and the Government.

Meanwhile, Shri Ranga has written to me about his opposition to or dislike of this Bill. Some other Members have written to me too, and we have in the balance come to the conclusion that we should proceed with it. I do not know why Prof. Ranga should think otherwise. The fact is that Prof. Ranga's views and our views about land legislation are different. That is a fact.

Shri Ranga: We stand for the peasants, you stand for the Communists.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: You are aware, Sir, and we have discussed this matter with you also the other day, that the proposed motion is practically ready, and next week there is likelihood of the motion being placed before the House.

About the anti-quorum Bill, about which my friend is always very concerned,....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You promised it, not I.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:..... after the commitment which he has quoted, a private Member's Bill, the Bill of Shri M. L. Dwivedi, was before the House with regard to this quorum business, and the concensus of the House was against it. It was rejected, and they said that no new provision should be made about it. The House is supreme over myself and over Shri Kamath also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order. If that is the position that Government is not going to bring forward a Bill, then the convention that, at your predecessor's instance, the House adopted, will not be tenable at all, will be wholly unconstitutional; the convention of not raising the quorum between 1 and 2.30 will not be and cannot be enforced in the House. Unfortunately, you will be reduced to this position and your considered advice is being disregarded by

the Government. I do not know why you feel so helpless in the matter. A great Speaker such as you are should not feel so helpless in the matter at all. You can direct the Government. Otherwise, the convention goes by the board.

Mr. Speaker: I had expressed my own opinion last time when the hon. Member raised that question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your advice to the Government should be accepted by them in all honour. If they are honourable men, they are bound to accept your advice; if they are not so honourable, that is a different matter.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That matter was specifically brought before the House, and the House expressed an opinion against it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House did not express an opinion at all.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is in the proceedings.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister would realise that it is only with the agreement of the House that we can proceed with the convention. Otherwise, there is the danger that if it is challenged, probably it might not stand the test. So, if the Members do not co-operate in that, and at that moment they raise these objections, or it is taken to the court, it might be studied by Government whether it would have any effect on them or not, because there is a constitutional provision that as soon as an objection is taken, the count shall be had by the Speaker or the presiding officer. We made that convention by the agreement of the House that the Speaker shall not take a count between 1 and 2.30, but if it is insisted by the Members themselves that there should be a count, then probably there might be

difficulties. The Government might consider it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: All that I have to submit is this. He has quoted my commitment or promise, but because the House did not approve of it, we did not proceed with it. In view of your observations, we shall look into the matter.

Shri Nath Paj (Rajapur): When the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs referred to his readiness to adjust between the motion on rice and sugar price and the discussion on the NEFA report, it is not very clear. I want to make a submission, apart from the adjustment of the day, regarding the time for discussion of the NEFA report. I think it will be grossly inappropriate to have a 2½ hours discussion. We shall not be serving any cause, and the major issues which have been agitating the minds of the Members and the country will be ill-served. I therefore plead with you that at last one full day be allowed for the discussion. That is the most important matter, the defence of the country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: About the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Defence Minister on the NEFA reverses last year, I would invite your attention to the promise made by the Prime Minister on the floor of the Rajya Sabha and repeated here subsequently. He said that at an opportune moment later, an enquiry would be held into the causes of these reverses and also as to who was responsible for them. I believe that statement was made very solemnly, to be fully implemented in all good faith. And now this statement laid on the Table of the House handicaps us from that point of view.

Mr. Speaker: I would bring to his notice that this is not the occasion when it should be taken up. Now it is only about time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to know, therefore, whether Govern-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

ment will lay on the Table a supplementary statement to comply with the promise which the Prime Minister made solemnly on the 9th November, 1962. If that is not forthcoming, I am sorry that the discussion in the House will proceed in an air of unreality.

Considering the importance, national as well as international importance, of this vital issue, I would suggest that it would be far better if the motion comes from the Government side itself. On foreign affairs normally the Prime Minister brings a motion for the consideration of the situation. It would be much better if here also the Defence Minister could bring a motion. I will plead with you, and my colleagues will agree with me, that this is a matter of such vital importance—the security of the nation and the defence of the country. From the reverses we have learnt a severe lesson, and the exhibition on the first floor has also given us some idea. Therefore, we must have not less than two days for this debate.

Mr. Speaker: Does it not look odd that one Member, Shri Nath Pai, pleads for one, and Shri Kamath asks for two days?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He did not say one day only.

Shri Nath Pai: I said at least.

Mr. Speaker: At least within a group, there should be some uniformity.

Shri Ranga: I would like you to give us two days.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I remind you that, though we have the foreign affairs debate in every session, you were pleased in the Business Advisory Committee to raise the time of five hours suggested by Government to eight hours plus the time

taken by the Prime Minister, which is practically two days?

Mr. Speaker: For the discussion on NEFA, they want more time.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Every Member of one group should not get up.

Shri Hem Barua: I am concerned with these NEFA reverses.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have submitted before that the Government has accepted a no-day-yet-named motion in the name of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri which you admitted. Under the rules 2½ hours are allotted for it.

Shri Ranga: He has no other go. He cannot take shelter behind that.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: But the House can extend the time, and you, Sir, also can extend it, and if you find that more time is required for the motion, we are in your hands and in the hands of the House.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The question of the discussion of the Ghulati Commission Report has not been taken up.

Mr. Speaker: He might talk to the hon. Minister then.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to a humble request to you regarding NEFA.

Mr. Speaker: It has been admitted as a no-day-yet-named motion, but then it would be for the House. The maximum time for such a motion is 2½ hours, but when it is discussed, if the House considers it necessary, it has all the powers to extend it. We will see.

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted to make a humble request to you about this report on NEFA reverses. When I saw that only 2½ hours had been allotted

to this, I was revolted mentally, and my first reaction was that it must be a bunch of fools who allotted these 2½ hours. That was my initial reaction. I am sorry....(*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: I did that allotment.

Shri Hem Barua: I am sorry. That was my impression....(*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some limit. Members do not realise their responsibilities. If a notice is given by a Member, this is the time.

Shri Hem Barua: I have regretted it. I withdraw those words. I just wanted to say that it was my initial reaction. I am very straight-forward and frank and that is why I used those words but then I withdrew those words.

I say these 2½ hours would not do. Therefore, I beg of you to give us an idea of the time you will give. At least one whole day, if not two days, should be allotted for this discussion.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give any idea about this question. I will see how it proceeds and we will see what could be done when it is being discussed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): What will be the procedure laid down for the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution. The number of hours will be fixed by the House at that time?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; when it is taken up then alone it can be decided.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is the Resolution on public undertakings coming next week?

Mr. Speaker: He said that he would bring forward that motion.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NINETEENTH REPORT

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 5th September, 1963."

Mr. Speaker: The question is. . . .

Shri Ranga: About the allocation of time, I have something to say; we do not agree to the allotment of time.

Mr. Speaker: You want more time.

Shri Ranga: For the consideration of the Constitution Amendment.

Mr. Speaker: I am not putting that question.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 5th September, 1963".

The motion was adopted.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of the provisions contained in Sections 31(2)(k) and 32(4) and (5) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Council, established under Section 31(1) of the said Act, for the unexpired portion of the triennium ending on the 15th May, 1965, vice Dr. K. L. Rao resigned." †

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of the provisions contained in Sections 31(2)(k) and 32(4) and (5) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Council, established under Section 31(1) of the said Act, for the unexpired portion of the triennium ending on the 15th May, 1965, vice Dr. K. L. Rao resigned."

The motion was adopted.

13:22 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: DISTRIBUTION
OF NATIONAL INCOME

Mr. Speaker: We shall take up the discussion under Rule 193.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I ask your permission to say one thing. It is not about the calling attention. There is a news item appearing in the Press for the last three days. Is Government taking some steps?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot allow anything to be raised in this manner unless hon. Members write to me. It is not the proper time. Let him write to me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the Prime Minister is here....

Mr. Speaker: Even if the Prime Minister is here, I cannot take up the matter like this. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I want to make one submission.

Mr. Speaker: Business is not to be interrupted in this manner. There are exceptions which the hon. Members know. Business in the Order will be taken up. If they want anything

extra, they have to inform me and I will request them to abide by what I say.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is on this issue, Sir. There is going to be a discussion on the distribution of national income. I want a clarification from the hon. Minister. I asked for some information; I wrote to the Speaker and you have replied, Sir, that Planning Commission has informed you like this. I would like to quote the Planning Commission's communication sent to me through the Lok Sabha Secretariat on the subject of "short duration discussion under rule 193 regarding distribution of national income." It reads as follows:

"Ref: Lok Sabha Secretariat U.O. No. 17/1/63/L dated 2-9-1963 forwarding letter of Shri Priya Gupta M.P., dated 2-9-1963 to the Speaker of Lok Sabha seeking some information in respect of actual minimum slabwise per capita income upto 50, 100, 1000, upto 5000, upto 100000, upto a crore (above one crore) percentage wise. No authentic data on distribution of income by ranges with all India coverage are available."

Mr. Speaker: What does he want me to do?

Shri Priya Gupta: I am raising a point of order. When this Government has got nothing to show as national income, how do they arrive at a national income. My point is when the Government says there is no authentic information, what are we going to discuss?

Mr. Speaker: Then discussion should be closed.

Shri Priya Gupta: They must be ready.

Mr. Speaker: If that is the demand, I will close the discussion. (*Interruptions.*) I will request the Leaders of Groups also to control their Members

when they are going beyond bounds. If the Leaders cannot control them, I shall consider those individuals as separate Members and not as Members of the groups.

Shri Priya Gupta: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. I have heard him.

Shri Priya Gupta: At least hear me.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him. I will give him time to speak during the discussion where he can say all these things.

Shri Priya Gupta: Without any data, what can we discuss?

Mr. Speaker: He may sit silent then. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Priya Gupta: Then you will give me time afterwards?

Mr. Speaker: I will again ask Leaders of groups to look into this matter. There ought to be some manner in saying things.

Shri Priya Gupta: You are not allowing a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: It is happening again and again. Dr. Lohia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तक इस बहस का नतीजा इतना निकला है कि मैं ने २७ करोड़ हिन्दुस्तानियों के लिए तीन आने रोज की आमदनी कही, प्रधान मंत्री ने १५ आने रोज की और योजना मंत्री ने साढ़े सात आने रोज की। अब प्रधान मंत्री और योजना मंत्री आपस में निबट लेंगे कि दोनों में कौन सही है।

मेरी बहस यह नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तानियों की और खास तौर से २७ करोड़ की आमदनी तीन आने या साढ़े तीन आने या

ढाई आने है। बल्कि यह देश इतना गरीब है जिस का अन्दाजा इस सरकार को नहीं है, और इस गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए जब तक इस सरकार में भावना नहीं आएगी, तब तक कोई अच्छा नुस्खा तैयार नहीं हो सकता।

पहली बात तो मुझे कहनी है, जो आंकड़े योजना मंत्री ने यहां रखे उन के बारे में, कि वह कर जांच कमेटी के लिए तैयार किए गए थे। वित्त मंत्रालय ने पूछा था कि किस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की आमदनी है और खपत है ताकि वह कर अच्छा और ज्यादा लगा सकें। इसलिए इस जांच समिति के आंकड़े पहले से ही सन्देहात्मक थे क्योंकि उन का तात्पर्य ही कुछ और था

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : वह खर्च के आंकड़े थे, आमदनी के नहीं थे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है, लेकिन वह दिखांना चाहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तानी ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं, इसलिए उन के ऊपर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाओ। विन्कुल साफ बात है, छपा हुआ है किताब में। जो सेंट्रल सर्वे छापता है। उस में लिखा है कि वह टैक्सेशन एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की तरफ से कहा गया है ताकि फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री उस से अपना काम काज चला सके। यह सब लिखा हुआ है। इस पर आप बहस न करिए नहीं तो प्रधान मंत्री की तरह आप भी फंस जायेंगे।

तो पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है।

और दूसरी बात यह है कि सन् १९४८-४९ की जो आधार कीमतें हैं उन को छोड़ कर अक्सर चालू कीमतें ले ली जाया करती हैं, और इस तरह की एक रुकावट मेरे सामने और आ जाती है कि ये अंक शास्त्री लोग कौन हैं। जिस वक्त बंगाल में पचास लाख

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

आदमी भूख से मरे थे, उस वक्त इन अंक शास्त्रियों ने साबित किया था कि खाली पांच लाख मरे हैं। तो इसलिए मंत्रियों को बड़ा सावधान रहना चाहिए, और उन्हें कोई दिशा देनी चाहिए। मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि इन अंकों को, जहां तक हो सके, अपने दिमाग को लगा कर के भी इस्तेमाल करूं। तो पहली बात मुझे यह कहनी है। और दूसरे योजना मंत्री ने जो आंकड़े दिये उस के अनुसार देहाती खपत ८७ अरब रुपये की हो जाती है। ८७ अरब। और जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय आमदनी खेती से है जिस में कि मैं पशुधन को शामिल किये लेता हूं वह कुल ६६ अरब या ६६०० करोड़ रुपये की है। तो ६६०० करोड़ रुपये की देहाती आमदनी और ८७०० करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा यह योजना मंत्री के आंकड़ों से बिलकुल साफ साबित होता है। वैसे मुझे चाहिए कि खेती की आमदनी में से पशुधन की रकम अलग कर लूं लेकिन उस को बिना अलग किये हुए ही २००० करोड़ रुपये का फर्क पड़ता है। एक माने में ३०००-३५०० करोड़ रुपये का फर्क पड़ जाता है, जो दो हिसाब दिये हैं उन में। हो सकता है कि सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाय कि आमदनी में और खर्चों में फर्क है क्योंकि खर्चों में दान भी जोड़ लिये जाते हैं, कर्जा भी जोड़ लिया जाता है। अब इस के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि लगातार कर्जा नहीं चल सकता है। कर्जा तो २, ४, ५ या १० वर्ष की चीज होती है। आखिर कर्जा और खर्चा यह किसी न किसी तरीके से एक होना ही चाहिए, थोड़ा बहुत फर्क चाहे रहे।

एक बहुत बड़ी गलती इन उपभोक्ता आंकड़ों में होती है और वह यह कि इन में मूल्य फर्क जोड़ जुलाया जाता है? मिसाल के लिये मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि ईंधन और रोशनी पर १३वें चक्र के आंकड़े हैं जो छप

चुके हैं और योजना मंत्री ने १७वें चक्र के बताये, उन के लिये हमारे पास कोई आधार नहीं है। १३वें चक्र में मैं बतला रहा हूँ कि ईंधन और रोशनी पर नकद खर्चा सब से नीचे के लोगों पर २० पैसे रक्खा गया है और खर्चा रक्खा गया है ६१ पैसे। २० पैसे और ६१ पैसे। इसी तरीके से के एक और समूह का रक्खा है नकद खर्चा २८ पैसे और दूसरा कुल खर्चा एक रुपये २ पैसे। चीनी के लिए १५ पैसे नकद खर्चा है और दूसरा खर्चा १६ पैसे रख दिया गया है। इस तरीके से कुल खर्चों को बढ़ा दिया जाता है लेकिन कितना भी बढ़ायें ६६०० से ८७०० तक बढ़ा देंगे, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही अनुचित काम है।

मैं एक दूसरा तरीका बतलाऊंगा उस हिसाब को लगाने के लिए और वह यह है कि सन् १९६०-६१ में हिन्दुस्तान के ३२ करोड़ खेतिहरों को जो देहात में रहते हैं, ४५ पैसे रोज की आमदनी पड़ती थी। आज ६१-६२ में ३५ करोड़ खेतिहरों को ४३ नये पैसे रोज के हिसाब से हो गयी। अब यह हिसाब मैं ने कैसे लगाया है, वह तो एक लम्बा क्रिस्ता होगा, खाली इतना ही बतला दूँ कि यह सरकार के आंकड़ों से ही हिसाब लगाया गया है, ४५ पैसे रोज और ४३ नये पैसे का। यह साधारण तौर से मान लिया जाता है कि जो ऊपर के १० सैकड़ा लोग हैं वह की पूरी आमदनी का ५० सैकड़ा ले लिया करते हैं जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि ६०-६१ में खेतिहरों को २५ पैसे रोज की आमदनी थी और ६१-६२ में २३ पैसे रोज की आमदनी थी, यह सरकार के आंकड़ों से सिद्ध होता है। अगर मान लीजिये इन में पशुधन की आमदनी जोड़ भी ली जाय तो २७ पैसे रोज की आमदनी यानी साढ़ ४ आने की आमदनी पड़ती है। लेकिन पशुधन जोड़ना नहीं चाहिए क्योंकि जिन लोगों के बारे

में मैं चर्चा कर रहा हूँ वह इस हैसियत में नहीं है कि पशु वगैरह रह रख कर अपनी आमदनी को बढ़ा लिया करें। इसलिए जो सरकार के अपने आंकड़े हैं उन से यह सिद्ध होता है २७ करोड़ से ज्यादा आमदनी ४ आने राज के ऊपर ज़िन्दा रहते हैं। यह जो राष्ट्रीय आमदनी के आंकड़े सरकार की तरफ से छपे हैं, उन के बारे में मैं कह रहा हूँ।

इस सिलसिले में मैं एक थोड़ी सी जानकारी जो मैं ने हासिल की वह बतलाना चाहूँगा। अब वह कहां तक सही है या गलत है यह मैं नहीं कह सकता। बहर हाल मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ कि जब से यह राष्ट्रीय आमदनी का सिलसिला सरकार ने चलाया है तब से शुरू से ही २० सैकड़ों की बढ़ती कर दी गई है चाहे जिस इरादे से की गई हो। बढ़ती इसलिए भी की जा सकती है कि हिन्दुस्तान को ज्यादा अमीर दिखाना है जितना कि वह है। दूसरे इसलिए भी हो सकती है कि सरकार को यह टैक्स कर लगाने की मुविधा हासिल करनी है और यह सब को मालूम है कि जो भी आंकड़े हमारे असली हैं उन में २० सैकड़ों की बढ़ती कर के यह सारे आंकड़े छापे जाते हैं।

अब मैं आप से एक और बात बतलाता हूँ और वह है गरीब प्रदेशों की दर, जिन आंकड़ों को कि योजना मंत्री ने रक्खा था और वह दूसरे संशंस जनगणना वाले आंकड़ थे। उस में उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और आंध्र प्रदेश यह ६ हिन्दुस्तान के सब से गरीब इलाके हैं। उन की कुल देहाती जनसंख्या २० करोड़ होती है वैसे तो कुल २३ करोड़ है। मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश का एक आंकड़ा मालूम है। सरकार ने वह आंकड़े हर साल छापे हैं। एक बार तो १८२ रुपया फ्री आदमी हर साल देहात की आमदनी थी और वही अगर तर्क लगाया जाय कि ऊपर का दस सैकड़ा ५० सैकड़ा आमदनी हज्म कर लेता है या एक दूसरा तर्क जो कि मैं लगाता

हूँ कि उपभोक्ता जरीप से ले कर ऊपर का २० सैकड़ा खा लेता है ६० सैकड़ा और नीचे के ८० सैकड़ों के लिए केवल ४० सैकड़ा बच जाता है। यह आंकड़े मैं ने खुद सरकार की किताब से लिये हैं। यह बात दूसरी है कि आंकड़े दूसरे के हैं, अलवत्ता जो कुछ हिसाब मैं ने लगाया है वह मेरा अपना है। मैं सरकार को सलाह दूंगा कि विशेषज्ञों के आंकड़ों को वह इस तरीके से इस्तेमाल न करें बल्कि किसी दिशा के साथ करें। बिना दिशा के इस्तेमाल करने का नतीजा खराब हो सकता है। इसलिए यह जो १८२ रुपया फ्री आदमी की हर साल उत्तर प्रदेश के देहात की आमदनी है वह अगर ५० सैकड़ों वाला घटा दिया जाता है तो १०१ रुपये हो जाती है और अगर ६० सैकड़ा ले लिया जाता है तो ९१ रुपये हो जाती है। इस के मानी यह हुए कि वह चार आने के नीचे रहता है। ४ आने के नीचे खुद सरकार के आंकड़ों से २७ करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों की आमदनी रह जाती है यह तो बिल्कुल सिद्ध हो जाता है फिर उस के बाद १९३ रुपये की भी रकम दी गई है फ्री आदमी पीछे और वह थोड़ी सी बढ़ सके तो वह चार आने रहेगी या साढ़े तीन आने या सवा चार आने होगी। इस से ज्यादा फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। यह मैं ने उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहा है हालांकि यह उत्तर प्रदेश का दुर्भाग्य है कि मुझे जैसा निकम्मा आदमी और प्रधान मंत्री जैसा अज्ञानी आदमी इस सूबे का प्रतिनिधित्व इस जगह पर करते हैं जो कि इतना गरीब सूबा है। उस के साथ साथ उड़ीसा, मध्यप्रदेश, बिहार और राजस्थान यह सब भी उसी हालत में पड़े हुए हैं और करोड़ों लोग मैं ने आप से बतलाया, २० करोड़ देहाती, उन में से या तो आप घटा दीजिये दस सैकड़ों के हिसाब से २ करोड़ और २० सैकड़ों के हिसाब से ४ करोड़ हुए, तो यह १८ करोड़ या १६ करोड़ लोग सरकार के अपने आंकड़ों के मुताबिक चार आने या साढ़े तीन आने रोज पर अपनी जिन्दगी चला रहे हैं।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं आप को याद दिलाऊँ कि प्रधान मंत्री ने २० अगस्त, सन् १९६० को कहा था कि राष्ट्रीय आय में ४० प्रतिशत: और प्रति व्यक्ति आय में २० प्रतिशत: की वृद्धि हुई। फिर उन्हें बड़ा अचरज हुआ कि यह बढ़ती चली कहाँ गई? तो सच पूछो एक माने में वह पहले ही इसे मान चुके हैं कि उन्हें पता नहीं कि कहाँ चली गई यह बढ़ती। तब उन्होंने ये १४ अक्तूबर सन् १९६० को आय वितरण समिति बनाई थी। अब मेरा सवाल है कि वह समिति कहाँ चली गई? इस सवाल पर कुछ थोड़ी सी तफसील की बान मैं आगे बतलाऊँगा लेकिन पहले एक और चीज के ऊपर मैं आप का ध्यान खींच दूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक एकड़ से कम खेती करने वाले ३४ सैकड़ा कुटुम्ब हैं और १४ सैकड़ा जमीन एक सैकड़ा कुटुम्ब के पास चली जाती है। इस आंकड़े से कुछ खतरनाक नतीजा निकलता है। मैं ने तो २७ करोड़ के लिए ३ आने वाली बात कही थी। अब मैं यहाँ कहना चाहता हूँ कि १० से १५ करोड़ हिन्दुस्तानी सिर्फ २ आने की आय पर रहते हैं। मेरे पास खत आये हैं, बहुतेरे खत आये हैं कि यह तुम ने तीन आने कह कर कैसा अन्याय कर दिया? अगर इस तरह के आंकड़े को दूसरे ढंग से भी साबित करना चाहें तो खेतिहर मजदूरों की संख्या करीब ७ करोड़ है। इन में से १ या आधा करोड़ घटा दीजिये जो शायद ऊँची अवस्था में हों।

फिर छोटे किसान की संख्यां मालूम है, डाई एकड़ तक के किसानों की संख्या कम से कम १५-१६ करोड़ होगी। फिर कारीगरों की संख्या मालूम है। वः भी २, ३ करोड़ होगी। फिर शहर के अन्दर २० से २५ सैकड़ा लोग ऐसे हैं जोकि बड़ी मुश्किल से जिदगी बसर करते हैं। मुश्किल से क्या, वः कैसे जिदा र ते हैं, मुझे नहीं मालूम। वे बेचारे पगपथ पर और झुगी शोपड़ियों

में र ते हैं और शहर के कूड़ेदानों पर जा कर उम में से दाने बीन बीन कर किमी तरः में अपनी जिदगी बसर करते हैं। और जो लोग देहात से आ कर यहाँ आमदनी करते भी हैं, वे खुद बहुत कम खर्च करते हैं, क्योंकि अपने देहाती आदमियों को उन्हें पालना होता है। फिर आदिवासी हैं, विधवायें हैं, और अगर मैं कहूँ, तो फक्कड़ साधू हैं—सरकारी साधू नहीं। इन सब को मिला कर कोई २७-३० करोड़ आदमी आ जाते हैं।

13:40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

अगर इन आंकड़ों के अलावा मैं आंखों देखी हालत बताऊँ, जोकि प्रधान मंत्री, योजना मंत्री और सरकार को अपने सामने रखनी चाहिए, तो वह यह है। मैं ने बनारस में गाये की मुर्दे का मांस खाते देखा है इस सरकार में। मैं ने उड़ीसा में, जहाँ मछलियां विक्रल नहीं र गई थीं, बहुत मामूली थीं, सैकड़ों लोगों को जाल फँक कर मछली पकड़ते देखा है। मैं ने तामिलनाड में सेलम में लाखों कारीगरों को दस आने, बारः आने, चौद आने रोज कमाते देखा है और मुना है और अगर व हिसाब भी लगाया जाये, तो तीन आने से कम पड़ता जाता है। इसी तरः में और जो भी हमारी जन-संख्या के छोटे वर्ग हैं, अगर हम उन की तरफ ध्यान देंगे, तो आमदनी उतनी ही आ जायगी।

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : गोबर में से दाने बीन कर खाते हुए मैं ने राजस्थान में देखा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं ने भी देखा है कूड़े में से चीजें निकालते हुए, गोबर में से अनाज निकालते हुए। मैं ने तो बहुत कम बताया था। मैं ने सोचा था कि कहीं कोई नाजुक दिल टूट न जाये, इसलिए मैं ने दो आने वाली बात नहीं कही थी।

ये खुद सरकार के ही आंकड़े हैं। इन सरकारी अंक-शास्त्रियों में कुछ होड़ भी चला करती है। एक संस्था या दिल्ली में ही काम करती है, जिस को कते हैं आर्थिक जांच की राष्ट्रीय कौंसिल। उस ने २६ जिलों के नाम दिये हैं, जिन में कुछ जिले हैं—बहुत सम्भल कर बोलना पड़ता है—जो १०० रुपये के नीचे जाते हैं। दरभंगा : ६६ रुपये फ्री आदमी, सारन, छपरा : ६८ रुपये फ्री आदमी, देवरिया : ६८ रुपये फ्री आदमी, टेहरी गढ़वाल : ८४ रुपये फ्री आदमी। अगर वही तरीका यों भी लागू किया जाय, जो मैं ने पहले दिया था कि ऊपर के १० सैकड़ा के लिए ५० सैकड़ा निकाल दो और अगर इस खपत जरीब के जरिये २० सैकड़ा के लिए ६० सैकड़ा निकाल दो, तो फिर इन जिलों की आमदनी तीन अ ने फ्री आदमी रोज से भी कम पड़नी है। मैं ने चार के ही नाम गिनाये हैं। और इस तरह के चालीम के करीब हैं, जोकि ११०, १२० और १०५ रुपये की आमदनी वाले हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है और मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगा . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप का ध्यान रूल १६५ की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ, जिस में लिखा है :

"There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to take part in the discussion."

I have got 14 names of Members who have given such intimation.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या आप कुछ समय बढ़ा सकते हैं ? क्योंकि सभी माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे कि इस ब स में भाग लें।

श्री बागड़ी (फिसार) : यह देश की किस्मत का सवाल है। इस का समय बढ़ा दिया जाये। (Interruptions.)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने बीस मिनट ले लिये हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं समझता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य भी चाहेंगे कि समय बढ़ाया जाये। (Interruptions.)

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : समय बढ़ाया जाये। (Interruptions.)

श्री रामसेवक यादव : चर्चा का समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नहीं होता है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य स्थिति के बारे में ढाई घंटे का समय दिया गया था और उस में ढाई घंटे और बढ़ा दिया गया। इस मत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न के लिए भी समय और बढ़ा दिया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may take five minutes more and finish.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह तो इस सदन और आप का अधिकार है कि समय बढ़ा सकते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may take 5 minutes more. For a discussion under Rule 193 the time prescribed is only two hours.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जीवन-स्तर कितना नीचे गिरता जा रहा है, यह इस तरह

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

चक्र से साबित होता है कि करीब ३० सैकड़ा आबादी का खर्चा १९५२ में पड़ता था १० रुपये २८ नये पैसे—यह मैं सरकार वाले आंकड़े दे रहा हूँ—और १९५७-५८ में वह घट कर १० रुपये, १४ नये पैसे हो गया। प्रधान मंत्री जी अपनी किताबों को खुद पढ़ लिया करें, तो उन को पता चल जाये कि चीजें घटती रहती हैं। १५ रुपये, ७० नये पैसे था और तीस सैकड़ा घरों के लिए, जो घट कर १४ रुपये, ५० नये पैसे हो गया। सिर्फ २ सैकड़ा घरों का खर्चा ४५ रुपये से बढ़ कर के ४८ रुपये हुआ है। यह जीवन-स्तर घटता चला जा रहा है।

जहां तक राष्ट्रीय आमदनी का सवाल है, वह पहले ७ रुपये फ्री आदमी हर साल बढ़ा करती थी। वह अब बन्द हो गई है, ऐसा मेरा हिसाब बताता है, जो दो नये पैसे प्रति व्यक्ति होता है—दो नये पैसे फ्री आदमी फ्री साल, अगर इस रफ्तार से हम लोग चलते गये, तो न जाने हम को किस किस का शिकार होना पड़ेगा, सिर्फ चीन का ही नहीं। दूसरे देशों में घाना और चीन की बात मैं खास तौर से कहूंगा, रूस और अमरीका की नहीं। घाना में करीब ३०-४० रुपये फ्री साल फ्री आदमी के हिसाब से बढ़ रहा है और चीन ५०-६० रुपये फ्री आदमी फ्री साल। हम क्यों बंध गये? इस का कारण यह है कि खपत का आधुनिकीकरण हमारे यहां हुआ और पैदावार के आधुनिकीकरण को किये बगैर हम ने यूरोप और अमरीका की नकल करना शुरू कर दिया। नेताओं, नगर सेठों और नौकर-शाहों का जीवन स्तर तो उठता चला गया, ताकि वे यूरोप और अमरीका के बराबर आ जायें, लेकिन साधारण जनता का जीवन स्तर नहीं उठ पाया।

दो तीन लाख हर साल साहब बनते हैं, यह इस योजना का परिणाम जरूर होता है और वहां बहुत काफ़ी हिस्सा बढ़ती हुई

आमदनी का चला जाता है। मेरे हिसाब से इस वक्त पचास लाख बड़े लोग हैं और हर साल तीन लाख साहब या बड़े लोग बनते हैं। छह बारह पंद्रह बरस से तीन लाख साहब बड़े साहब हो गये हैं। एक मानी में कहा जाये, तो अंग्रेजों की सरकार तो तीन लाख लोगों की सरकार थी और यह सरकार पचास लाख लोगों की सरकार है।

अगर आमदनी के आंकड़ें, आय-कर, को भी आप देखें, तो पता चलता है कि ९,५२,००० आदमी कर देते हैं, जिन के ऊपर दो अरब का कर है और बारह अरब आमदनी है। लेकिन हर एक जानता है कि कम से कम उतनी ही रकम और है मुनाफ़ का या दूसरी तरह से सुविधा वगैरह की, जोकि मात्रयों वगैरह को मिलती है। तो सब मिला कर करीब २५ अरब रुपया है। यह २५ अरब रुपया के ल एक सैकड़ा आदमी ले लेते हैं, यह सरकारी आंकड़ों से सिद्ध होता है। मेरे आंकड़े तो ख़र और ज्यादा आगे जाते हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आसानी से १०-१२ अरब रुपया एक हिसाब से और १५-२० अरब रुपया दूसरे हिसाब से बचाया जा सकता है इस खपत के आधुनिकीकरण से, जिस से सरकार का भी काम ठीक चल सकता है, लोगों के ऊपर करों का बोझा कम हो सकता है और खेती, कारखानों का पंजीकरण भी ज्यादा अच्छा हो सकता है। लेकिन यह वही कर सकता है, जो इस दर्द को जाने।

यह विशषज्ञों की सरकार हो गई है और दिशाहीन विशषज्ञों की। कोई भी पुर्जा मंत्री को बढ़ा देता है और मंत्री बगैर सोचे समझे उस को पढ़ देता है, क्योंकि मंत्री बचारों को कुछ पता ही नहीं होता है कि क्या खेती है, क्या कारखाने हैं, क्या राष्ट्रीय आमदनी है। मंत्रियों को खुद अपना दिमाग

लगाना चाहिए। इन बातों के ऊपर सोच विचार कर उन्हें दिशा बतानी चाहिए, क्योंकि ग्रंथ शास्त्री और ग्रंथ शास्त्री तो विषधर की तरह हैं और बीन जिस तरह की बजाओगे, उसी तरह से वह नाचने लग जायगा और अगर बीन बजाना ही नहीं जानते हो, तो फिर नतीजा क्या निकल सकता है ?

मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की आमदनी के बंटवारे को ठीक किया गया, तो बीस रुपया हर साल की वृद्धि की जा सकती है और कोई मामूली अक्ल के आदमी भी इस काम को कर सकते हैं, लेकिन तब जब बढ़ती के सब हिस्सेदार हों।

मैं आप से अर्ज करूँगा कि मेरे खिलाफ यहाँ पर काफी ज़हर उगला गया पच्चीस हज़ार रुपये रोज़ के खर्च के मामले में। लोगों ने कहा कि मैं उकसाता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री को कत्ल कर दिया जाये। लोगों ने नहीं सोचा कि वे उकसा रहे हैं कि मुझ को कत्ल कर दिया जाये। इस तरह का ज़हर मेरे खिलाफ उगला जाता है। मैंने तो खाली एक सिद्धान्त की बात उठाई थी, वरना मुझे क्या मतलब पड़ा हुआ है। अगर एक आदमी पच्चीस हज़ार रुपया रोज़ खर्च कर देता है, तो मैं उसको माफ़ भी कर देता, लेकिन मेरे लिए सवाल है कि उसकी नकल करके ये एक सैकड़ बड़े लोग २५ अरब रुपये सरकारी आंकड़ों के हिसाब से—और ५० अरब रुपये मेरे आंकड़ों के हिसाब से—ले जाया करते हैं। यहाँ कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि पच्चीस हज़ार क्या चीज़ है, करोड़ों खर्च करेंगे। मैं उनको खाली याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह किस्सा जो १९१७ में गांधी जी ने बड़े लाट वाइसराय के बारे में कहा था। वाइसराय बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करता था अपने ऊपर, लेकिन इतना नहीं जितना ये हज़रत करते हैं। वह इसका छठा भाग ही था। तब महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था यह बड़ा भूखा देश है, गरीब देश है, खाने को नहीं मिलता अगर बड़े लाट इतना रुपया खर्च करने से ही

अपनी जिन्दगी बचाते हैं तो इससे ज्यादा अच्छा है कि वह मर जायें। ये गांधी जी के शब्द हैं, मेरे शब्द नहीं हैं।

आखिर में मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि बहुत ज़बर्दस्त घघकती आग है भूख की और गरीबी की। तबीयत तो मेरी यही करती है कहने को कि घघकती आग में यह सरकार जल करके खाक हो जाय और मेरे जैसे निक्ममे आदमी जो इस सरकार को न हटा पायें, शायद उनके लिए भी खत्म होना अच्छा ही होगा ✓

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very happy that Dr. Lohia has given notice of this subject for discussion in this House, because the problem of poverty is of such massive dimensions that unless the Government really and truly resolves to remove it there is no future for our country. I have no time to go into a lot of statistics. Besides, I remember the saying that there are three kinds of lies: lies, damn lies and statistics. And probably statistics can be cooked up, as they obviously are, in certain government departments. So, we cannot very much rely upon them.

Sir, it is a sorry state of things that we do not yet have a complete set of national accounts of the sort which was recommended by the United Nations, and the Bombay cost of living index dispute has shown how much of our data are unreliable. In any case, the other day, the Prime Minister referred to an economic expert who had given him a note, which he read out, in which it was said that Dr. Lohia had confused the *per capita* income of Rs. 25 per month with the family income and based all his deductions on the simple fallacy, drawing naturally absurd conclusions. I do not know who this economic expert is, I do not care, but the figure as given by the Planning Minister later on is very much nearer to the figure given by Dr. Lohia than the Prime Minister's, and it is a pity that the Prime Minister himself was led away so pathetically by the advice of his economic experts. The least

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we see or hear of them, the better for this country, and the kind of economic expert whom he quoted should not be seen anywhere near in the precincts of the Yojana Bhavan or in any of the other government departments.

There are certain indisputable facts, however, namely, that 60 per cent of our people earn much less than the overall average *per capita* income of Rs. 25 per month, less even than the minimum standard of Rs. 20 per month per person and two-thirds of our people are below starvation level. Only recently there was a national sample survey effort and they found that 60 million of our people live on as low as five annas or less a day, 40 million live on four annas or less a day and 20 million live on two annas or less a day and these conclusions were substantiated by the Working Group set up by the seminar on some aspects of planning which was held in New Delhi in 1961. I give some of these figures, because it is rather important that we remind ourselves that very important Congress representatives have stressed this point. Our good friend, Shri Dhebar, whom we miss in this House very much, wrote an article in the *Khadi Gramodyog* of April 1963, exactly what I have just quoted:

"Over 60 per cent of the heads of the families cannot fulfil these necessities."

They cannot get for their children food, shelter, education, medicine and other reliefs. Then, he added:

"According to a recent survey, it is estimated that a man needs a minimum income of Rs. 35 per month to be able to consume nutritive food. On the other hand, in India the monthly *per capita* income of the six per cent of families in the lowest income bracket is Rs. 6.60, whereas that of the next ten per cent of population is Rs. 9.60, those in the third decile Rs. 11.70, the fourth decile Rs. 13.26....."

I would go on quoting, Sir, but I am pressed for time and I cannot do so.

Now, it remains a fact, therefore, that the condition of our people is nothing to brag about, nothing even to try to cover up with some kind of excuse which the Government tries to do from time to time. Only a few years ago, the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations put it in their report that India had the lowest caloric intake and that it has the poorest diet of all countries listed in their year book. This kind of thing goes on all the time. And when our economists try to go into more details about it, to get the kind of break up which is necessary to understand the condition of the lowest rung of the social ladder, then we find such findings as I notice in the *Economic Weekly* of the 15th of June, 1963, an article on the origin and distribution of rural income in India 1956-57 where all the latest techniques of statistical computations are employed, and there it is found that agricultural employment brings to landless labourers and people with very little land in their possession an average income per earner of Rs. 113:27. It is income per earner, which has to be divided into several units because several mouths have to be fed in every family. I have so many other things to quote. Professor Gadgil himself has remarked in his note to the second volume of the Report of the Study Group on the Welfare of the Weaker Sections of the Village Community how, particularly because of the manipulations of statistics, this fact has not become very clear from time to time that the condition of our people in the villages is not only stagnant but also, in many cases, even deteriorating in the present day conditions. We also notice how the Government's own efforts through such organisations as the Second Agricultural Labour Inquiry Committee have brought about the finding that the landless agricultural labour households in 1956-57 accounted for 57 per cent of all agricultural labour households as against 50 per cent in 1950-51. Then,

a study group appointed by the Government of India has estimated that about 45·50 per cent of the rural households have an income of less than Rs. 500 per annum, about 80 per cent less than Rs. 1,000 per annum, and this is far lower than the miserable low average *per capita*, which stood at Rs. 232 for 1960-61. I would go on adding to these statistics, but I suppose it will not be necessary.

I would like to draw the attention of this House and of the Government to certain matters which are perhaps sometimes overlooked. I know the conditions in the countryside are worst of all that we should have such a sense of shame about it that we cannot go about the world with our heads in the air. We have to have a sense of humility which must be translated into positive terms of action. But even in those areas of our country which are supposed to be comparatively well off—take, for instance, West Bengal—recently there was a report made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research that in West Bengal, the *per capita* income was the highest in the whole of the country, but the very same organisation has remarked in its report that the higher state income and also average *per capita* income are “a handsome though illusive facade behind which lurks extreme misery” because of such tremendous disparities which hardly bear talking about. And that is why from West Bengal, supposed to be the State which has the highest *per capita* income in the country there comes news reported in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of the 28th of August, that a family of four had a suicide pact, three of them died but the fourth man, the head of the family, lost his nerve at the last moment and he has been arrested on a charge of attempted suicide, a suicide pact because they did not have anything to live on.

14 hrs.

Dr. Lohia referred to what he has seen in certain parts of the country. I can say this and I put it down on re-

cord in a copy of the journal, *Kurukshetra*, of the month of July 1963—in the same journal the hon. Prime Minister also has written an article. I had an experience in Calcutta in late May or June. I went to a place where I was invited to have dinner—there was some kind of a ceremonial—and when I was coming out of the place I saw with my own eyes the leavings of rich food served inside being dumped on the streets and a number of destitutes fighting with dogs in order to get some part of the food. I had seen this kind of thing before but in my wishful ignorance I thought that perhaps that kind of thing did not happen in this country now. But they do happen still. I do not know how the hon. Prime Minister or any of his colleagues can have a clear conscience about it. How can they come and say that more or less conditions are improving? They have to have a very vivid and persistent and permanent sense of humility about what has not been achieved in this country as far as the condition of living of our country is concerned.

I say so because Dr. Lohia has quoted Gandhiji. If one single piece of a literary or emotional pronouncement had an impact on me, which pushed me into the arid regions of politics where I do not belong, it was the statement made by Gandhiji before the court which tried him on the 18th March 1922. Shri Tyagi perhaps will remember it. I read about it and it thrilled my whole frame and has stuck in my memory. He said on that occasion in his statement before that court in Ahmedabad where he was tried by Mr. Bloomfield, the English Judge:—

“No sophistry, no jugglery in figures can explain away the evidence that the skeletons in our Indian villages present to the naked eye.”

He said further:—

“I have no doubt whatsoever that the government established by law in British India is carried

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on for the exploitation of the masses and the miserable little comforts of the town-dwellers represent the brokerage they get for **the work** they do for the foreign exploiter and the profits and the brokerage are sucked from the masses. I have no doubt whatsoever that both England and the town-dwellers in India will have to answer, if there is a God above, for this crime against humanity which is perhaps unparalleled in history."

This was the statement which, at least, in my humble case has changed the tenor of my life. I am sorry to have to say that. But it did. This is the kind of thing or emotion with which our people came forward. When Gandhiji talked about Harijans as people of God or Daridranarayan, as God coming in the garb of the poor did he mean that the people who are under-privileged are to be kept in a special enclosure so that the comfortable votaries of God can look upon them and exercise their philanthropy and earn some virtue? He did not mean that. He said, on the contrary, that God comes to the poor in the garb of food. That is why the kind of ugly, barbaric disparity which continues in our country today cannot be tolerated. I do not know what the hon. Planning Minister has in view—he is the Home Minister also today—and I do wish he tries to do something about it.

The day before yesterday in the Rajya Sabha in answer to a question, the hon. Finance Minister said that there are eight individuals in this country from whom income-tax arrears to the extent of Rs. 1 crore and more are still to be collected. There are here eight individuals so rich that they can keep a crore of rupees or more as arrears of income-tax. We have read in the papers how CD cars, Pontiac or some other luxury cars, are sold for Rs. 80,000/-. To whom? To what kind of people? Who are they? We know what kind of people they are.

We read in the papers about a film star in Bombay who had her house

burgled. How much did the thief take? Rs. 2,20,000/- burgled out of a house! Obviously, it was black money, kept there. But monies of that dimensions seem to be kept at certain places by certain people. On the other side of the picture we find people trying to get food by picking crumbs out of whatever is dumped on the streets.

I remember, in the old days, having read about the Sabarmati Ashram where every morning the people who lived there would go round. What did they say? They chanted the sloka from Markandeya Purana which said:

न त्वहं कानर्यं राज्यं न स्वर्गं न पुनर्भवं
कामये दुःखतप्तानां प्राणिनामतिनाशनं ।

"I do not want a kingdom or to go to heaven; I do not want to be born again. What I want is that there should be elimination of the misery and the pain of our people."

That was the ideal on which is based everything that we are fighting for. When we are asking for socialism, do we do so only because we want to live a life of luxury and ostentation? Do we want socialism because we want affluence? Oh! no;—we do not want a merely affluent society. We want a non-acquisitive society. We want a society where mere possession is looked down upon, where the good things of life are properly and truly respected. That is why I feel that too often we come here and go back and make speeches—footling little things, jobs which need not be done, occupy all of our time. I do not know.

I am reminded of the Biblical story about the King coming out and asking the watchman of the tower, "Watchman, what of the night?" and he replies, "The night is very dark." When will the people of India be able to tell themselves that the dawn is breaking? When will the dawn break? When will the Government awake to its responsibilities? It is not doing so. That is why there are footling little efforts,

pettyfogging efforts to deny the fact of the situation which is that our people have no food, that the people live in the depths of degradation which misery has brought. If this misery is not eliminated, there is a very thin line between hunger and anger. If in the countries, like India, this misery is not stopped, if the world continues half-privileged and half-starved then there would be upsurges not only in other countries of Afro-Asia but in India also beside which the Russian Revolution might look like a mere tea-party. That is the perspective in which planning has to be done in this country. If you really and truly want to change qualitatively the character of the life of our people do behave more sensibly—it is my appeal to the Government—do not fly in the face of facts which show that our people are in their uttermost sloughs of despond and degradation and do adopt some measures in order to change the present position.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this discussion arises from the argument advanced by Dr. Lohia that a large portion of our population, about 27 crores, live on an income of less than three annas per day. The argument is very simple but the implications are very grave. The House is entitled to know whether the argument of Dr. Lohia is correct and, if it is correct, what are its implications and, if it is not correct, to what extent a mistake has crept in, Dr. Lohia's argument.

The discussion suffers from a great handicap in as much as Dr. Lohia did not disclose how he arrived at his figure of three annas per day for 27 crores of our people.

डा० राम मनोहर लोडिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य भाषण तैयार करके नाशे थे, मेरे भाषण को सुनने से पहले ? सब बतलाया मैंने ।

Shri Morarka: Even today when Dr. Lohia tried to explain how he

arrived at the figure, I must confess my inability to have followed him. While he accepts the total national income of this country which is arrived at by a certain agency, he does not accept the figures of distribution of that income in the different sectors of population. If he had accepted all the figures collected by the National Income Unit Committee or by the National Sample Survey, or for the matter of that other independent agencies, such agencies as we have in this country, I am sure, a man of Dr. Lohia's eminence and intelligence would not have taken time to appreciate the fallacy of his own argument. I will give statistics collected only by three different agencies which are independent. When I say this I must preface it by saying that I am not trying to argue that there is no poverty in this country. There is. A very big majority of our population has a very low *per capita* income. There is also inequality to large extent. I am also prepared to concede that the progress that we have made is not according to our expectations. If you like, I would also say that the standard of living of the people has not substantially improved. But all these things are quite different from the argument that 27 crores of people in this country have an income of less than 3 annas per day.

First of all, I would give you the evidence of the Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry conducted in 1956-57. They have examined the income of the lowest strata of our society, the landless agricultural labourers, and that enquiry was in respect of 7 crore people. What was the evidence? What was the finding of this Committee? The finding of this Committee was that the average income of each agricultural labour household was Rs. 437 per year and the average household unit was 4.4 persons. So, on that basis, the *per capita* income comes to Rs. 100 per year or Rs. 8.33 per month as against Rs. 5.62 per month indicated by Dr. Lohia.

[Shri Morarka:]

Now, the point is this. This relates to 7 crore people and these 7 crore people belong to the lowest strata in society, whereas Dr. Lohia's argument was that this income of 3 annas per day is not the income of 7 crore people only, but it is the income of 27 crores of people, that is, as much as 60 per cent of our population.

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The difference is only 20 crores.

Shri Morarka: Then, take another authority on statistics, Mr. Lydall. His finding was that the average income of 65 per cent of our population is more than Rs. 11.6 per month. According to Dr. Lohia, 60 per cent of our population get Rs. 5.62 per month. According to this independent foreign visitor, who spent some time and collected the facts and figures, his finding is that 60 per cent of our population, on an average, get Rs. 11.6 per month.

The third authority is our Planning Commission, the Perspective Planning Division. What is their finding? It is that 60 per cent of our population have the per capita income of more than Rs. 13 per month.

The other day, the hon. Minister for Planning disclosed in the House the figures of consumption and according to those figures the consumption of the rural people, in the rural area, comes to 70 nP per day per head and that is not only for 27 crores of people but that is an average for the entire 36 crores of people living in the rural area. The objection taken was that the figures given by Nandaji were the figures of consumption and that they were not the figures of income. In the first place, Dr. Lohia's own figures were also the figures of consumption. He said that they are living on 3 annas per day. But leave that aside also. I do not want to argue on a small point.

The main point is that in a population, or in a sector of the population, where the income is very low, there cannot be much difference between the income and the expenditure because the income is so low that the people cannot save anything. The argument given by another hon. Member was that it may be they are living by borrowing money. I can understand borrowing money in one year when the crop fails. I can understand borrowing money by a few people. But I cannot understand 27 crores of people borrowing money from the remaining 9 crores of people in the rural area. And borrowing money on what security? And borrowing year after year? The Rural Credit Survey does not disclose any evidence of our population's indebtedness having been increased or increasing year by year.

Having said this, I confess that the statistics that we have got in this country, the statistics that we collect in this country, are not very very comprehensive, nor are they very accurate. Even in the advanced countries, the statistics about national income are never found to be very reliable and much more so in this country. Before independence, no attempt was ever made to organise the collection of statistics in this country. It is only thereafter that we have established different agencies, the most important of which is our National Sample Survey. I have got here a quotation about the statistics. I am quoting this because Dr. Lohia compared the growth of national income of this country with those of other countries. So far as the national income is concerned, it is very difficult to compare the national income of one country with another because there are so many different factors and those factors are not only peculiar to each country but the interpretation of those factors and the extent to which the weightage is given to them are all arbitrary. Here is the opinion of some famous Cam-

bridge Economist which I would like to quote here for the benefit of the House. This is what he says:

"In every calculation or estimate of the national income decisions must be made on each of several points on which there are differences of opinion stemming from conceptual and practical difficulties. There is no simple and unambiguously correct course to follow; decisions are necessarily a matter of preference or convenience, and hence are arbitrary. This gives rise to the possibility that national income computations for different countries may not be based on identical definitions or on identical treatment of economically similar items."

Now, Sir, leaving aside the statistics, I will apply one or two practical tests, give practical evidence, to see whether the argument of Dr. Lohia could be correct or not. The first practical evidence is of the *per capita* consumption. Has the consumption of different commodities in this country during the last one decade increased or not?

If you take that evidence, what do you find?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This country is consuming the consumer.

श्री भागवत मा आजाद (भागलपुर) :
अच्छी कविता है ।

Shri Morarka: *Per capita* consumption of textiles has increased from 11.3 to 15.7 metres; of kerosene it has increased from 3.3 to 6.7 litres; of tea it has increased from 215 to 280 gms; of coffee, from 52 to 105 gms; of sugar, from 3.2 to 5.8 kgs.; of Vanaspati, from 472 to 802 gms. and of footwear and bicycles etc. it has similarly increased. The richer class or the well-to-do class was already using all those commodities according to their own requirements. If the consumption of these goods has increased—and I submit it has increased

substantially—then the increase has gone only to the people who were previously deprived of these goods. The main question, therefore, is that if you apply the test of consumption, you find that the standard of living of the people has increased to some extent. But leave all this aside.

I come to the final point. If 27 crores of people can exist on an income of less than 3 annas per day, does it not follow that this country is a paradise of cheapness where everything is available so cheap, that there is no price rise, that there is no burden on the people because 27 crores of people can live on less than 3 annas a day.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order; reserve your comments.

Shri Morarka: 27 crores of people cannot live at starvation level. 27 crores of people cannot live by borrowing money. They are therefore living only with the income they have got. I submit, Sir, that the figures given by the National Sample Survey that at least the *per capita* income of 27 crores is more than 7 annas or 7.5 annas per day are more correct and the figures given by Dr. Lohia are misconceived.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप ने
—मोर करेक्ट—शब्द इस्तमाल किए है ।
जरा बतला दीजिए कि मही क्या है ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I am glad that my hon. friend Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has given the occasion for this House as well as for Government to have a heart-searching in regard to the stark poverty that is prevalent in the country. If he had not made bold to pitch upon this particular figure of three annas, perhaps, we might not have done that heart-searching. The dispute is not between three annas and seven annas, but the dispute is, and ought to be, over the question whether as a result of these fifteen years of this Congress administration and these two and a

[Shri Ranga]

half spans of their planning, the actual living conditions of the general masses of this country have improved or not.

The other day, the Prime Minister made bold to say or rather expressed the hope that somehow the ordinary people must be eating a little more than in the past. That is a very poor consolation, and I contest that statement also.

In actual fact, the *per capita* income has been going down even according to the Government's own records. From 250 which it used to be in 1951-52, it has come down to 193 in 1961-62. Then, if you take again their own hopes of increasing the *per capita* income in this country, they were hoping that they would be able to raise it by 4 per cent per annum in the First Five Year Plan, by another 5 per cent, I suppose, in the Second Five Year Plan, and by another 5 per cent in the Third Plan. All these hopes have come to be frustrated, and they have reached only 8.2 in the First Five Year Plan, and 9.7 in the Second Plan. Therefore, it does not show progress. On the other hand, it is only a regression. Then, on top of it, what do we find in regard to the consumption levels of our people?

It was said by experts that the calorific quantity of food that an ordinary worker would need would be 1½ lbs, i.e. 24 ounces for manual workers. I am sure that most of these 27 crores of people whom my hon. friend Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had in his mind when he was speaking, belonged to the class of manual workers and those other people who were just liberating themselves from eight to ten hours of manual work every day. These people would certainly need a minimum of 24 ounces of cereal food. But what are they getting? As a result of this planning and the 16 years of this administration and all these ever-rising burdens of taxation and public loans, whereas, in 1951, they were getting 11.5 ounces

of cereals and 2.02 ounces of pulses, by the time we reached 1962, they were getting only 13.6 ounces of cereals; that is, instead of getting 24 ounces which they need, they are getting only 13.6 ounces. If this is not half-starvation, if this is not starvation, I would like to know what sort of starvation anyone can possibly imagine.

In this way, the standard of living of our people is coming down, and it has come down also even according to the admissions made by the Mahalanobis Committee and also by the professor himself, as well as by so many Congress leaders including the Prime Minister himself, that the poor people are becoming poorer and the rich people are becoming richer. That was why they appointed that Mahalanobis Committee. And what have they done? Till now, they have not published their report at all. I do not know why. They are keeping it a great secret. But we know one thing that Professor Mahalanobis himself has said that the *per capita* income per day is not more than five annas. He has said only five annas as the *per capita* income. Even supposing we take five annas as the starting point, what do we find? If you would look into the commemoration volume which was published in honour of Shri D. R. Gadgil, you will find that there is a very interesting calculation made there in regard to the incidence of excise duties on ordinary people, on agricultural workers, and also industrial workers, and you will find from that that one anna every day is the *per capita* incidence of excise duties on those people. If you take into account the incidence of all other taxes and other burdens that are indirectly being placed on them by Government as well as by various exploiting agencies in this country, you will only get about 4½ annas or 3½ annas; even according to Professor Mahalanobis himself, if you take the figure as five annas, then the incidence of excise duties and other bur-

dens would come to one anna or one anna and six pies. Therefore, the figure cannot be more than five annas. So, how on earth could it be seven annas at all?

What satisfaction did the Prime Minister and the Minister in charge of Planning wish to derive by coming here and beginning to contradict Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia saying that it is not three annas at all, and that all his calculations are wrong? Can they deny that our people, our ordinary masses, the agricultural workers, and even the industrial workers for whom my hon. friend Shri Nanda has got such a tremendous amount of love, are poor? Can they also deny what my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee had said just now that there are lakhs of people who would only be too glad to pick things out of leavings? When such is the poverty in this country, what is it that they can say in favour of their own administration? It would have been all right if they had said that when the British were here, there was this poverty. But after the British had gone, what have they done? After having taken these tax burdens to these sky-high levels, and after having also increased the land revenue burdens by 200 per cent or 300 per cent in many places and more than 150 per cent in so many other places, what is the achievement of this Government? They want our people to derive satisfaction, I suppose, by looking at all these great manufacturing edifices that they are raising and the sky-scrapers which are coming up in Delhi and in other cities. But that is not going to bring any more food.

I have no objection if they give their figures only in regard to consumption. Even in regard to consumption, what is it that the ordinary people are getting? I would like to invite my hon. friend the Minister in charge of Planning and the other Ministers also to come to the weekly markets and see how the ordinary working class women and the peasant women are making their purchases.

1100 (Ai) LSD—6.

They come there with only four annas sometimes, or sometimes eight annas or in very few cases, with one rupee, and with that one rupee or eight annas or four annas, they make their purchases. And how many things can they purchase with this sum? So, they go on heckling and haggling and bargaining, and they also quarrel with each other, and in the end, they get small quantities of oil, salt, ginger, and then condiments and various other small things, and mind you, no *dal* at all; as for tobacco, they cannot even hope to get a stump of tobacco, and so, they purchase only the *churnam*. This is the position of the masses of this country, even after fifteen years of planning. In the face of this, I cannot understand how my hon. friend the Minister in charge of Labour, who was the Labour Minister till the other day, had the heart and also the temerity to come here to this House and make such a statement. And my hon. friend is a man of honour, and a man of sentiments also. I wonder how he could have stifled his own sentiments and come forward here to contradict Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia's statement in a grandiloquent and solemn manner and say that it is not three annas but seven annas.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Does my hon. friend also stand by the figure of three annas?

Shri Ranga: My only advantage is that I do not have so many of those experts and who go on misleading my hon. friend here. My hon. friend had to fall back upon some sample surveys conducted here and there in different parts of the country by a few people who were trained or untrained or ill-trained. Does my hon. friend again want to commit that blunder? I pity him, because he has put his foot into that, and so did the Prime Minister also. And I am glad in a way that they have done it, because they will realise that even after these sixteen years of their planning, the consumption of cereals and pulses, and even of cloth to which my hon. friend Shri Morarka made a reference, has come down; even

[Shri Nanda]

taking into consideration the consumption figures in respect of cloth, in the case of the ordinary masses or the lowest classes of society.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ranga: Sir, give me one minute and I am concluding.

Therefore, it all comes to this. This discussion is relevant and will be useful if only my hon. friends will change their attitude, reorient their own attitude and harken back again to what Mahatma Gandhi had tried to teach us, not to take glory, not to take pride in the riches that we go on accumulating, in the paraphernalia that we go on displaying for our own personal ostentation, but to live, so far as the top people are concerned, to set an example in simple way of life, in austerity, and in this manner make the ordinary people who are suffering feel that after all even their governors are trying to sympathise with them and to understand their plight and therefore are ashamed to flaunt their luxury or higher incomes and larger properties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion will be continued on a day to be fixed later.

14.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SUGAR POLICY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture will now make a statement on Sugar Policy.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, this is about the sugar policy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it a long statement?

Shri Swaran Singh: It consists of six pages.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then it may be laid on the Table.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, I lay a copy of this statement regarding sugar policy on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1665/63.]

13.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th September, 1963."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th September, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

14.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONALISATION OF BANKS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi on the 29th March, 1963:—

"In view of the emergency created by the Chinese aggression, this House is of opinion that banks should be nationalised in order to mobilise the national resources."

The hon. the Finance Minister will reply now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has Shri Bhagat finished?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Instead of Shri Bhagat, Shri Krishnamachari will reply.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have not had the privilege of listening to the hon. Members who spoke on this motion, but I have carefully read all that they have said. It might perhaps be out of place here for me to speak about this motion or perhaps even to say that the motion is premature, after having heard my hon. friend, the Leader of the Swatantra Party, who was pleading for the masses. But the points that were made probably fall into about ten categories. Some of them are, undoubtedly, valid in themselves, some of them not quite so valid. But the basic motive behind this resolution moved by my hon. friend, the Mover, was that in times like this, with an emergency facing us, when we have to mobilise all resources, should we not think in terms of using the moneys in the hands of the private sector banks for the purpose of augmenting our resources. That is the basic proposition that my hon. friends had urged. And the benefits that would accrue to Government thereby have been categorised by various Members, as I said, under about ten heads, namely, that the profits will go to Government (about Rs. 35 crores), that the scarcity of consumer goods will be eliminated, that rural banking will get an impetus, that manipulation of foreign exchange could be avoided, that export and import trade would get a great fillip, that banks as an instrument in the Government's hands would help to check evasion and mitigate the evil created by black money, that concentration of wealth in the hands of a few can be avoided, that standardisation of service could be obtained and that salaries could be reduced.

I do not know, Sir, if I would subscribe to the validity of all these con-

siderations that have been urged, and urged I think with the best of motives; nor could I say as a member of the Congress Party that I have any ideological antipathy to nationalisation or the increase of the sphere of the State sector.

Shri Ranga: But are they wedded to it? They are not wedded to it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well, we have had no regular matrimony!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is more than mere engagement!

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The culmination might come some time.

Sir, on this question of the enlargement of the public sector there could conceivably be difference of opinion even among socialists. Hon. friends here would recall that the late lamented Gaitskell who, I think, was a very genuine socialist, had some doubts about the efficacy of wholesale nationalisation as a means of achieving a socialist society. Point Four happened to be the bone of contention between members of the Labour Party in England. It is not, Sir, that there is any difference amongst us in the Congress Party in regard to the socialist ideal of equality of opportunity, of wealth, of standards of living and, above all, of the sustenance of democracy which is one of the main objectives of a socialist economic society. But we may disagree in regard to the pace and methods to be followed. And even the time factor is very important—what shall we do at a proper time. And that, Sir, is my only excuse for pleading with the hon. the Mover of the Resolution today that she should lend her ears to what I propose to say, and perhaps she might be convinced that the advice that I might probably have the impertinence to offer to her might be accepted.

Sir, I think many people in this House would agree with me that the paramount need of the day is to stimulate the rate of growth of the economy. In fact, even this altercation that we have been witnessing a few

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

minutes back is due to the fact that there is a feeling in the minds of people in this country, not only in the minds of the Opposition but also in the minds of the people, that the rate of growth is not adequate to our ambition. The sizeable claims of both defence and development cannot be met merely by diverting the existing resources from one sector to another. What we need essentially is to enlarge the pool of available resources for stimulating the growth of the economy, so that the claims of development and defence are met in an environment of expansion.

The rate of growth of the economy as it is now organised has, much to my regret, to depend to a very large extent on the performance of the private sector. It would, I think, be generally agreed that for a variety of reasons that might be put forward there has been a comparative set-back in the performance of the private sector in industry, and perhaps to some extent even in agriculture, in the last two years. The issues that confront us, if we are to stimulate the growth of the economy, are many and range widely over the whole field of economic policy, including policy in regard to controls, taxation, credit and the like. But as far as credit policy, at any rate, is concerned, the need at the present moment, I feel, is to devise ways whereby our credit institutions can serve more adequately the needs of the economy and provide for development.

Institutional agencies and even banks for that matter do not now cover the entire field of the monetary structure. The major preoccupation of Government must necessarily be to mobilise the available resources in what is called the free market in money outside the organised sector and to provide for greater control and better utilisation of these resources. I agree, Sir, that it is easier said than done. What we call the free market in parliamentary language could be called by other terms. But our diffi-

culty today is that we find a very large amount—and it will be a bolder man than myself who will give the figure—which is operating today in the commodities market to which ultimately we have to trace the evil, about which we were speaking earlier on today and even yesterday for that matter, of the increase in prices. Such being the case, would we be right in assuming that the mere fact of better control or even ownership of the private institutions in the money market would adequately serve the ends that have been urged by hon. Members under these ten heads? We have established a number of specialised agencies in the monetary sphere in the past and they are doing good and useful work. The Refinance Corporation for industry was specifically intended, for example, to promote development of medium-size industries, for providing medium term loans for them. It has disbursed loans of the order of about Rs. 23 crores, thereby more or less exhausting all the money available to it. The question of placing further funds at its disposal is now under consideration.

We are also thinking of considerably enlarging the scope of the Industrial Finance Corporation. This Corporation has been in operation for nearly 15 years and has done some useful work. But the time has come now for us to think bigger than what the IFC could do. Government at the moment is engaged in thinking of converting this Corporation into a Development Bank with a broad capital base. A proposal to establish a Unit Trust has been mentioned by my distinguished predecessor during the Budget session. This Trust is intended to provide a source of investment for the savings of persons in the middle and lower income groups without the risk of capital depreciation or the risk of the value of the original investment being eroded as a result of inflation. It will also, I expect, be in a position to finance many new and deserving enterprises. Steps are being taken to put before this House a Bill for this purpose.

The measures I have indicated above enable Government to mobilise and use, according to its policy, funds of a very substantial order, as compared with the resources of the commercial banks in the private sector. I would like to remind the House that we have a public sector in banking which controls about 30 per cent of the working funds of the entire banking system. The total deposits with the State Bank and its subsidiaries amount to about Rs. 700 crores and a substantial portion of these deposits, about 56 per cent in the case of State Bank, is invested in government securities and is thus available directly to Government. The balance is being utilised, to the extent possible, for promoting the development of small and medium-scale industry and to help the co-operatives sector and for providing basic services and facilities in areas which are not now being served by banks. The nationalised banks have more than 1575 branches and from the practical point of view, it will be useful and effective if we were to engage in extending further the area of operation of these banks, which are already in the public sector, taking steps to induce the public to put in their money in these banks, improving the quality or service of these banks and using the increased resources which, we expect, will be available to these banks in future for the assistance of new entrepreneurs in the small and medium-scale sector of industry and otherwise.

There have been many references to malpractices. I am aware of them. I have been aware of them for a very long time, and we on this side have brought about the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank with the main view that we should have a powerful instrument in the hands of the Government which would counteract by its policies such malpractices. An impression has perhaps been created in certain circles that all the banks in the private sector are guilty of these malpractices. I would say that there are many exceptions to this rule. Available figures at the end of 1962 indicate, for example,

that the advances to directors and officers of the banks and to firms or companies in which the directors are interested were of the order of 13 per cent in the first four major banks—they might vary with banks, but this is the average—as against 27 per cent for the State Bank of India. But I do not think we can blame the State Bank for that, because the State Bank has amongst other things, to make a profit, has to invest its money. We have other means of preventing these malpractices which, I think, will be more effective and will enable us directly to deal with persons who are responsible.

In so far as the banking system itself is concerned we are now contemplating further amendments to the Banking Companies Act which are possible in order to check the control of banks for undesirable purposes by particular groups of persons.

I should perhaps say a few words about the financial implications of the proposal before the House. Several figures have been mentioned along with the arguments, based on various and alternative assumptions as to the quantum and mode of payment of compensation. It is not necessary for me to enter into a discussion of these figures or arguments. But it seems to me on the whole that the direct or immediate gain to Government in the form of an addition to its income cannot be very great. This is because it is only the profit which remains after meeting all the expenses and interest charges, which represents the net gain. On this consideration, the case for nationalising banks in the private sector is not, I am afraid, very strong. It might be stronger in the case of other industries.

I would like to refer, briefly, in conclusion to one other point that has been made, namely, the desirability of avoiding concentration of wealth and economic power in which, I think, to a great extent the hon. Members who have spoken are right in saying that banks controlled by big interests do play some part. But the remedy for

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.]

it, I would venture suggest, lies in another way. I have no doubt whatever, in the long run a democratic India can hope to do, it cannot prosper without an effective policy for avoiding such concentration of wealth and power. In fact, the political implications of this have been brought home to us in full form and, therefore, we cannot completely be oblivious to the other aspect of it, namely, the economic implications of it. There are many ways, however, of achieving this objective of preventing concentration of ownership in the private sector. We shall, I am afraid, have to rely on other legislative and administrative devices. Our plans, which aim at a steady expansion of the public sector and at strengthening the less privileged class of the society, are also designed to this end.

Shri Ranga: The public sector also has developed into a monopoly with all the evils of it.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: 'Monopoly' has to be redefined. A government having a monopoly is a contradiction in terms—if it is a democratic government.

Shri Ranga: It is dictatorship.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I hope I have dealt adequately with some of the main points raised. I would like to urge on the hon. Mover that, as I have said before, there is a certain slowing down in the economy in general. As I have said, the contributory factors may be that the public sector is not advancing as fast as we wanted it to, largely because of structural friction. But it is mainly because the private sector has not marched forward. It is possible we can find reasons, explanations, for it; but it remains a matter of great concern to us. With the Third Plan's ambitious targets, with a Fourth Plan in the offing with even more ambitious targets, it makes it imperative for us to stimulate the economy, at the same time watching that the stimulation does not lead to a dis-

ortion in the structure of society. While I have no doubt that a rapid expansion of the public sector would certainly enable us to do what is called in economic jargon "pump priming", that could not be at the expense in any way of unsettling an economy which is already undergoing stresses and strains.

I would like to assure the hon. Mover that Government will keep a watch over the situation. Government will take every step to mobilise the resources for not only the purpose of defence, but as my leader has pointed, also for the purpose of strengthening the industrial potential of the economy on which alone defence can depend for all time.

Government will watch the position of these private banks, but for the time being, we are not in a position to accept the suggestion of the hon. Mover, as we feel that there are other and more effective ways of dealing with the difficulties that have been pointed out by hon. speakers. It is to these difficulties that we should address ourselves and remove them as quickly as possible, so as to enable the economy to move forward.

I hope the Mover would find my explanation satisfactory, if not adequate, and I would request her to withdraw the resolution.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): The hon. Finance Minister said that the resources that will accrue as a result of nationalisation will not be very encouraging, rather by nationalising other industries we can gain more. He has also stated that the question of compensation is there. The ex-Finance Minister had stated that only Rs. 6 crores was the profit of the banks, and that the compensation to be paid to them would be about Rs. 100 crores. I want to know if the hon. Finance Minister has got any idea as to what exactly the profit of the banking industry is and also about the amount of compensation.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have said that when assessing the net profits of an institution, other factors have to be taken into account, but they are not the material factors. I do not think compensation is the thing that bars me from doing a thing which is right. In the present context of the situation in the economy, I do not think this is going to help in the objective that the Mover has in mind, namely, effectively strengthening the defence of the country, both militarily and economically.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It cannot be converted into Question Hour.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): But it is a joy to have information from him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is customary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A bad custom.

Shri Nath Pai: It is a very healthy convention. By now my question would have been framed if you had been patient with me.

I think he has been very frank bold and courageous enough to admit that all is not well with our economy. He said the processes of development have slowed down. I think we stipulated or accepted that the rate of growth during the Third Plan was to be between five and six per cent. Actually, the performance so far has been just over two per cent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your question?

Shri Nath Pai: These questions cannot be put as in a court of law. This is not a speech. This is a very legitimate question.

During the remaining 2½ years how does he propose to make good the backlog of stagnation and bring it to the level which alone can be our salvation as he himself said?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: While I admit that the task of achievement of 25 per cent for the five years in the

aggregate is going to be a difficult one, the experience of the Second Plan ought to be revealing to us. There was no significant advance from the fruits of the establishment of the public sector in the steel field during the Second Plan. We now see the effect of it. Otherwise, our industrial figures would be lower. This is a slow process. It is quite likely that the efforts taken in the first two years of the Third Plan would show better results towards the end of the Plan, but we want an amount of effort in which we would like the co-operation of the hon. Members opposite for us to be able to achieve the target. I have not yet given up hope that we will be able to do it. We will have to work very hard, we will have to work together, we will have probably to give up differences of detail and take the agreement as a whole. If I can get the co-operation of all people in this country, I think we can make a very good effort towards achieving this 25 per cent.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि समय कम है इस लिये जो आर्गुमेंट्स मैंने दिये थे उन को दोहरा कर मैं सदन का समय खराब नहीं करना चाहती हूँ। पर एक जरूरी बात जो मैंने अर्ज की थी वह यह है कि बैंक जो इन्व्स्टमेंट करते हैं वह भेरे खयाल से गलत तरीके से करते हैं और हमारी प्लानिंग के मुताबिक नहीं चलते हैं। उन को कंट्रोल करने के लिये भी मुनासिब तरीके होने चाहिये।

जैसा रिजर्व बैंक के एक पहले गवर्नर बयान दे चुके हैं, उस को रिपीट नहीं करना चाहती हूँ, लेकिन उन्होंने भी कहा कि काफी कंट्रोल नहीं है। जैसा बतला चुकी हूँ १४२० करोड़ का जो इन्व्स्टमेंट किया गया है उस में से ६५ करोड़ के करीब उन्होंने फूड आर्टिकलस पर इन्वेस्ट किया। ३६० करोड़, यानी २५ परसेंट, रुपया स्टॉक एक्सचेंज और बुलियन एक्सचेंज के बिनाफ

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

इन्वेस्ट किया। कंज्यूमर्स गुड्स के खिलाफ भी बड़ी बड़ी रकमें हैं। जब हम प्राइस-लाइन होल्ड करना चाहते हैं, और गवर्नमेंट होल्ड करना चाहती है तो अचानक यह बैंक न जाने कहां इन्वेस्ट कर के प्राइसेज को बढ़ाने में मदद करते हैं। मैं यहां पर उन आर्ग्यूमेंट्स को दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूं।

आज मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उन को इस बात का एहसास है कि नेशनलाइजेशन इस वक्त करना ठीक नहीं है। फिर भी मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि उन्होंने उन सारे सबालों पर, जो मैंने और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाये, बहुत हमदर्दी के साथ गौर किया। इस बात की भी खुशी है कि उसूलन वह इस बात के खिलाफ नहीं हैं और ओपन माइन्ड रखेंगे। बड़ी सख्ती के साथ इस पर निगरानी रखेंगे कि बैंक्स किस तरह से बिहेव करते हैं। साथ ही वे जो नये कदम उठा रहे हैं उन को भी उठाते रहेंगे। हम सब लोग बड़ी उम्मीद के साथ देखेंगे कि जो चीज उन के विद्वानों में है वह उससे एचीव कर पायेंगे या नहीं। चाहे वे इस कदम को उठाये या नहीं या वह इस चीज को एचीव कर पायें या नहीं लेकिन जाहिर है कि उन ओपन माइन्ड है और वे इस क्वेश्चन को हमेशा ओपन रखेंगे। साथ ही अगर जरूरत पड़ी तो वह बैंक्स का नेशनलाइजेशन कर देंगे।

मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि जितनी तबज़्जह इन रेजोल्यूशन पर दूसरे सदस्यों ने और देश के दूसरे लोगों ने दी और जितनी दिलचस्पी लोगों ने ली, उस सब से मालूम होता है कि बहुत कम, नाम मात्र का ही, विरोध हुआ हो तो हुआ हो जिनोंने विरोध भी किया, उनके इतिहास में जाने की जरूरत नहीं क्योंकि मामूलन ही विरोध हुआ। इसलिये मुझे उम्मीद है कि

जिस तरह से इस सभा के अन्दर और बाहर देश में भी इस नेशनलाइजेशन को सपोर्ट मिला, उस को मंत्रों महोदय ध्यान में रखेंगे और इस बात को समझेंगे कि जब जरूरत पड़ेगी तब अगर वह इस नेशनलाइजेशन को करेंगे तो सारा देश उन के साथ होगा।

इतना कहने के बाद, जैसा उन्होंने कहा, अपनी राय प्रकट की, मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन को वापस लेती हूं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री महोदय बहुत जल्दी उचित कदम उठा-येंगे। क्योंकि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जिस तरीके से मैं इस प्रस्ताव को लाई और जिस तरीके से इस को अनुमोदन मिला तथा जिस तरीके से मंत्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में वादा किया, वह सब का सब हम देखते ही रह जायेंगे और जरूरी कदम जल्दी न उठाये जायें।

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has she the leave of the House to withdraw her resolution?

Hon. Members: Yes.

An Hon. Member: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will have to put the motion.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I want to ask one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more now.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Only one point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry. He is standing up a second time.

The question is:

"In view of the emergency created by the Chinese aggression, this House is of opinion that banks

should be nationalised in order to mobilise the national resources.'

Those in favour will please say "Aye."

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will please say "No".

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The "Noes" have it.

Some Hon. Members: The "Ayes" have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: When she wants to withdraw the Resolution, and when the House approves of it, why should the Resolution be put to the vote of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rule 111 governs Bills and Rule 339(2) governs the withdrawal of motions. It says:

"The leave shall be signified not upon question but by the Speaker taking the pleasure of the House. The Speaker shall ask: 'Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn? If no one dissents, the Speaker shall say: The motion is by leave withdrawn'. But if any dissentient voice be heard or a member rises to con-

tinue the debate, the Speaker shall forthwith put the motion"

So, even if there is a single dissentient voice, I have to put the motion to the House. I shall take the pleasure of the House once again on this matter. Is it your pleasure that the motion be withdrawn?... (*Interruptions.*)

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion is by leave....

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): Sir, what is this? I said 'no'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not hear it.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I did say: 'No'.

सब लोगो ने यहां "नो" सुना, आश्चर्य है कि आपने कैसे नहीं सुना।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, I will put the motion to the vote of the House as abjection is taken by Shri Ram Sewak Yadav. I made it clear even then. No dissentient voice was heard by me. He did object earlier but this time I did not hear him. The lobbies have been cleared. The question is:

"In view of the emergency created by the Chinese aggression, this House is of opinion that banks should be nationalised in order to mobilise the national resources."

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Division No. 8]

[15.04 hrs.

Bagri, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A.K.
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kar, Shri Prabhat

Lohia, Shri Ram Manohar
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mandal, Shri B.N.
Maurya, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri

Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Utiya, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yajinik, Shri
* * *

*One name could not be recorded.

NOES

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Abdul Wahid, Shri T. | Himatsingka, Shri | Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R. |
| Achal Singh, Shri | Jadhav, Shri M.L. | Raghunath Singh, Shri |
| Akkamma Devi, Shrimati | Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas | Raj Bahadur, Shri |
| Ajwa, Shri A.S. | Jamir, Shri S. C. | Rajdeo Singh, Shri |
| Aney, Dr. M.S. | Jyotishi, Shri J.P. | Ram Swarup, Shri |
| Arunachalam, Shri | Kadadi, Shri | Ramdhani Das, Shri |
| Bal Krishna Singh, Shri | Keishing, Shri Rishang | Rane, Shri |
| Basappa, Shri | Kindar Lal, Shri | Rao, Shri Rameshw |
| Baswant, Shri | Kishan Veer, Shri | Rao, Shri Thirumala |
| Bhagat, Shri B.R. | Koujalgi, Shri H.V. | Ray, Shrimati Renuka |
| Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K. | Kripa Shankar, Shri | Reddy, Shri K.C. |
| Bist, Shri J.B.S. | Krishnamachari, Shri T.T. | Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda |
| Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri | Kureel, Shri B.N. | Roy, Shri Bishwanath |
| Chakraverti, Shri P.R. | Lalit Sen, Shri | Saha, Dr. |
| Chandrasekhar, Shrimati | Laskar, Shri N.R. | Sarmanta, Shri S.C. |
| Chaudhry, Shri C.L. | Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini | Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati |
| Chaudhuri, Shri D.S. | Mallick, Shri | Shah, Shri Manabendra |
| Chavda, Shrimati | Manaan, Shri | Sharma, Shri K.C. |
| Dafle, Shri | Mandal, Shri J. | Shashi Ranjan, Shri |
| Das, Shri B.K. | Mar iyangadan, Shri | Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati |
| Das, Shri N. F. | Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali | Siddananajappa, Shri |
| Das, Shri Sudansu | Mishra, Shri Bibhuti | Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari |
| Dasappa, Shri | Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar | Srinivasan, Dr. P. |
| Dass, Shri G. | Mohsin, Shri | Subramanyam, Shri T. |
| Deshmukh, Dr. P.S. | Morarka, Shri | Sumat Prasad, Shri |
| Deshmukh, Shri B.D. | More, Shri K.L. | Swamy, Shri M.P. |
| Dighe, Shri | More, Shri S.S. | Thimmaiah, Shri |
| Dwivedi, Shri M.L. | Murli Manohar, Shri | Tiwary, Shri K.N. |
| Gahmari, Shri | Murti, Shri M.S. | Tiwary Shri R.S. |
| Gaitonde, Dr. | Naik, Shri D.J. | Tyagi, Shri |
| Ganapati Ram, Shri | Nigam, Shrimati Savitri | Uikey, Shri |
| Gandhi, Shri V.B. | Nirajan Lal, Shri | Ulaka, Shri |
| Guha, Shri A.C. | Pandey, Shri K.N. | Varma, Shri Ravindra |
| Gupta, Shri Ram Ratan | Pandey, Shri R.S. | Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. |
| Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan | Panna Lal, Shri | Verma, Shri Balgovind |
| Hansda, Shri Subodh | Patel, Shri Chhotubhai | Virbhadra Singh, Shri |
| Hanumanthaiya, Shri | Patel, Shri P.R. | Vyas, Shri Radhelal |
| | Patel, Shri Rajeshwar | Wadiwa, Shri |
| | Patil, Shri J.S. | Yadab, Shri N.P. |
| | Patil, Shri S.B. | Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh |
| | Patil, Shri T.A. | Yusuf, Shri Mohammad |

The Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes 27; Noes 119.

The motion was negatived

15.08 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. K. Gopalan may continue his speech.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod):

Sir, my Resolution reads as follows:

"This House is of opinion that the powers under the Defence of India Act have been abused with a view to carrying on attack on the Communist Party and a num-

ber of Trade Unions and other organisations and calls upon the Government to release all political and mass leaders detained under the Defence of India Rules."

This House knows the mood of the country in November last.

15.08½ hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*] Parliament gave the Government extra-ordinary powers under the Defence of India Act. There was a tremendous demonstration of unity inside the House as well as outside in

the country. After that it was naturally expected that these extra-ordinary powers would be used only to put down anti-social elements and strengthen the morale of the people and to work also for greater unity of the country. I regret that this has not been done. On the contrary, those powers had been misused precisely for strengthening these anti-social elements and for creating ever-mounting discontent among the common people.

Immediately after the declaration of the Emergency there was a tripartite conference on labour. The workers' representatives voluntarily agreed for an industrial truce. But it has gained the experience everywhere that the employers gained the fullest advantage of the industrial truce and went on attacking the workers. How can this Government have the moral courage to take action against the private employers when in the public undertaking run by itself, the Government resorted to victimisation and other malpractices against leading trade unionists. The undertaking given again in the Tripartite Conference in November last was not worth the paper on which it was written. There are some instances of the glaring violations of that undertaking. In the MES Defence Department, in the Ambala cantonment, Punjab, harassment has been going on for the last several months and various recognised trade union workers were transferred out of turn in the whole of the State. The issue was represented to the Ministry of Defence in March, 1963 and the harassment and injustice continued. The union gave notice of strike from 21st August, 1963 and on 21st and 22nd August, Shri Om Prakash, Brahm Dutt, Bir Singh, Sadhooram, and Balwant Singh, were arrested under the Defence of India Rules. When, under the Defence of India Rules, such actions were taken against the workers, under the public sector, we cannot expect the employers in the private sector not to do it.

The Prime Minister himself had said that holding the price-line was of utmost importance of building up the defence of the country and also for strengthening the morale of the people as well as for strengthening the economy. So, Ministers and leaders of the Congress go on repeating statements that profiteering is an anti-social act. But as far as the result is concerned, they have never been able to take action against the profiteers and black-marketeers.

The Minister of Labour and Planning declared in a press conference that profiteers should be detained under the DIR; but yet the DIR was not used against the profiteers except in a very small number of cases here and there. It is a strange spectacle that the Ministers of Government which is empowered to proceed against profiteers demand action against them under the DIR. But action is taken not against them but against those who want to fight against the consequences of such profiteering. I want to point out some of the things mentioned in the note entitled "Implementation of the Industrial Truce Resolution,—a Review" given by the Union Ministry. I want to quote some observations from it. It is said:

"It can be claimed that the Truce Resolution which requires workers and employers to work extra hours or on Sundays and holidays has contributed to the overall increase in the industrial production as the following figures indicate,"

The figures are also given. I do not want to go into those figures, but I only want to show that there was an increase in industrial production and the workers did their share as far as strengthening the defence is concerned. The review again says:

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

"There have been some lapses both on the part of the employers and the workers. The employers have not lived up to their obligations in regard to retrenchment, lay-off, dismissal and discharge of the workmen. The large number of retrenchment and lay-off cases reported by State Governments is a matter of concern."

This is what they have said. There are so many other points made in this review on the industrial truce resolution and the implementation thereon. It says that the workers have done, as far as their part is concerned, what they could and they have increased the production and have worked also on Sundays. It is admitted now that the price has risen nearly by 40 per cent since the emergency. So, it was the duty, first, of the Government to stop such an increase. At least it was expected that the Government would protect the interests of the workers because, in the industrial truce resolution it was stated that the employers as well as the Government should organise consumer co-operative societies so that the workers at least may not be affected by the increase in prices. But who has benefited by such price rise? It is the capitalists as well as the landlords who have surplus grain and who have the resources to hold on with that stock that are benefited by the rise in the price of foodgrains.

I will give an example. In Maharashtra, when the agricultural labourers launched an agitation for an increase in their wages consequent on the rise in prices, the Government, instead of proceeding against the landlords under the DIR, proceeded against the workers. These rules were used against the agricultural labourers and the agitation was sought to be suppressed. Is it the

contention of the Government that the defence of the country would get strengthened by enriching the landlords and speculators and by suppressing the agricultural labourers? So, the Defence of India Rules were used to suppress the agricultural labourers and not with a view to see that their minimum demands for increased wages are conceded.

Take the recent strike by the municipal workers in Bombay. The price has risen by 40 per cent in Bombay. Is that unknown to the Government? Did the Government take any steps, all these months, to ask the Municipal Corporation to take up the question of revision of wages because there was an increase in prices? There was nothing of the kind. They were callous and indifferent to the suffering of the people. Even after the workers had put forward their demands months ago, there was time enough to negotiate and come to a settlement. But they did not, even after the demands were made, negotiate with the workers and come to a settlement. The workers wanted a settlement; they were asking for a settlement and it was said that there was intervention even by the Defence Minister. We read in the papers that when the strike was called off, there was the intervention by the Defence Minister. Why did this intervention not take place before the strike occurred? When the workers gave their demands, the Government did not want to look them; they did not want to concede those demands or at least say what they had to say about their demands. They wanted them to strike and when the strike came they wanted the strike to fizzle out. Over a thousand workers and their leaders were thrown inside jail; the Government wanted to suppress them and they arrested 400 to 500 of them under the Defence of India Rules and others were also arrested after one or two days. When they found that they could not suppress the strike, they wanted to intervene and come to a settlement. Now

I understand from the Municipal Union that the recognition of the trade union has also been withdrawn. So, the Government want to break the union and suppress the workers and see that the workers' unity is thwarted and disrupted. Even after that, when they saw that the workers stood united, they wanted to do something. The Bombay strike is a most glaring example of the purpose for which the DIR has been systematically utilised.

It was not only in Bombay that this had been done. In other places also these rules were utilised to suppress the working class in their struggle against the policies which go to enrich the anti-social elements, big businessmen and the landlords. The irony of it is that even after the colossal bungling, the Chief Minister of Bombay declares that the law will take its own course and holds out threats of victimisation. There are many who are victimised even today and the recognition of the union is withdrawn.

This is not the only instance. Take the instance of Goa. Then the dock workers of Marmagao protested against retrenchment consequent on the introduction of the pool scheme the Government again showed a callous attitude. The Labour Minister goes on preaching the virtues of arbitration, but on May 27th, when the conciliation officer suggested arbitration and the trade union accepted his suggestion, the employers refused it. The Government of India did not think it necessary to use the DIR against the employers but when a strike broke out due to the callous attitude of both the Government and the employers the answer of the Government was that the declaration of the strike was unlawful under the DIR. 204 workers were arrested under the DIR. It was only after 12 days of intense repression, when the Government found it impossible to break the morale of the workers, that wisdom dawned on the Central Labour Minister to advise a settlement of the dispute. Is it to

strengthen the defence of the country or to increase production that the DIR is used? It is not used for that. Whenever there are certain grievances of the workers, when conciliation is agreed to by them, Government do not take steps to settle the matter. But when the workers go on strike, then they try to suppress them. After 12 days, when the Government saw that they could not suppress the workers, when they arrested 200 more people under the DIR, then they came to a settlement.

Instances like this are many. I have no time to go into those instances. Instances like this to suppress the legitimate demands of the workers—demands not for improvement in their conditions, but even for keeping the *status quo*—could be multiplied from every part of the country. I have no time and, therefore, I do not want to go into it.

Immediately after the National Defence Fund was launched there was a spontaneous response from the poorer sections of the people—workers, peasants and middle-class employees. Not satisfied with such spontaneous and voluntary response the State Governments asked their officers to intensify the drive for collections. I have given many instances of coercion in the matter of collections. I only want to mention here one instance about which I have written to the Prime Minister and for which I did not get any reply. Sales tax officers were sent to the merchants, sanitary officials were sent to hotel keepers, police officials were asked to collect from whomsoever they could, revenue officials were asked to collect from the peasants. In many cases they fixed quotas and coercive collections were going on using the threat of action under the emergency if the quota was not paid.

On 1st April this year I sent a letter to the Prime Minister. He replied that

[Shri A. K. Gopalan.]

he would enquire into the matter. But I have not got any reply from him after that. My letter was about this. Under the seal of the Court of the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Gunupur, a notice was sent. The notice says:

"You are hereby summoned to show cause on 8th March, 1963 before the undersigned for non-payment of gold and money as reported to by the sarpanch orders and to show cause why Defence of India Rules will not be applicable against you for your act which is prejudicial to defence efforts."

A copy of this notice was sent by me to the Prime Minister in reply to which he said that he would enquire into the matter. Till now I have not got reply from him. This is an instance where . . .

Shri Maniyangadai (Kottayam): Who is that Magistrate?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It was issued under the seal of the Court of the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Gunupur, Orissa.

This is how money is collected. Notice is sent to people saying that they have not given the money and gold and if they do not give it they will have to appear before the magistrate and they will be punished under the Defence of India Rules. There are many other things which have been brought forward in connection with these collections. It is very difficult to get written evidence of such coercive collections but an open impartial enquiry by an independent judicial person would reveal the extent of such practices throughout the country. If such an enquiry is held many such cases will come out and the Government will be able to understand how the collections have been made.

This letter was written by me in April, four months ago, and I do not

know why I did not get a reply from the Prime Minister who said that he would enquire into the matter. This matter is a very serious one.

Now, there are about 900 Communists all over the country who have been arrested. There are several others including workers in Bombay and in other places who have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules. Why is it that they were arrested? It is because, as we have seen in Bombay and other places, the moment a strike takes place the leaders are arrested under the Defence of India Rules. It is feared that these active trade unionists and kisan workers would defend the workers and peasants in the face of such attacks on the common people. Since then about 300 have been released. The Government cannot say that those who have been released have acted in any manner which would weaken the defence of the country. This itself proves that the excuse that the Government puts out for the arrest of these people is totally unwarranted. Even today hundreds of Communists continue to be detained in Bengal, Tripura, Punjab, Maharashtra and other States. As far as the southern States are concerned, all of them have been released. I do not know how in Kerala, Tamilnad and Andhra all of them have been released and how in the other four or five States many of them who were arrested have not been released. There is only one thing. As far as those States are concerned, those who were arrested under the Defence of India Rules are either labour leaders or kisan workers and the Government very well knows that when prices go up and the Government is not able to control the prices certainly there will be trouble among the workers and other sections of the people. Not only the prices go up, but there is also the Compulsory Deposit Scheme over which the peasants are very much worried. When they organise and agitate, these leaders of trade unions and kisan workers

will certainly have to help them. That is the reason why on some pretext or the other the Government has put these people under detention.

In this connection I want to point out that the provisions in the Constitution which empower the President to suspend the right of a citizen to go to a court for the enforcement of his fundamental rights have actually been used to subvert the Constitution. There is the judgment of the Supreme Court. I do not want to go into the judgment of the Allahabad High Court or other courts. I will take only the judgment of the Supreme Court. There was a majority judgment and a minority judgment. Both the minority and the majority have agreed on certain things. Despite two differing judgments of the Supreme Court, the majority as well as the minority are agreed on two important constitutional points raised by Shri Setalvad on behalf of the detenus. They constitute the basis on which Indian democratic opinion, irrespective of differences, can and must assert itself. Firstly, both the judgments agree that the DIA and Rules have been enacted in contravention of the fundamental rights provisions of Article 22(4), (5) and (7). The majority Judges draw attention to the fact that the Attorney-General himself had no answer to Shri Setalvad's contention that these provisions were unconstitutional. Secondly, both agree that the officially much-quoted Article 359 or the Presidential Order issued under it does not enlarge the legislative power of the Parliament during the emergency. Despite the President's Order, the Defence of India Act and Ordinance were void and would continue to be void in law. But the detenus have no right to get relief because there is the Presidential Order. The majority and the minority differ only on the question of granting relief to the detenus illegally arrested under a lawless law. The minority judgment of Justice Subba Rao has, however, held that Article 359 did not take away the High Court's statutory powers under Section 491

Cr. P.C. to set at liberty all persons illegally detained. That is only a minority judgment and therefore the detenus cannot have the benefit of that judgment. But in the view of the majority as well as the minority, the detenus are virtually victims of void laws but the majority of the Supreme Court expresses helplessness to grant legal relief on the basis of fundamental rights because of the words of Article 359 as understood by them. Under the Defence of India Rules it is impossible to get any relief because the Presidential Order says that as far as the fundamental rights are concerned they are suspended as long as the emergency lasts and till the Defence of India Rules exist they cannot have any relief.

So the Supreme Court judgment in the DIR case has expressed that it is the responsibility of the Parliament to amend the Defence of India Act and the rules framed under it to bring in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. In the end of the judgment a warning has been administered by the majority regarding liability after the emergency is withdrawn. They have said:

"If at the expiration of the Presidential Order Parliament passes any legislation to protect, executive action taken during the pendency of the Presidential Order and afford indemnity to the executive in that behalf, the validity and the effect of such legislative action may have to be carefully scrutinised."

Many of the leading papers here have commented on the Supreme Court's judgment. Most of them have said that though the Supreme Court could not go into the merits of the question and order the release of the detenus because of the emergency and the Presidential Order, Parliament should do something and the prisoners who are detained under the Defence of India Rules must be released. Since both the majority and minority judgment agrees that it is a void law and

[Shri A. K. Gopalan.]

since they say that they cannot release the prisoners because of the Presidential order, I would submit that they must be released forthwith and the Defence of India Rules must be withdrawn.

As far as the provisions of the Defence of India Rules are concerned, they have been misused by the Government. As I have stated earlier, they have not been used against those sections of the people who are indulging in anti-social activities. Though we are supposed to be in a state of emergency, what is the position in the country today? The situation that was obtaining in November and December is not there. The situation has changed. So, there is no question of continuing the emergency. How long can we continue the emergency? Even in countries like USA and Britain, even when there is a war going on, the emergency is not used in the way in which our Government are using it. The situation in the country today is such that there does not appear to be any emergency. Several Central and State Ministers have resigned as if it is a normal time. If there is an emergency, these things could not have taken place. That shows that there is no emergency in the country today.

Then, why is the emergency kept on? It is not because some people are doing something against the defence of the country? It is not as if some people are standing in the way of strengthening the defence of the country or strengthening the morale of the people or increasing the food production of the country. The Defence of India Rules are used against the workers and trade union leaders. Even the resolutions of the tripartite conference are not implemented under this pretext and no action is taken against the employers. Yet, they are taken advantage of for persecuting the working class. I do not understand the necessity for the emergency except for keeping some of the trade union and kisan leaders inside the jails. Except for that, there is no

reason why the emergency should continue, especially after the Supreme Court judgment, where both the majority have agreed that the Defence of India Rules are void, it is bad law, even though they are not able to give a ruling on it because the fundamental rights have been suspended. How long will the fundamental rights of the citizens be taken when it is necessary and when there is no necessity for the emergency?

The other day it was stated in the Rajya Sabha that among those who are detained under the Defence of India Rules, there are two sections, one pro-Peking and another anti-Peking. The question here is not whether they are pro-Peking or anti-Peking; neither is it whether they are Communist or non-Communist but whether they are working against the defence of the country. Has anybody indulged in any sabotage or has anybody done anything against the defence of the country or to weaken the defence of the country? If anybody has acted in that way, certainly the law of the land is there under which action can be taken.

For example, there was the resolution on nationalisation of banks. From the Congress party some members supported it and the majority opposed it. Similarly, there are monopolists and anti-monopolists in the Congress Party. There are also imperialists and anti-imperialists in that Party. In the same way, in every party there may be differences of opinion. In the Communist Party also there are differences of opinion. But that is not the relevant question here. The question here is whether anybody has acted against the defence of the country. It is only on that basis action can be taken and they can be proceeded against under the Criminal Procedure Code or other laws.

The continuance of the emergency just for the sake of keeping some trade union workers inside jail or some Communist detenus inside jail is

not correct. So, I would request the Government, at least after the judgment of the Supreme Court, to withdraw these rules. If that is not done, if the Defence of India Rules are not withdrawn and the prisoners are not released immediately, certainly the country will understand that even in spite of the Supreme Court judgment, Government is not prepared to act according to the spirit of that judgment. If Parliament does not set right the wrong immediately and the executive chooses to persist in violating the Constitution, liberty alone will not be the casualty. With it will be buried the rule of law, respect for the Constitution and the democratic traditions of national and individual freedom.

Here is the question of individual freedom, which is very very important. It has been curtailed for the last 8 or 9 months. I want to know from the Government whether on some pretext or excuse they are going to see that the freedom and individual liberty of the citizens of this country are going to be curtailed for an indefinite period or whether, after the Supreme Court judgment, they are going to release all these prisoners who are detained under the Defence of India Rules and withdraw the emergency.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"This House is of opinion that the powers under the Defence of India Act have been abused with a view to carrying on attack on the Communist Party and a number of Trade Union and other organisations and calls upon the Government to release all political and mass leaders detained under the Defence of India Rules."

There is an amendment by Shri Banerjee. Is he moving it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Yes. I beg to move:

Add at the end:

"in view of the judgment of the Allahabad High Court and certain

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observations made in the Supreme Court judgment."

Mr. Chairman: Both the Resolution and the amendment moved by Shri Banerjee are before the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: While supporting this Resolution, I would like to make some observations, rather quote the learned judges of the Supreme Court in a recent case. I would like to quote some extracts of the majority judgment and also the minority judgment. I would not have quoted the verdict of the minority judges, but this has been quoted in defence of Shri Pratap Singh Kairon this morning by the Home Minister. I would have liked the Law Minister or his deputy to be present here when such an important issue is being discussed, because we are not going to discuss only the humane aspect of it, the curtailment of civil liberty, but we are going to discuss the various observations made by the learned judges of the Supreme Court.

When a Bill was being discussed in this House, on 29th August 1963, a question was raised by my hon. friend, Shri Daji, which was not perhaps very relevant. He said that while the Attorney-General was arguing his case in the Supreme Court, he was asked by Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar his view about the constitutionality of rule 30 and the Attorney-General said that that rule was unconstitutional. This question was raised by my hon. friend, Shri Daji, to which the Law Minister replied, on 29th August 1963, which I quote:

"And he blamed the Law Ministry for it, because the Attorney-General has conceded it. But the Attorney-General has conceded it under instructions of the Law Ministry."

I would like to draw the attention of the House to this. What did the Attorney-General concede? He conceded that this particular rule was unconstitutional, and that also under

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advice of the Law Ministry. Then, Shri Sen went on to say:

"I think it is a patent conclusion. The very reading of the rules will show that they are not in accordance with article 22, and it is only an insane person who would say that that article, as specifically worded, not providing for the setting up of the advisory bodies, would be in accordance with article 22."

That is exactly my plea. I am not demanding anything from the Government which I do not deserve.

There was an emergency and the Defence of India Act was passed in this House. We were assured by the hon. Minister that it will not be misused. So many amendments were moved in this House but ultimately because the country was facing aggression we decided to support the Government with a clear understanding that the various provisions of this Act will not be used to curtail the civil liberties of the citizens of this country. I have read these observations, a few sentences, of the hon. Law Minister who really considered that only an insane man in this country could say that this law was in accordance with article 22 of the Constitution. You are an eminent lawyer, I am not; but I would like to quote for the education of this House what article 22 says. It says:—

"No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice."

My submission is that Government has not suspended article 22. It has also not suspended article 13 which prohibits the State Governments to make such laws. When those articles are still in our Constitution—after all, this House is a creature of the

Constitution and we have a written Constitution, it is not like England when they have an unwritten Constitution—I want to know whether Government has applied its mind to the judgement of the Supreme Court. They knew that this discussion was coming up. We taold many 'calling attention notices' requesting the hon. Speaker to ask the hon. Minister to make a statement on that, whether the observations made by the Supreme Court Judges were right and if they were, whether this law stood the test of the Supreme Court.

I would quote for the information of the House extracts from the judgement, both the majority and the minority judgements. Mr. Justice Subha Rao said:—

"I cannot for a moment attribute to the august body, the Parliament, the intention to make solemnly void laws. It may have made the present impugned Act *bona fide* thinking that it is sanctioned by the provisions of the Constitution. Whatever it may be, the result is, we have now a void Act on the statute book and under that Act the appellants before us have been detained illegally. To use the felicitous language of Lord Atkin in this country "amid the clash of arms, the laws are not silent; they may be changed but they speak the same language in war as in peace." The tendency to ignore the rule of law is contagious, and, if our Parliament, which unwittingly made a void law, not only allows it to remain on the statute book, but also permits it to be administered by the executive, the contagion may spread to the people, and the habit of lawlessness, like other habits, dies hard. Though it is not my province, I venture to suggest, if I may, that the Act can be amended in conformity with our Constitution without it losing its effectiveness."

That is the observation made by Mr. Justice Subba Rao. Then, what have the majority Judges said about this Act? They say:—

"It may be permissible to observe that in a democratic State, the effective safeguard against abuse of executive powers, whether in peace or in emergency, is ultimately to be found in the existence of enlightened, vigilant and vocal public opinion."

Then it went on:—

"It is thus clear that the Constitution empowers the Parliament to make a law providing for the detention of citizen, but this power has to be exercised subject to the mandatory conditions specified in Art. 22 (4), (5) and (7)... Parliament has chosen to pass the Act under challenge and has disregarded the Constitutional provisions of Articles 14 and 22."

Then the last portion of the judgement is:

"The inevitable consequence of this position is that as soon as the order ceases to be operative, the infringement of the rights made either by the legislative enactment or by executive action can perhaps be challenged by a citizen in a court of law, the same may have to be tried on the merits on the basis that the rights alleged to have been infringed were in operation even during the pendency of the Presidential Order."

What I am reading now is much more important.

"If at the expiration of the Presidential Order Parliament passes any legislation to protect executive action taken during the pendency of the Presidential Order and afford indemnity to the executive in that behalf, the validity and the effect of such legislative action may have to be carefully scrutinised."

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Give me some more time, Madam.

Mr. Chairman: You can conclude in a minute.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Give me at least five minute.

Mr. Chairman: The time allotted for this Resolution is 1½ hours.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We want that the time should be extended on this. I shall move the motion. Give me at least three minutes.

Madam, I suggest that action should be taken by the Government to release all those who have been arrested under this void law. The Supreme Court has mentioned about it. I have quoted from the Supreme Court judgement. People have been arrested. I do not want to mention the cases. I would have mentioned the cases of Communists and the Socialist leaders in Bombay and in other places, Members of Parliament and all that as to how it has been abused.

I would refer to a particular case of Punjab because that is on the mat of the House. One M.L.A., Shri Makhan Singh Tarsika, because he raised so many questions in the Assembly and incurred the displeasure of the Chief Minister, was arrested in connection with the murder case—attempt to murder. While he was still in jail—he was not released on bail—he was re-arrested inside the jail under D.I.R. What was the charge against him? The charge against him was that he was trying to sabotage the defence preparations. People asked, how? It was said that some visitor met him in the jail and he asked him, "Please see no recruitment takes place in the Army". That was the charge against him. This question was referred to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has transferred the case from Punjab to Saharanpur.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

So, when the law becomes lawless, I would request the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Law Minister to keep the balance of democracy alive. Such arrests, even after this law has been declared void, virtually void, by the Supreme Court, have appealed to the conscience of the democratic world. I would request that without waiting for anything, let all those who have been arrested under this Act be released. Some people may say, after all they had some thing bad in their mind. But let me quote the great judgement of the Meerut Conspiracy case where Justice Suleman observed: the prosecution of thought is illegal.

I would request the hon. Home Minister to kindly take a note of it and do something. The Law Minister said in this House that only an insane man can say that this Act is in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, that is, article 22. Let him reply and say that. If he still maintains that, I will say, he is the sane Minister. Otherwise, the sane will be converted into an insane Minister. I conclude.

Madam, I would like to move that the time allotted to this Resolution may be extended.

Mr. Chairman: There are a few hon. Members who are desirous of participating in the discussion. They have sent their names. The discussion ought to have been concluded at 4.35 P.M. May I know how much time does the hon. Minister want for replying to this discussion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I am holding the fort for Mr. Hajarnavis. He is coming presently. I expect he will take about 20 to 25 minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The time should be extended.

Mr. Chairman: I must take the sense of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I move:

"That the time allotted for this Resolution be extended by 1½ hours".

Mr. Chairman: I must take the sense of the House.

The motion is:

"That the time allotted for this Resolution be extended by 1½ hours."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Maniyangadan: I was listening to the speech of the Mover of the resolution with great care, and I am sorry to say that I am not convinced that he has placed before this House sufficient facts to enable Government to release all the detenus.

He has referred to certain incidents in Bombay and other parts of India. He has also said that the Government of India have failed to utilise the Defence of India Rules in certain cases. It may be true that Government have not utilised the powers vested in them under the rules for certain purposes to the extent to which the Communist Party desires. But it has been declared by Government and by various Ministers that in the matter of prices or in the matter of foodgrains, whenever it becomes necessary, Government will take all necessary steps, including the ones under the Defence of India Rules. And it is true that they are being utilised also. Whatever that may be, the failure of Government to utilise these powers is no reason for releasing the detenus.

Shri A. K. Gopalan has admitted that there is difference of opinion amongst the Members belonging to his party, but he has said that there is no instance where any of them have worked or done anything against the defence of India. But he admits that the official line of the party is not conceded to or is not agreed to by all the Communist Party Members.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want to make it clear that I did not say that. What I said was this. In every party, the official line of the party passed by majority will be accepted by the Members of the party, and they have to obey it, though there may be differences on certain specific issues. That was what I said.

Shri Maniyangadan: Yes, just as there is difference of opinion on matters in all parties, likewise, there is difference of opinion in the Communist Party also; and on this matter also, there is difference of opinion.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I did not say 'on this matter there is difference of opinion'. I said that there were differences of opinion, as far as the policies were concerned, and I gave the example here of bank nationalisation, for instance. So, let not my hon. friend twist what I have said. What I have said is that there may be differences on certain policies and on certain issues in every party. So, on certain specific issues there may be differences in the party. But on this issue there is absolutely no difference. Every Member of the Communist Party follows the official line, as far as this question is concerned, that is, the official line as adopted by majority by the Communist Party.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has made his point clear. Now, let Shri Maniyangadan continue his speech.

Shri Maniyangadan: I do not want to enter into any controversy with my hon. friend on this issue. But there is no dispute about the fact that there are some persons belonging to the Communist Party who are against the official line taken by the Communist Party.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You have the freedom to say that.

Shri Maniyangadan: I have the freedom to say. But is that not a fact?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: That is not a fact.

Shri Maniyangadan: I assert that.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: That is what I said—you can say that.

Shri Maniyangadan: I go a step further and say that from the arguments put forward by Shri Gopalan—he has retracted from them, I do not quarrel with him on that—it is clear that there are such people in his party. In my own State there are such people, there are such people in different parts of India. Reports reach us almost every day regarding these matters. The Home Minister has repeatedly stated on the authority of information he has gathered from reliable quarters that there are certain persons like that; even the Prime Minister has said that there are certain party members who, though the official line might be adopted by the communist party, have a different attitude with regard to the Chinese aggression. If anti-national activities are allowed to be done by such people, if they are allowed to propagate their viewpoint, it will be detrimental to the interests of the country, it will be detrimental to the defence of India. It will be a great risk that Government would be taking if they waited till they did some specific act.

Shri Gopalan asked: has any act been perpetrated by these people against the defence of India? I do not want to enter into a controversy in this matter. Even granting for the sake of argument that there is no specific anti-national act perpetrated, it is dangerous to wait till they do so. If the tendency is there, if from their policy and preaching it could be inferred that they would be against the defence of India, at this

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time of emergency, they should not be allowed to go free.

They were making much about the Supreme Court judgment. The Court has not said that the DIRs are not constitutional. Another Member quoted the Law Minister. I would submit that nobody has ever said that the provisions of the DIRs are in conformity with the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then the provisions are illegal and they are illegally detained.

Shri Maniyangadan: When the emergency was declared, it became necessary to put certain restrictions on the citizens of India. Those restrictions were voluntarily accepted by the people. It is the duty of the people to see that the freedom they enjoy in peace time is to some extent restricted when there is an emergency like the one we are facing now. Parliament passed the Defence of India Act knowing fully well that it is a restriction on freedom. The right to move a court to enforce certain rights given in the Constitution was taken away by the DIR, because it was necessitated by the emergency. That is not disputed by anybody. That is what the Law Minister said, what the Supreme Court has said.

As regards the necessity of the continuance of the DIRs, as regards whether there is an emergency now or not, I do not think it is disputed. So I do not want to go into that. But the fact remains that if there is an emergency, if there is a necessity for continuing the emergency—which I submit there is—then the provisions which curtail the freedom of people, take away the right of certain persons to move a court for enforcement thereof, are necessary. They are detained because of their anti-national acts and so there is no question of that restriction being unnecessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Preventive Detention Act is there.

Mr. Chairman: I think Shri Banerjee had enough time to express his views. Let him have the opportunity of expressing his views now.

Shri Maniyangadan: It is wrong to say that it is unconstitutional. It is constitutional in the sense that the President issued the order under article 359 of the Constitution, and it is by virtue of that that these provisions have been enacted. So, it is constitutional though it may not conform fully with the provisions regarding fundamental rights in the Constitution. That is the only difference.

16 hrs.

Moreover, Government have repeatedly stated in this House that the cases of the detenus are being reviewed from time to time, and whenever it is found there is no necessity to detain a person, he is immediately released. My hon. friend conceded that all the detenus in the Southern States have been released. They were released a long time ago. He says in Bengal and some other States certain persons are still under detention. That is true, but regarding Bengal and the other border States, Government should be more careful. But there also, these reviews have taken place, and persons have been released. So Government is very careful and vigilant to protect the freedom of the citizens of India. It is not a matter where any risks can be taken. So, when there is legitimate reason to suspect any person's conduct, to think that allowing him to move freely will be detrimental to the interests of the defence of India, such persons have to be detained. There cannot be any dispute about that.

So, my submission is that this resolution moved by Shri Gopalan cannot be supported and should not be supported by the House.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Sarjoo Pandey. Shri P. R. Patel.

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): I have much pleasure in opposing this resolution.

You know very well that the Chinese attack on our country started in 1954, and we all know that in 1957 or 1958 it was invasion of our territory. It was not a border dispute, but my communist friends then said that this was a border dispute and not an invasion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Prime Minister also said that.

Shri P. R. Patel: But circumstances changed and public opinion became so strong against the communists, that for their own safety they had to say that it was an invasion. So, it was for their own survival that they are accepting it to be an invasion of our territory by the Chinese.

Some days back there was a discussion in the West Bengal Assembly, and there the Minister of Prisons said on the floor of the House that she had records and evidence to show that there were many, not a few, Communists in the country who worked underground for Communist China. She also said that large amounts were given by Peking to some leaders of the Communist Party in India who declare day in and day out that they have no sympathy for the Peking Government. I would not name the leaders of the Communist Party. But if you see the proceedings of West Bengal Assembly, you will find the names there. Mr. Gopalan is a good lawyer and a friend of mine. When he comes with this Resolution, I have no other alternative but to oppose it in the security of my country.

Madam, he talked of liberty, individual freedom and national freedom. I am for liberty. Our Constitution guarantees individual liberty. Ours is the most democratic constitution. My

friends on the other side and his party will agree there. The Chinese and the Russians may say that theirs too are democratic institutions but they are nothing less than dictatorships. Do my friends want dictatorship in this country? We have guaranteed individual liberty and freedom. Individual freedom is guaranteed only when there is national freedom. We have to defend our national freedom even by putting some restrictions on our individual freedom. Why should my friend grudge this power? He says that some communists are arrested, about 900 or so. I am not concerned with the number; it may be more or less. But why is my friend Gopalan not arrested? If 900 are arrested there must be some evidence against those persons. There are so many communist friends here who are not arrested. Why? If Government wanted to arrest communists, it has a powerful hand. But it has arrested only those persons who worked against the security of the country, who wanted to sabotage our defence attempts. It is to safeguard our freedom. Ours is a very big country. In the administration there may be here and there some mistake. But the intention of the Government is to safeguard our country and defend our country's interests and independence. We want to fight against the communist China so long as the last inch of our country is not vacated by them. For this if we have to just let go certain personal liberties, there is nothing wrong. If we lose our personal liberty to a certain extent for the liberty of our country and our mother land, my hon. friends there do not appreciate it. If the communist Chinese march on India, that is liberation to them or salvation of the country, so the terms they use are sufficient to show that it would be a mistake on the part of the Government if action is not taken against such persons. The communist party, no doubt, is the Indian communist party, but they get inspiration from outside. They claim their loyalty is to this country but that loyalty is guided and influen-

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ced by their loyalty to some other country. They would admit that they are influenced by Marxist communist ideology and they work for it. Would it be desirable to trust such persons?

Sir, let us see the history. Yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee was angry with me when I referred to the happenings in 1942. We are fighting for our Independence and liberty of the country, and at that time, these were the persons—I do not mean actually the persons over there—in the communist party who worked against us and against our freedom fight. And today we are working to maintain and keep our freedom, to safeguard our freedom. At this time, what are they doing? They launch strikes, agitations, this and that, and what for? Is it for the poor classes? If it be for the poor classes, in that case, they should go and live with them and have the standard of living of the poor classes. I have seen in this country so many people talking of socialism but living in bungalows, with fine furniture and first-class car.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): All the rooms of Shri Dange are air-conditioned.

Shri P. R. Patel: I do not know whether Shri Dange's rooms are air-conditioned.

Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad (Baroda): On medical advice.

An Hon. Member: The same is the case with you.

Shri P. R. Patel: But not the socialism of the type that these people preach. (*Interruption*). Ours is quite different. I would submit one thing. Some days back, I read that Shri Dange, the leader of the communist party, is going to have a march towards Delhi, with one lakh soldiers

and a car load of signatures. Is it the proper time to have a march on Delhi or a proper time to march on China? That shows where their loyalty lies. What is the march for? The march is for this purpose. We want money for our defence and for that, naturally, we have to impose certain taxes. Then, to get money we have to resort to compulsory deposit scheme. It was not for individual benefit.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Gonda): You yourself had opposed it for *kisans*.

Shri P. R. Patel: I opposed only one point in this compulsory deposit scheme. I sought to exempt farmers who pay land revenue up to Rs. 10 and not more. So, you must know all these things, but today, they want to do away with compulsory deposit scheme.

And, they have got a plan. That plan is this. Their plan is to create discontent and dissatisfaction outside among the people, because everybody would like if the compulsory deposit scheme goes. If taxes go everybody would be happy. That is the general tendency, and they want to take advantage of this among the people. The workers feel the same way. The same thing applies to the government servants. And, in this House they want to create a rift in the Ministry. By calling some persons of the Congress as progressive and some as reactionaries they are playing a good game. It is for us to understand them, and if we fail to understand them we will be nowhere.

They tried it at the time of the No Confidence Motion. Generally, a No Confidence Motion would be against the whole Ministry and not against one or two ministers. After all, it is the Government's policy that a minister implements. It is the decision of the Cabinet that he implements. Therefore if an attack was to be level-

led it should have been levelled against the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister of a State. What did they do here? They had their attack on Shri Patil and Shri Morarji Desai, because they called them reactionaries whereby they wanted to call some persons in the Ministry as progressive.

These are methods on which they are working and we should beware of them, and before they go on with such schemes the Government also should be aware of these things and some persons also whom they consider progressive.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : सभापति महोदया, माननीय सदस्य, श्री गोपालन, ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उस का बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पिछले १४ नवम्बर को यह कानून इस सदन में पास किया गया था। इन कानून से हम को जो आशा थी, वह पूरी नहीं हुई। इस कानून से जो लाभ उठाना चाहिये था, वह नहीं उठाया गया और जिस प्रकार से इस को अमल में लाना चाहिये था, उस प्रकार से वह अमल में नहीं लाया गया। इस के बजाय देश में अनेक स्थानों पर उस का गलत फायदा उठाया गया, उस शक्ति का गलत उपयोग किया गया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यद्यपि कम्यूनिस्टों के द्वारा खुले रूप से और अन्दर से चीनियों का काफी समर्थन किया जाता है, लेकिन फिर भी जिस मात्रा में गिरफ्तारियां होनी चाहिये थीं और जिस मात्रा में कम्यूनिस्टों पर दंड लगाया चाहिये था, उस मात्रा में न तो गिरफ्तारियां की गईं और न ही दंड लगाया गया। मुझे इस का बड़ा खेद है। लेकिन मैं शासन से बड़ी नम्रतापूर्वक यह विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश में आज भी कम्यूनिस्टों की वही आपत्तिजनक गतिविधियां चल रही हैं। अभी अभी इस १३ अगस्त को जब शासन के खिलाफ अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया गया था, तो उस में कम्यूनिस्टों के द्वारा भी

एक प्रस्ताव लाया गया था। सब बातें कहते हुए उन्होंने इस बात को छोड़ दिया कि चीन का आक्रमण हमारे ऊपर हुआ है और अभी भी कायम है और हमें उसका मुकाबला करना है। उन्होंने इस तरह की बात क्यों नहीं कही, यह बिल्कुल साफ है। आज भी इनके द्वारा चीन का खुले रूप से समर्थन हो रहा है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सुरक्षा एक्ट का कुछ स्थानों पर गलत प्रयोग भी हुआ है और कुछ गलत बातें भी की गई हैं। ऐसे लोगों को भी पकड़ा गया है जिन की देश भक्ति के अन्दर बिल्कुल सन्देह या शक नहीं था। अजमेर के अन्दर नानक राम विश्वा जी, जो क जनसंघ के मंत्री हैं, उनको पकड़ा गया। असम के अन्दर एक कार्यकर्ता को पकड़ा गया। हमारे समाजवादी दल के भाई श्री किशन पटनायक को पकड़ा गया। इन लोगों के प्रति इस प्रकार की नीति क्यों अपनाई गई यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। इसका मतलब साफ है कि व्यक्तिगत झगड़े या व्यक्तिगत रंजिश की वजह से यह काम किया गया। जब इस तरह की घटनायें होती हैं तो इसका साफ अर्थ यह निकलता है कि सत्ताधारी दल के द्वारा जो शक्ति उसके हाथ में सौंपी गई है, उसका दुरुपयोग हुआ है।

आप को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की गतिविधियां, उसका कार्यक्रम, क्या जिस तरह से चलना चाहिये, उस तरह से चल रहा है? इसके जासूस सभी जगहों पर मौजूद हैं। हमारे गोपालन साहब को बहुत दुःख हुआ कि उनकी पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता पकड़े गये जिस की वजह से उनकी पार्टी को धक्का लगा। उन लोगों के पकड़े जाने पर इनको बहुत चिन्ता हुई है। इसी चिन्ता के कारण उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को सदन के सामने रखा है। मैं साफ शब्दों में मांग करूंगा कि इस सदन में १४ नवम्बर १९६२ को जो कुछ हम ने पास किया था,

[श्री कछवाय]

उस पर पूरी सख्ती से अमल होना चाहिये लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि इस पर भी आपको जरूर विचार करना चाहिये कि किस के खिलाफ इस एक्ट को इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये और किस के खिलाफ नहीं करना चाहिये ।

पिछले साल हमारे डांगे साहब जो कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता हैं, भोपाल गये थे और वहां पर कुछ भारतीयों ने, कुछ देशभक्तों ने उनके विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन किया था और उनको काले झंडे दिखाये थे । डांगे साहब ने अपन भाषण में वहां पर यह कहा था कि ऐसा विरोध जो भारत में हमारे विरुद्ध किया जाता है, भोजन में चटनी के समान है । इसका कारण उन्होंने यह बताया था कि हमारा दुनिया के तीन हिस्सों में शासन है । जो व्यक्ति इस प्रकार की भाषा बोले इस देश में और कहे कि दुनिया में तीन हिस्सों में उनका शासन है, तीन हिस्सों में उनका राज है और ऐसा विरोध भोजन में चटनी के समान है, तो कितनी लज्जा की बात है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि क्यों नहीं इनके विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई की गई ? आप यह भी देखें कि नम्बूदरीपाद जी जो कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के उच्च नेताओं में से एक हैं, उनको पकड़ा गया था लेकिन पकड़ने के बाद छोड़ दिया गया । क्यों छोड़ दिया गया, उसके पीछे क्या रहस्य था, इसको आप देखें । मैं समझता हूं कि इस सदन में शासकीय वर्ग के बैचों पर बैठने वाले कुछ कांग्रेसी ऐसे हैं जो यहां पर तो कांग्रेसी बन कर बैठते हैं लेकिन घर जा कर साम्यवादी हो जाते हैं, दिन में तो कांग्रेसी बनते हैं और रात को कम्युनिस्ट हो जाते हैं । ऐसे लोग जो हैं इन पर शासन द्वारा कड़ी निगाह रखी जानी चाहिये । हमारे देश में अनेक प्रांतों में, उड़ीसा, बंगाल, बिहार, असम आदि प्रांतों में जो इन लोगों का गतिविधियां हैं, जो इनके काम करने का ढंग है, वह उसी प्रकार से चल रहा है जिस प्रकार से पहले चल रहा था । त्रिपुरा के अन्दर इसके

द्वारा इस प्रकार का प्रचार किया जाता है कि हमारी जो लाल सेना है वह बिल्कुल तैयार है और वह हमारी रक्षा करेगी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस लाल सेना की शक्ति क्या इतनी बढ़ गई है कि वह हमारी रक्षा करने के काबिल हो गई है । इस प्रकार का जो प्रचार किया जाता है क्या इससे यह साबित नहीं होता है कि सरकार की ढीली नीति के कारण इनके हौसले बहुत बढ़ चुके हैं । क्या यह प्रकट नहीं करता है कि शासन को जिस प्रकार से जागरूक होना चाहिये, नहीं हुआ है, जिस प्रकार से इस एक्ट को लागू करना चाहिये, जितनी ताकत से करना चाहिये, नहीं किया है ।

हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र मजदूरों की बात करते हैं और जब उनके बीच में जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि वे ही उनके सब से बड़े मित्र हैं, सब से बड़े हमदर्द हैं । लेकिन उसके साथ साथ आप यह भी देखें कि इनका दिल और दिमाग किधर है ? इनका दिल और दिमाग चीन और रूस की तरफ है । अगर बर्षा चीन या रूस में हो रही होती है तो ये छाता यहां तान कर बैठ जाते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान में तान लेते हैं ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपका जो गुप्त-चर विभाग है, उसको सक्रिय होना चाहिये, उसको जागरूक बनना चाहिये । उस विभाग पर आप लाखों करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं । क्या हमारा गुप्तचर विभाग इतना कमजोर है, उसमें इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि इनकी जो गतिविधियां चल रही हैं, उनका वह पता ही नहीं लगा सके, यह पता न लगा सके कि इन में कितने चीनी भाषा बोलने वाले या जानने वाले लोग हैं, कितने चीन समर्थक लोग हैं, किस प्रकार से भारत के सम्बन्ध में अनेक प्रकार की न्यूज बना कर रूस और चीन को पहुंचाते हैं । मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की कोठी में भी ऐसे जासूस लोग हैं जो चीन के समर्थक हैं और वे लोग

जो बात हमें मालूम नहीं होती है, संसद् को मालूम नहीं होती है, चीन तक पहुंचा देते हैं। चीन को बात पहले मालूम हो जाती है और संसद् को पीछे मालूम होती है।

समाचार-पत्रों में पीछे यह छपा था और हमने पढ़ा भी था कि श्री मुरारजी देसाई और पाटिल साहब जो चले गये हैं, वह बहुत खुशी की बात है और हमारे मन की बात हो गई है। इन खबरों में यह कहा गया था रूस के प्रधान मंत्री हमारे प्रधान मंत्री से इसलिए नाराज थे कि उनकी विचारधारा के समर्थक, साम्यवादी विचारधारा के समर्थक, मेनन साहब और मालवीय जी, दोनों चले गये थे, उन्होंने त्याग-पत्र दे दिये थे। उनके द्वारा त्याग-पत्र देना बहुत बुरा था। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को रूस के प्रधान मंत्री ने पत्र लिखा जिसमें नाराजगी प्रकट की गई और कहा गया कि हम अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करें। बहुत बुरी बात है कि उसके बाद कामराज प्रस्ताव को लाकर हमारे मंजें मंजाये लीजें, जिन्होंने देश की बहुत सेवा की थी और जिनकी देशभक्ति में जरा भी सन्देह नहीं था, जिन्होंने बहुत बलिदान और त्याग किये थे, उनको केवल इसलिए हटाया गया कि वे व्यक्ति रूसी विचारधारा के, साम्यवादी विचारधारा के खिलाफ थे। इनके पत्रों को आप पढ़िये, कितना व रूस और चीन का समर्थन करते हैं। रूस और चीन दोनों की इच्छा है कि किसी प्रकार से हमारे देश को लाल किया जाये। चीन की इच्छा है कि मार काट कर, जोर जबरदस्ती से, खून खराब से, फौजो ताकत से इस कार्य को सम्पन्न किया जाये जब कि रूस की इच्छा है कि शांतिप्रिय बन कर, भारत को लाल किया जाना चाहिये। विचारधारा दोनों की एक ही है और दोनों ही भारत को लाल करना चाहते हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार गम्भीरतापूर्वक इस पर विचार करे कि किस प्रकार से जो राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्व हैं, उन पर प्रतिबन्ध

लगाया जाये और कितनी सख्ती के साथ इस काम को किया जाए। यदि शासन इस काम को करने में असमर्थ है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह भारतीय जनता को छूट दे दे और भारतीय जनता ऐसे तत्वों से स्वयं निबट लेगी। भारत में लोग हैं, भारत में ऐसी पार्टियां हैं जो इनसे निबट सकती हैं और आप घर बैठे रह सकते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : सभानेत्री महोदया, हमारे गोपालन साहब ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसके द्वारा उन्होंने सदन को इस बात का मौका दिया है कि सदन विचार करे कि भारत रक्षा कानून जो बना है, उसकी आवश्यकता है या नहीं। दूसरी बात यह है कि उसका सदुपयोग हुआ है या दुरुपयोग हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इन दोनों बातों पर गौर किया जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने से पहले मैं पटेल साहब ने जो बात कही है उसका जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। उनको मैं दोनों हैसियतों से जानता हूँ, विरोधी की हैसियत से और सहयोगी की हैसियत से भी। उन्होंने कहा कि अनिवार्य बचत योजना को लेकर या लोगों के दुखों से दुखी हो कर अगर कोई चीज यहाँ लाई जाती है तो उसका मतलब यह है कि चीन के खिलाफ न लड़ कर हम सरकार के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ना चाहते हैं। लेकिन एक बात हमारे मित्र पटेल साहब भूल जाते हैं

श्री पु० र० एटेल : आपकी बात को नहीं भूलते हैं। जो कुछ आपने बम्बई में किया है, वह याद है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वह भूल जाते हैं कि १४ तारीख को जहाँ एक तरफ जनता का मोर्चा लगा हुआ था वहाँ उसी तरह कुछ आपके दल का भी एक मोर्चा आया था, पता नहीं वह किससे लड़ने आया था।

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

यह जो बात आपकी तरफ से की गई, वह हमारी समझ में तो आई नहीं। ऐसे सवाल उठाते समय उनको सभी पहलुओं पर गौर कर लेना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही कि हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट मित्र सरकार में फूट डालते हैं। मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हम कम्यूनिस्टों को बहुत सी नीतियों से सहमत नहीं हैं। जब उन्होंने यह फूट वाली बात कही तो हमें दुख हुआ। क्या हमारे मित्र पटेल साहब और उनके दल के मंत्री लोग इतने मासूम हैं कि उनके हाथ में पड़ करके बिल्कुल खिलौने हो जाते हैं ?

अब मैं इस प्रस्ताव पर आता हूँ। जनतंत्र में मूल अधिकारों का हनन सब से बड़ी भयंकर और भारी घटना होती है। लेकिन कभी कभी राष्ट्र के जीवन में ऐसे अवसर आते हैं कि मूल अधिकारों को भी त्यागना पड़ता है और वह ऐसा अवसर होता है जब कि राष्ट्र के ऊपर कोई बड़ा ऐसा संकट आता है, जब उसकी स्वतन्त्रता ही खतरे में पड़ जाती है, ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न होती हैं जो कि स्वतन्त्रता के लिए घातक बन जाती हैं। ऐसे अवसरों पर सारे देश की जनता को अपने मूल अधिकारों को भी छोड़ना पड़ जाता है। इसी उद्देश्य से प्रेरित हो कर गत वर्ष जब इस सदन में चीन के आक्रमण से उत्पन्न स्थिति को लेकर चर्चा चली थी और उसके बाद जब इस भारत रक्षा कानून का प्रस्ताव आया तो चाहे सदन के सरकारी पक्ष के लोग हों या विरोधी पक्ष के हों, सभी लोगों ने एक मत से दुख के साथ जनतंत्र के बुनियादी अधिकारों को छोड़ने के लिये अपनी रजामन्दी दी थी। लेकिन अगर हम उसके बाद देखें तो स्थिति क्या थी? वय वास्तव में भारत रक्षा कानून जैसे कानून को बनाये रखने की स्थिति उस समय थी? थी या अब है? तो मैं विनम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि चीन से न हमारा युद्ध तब कानूनी तौर पर घोषित

किया गया था और न आज है। स्थिति यह है कि हमारे और चीन के बीच में आज राजनीतिक और कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध है, चीन का वकील हिन्दुस्तान में और हिन्दुस्तान का वकील चीन में मौजूद है। और शायद इस मामले में हम ज्यादा नुकसान में हैं क्योंकि चीन की जो राजनीतिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था है उसमें हमारे राजदूत को ज्यादा जानकारी नहीं मिल सकती लेकिन जो चीन का राजदूत हमारे यहां है वह हमारी सारी गतिविधियों से अपने देश को आगाह करता रहता है। आज भी हमारे कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध मौजूद हैं और फिर भी हम कहते हैं कि चीन से हमारा युद्ध है। जब इस तरह की सारी चीजें चलती हैं तो क्या यह युद्ध की स्थिति है? अगर हम इस दृष्टिकोण से देखते हैं तो आज भारत और चीन के बीच में कोई युद्ध नहीं है और इसलिये इस रक्षा कानून को कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

इसके बाद दूसरा प्रश्न उठता है। मान लिया जाय एक क्षण के लिये कि रक्षा कानून की आवश्यकता है। तब जबदस्त प्रश्न यह है कि इसके अन्तर्गत दिये गये अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग हुआ है या सदुपयोग हुआ है। वैसे तो नेता नेता होता है, लेकिन कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि कम्यूनिस्टों में देशद्रोही लोग हैं। होंगे। हो सकते हैं। और अगर हम सरकार की बात मान भी लें कि उनमें दो तरह के लोग हैं, एक राष्ट्र भक्त और दूसरे राष्ट्र विरोधी कम्यूनिस्ट, तो वह खुद उनमें फर्क नहीं कर पाती। फिर भी अगर इस बात को मान भी लिया जाये कि कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी में देशद्रोही लोग हैं तो मैं विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे समाजवादियों में कौन से देशद्रोही लोग हैं? मैं कइयों को गिना सकता हूँ कि भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत समाजवादियों को भी पकड़ा गया। इसी सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री किशन पटनायक जो कि उड़ीसा के सदस्य हैं, उनको भी आज

बिजू पटनायक साहब के जेलखाने की चहारदीवारी के अन्दर बन्द कर दिया गया है। क्या दोष था उनका ? उनका दोष यह था कि वह सरकार की नुक्ताचीनी इसलिए करते हैं कि जब चीनी आक्रमण हुआ तब पहले से आगाह होते हुए भी, क्योंकि सन् १९५० से लेकर अब तक बराबर घटनायें घटती रहीं, सरकार उसका सामना करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हो सकी, अपने को वह तैयार नहीं कर सकी ताकि वह चीन का आक्रमण होने पर उसका मुकाबला कर सके। साथ ही उनका कहना यह होता है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार तिब्बत के ऊपर चीन की सत्ता को न मानती और उसको आजाद कराने की बात करती तो शायद तिब्बत आज आजाद रहता और कभी भी हिन्दुस्तान और चीन की सीमा का कोई सवाल न उठता। यह सब से बड़ी अदूरदर्शिता सरकार की थी। उनकी नांति होनी चाहिए थी कि तिब्बत स्वतन्त्र है, वह कभी चीन का अंग नहीं है। किन्तु इस प्रकार की आलोचना का, सरकार के ऊपर कटु नुक्ता चीनी करने का परिणाम यह होता है कि श्री पटनायक जैसा देश भक्त और जनता का सेवक इस भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत जेल में बन्द किया गया। यहीं अन्त नहीं होता इस मामले का। इसी तरह से बिहार के वकील अहमद हैं। उनका क्या कसूर था ? सरकार के जो आदमी ठेके देते हैं, उसके बाद दूसरे लोगों को वे ठेके देते हैं, तीसरे को ठेके देते हैं, उन ठेकों के दौरान विचौलियों के जरिये मजदूरों का जबर्दस्त नुकसान होता है, मजदूरों का शोषण होता है, और उस शोषण के खिलाफ वकील अहमद जैसे लोग लड़ाई लड़ते हैं तो उन्हें भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत जेल भेज दिया जाता है। यही उदाहरण नहीं है। बम्बई की तरफ जब हम जाते हैं तो जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज जैसा आदमी, जिसकी राष्ट्रभक्ति में, देशभक्ति में जनता के अन्दर भी कोई शक व शबुहा नहीं किया जा सकता, उस को जेल भेज दिया जाता है।

इस सिलसिले में मैं रक्षा मंत्री श्री चव्हाण को सबूत के तौर पर पेश करूंगा कि जिन जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज के द्वारा, उनकी मदद के द्वारा मजदूरों से पैसा इकट्ठा होता था और रक्षा कोष में दिया जाता था, उनको बन्द कर दिया गया भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत। उस रक्षा कोष को खत्म कर दिया गया। जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज को जेल में रखा हुआ है, इसी तरह से उपाध्याय को रखा हुआ है। जब बम्बई में मजदूरों की जायज हड़ताल चली थी तब उस हड़ताल के सम्बन्ध में उनको भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया था। आज जब सब लोग जेल में पड़े हुए हैं उस समय क्या हम कहें कि भारत रक्षा कानून का सदुपयोग हो रहा है ? अगर हम दूर दृष्टिपात करें तो कहना पड़ेगा कि यह सरकार भारत रक्षा कानून का सदुपयोग नहीं दुरुपयोग कर रही है। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं। हम समझते कि भारत रक्षा कानून का सदुपयोग हो रहा है अगर सरकार के खर्चों में कमी होती, फजूलखर्ची दूर होती, ठाठ वाट में कमी होती और साथ साथ जो भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है उसमें कमी होती। अगर हम इस हिसाब से देखें तो उनमें कहीं कमी नहीं हुई है। भ्रष्टाचार बराबर बढ़ता जा रहा है, फजूलखर्ची चलती है। आज किसी मंत्रालय में आप जायें, किसी कारखाने में जायें, किसी अदालत में जायें और वहां जानकारी हासिल करने की कोशिश करें तो कहीं से भी गन्ध नहीं आती कि इस देश में आपत्काल की कोई स्थिति है और हर जगह लोग अपने काम में जुटे हुए हैं। आज ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं, आज माहोल में किसी तरह का कोई जोश नहीं, किसी तरह का कोई होश नहीं और ज्यादा गड़बड़ हालत में मामले चल रहे हैं।

आज मौजूदा स्थिति यह है कि कामराज योजना के अन्तर्गत चाहे भारत सरकार हो चाहे प्रदेशों की सरकारें हों, सब कहीं सारे काम ठंडे पड़े हुए हैं। कहीं कोई काम नहीं चल रहा है। मालूम होता है कि कोई सरकार

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

है ही नहीं। आज हम देखते हैं कि जो मजदूरों के नेता हैं, कार्यकर्ता हैं, जो राजनीतिक दलों के कार्यकर्ता हैं उनको भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत जेल में भरा जाता है, लेकिन जब सीधा सीधा प्रमाण इस बात का मिलता है कि अमुक मंत्री भ्रष्टाचार करता है, अमुक मंत्री मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ प्रचार करता है उस पर भारत रक्षा कानून लागू करके जेल की हवा खिलाना तो दूर, उसे हटाने की बात भी नहीं होती। आज सुबह यहां कैरों साहब का प्रश्न उठा था। प्रधान मंत्री के सामने जो विचारणीय प्रश्न था कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय के बारे में वे क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे, उससे वे बार बार हट कर वकालत सी करते थे और कहते थे कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे काम भी किये हैं। कौन अच्छे काम करता है? मौजूदा सदस्यगण जो सत्तारूढ़ दल के हैं और कुछ मंत्री भी उन में से बहुत से लोग हैं जिन्होंने जेलें काटी हैं इस देश के लिये, यह ठीक है, लेकिन क्या हम पुराने कामों के बदले में आज के भ्रष्टाचार, आज के अन्याय और आज की गड़बड़ी को बर्दाश्त करेंगे? कभी नहीं बर्दाश्त करेंगे। इसलिये आज जो इस तरह की दलीलें दी जाती हैं उनकी आवश्यकता नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उनका मतलब था कि वे अब भी अच्छे काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उन का मतलब उन्होंने मुझ से ज्यादा अच्छा नहीं समझा है। अगर वे न समझे हों तो मेरे घर पर आवें, मैं समझा दूंगा।

आज इन चीजों के खिलाफ भारत रक्षा कानून का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। हम कह सकते हैं कि आज चीनी के अन्तर्गत भ्रष्टाचार है, आज सीमेंट के वितरण में भ्रष्टाचार है, उनकी अच्छाई का प्रमाण देने में भ्रष्टाचार है। इस में कुछ विरोधी दल के लोग भी हो सकते हैं, यह मैं नहीं कता कि वे नहीं हो सकते

लेकिन सरकार आज इस भारत रक्षा कानून की हिमायत में बहुत बड़ी दलीलें देती है और बाहर बैठ कर जो इस दल के जिम्मेदार लोग इन कामों में जुटे हुए हैं उस का सबूत उसी दल के आदमी एक दूसरे के खिलाफ देते हैं, एक दूसरे के ऊपर आरोप लगा कर देश के सामने और दुनिया के सामने रख रहे हैं, लेकिन भारत रक्षा कानून का उपयोग इस संबंध में नहीं हो रहा है।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं निवेदन करूंगा सदन से कि आज जो मौजूदा स्थिति देश की है व; कोई संकटकालीन स्थिति नहीं है, दूसरी बात यह है कि संकटकालीन स्थिति के योग्य यह सरकार अपने को नहीं बना सकी और उसने अपने राजनीतिक हित में अपने विरोधियों को दवाने के लिये मौजूदा कानून का इस्तेमाल किया है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस पर विचार किया जाय और जिन जिन लोगों के साथ ज्यादाती हुई हो उन्हें तत्काल रिहा किया जाय। साथ ही एक दिन जरूर इस सदन में इस चीज पर बहस हो और इस कानून को समाप्त किया जाये जिस तरह से पुराने कानून थे वे उसी तरह से चलें क्योंकि उन में भी हमारे पास काफी ताकत है। जिस वक्त कोई आदमी अराष्ट्रीय कार्य करता है, देश हित में काम नहीं करता है, उस के खिलाफ साधारण कानून का भी उपयोग हो सकता है और उस से हम अपने देश की रक्षा कर सकते हैं। इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि इस कानून पर विचार हो, और उसके अन्तर्गत जो आदमी पकड़े गये हैं, जो मासूम लोग पकड़े गये हैं, उन्हें तत्काल रिहा किया जाय।

श्री राम साय पाण्डेय : श्री सभानेत्री जी, यह जो प्रस्ताव श्री गोपालन जी ने सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है और डी०आई०आर० के संबंध में जो उन्होंने कहा है, मैं उससे बिल्कुल स मत नहीं हूँ। स मत न होने के ज अनेक कारण हो सकते हैं, व में कुछ प्रधान कारण आपकी सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

चीन ने जिस समय हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया उस समय हमारे देश में शांतिपूर्वक

क्रान्ति द्वारा आगे बढ़ने की भावना थी। लेकिन जब सीमा की रक्षा का प्रश्न आया तो उसके लिये तमाम साधनों के समन्वय का प्रश्न भी सामने आया तो सारा देश एक हो कर खड़ा हुआ देश की रक्षा के लिये। लेकिन उस समय भी कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी में दो विचारधारायें थीं, कुछ लोग तो चीन के साथ थे और कुछ रूस के साथ थे। इसबात से श्री गोपालन जी भी इकार नहीं कर सकते। उनके बीच विचारों का एक कन्फ्लिक्ट था। जो चीन के साथ थे उनका कना था कि मारा य पोलिटिक्ल डाक्ट्रिन है कि साम्यवाद को सारे संसार में छा जाना चाहिये और वे लोग मार्क्स से प्रेरणा लेते थे जिसका कहना था कि सारा संसार साम्यवाद से आच्छादित हो जाना चाहिये। उनका कहना था कि संसार में कोई संभाव्य नहीं है, सारा संसार एक है, चीन कोई दूसरा नहीं है और भारत कोई दूसरा नहीं है और रूस कोई तीसरा नहीं है। उनका विचार है कि सारा संसार एक लाल झंडे के नीचे आना चाहिये। य प्रेरणा मार्क्स से चली और स्टालिन तक आयी, और इसी प्रेरणा को भारतीय साम्यवादी पार्टी के कुछ लोगों ने अपनाया।

लेकिन जो इस के साथ थे उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये जिससे कि हम एक्सपोज हो जाएँ जैसे कि १९४२ में एक्सपोज हो गये थे। अगर हम वार में ऐसा ही हुआ तो सारा देश मारे खिलाफ हो जायेगा। उन लोगों को ख्याल था कि अगर वे एक्सपोज हो गये तो देश में जब नेशनल फीलिंग पैदा होगा तो कजा जाएगा कि मने देश का साथ नहीं दिया और उन्होंने सोचा कि अगर हमने इस समय बे मौके की शहनाई बजायी तो मारा अहित होगा। उन्होंने सोचा कि यदि मने चीन का साथ दिया तो सम्भव है कि मारा संगठन देश में न चल सके। डी० आई० आर० की घोषणा के बाद कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी ने बन्द कमरे में सभा की और एक प्रस्ताव पास किया, लेकिन मको पता नहीं चला कि कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के कौन लोग चीन के साथ थे और कौन

रूस के साथ थे। आखिर हमारी मेशिनरीने पता चलाया कि अमुक लोग चीन के साथ हैं। और जाहिर था कि उस वक्त का तकाजा था कि म उन लोगों से कहते कि देश की सुरक्षा को दृष्टि में रखते हुए य जरूरी है कि आप लोग थोड़े समय के लिये जेल के मेहमान हो जाएँ। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने और विशेष कर गृ मंत्रालय ने यह बड़ा अच्छा काम किया। और इसके लिये श्री गोपालन को उनको मुबारकबाद देना चाहिये। लेकिन आप कहेंगे कि मुबारकबाद किस लिये, क्योंकि कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग तो जेल में बन्द कर दिये गये थे। तो मैं कहूंगा कि उस समय देश में एक क्रान्तिकारी भावना पैदा हो गयी थी। उस समय वे लोग जो कि चीन का साथ देना चाहते थे अगर जेलों में बन्द न किये गये होते तो जनता इस बात का निर्णय करती कि उनके साथ कैसा सलुक किया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको जो जेल में रखा गया इससे वे सुरक्षित रहे। और फिर य तो प्रजातंत्र है, जैसे ही वातावरण जरा हलका हो जाएगा हम उनको रिहा कर देंगे। शुरू में एक हजार आदमी गिरफ्तार किए गए थे जिनके बारे में सन्देह था कि उन्होंने सीमा पर चीन का प्रोपेगेंडा किया था और जा कर लोगों को भड़काया था। लेकिन स्कूटीनी करने के बाद पांच सौ आदमियों को छोड़ दिया गया और पांच सौ जेल में हैं। हमारा कोई इरादा नहीं है कि उनको अनावश्यक रूप से जेल में रखें और उन पर अपना पैसा खर्च करें। हमको उन सेइतनी मुहब्बत नहीं है। लेकिन जब तक देश की सुरक्षा का प्रश्न सामने है तब तक हमें उनको बन्द रखना होगा। देश की तमाम राजनीतिक पाटियों ने उस समय मारा साथ दिया, और इसके लिए मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। उस समय सारे दल एक हो गए, सब में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना थी क्योंकि उस समय भारत मां के सम्मान की रक्षा करने का प्रश्न सब के सामने था। लेकिन जो लोग चीन के साथ थे उन्होंने सोचा कि चलो इस समय अच्छा मौका है, मुमकिन है कि उन्होंने

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

खबर भी भिजवायी हो कि आज इस देश में झगड़े हैं, फूट है, तमाम पार्टीज के अलग अलग झंडे हैं। यः ऐसा मौका है जब कि हमारा लक्ष्य पूरा हो सकता है। उन लोगों ने सोचा कि यः समय है जब कि इस देश पर लाल झंडा फहराया जा सकता है, और हिमालय से नीचे असम, बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश का रास्ता साफ है। उनका खयाल था कि एक तरफ से चीन हमला करेगा और दूसरी तरफ से पाकिस्तान हमला करेगा और हम उनका साथ देंगे, सारी यूनियनें हमारी हैं, हम भी धावा बोल देंगे, उत्पादन बन्द हो जाएगा और ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाएगी कि इस देश पर लाल झंडा फ राया जा सकेगा। लेकिन उनको यः पता नहो था कि यः राष्ट्र अद्भुत राष्ट्र है, इसमें आपस में चाहे जितनी फूट हो, लेकिन देश की रक्षा के लिए सारा राष्ट्र एक है। जः प्रजातंत्र होता है वः पर मतभेद भी हो सकते हैं, फूट भी हो सकती है और फूट और मतभेद के वडे बडे चार्ज भी हैं, लेकिन जब राष्ट्र की रक्षा का प्रश्न सामने आवेगा तो सारा देश एक हो जाएगा और सारा देश एक होगा, और इस सर्वसत्ता सम्पन्न सदन के कक्ष में सारे लोगों ने मारे प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में इस बात की शपथ ली कि हम सब मिल कर देश की रक्षा करेंगे। उसके बाद भी कुछ लोगों ने एंटी नेशनल काम किये।

एक अजीब माहौल है कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में। उस समय मारे इस सदन में एक बजट आया। उस समय एक किसान से लेकर—जिसे म लास्ट मैन आफ सोसाइटी कः ते हैं— बडे से बडे आदमियों से कः गया देश की रक्षा के लिए आवश्यकता है पैसे की, इसलिए रक्षा कोष में दो। लोगों से कः गया कि भावनात्मक एकता के साथ दुश्मन से लड़ने के लिए तमाम साधनों का समन्वय करो। इस कारण वः बजट काफी बड़ा था और काफी रुपयों का था। उस बजट के पेश होने के बाद सदन

से निकलने पर जब प्रेस मैन ने श्री गोपालन से उनकी बजट के बारे में प्रतिक्रिया जाननी चाही तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह देश पर बहुत बड़ा बरडन लादा मया है जिसका नतीजा यह हो सकता है कि इस देश का नागरिक बगावत कर देगा और हम उसकी बगावत के लिए झंडा उठावेंगे। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे देश की रक्षा के लिए एक एक पैसे की आवश्यकता हो तो क्या ऐसी बात कहनी चाहिए। हम अपनी गवर्नमेंट की आलोचना कर सकते हैं कि उसने ठीक काम नहीं किया और इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट हमारी भावना का आदर करेगी। और अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ला कर विरोधी दलों ने सरकार की आलोचना की। लेकिन बहुमत हमारे साथ है, नागरिक मारे साथ हैं और मतदाता हमारे साथ हैं। विरोधी दल वाले जो बातें कहते हैं उन में से कुछ अच्छी भी हो सकती हैं। हम उनका समर्थन करते हैं। और विरोधी दलों का यः कर्तव्य है कि जो चीज हम न सोच सकें हों उस ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित करें और हमारा मार्ग दर्शन करें। लेकिन जब सारे देश के नेता एक हो गए थे उस वक्त श्री गोपालन जी, जो आज डी० आई० आर० की खिलाफत करते हैं, कहते थे कि देश बगावत कर देगा।

एक उनकी खास प्रेक्टिस है। कल के डिबेट में श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी ने बड़ी बड़ी बातें कहीं थीं। ये कम्युनिस्ट किसान के पास जा कर कः ते हैं कि तुम को अपनी पैदावार का ज्यादा से ज्यादा दाम मिलना चाहिए। तुम्हारी पैदावार का बहुत सस्ते भाव पर प्रोबयोरमेंट हो रः है, एक सीलिंग बनानी चाहिए आदि और इस प्रकार किसान को भड़काते हैं। मजदूरों में जा कर कहते हैं कि तुम को ज्यादा डियरनेस बोनस मिलना चाहिए, तुम्हारी वेजेज बढ़नी चाहिए, तुम कंज्यूमर हो और महंगाई बढ़ गयी है इसलिए

तुम्हारी बेजेज बढ़नी चाहिए। इस प्रकार मजदूरों को भड़काया जाना है।

बम्बई में सेल्स टैक्स का आन्दोलन चला, उसमें भी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी साथ है, उन्से इनका क्या सम्बन्ध है, पर फिर भी उसमें शामिल हैं और कहते हैं कि सरकार प्जो मल्टीपिल प्वाइंट सेल्स टैक्स लगाती है यः बड़ी गलत बात है, और उनका जो प्रोसेशन निकलता है उसके साथ कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आगे आगे निकलनी है।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि शायद कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी यह समझती है कि हमारे देश के लोग बेवकूफ हैं, उनकी कोई पोलिटिकल जहिनियत नहीं है, इसी लिए वे सब तरह से लोगों को भड़काने की कोशिश करते हैं, किसानों को भड़काते हैं, मजदूरों से कहते हैं तुमको अधिक वेतन और भत्ता मिलना चाहिए, और सेल्स टैक्स के आन्दोलन में भी आगे हैं। ट्रेड यूनियन का काम हमारा दल भी करता है और दल भी करते हैं, लेकिन इस प्रकार मजदूरों को नहीं भड़काते। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि मजदूर को कहा जाए कि तुम को उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, किसान को कहने की आवश्यकता है कि यमको भी उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। क्योंकि देश की दो प्रकार से रक्षा होती है, एक तो किसान बन्दूक लेकर दुश्मन से लड़ता है और दूसरी तरह उसके दूसरे भाई खेत में अधिक काम करके अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाते हैं। तो आज स्लोगन यह होना चाहिए था कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाए, लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी किसानों को भड़काती है कि तुम्हारा अनाज सस्ते में जा रहा है, मजदूर को कहते हैं कि तुम को ज्यादा वेतन मिलना चाहिए। वैसे मुझे इसमें ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन बगावत की बात करना गलत है। अगर आज किसान बगावत करे और कहे कि सरकार बड़े गलत काम कर रही है, बड़े बड़े टैक्स लगा रही है, तो मुझे विश्वास है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जा

कर अपना झंडा लगा देगी और कहेगी हम तुम्हारे साथ हैं, तुम हमारे साथ आ जाओ।

श्रीमन्, विरोधी दलों और कम्युनिस्टों की इस तरह की टैकटिक्स चलती हैं। श्री राम सेवक यादव ने श्री किशन पटनायक की भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तारी का उल्लेख किया और कहा कि चूंकि उन्होंने सरकार की आलोचना की इसलिए उन्हें जेल में पकड़ कर बंद कर दिया गया। मैं यह चीज बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार जनतंत्र में आस्था रखती है और वह बमैर खास कारण के किसी को भी गिरफ्तार करने के लिए उत्सुक नहीं है। लेकिन श्री पटनायक ने एक बात कही थी कि प्रधान मंत्री को फौरन गरदन पकड़ कर निकाल देना चाहिए। अब इस तरह के शब्द देश के प्रधान मंत्री के लिए कहना क्या यह कोई सभ्यता है? इस तरह के कटु वचन कहना यह क्या कोई शिष्टता है? वे यह क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री को आमतौर से देश का विश्वास प्राप्त है, देश में सर्वत्र उनका मान व आदर है। देश का बहुमत निश्चित रूप से उनके साथ है। आम हँचुनाव ने यह बात बिलकुल स्पष्ट कर दी है। इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री के लिए ऐसे अशिष्ट और अपमानजनक शब्दों का प्रयोग करना कि उनकी गरदन पकड़ कर फौरन बाहर निकाल दिया जाय

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: On a point of information. I want to know from the hon. Member whether Mr. Kishan Patnaik has been arrested because he said that the Prime Minister should be turned out.

Shri R. S. Pandey: I am not speaking here on behalf of the Home Ministry.

मैं अपने विचार बतलाता हूँ कि जहां आप ने दो बातें बताईं वहां यह अच्छा होता अगर आपने यह भी बता दिया होता कि उन्होंने किस तरह के अभद्र और अशिष्टतापूर्ण शब्दों का प्रयोग इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री के लिए किया था कि प्रधान मंत्री को गरदन

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

पकड़ कर बाहर निकाल देना चाहिए। मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसी हालत में उनको गिरफ्तार किये जाने के विरुद्ध माननीय सदस्य की शिकायत करना कहां तक उचित व न्याय-संगत है ? उनको तो गिरफ्तार करना ही चाहिए था। यह ठीक है कि देश में हर एक को एक कायदे और मर्यादा के अन्दर रहते हुए सरकार की नीतियों की आलोचना करने का हक है लेकिन इसका यह मतलब तो नहीं होता कि वे ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री के लिए जिसके कि पीछे देश का विशाल बहुमत है, उसके लिए ऐसे अपमानजनक शब्दों का व्यवहार किया जाय कि उनको गरदन पकड़ कर बाहर निकाल दिया जाए।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने मित्र श्री गोपालन को बधाई देता हूँ कि भारत रक्षा कानून जो लागू किया गया है उसका सदुपयोग हुआ, दुरुपयोग हुआ, आया अब वह आगे चलाया जाय या नहीं, इन सब पहलुओं पर गौर करने का यह एक अवसर मिला है।

श्रीमन्, मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती वास्तव में अगर जिस ईमानदारी के साथ डी० आई० आर० इनफोर्स किये गये थे उसी सिसिअरटी के साथ बर्ते जाते। मुझे इस विषय में यह कहना है कि बहुत से व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिनकी गतिविधियां देश के हित में नहीं हैं और सरकार को उन पर निगरानी और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर कार्यवाही करने में हिचकना नहीं चाहिए। मिसाल के तौर पर अभी पीस माटियर्स का जो दल पेंकिंग जा रहा है, उनका मैं ने फतेहपुर में स्वयं व्याख्यान सुना। अलीगढ़ में भी उन्होंने जो व्याख्यान दिया उसे भी सुना। अब साफ तौर पर उनका यह कहना था कि जो सरकार यहां की जनता को चीनियों के प्रति असन्तोष उभारती है, वह बात उचित नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सही तौर से वाकई अगर डी० आई० आर० का

उपयोग करना था तो कोई भी व्यक्ति हों, भले ही आचार्य विनोबा भावे भी अगर ऐसी बात कहें जिससे कि हमारे रक्षा प्रयत्नों में और अपनी आजादी की हिफाजत की लड़ाई में शिथिलता आती है तो सरकार को उनको उससे रोकना चाहिए। जैसा मैं ने कहा पीस माटियर्स ने बराबर यह बात कही। मगर मुझे खेद है कि उनके विरुद्ध इस डी० आई० आर० का उपयोग नहीं किया गया। क्या इससे मैं यह समझूँ जैसा कि मेरे मित्र पांडे जी ने व्याख्यान दिया कि जो प्रधान मंत्री जी की आलोचना करते हैं उन्हीं के लिए यह भारत रक्षा कानून बनाया गया है ? क्या उन्हीं के लिए इस डी० आई० आर० का प्रयोग होता है। अगर ऐसी बात है तो मैं नम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि यह प्रजातंत्र शासन और एक डेमोक्रेटिक सैटअप के विल्कुल खिलाफ चीज है।

मैं एक दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जिस समय डी० आई० आर० का एनफोर्स-मेंट हुआ, जिस समय इस सदन ने खड़े होकर देश की आजादी के लिए हर तरह की कुर्बानी करने का व्रत लिया और देश की आजादी को बरकरार रखने की लड़ाई में प्रधान मंत्री को पूरा समर्थन व सहयोग का वचन दिया, उस समय हम लोगोंका यह विश्वास था कि इस डी० आई० आर० का सही तौर से प्रयोग किया जायगा। लेकिन क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि इस डी० आई० आर० के तहत भारतवर्ष में जो इतनी रिश्वतखोरी, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग चलती है, एक भी केस में क्या किसी अपराधी को भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत दण्डित किया गया ? यह देखने में आता है कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और रिश्वतखोरों को जब भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत पकड़ने और उन्हें कठोर दण्ड देने की हम लोगों की ओर से मांग की जाती है तो उसके बारे में एक मतभेद खड़ा हो जाता है। अभी जब यह प्रश्न उठा

कि जो गल्ले में ब्लैक करते हैं या और गड़-बड़ियाँ करते हैं उनको डी० आई० आर० के तहत सजायें मिलनी चाहिए तो हमारे खाद्य मंत्री पाटिल साहब का बहुत बड़ा मतभद हुआ । लेकिन मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तविक रूप में अगर आप इस भारत रक्षा कानून का सदुपयोग करना चाहते हैं तो उसका सदुपयोग तो इस प्रकार होता कि आप आरम्भ से ही कड़ाई के साथ जो हमारे यहां दिनदहाड़े डाके मारते हैं, जो हमारे यहां रिश्वत व भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं, जो हमारे यहां चोरबाजारी करते हैं उन सब को आप इसमें सजाएं देते और कठोर सजाएं देते ।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि डी० आई० आर० को एनफोर्स करने के बाद भारत सरकार को यह अवसर मिला कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों के कानूनों में वह सीधे सीधे दखल दे सकती है । मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि इस भारत रक्षा कानून के बनने के बाद क्या किसी भी प्रान्तीय सरकार के द्वारा मनमाने ढंग से जैसा चाहा कानून पास कर लिया और दूसरी अनियमितताएं बर्ती गईं, तो उसमें क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हस्तक्षेप किया ? अगर भारत रक्षा कानून केवल इसलिए बनाया गया है कि प्रधान मन्त्री की कोई आलोचना करे, अथवा सरकार की नीति की आलोचना करे तो वह डी० आई० आर० का शिकार बना दिया जाय तो मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि इस तरह का डी० आई० आर० कभी भी किसी प्रजातन्त्री सैट अप के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं माना जा सकता । मैं कोई कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का पक्षपात नहीं कर रहा हूँ परन्तु मुझे यह कहना है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति अगर देशद्रोह इस प्रकार करता है, चीनियों के खिलाफ ।डाई में हमारे मन को शिथिल बनाता है तो उसके खिलाफ सरकार को ऐक्शन अवश्य लेना चाहिए । क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि इस भारत रक्षा कानून की आड़ में हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रान्तीय सरकारों को यह अधिकार मिल गया है कि वह मनमाने ढंग से टैक्सेज लगायें

और मनमाने ढंग से कानून बनायें । जिससे कि जनता पीड़ित हो और वह व्याकुल हो जाय ? क्या भारत रक्षा कानून सरकार ने इसीलिए बनाया था कि भारी करों का बोझ गरीब जनता पर लाद कर उनके देह की रक्त की अन्तिम बूंद तक चूस ली जाय ? अगर भारत रक्षा कानून की यह मंशा थी कि जनता को बन्द कर मनमाने ढंग से टैक्स लाय लगाये, मनमाने ढंग से कानून बनाये, तो फिर मैं कहूंगा कि भारत रक्षा कानून का कोई भी सदुपयोग नहीं हुआ है बल्कि दुरुपयोग ही हो रहा है ।

जब मैं उधर से अर्थात् सरकार द्वारा यह कहते सुनता हूँ कि देश में इमरजेंसी चल रही है, तो मुझे उसे सुन कर बड़ा खेद होता है । आखिर इमरजेंसी है कहां पर ? मुझे तो कहीं पर वाकई इमरजेंसी है, ऐसा दिखलाई नहीं पड़ता है । जिस तरह से रोजमर्रा का ढर्रा और जिस तरह से रोजमर्रा के कार्य पहले चलते थे उसी रफ्तार और ढर्रे से आज भी चल रहे हैं । यह चीज मैं खुद नहीं कहता हूँ, विरोधी दलों के सदस्य नहीं कहते हैं परन्तु रूलिंग पार्टी के जो जिम्मेदार लोग हैं व यह कहते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ गया है और जो कांग्रेस दल में कल तक बिना सरमाये का था आज वह लखपि बन बैठा है । सरकार को उचित यह था कि वह कड़ाई के साथ इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचार, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग आदि का दमन करने के हेतु भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत कदम उठाती । इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार करने वाले चाहे कितने ही बड़े पद पर क्यों न हों, भले ही वे मन्त्री क्यों न हों, यदि उनको इस भारत रक्षा कानून के तहत सजाएं दी जातीं तो जनता समझती कि सरकार वाकई इस अवसर पर किसी तरह भी रक्षा प्रयत्नों में ढील नहीं आने देना चाहती है । जनता ने देश की आजादी की खातिर और चीनियों के विरुद्ध मोर्चा लेने के लिए सरकार को यह अधिकार खुशी खुशी दे दिया था लेकिन जिस तरह से इस पर अमल हुआ है उससे उसको बड़ी निराश हुई है । रामराज्य के बजाय चाहे आप इस देश

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

में कामराज कर दें परन्तु जब तक आप सही गौर से रिश्वत लेने वालों और भ्रष्टाचारियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं और उनको दण्ड नहीं देते हैं तब तक यह तो हो सकता है कि किसी तरीके से रामराज्य से हट कर कामराज में आप आ जायें और काम तो किसी तरह से आपका सिद्ध हो भी जाय लेकिन वास्तविक रूप से देश का उद्धार नहीं हो सकता है। मुझे इस विषय में यह कहना है...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब पांच बज रहा है, क्या माननीय सदस्य अभी और इस पर

बोलना चाहते हैं ?

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ : जी हां, अभी मैं इस पर और बोलना चाहूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है। माननीय सदस्य अगली बार अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, September 9, 1963|Bhadra 18, 1885 (Saka).

[Friday, September 6, 1963|Bhadra 15, 1885 (Saka)]

| ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | | COLUMNS | WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | | COLUMNS |
|--|--|-----------|------------------------------|---|---------|
| S.Q. No. | Subject | | U.S.Q. No. | Subject | |
| | | 4743—81 | | | |
| 530 | Coir industry in Kerala | 4743—46 | 1563 | Textile mills in Rajasthan | 4790 |
| 531 | Zinc smelter at Alwaye | 4746—47 | 1564 | Handicrafts industry in Rajasthan | 4790-91 |
| 532 | Titanium Factory at Trivandrum | 4747—49 | 1565 | Cement factories in Maharashtra | 4791—92 |
| 533 | Manufacture of watches | 4749—50 | 1566 | Iron ore mines | 4792 |
| 535 | Manufacture of watches in H.M.T. | 4750—53 | 1567 | D.D.T. Plant at Alwaye | 4792-93 |
| 536 | Export of manganese | 4753—57 | 1568 | Air rifle plant in Punjab | 4793 |
| 537 | Iron ore in Goa | 4757—60 | 1569 | Adverse Trade balance | 4793-94 |
| 539 | Barter Deal with America | 4760—62 | 1570 | Cottage industry and traditional trades | 4794-95 |
| 543 | Production of textiles | 4762—67 | 1571 | Long staple cotton | 4795 |
| 547 | Import of automobile components | 4067—71 | 1572 | Leather and hides industry | 4795 |
| 549 | Poznan International Trade Fair | 4771-72 | 1573 | Working results of steel plant | 4796 |
| 550 | Quality Control of goods | 4772—74 | 1574 | Production of by-products in steel plants | 4796-97 |
| 551 | Coast of steel Production | 4774—77 | 1575 | Exports to Italy | 4797-98 |
| 552 | Rourkela Steel Plant | 4777—79 | 1576 | Defence production in private sector | 4798-99 |
| 553 | Registration of exporters | 4780-81 | 1577 | Manufacture of raw film | 4799 |
| | | | 1578 | Small scale industry | 4799 |
| | | | 1579 | H.M.T. Bangalore | 4800-01 |
| | | | 1580 | Heavy Electricals Bhopal | 4801-02 |
| | | | 1581 | Exports | 4802 |
| | | | 1582 | Export of earthen dolls | 4802-03 |
| | | | 1583 | Industrial development of Goa | 4803 |
| | | | 1584 | Offices under the Ministry of industry, | 4803 |
| | | | 1585 | Offices under the Ministry of International trade | 4804 |
| | | | 1586 | Fertilizer factor at Naya Nangal | 4804 |
| | | | 1587 | Manufacture of leaf springs | 4804.05 |
| | | | 1588 | Leaf Springs industry | 4805 |
| | | | 1589 | Fifth Machine Tools Factory | 4805-06 |
| | | | 1590 | Grant of loans to Weavers' Cooperative Societies | 4806-07 |
| | | | 1591 | Small Scale industries | 4808 |
| | | | 1592 | Purchase of paper by D.G.S.&D. | 4809 |
| | | | 1593 | Demand of paper by D. G.S.&D. | 4809-10 |
| | | | 1594 | Loans for tea cultivation and development | 4810-12 |
| | | | | | |
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | | 4781—4822 | | | |
| S.Q. No. | | | | | |
| 534 | Trade with Belgium | 4781-82 | | | |
| 538 | Consumption of coal in steel plants | 4782 | | | |
| 540 | Import of machinery | 4782-83 | | | |
| 541 | Pig iron Plant in Goa | 4783 | | | |
| 542 | Sale of jute by S. T. C. | 4783-84 | | | |
| 544 | Raw film plant | 4784 | | | |
| 545 | Export of jute goods to Britain | 4784 | | | |
| 546 | Chit Fund Companies | 4784-85 | | | |
| 548 | Machine Tool Factory in Bangalore | 4785-86 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| U.S.Q. No. | | | | | |
| 1556 | Branches of S.T.C. | 4786 | | | |
| 1557 | Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Bangalore | 4786 | | | |
| 1558 | Bidis and Cigarettes | 4787 | | | |
| 1559 | Cotton mills | 4788 | | | |
| 1560 | Grants to salt works | 4788 | | | |
| 1561 | Iron and Steel in Rajasthan | 4789 | | | |
| 1562 | Ambar Charkha in Rajasthan | 4789-90 | | | |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

| U.S.Q. No. | Subject | COLUMNS |
|---|---|---------|
| 1595 | Indian Standards Institution | 4812 |
| 1596 | Directorship in public undertakings | 4813-14 |
| 1597 | Training in Dye-making | 4813-14 |
| 1598 | Allocation of spindles | 4814-15 |
| 1599 | Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board | 4815 |
| 1600 | Khadi and Village Industries Board | 4815 |
| 1601 | Cement factory at Abu Road | 4816 |
| 1602 | Establishment of cement factory in Purulia district | 4816-17 |
| 1603 | Abolition of Supervisory system in cotton | 4817 |
| 1604 | Rourkela steel | 4817-18 |
| 1605 | Removal of Director from Company's management | 4818 |
| 1606 | Delhi Plastic Cable Manufacturers' Association | 4819 |
| 1608 | Durgapur Fertilizer plant | 4819-20 |
| 1609 | Watch Factory in Solan | 4820-21 |
| 1610 | Electric Manufacturing Co., Dum Dum | 4821-22 |
| CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE | | 4823-57 |

Sardar Buta Singh called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the judicial pronouncement made against the Chief Minister of Punjab by the Supreme Court in its judgement dated the 2nd September, 1963, on the writ petition of Dr. Pratap Singh and the steps proposed to be taken by the Central Government in the matter.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

4858-59

(1) A copy each of the following papers :—

- (i) The Jute (Licensing and Control) Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 2026, dated the 10th August,

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

- 1963 under sub-section (6) section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act 1955
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation Limited Bombay for the year 1962 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1 of section) 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) A copy each of the following papers :—
- (i) Certified Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.
- (ii) Statement explaining the reasons for delay in laying the papers at (i) above.
- (3) A statement containing a summary of the conclusions and recommendations made in the Report of *Ad Hoc* Committee on Tourism.
- (4) A statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London and the India Supply Mission, Washington, during the half year ending the 30th June, 1963.
- (5) A copy of Order No. 2 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the allocation of seats determined on the basis of the latest census figures to be assigned in the Legislative Assembly of each State, published in Notification No. S.O. 2443

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

| | COLUMNS | COLUMNS |
|--|-----------|--|
| dated the 26th August, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962 | COLUMNS | REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. 4906 |
| | | Twenty-fifth Report was adopted. |
| REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED | 4872 | PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVED 4906—22 |
| Nineteenth Report was adopted. | | Discussion on the Resolution moved by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi on the 29th March, 1963, <i>re</i> : nationalization of banks continued. The Resolution was negatived by 119 votes to 27. |
| ELECTION TO COMMITTEE | 4872-73 | PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION 4921—74 |
| The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) moved for election of one Member from among the members of Lok Sabha to be member of the Council established under Section 31(1) of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961. The motion was adopted. | | Shri A.K. Gopalan concluded his speech on the Resolution moved by him on the 27th April, 1963 <i>re</i> : release of all political and mass leaders detained under the Defence of India Rules. The discussion was not concluded. |
| DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 | 4873—4905 | AGENDA FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1963/ BHADRA 18, 1885 (SAKA) |
| Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia raised a discussion on the distribution of national income. The discussion was not concluded. | | (1) Further consideration of the motions <i>re</i> : rise in prices of foodgrains and the food policy of the Government of India, |
| STATEMENT BY MINISTER | 4905-06 | (2) Further discussion on the distribution of national income under Rule 193. |
| The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh) laid on the Table a statement on measures to augment sugar production in 1963-64. | | |