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Friday, December 13, 1963.
Agrahayana 22, 1885 (Saka).

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



(Vol. XXIII contains Nos. 11—20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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[See also Cover Page 3.]

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 13, 1963 | Agrahayana
22, 1885 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met Eleven of Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTION

मँगनेसाइट

+

- *५५१. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री चतर सिंह :
श्री जं० ब० सि० बिष्ट :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजी-
नियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश
के नैनीताल और अल्मोड़ा क्षेत्र में मँगनेसाइट
भारी मात्रा में मिला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुमानतः कितना
मँगनेसाइट मिला है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त खनिज का बड़े पैमाने
पर विदोहन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या
कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग
मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) :
(क) हां। अल्मोड़ा जिला में मँगनेसाइट
के निक्षेपों (deposits) के पाये जाने
का पता लगा है। नैनीताल में अब तक मँग-
नेसाइट का कोई भूभण्डार नहीं मिला है।

(ख) भारतीय खान ब्यूरो द्वारा अल्मोड़ा
जिला के देवलधर और अग्र गिरिचीन
1764 (Ai) LSD—1.

क्षेत्रों में ११.६ मिलियन मीटर का एक संचय,
जिस में मैग्नीशिया (magnesia)
की लगभग ४० से ले कर ४४ प्रतिशत की
श्रीसत है, सिद्ध किया गया है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के भू-विज्ञान एवं
खनन निदेशालय (U.P. Directorate
of Geology & Mining) द्वारा और खोज
सम्बन्धी कार्य किया जा रहा है तथा यू० पी०
स्टेट इण्डस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन (U. P. State
Industrial Corporation) द्वारा निक्षेपों
के विदोहन (exploitation) का कार्य
हाथों में लिया जायगा।

[(a) Yes. Magnesite deposits have
been reported from Almora district.
So far no deposits have been report-
ed from Nainital.

(b) A reserve of 11.6 million tonnes
averaging about 40-44 per cent mag-
nesia has been proved by the Indian
Bureau of Mines in Dewaldhar and
Agar Girechhina Sectors, in district
Almora.

(c) Further exploratory work is
being undertaken by the U.P. Direc-
torate of Geology and Mining and the
exploitation of the deposits are being
taken up by the U.P. State Industrial
Corporation.]

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना
चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सर्वे किया जा रहा है
यह विदेशी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा किया जा रहा है
या भारतीय विशेषज्ञ उस का सर्वे कर रहे हैं
और उस पर खर्चा कितना आ चुका है ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the
Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy
Engineering (Shri Thimmalah): The

Indian Bureau of Mines have investigated and proved these deposits.

Mr. Speaker: Cost?

Shri Thimmaiah: I do not have information about the cost.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो यहाँ पर स्टॉक मिला है उस से अपनी जो विदेश की मांग है वह उस से पूरी हो सकेगी अगर नहीं तो

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी अंदाजा नहीं लगाया गया है ।

श्री विद्वनाय पाण्डेय : नैनीताल में भी क्या यह सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है ?

Shri Thimmaiah: As already stated in reply to the original question, there is no deposit in Naini Tal.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कम्युनिकेशंस का क्या प्रबन्ध सरकार ने किया है ?

Shri Thimmaiah: The Uttar Pradesh Government is considering the construction of the road to connect these deposits along with the road from Almora to Bageshwar.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government will make full efforts to utilise this in India because when we sell these things abroad they fetch us only about 50 per cent of the international market value?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): The intention is to utilise these materials for the production of high-grade refractories; so there is no question of export.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को कुछ अंदाजा है कि इस से हमारे कितने फौरन एक्सचेंज की बचत होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी उन को पता नहीं है कि क्या होगी ।

Central Advisory Council of Industries

†
*552. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Council of Industries met in New Delhi in September, 1963;

(b) if so, the important recommendations made by it to accelerate industrial production; and

(c) action taken by Government to implement those recommendations?

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

(b) and (c). There were no formal recommendations as such, but a number of suggestions were made at the meeting designed to accelerate industrial production. Appropriate action is being taken by the Government on these suggestions, wherever necessary.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो लाइसेंस देने का प्रोसीज्योर है इस को कुछ सिम्पलीफाई करने की सिफारिशें की गई हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : उस के लिये तो एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की गई है और उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पेश होने पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इन सिफारिशों को मंजूर करने में कितना समय लग जायेगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : इन के लिये ठीक अवधि तो नहीं बतलाई जा सकती है लेकिन उम्मीद है कि तीन, चार महीने में हो सकेंगी ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह सुझाव क्या है ?

श्री कानूनगो : सुझाव तो करीब २०, २१ हैं और उन तमाम को पढ़ने में बहुत देर लगेगी ।

Shri Warrior: What are the important suggestions made and what action has been taken on them? The answer must be specific and not vague.

Mr. Speaker: There are 32 recommendations. The important ones may be mentioned.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : श्रीमन्, मुख्य सुझाव क्या हैं ?

Shri Kanungo: All of them are important, so to say. But I can mention one or two: in the present conditions of capital market, diversification of industrial units into new lines or allied lines of manufacture should be encouraged; there was little justification for controlling the prices in key industries like fertilisers.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know, under the splitting up of the different Ministries dealing with industries, whether there has been or there is under contemplation any splitting up of the Central Advisory Council of Industries? How is it going to be dealt with by the different Ministries?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: How do they deal with it?

Mr. Speaker: That can be put separately.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this Council will also consider the reasons for the new shortfalls in industrial production and, if so, whether the recommendations—you have said that there are 30 of them—are in anyway going to have their impact on increasing the industrial production?

Shri Kanungo: Of course, the objectives of all the recommendations are to accelerate the production.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : बड़े बड़े कस्बों में ही इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के बारे में

इस कौंसिल ने सिफारिश की है या रूरल फरियाज में अर्थात् विलेजज भी इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट करने और उन को भी इंडस्ट्रियली डेवलप करने के लिये इस कमेटी ने कोई सुझाया सिफारिशों की हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : स्मोल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये एक दूसरा बोर्ड है जो कि यह काम करता है ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the composition of the Central Advisory Council? Is it composed of people from the private sector alone or is it a composite body of Government officials as well as people from the private sector?

Shri Kanungo: It is a composite body consisting of owners of industrial undertakings, persons employed in industrial undertakings and consumers of goods.

अध्यापकों के निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का समाप्त

करना

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*५५४. { श्री म० ला० छिवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री ब० कु० दास :

क्या विधि मंत्री २० सितम्बर, १९६३ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या २२३५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चुनाव आयोग की अध्यापकों के निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों को समाप्त कर देने की सिफारिश की कार्यान्विति में क्या प्रगति हुई है ।

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): The views of the States having Legislative Councils were invited on the proposal for the abolition of Teachers' Constituencies. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are in favour of the proposal. Replies are awaited from the States of Bihar, Maharashtra and Mysore. On receipt of their replies, the matter will be considered further by the Government.

[अध्यापकों के नर्वाचन क्षेत्र समाप्त करने की प्रस्थापना पर उन राज्यों से विचार प्रकट करने को कहा गया था जिन में विधान परिषदें हैं। अन्ध्र प्रदेश, मद्रास, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल के राज्य प्रस्थापना के पक्ष में हैं। बिहार, महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर राज्यों के उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। उन के उत्तर प्राप्त होने पर इस मामले पर सरकार आगे विचार करेगी।]

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन कौन सी स्टेट्स हैं जो कि यह चाहती हैं कि यह कांस्टिट्यूएंसिज ऐंबोलिश न की जायें ?

वधि मंत्री (श्री अ० कु० सेन) :
अब तक ऐसा जवाब नहीं मिला है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी स्टेट्स से उत्तर कब तक आने की आशा है और उन पर कब तक विचार हो सकेगा ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : मैं कैसे कह सकता हूँ, वह तो वही बेहतर जानते हैं।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what led the Election Commission to come to this conclusion that teachers' constituencies should be abolished?

Shri A. K. Sen: Because we find that the graduates' constituencies and the teachers' constituencies overlap with each other and the same sort of people contest for both the constituencies. So, it was thought better and more advisable to amalgamate the graduates and the teachers' constituencies, so that there may not be this overlapping.

Shri Tyagi: It has been an oft-repeated policy of the Government to keep educational institutions above all politics. Have the Government considered any scheme to declare these teachers as public servants and their liabilities and privileges?

Shri A. K. Sen: That is a different matter altogether.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether this particular provision is according to the recommendation of the universities and Secondary Board of Education and other educational organisations?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not think universities have anything to do with this. We have consulted the State Governments, who undoubtedly would have ascertained the views of all the interested parties.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I know whether on the amalgamation of the constituencies, as the Law Minister just stated, the number of teachers' seats will be added to the number of graduates' seats, so that the seats do not become less?

Shri A. K. Sen: The details will be worked out later on. No doubt the necessary law will have to be passed here.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : ऐसी भी टीचर्स हैं जो प्रेज्युएट नहीं हैं और वे टीचर्स कांस्टिट्यूएंसि में वोट देते हैं। सरकार उन का क्या करेगी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: If overlapping is the only consideration. . . .

Shri A. K. Sen: There are other considerations also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, if overlapping is the only consideration, will Government consider the question of zila parishads, municipal committees, etc. where there is overlapping and will they give a guarantee that they will stop overlapping there also? Why are the teachers being singled out for this great honour?

Shri A. K. Sen: There is no question of guaranteeing anything. It is a question of policy, which ultimately no doubt the Parliament will determine. There is another consideration, which is equally important. That is,

it has been felt in many quarters that when teachers contest these posts, there is too much of politics introduced into the life of teachers. That is one of the views. All the views will have to be considered.

श्री शिव नारायण : अमलगामेशन करने के बाद टीचर किसी प्रेजुएट्स कास्टी-ट्युएन्सी से खड़ा हो सकता है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब कानून आयेगा तब उस में यह देखा जा सकता है ।

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Is the Minister aware that for teachers' constituencies, not only graduates but matriculates and others also contest? May I know whether they would consider this aspect?

Mr. Speaker: He says there is overlapping.

श्री रामसेवक यादव: चुनाव आयोग ने टीचरों के निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या अध्यापकों की भी राय मांगी है, यदि हाँ तो अध्यापकों ने उस पर क्या राय दी है ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन: स्टेट्स जब अपनी राय भजेगी तब हम बात को भी सोचेंगी कि अध्यापकों की क्या राय है तथा दूसरों की क्या राय है ।

Shri Buta Singh: May I know whether a retired professor will be con- Starred Question No. 72 on the 16th teachers' constituency?

Mr. Speaker: That is a question that can be discussed privately.

Kandla Free Trade Zone

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*555. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Trade Will the Minister of International be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 72 on the 16th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have worked out the details of setting up a Free Trade Zone at Kandla;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the possible advantages and disadvantages of setting up a Free Trade Zone at Kandla?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). An area of 320 acres—half a square mile—has been acquired at Kandla. A plan has been prepared by the Development Commissioner, Kandla Port in consultation with the Superintending Engineer, CPWD, Kandla. The plan provides for industrial sheds, marshalling yards, park avenue and road area. Plots have been divided into 2000 sq. yds., 3000 sq. yds. and 1 acre. A copy of the plan has been already provided and is under scrutiny in the inter-ministerial committee meeting to see that all the necessary security measures and measures to promote orderly growth of industries and commercial enterprises within the zone are looked into in a close manner. A copy of the plan also has been provided to the Railway Board to make the necessary arrangements for the transport of goods from the port to the zone area. An officer on special duty of the rank of Joint Secretary is being appointed very soon with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on appointments. A high level committee of officials of the State Governments and Central Ministries has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary to the Ministry of International Trade. This committee has been meeting continuously to look into the progress of this project. The Kandla Port Authorities have also acquired various other ancillary services for making the zone work very soon.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार को इससे क्या लाभ होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सरकार को वही लाभ होगा जो लाभ देश को होगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कोचीन और गोआ में भी इस तरह के जॉज कायम करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह पहला तजुर्बा है जो हम करने जा रहे हैं । चूंकि इसमें बहुत सी त्रुटियां भी हैं, अच्छाइयां भी हैं, इस वास्ते इन सब को जब हम एक बार काम शुरू करेंगे देखेंगे और हमको जो तजुर्बा हासिल होगा वह हाउस के सामने आएगा । उसके बाद दूसरी पोर्ट्स का भी सोचा जाएगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are all kinds of ports in my country, major ports, intermediate ports, minor ports, etc. May I know why Kandla in Gujarat has been selected for this treatment and whether Government will also consider the possibilities of other ports being considered for free trade zones and appoint a committee to consider other ports also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already answered that question.

श्री बड़े : कुछ माल बाहर के देशों से यहां आता है और फिर वापिस जाता है । उस पर कस्टमज़ टैक्स नहीं लिया जा सकता है, इसलिये कि वह माल वापिस जाना होता है । कस्टमज़ आफिसर्स का काम कम करने के लिए जैसे दूसरे देशों में फ्री जोन हैं, वैसे ही इस देश में भी प्रत्येक पोर्ट पर फ्री जोन कायम करने का शासन का विचार है क्या ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसको भी बाद में देखेंगे । दुनिया में इस वक्त कोई ७४ फ्री ट्रेड जोन हैं और तीन चार बड़े बड़े एरियाज़ भी हैं । हमने कभी तजुर्बा नहीं किया है । यह इस किस्म का पोर्ट है कि इसमें तजुर्बा आसानी से हो सकता है । इसका डिवेलोपमेंट सात आठ साल पहले सोचा गया था कि किया जाए । एक बार तजुर्बा जब हो जाएगा तो और जगह भी सोचा जाएगा ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि कांडला का पोर्ट काश्मीर, पंजाब, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश आदि प्रान्तों के समीप है, इसलिए इस स्थान का चुनाव हुआ है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह भी एक कारण है । दरअसल हाउस को पता है कि सिन्धी दोस्त हमारे जो अलग हो कर कराची से आए थे, उनको रिहैबिलिटेड करने के लिए १९५२ में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने पोर्ट को कायम किया और तब से यह बातचीत चल रही है ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know how far the port operations have progressed, apart from the other matters which the Minister has explained just now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The port development is already known to the House. Under the Transport Ministry, it has become one of the biggest major ports, in view of the loss sustained by Karachi.

Shri Heda: May I know what will be the land border of the free trade zone area and how many spots will be there for entry and exit?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The area is the smallest possible—half a square mile. That is the land area. Entry and exit will depend upon the actual working. At present, we are providing only for one exit and one entry. In due course, it may be enlarged.

Shri David Munzani: What is the cost involved in this project?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For the present, we estimate that it will be about Rs. 2½ crores to 3 crores in terms of rupees and about Rs. 50 lakhs in terms of foreign exchange in the beginning.

Shri Warior: What are the distinct advantages of Kandla as opposed to other ports for selection as a free port?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The distinct advantage is that, geographically

speaking, it is cut off from the hinterland of industrial complexes. Therefore, the chances of smuggling are much less. It is very much removed from all industrial areas. Secondly, the zone that we have selected is all very comprehensive. Further, there is no congestion in Kandla which we find in the existing ports. So, it has been selected for this purpose.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या जो माल इस पोर्ट से जाएगा या जो माल अन्दर आयेगा वह एक्साइज ड्यूटी और कस्टम्स ड्यूटी से फ्री होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह सब लगेगा । जो माल सीधा बाहर से आकर बाहर चला जाएगा उस पर कस्टम्स ड्यूटी और एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं लगेगी, लेकिन जो माल अन्दर बिकने के लिए आयेगा उस पर लगेगी । लेकिन ज्यादातर माल एक्सपोर्ट होगा ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government has considered the representation received from the West Bengal Government regarding the establishment of a free port in Haldia?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have received 11 proposals from various State Governments. They will all be looked into after we have gained sufficient experience in Kandla.

Salt Industry

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*557. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri D. J. Naik:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress of co-operative sectors has been unsatisfactory in the Salt Industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. On the other hand, the progress in this field has been satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्रोप्रेस हुई है इससे किस मात्रा में फायदा हुआ है ?

श्री कानूनगो : प्रोडक्शन बढ़ता चल रहा है और तीन सालों में डबल हो गया है, और जो बढ़ा है उसमें करीब १० फी सदी कोआपरेटिव फॅक्टरीज से निकला है ।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कोआपरेटिव से फायदे हो रहे हैं, क्या इससे और सदस्यों को भी उसमें जाने का लालच हो रहा है ?

श्री कानूनगो : पूरी इजाजत है । बहुत काफी इन्वेस्टिव हैं ।

Shri Balakrishnan: May I know in which other industries the co-operative sector has been applied and whether the co-operatives have been working successfully?

Shri Kanungo: This question deals only with the salt industry and co-operatives have been very successful there. Co-operatives in the industrial sector is a general question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the salt industrialists are objecting to the facilities that have been provided to the co-operative sector in the salt industry?

Shri Kanungo: No, there has been no such representation.

Coal Washery in Bihar

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*558. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kathara in Bihar has been selected for setting up a coal washery with Russian credit;

(b) the total estimated cost of the project and the part thereof to be met from Russian credit; and

(c) when the construction work will start and when it will be completed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 8,05,49,000, out of which the foreign exchange component is estimated at Rs. 3,67,80,000. This foreign exchange component comprises Rs. 2,57,80,000 under the Rouble Credit from U.S.S.R., Rs. 10,00,000 under the Trade and Payment Agreement with the U.S.S.R. and Rs. 1,00,00,000 for purchases of equipment from other countries.

(c) Construction will commence early in 1964 and the washery is expected to be commissioned in October, 1965. After the necessary trial runs, it will start production in December, 1965.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether this plant will be constructed solely by the Indian engineers or with the help of Russian engineers?

Shri Thimmaiah: It will be with the co-operation of U.S.S.R. technicians.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What will be the washing capacity of this plant?

Shri Thimmaiah: The intake capacity of this washery is 3 million tons.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: After this washery goes into action what will be the demand for washery that will remain still unfulfilled?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): When this washery goes into production, it will meet the entire requirements of the steel plants. As was pointed out, it will be producing 1.3 million tons of clean coal.

Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur

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Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri B. K. Das:

*559. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Shri Raghunath Singh:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Gokaran Prasad:

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

(a) whether any contract has been signed with the Japanese firm for setting up the Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur;

(b) if so, whether the construction has been started by the firm;

(c) whether it has started the assembling of machinery parts from Japan; and

(d) if so, the percentage of the total machineries which have arrived?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement has been signed with a Japanese consortium.

(b) to (d). Preliminary work at site has been taken in hand by the Consortium. They have started manufacturing different units of the plant and equipment in Japan and the delivery schedule is to commence from the end of March, 1964.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know from which other countries a portion of the machinery will be imported?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Canada, apart from Japan.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the plant will go into operation according to schedule?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): We hope so. We are trying to keep to schedule.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether we have enough personnel to man this alloy steel plant? If not, what arrangements are being made to man this project?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Persons are under training now, and there will be sufficient number of personnel available when the plant goes into production.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस एलाय स्टील प्लांट की स्थापना के लिए क्या और देशों से भी बातचीत की गयी थी या केवल जापान से ? और यदि हाँ, तो जापान से ही बातचीत करने का क्या कारण था, और इसमें कुल कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Tenders were received from ten countries and it was found that the Japanese tender was the most advantageous. So we selected that.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether it will be necessary to import any raw material for this plant?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, certain high-grade alloys may have to be imported in the initial stages. Later on, we will be producing the alloys within the country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What will be the value of the product when this plant is working to its optimum capacity?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The production would amount to 60,000 tons of various categories of special steel. Roughly, the average price would be round about Rs. 2,000 to 2,500.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि हमारी भारत सरकार ने भी इसको कुछ मदद दी है क्या ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a public sector project.

Tariff Reduction on Export to E.C.M. Countries

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*560.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Balgovind Verma:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's aide-memoire asking for tariff reduction on some of her exports to E.C.M. countries has been discussed by the Council of Ministers of E.C.M.; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) I place on the Table of the House a statement giving details of the recommendations of the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community for concessions in the Common External Tariffs approved by the E.C.M. in respect of some products included in the Indian Aide memoire. We have been informed that these recommendations have been accepted finally with certain modifications, the details of which are also given in the statement which I lay on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2108/63]. Fuller details concerning the decision are awaited.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Could we have an idea of the impact upon our export trade as a result of the provisional decision which has been mentioned in the statement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will help our exporters because there will be freer movement.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That I know. How can it be otherwise? But, what will be its approximate impact on our exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not possible to assess it now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether any further attempts are being made for further concessions in the case of existing goods and for inclusion in the list of other goods which are now not mentioned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have presented our case on all items, particularly on manufactured goods and semi-processed goods.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या ई० सी० एम० के कंट्रोल ने हमारे देश से जो निर्यात होता है उस पर भी कोई खास शरयत रखी है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यही तो स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है। इसमें १४ प्रोडक्ट दिए गए हैं जिन पर दो पर सेंट से २८ पर सेंट तक की ड्यूटी थी, जो उन्होंने तै किया है कि बिल्कुल ड्यूटी नहीं ली जाएगी, खाली एक प्रोडक्ट पर कोई टैरि पर सेंट ली जाएगी।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government has pressed for reduction of duty with regard to jute goods, hand-knitted carpets and handloom goods and, if so, with what effect?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Regarding the whole textile section, including cotton textiles and woollen fabrics and jute goods the negotiation is still going on because that is one of the most sensitive sectors in respect of the Common Market.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the Council of Ministers of ECM Countries which met at Brussels has given any final reply to all the points mentioned or there are some points still under consideration by the Council of Ministers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is only just a small portion of the Aide Me-

moire. The rest of the points will continue to be discussed and comprehensive agreements arrived at over the next seven years.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: From the statement it is found that mostly the primary products are now given some exemption. May I know whether there is any special reason or any special objection to giving concessions to the manufactured articles from our country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is precisely the point we have been urging, that the industrialised world should make room for the manufactured products of less developed countries. But that is still a matter of debate. The World Trade Conference in Geneva is going to deliberate on that. It will take quite a long time before the world opinion is changed to that aspect.

Coal Production

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*562. } **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
} **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of coal for 1962-63 has gone up to 63.83 million metric tons;

(b) whether stocks of medium and lower grades of coal are building up because of non-disposal; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reduce the production target of collieries for the last quarter of Third Plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coals of Grades I, II and III are generally categorised as medium and lower grades of coal. Their stocks have undoubtedly gone up this year.

(c) Government have no intention to reduce the production target for the Third Plan, as it is felt that the present slackening of demand may be only a temporary feature and the curtailment of target may create an ultimate shortage.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government has taken into account that considerable amount of coal has been lying undisposed of and, if so, what steps have been taken to facilitate their disposal?

Shri Thimmaiah: The pitheads are having one month's stock which is a little more than the last year's stock. Now, as the winter season is there, the pitheads are becoming small. We have also relaxed the controls over the distribution system and the quota-holders can take the coal freely over and above their quota allotted and the industrial consumers also, without going through the sponsoring authorities, can take the additional quantities. Now the trend is that pitheads are becoming lower and lower every day.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government has taken a decision with regard to the granting of equal facilities to the producers of coal of all categories and, if so, what decision has been taken with respect to the allotment of quotas and transport facilities?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Particularly, this over-stocking has come in the medium and lower grades of coal and there the restrictions have been removed and there is transport facility available. Now there is no question of any transport bottleneck. Therefore, we are hoping that during the winter all this stock will be removed.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether by taking all the steps that have been enumerated by the hon. Parliamentary Secretary, there is going to be any lessening of congestion at pitheads and whether they

have received representations from collieries about the congestion?

Shri Thimmaiah: As I have already stated, there is lessening of congestion. For the information of the hon. Member, I may state that the pithead stock in July was 3.91 million tons and it was 3.68 million tons at the end of September. Now, I think, it is still less.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know if the over-stocking is due to reduction in consumption or it is a normal seasonal feature?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is due to lack of demand.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether this accumulation is due to want of sufficient coal washeries?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; it is not due to want of coal washeries.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that there is under-production so far as higher grade coal is concerned, and, if so, what steps are being taken to make up the deficit?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The production of higher grade coal is sufficient to meet the demand now.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the production, by this time, of the medium and lower grade coal is according to the Third Plan targets, or is it otherwise?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They are a little below the target.

Manufacture of Jeeps and Trucks

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*563. { **Shri Kajrolkar:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nine thousand jeeps and trucks are being manufactured for the use of Armed Forces;

(b) if so, the name of the manufacturing company;

(d) the number of jeeps and trucks manufactured so far by this company?

(c) whether this company has obtained any foreign assistance and the amount thereof; and

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Supply (Shri Jagannath Rao): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Description of stores	Quantity on order	Name of Company	Foreign exchange obtained	Supply made
	Nos.		Rs.	
Jeeps	8,100	M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay.	3,696 each	4050 Nos.
Trucks 1 ton power wagons	10,700	M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay.	9,850 each	To commence from December 1963.
Trucks 3 ton Diesel	7,500	M/s. Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co., Ltd., Bombay	4,600 each	To commence from December 1963.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी को जो ठेका दिया गया है वह क्या कंट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर दिया गया है। यदि हाँ, तो गवर्नमेंट के साथ उसकी क्या शर्त है।

Shri Jagannath Rao: A single tender was issued and the prices were fixed.

श्री कछवाय : क्या सरकार ने इसकी खोज की है कि अभी वार के समय के हजारों ट्रक मिलिटरी के पास पड़े हुए हैं और क्या उनके पुर्जे भी इस कम्पनी में काम में लाये जायेंगे।

Shri Jagannath Rao: The indents have been placed by the Defence. Whatever indents have been placed, have been covered.

National Small Industries Corporation

***564. Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of success achieved by the National Small Industries

Corporation in assisting the Small Scale Industry in domestic marketing operations, and the sales conducted through it during 1961-62 and 1962-63 year-wise;

(b) whether the said Corporation has entered the field of export marketing; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2109/63].

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the marketing operations that are taking place within the country are on the increase and, if so, if all such small-scale industries are being helped?

Shri Kanungo: As the hon. Member would have noticed from the statement, about half a dozen organisations were set up out of which about 4 have been closed because there was no more necessity for them. The original idea was and is that where

a manufacturer does not find marketing facilities, these stores will help him. Now, it has been found by practice that today all manufactured goods being in shortage, there is no difficulty about marketing.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if this Corporation has helped the exporters as well in exporting their commodities out of the country?

Shri Kanungo: Well, in the shoe trade, it acts as a liaison between the manufacturer and the exporter. Normally, exporters do not seek help of the Corporation.

श्री अचल सिंह : आगरे में जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन की ब्रांच है वह क्या जो छोटे छोटे सेक्टर्स हैं उनसे सामान लेना बन्द कर रही है ?

श्री काननगो : नहीं। अबल तो इसकी शिपिंग और एक्सपोर्ट करता है ए० टी० सी०। ए० टी० सी० कारपोरेशन से माल लेता है, क्योंकि छोटे आदमी ए० टी० सी० को सप्लाय नहीं कर सकते हैं और जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले सकते हैं। इसके अलावा बहुत सी पार्टीज से ए० टी० सी० खरीद करता है। जितना कारपोरेशन को आर्डर मिलता है उतना वह अपने प्रोड्यूसर्स से लेता है।

Cardamom Plantations

*565. **Shri Malaichami:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been given to cardamom planters in the Cardamom Development and Marketing Advisory Committee which is for the promotion and extension of cardamom plantations; and

(b) whether the Planters' Associations in the States have also been consulted in the matter?

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

(b) No formal consultations with any Planters' Associations in any States have been undertaken or are considered necessary. The State Governments were consulted.

Shri Malaichami: May I know if the States were consulted to help the Government to appoint proper representatives who look after the production as well as expansion that has to be taken on the plantation side?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All the three State Governments, Madras, Kerala and Mysore were consulted and the composition of the Board was finalised after their consultation.

Shri Malaichami: May I know whether Government will consider that giving due representation to small growers will really help the plantation industry, taking into account the cost of production, the demand and the present market position also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 95 per cent. of the whole cardamom plantation consists of small growers and most of the representatives are of the small growers. If the hon. Member has any grievance about representation from his area, he may approach the Mysore Government.

Shri M. P. Swamy: May I know whether the Cardamom Development and Marketing Advisory Committee will be constituted into a Board like other commodity boards in due course?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is the intention. If the Committee which at this stage is an independent Committee of the Coffee Board, works satisfactorily and produces results, we want to make a regular board.

Shri Kappen: What are the functions of this committee and how are they different from those of the spices committee?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This committee is only concentrating its attention on cardamom, on how to develop more cardamom and how to promote

more export markets for cardamom and so on.

Shri Warior: What is the stock of cardamom now lying idle without export market, and by how much have the prices gone down on account of that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not so. As a matter of fact, since the scheme came into operation, the prices have shot up from Rs. 6 a k.g. to Rs. 15 a k.g. The stocks are in individual hands, and we have no tallying of that.

श्री कछवाय : इलायची की हमारे देश में जितनी मांग है उस मांग को हम स्वयं पूरा करते हैं या किसी और देश से भी इलायची अपने यहां मंगाई जाती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमारे यहां की इलायची तो हिन्दुस्तान का कैंटिल है। जितनी इलायची हमारे यहां पैदा होती है उसका ३० से ४० परसेंट तक का कंजमेशन तो अपने देश के अन्दर हो जाता है और कोई ६० या ७० परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट होती है।

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : इलायची के बागों के संवर्धन और विस्तार के लिये इलायची विकास तथा विपन्न मंत्रणा समिति में बागानमालिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व कितने परसेंट है ?

श्री मनुभा शाह : सारे बागान वाले ही उसमें हैं।

Iron and Steel Board

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*567. { **Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:**
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shrimati Shashank Manjari:

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

(a) whether some representatives of private sector steel plants on the producers' committee have recently suggested to Union Government for

the constitution of an autonomous Iron and Steel Board;

(b) whether the representatives of public sector steel plants have also submitted a report to Government containing similar views;

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

(d) when Government will finally decide the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The Private Sector major Producers have suggested that price and distribution control of iron and steel may be entrusted to an Iron and Steel Board representing the Main Producers with a neutral chairman and some other members appointed by Government, the Board to work subject to such directives as Government may issue whenever necessary.

(b) The Public Sector plants viz. Hindustan Steel Limited have also submitted their comments. But, their views are different.

(c) and (d). The recommendations of the Raj Committee and of the Main Producers are under consideration of Government and a decision on them will be taken as early as practicable.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Has the private sector pointed out any particular difficulty on account of which it wants this board to be constituted?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): No, they have not pointed out any difficulty, and they wanted the appointment of such a joint board.

Mr. Speaker: In the absence of this board, are they feeling any difficulty? That was the question.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no difficulty which has been pointed out.

Constitution (Fifteenth) Amendment Bill, 1963.

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*569. { Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Constitution (Fifteenth) Amendment Bill, 1963, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament was sent to the Legislatures of all the States for ratification as required by Art. 368 of the Constitution before it was presented to the President for his assent;

(b) the number of State Legislatures who had ratified the Bill by passing Resolutions to that effect and names of the States concerned; and

(c) the number of State Legislatures who had signified their disapproval of the Bill or had failed to ratify the Bill before it was presented to the President for assent, or afterwards, and the names of such States?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Legislatures of 11 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal had ratified the Bill before the 5th October, 1963 when it was submitted to the President for assent.

(c) No intimation has been received by the Central Government from the Governments of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, regarding ratification of the Bill by their State Legislatures. No State Government has signified the disapproval of the Bill by the State Legislature.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister has indicated that 11 States have ratified the Constitution (Fifteenth) Amendment Bill by

passing resolutions, before it was submitted to the President for his assent. May I know the procedure and the rules in this connection, and whether the assent of all the States or the opinion of all the States is obtained?

Mr. Speaker: The procedures and rules are not to be enquired of from the hon. Minister. They have been laid down in documents which are accessible to the Members.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am prepared to answer the question.

Mr. Speaker: But I am not prepared to allow it.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I may point out that this is a matter coming within the scope of article 368 of the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: When any material is contained in documents accessible to Members, then no question can be asked here on that.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: This is not in any document accessible to us.

Mr. Speaker: Why? Is it something confidential that is not disclosed? It is contained in documents accessible to Members, and every Member can read it.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: So far as the procedure of assent to Bills which require to be ratified by the States is concerned. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Is that not contained in documents accessible to Members?

Shri A. K. Sen: May I answer it? Here, the assent itself shows the procedure that has been followed. But, what the hon. Member possibly wants to know is what procedure Government have followed in the past regarding other similar Constitution Amendment Bills which should be ratified by the State Legislatures. Is that what he wants to know?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Yes.

Shri A. K. Sen: The procedure is simple. After the Bills are passed by the two Houses with the requisite majority, they are sent to the State Legislatures, and as soon as more than 50 per cent of the State Legislatures ratify them, they are submitted to the President for his assent. From 1952 up till now, we had seven such amendments which had to be ratified by the State Legislatures. In all the cases, as soon as more than 50 per cent of the State Legislatures had ratified, they were presented to the President for his assent, and the assent was given. That is the procedure which Government have followed.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether at any stage the dissenting opinion of any State is taken into consideration before the assent is given?

Shri A. K. Sen: No, there is no such constitutional requirement.

Mr. Speaker: More than 50 per cent of the State Legislatures have to ratify. That is all.

Shri Nambiar: May I know whether Government are aware that certain State Legislatures are not in a mood to ratify it, and if so, why? May I know whether the Central Government have made efforts to persuade them to ratify it?

Shri A. K. Sen: There is no such information available to Government. On the contrary, I understand that none of them have disapproved of it up till now. The only thing is that some of them have not passed any resolution ratifying it, but that is out of the question. The constitutional requirement is that it shall not be placed before the President for his assent until at least 50 per cent of the States have ratified it.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What steps are being taken by Government to break the silence of the States concerned?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not for us. It is for the State Legislature, concern-

ed, which are themselves sovereign within their own sphere. They can pass the resolution or they can sit idle.

Industrial Licences

***570. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by private entrepreneurs in getting industrial licences for starting new industrial projects; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to simplify procedural delays and overcome other technical difficulties with regard to the issue of industrial licences?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Various suggestions regarding Government's industrial licensing policy have been made from time to time by the Central Advisory Council of Industries and by bodies connected with Industry and Trade. In formulating their policy and procedures, the Government have always given due consideration to all such suggestions.

(b) The following are among the steps taken by the Government to speed up the disposal of applications for licences:

- (i) Meetings of the Licensing Committee are held very frequently.
- (ii) The Government have exempted schemes involving fixed assets not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in value from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

(iii) A list is publicised from time to time indicating the industries where there is no scope for further licensing for the time being.

(iv) The Government have recently set up a Committee to examine the operation of the controls applicable to the establishment of additional industrial capacity under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the import of capital goods, the issue of capital, foreign investment and collaboration and the licensing of raw materials and to suggest such modifications as would reduce delays in decisions.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि सरकार इंडियन प्रोडक्ट्स सेक्टर को डिस्करेज कर रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : जी नहीं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इसको एक्सपेडाइट करने के लिए क्या कोई एक ऐसी कमेटी बनाते जा रहे हैं जिस से कि यह दिक्कतें हल हो जायें ?

श्री कानूनगो : एक दूसरे सवाल के जवाब में मैं कह चुका हूँ कि एक कमेटी कायम कर रहे हैं । लेकिन आजकल जो दिक्कतें होती हैं वह इंडस्ट्रीज में रा मेटिरियल की सप्लाय और कैपिटल गुड्स की सप्लाय में होती हैं, लाइसेंसिंग में दिक्कत नहीं होती है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : सन् १९६१ से लेकर १९६३ तक नये इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये कितने लोगों ने एप्लाय किया है, कितने लोगों को लाइसेंस मिले हैं और उनके मिलने में कम से कम समय कितना लगा है ?

श्री कानूनगो : वह सब आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this difficulty in getting 1764(Ai) LSD—2.

industrial licences is experienced only by the small new entrants and the medium entrepreneurs and if so, how it is that a dozen big firms in this country get their licences very easily and in a very short time?

Shri Kanungo: I would request the hon. Member to go through the statistics and the reports as they are published, and he will find that it is not correct.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I have gone through them, and I still hold that what I have said is correct.

Shri Kanungo: It is not correct.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I know some must support the big fellows.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many of the persons who applied for industrial licences have been put on the black list so far on account of the malpractices?

Shri Kanungo: There is no black list on the licensing side.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Is it not a fact that the co-operative sugar mills have applied for licences since 1960 but none has got a licence?

Shri Kanungo: I think the hon. Members's information is not correct. There have been quite a number of licences for sugar mills.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Subject to correction, since March or April 1960, no licence has been given to the co-operative sector.

Shri Kanungo: I am not sure about it. One explanation is that possibly the target has been reached and no more were given.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या यह सच है कि स्पनिंग मिल्ज को जो लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं, वे उनको लगा नहीं पा रही हैं और यदि यह सच है तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

Shri Kanungo: As I said, there is always difficulty about availability of

capital goods, clearance and availability of machinery and raw materials.

श्री शिव न. रायण : ये जो लाइसेंस इशू हुए हैं, उसकी लिस्ट क्या सरकार बता देगी कि किन किन लोगों को मिलते हैं, क्या एक ही क्लास को मिलते हैं या और भी लोगों को मिले हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो : जब यह छपती है तो लाइब्रेरी में पेश कर दी जाती है ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Is it a fact that the total capacity of licences pending before Government from the co-operative sector amounts to 5 lakh tons and that is the target fixed for increased sugar production? If so, what comes in the way of Government granting licences to sugar co-operatives?

Shri Kanungo: In the case of the sugar industry, the proposals are processed in the Food and Agriculture Ministry. As far as I know, proposals which have been processed and put to the Licensing Committee have not been held back.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: Has any time limit been fixed for disposal of licences soon after the application?

Shri Kanungo: We want to do it as quickly as possible, depending upon the product the process and the proposals.

श्री बड़े : पिछले दो सालों में कितने लाइसेंस उद्योगपतियों को मिले हैं और फार्मे एक्सचेंज की कमी की वजह से कितने सालों तक रोके गए हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने आपके पास उनको चक्कर काटने पड़े हैं ?

श्री कानूनगो: यह आंकड़े अभी मेरे पास नहीं हैं । हर महीने ये छापे जाते हैं ।

श्री कछबाय : एक उद्योग के लिए यदि ज्यादा एप्लीकेशंस आएँ तो सरकार उन में से पहले किस को देगी और शत कौन सी होंगी ?

Shri Kanungo: It all depends upon the proposals and product. Preference is always given to co-operatives. Then convenience of States and the need to develop backward areas have got priority.

Prices of Cycle Tyres and Tubes

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*571. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the rising prices and deteriorating quality of cycle tyres and tubes;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cycle tyres are not available to the public in general at the controlled retail prices; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Some instances of high prices charged by cycle tyre and tube dealers for tyres and tubes manufactured by certain manufacturers for which there is consumer's preference have come to the notice of the Government. However, no complaints of deteriorating quality of cycle tyres and tubes have been received by the Government.

(b) There is no statutory control over the retail prices of cycle tyres and tubes. Except that the price of particular brands of tyres and tubes is comparatively higher owing to strong consumer's preference for the brand, there is no evidence of short supply of cycle tyres and tubes in the market and most other brands are available at reasonable prices.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र: मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में स्वीकार किया है कि साइकल के टायर्स और ट्यूब्स के दाम बढ़ गए हैं कहीं

कहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ जहाँ इस तरह से दाम चढ़ गए हैं वहाँ वहाँ ये सही दामों पर मिलें, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या कारवाई की है ?

श्री कानूनगो : जवाब में मैंने कहा है कि किसी किसी नामी टायर के दाम बढ़ गए हैं क्योंकि उसको ज्यादा लोग चाहते हैं। लेकिन और किस्म के टायर मिलते हैं बाजार में और उनकी कीमत ज्यादा नहीं है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात की तहकीकात की है कि बाजार में जो टायर मिलते हैं या ट्यूबज मिलती हैं वे खराब मिलती हैं और यदि की हैं तो इस पर नसल जांच का क्या नतीजा निकला है और उससे क्या लाभ हुआ है ?

श्री कानूनगो : मैंने जवाब दिया है कि जांच की गई है और वे खराब नहीं हैं।

श्री कछवाय : हमारे देश में बहुत से रिक्शा चलाने वाले हैं। उनके लिए कोई अलग से कोटा स्पेशल रखने की क्या आवश्यकता नहीं है ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि उनको टायरों आदि के मिलने में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है ?

श्री कानूनगो : कोटा की जरूरत नहीं है काफी टायर मिलते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : टायर ट्यूबज की कीमत बढ़ने का क्या सब से बड़ा कारण यह नहीं है कि टेरिफ एमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया है जिस में साइकिल इंडस्ट्री को सरकार ने प्रोटेक्शन देना बन्द कर दिया है ?

श्री कानूनगो : मैंने कहा है कि टायर ट्यूब काफी मिलते हैं, कोई नामी टायर नहीं मिलते हैं।

ट्रैक्टरों के पुर्जों का बनाया जाना

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{ श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :
*५७२. श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका की ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाली 'केटर पिलर ओवरसीज' नामक कम्पनी तथा भारत की 'लारसेन एण्ड ट्वरो निमिटेड' के बीच एक करार हुआ है जिसके अर्धीन उसके सहयोग से 'कालर चैन' ट्रैक्टरों के पुर्जों का निर्माण किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कारखाना कहाँ पर बनाया जायेगा ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) सियोन, बम्बई।

[(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sion, Bombay.]

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : इस फैक्ट्री की क्षमता क्या होगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इस में कई किस्म के करालर टाइप के पार्टस बनेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कैपेसिटी के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अभी वह तय नहीं हुई है।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : जो विदेशी मुद्रा लगेगी उसको हमारे भारत वाले देंगे या अमरीका वाले देंगे और वह कितनी लगेगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : ६० लाख का कैपिटल लगेगा। उस में से तीस लाख फारेन कैपिटल का पार्टिसिपेशन होगा।

श्री कछवाय : इस कारखाने में जो पुर्जे बनेंगे, उन से हमारी कमी क्या पूरी हो जाएगी या विदेश से फिर भी हमें उनको मंगाना पड़ेगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इससे कमी तो पूरी नहीं होगी। ग्रोर भी लाइसेंस स्वीकार किये जायें, यद् विचागधीन है।

Shri Nambiar: As many tractors in the country go out of order for want of spare parts, can this particular company which is being organised produce spares not only of the Crawler tractor but also other types of tractors?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It will be producing spare parts which have been specified under the licences. They are about 7 or 8 categories.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What is the percentage of Crawler tractors used in the country and will this company be able to supply most of them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The percentage is not available, but the production target fixed during the Third Plan is 500 Crawler tractors.

श्री बड़े : विदेशों से जब ट्रैक्टर इम्पोर्ट किए जाते हैं तो क्या यह सही है कि वे महंगे पड़ते हैं और अब जब पार्ट्स यहां तैयार होने लग जायेंगे तो यहां के ट्रैक्टर सस्ते होंगे ? यदि हां तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस परिणाम में वे सस्ते होंगे ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: This has not been worked out.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What will be the percentage of the share capital held by the two firms, the American and the Indian?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Rs. 60 lakhs would be the share capital and the Indian company would participate to the extent of 50%.

Steel Plant in South India

*573. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 83 on the 16th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the firm of Consulting Engineers has since prepared and submitted the report for the setting up of a Steel Plant in South India;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) when the preliminary work are expected to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir. The report is expected in February 1964.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Preliminary works can be started only after the report is received and examined and decisions taken on it.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Has the site been selected in the meantime?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): We have received a preliminary report regarding the sites available. In any event works preparation has to be done at the works site; that has to be selected yet.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Last time also the hon. Minister said that the report was not submitted. Now he has answered that it will be submitted next year. What is the reason for the delay in the submission of the report?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Now an alternative process also is available to use the raw lignite. That is being studied.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Which is the site selected now?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The site has not been finally selected.

Shri Balakrishnan: Why has the matter been pending for the last four or five years? What is the difficulty in coming to a decision soon?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Various tests have to be carried out because the use of lignite for smelting iron is a comparatively new process.

Textile Machinery Manufacturing Plants

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

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile machinery manufacturing plants in India are suffering due to shortage of coke and pig iron;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the supply of these two commodities to the plants?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There have been complaints from textile machinery manufacturing units about the short supply of pig iron. Against the demand of about 50,000 tonnes a year, the supply during the half year ending on the 31st October, 1963 was 16,560 tonnes. There is therefore a shortage of about 34 per cent.

2. There is a general shortage of pig iron in the country and any increase in supply to textile machinery manu-

facturing units is possible only if the total availability is increased, which is possible only through imports.

3. No specific complaint has been received in regard to shortage of coke. During 1963-64, the allotment has almost equalled the demand.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What steps have been taken by Government to make up the shortage of 34 per cent in pig iron?

Shri P. C. Sethi: We are taking all possible steps. Even import of pig iron is being considered.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: By what time do Government expect to fulfil the requirements of the industry?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This cannot be produced overnight. As hon. Members are aware, we were expecting the private sector to produce about 0.5 million tons of pig iron. But none of the licences has fructified. That is why, now we are taking steps in the public sector to produce the required quantity of pig iron.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Famine in Rajasthan

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SNQ. 3. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri P. H. Bheel:
 Shri Y. N. Singha:
 Shri B. N. Singh:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shrimati Gayatri Devi:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Karni Singhji:
 Shri Harish Chandra
 Mathur:
 Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Kachhavaia:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a press report containing Shri Raj Bahadur's suggestion that chronic liability to famines of Rajasthan should be tackled by the Union Government as the State Government is not in a position to find adequate funds; and

(b) if so, whether Government would prepare a plan for supplementing the efforts of the State Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The Third Finance Commission in determining the budgetary gap of each State in regard to assistance towards unforeseen expenditure on natural calamities such as famine, drought and flood had included in the expenditure estimates of the States the same provision for each year as was made by the Second Finance Commission. When any State incurs expenditure exceeding these limits, the excess expenditure is reimbursed by the Government of India to the extent of 50 per cent. The expenditure for Rajasthan has been fixed at Rs. 40 lakhs. Therefore, Central assistance to the extent of 50 percent of the expenditure that the State Government may incur exceeding Rs. 40 lakhs would be available to the State Government. Besides this, the Central Government is giving all possible assistance to the State Government in procuring fodder and hay and for improving watering facilities.

श्री कछवय : जना इस को हिन्दी में भी बतला दिया जाये क्योंकि हम को मवाल पूछने हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : ग्रंजी तो अपने को पानी आती नहीं, इस निये हिन्दी में जवाब दिया जाय ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) तृतीय फाइनेन्स कमिशन ने बजट के सम्बन्ध में जो व्यवस्था की उस में उन्होंने

सुझाव दिया कि सूखा, कहत आदि में राज्य सरकारों की ओर से जो खर्च किया जाय उस में यदि राजस्थान सरकार का ४० लाख से ज्यादा खर्च हो तो भारत सरकार उस भार का ५० प्रतिशत वहन करेगी । इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार व्यवस्था कर रही है कि घास भूसा वगैरह अन्य प्रदेशों से खरीद कर वहाँ भेजा जाय और पानी की भी व्यवस्था की जाय ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Since the permanent lag between the food demand and the regional agricultural produce, as well as the annual unfavourable weather conditions in Rajasthan, were well known to the Union Government in advance, what steps did they take to ward off the current acute famine conditions there?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Member has used the words "current famine". The very words indicate that in Rajasthan, and in those particular areas of Rajasthan also, whenever there is favourable monsoon, there is a bumper crop. The moment it came to our notice that this year monsoon was about to fail, we consulted the State Government and helped them by sending some money and fodder.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : राजस्थान में जो अकाल की भीषण स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है वह समस्या केवल इस साल ही नहीं है बल्कि पहले भी राजस्थान में इसी प्रकार से भयंकर अकाल पड़ते रहे हैं । तो राजस्थान जैसे प्रदेश को बचाने के लिये क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई ऐसी लम्बी योजना बना रही है जिस से भविष्य में राजस्थान को अकाल की स्थितियों का सामना न करना पड़े, विशेषकर पानी की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उस क्षेत्र में पानी की कमी को दूर करने के लिये ही वहाँ राजस्थान नहर की व्यवस्था की गई । इस के अलावा जो एक्सप्लोरेटरी ट्यूबवेल डिवीजन है, उस की ओर से करीब १०० जगहों पर बड़े

नलकूप लगाने की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिस में करीब २० नलकूप बिल्कुल सफल हो चुके हैं और उन से भी ६०, ६५ हजार एकड़ भूमि सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत आ जायेगी।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान में जो अकाल की स्थिति है उस के बारे में क्या वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्र के खाद्य मंत्री से बात चीत की। यदि हां, तो उन्होंने केन्द्र से क्या क्या सहायता मिल सकती है क्या इस के बारे में ध्यान दिलाया और उसके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री १० तारीख को केन्द्रीय खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री से मिले थे, पर इस कहत के बारे में उन की मुझ से चर्चा हुई थी ५ दिसम्बर को। इस के अलावा २८ और २९ जुलाई को भी मुझ से उन की बातें हुई थीं। हम लोगों की बात चीत के दौरान में जितनी चीजों की उस वक्त जरूरत समझी गई उन सारी चीजों की व्यवस्था जुलाई में ही करने की कोशिश की गई। लेकिन फिर वर्षा होने के बाद स्थिति कुछ मुशरी। आज भी उन से मेरी बात होगी और ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी गई है कि महाराष्ट्र मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और हिमाचल प्रदेश से जितने खाद्य या भूसा का प्रबन्ध हो सका वह सब हम राजस्थान को

एक माननीय सदस्य : किन किन चीजों की भाग की गई है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : घास, भूसा गल्ला आदि सारी चीजों की जरूरत है। जो कुछ हम से हो सका हम देने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री लाल बरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान के कितने क्षेत्रों में अकाल पड़ गया है। साथ ही यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि घास भूसा की व्यवस्था तो आपने कर ली है लेकिन वहां के जो नागरिक हैं उन के लिये गवर्नमेंट ने क्या इन्तजाम किया है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : राजस्थान में जितने पशु पालने वाले लोग हैं, जिन को पानी के अभाव के कारण तकलीफ पहुंची है उन लोगों को और उस इलाके के और लोगों को भी बचाने के लिये कुछ फेअर प्राइस शाप्स खोली गई हैं। राजस्थान में इस वक्त करीब १६८ शाप्स इस तरह की हैं। पानी का भी इन्तजाम किया गया है। जो नलकूप हमारे हैं सारे उन के अधिकार में हम लोग दे देंगे। माननीय सदस्यों को पता होगा कि पिछली बार जिन दिनों बहुत जोरों की धूप थी ६०० घन फुट पानी राजस्थान में छोड़ा गया था, और अब भी हम लोग यथाशक्ति प्रबन्ध करेंगे। नलकूपों से जितनी भी व्यवस्था की जा सकेगी, की जायगी। खाने के लिये जितने अनाज की जरूरत होगी, फेअर प्राइस शाप्स के जरिये उस का प्रबन्ध होगा राजस्थान, गुजरात और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट के सुझाव पर ही, लेकिन व्यवस्था हम लोग करेंगे।

श्री बागड़ी : राजस्थान के काफी जिलों पर काल है और वहां की परिस्थिति बड़ी गम्भीर है। मैं माननीय खाद्य मंत्री से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि अब तक जो इस अकाल ग्रस्त इलाके को सरकार की तरफ से अकाल-ग्रस्त घोषित नहीं किया गया और अकाल-ग्रस्त घोषित न होने के कारण वहां पर अकाल का कानून जो का होता है, यानी फौमीन कोड, वह लागू नहीं हो सका जिस के कारण कितने ही लोग घर-बार छोड़ कर चले गये और पशु मरे, क्या सरकार अपनी उस गलती को मिटा कर फौरी तौर पर उस इलाके को अकाल ग्रस्त घोषित करने को तैयार है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितने आदमी और कितने इलाके इस अकाल की जद में हैं और उस के कारण कितने पशु मरे और कितने लोग घर छोड़ कर चले गये।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : राजस्थान के बारे में हम लोगों की वहां के मुख्य मंत्री और कृषि मंत्री से जो बातें हुई हैं उन में न उन्होंने कहा कि किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हुई है और

न यह कहा, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, कि बहुत बड़ी तादाद में पशुओं की मृत्यु हुई है। उन्होंने किसी भी पशु के मरने की इत्तला नहीं दी। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का सवाल है, उन्होंने जो लिखित पत्र हमें दिया, उस की ओर मैंने पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है और उन्होंने वहां इन्तज़ाम कर दिया है, खास तौर पर माननीय सदस्य के जिले में वे प्रति पशु पीछे १० रु० दे रहे हैं चारे के लिये। हिसार और गुड़गांव में जहां नहरों की व्यवस्था है, उन सारी नहरों को उन जिलों में खोल दिया गया था। अगर थोड़ा भी माननीय सदस्य ने विशेष ध्यान दिया होता तो जो नहरें खोली गई थीं सूखे के दिनों में उन के किनारे पर जहां पानी पहुंच सकता था बोन की व्यवस्था कर पाते। लेकिन कुछ भी हो, आज भी मैं पूरा आश्वासन देता हूँ कि अगर एक भी पशु मरने की बात वे हिसार में बतलायें, या दूसरी जगह पर, तो हम उस का मार्जन करेंगे। दादरी में अभी चारार पहुंचा दिया जायेगा, और आज भी चाहें तो हम पहुंचवा देंगे।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा जो सवाल था उसका जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था कि इस इलाके को अकाल का इलाका क्यों घोषित नहीं किया गया और कितने रकबे में . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य एक वक्त में ६ सवाल इकट्ठे करेंगे और उन में से कोई सवाल रह जायेगा, तो मैं उस पर जोर नहीं दूंगा।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मुख्य सवाल तो यही था कि इस इलाके को अकाल प्रस्त इलाका क्यों घोषित नहीं किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने १५ सवाल एक में इकट्ठे कर दिये थे।

इन का सवाल यह था कि इस इलाके को अकाल का इलाका करार देने में क्या ऐतराज है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : ६ दिसम्बर को पंजाब राजस्थान और गुजरात के सारे सदस्यों को सूचना दे कर हम लोगों ने बातें कीं। इन को लिखित सूचना भेजी गयी थी, मगर माननीय सदस्य वहां हाजिर नहीं हुए। उस बातचीत में महेन्द्र गढ़, गुड़गांव, हिसार और करनाल के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी। ६ तारीख को यह यह चर्चा हुई और ७ तारीख को इन लोगों ने गुजरात, राजस्थान और पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्रियों से निवेदन किया कि आप ठीक समझें तो इस इलाके को अकाल प्रस्त घोषित कर दें। यह काम राज्य सरकार का है। उन तक हमने जो सदस्यों की राय थी उसको पहुंचा दिया। हम ने उनसे यह भी कह दिया कि अगर वह इस इलाके को अकाल प्रस्त घोषित करना ठीक समझते हैं तो उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री करणी सिंह जी।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

श्री राम सेवक यादव : एक बहुत नहल्व पूर्ण सवाल है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरे अकाल के सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब आ गया।

Shri Karni Singhji: In view of the acute drinking water situation in the famine-stricken areas, what proposals do Government have for providing the most essential drinking water to the severely famine stricken areas in Rajasthan? May I know whether it is a fact that inspite of 75 Exploratory tube wells being sanctioned in the Third Plan for Rajasthan only 14 have been sunk so far and none of them so far....(Interruptions.)

श्री बागड़ी : यह महा पाप है।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is a fact that our exploratory tubewell division selected 100 sites and the tubewells that have succeeded are about 20 in all the areas of Rajasthan from Jaisalmer up to Bikaner. As regards the supply of drinking water for cattle, we discussed this problem and we were told by the Agriculture Minister of Rajasthan that due to the recent rains about a few weeks ago there has been some relief because some water has been accumulated in the village tanks but we shall be watching the situation again. Wherever water is available, we shall depute our division to bore even the old wells which could be bored and we shall see that all the existing sources of water supply are properly tackled.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the Government aware of the fact that in spite of per capita taxation in Rajasthan being higher than the All India average, the ways and means position of the Rajasthan Government is very unhappy and at the present moment their requirements for meeting the famine situation is not less than Rs. 5 crores? In the light of these does the Government want to stand rigidly by the formula which the hon. Minister enunciated here or will they take into consideration the realities of the situation and give real relief and if so what can be expected of the Central Government?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Member is well aware of the administrative system and subject to the discipline of the Finance Ministry we shall do our best to see that no cattle is allowed to die.

श्री ५० ला० बारूपाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में जहाँ पर पानी खारा है वहाँ पर ट्यूब वेल्लस भी काम नहीं कर सकेंगे और ऐसे इलाकों में राजस्थान नहर भी नहीं पहुँचती है। क्या ऐसे स्थानों पर पाइप द्वारा जल पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था सरकार कर रही है, और कर रही है तो कब तक यह व्यवस्था हो जाएगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उसके बारे में हम लोगों ने विचार किया है जहाँ १५०, या २०० या २५० फीट तक पानी खारा निकलता है, उन इलाकों में हम देखेंगे कि क्या ५०० फीट या इसके अधिक नीचे जाने पर अच्छा पानी मिल सकता है या नहीं। हम लोग आज पांच बजे राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री से बात चीत करेंगे। अगर उस समय श्री बारूपाल जी और माथुर जी भी आ कर हमको अपनी राय का लाभ पहुँचा सकें तो अच्छा होगा।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I say that I wanted to ask the Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the Rajasthan Government is not in a position to spend even Rs. 40 lakhs as against the needed amount of Rs. 5 crores? If he is aware of this fact what is the decision he has taken in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: He invites hon. Members to be present when the hon. Minister will discuss the whole thing.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: He has not taken into consideration any of these factors.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They say that they will make the necessary arrangements. I had known about the difficulties; they will not stand in the way of rendering relief. For Bikaner they have made a provision of Rs. 10.64 lakhs; for Barmer they have provided Rs. 9.74 lakhs. In that way for the twelve districts they have made a provision of about Rs. 40 lakhs.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : इस अकाल का असर २७ लाख पशुओं पर पड़ा है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने पशु वहाँ से बाहर भेजे जा चुके हैं और कितने अब बाहर भेजे जा रहे हैं। और मैं चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य के लिये योजना बनाकर वहाँ पर नहर से पाइप द्वारा पानी पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था की जाय ताकि आगे ऐसा संकट उपस्थित न हों।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : आज जो माननीय सदस्य २७ लाख पशुओं की बात कर रहे हैं,

यह आज के स्टेट्समैन में निकला है। सारे पशु बाहर नहीं जा सकते। अब तक कुल ६५ हजार पशु बाहर भेजे गए हैं, और जो बीकानेर के आसपास का बाड़मेर, जोधपुर आदि का इलाका है यहां के पशु तो बाहर नहीं भेजे जाते। यह वहां के लोग जानते हैं। अगर जहां से आ सकते हैं जैसे कोटा, भीलवाड़ा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो शाम को आप मीटिंग बुला रहे हैं उस में इन माननीय सदस्यों को भी बुला लें ताकि मुख्य मंत्री सारी बात सुन कर सही हल निकाल सकें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैंने मोशन दिया था। दस दिन से रोजाना दे रहा हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक मेम्बर को यह जरूरी हक नहीं होता कि चूँकि उस ने नोटिस दे दिया है, इसलिये उस को बुलाया जाय। मैंने इस शार्ट नोटिस सवाल पर १७ मिनट दे दिये हैं। इससे ज्यादा वक्त नहीं दे सकता। अगर आपकी तसल्ली नहीं हुई है तो उसके लिये दूसरा तरीका है, आप बाकायदा डिसकशन के लिये मांग कर सकते हैं।

श्री बड़े : १७ मिनट तो बहुत ज्यादा वक्त नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इससे ज्यादा वक्त मैं नहीं दे सकता।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पांच करोड़ आदमियों की जिन्दगी का सवाल है, जिन लोगों को काल अटेंशन नोटिस दिए दस दस दिन हो गए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर। माननीय सदस्य बैठ जाए। अगर उनको इससे तसल्ली नहीं हुई है और वह इस पर डिसकशन चाहते हैं तो कोई और वक्त मांग सकते हैं। आखिर एक शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन के लिये कितना वक्त दिया जा सकता है यह भी तो वह रियलाइज करें। अब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जाएं।

श्री बागड़ी : यह मनुष्यों की जिन्दगी का सवाल है। लाखों आदमी और पशु भूखे मर रहे हैं।

श्री बड़े : एक ग्रुप तो रह ही गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर एक ग्रुप रह गया तो वह दूसरे तरीके से वक्त मांग सकते हैं। इस वक्त तो मैं और ज्यादा समय नहीं दे सकता।

श्री बड़े : हमने तीनों तरीके अपना लिए हैं। एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया, कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस दिया और शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया। इस सब के बाद हमें और रास्ता नहीं दिखाई देता है। आज यह सवाल हाउस के सामने आया। हमारे पास इस सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान से सूचना आई है। हम उस बारे में सवाल पूछना चाहते थे। मैं तीन चार बार उठा, पर मैं ने हल्ला नहीं किया। लेकिन मुझे मौका नहीं मिला। और अब जब मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे ग्रुप को समय दिया जाए, तो आप कहते हैं कि १७ मिनट हो गए हैं। यह महत्व का सवाल है। राजस्थान में अभी अकाल की घोषणा नहीं की गयी है। वहां हल्ला हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं। मैं ने सुन लिया।

श्री बड़े : मेरी विनती है कि मुझे समय दिया जाए। अगर समय नहीं दिया जाता तो पार्लियामेंट में आकर बैठने का कोई अर्थ नहीं होता। लोग हमसे कहते हैं हमने तुम को इतना लिखा और तार भेजे, पर तुम ने कोई सवाल तक नहीं पूछा और सही बात सदन के सामने नहीं रखी, इस तरह से वे हमारे ऊपर एस्परशन करते हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर। आप बैठ जाएं। आपने मेरे रोकने के बावजूद इतना कह दिया। अखबार वाले इसका नोट जरूर

ले लेंगे। और खास तौर पर अखबार वाले उस मेम्बर का नाम तो जरूर नोट करते हैं जो स्वीकर की परवाह नहीं करता। इसलिए आपका नाम कल के अखबारों में जरूर आ जाएगा। कल सब अखबारों में आ जायेगा। आप ने न किया हो वह तो बात दूसरी है लेकिन इस पर १७ मिनट डिस्कशन हो चुका है और बाकी जो बच रहते हैं उनको सवाल करने का कैसे मौका दिया जा सकता है? वे किस तरीके से आ सकते हैं? मुझे इंकार नहीं है लेकिन आखिर कोई हद तो होनी ही थी और इस पर हम १७ मिनट खर्च कर चुके।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो इस में सिगनेटरीज हैं उनको तो सवाल पूछने के लिए टाइम मिलना ही चाहिए।

श्री कछवाय : अब इस सवाल पर किसी किसी सदस्य को तो छै, छै सवाल पूछने दिये गये और हम लोगों को एक भी सवाल पूछने का मौका नहीं दिया जा रहा है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने किसी को भी छै सवाल पूछने नहीं दिये :

श्री कछवाय : कुछ लोगों ने एक ही सवाल में ६, ६ सवाल पूछे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह गलत बात माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं। मैंने किसी को ६ सवाल पूछने नहीं दिये।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:
Sir,—

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बागड़ी जी का व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनिये।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा अर्ज करने का मतलब है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अर्ज करने की इजाजत मैं ने नहीं दी है। व्यवस्था का क्या सवाल है वह आप कर सकते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस शोर्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन पर आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पर, अकाल जैसी गम्भीर समस्या पर क्या एक ही सवाल करने देना चाहिए? अगर इस प्रश्न पर दो, दो या तीन, तीन सवाल हो जाते तो हिन्दुस्तान का आर्थिक ढांचा अच्छे तरीके से चलता

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक, एक का जब मैं ने सदस्यों को मौका दिया तब तो इतने बाकी सवाल करने से रह गये लेकिन समय १७ मिनट लग गया, अगर कहीं दो, दो या तीन तीन सवाल पूछने देता तो इस पर दो घंटे का डिबेट देना पड़ेगा। अब ज्यादा देर इस सवाल पर बहस की जा सके उसका तरीका अलहदा है लेकिन शोर्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन में इतना ज्यादा समय देना मुमकिन नहीं है।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो फिर सरकार के खिलाफ वाकआऊट करता हूँ।

Shri Bagri then left the House.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अफगानिस्तान को ऊनी माल का
निर्यात

*५५०. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमृतसर में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने अफगानिस्तान को ऊनी माल के निर्यात में जुलाई, १९६३ में गंभीर अनियमितताओं का पता लगाया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये अनियमिततायें किस प्रकार की हैं ; और .

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनु भाई शाह) : (क) से (ग). अफगानिस्तान को निर्यात के लिये भेजे जाने वाले ऊनी माल के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अनियमितताओं जैसे बीजक में अधिक मूल्य लगाना, माल गलत जापन करना आदि को सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने जुलाई १९६३ में अमृतसर में पकड़ा था। लगभग १.६५ लाख रु० का माल सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा रोक लिया गया था और इन अनियमितताओं के लिये कठोर कार्रवाई करने के सम्बन्ध में निर्यातकों को 'कारण बताओ' नोटिस जारी कर दिये गये हैं। निर्यातकों से प्राप्त उत्तर इस समय न्याय-निर्णयके अधीन है। कुछ मामलों में अभी उत्तर में अभी उत्तर आने बाकी हैं।

Cement Factories in Assam

*553. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for setting up two new cement factories in Private Sector in Assam have been under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether licences have been issued for the same; and

(c) the estimated production capacity of these factories?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Two applications from a private party for the grant of industrial licences for the setting up of cement factories—one at Bokajan and the other at Jowai in Assam—with an annual installed capacity of 150,000 and 93,000 tonnes respectively, have been received and are under consideration. ●

Heavy Structural and Heavy Plates and Vessels Project

*556. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta**:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the integrated project for the manufacture of Heavy Structural and Heavy Plates and Vessels during the Third Plan has not made any progress;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure the speedy implementation of the Project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Due to lack of requisite foreign exchange, the heavy plates and vessels project and the heavy structural project proposed to be set up at Wardha during the Third Plan period could not be implemented so far. Consequently a re-phasing and re-orientation of these projects has become necessary. At present the intention is to take up the heavy structural project for implementation, with the addition of marginal items of plate and vessel work. Steps are being taken to locate the necessary foreign exchange for this purpose.

Ophthalmic Glass Project

*561. **Shri Umanath**: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in execution of the decision to transfer the assets and liabilities of the Ophthalmic Glass Project from Heavy Engineering Corporation to the National Instruments Factory;

(b) whether the transfer deed has been finalised and executed; and

(c) whether the modified detailed project report has been considered and approved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Project has been formally assigned to National Instruments Limited and the transfer deed was executed on 4.6.63.

(c) The modified detailed project report has been approved and the agreement with the Russian collaborators has been finalised on 4.6.63.

Industrial Co-operatives

*566. { Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have not implemented fully the scheme for financing industrial co-operatives by way of loans and grants; and

(b) if so, the names of the States and the extent of non-implementation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2110/63].

Poona Municipal Corporation

*568. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any complaints regarding the misuse of foreign exchange by officials of the Transport Undertaking of the Poona Municipal Corporation;

(b) the nature of the offences;

(c) the amount involved;

(d) the names of the officer or officers involved; and

(e) the action taken so far?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (e). A complaint has been made that some Actual User import licences granted to

the Poona Municipal Transport Undertaking for the import of motor vehicle parts have been misused. The case has been handed over to the Special Police Establishment for investigation. As soon as the investigation is completed, strict action will be taken against the defaulting firms and other officials of the Municipal Corporation, if any, who may be involved.

Seams of Feldspar

*575. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether seams of mineral feldspar have been discovered near Baroda;

(b) whether it is a fact that this is the first discovery in India; and

(c) whether Government propose to exploit the mineral on a commercial scale?

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

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

Industrial Estates

*576. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Estates sanctioned during the First and Second Five Year Plans;

(b) the number out of these which were started by the end of the First and the Second Five Year Plans respectively;

(c) the number of Industrial Estates which did not start working after having been sanctioned; and

(d) the number of those which ceased to work later on and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) First Five Year Plan—10.

Second Five Year Plan—110.

(b) First Five Year Plan—Nil.
Second Five Year Plan—52.

(c) 68.

(d) Nil.

तूतीकोरिन में पोटाश कारखाना

*५७७. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गौकरन प्रसाद :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तूतीकोरिन में पोटाश बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित किया जायेगा ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कारखाना सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित होगा अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में ; और

(ग) इसकी स्थापना पर कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) और (ख) जी. नहीं। वैज्ञानिक और अनुसंधान परिषद की केन्द्रीय नमक अनुसंधान संस्था द्वारा टूटिकोरिन में एक फाइलेट प्लांट स्थापित किया जा रहा है। जिसमें वह सी बिटर्स से पोटाशियम क्लोराइड निकालने के लिए भावनगर स्थित सेंट्रल साट्ट एण्ड मैरीन कीमिकल्स रिमर्च इन्स्टिट्यूट (केन्द्रीय नमक तथा रासायनिक अनुसंधान संस्था) द्वारा विभिन्न तरीकों के आधार पर तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक आंकड़े प्राप्त कर सके।

(ग) लगभग १२.६५ लाख रु०।

Export of Tea to Poland

*578. { Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export potential for Indian tea into Poland has been lately assessed;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the actual exports of tea to that country during the past two years and upto the end of September, 1963?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The prospects of increasing the export of Indian tea to Poland are regarded as good.

(c) 1961—below 500 kgs.
1962—972,000 kgs.
1963—540,000 kgs.
(Upto September)

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, बिहार

१५७०. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में बिहार राज्य खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड को खारिज या उद्योग आयोग ने कितना ऋण दिया है ;

(ख) इसमें से कितना धन किस-किस उद्योग के विकास में खर्च किया गया ; और

(ग) क्या आगामी वर्षों में बिहार राज्य में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिए बोर्ड ने आयोग के समक्ष कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :

(क) दूसरी योजना—२४३.८० लाख ०
तीसरी योजना (१९६१-६२)
तथा १९६२-६३)---१५६.२६ लाख रु०।

(ख) १६४.६३ लाख रु० (१९६१-६२ तक)।

उपयोग की गई राशि का उद्योगों के अनुसार व्यौरा समा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० डी० २१११/६३]

(ग) बिहार राज्य में खादी ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिये खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग तथा राज्य बोर्ड के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा फरवरी में हुए आगामी वर्ष की योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जाता है। १९६२-६४ तथा १९६४-६५ में दी जाने वाली सहायता का ब्योरा सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-२१११/६३]।

लघु उद्योग निगम, बिहार

१५७१. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य के लघु उद्योग निगम को पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गयी; और

(ख) १९६२-६३ के लिए निगम को दी गयी राशि में से कितनी-कितनी राशि विभिन्न उद्योगों के लिए निर्धारित है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) और (ख) बिहार में लघु उद्योग निगम केवल अक्टूबर १९६१ में स्थापित किया गया था

और राज्य सरकार ने निगम को २१.०३ लाख रुपए शेयरों को खरीदने के लिए और १९.८२ लाख रु० ऋण के रूप में दिए। उद्योगों के अनुसार कोई राशि निर्धारित नहीं की गई।

Hindustan Insecticides Limited, Kerala

1572. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of annual production of technical D.D.T. and formulated D.D.T. produced by the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, Alwaye, Kerala;

(b) the annual target of production and

(c) the net profits in the very first year of production and the net profit in 1962-63?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Annual target and actual production in respect of D.D.T. factory, Alwaye are given below:—

Year	D. D. T. (in tonnes)			
	Target		Actual production	
	Technical material	Formulated powder	Technical material	Formulated powder
1958-59 . . .	1,182	937	826	693
1959-60 . . .	1,237	2,398	1,109	2,233
1960-61 . . .	1,341	1,882	1,371	1,959
1961-62 . . .	1,283	1,456	1,224	1,519
1962-63 . . .	1,198	1,630	1,219	1,717

(c) Net profit :—

1958-59	Rs. 2,37,096
1962-63	Rs. 8,12,518

Iron ore Mines in Orissa

1574. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa State has sufficient number of iron ore mines; and

(b) if so, the production of iron ore and the quantity exported outside India in 1963 from that State?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) The production of iron ore in Orissa during January-September, 1963 was 4,544,000 tonnes. The bulk of this production is utilised for internal consumption. No specific information regarding the actual exports of iron ore of Orissa origin is available, but according to the monthly returns received from the mine owners by the Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, under the Mineral Conservation & Development Rules, 1958, the despatches (Railments) from the mines to the ports for export during the same period were 193,000 tonnes.

हिन्दी विधि आयोग

१५७५. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वर्ष पहले राजपति के आदेश से जिस हिन्दी विधि आयोग की स्थापना की गई थी, उसके सब सदस्य अभी तक नियुक्त नहीं किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक जिन सदस्यों की नियुक्ति की गई है उनके नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) शेष सदस्य कब तक नियुक्त किये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) आयोग ने अब तक अपनी लक्ष्य प्रति की दिशा में कहां तक सफलता प्राप्त की है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभूषेन्द्र-सिन्हा) : (क) और (ग). सभापति, उप सभापति और सदस्य सचिव के अतिरिक्त ५ पूर्ण कालिक और १० अंशकालिक सदस्यों में से दो पूर्ण कालिक सदस्यों को छोड़ और सब सदस्य नियुक्त कर दिये गये हैं। शेष दो पूर्ण कालिक सदस्यों की नियुक्ति का प्रश्न

विचाराधीन है। आशा है कि वे शीघ्र ही नियुक्त कर दिये जायेंगे।

(ख) श्री सी० पी० सिन्हा सभापति
श्री बी० जी० मुद्देश्वर उपसभापति
श्री एस० एन० भट्टाचार्य सदस्य
श्री जी० एस० गुप्त सदस्य
श्री एम० सी० शर्मा सदस्य
श्री बाल कृष्ण सदस्य-सचिव
श्री जी० सी० वेंकटसुब्बागव
अंश-कालिक सदस्य

श्री पी० एल० शोम अंश-कालिक सदस्य

श्री वाई० एन० मेहता अंश-कालिक सदस्य

श्री एन० ए० शाह अंश-कालिक सदस्य
श्री के० पद्मनाभन अंश-कालिक सदस्य
श्री जी० एस० शर्मा अंश-कालिक सदस्य
श्री राधानाथ रथ अंश-कालिक सदस्य
श्री एस० एन० अग्रवाल अंश-कालिक सदस्य
श्री एस० एस० मोरे अंश-कालिक सदस्य
श्री पी० शिव शंकर अंश-कालिक सदस्य

(घ) आयोग ने भारतीय दंड संहिता, दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम और सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता के प्राधिकृत हिन्दी रूपान्तर के अंतिम प्रारूप तैयार कर लिये हैं और इन्हें इनकी परिभाषिक शब्दावली के साथ छपा जा रहा है।

आयोग ने सम्पत्ति अन्तरण अधिनियम के हिन्दी पाठ पर विचार शुरू कर दिया है।

आयोग के कार्यकारी दल ने भारतीय भागिता अधिनियम, भारतीय माल विक्रय अधिनियम, पर क्राम्य लिखत अधिनियम और भारतीय रजिस्ट्रीकरण अधिनियम के हिन्दी पाठ आयोग के विचारार्थ तैयार कर लिये हैं। कार्यकारी दल इस समय भारतीय संबिदा अधिनियम और भारतीय न्यास अधिनियम के हिन्दी पाठ के प्रारूप तैयार करने में जगा हुआ है।

Mineral Wealth in Madhya Pradesh

1576. **Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gwalior and Rewa divisions in Madhya Pradesh are rich in mineral wealth; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far for its survey and the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As a result of survey undertaken by the Geological Survey of India the following minerals have been recorded in Gwalior and Rewa divisions in Madhya Pradesh:

Barytes, bauxite, clays, coal, copper ore, fluorite, glass sands, gypsum, lead and silver, limestone, dolomite, iron ore, manganese ore, ochres, pyrophyllite, steatite, corundum, mica, sillimanite, marble, molybdenite and pyrite.

Handloom Finance Corporation

1577. **Shri M. G. Thengondar:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a Handloom Finance Corporation for financing the handloom industry;

(b) if so, when it will be established; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No Sir.

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

Low and High Grade Coal

1578. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the output of low grade coal vis-a-vis the high grade coal has increased during these three years progressively;

(b) whether there is proper market for consumption of the low-grade coal and middling;

(c) if not, the steps being taken to make proper use of the surplus low-grade coal; and

(d) whether it is proposed to appoint an Expert Committee to go into the question of production, transport and marketing of coal and for suggesting ways for diversification of its use?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) A statement showing the trend of coal production during the years 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-68 is given below:

Grade	Production		
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	(in million tonnes)		
Higher			
{ Sel. A&B	17.99	16.55	14.95
{ Grade I	18.55	20.67	25.30
Lower			
{ Gr. II	9.64	8.26	11.01
{ Gr. III	5.47	5.57	7.29
{ Others (including Singareni)	4.07	4.18	5.28
TOTAL	55.72	55.23	63.83

It will be seen from the above that except that there has been a fall in Selected Grades, the increase has taken place in all grades.

(b) Middlings are consumed by power stations—and low grade coal by both power stations and certain industries, particularly the brick-burning industry. The availability of such coals is however greater than the demand at present.

(c) In order to encourage the off take of low grade coals, restrictions on consumers' quotas have been removed altogether and consumers all over the country have been advised through a press note that they can have allocations of any quantities of such low grade coals that they ask for. Free movement by road has also been allowed.

(d) There is no proposal to appoint an Expert Committee of the nature suggested. All these aspects are already being considered by Government in formulating plans for the production of coal during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Indian Industries Exhibition in Kuwait

1579. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Industries Exhibition will be held in Kuwait next year in February;

(b) if so, for how long it will last; and

(c) its utility from the commercial point of view?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). An Indian Exhibition is proposed to be held in Kuwait in March, 1964 for a period of about a fortnight.

(c) Kuwait and her neighbouring countries like Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Bahrein etc. are already important

markets for Indian goods. The prospects for stimulating and developing our export trade with these countries are considered bright, as India is advantageously situated for supplying most of the goods required by them. It is, therefore, intended to give intensive and extensive visual commercial publicity to Indian goods and merchandise by holding an exhibition in a central place like Kuwait and thus create, maintain and extend a steady market for Indian goods in the Persian Gulf area.

Trade Agreement with Poland

1580. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri R. Barua:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations for the conclusion of a long-term trade agreement with Poland have been completed; and

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

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Composite Glass Factory, Hyderabad

1581. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 395 on the 30th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad, who have been granted a licence for setting up a composite glass factory at Hyderabad have since submitted the terms of their foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the same; and

(c) the nature of decision arrived at?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

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

Contract with Individual/Firm

1582. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 653 on the 13th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision for bringing in suitable legislation to reopen in future any contract with any individual or firm to which Union Government may be a party; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

1583. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. propose to set up a workshop at Alwaye with foreign collaboration to fabricate specialised equipments needed for the petroleum petro-chemical and fertilizer industries;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the proposed workshop; and

(c) when the workshop is expected to be set up?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 150 lakhs.

(c) The establishment of the workshop has been approved, in principle, subject to the details of the manufac-

turing programme, investment and the terms of foreign collaboration being settled to the satisfaction of Government. These are at present under negotiation by the Company with the proposed foreign collaborator. It is, therefore, too early to say when the workshop will be set up.

Purchases by D.G.S. & D.

1584. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of purchases made by the Director General, Supplies and Disposals for the Defence purposes since the promulgation of the emergency; and

(b) how much foreign exchange was involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Supply (Shri Jagannatha Rao): (a) November, 1962 to July, 1963—Rs. 260.63 crores.

(b) Value of the import authorised by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals—Rs. 25.10 crores.

Shahdara Industrial Estate

1585. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the plots selected for the Shahdara industrial estate in Delhi were under water during the floods in the last week of September this year;

(b) if so, whether site of the industrial estate is proposed to be changed to a place which may be free from the dangers of yearly floods in that area; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

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

(b) No.

(c) Steps are being taken for the effective overall drainage of the Shahdara area so that the factory buildings in the industrial area will not get flooded.

Production of Motor Cycles and Scooters

1586. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 249 on the 23rd August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any one of the two more licensed units for the production of motor cycles and scooters has since entered production and if so, its licensed and actual production capacity; and

(b) the further steps, if any, taken to make more foreign exchange available for this industry?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Not yet.

(b) Efforts are being made to allocate more foreign exchange to this industry within the limits of present availability.

इंजीनियरी के सामान का निर्यात

१५८७. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बोरवा
श्री भी० प्रा० यादव

क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार निर्यात के इंजीनियरी सामान के भाड़े में ५० प्रतिशत की कमी करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कमी किन-किन इंजीनियरिंग के सामानों पर दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) कितनी लागत के सामान पर यह कमी दी जायेगी ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई झाह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा

पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल०टी० २११२६३]।

Heavy and Medium Industrial Units in Rajasthan

1588. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government have approached the Union Government for the allotment of any heavy and medium industrial units in Rajasthan during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the stage at which proposals are?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). No, Sir; not recently. In the past, however, the Rajasthan Government had recommended the establishment of certain industrial units in Rajasthan, and a statement showing the decisions reached on these recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2113/63].

Cloth Export to Britain

1589. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Maheswar Naik:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been arrived at between the British Cotton Board and the Indian Textile Industry on the volume of cloth export to Britain; and

(b) if so, the terms of agreement?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Members refer to the recent talks held at London. The talks did not relate to the volume of cloth export, but to problems relating to imports into the

U.K. of finished cloth and made-up goods.

Lead and Zinc Smelters

1590. **Shri D. B. Raju:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state whether there are any proposals to establish lead and zinc smelters in India based on imported concentrates?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Smelters, the details of which are given below are proposed to be based on imported concentrates:—

- (i) A Zinc Smelter with an initial capacity of 12,000 tonnes per annum is to be set up in the private sector at Alwaye (Kerala).
- (ii) A letter of intent has been issued for the establishment of a 12,000 tonnes per annum lead smelter in the private sector.
- (iii) A Zinc Smelter of 30,000 tonnes per annum capacity is to be set up in the public sector with Polish assistance.

Export of Fish from Andhra Pradesh

1591. **Shri D. B. Raju:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been adopted to export fish and fish products from Andhra Pradesh to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Various general export promotion measures have been taken in relation to fish and fish products, and those are applicable to the exports from all parts of the coast of India. No separate measures have been taken for the exports of these from Andhra Pradesh.

Public Sector Steel Plants

1592. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Steel Plants in Public Sector suffered a heavy loss in the last few years;

(b) if so, the total amount of loss to date; and

(c) the reasons for this loss?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Exclusive of the provision for depreciation, Hindustan Steel Limited made profits in the years 1961-62 and 1962-63. After providing for depreciation, the total loss incurred by the company upto 31-3-1963 was Rs. 61.6 crores.

(c) The economies of integrated Iron and Steel Works operation are achieved only when the production in all the units is stabilised which usually takes some time. In the initial stages lack of adequate skills required for operation resulted in lower tempo of production resulting in higher cost of production.

Import of Raw Wool

1593. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in the import of quality raw wool from Australia and New Zealand;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) when we are expected to be self-sufficient in raw wool?

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

The increase in imports was necessary to meet the defence requirements arising out of the emergency.

(b) The statistics of import of raw wool including wool tops from 1961-62 upto the latest months of 1963-64 are given below:

(figures in million)

Year	Australia		New Zealand	
	Lbs.	Rs.	Lbs.	Rs.
1961-62	14,242	56,838	0,926	27
1962-63	14,790	60,291	3,129	10,145
1963-64 (5 months April/Aug.)	8,436	32,229	1,861	6,566

(c) It is difficult to say at present when complete self-sufficiency in wool production will be achieved. The Indian wool, so far produced and developed in our country, is largely not useful for manufacture of fabrics for human wear. It is good for manufacture of carpets, blankets etc.

Export of Groundnut Oil

1594. { Shri B. K. Das;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation incurred heavy loss in the export of groundnut oil;

(b) if so, since when such loss is being incurred; and

(c) whether it has been improved in recent years?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. incurred some losses in the export of groundnut oil during 1962-63 as there was wide disparity between international prices and the internal procurement price.

(c) During 1963-64 the loss on the export of groundnut oil is expected to be negligible.

Investments by British Nationals in Indian Textile Industry

1595. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state the total investment of British nationals in the textile industry in India as on 1st January, 1953 and on 1st January, 1963?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): Specific information relating to the investment of British nationals is not available. According to data available with the Reserve Bank of India, total foreign investments in textile industry covering cotton, jute and other textile products amounted to Rs. 25.2 crores as on 31-12-53 and Rs. 29.1 crores as on 31-12-1960. Information after 31-12-1960 is not available.

Groundnut Oil

1596. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate total quantity of groundnut oil produced in 1963;

(b) the approximate quantity used by the vanaspati industry during this year so far; and

(c) the quantity of oil exported so far during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The production of groundnut oil during 1963 is estimated at 10 lakhs metric tons.

(b) The approximate quantity of groundnut oil used by the Vanaspati

industry during 1963 (upto September) was 2.55 lakh metric tons.

(c) The actual exports of groundnut oil during January—August, 1963 were of the order of 60,000 metric tons.

Production of Iron and Steel

1597. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that production of iron and steel in the private sector has lately shown a decline; and

(b) if so, the extent of decline and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). In the 2nd quarter (July—September, 1963) of 1963-64, there was some decline in production of iron and steel by the Tata Iron and Steel Company as compared to that in the first quarter (April—June, 1963).

During the quarter July—September TISCO's production of pig iron and ingot steel was 464,715 and 463,465 tonnes respectively against a production of 508,394 and 479,539 tonnes in the previous quarter. This was due to the shut down of one blast furnace in September, 1963. There was no significant difference in the production of Indian Iron and Steel Co. during the two quarters.

Steel Re-rolling Factory in Kerala

1598. Shri Kappen: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence has been issued for starting a Steel Re-rolling factory in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subrama-

niam): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two licences have been granted for the establishment of steel re-rolling mills in Kerala. The details are as under:

1. M/s. A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd., Alleppey.
Location—Cochin.
Capacity—6,000 tonnes (Annual).
2. M/s. West India Steel Corporation Ltd., Kozhikode.
Location—Kozhikode.
Capacity—15,000 tonnes (Annual).

Heavy Electrical Transformers

1599. { Shri Kappen:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

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

(a) whether Government have cancelled a licence given to party in Kerala for production of Heavy Electrical Transformers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Presumably, information is required about the licence issued in the name of Shri N. J. Nair in 1961. As the undertaking was not established within the time specified in the licence, the licence was revoked after issuing a notice to the licensee as specified in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Export of Commodities by S.T.C.

1600. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exports of certain commodities by the State Trading Corporation have ceased altogether since 1957-58, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) if so, the list of commodities; and

(c) the steps taken to retrieve the position?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following commodities continue to be exported but the State Trading Corporation does not deal in them now:

Name of commodity	Year when last exported
1. Hemp	1957-58
2. Sandalwood Oil	1959-60
3. Cotton Waste	Do.
4. Vetivert Oil	Do.
5. Raw Jute	Do.]
6. Pig Iron	Do.

(c) These were *ad hoc* exports undertaken by the STC in special circumstances which subsequently did not exist. Similarly the STC continues to take up numerous other items, from time to time depending on circumstances.

Cost of Production of Khadi

1601. Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state the percentage break-up of the cost of production of a metre of cotton khadi and woollen khadi, separately, for 1960-61 to 1962-63 in regard to the following:

- (i) Cost of raw-material;
- (ii) cost of carding;
- (iii) cost of spinning;
- (iv) cost of weaving;
- (v) cost of transport, over-head and other charges involving production and reaching upto the sales-depot; and
- (vi) average percentage of sales organisation, exclusive of rebate on sales?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2114/63].

Coal Mining Project near Bokaro

1602. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take up a coal mining project near Bokaro;

(b) if so, the estimated yearly output of this project; and

(c) when it is likely to be taken up?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Yes. In this region, the Kathara Colliery of the National Coal Development Corporation will be expanded from its existing capacity of 1.5 million tonnes per year to 3.00 million tonnes per year. Similarly, the Swang and Jarangdih mines will be re-organised and their combined total output increased from 0.30 million tonnes to about 1 million tonnes.

(c) Action has already been initiated on these schemes by the National Coal Development Corporation. The Jarangdih and Swang scheme is to be executed in collaboration with the National Coal Board, U.K. and the preliminary project report drawn up by the National Coal Board has al-

ready been received and is under examination.

Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board

1603. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board has come in for a lot of criticism for its irregular activities and lack of proper maintenance of accounts; and

(b) the arrangement for supervision made by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission over the State Boards?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) It has been reported that the accounts of disbursements, particularly, for the activities undertaken directly by the State Board for the development of Khadi and Village Industries have not been properly compiled.

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Boards in different states are established in accordance with the respective State Enactments. They are statutory bodies responsible to the respective State Legislatures. The Khadi & Village Industries Commission does not exercise direct control over the day-to-day functioning of the State Boards. With a view to bringing some uniformity in the composition of the State Boards and their working, the Commission has recently suggested to Government to amend the State Khadi and Village Industries Board Acts. On the advice of the Commission most of the State Boards have appointed Financial Advisers and Chief Accounts Officers to supervise and guide them in the maintenance and audit of their accounts.

Coir Industry during Third Plan

1604. { Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to develop the Coir Industry during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Coir Board's annual reports which have been placed on the Table of the House from year to year explain the various steps taken. A statement showing some of the important steps, is however laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2115/63].

Import of Textile Machinery from Russia

1605. { Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether certain priorities have been offered in regard to import of textile machinery and capital equipment from Russia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pig Iron Plants in Southern States

1606. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up pig iron plants in the Southern States of the country;

(b) if so, the number of plants to be set up; and

(c) the places where they will be set up and when?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Industrial licences have been issued for the setting up of two pig iron plants—one in Madras and the other in Mysore. An application for a pig iron plant in Andhra Pradesh has also been approved in principle. In addition, two industrial licences have been issued for setting up sponge iron plants—one in Madras and the other in Andhra Pradesh. The Bailadila-Visakhapatnam and the Goa-Hospet areas are being studied for setting up steel works. In the locations finally selected, there is a possibility of producing pig iron for sale.

Exports of Cashew Kernels

1607. { Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) the foreign markets where export of chashew kernels has registered a fall during the last year or thereabout;

(b) the reasons for the decline in exports; and

(c) the steps being taken for arresting the decline and for promotion of exports in new markets?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There has been an overall increase in the export of Cashew Kernels to foreign markets.

(c) Various export promotion measures such as extensive publicity abroad, participation in International Exhibition Trade Fairs, sending out Trade Delegation and conducting Market Surveys, are taken to sustain and boost up exports of cashew kernels to foreign markets. Export incentives are also granted by way of additional

allotment of tin-plates and box-strap-pings required for packing cashew for export.

Haldia Port

1608. { Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the new port of Haldia is being considered for a free trade zone; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated for the purpose?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Stamp Duty under Advocates Act

1609. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States who have agreed to exempt or reduce the legal professional Advocates from the stamp duty; and

(b) the steps that the Central Government have taken to bring about uniformity in the matter of the exemption of the stamp duty in different States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra):

(a) The Government of Assam has by legislation abolished the stamp duty on entry as an advocate. The Governments of West Bengal and Orissa have taken the view that no stamp duty is payable from 1st December 1961, the date on which Chapter III of the Advocates Act, 1961 came into force. The Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat have decided against levying any such duty. The Government of Mysore has reduced the duty to Rs. 250. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Bihar have agreed to undertake legislation to reduce the duty.

(b) The Government of India have approached the State Governments in the matter and suggested that in view of the enrolment fee of Rs. 250]—leviable by a State Bar Council under the Advocates Act, 1961, the stamp duty leviable by the State Government under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 should either be abolished altogether or reduced substantially.

Lakes and Hot-springs of Ladakh

1610. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Balgovind Verma:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are considering for investigation of the mineral resources of waters of the lakes and hot springs in Ladakh; and

(b) if so, when investigations and surveys will be started?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India carried out in 1963 a detailed examination of the occurrences of sulphur and borax at Puga in Ladakh, deposited by mineral springs and this work will be continued in 1964 to determine the annual rate of replenishment of borax.

Techno-Economic Survey of Orissa

1611. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any techno-economic survey of Orissa was undertaken by Government or any other agency;

(b) if so, the total income of the State in 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(c) the per capita income in 1961-62 and 1962-63?

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

(b) and (c). The total income of the State and the per capita income

for 1961-62 and 1962-63 has not been estimated. According, however, to the report on the techno-economic survey, total income of the State in 1960-61 was Rs. 372.6 crores, giving a per capita income of Rs. 212.

Foreign Specialists in Public Sector Undertakings

1612. Shri Kashi Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state whether Government have laid down any criteria in respect of the qualifications of foreign specialists for employment in Public Sector Undertakings under the control of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): No criteria as such have been laid down. Foreign specialists are employed depending on their experience in the line in which they are employed and their experience is scrutinised before offers of employment are made to them.

Export of Kuth Roots

1613. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government with the request that the entire trade of the export of Kuth roots to foreign countries be entrusted to the Punjab State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, when this request was received and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Punjab State Government have requested that the export trade in 'kuth roots' should be handled by the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. This has been agreed to and has been duly notified.

Disbursements of Excise Duty on Coal

1614. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the total excise duty collected on coal raised and coke manufactured and despatched since 1954, year-wise; and

(b) the total disbursements made year-wise from the Fund thus raised and balance outstanding in the Fund?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2116/63*].

Small-Scale Paint Units and Allied Industries

1615. { **Shri D. D. Mantri:**
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided the establishment of Small-Scale Paint Units and Allied industries in the private sector; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Small Scale as well as the large scale paint industry is predominantly in the private sector. There has been no fresh decision by Government on this matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Small Tractors in Punjab

1616. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence has been granted to Punjab Government for manufacture of small tractors;

(b) if so, when the plant will be set up; and

(c) whether similar licences will be given to other State Governments also?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Applications will be considered on merits within the capacity available for sanction.

Tea Transport Subsidy

1617. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government and the Tea Board for the grant of Transport subsidy for the transport of tea from Kangra to the market of Amritsar; and

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

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Stainless Steel Utensils Factories

1618. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the leading stainless steel utensils factories are facing a crisis in not getting enough supply of steel sheets to keep the factories going;

(b) whether these factories in South India are trying to retrench the employees as a preliminary to closure; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avert this crisis?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Stainless Steel Sheets for utensil making are not yet

manufactured in the country and have to be imported. In view of the limited availability of foreign exchange, Utensil Industry has been accorded a low priority and imports of S.S. Sheets restricted. Consequently units of this Industry may have experienced difficulties lately in securing Stainless Steel Sheets for their use. In view of the difficulties experienced by Utensil Manufacturers, it has been decided to allow import of Stainless Steel Sheets for utensil making against export of Stainless Steel Scrap. It is also proposed to import some Stainless Steel Sheets against export of other commodities under barter deals concluded by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.

'Nahan Foundry

1619. **Shri Pratap Singh:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 hiring agencies of Nahan Foundry were closed down during 1962-63;

(b) if so, the amount spent as transportation charges for carrying the materials and stocks of these agencies; and

(c) whether it is a fact that more than 50 per cent stock was sold as scrap?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. Only 34 were closed.

(b) Rs. 10,000.

(c) No, Sir. Only a small portion has been sold as scrap.

Tin Plating Plant in Kerala

1620. **Shri Imbichibava:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether licence for importing the necessary machinery and equipments for setting up a tin-plating plant at Edappally in Kerala has been issued; and

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

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. A licence has been issued for import of necessary machinery and equipments for setting up a tinning plant in Cochin which is the only unit licensed in Kerala for manufacturing tinsplate.

(b) Does not arise.

कच्चे लोहे की खानें

१६२१. श्री श्रीकारलाल बरवा : क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह खताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में सबसे अधिक कच्चा लोहा कहाँ पाया जाता है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री वि० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : विहार और उड़ीसा के भागों में सिंधुम-कियतलगर-बानाई तह (belt) लम्बाई में ६६ किलो-मीटर तथा चौड़ाई में ३० किलो-मीटर तक फैली हुई है। इस तह में २७२६ मिलियन मीटर टन के संवर्धों का अनुमान है। देश में यह सबसे बड़ा खनिज लोहे का क्षेत्र है।

Heavy Electricals Factory at Nangal Dam

1622. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Government have submitted a representation to set up a Heavy Electricals Factory at Nangal Dam during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab have applied for a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Patiala or Nangal for

the manufacture of Heavy Electrical Equipments. The application is under consideration.

शहडोल में पोटरी वर्कस

१६२३. श्री उटिया : क्या उद्योग मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिला शहडोल (मध्य प्रदेश) में पोटरी वर्कस खोलने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक खुलेगा और इसका लाइसेंस किस को दिया गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :

(क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिले में चीनी मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने के लिये उद्योग (विकास और विनयम) अधिनियम १९४१ के अन्तर्गत नया उद्योग स्थापित करने की कोई नई योजना लाइसेंस देने के लिये प्रतीकार नहीं की गई है। लेकिन शहडोल, मध्य प्रदेश में फायर ब्रिकर, इन्सुलैटिंग ब्रिकर, नेसाब के अक्षर से सुरक्षित तथा मिलिका ब्रिकर बनाने के लिये कारखाने की निर्माण शिडकारी वर्कस की एक योजना भीदार पर ली गई है।

वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा लाइसेंस फार्मों का प्रयोग

१६२४. { श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा लाइसेंस फार्मों के प्रयोग के बारे में फीरोजाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) की जनता से कोई शिकायतें मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये शिकायतें किस विषय में थीं ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा म्यिति के उपचार के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) से (घ) . वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा लाइसेंस फार्मों के प्रयोग सम्बन्धी कोई भी शिकायत फीरोजाबाद की जनता से नहीं मिली है। हां, फीरोजाबाद की चार पार्टियों से कुछ फार्मों के विरुद्ध वास्तविक उपभोक्ता लाइसेंसों से आयातित माल का दुरुपयोग करने, अधिक मूल्यों के माल वाले पुराने आयातकों के लाइसेंस अनिचित रूप में प्राप्त करने सम्बन्धी शिकायतें मिली थीं। बाद में एक शिकायत करने वाले ने अपनी शिकायत वापिस ले ली। शेष शिकायतें सम्बन्धी चार फार्मों के बारे में आयात-व्यापार नियंत्रण संगठन द्वारा की गई जांच पड़ताल में तीन के विरुद्ध कोई आर्गुमैन्टरक प्राप्त नहीं पाई गई। एक मामले की जांच अभी जारी है और सम्बन्ध राज्य के उद्योग विभाग में अन्तिम रिपोर्ट भी प्रेषित की जा रही है।

भोपाल टेक्सटाइल मिल

१६२५. श्री कछवाय : क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भोपाल टेक्सटाइल मिल, भोपाल जो कि कई बरों में घाटे में चल रही है, के सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच के परिणामों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) सभित ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है जिस पर राज्य सरकार की सलाह से

विचार किया जा रहा है। इसके मुख्य तथ्य इस प्रकार हैं :

- (१) मिल का वर्तमान अत्यधिक कठिन स्थिति में जिस समस्या में डाल दिया है वह प्राविधिक की अपेक्षा मुख्यतः वित्तीय प्रवृत्ति की है ;
- (२) लगभग सभी जमीनें आदि पुरानी किस्म की हैं। यदि व्यवस्था अच्छी हो जाय तो कारखाना किफायत और लाभप्रद हो में उत्तरे जाने के योग्य है।

और इस दिशा में कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

Import of Cotton and Jute

1626. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of reduction in the import of cotton and jute; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The policy in regard to the import of cotton is constantly under review. The position, however, is that unless there is a steady and considerable improvement in the production of cotton within the country, no significant reduction in the imports from abroad is possible. Imports consist of only long and extra long staple cotton the indigenous production of which is still far from being adequate.

As regards the imports of raw jute, they are now confined to small quantities of cuttings and long superior jute required for the manufacture of speciality goods for export.

Durgapur Steel Plant

1627. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the firm who erected Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) the name of their top representative in India; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the same person now heads this Steel Project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Messrs Indian Steel Works Construction Co. Ltd., London.

(b) and (c). Mr. D. J. Bell was the Resident Director and the General Manager and left the service of ISCON on 31st March, 1962. We requested the U.K. Government for the services of a General Superintendent under the Colombo Plan. Accordingly, in August, 1962, Mr. Bell was deputed by U.K. Government and he was appointed as General Superintendent and Senior Deputy General Manager, Durgapur Steel Plant. Subsequently, when the General Manager proceeded on leave from 2nd September, 1963, Mr. D. J. Bell was appointed as General Manager in addition to his duties as General Superintendent of the Plant.

Export of Spices

1628. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the fact that Indian spices have a big market export position is not progressing because of lack of export blending and better packing; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Our blending and packing has not affected adversely the export of spices. The spices that require blending are curry powder and curry paste. The export of these items are showing an upward trend.

A special Export Promotion Scheme to provide the required facilities for stepping up the export of spices is under Government's consideration.

Raw Film Plant, Ootacamund

1629. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state the further progress made in the establishment of raw film making plant at Ootacamund in Madras and whether the construction is going according to schedule?

The Minister of Industry Shri Kanungo: More than 70 per cent of the total concreting on the main factory blocks has been completed. Satisfactory progress has been maintained in respect of major finishing items viz. staircases, brick and stone masonry and fixing of doors and windows etc.

Work on the erection of plant and equipment was started in the month of July, 1963.

Jharia Coal Fields

1630. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the upper 6-7 seams of coal in the Jharia Coal fields are usually of higher grade of coal and the lower ones of medium and lower grade or mixed;

(b) whether it is difficult to mine lower seams than the upper ones; and

(c) if so, the reasons for granting subsidy for adverse mining conditions for higher grade of coal only?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes; seams X to XVIII are considered to be of better grades.

(b) It is not necessarily more difficult to mine lower seams in a coal-field. A lower seam may be occurring at a shallow depth in a particular area while the upper seam may occur at a considerable depth in a different area. The difficulties in mining arise

from the peculiar geological features which may govern either the lower or the upper seams. Some of the factors that render mining conditions difficult are thickness and inclination of the seams, existence of gas, fire in upper seams, heavy percolation of water etc.

(c) The basic principle for grant of subsidy is that it must be first established that a colliery claiming such subsidy is producing a type of coal which is essentially required in the national interest. According to this criterion, the said assistance is admissible in respect of production of coking coals of Grade A to H and non-coking coals of Selected Grades and Grade I. Exceptions have only been made in respect of the following:

- (a) Assistance for high transportation cost from the pithead to the rail head, for which all grades of coals are eligible;
- (b) Thin seams producing non-coking coals of Grades II and III in Madhya Pradesh, which are also entitled to such assistance.

Gold Deposits in Andhra Pradesh

1631. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state the progress made in prospecting the gold deposits found in Chittoor and Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): The work carried out by the Geological Survey of India in the Bisanattam and Kalahatti fields in Chittoor district has indicated that the gold content is poor and deposits are neither extensive nor otherwise promising.

The detailed exploratory operations by the Indian Bureau of Mines in Ramagiri gold field in Anantapur district are still continuing. About four thousand samples have been

drawn hitherto. Drilling and trenching operations are progressing steadily.

Heat Treatment Plant at Rourkela

1632. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations for establishing a heat treatment plant at Rourkela are under way with West Germany; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under discussion.

Scarcity of Cement in Kerala

1633. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute scarcity of cement in Kerala;

(b) the total quantity of cement required for and allotted to Kerala during 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(c) the steps taken to supply adequate quantity of cement for the needs of Kerala?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) There is an overall shortage of cement in country. Besides, in order to meet large requirements of cement for Defence works taken in hand in the wake of the national emergency, Government had to impose a cut on the past level of allocations of all consumers

1764 (Ai) LSD-4. }

(b) The following figures indicate demand and allotment of cement to Kerala under the State Quota:

Period	Demand	Allotment
1961-62	2,55,000	1,71,600
1962-63	2,75,000	1,63,875

(c) The cut imposed on the quota of Kerala State for the period January-March, 1963 was gradually restored during the subsequent quarters and for the quarter January-March, 1964, it has been fully restored. An additional quantity of 7,200 tonnes of cement has also been released during the year 1963-64.

Incentives to Coal Producers

1634. { Shri Samnani:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to grant suitable incentives to coal producers; and

(b) if so, how far the grant of incentives will help in conserving the scarce reserves of superior coal and in utilising other grades of coal, of which there are large deposits in the country?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Government are presently considering the question whether any further incentives to the coal industry are necessary. This is in the context of the need to ensure adequate production of the proper quality of coal. One of the elements in this examination will certainly be to see whether this will help in conserving the reserves of superior grades of coal which are required in the national interest. But this has nothing to do with the utilisation of lower grades of coal. The latter aspect will depend on the consumer demand for such lower grades of coal.

Survey of Demand for Coal

1635. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any survey on industry-wise demand of coal during the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, industry-wise demand of coal separately for each grade of coking and non-coking coal; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the demand?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Yes; a review of the demand for coal in respect of various categories of consumers by the end of the Third Plan period was made recently. A statement showing the result of this review, industry-wise, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2117/63]. The entitlement of various categories of consumers to different grades of coal is also given in the statement.

(c) From the trend of production, it is expected that the revised demand for both coking and non-coking coal during the Third Plan period will be met fully.

Sale of Iron and Steel Goods

1636. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the present orders of Government for declaring free sale iron and steel goods against barter imports and established imports;

(b) the amount of goods of iron and steel declared for free sale during 1962-63;

(c) whether Government approach the Small Industries before declaring the free sale goods; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) In the case of steel imported on barter account the importer is allowed to dispose of material to the extent of 20 per cent to the customers of his choice.

As regards established importers, 50 per cent of their imports are allocated under instructions from the Iron and Steel Controller; the balance 50 per cent. can be sold to parties who hold quota certificates for restricted categories or who have outstanding orders on producers for other categories.

(b) to (d). Before allowing Free Sale of materials not lifted by allottees, they are offered to State Governments for nominating consumers including Small Industries who are under their charge. If in spite of that, stocks are left with importers, free sale is allowed. In 1962-63, 896 tons were released for free sale in this way.

Registered Stockists of Iron and Steel in Maharashtra

1637. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the number of control and registered stockists of iron and steel black-listed in Maharashtra and Gujarat States during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that in Bombay recently a son of a black-listed stockist has again been appointed as a control or registered stockist; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) None, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have no knowledge.

Licensed Units

1988. Shri Gopal Datt Mengi: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state the number of big units licensed in various States including Jammu and Kashmir during 1961-62 and 1962-63 (State-wise)?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): What the Hon'ble Member means by 'big units' is not very clear. Licences are not required for setting up industrial undertakings with fixed assets not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in value.

A statement showing the number of licences issued during 1961-62 and 1962-63, showing State-wise distribution, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Libaray. See No. LT-2118/63].

हथकरवा सलाहकार समिति, दिल्ली

१६३६. श्री कछवायः क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में हथकरवा सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या है ;

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस समिति के गठन के समय हथकरवा बुनकरों के संगठनों को भी प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए सुझाव दिया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन-किन संगठनों को ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) संभवतः माननीय सदस्य के मन में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा बनाई गई समिति है। उस समिति के सदस्यों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई]। बेलिये संख्या एल० टी० १११६/६३]

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

हथकरवा बुनकर सहकारी समितियां, दिल्ली

१६४०. श्री कछवायः क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में पंजीकृत हथकरवा बुनकर सहकारी समितियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनी समितियों को पिछले पांच वर्षों में वित्तीय सहायता एवं अनुदान दिया गया है ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) ३१ अगस्त, १९६३ तक की गणनानुसार दिल्ली में पंजीकृत हथकरवा बुनकर सहकारी समितियों की संख्या ८० है।

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में जिन समितियों को वित्तीय सहायता तथा अनुदान दिये गये हैं, उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	पंजीकृत हथकरवा बुनकर सहकारी समितियों की संख्या	
	ऋण	सहायता अनुदान
	१	२ ३
१९५८-५९ .		२ ८
१९५९-६० .		— ९
१९६०-६१ .		— ९
१९६१-६२ .	१२	१८
१९६२-६३ .	१६	१३

दिल्ली में करघों का बबला जाना

१६४१. श्री कछवायः क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली में हथकरवा बुनकरों

के कितने करवों को विशतचालित करवों (पावरलूम) में बदला गया ?

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : सौनह ।

Export of Groundnut

1642. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a set-back in groundnut export; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve the position?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Export of ordinary groundnut is not allowed in the interest of crushing industry in the country. Hand Picked Selected groundnut are, however, allowed to be exported freely. These nuts are for table use and for use in confectionery in U.K., Canada and European countries. Exports of of this variety of groundnut were larger in 1962-63 as compared to the exports in 1961-62.

Gypsum Deposits in J. & K.

1643. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have undertaken a project for an extensive extraction of Gypsum deposits located in the Jammu and Kashmir State in collaboration with the Jammu and Kashmir Minerals;

(b) whether any foreign financial and technical assistance has also been accepted in the project; and

(c) the estimated investment in the project and the share of the Centre thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No. Only a preliminary appraisal of the Gypsum deposits in Assar-Ramban area has been made by the Indian Bureau of Mines at the request of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

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

Amalgamation of Small Collieries

1644. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to bring forward legislation for the amalgamation of small collieries;

(b) if so, when the Bill is likely to be introduced; and

(c) the number of collieries whose output is more than one lakh tons per annum?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No decision has yet been taken to legislate for compulsory amalgamation of small collieries in the private sector.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 185.

Power Supply to Singareni Collieries

1645. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 161 on the 14th August, 1963, and state:

(a) whether the negotiations between Singareni Collieries Company and the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board for an additional supply of 1,000/2,000 k.w. power have since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subra-

maniam): (a) and (b). So far the Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board have released 550 k.w. of additional power and a further release of 360 k.w. is expected shortly. Negotiations for the release of more additional power are still going on between the Singareni Collieries Company and the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

Private Sector Collieries

1646. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the amount utilised by the collieries in private sector from the loan of Rs. 18 crores given by the World Bank; and

(b) the purpose for which this amount has been utilised so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Out of total loan of about Rs. 17 crores the Industry has placed orders for equipment worth Rs. 13 crores and machinery worth about Rs. 5 crores has already been imported in the country.

(b) This has been utilised for meeting the foreign exchange requirements of the private sector collieries to obtain machinery and equipment in order to sustain the production of coal and to effect further development.

Soft Coke

1647. **Shri Hoda:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual production of soft coke during the last three years;

(b) the grades of coal used for manufacturing soft coke; and

(c) the reasons for prohibiting use of III grade coal in making soft coke?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subra-

maniam): (a) The figures of production of soft coke are given below:—

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

Year	Production of Soft Coke
1961	1·804
1962	2·098
1963 (upto September)	1·701

(b) Grade III and Grade II coals are mostly used for the manufacture of soft coke.

(c) No restrictions or limitations have been imposed in the use of grade III coal for the manufacture of soft coke.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

TRAIN-BUS COLLISION ON MIRRAY-LATUS NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY ON 23rd DECEMBER, 1963.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The train-bus collision on Mirray-Latus narrow gauge railway on the 23rd December, 1963 resulting in several deaths."

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): At 9.30 hrs. on 3-12-1963, while train No. R10 Up Goods was running between Kalambha Road and Dhoki stations on the Kurduwadi-Latur Narrow Gauge Non-controlled section of Central Railway, it collided with a passenger bus at an unmanned level crossing at Km. 79.10.

As a result of the collision, the train engine derailed of all wheels. Three persons—the driver of the bus and two bus passengers—were killed then and there. Twenty-five other persons sustained injuries. Of these, thirteen sustained grievous injuries and the others minor. The injured persons

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

were removed to the Civil Hospital, Osmanabad by the police authorities by road. Of these one person succumbed to his injuries later. According to the latest information, ten persons have been discharged and the remaining fourteen are said to be progressing.

On receipt of information about the accident, the Divisional Officers of the Sholapur Division of Central Railway rushed to the site by road from Sholapur and with breakdown train from Kurduwadi.

The section was cleared of obstruction and became available for through running of trains at 21.35 hrs. on 3-12-1963.

Ex-gratia payments to the extent of Rs. 3650 were made by the Central Railway Administration to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured.

Enquiry by a Committee of Senior Scale Officers which had been appointed to investigate the cause of the accident has been completed. Their report is awaited.

The view from the road of the railway track and from the railway track of the road is quite clear for a distance of about a 1000 ft.

Road signs are installed on the road on either side of the level crossing warning the road users to stop and look carefully before proceeding ahead and crossing the railway track.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether it is a fact that this unmanned railway crossing, as has been stated by the Minister, is just in the nearest proximity of the railway station, and further, may I know what has happened to the standing instructions wherein the drivers of all trains including goods trains are required to stop and then proceed when approaching a level crossing?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no such instruction. It is utterly impossible for the trains to stop at the level crossing and then proceed. What progress can be made then?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: It was discussed in this House. The instructions were that the train should stop when approaching the level crossing.

Mr. Speaker: The instructions are just the reverse. The road-users should stop and see whether there is any train approaching; not that the engine should stop. The train which is running cannot stop at each level crossing.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether it is a fact that this railway engine on the narrow gauge train actually went into the bus and carried the bus to a distance of about two furlongs along with it, due to which the number of casualties and the injured was large?

Mr. Speaker: For that, we should await the result of the enquiry.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir

श्री तु० शं० पाटिल (उसमानाबाद) : यह लातूर-जंजलापुर रोड स्टेट हाईवे है और इस पर बसों और ट्रकों का काफी आमतौर पर रहता है तो इस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इसे अनमैंड रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर जहाँ कि यह एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन, बस रेलवे मेंवादाय कोई गेट लगा कर कोई चौकीदार तैनात करने का विचार कर रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: He says that there is considerable traffic on this section, and therefore wants to know whether the Government is considering to man this railway level crossing.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The traffic on this section is very light: one passenger, two mixed trains and one goods train only on this section run every day.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: My question has not been answered.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मामले में आप का

इस्तक्षेप चाहता हूं। मैं कोई प्रश्न नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस छूटे से सत्र में यह तीसरी दुर्घटना है जिस में कि आदमियों की जान से खेला जाता है। आप सदन की मदद करें और गाइड करें कि आखिर किस तरीके से यह मामला ठीक हो सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैं इस में मदद भी करूँ तो एक अनमंडल रेलवे क्रीसिंग पर खड़ा हो सकता हूँ लेकिन बाकी कहाँ कहाँ मैं खड़ा हो सकता हूँ ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप भी खड़े हो जायें और सदन के सब सदस्य भी इस काम को करें तब भी यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है।

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Sir, on a point of information. When we get up we do not get a chance. When they get up, they get a chance.

Mr. Speaker: I have not allowed anybody any chance except to those who are signatories.

12.26 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS UNDER COMPANIES ACT, AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT THEREON

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri Sethi): On behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) a copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Praga Tools Corporation Limited, Secunderabad, for the year 1962-63 along with the Audit-

ted Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2102/63].

- (ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal for the year 1962-63 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A copy each of the Review by the Government on the working of above Companies. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2103/63.]

COTTON CONTROL (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1963, RUBBER (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1963, AND ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE CONTROL ORGANISATION FOR 1962-63

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The Cotton Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 3131 dated the 9th November, 1963, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2104/63].
- (ii) The Rubber (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1804 dated the 23rd November, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2105/63].
- (iii) Annual Administration Report of the Import and Export Trade Control Organisation for the year 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2106/63].

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MANUFACTURING Co., LTD., FOR 1962-63, AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT THEREON

The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): On behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund for the year 1962-63 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) a copy of the Review by the Government on the working of above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2107/63].

12.28 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Forty-first Report of the Estimates Committee relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 134th Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)—Life Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay.

12.28½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: NEW FAMILY PENSION SCHEME

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Government have been having under consideration for some time measures to be adopted for providing social security to weaker sections of the population. As will be

appreciated, this is a very wide question and different schemes have to be devised to meet the varying needs of the persons affected. While these considerations are still in progress, Government have considered it desirable to make a beginning with a scheme of social security at least for its own employees, and have decided to revise very substantially the present Family Pension Scheme so as to provide for grant of a pension for life to the widow of an employee. The new scheme provides for a minimum pension to the widow of Rs. 25 per month and a maximum pension of Rs. 150 per month adjusted for different slabs of pay of the employee concerned. The scheme will also provide for payment of allowances to minor children in the event of the widow dying. At present an officer has to complete normally not less than twenty years' qualifying service for the widow to become entitled to a pension and the duration of the pension is also limited to a maximum period of ten years. Under the new scheme, the widow of any regular employee, whether permanent or temporary, who has put in one year's service will be entitled to the pension for life in the event of death of the employee. The employee will, however, be required to surrender a small portion of the death-cum-retirement gratuity due to him equal to two month's emoluments as a token contribution. The new scheme will apply to all employees in service on 1st January 1964 and also, of course, to those who enter service thereafter. It will apply to all Railway employees who opt for or are already on a pension scheme. The existing Extraordinary Pension Scheme will be suitably revised to provide for somewhat higher benefits to bring it in line with the present scheme. The need for some such scheme has been envisaged by the Second Pay Commission and it is a matter of some satisfaction that it has now been possible to give a practical shape to it.

2. In respect of Defence Services personnel, the new scheme would

practically be non-contributory because no gratuity is payable to Defence Service personnel in addition to their service pension. In cases where the minimum pension admissible at present is lower than Rs. 25 it will also be raised to this minimum.

3. The annual funded cost of the scheme ultimately in about 25 years is estimated to be Rs. 12.15 crores per annum on the Civil side and Rs. 5 crores per annum on the Defence side. The scheme will be brought into force from 1st January, 1964 and will provide a measure of security to wives and minor children of Central Government Employees.

12.32 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 Monday the 16th December, 1963 will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of—
The Banking Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1963.
The Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, 1963.
3. Discussion to be raised under Rule 193 by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and others on steps taken to root out corruption in administration.
4. Discussion on the Report of the University Grants Commission for the year 1961-62, on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Education.

Sir, I also propose that in order to complete the business just announced by me, the House may agree to sit on Saturday, the 21st of December, 1963.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, about discussion on steps to root out corruption, it is a non-official motion. May I request the Government to make it an official motion, so that one full day, i.e. 5 hours, may be available for its discussion?

Mr. Speaker: Has any time been allotted for all these items?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: For the other items time has been allotted. But because this is a No-Day-Yet-Named Motion, the time is 2½ hours. But it is always open to the Chair to extend the time.

Mr. Speaker: We will see when it comes up.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जो अगले सप्ताह की कार्रवाई का विवरण अभी मंत्री महोदय ने रखा है, उस में उन्होंने जो यह कहा है कि हम शनिवार को भी बैठें क्योंकि काम ज्यादा है, तो गिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग का जो प्रतिवेदन है, उस को भी उस में उन्होंने स्पष्ट नहीं दिया है। उस के बारे में उन्होंने कहा था कि चूंकि समय नहीं है, इस वास्ते उस पर बहस नहीं हो सकती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर शनिवार तक बैठ कर भी इस प्रतिवेदन को नहीं लिया जा सकता है तो हम एक दो दिन और बैठ जायें और इस प्रतिवेदन को भी ले लें ताकि आगे जो बजट सेशन आने वाला है, उस के लिए इस तरह का जो काम है, यह बाकी न रहे और यह सारा काम इसी सत्र में पूरा हो जाय। यदि यह सम्भव नहीं है तो शनिवार को बैठने का मतलब यह है कि कुछ लोगों ने जो अपना प्रोग्राम बना रखा है, उस में बाधा पड़ेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि अच्छा हो यदि हम फरवरी में पहले बैठ जायें और जो काम बच गया है उस को शुरू में ले लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फरवरी में पहले बैठें, ऐसा स्थल किया जा रहा है।

12.34 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (SECOND AM-
ENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Manubhai Shah on the 1st December, 1963, namely:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Bade may continue his speech.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल कह रहा था काटन टैक्सटाइल मशीनरी को सरकार १९४९ से प्रोटेक्शन देती आ रही है और अब उस प्रोटेक्शन को १९६६ तक बढ़ाने का विचार किया गया है। जब किसी इंडस्ट्री को प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाता है तो ध्यान इस पर रहता है कि वह इंडस्ट्री तरक्की करे, बढ़ती जाय और कंज्यूमर जो है उस के ऊपर उस का कोई प्रेशर न पड़े, कीमतें न बढ़ें। लेकिन उन की जो रिपोर्ट है, उस में काटन टैक्सटाइल मशीनरी के बारे में लिखा हुआ है :

“Prices of ring frames, spinning rings, spindles and fluted rollers advanced by 7 to 14 per cent in 1962. The increase was attributed by the industry to high costs of raw materials and components.”

यदि किसी इंडस्ट्री को प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाता है तो इस का भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि जो रा मैटीरियल है तथा जो कम्पोनेंट्स हैं, वे सस्ते मिल। मैं देखता हूँ कि यह जो पहलू है, इस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस का नतीजा यह हो गया है कि काटन टैक्सटाइल मशीनरी बहुत महंगी हो गई है और प्रोटेक्शन देने का भी यह नतीजा हो रहा है कि उस का कपड़े की कीमतों पर असर पड़ रहा है, कीमतें भी बढ़ती जा रही हैं, कपड़ा महंगा होता

जा रहा है। आप अब प्रोटेक्शन को १९६६ तक बढ़ा रहे हैं। शासन का ध्यान इस ओर जाना चाहिये कि मशीनरी का जो निर्माण होता है, वह अच्छी तरह से होता है या नहीं होता है, मशीनरी अच्छी बनती है या नहीं बनती है। कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उस में यह लिखा हुआ है कि जिस मशीनरी का निर्माण हमारे देश में होता है वह मशीनरी एक तो बहुत रूढ़ी होती है, विदेशों में बनी मशीनरी के सामने वह टिक नहीं सकती है और ज्यादा दिन तक चलती भी नहीं है। उस से भी बड़ी बात यह है कि वह महंगी मिलती है। यदि आप प्रोटेक्शन देते हैं तो यह देखा जाना चाहिये कि और कितने साल तक आप प्रोटेक्शन देते रह सकते हैं। १९४९ से आप ने इस को प्रोटेक्शन देना शुरू किया था लेकिन अभी तक आप ने बन्द नहीं किया है। अब आप ने फर्मला किया है कि १९६६ तक इस प्रोटेक्शन को जारी रखा जाय।

मैं अब पिस्टन इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आप ने इस को १९५५ में प्रोटेक्शन देना शुरू किया था और उस वक्त आप ५० परसेंट दे रहे थे, अब उस को आप ३५ परसेंट कर रहे हैं। पेज ५३ पर आप ने टारगट के बारे में लिखा है :

“Planned programme of targets of production in the country of each of the commodities in detail, if any, and also indicate as to when self-sufficiency is expected to be achieved.”

इस के बारे में पेज ५४ पर आप ने लिखा है :

“Three existing units have expansion plans. In addition two units have been licensed. The Commission, however, does not expect the new units to come up before 1965-66 and has recommended that the expansion plans of the existing units should be

expedited and that foreign exchange should be issued to them on priority basis."

मैं ने पिस्टन इंडस्ट्री के बारे में सुना है कि इस को फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं मिलता है जिस की वजह से यह इंडस्ट्री बढ़ नहीं रही है और इस में प्रोडक्शन बराबर नहीं होता है।

एक मुख्य बात मैं मोटर कारों के बारे में, आटोमोबाइलज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। ये जो आटोमोबाइलज हैं, जैसे फिफ्ट गाड़ी है, मसैडीज बेंज गाड़ी है या दूसरी गाड़ियां हैं ये बहुत ही महंगी हो गई हैं। इस का क्या कारण है इस को आप देखें। मेरा खयाल यह है कि आप ने केवल दो तीन कम्पनियों को इंपोर्ट लाइसेंस दिये हैं और उन को ही आप प्रोडक्शन करने के लिये कहते हैं। स्माल कार्ज के बारे में कोई फंसला नहीं किया जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान एम्बेसिडर जिस की कीमत ११,७५८ हुआ करती थी अब १२,६०० रुपये है लेकिन वह मार्केट में १६,००० में बिकती है। जीपों के बारे में लिखा हुआ है कि बारह हजार कीमत थी जो अब तेरह हजार हो गई है। जहां तक ट्रक्स का सम्बन्ध है, टाटा मसैडीज बेंज जो कि हमारे यहां बम्बई आगरा रोड पर चलती है, मेरी कास्टिड्युएसी में चलती है उसकी कीमत तीन महीन पहले २८ हजार थी और अब ३० हजार हो गई है। जब आप किसी इंडस्ट्री को प्रोटेक्शन देते हैं तो आपको यह भी देखना चाहिये कि कहीं अनड्यू प्राफिटीयरिंग तो नहीं हो रहा है। ये जो टाटा मसैडीज बेंज गाड़ियां निकलती हैं जिन को माल ट्रक्स कहते हैं, जिन में माल बम्बई से इधर दिल्ली आता है और यहां दिल्ली से बम्बई जाता है, इनकी कीमतें जो इतनी बढ़ गई हैं इसका कारण कहीं यह तो नहीं है कि प्राफिटीयरिंग हो रहा है? जब इस तरह से कीमतें बढ़ती हैं तो गरीब आदमी पर बोझ पड़ता है। जब ट्रक्स की कीमतें बढ़ती हैं तो ट्रक वाले जहां पहले घाट आने मन में बम्बई से यहां माल लाते थे, वे उसको एक

रुपया या डेढ़ रुपया कर देते हैं। उन्होंने भाड़ा बढ़ा भी दिया है। क्या आप इस तरह की चीजों की जांच भी करते हैं। क्या आप जांच करते हैं कि गाड़ियां बहुत महंगी क्यों हो गई हैं। तीन महीनों में क्या वजह है कि तीन हजार कीमत बढ़ गई है। जब आप आटोमोबाइल इंडस्ट्री को प्रोटेक्शन देते हैं, तो ये जो चीजें हैं, इनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं बाल बेयरिंग के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछली बार जब यह बिल आया था तो मैंने कहा था कि बाल बेयरिंग को जहां आप प्रोटेक्शन देते हैं वहां यह देखना भी आपका कर्तव्य है कि जो पखे हैं ये गर्म होते हैं या नहीं। उष्ण कम्पनी के पखों और किरलास्कर के पम्पों के बारे में ये कम्प्लेंट्स आई हैं। बाल बेयरिंग इंडस्ट्री को आप प्रोटेक्शन देते हैं लेकिन फिर पखे और मशानरी सब गर्म होते हैं। बाल बेयरिंग ठीक नहीं होते हैं। इस और शासन ने अभी तक ध्यान नहीं दिया है। जितनी भी इंस्ट्रीज हैं, वे सब कहती हैं कि बाल बेयरिंग बहुत खराब बनते हैं। प्रोटेक्शन देने के बावजूद भी मंत्री महोदय ने इस और ध्यान नहीं दिया है। माननीय मंत्री जो इसके बारे में आश्वासन दे चुके हैं लेकिन कुछ किया नहीं गया है। इस के वास्ते हम कोशिश करेंगे कि पखे गरम न हों और उन के जो बाल बेयरिंग हैं वह अच्छे हों। लेकिन आज भी उन की वही कम्प्लेंट है कि बाल बेयरिंग जो बाहर से हमारे यहां इम्पोर्ट होते हैं या चोरी से आते हैं वह बड़ा अच्छा काम देते हैं।

आप ने बाइसिकलों को छोड़ दिया। लेकिन बाइसिकल जो है उस से बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों का कोई धन्धा नहीं चलता है। लुधियाने में बाइसिकल तैयार होती है। उस को आप ने निकाल दिया यह अच्छा किया लेकिन आप को देखना चाहिये कि उस

[श्री बड़े]

की कीमतें नीचे रहें। उन की कीमतें काफी बढ़ चुकी हैं।

मर्सिडीज़ बेंज़ और अम्बेसेडर गाड़ियों को आपने लाइसेंस दे कर उन की कीमतें बढ़ा दी हैं। इसका कारण केवल यह है जैसा कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता कहती है और हमें भी मालूम पड़ता है, कि बड़े बड़े लोगों का आप के ऊपर प्रेशर है या वजन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे ऊपर है।

श्री बड़े : आप के ऊपर नहीं, मंत्री जी के ऊपर है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : इस बिल का इस से ताल्लुक नहीं है, यह बात तो हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज से सम्बन्ध रखती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बिल में आटो-मोबाइल का जिक्र नहीं है, लेकिन इस में आप चले गये। चूँकि सड़क पर चलती हैं मर्सिडीज़ बेंज़ और अम्बेसेडर, इस लिये आप वहाँ चले गये।

श्री बड़े : मेरा कहना है कि आटोमोबाइल में जो पार्ट्स लगते हैं वे तो इस बिल में आते हैं। जैसे पिस्टन इंडस्ट्री है। पिस्टन आटो-मोबाइल्स में लगते हैं और आज कल बहुत महंगे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पिस्टन लगते हैं आटोमोबाइल्स में इस लिये आटोमोबाइल्स आ गये, आटोमोबाइल्स बनते हैं लोहे से इस लिये स्टील आ गया, स्टील बनता है कोयले से इस लिये कोयला आ गया।

श्री बड़े : आप ह लोगों को चेक करने के लिये हैं यह ठीक है, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि साइकिल को आप ने निकाल दिया है, उस का डिप्रोडक्शन कर दिया है। इसी तरह से आटोमोबाइल्स का किया जाय जिस में

कि जनता को सस्ती कारें मिल सकें। विशेषकर ट्रक्स के सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह कहना है। इसी तरह से काटन टेक्स्टाइल्स हैं, बिग इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, अदर इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, अल्यूमिनियम इंडस्ट्री हैं, जिन के बारे में मैं ने आप से कहा है। इन बातों पर विचार किया जाय और साथ साथ यह देखा जाय कि इस में कहीं ज्यादा प्राफिटमरिग तों नहीं हो रही है। आज कल फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज मिलता नहीं है, रा मंत्रीरियल मिलता नहीं और जो प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है वह रट्टी टाइप का हो रहा है, इस की धोर भी ध्यान दिया जाये।

Shri Heda (Nizamabad) : Mr. Speaker, I express my happiness for the decision of Government to take the bi-cycle industry out of protection. I feel that such a step should have been taken a few years ago, because we have developed this industry to a great extent and all along I was wondering why it was still being given protection. The hon. Minister yesterday referred to the decentralised nature of production in the bi-cycle industry. Because of this very factor, this industry is very important and I look forward to the day when it will fetch us foreign exchange by export just like sewing machines and fans. In fact, this industry is older than many other industries and so it should have been able to give us better service, performance and more of foreign exchange than it has done so far.

The most important parts of the bi-cycle are hub, chain and free wheel, and they are manufactured only by a few units. They are reluctant to make supplies to the decentralised sector of the bi-cycle industry in India with the result that the industry has not developed as fast as it should have if only the hon. Minister takes a little interest and tries to persuade the big plants which can manufacture these vital parts of good quality to supply them to the smaller

units, they would be able to manufacture bicycle at a far lower cost than they are doing today, even in a backward State like mine. If the decentralised sector can look after the internal requirements, the larger units will be able to devote themselves entirely to exports, giving us more and more of foreign exchange.

In the case of textiles, in certain mills we have only the spinning plant. They can only spin the yarn and not weave. Weaving is done by the power loom sector. Some such device could be thought of by the hon. Minister in the case of the bi-cycle industry also.

So far as export is concerned, the performance does not seem to be encouraging. While in 1960 the number of cycles exported was 3,660 in 1961 the number was 12,680. But in 1962 the number has fallen to 3,560, which is lesser than even that of 1960. Of course, the estimate for this year is 20,000, but I do not know how far we will be able to fulfil it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have already crossed 36,000.

Shri Heda: I am very happy to hear it. If vital parts like hub, spokes and free wheel are manufactured of a high quality and on a large scale and made available to the market, it will go a long way in increasing our production.

So far as the textile mill machine industry is concerned, it is one of the oldest industries in our country. We are manufacturing practically all the machines in the country. But there is one complaint which has not yet been eradicated, and that is that the quality of our machinery is not as good as is available elsewhere. In fact, we are manufacturing machinery which was available, say, 10 to 12 years earlier in the developed countries like Japan, USA, West Germany and England. I can understand our lagging behind 2 or 5 years, but if we are behind by 10 to

20 years the industry cannot develop. The hon. Minister is taking particular pains to see that we export textiles, maintain our exports and recapture old markets. But how can he be successful unless the machinery that manufactures these textiles is modern? We know there are many modern and advanced textile mills all over the world, particularly in West Asia and South East Asia. How can we compete with them by manufacturing good textiles if our machinery itself is not good and up-to-date?

So far as the textile machinery manufacturing is concerned, it is only in the hands of a few, and they could easily be persuaded to replace their existing machinery by the later, modern and up-to-date machinery. I know that they are very advanced industrialists and if only an attempt is made, they can easily be made to adopt the new methods and techniques of developing and improving their machinery. Now blanket protection is given to them. They know that there will always be a demand. As one hon. Member was saying yesterday, the demand is so high that many times they dictate terms by saying "you place the order today with 50 per cent deposit, we will supply you after six to twentyfour months". Since they are in that advantageous position, they are not bothered about improving the quality of the machines that they are producing. If only the hon. Minister takes special care and tells them that quality is also as important as quantity, it will go a long way in improving the quality.

One word more and I am done. One of the bad effects of traffic protection has been that many a time the manufacturer imports the entire components and only re-assembles them here and because the import is completely stopped, he sells his article at a high price, making a good profit. There is the well-known case of tractor. For a complete tractor which can be imported for about Rs. 7,000, the Indian manufacturer was allowed to import components worth as much

[Shri Hoda]

as Rs. 5,000. He was only manufacturing mudguard and purchasing the tyres from the rubber companies here. But he was selling his tractor for Rs. 12,000 to 14,000. Now, some years have passed by, he is still not manufacturing more than 25 per cent of the components and yet the cost price of the tractor has gone to more than Rs. 22,000. So, if the tariff protection is misused or abused by certain industrialists who have not got the national interest in their minds, the hon. Minister has to be hard upon them and see that the protection is not misused or abused and the quality is maintained. I hope that so far as textile machinery is concerned, the quality will be maintained.

Shri Muthu Gounder (Tiruppattur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister said yesterday that the industries in India are at an infant stage and so they need every protection, tariff protection and all sorts of protections. He always takes pride in saying that the industry is at an infant stage. It is said, our democracy is infant, our Plan is infant and all our schemes are at an infant stage. We take pride in saying anything as an infant. But to call a boy of 15 years an infant is rather meaningless. I do not want to use any more harsh words on it. After 15 years of Independence we are still at an infant stage. So far as industries are concerned, 15 years' time is not a short span of time. We can do marvellous work in the industrial field. Even in Japan, they did a marvellous work in the first half of this twentieth century. Britain started heavy industries somewhere in 1910 and before 1935, it was able to produce millions of cars within a span of 25 years. We started industries in 1950 and now after the lapse of 14 years, we are still at an infant stage. It does not bring any credit to our planners and to our industries. When we give protection to such industries, we should know how far the industry has progressed and how far the industry has made im-

provement so far. After all, we are now not giving the protection anew. This protection has all along been in force for the past so many years. We are only now giving an extension of time for three more years.

When we look back to the conditions of our industries, we are able to find that there is no marked progress or marked development in their field. But we are only able to see industrialists getting fat and there are lot of improvements in their status. Their bank balances must have increased, but not the industry. Because we are giving this tariff protection and other protections, the industrialists do not have the initiative or the desire to improve the standards of their industries. So, before we give any extension of time for the tariff protection to be given to certain industries, we should consider whether the industry has progressed well. We are now concerned with only 11 industries, I suppose. All these eleven industries are in the private sector except the one sericulture industry. Now, take for example, the spark plugs industry. My hon. friend Mr. Warior has dealt with cycle industry and other friends also have dealt with cycle industry. By producing spark plugs in our country, we have saved about Rs. 40 lakhs, that is, we are producing spark plugs worth Rs. 40 lakhs. Of this sum of Rs. 40 lakhs, we have to import goods from other countries worth Rs. 25 lakhs. After all, we are able to save only Rs. 15 lakhs as far as spark plugs are concerned. 60 per cent of the total ex-factory cost of a plug is by importing some of the steel and other things. We are importing steel as well as insulators from outside. We have still to pay a good amount of foreign exchange for making our spark plugs. Therefore, what we save is, after all very meagre or it is not so considerable considering the import of raw materials that we are getting from outside. If we take into consideration the cost of our indigenous product, it comes to Rs. 2.65 nP. per plug, whereas the wholesale market

price of an imported variety is Rs. 1.00 nP. The hon. Minister said yesterday that by his personal experience also he is able to say that the spark plugs industry has improved. We know that Indian plugs are not comparable with the foreign plugs. The motor owners, the bus owners and the lorry owners are still for foreign plugs because Indian plugs are not upto the mark. No doubt, we might have produced some more quantity of plugs, but the quality is as bad as anything else. Because it is produced in India, because it is an indigenous product, we cannot simply say that it is quite all right. We as ordinary men are able to experience it fully, whereas the hon. Minister may not have the chance of coming into contact with such poor quality of plugs.

As far as these piston rings are concerned, these piston rings, I think, are manufactured even in Madras. We know, the quality has not improved much, but the share-holders and those industrialists are now becoming millionaires though when they started the business they were only lakhiers. The quality is still bad. When we put in these Indian made piston rings they only serve for only 2,000 or 3,000 miles, whereas if you put in foreign made pistons or foreign made rings, they serve for some five or six years. The quality is not comparable to that of the foreign countries. The hon. Ministers and the Members on the Treasury Benches always take a convenient comparison with Burma or Cambodia or Thailand or some African colonies which just got independence. We should muster enough courage to compare our industries with those of Japan or Egypt or Israel. Even those countries are far ahead of us, as far as industries are concerned. Within 15 years, we could have made a marvellous progress. But I find we are still lagging in spirit and in making revolution in the industrial field. Simply planning will not do. If the hon. Ministers or the Members of the Ruling Party are really interested in them, they

can bring a revolution in the industrial field and they can make it comparable with that of any other country. Now, Japan is not a country where coal and iron are all available. Although they have got coal, they are importing iron ore from India and other countries. They are always able to export a lot. After the War, Japan and West Germany were nothing; they had collapsed. They were not having any foreign markets; their industries and other things were at standstill. Within 10 or 15 years, by utilising the Marshal Plan or some other plan, Japan and West Germany are now more stronger and more affluent than what they were before the War. So, these countries after facing such a calamity during the War have now become more strong. I think, now Japan and West Germany are the richest countries next to America. Japan is also a rich country as far as industries are concerned. Even after fifteen years of experience, we are still having our industries in an infant state, and we call everything as infant, and we are satisfied with calling everything as infant. If only we have a mind, we can bring about improvement.

13 hrs.

As a farmer, I have been experiencing difficulties on account of sub-standard quality. As far as electric motors are concerned, we are able to produce just what we want. I have got experience of these electric motors. In 1939, I purchased a foreign electric motor; I think it was a Skoda motor made in Czechoslovakia, and that motor is still working in my farm, whereas I had purchased some four or five electric motors about four or five years back, and they are giving trouble. I am having some electric motors in my field, and although my village consists of a population of only about 1500, we are having about two hundred electric motors there with pump-sets. The Indian electric motors which we have purchased are not working for more than three months; the starters or the switch-gears as they are called are

[Shri Muthur Grounder]

very sub-standard, and they do not at all work properly, and often they burn motors quickly, and we have to depend upon such mechanics as we have locally to rewire them and so on. But the foreign motor which I had purchased in 1939 is still intact and quite good.

I do not take any pleasure in putting down our country's products as inferior when compared with other countries' products, nor am I interested in bringing a bad name to our indigenous products, but unfortunately, the quality of our indigenous products is such that I am constrained to point this out, and I am sure the hon. Minister will himself admit that the quality of our products is not good.

As far as automobiles are concerned, what we are producing is only piston rings and spark plugs. In the new Fiat car which we are having in India the silencer or exhaust-pipe would not last for more than 6,000 k.m. That means that if you purchase a new Fiat car and run it for 6,000 k.m. you have simply to re-in India the silencer or exhaust-pipe. There appears to be no value in the ISI marking. It appears that the ISI simply go on putting their seal or stamp on it. There is thus quite an inefficient administration in the ISI, and as such, the marking by the ISI is not at all very useful. But the silencer or exhaust-pipe attached to a foreign-made Fiat car or any other foreign car would last at least for 40,000 k.m. Does that not show that our product is of sub-standard quality? When I am saying all these things, I am not only saying the truth, but I am saying it from my own experience. I am having one old model Austin car and also a new model Fiat car. I prefer the old model Austin car because it gives a better performance than the latest model Fiat car.

We have been waiting for the past fifteen years for a small car for the people. If we go on producing sub-

standard goods, then we cannot hope to have it. Even our present Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, was able to give us an assurance some time back that scooters would be produced at a cost of Rs. 1,500. But probably he said it when he was not a Minister. Now, he is completely silent on that subject. We were very much enamoured of the idea of the people's car, and the people were anxious to get it at Rs. 5,000 or so. But I am sorry to say that we are not hearing anything about it at all. We are not able to see any reference to it even in the newspapers, and everything is now closed on that. The big people like the Ministers are going in their foreign-made cars, whereas we people have only to go by taxis most of the time, and we cannot aspire to go in a car of our own at all because the cost will not come down, and if at all the cost comes down, the quality will be sub-standard. So we have to experience all these difficulties for ever.

In conclusion, I would request the hon. Minister to see that not only production goes up but at the same time the quality is also kept up, so that we middle class people also can aspire to get a car and we may be satisfied that we are owning an Indian car at least. If the prices go down then the prices of spare parts also would go down, and then we shall be able also to maintain a car from the meagre income that we get.

With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri David Munzri (Lohardaga): I rise to support the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill. I shall confine my remarks particularly to the aspect of quality control. That leads me to think specifically of the implementation of the ISI marking scheme.

The ISI is an organisation to formulate specifications for different types and qualities of store just like the

IRSS and the BSS, and its funds come out of subscriptions from the various industries. Unfortunately, the ISI besides being a specification-making body has taken upon itself the responsibility of testing and certification also, even though the ISI has no laboratory with requisite apparatus and proper equipment, much less the experience of testing ferrous and non-ferrous items.

The principle involved is that the examinee has to examine his own paper, the producer has to certify his own product, and the ISI would simply authorise the producing concern by giving a licence for ISI marking on their own product.

The DGSD has been appointed agents of the ISI for the implementation of marking scheme, which is fantastic. Recently, it seems to me that there has been a definite lacuna whereby our trade in the long run will suffer in the absence of statistical quality control and other quality control methods which are prerequisites.

Besides, there is every likelihood of loss of revenue to the extent of over Rs. 20 lakhs per year for certification alone. The loss of Government income on testing and certification is much too larger. I wonder whether in regard to such a huge loss of revenue or rather involvement of huge amounts, the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Planning has ever been consulted. I think that the House is entitled to know whether there is any competent authority working at present, which is recognised by the Government of India for certifying tested quality materials and issuing test certificates for the stores tested and inspected on metallurgy.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am very grateful to the hon. Members from whom the support to the Bill has been practically unanimous.

My hon. friend Shri Warior led certain points yesterday regarding the aluminium industry and the ACSR conductor industry for which the biggest unit is in his State.

1764 (A) LSD—5.

Normally, I do not discuss the individual units here, but since the hon. Member has made a reference to this, I must say that this is one of the best units in the whole world. The Kundara unit making the aluminium conductors makes these conductors of the highest quality well renowned not only in this country but even abroad; in recent years they have sold these conductors to foreign countries with a great amount of satisfaction. It will, therefore, be inappropriate for us to run down our own industries. Certainly, a mother has to tell the child where it goes wrong, but a general denunciation is not fair. If the price factor is the one thing to which he has any objection, I can tell him this that the cost of manufacture of electrolytic aluminium in this country, because of the beginning of metallurgical industry here, is somewhat higher than that in the gigantic projects in Canada or in other parts of the world where electricity costs almost half or even one-fourth of what it costs in our country.

It is true that industries sometimes produce expensive articles, but in my humble view, it will be very necessary for the House to scrutinise and analyse the faults or the defects and point them out where they actually belong to. But to merely criticise in a general way that the industry is producing high-cost stuff will be totally wrong.

Of all the developing countries in this region, in Africa and Asia and even in Latin America, we can proudly claim to be the most highly industrialised country with the largest number of units from pin to a locomotive. I am prepared to meet every hon. Member on every point regarding industrialisation of this country and convince him that there is nothing to be ashamed of either in quality or in price.

My hon. friend Shri Heda referred to cotton textile machinery manufacture. I would like to tell him that the Ruti automatic loom which we produce here is considered to be the

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most sophisticated and the best automatic loom in the world, and the production especially is a matter of pride for us because we are producing it in our country.

As far as the industry in the spinning sector is concerned, the REITERS with the collaboration of very important South Indian firms are starting a factory in Coimbatore for manufacturing the best spinning spindle, ring frame, draw-frame etc. anywhere obtainable in the whole world. As a matter of fact, the orders booked by REITERS throughout the world are so many that their order books are full for 5 years or more. So much is the demand.

Shri Bade: Your Tariff Commission report itself says that it is the worst type.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am coming to Shri Bade. I am now dealing with Shri Heda's observation. I value very much his opinion and therefore I wanted to inform him that we are not allowing any model which is 20 years old. Obsolescence cannot be allowed to plague the new industrial sector which is developing in this country. Sakamoto, Dronier, Kovo, Rutei—these are some of the *magnum opuses* of textile machinery in the world. The Casablanca system, high draft, 8½ inches lift—these are the things we are producing. It is true that there are a few units which are old, which have taken up old models. But throughout the world, there are countries which have old units functioning. Therefore, the line method of production cannot be adopted everywhere; it is conditioned by the technical design, technical computation, the type of specification or design which is developed in the country. But we have taken care to see as we go along the line that newer and newer units with the latest modern machinery in every field of technical development are developed.

As a matter of fact, we also check up whether the process to be adopted,

not only the product, is according to the latest design in the field or not. It is the fate of all under-developed countries that obsolescence plagues them because naturally the technological growth of a country is limited by its social, economic and technical circumstances. I can assure the House that it is a matter of pride for this country that the best type of technological improvements have been developed in this country within the shortest possible time. I am comparing the comparable. I am not comparing our country with the U.S., Japan, Germany or the Soviet Union, because we began our industrial revolution 200 years too late. Whereas in the 18th and 19th centuries the various countries of U.K., Europe and America and the Soviet Union started it 40 years ago—began their development in this field. We were under a foreign power, we were under imperialist domination, whose only interest was to introduce Manchester machinery here, whose interest was only to bring power plants from their country and from the various countries of the world to this country. Here in the automobile industry, there was a veritable jungle. 396 models were being imported at the beginning of freedom. It was from that veritable jungle that we made it 150 models. I am referring to this because some hon. Members have said a lot of things about the automobile industry; of course, it is not germane to the Bill but I am mentioning this because a wrong impression should not get abroad this. The fault must be pointed out where it belongs, but not in a general sweeping. From 150 we have brought it down to 3 models of cars.

Some people may argue: why not make it two? It makes no difference because unless there is a production of 300,000/400,000 per unit, there is not going to be any substantial change in the economy of scale. Therefore, it is very necessary that from this august House, real inspiration and

encouragement should go forward to private, to the medium scale, small scale, largest scale and heavy industry sector that we, as knowledgeable people, support this progressive industrial development.

Shri Bade mentioned about ball bearings. I have heard this from him three or four times previously. The days he is complaining of are long past. The fans now being made in this country are being exported in large quantities. As regards sewing machines, we are actually carrying coal to Newcastle. We are exporting sewing machines to a country which is the home of the biggest sewing machine manufacturers in the world. I will not name the brand here. This is well known. We prevented them from coming here. We are proud that we are selling it to them. We sold the other day machine tools to Germany which is the mother of the machine tool industry because there they have achieved advanced technological development in that field. We sell it to them through HMT. We are proposing to sell more machines to those countries.

As regards what Shri Gounder said, I am not proud to sell these only to Africa and Asia. But perhaps due to some type of approach and psychology, the mentality of his party which all the time thinks about the past and of the feudal order, he is not able to get away from that. We are not proud to sell these merely to Asia and Africa, even though we love Asian and African countries. We are going to set up textile mills, jute mills, rolling mills etc., in these countries of the world with which we have social affinity. The other day the Prime Minister of Nigeria was here. We have promised to set up 4 industries there—a furniture industry, a soap-making industry, jute industry and a paper factory. We are proud to go there with our own machines. We are not buying the machines from elsewhere and going there.

It will be wrong to believe that we ignore defects. I will be the last person to deny that there are defects.

But as growth is there, it should be designed according to that. No architect can say that he can construct a building in his own image immediately; he starts on his designs, and then later on it is perfected. Over the years we have found that the complaints are getting fewer and fewer.

Shri Gounder complained that the new fiat car he bought is not so good as the one he bought 20 years ago which he still prefers to use, because there are some foreign components in it. I am also using a fiat car and I have had no serious complaint in it. I bought it from the bazaar; it was not specially manufactured for me. Also, we keep a tally. We have given to every buyer of a car a card on which he writes to us if there are complaints. It is our good fortune that over the years we have got less and less cards of complaint. That does not mean that we have solved the problem. Immediately we get a complaint, we look into it and try to rectify the defect. Quality is a function of growth. Unless mass production is established, you cannot raise the quality level. When mass production methods are employed, there are automatic control methods, quality control methods, testing at every point etc. and there are laboratories set up for the purpose.

The word 'infant' was used by me, as Shri Gounder knows, to new industries which are given protection. Out of 28 industries which were given protection 12 have been deprotected. These have come of age; they have attained adulthood and youth and we do not want to protect them. The cycles produced by Hercules, Sen-Raleigh, Atlas and Hind are things of which we can be proud. The other day in a German exhibition, I saw some cycles exhibited. I heard from the foreign buyers that our cycles are of the top class. As a matter of fact, some of them were speaking of them in terms beyond our expectations.

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

I merely want to tell the House that if there are complaints, they should certainly be pointed out. If a carding engine is bad, or if a loom is not functioning, it is our duty as humble servants of the people to see that those faults are remedied. We take proper action against those people who are responsible for it. There are quality control measures. We have enacted a law which is in operation for the last one year. This measure applies not only to exports but also to the internal trade, because no foreign trade can be good unless the internal trade is good. Unless the local manufacture is good, from where are we to pick up the good articles for export?

In the current year most of the exports in this line related to engineering goods. We have exported Rs. 20 crores worth of engineering goods. We have exceeded the target. This industry is the hope of our future. We hope in the next five years to export Rs. 200 crores worth engineering goods. This can be achieved. I am not exaggerating; I am not given to that. I can say from my personal experience that in this one year we exported Rs. 20 crores worth of engineering goods and among them are many many complicated machinery. From arithmetical progression it may go up to geometrical progression in production. All this requires nurturing and proper servicing, maintenance and so on. They are not like jute or cotton textile goods or consumer goods which are purchased today and thrown away tomorrow.

My hon. friend, Shri Gounder, also mentioned about the Skoda engine. The U.S. has purchased diesel engines from three manufacturers in this country. Though he had a bad experience, we have had no complaints about it at all. As a matter of fact, in their TV programmes, they are praising this engine. This is done by

the U.S. which is one of the biggest producer of stationary diesel engines in the world. If he has got very good experience with Skoda, I have no quarrel. It is a good firm. But we have here comparable firms, better firms than that, which produce better engines. If you see these engines at work in the fields where there is minor irrigation, lift irrigation and so on, you see them in hundreds of thousands in use today. These are 100 per cent indigenously produced engines. I am prepared to join issue with him on that. If you say it is 90 per cent foreign and 10 per cent Indian, I would say it is 95 per cent Indian. Maybe a nut here or a bearing there or a little non-ferrous metal, the raw material of which we are not yet producing, may be foreign. Therefore, it will be rather an exaggeration to say that the quality of the goods produced by our industries is not satisfactory.

I am grateful to the House for pointing out the defects where they exist and I can assure the House that they will be taken into account in full, and we shall look into each individual criticism to rectify matters in future.

Shri Bade: Protection has been discontinued to bicycles because they have come to perfection, and they are also exporting. Why is not the same thing done in the case of cotton textiles? Because they want to favour somebody, they are continuing protection.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Yesterday some of us made the point that profiteering should not be resorted to in the case of the protected industries. That point may be replied to.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would not that would be too much of an exaggeration. I say the quality is very good and comparable with any other country. Protection is not only a function of quality. There is the quan-

titative growth which we have to shelter for some time, till we become self sufficient. I beg of the House to remember that ten years ago we were producing not even Rs. 50 lakhs worth of textile machinery, while now it is Rs. 20 crores, and in the last one year there was a big jump from Rs. 13 to Rs. 20 crores. Still we have to import Rs. 26 to Rs. 28 crores of machinery. So, we have to go a long way to produce Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 crores worth of machinery. It is there that patience has to be exercised. So, protection is both for quantitative and qualitative expansion, quality being more important. I can assure Shri Bade that when the Tariff Commission comes to believe from the facts of the case that each unit has risen to an optimum level of economy of scale, management, production control and various other things which I have already mentioned, there will be no more protection.

For instance, in the cycle industry, we are one of the major cycle producers of the world with 1.5 million units; maybe we will go to 2 million if there is demand and export. Certainly it can be de-protected. So, protection is not granted for one day more than is justified. That is why every year we come to the House and take the concensus of the House. Massive reports of the Tariff Commission based on unit-wise inspection and generic group-wise inspection are made available to the House.

About profiteering, we have been trying to control prices, and the Tariff Commission is going into it. It has both merits and demerits. By too much of control, we may harm the very process of development.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What about motor cars?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If you permit me, I may take the time of the House. This has been debated on a separate resolution. The duty imposed by the State alone on a motor car

comes to Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 per unit. Then, our economics of scale are less. The cost of our raw materials, steel and various other things which go into motor cars are also very high. Barring the complaint about blackmarketing because of shortage, if you see the price fixed by the Tariff Commission for each model, I do not think it is unconscionably high. Of course, there is room for reduction. But, in recent years, because of foreign exchange difficulties, commercial vehicles have been given a higher priority over passenger cars. Therefore, production of cars has further gone down, instead of increasing. The management and capital cost being what they are—the hon. Member is very knowledgeable—naturally the overhead slightly goes up. This is not to justify the existing pattern of prices. To the extent possible, both the Tariff Commission and the Government have been going into this matter closely, and wherever we feel there is need for price control or distribution control, we have never hesitated to bring them, irrespective of the units concerned, or their ownership. It has never been a matter of any pressures as my hon. friend mentioned. We are under no pressure whatsoever. We have got to control wherever we feel necessary. But more control is not an instrument of economic production. We should have controls where necessary, and no control where it is irksome or irritating.

With these remarks, I request the hon. House to support the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"There the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula, and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.26 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

I shall very briefly indicate at the outset the more important amendments recommended by the Select Committee in regard to the five important provisions contained in this Bill.

The first of these important provisions relates to the setting up of a Tribunal. The Select Committee has recommended some changes which are towards improving the character of this measure. According to these, the Chairman of the Tribunal will always be a person who is or has been or is qualified to be a High Court Judge and every Bench of the Tribunal will consist of not less than two persons, one of whom is a person well-versed in law. These changes ensure the Tribunal and its Benches having a pronounced judicial bias. The recommendation regarding the functions of the Tribunal relates to the Tribunal being invested with the powers of a court under sections 155 and 240 of the Companies Act; these relate to powers to direct rectification of the Register of Members of a company and to compel

production of books before an Inspector as well as enabling him to examine a person on oath. As a sequel to conferring these specific powers on the Tribunal, the provision in the Bill which sought to empower the Central Government to notify from time to time the powers of the court which could be conferred on the Tribunal has been removed, and thus the criticism that the Executive could at will enlarge the scope of the functions of the Tribunal has been, if I may say so, more than adequately met. The powers of the Tribunal will, therefore, now be confined to those conferred on the Court under sections 155, 203 for the limited purpose of granting leave, section 240 and 397 to 407 which relate to oppression and mismanagement, besides pronouncing whether a particular person in regard to whom a reference has been made by Central Government to it, is fit and proper to hold a managerial office.

Regarding the second provision in the Bill which relates to the setting up of a Board, the only change that has been effected is to replace the word "entrusted" by the word "delegated" in clause (4) of the Bill.

In the next provision relating to the conversion of loans granted by Government to a company into shares of that company, two important changes have been made. One is to the effect that such conversion will be directed only if in the opinion of Central Government it is necessary in the public interest so to do. The other is in regard to the existing loans which do not contain any terms for such conversion. Such conversion will not be directed unless there has been default in the payment of any instalment of the loan or interest thereon or there has been breach of any other terms of the agreement and the company has been given at least three months' time to remedy such a default.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

13.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

While making the existence of public interest as a condition precedent to the conversion of a loan is a desirable change and one which would provide guidance to Government in invoking this provision, I do not hold the same view in regard to the other amendment regarding retrospective character of the particular provision. There has been some difference of opinion in the Select Committee and the difference of opinion is indicated by the minutes of dissent by two Members. I shall in a few words clarify the scope of this particular clause. It has been mentioned to me and there has been some discussion outside about this particular clause whether the intention of the Government is to include loans issued by corporations over which Government has control, like the IFC and so on. I may at once deny that there is any such intention. The loans that are sought to be covered by this provision are loans directly given by Government and it is not even expected to include the loans given by the National Shipping Board for the purpose of encouraging shipping industry in this country. In fact, according to the information that I now possess, the total number of companies, the loans to which would be covered by this provision would be five, of which one happens to be a company in which Government have partnership of 50 per cent—Oil India. One happens to be a very small company where four lakhs of a five lakhs loan has been repaid. Another happens to be a loan of Rs. 3 crores of which possibly Rs. 50 lakhs have been paid. That leaves only two steel companies as the major concerns to have taken a loan from the Government to whom this clause might apply.

I may emphasise that the amendment that public interest is the criterion which might make Government move in this matter is a very important one. It is extremely unlikely

that in view of this change in the provision and also in the general view of Government as it is today, anything untoward, uncalled for, or improper would be done in this regard. Probably we will discuss this clause almost threadbare when it comes; I do not propose to say anything more on this.

Regarding the trusts some significant changes have been made by the Select Committee. One is the appointment of a person as a public trustee and the second is the new provision 187B whereby the public trustee alone becomes entitled to exercise the voting rights attached to shares held by trusts which fall within the scope of these provisions. The public trustee however is not precluded from granting proxies to the trustee himself and on such a proxy being given the trustee can exercise the rights of a shareholder as though this provision is not in existence but in accordance with any instructions that the public trustee may give. This enables such a trustee who gets a proxy from the public trustee to be not a mere dumb voter as invariably proxy holders are but take an active part in any proceedings of the meetings of the company. Further, the trustee can bring to the notice of the public trustee in writing that the interest of the trusts are likely to be affected and therefore voting rights in respect of those shares which are held by him should be exercised in a particular manner. It will be open for the public trustee to employ the trustee himself or any other Government officer as his proxy and to accept the advice given or not to accept it. But the public trustee would be warned and he will take his decision having in view the given warning.

The last set of provisions relating to the removal of managerial personnel makes it clear now that only persistent cases of negligence or default could be referred to the tribunal by the Central Government. The word 'persistent' has been taken more or

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

less from the Jenkins' committee report where that committee laid stress on 'persistent negligence or default'.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): The word 'negligence' is not there.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I stand corrected; I am grateful to the hon. Member. Another change is that a person who has been removed from the managerial office by Central Government on the basis of the findings of the Tribunal could be appointed to such managerial office before the expiry of the stated period of five years, provided the case is referred to the tribunal and its concurrence is obtained. This gives a chance of reprieve; but the reprieve cannot be exercised by Government by itself; it can only be done on the advice of the tribunal so as to avoid any pressure being brought on the Government to this end.

These are in fact major changes recommended by the Select Committee. Barring the provision in regard to the conversion of the loans into shares, the other amendments are acceptable to Government. My hon. friends Shri Masani and Shri Bade have appended a minute of dissent. Their first objection is to the appointment of a public trustee and to the provisions relating to the voting rights of trusts. I have already indicated that these are aimed at preventing concentration of economic power in the hands of a few and using the trusts for the furtherance of the intentions of those persons. The objection in my view has no significance. I think the modern legal literature has to some extent favoured this attempt to discourage the growing practice of concentration of wealth being used for ends which are not wholly beneficial to the country.

There is another method of doing this or rather safeguarding this particular.

Shri Bade (Khargone): He was a Member of the Committee. He could not say now that he does not accept a recommendation of the Select Committee. He could have given a dissenting note.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will have your chance.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am told that Ministers do not append dissenting notes. There is the alternative; I am quite prepared to accept it if it is the wish of the House.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, the Minister made a statement that it is not the usual practice for Ministers to give a Minute of Dissent. I want to raise a point of order about this. May I know how far it is correct? Is there any parliamentary convention to that effect?

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Sir, may I point out that....

Shri Bade: Sir, the point is.....

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): It is for the Chair to decide, and not for the hon. Member opposite to say. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order in this. It is the House which ultimately decides.

Shri Bade: The report of the Select Committee is always accepted and that is the decorum. I want a ruling whether he can say that he does not accept the report of the Select Committee. He should not say before the House.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can say before the House that he is not accepting it. There is no point of order.

Shri Bade: He said usually Ministers do not append any Minute of Dissent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is ultimately the House that accepts or takes a decision. The report of the Select Committee is only to aid the House to come to a correct conclusion.

Shri Bade: He was a Member of the Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. I do not agree with you.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, if the wishes of the House are such that a provision of this nature is not necessary, but that it favours an imposition by law that the trust should invest all its monies in Government securities and not in equity, I am quite prepared to accept it. Otherwise, I think these provisions in regard to voting rights are necessary in order to prevent....

An Hon. Member: A bit louder.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid apparently the microphone is not working properly. I am speaking with my natural voice and I cannot raise it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is quite clear.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Therefore, I think it is absolutely necessary to have this provision in order to safeguard the interests of the society as a whole. All that has been done is, it has been safeguarded in the provisions of the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee, that genuine trusts which want their monies to be properly invested and want a proper return for the purpose of utilising the monies for the intention of the original donor will not in anyway be affected by these provisions.

In the Minutes of Dissent as well as in the various representations received by the Select Committee, it has been urged that the trustee should not be deprived of his voting rights unless his misbehaviour is proved into after

having issued a show-cause notice. As I said, it is not necessary to deal with individual cases. It will be very difficult to deal with individual cases. One has, therefore, to have a blanket protection of this nature, and we are completely covered in regard to the exercise of these powers by this House even by the Constitution.

Regarding the provision relating to the constitutional functions of the tribunal, there is no need for me to elaborate on this subject beyond what I have already done, because the changes that have been introduced by the Select Committee in this regard, I think, are definitely an improvement on the original, and therefore must find unanimous support.

There has also been an indication in the Minutes of Dissent that the tribunal's findings or orders should be appealable not only in matters of law but also in matters of fact. The idea of the tribunal itself is, there should be a finality in regard to some matters when the tribunal goes into this question, and if it is a question of opening up the flood-gates of appeal even in regard to matters of fact, we can very well give up this experiment of having a tribunal.

There had been some objections in regard to the basis on which matters should be referred to the tribunal. All these matters have been fully discussed, and I do not think there is any need for me to go into those questions over again. In fact, they are sufficiently comprehensive, and I think an assurance given by anybody on the floor of the House on behalf of Government would be respected. I shall see that frivolous action would not be taken in regard to any of these matters which are referred to the tribunal. While a comprehensive characterisation of those matters that could be taken to the tribunal is necessary, I have no doubt both the Company Law Administration and the Government would be careful to see that nobody

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is unnecessarily or vexatiously harassed.

I do not propose to go into the merits of the problem, because I think there is sufficient legal literature now available to justify the intervention of the State in matters like this. Even in a country like the United States, the provisions concerning many of these matters in regard to the concentration of economic power are far in advance than any thing that we have contemplated in this country.

My hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta has indicated that it would not be proper for any revision in regard to the sentence or judgment for removing a person from the office of manager for a period of five years. But the safeguards that have been introduced are adequate, and I think in marginal cases where action has been taken in this regard, there must be room to rectify the position provided that the circumstances of the case do not warrant a continuance of the penalty. This more or less brings me to the end of my story. I commend the report of the Select Committee to this hon. House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

‘That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.’

Five hours is the time allotted for this debate. Shall we have three hours for general discussion and two hours for clause-by-clause consideration?

Shri Morarka: Four hours and one hour respectively.

Shri M. R. Masani: I would strongly oppose the suggestion of four hours and one hour respectively, from that side. We find a lot of general speeches are made during the general discus-

sion, and the clauses of important Bills like this which are technical in their nature get rushed through without proper examination. I am sure that if this House wants to do justice to this Bill, three hours will be ample for general discussion, and in order that there should be a proper scrutiny of the clauses, I think two hours is the minimum for the clauses.

Shri Bade: One hour is at your disposal. So, my suggestion is let it be six hours: four hours for general discussion and two hours for the clauses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has gone to the Select Committee, and so no further extension of time is possible. We will have three hours and two hours respectively. More Opposition Members from almost every party want to speak. So, if we follow the 60 per cent and 40 per cent rule, one hour and 15 minutes will be for the Opposition and one hour 45 minutes will be for the Congress party. Ten minutes each.

Shri M. R. Masani: How can justice to this Bill be done within ten minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to distribute the available time to all the Groups.

Shri Warior (Trichur): The Chair is forgetting what happened yesterday and the day before about this Bill. In ten minutes we cannot do any justice at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may take two or three minutes more depending on the strength of the parties.

Shri Warior: The major groups may be allowed as usual 15 minutes each.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For the Swatantra Party and the Communist Party—15 minutes each.

Shri Warior: Sir, I should like to offer my congratulations to the

Finance Minister on the persistent struggle he made to get this Bill through in the original form, although he had suffered much on account of that. Everybody knows it; the country knows it and even my friend, Mr. Masani sitting in front, knows it.

Shri M. R. Masani: Birds of the same feather!

Shri Warrior: We will flock together.

Shri M. R. Masani: You are flocking together already.

Shri Warrior: When the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, Mr. Umanath speaking during the discussion said:

"One thing that I would like to make clear to the Finance Minister through you is that this indicates that there is a move between some in the Congress Benches and the Swatantra Party on this side to join together to water down what little benefits will come out of this."

So, the Swatantra Party also can be proud that they have also got birds of the same feather in the other ranks and I do not envy them. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Bade: Spare some feathers for the Congress also!

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If we were all birds, we would not speak!

Shri Warrior: There are three things. One is about the tribunal. The other is about the board. Then there is the trust and loans. Major differences of opinion had arisen in two things, particularly about loan and the tribunal. Who can contest the necessity of a tribunal now, after all that has been said and done in this House and that big epic voluminous report called the Vivian Bose Commission report came before the House? That report was again scrutinised by

the Shastri-Daphtary Committee. What is the essential finding of the Shastri-Daphtary report? It discloses all sorts of crimes known to humanity. Here is the report in which are described all the dealings indulged in and the final culmination is this:

"As to Shri R. K. Dalmia, he has himself never put pen to paper and worked entirely through dummy directors and convenient subordinates. The procurement of any evidence has always been found extremely difficult, though he has been at the back of many transactions, to say the least, of doubtful nature. The Bharat Insurance Company fraud was an exceptional case . . ."

He has already been imprisoned on account of that. If the Government or the authority want to take action, the action must be surprising and immediate. If that is not the intention, I have nothing to say. But if that is the intention, which is put in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the process must also be attuned to that thing. The machinery set up also must be oiled sufficiently, so that action will be swift and the culprit cannot escape the long arm of the law.

The main finding of the Daphtary-Shastri report is that although all these things are found it, it cannot be put before a court of law because the law is such that they cannot be brought to book. That was the main finding. Although both of them were convinced that crimes had been perpetrated very ingeniously, the arm of the law is not long enough even to bring those people to book. That result of all this was that although this great person Dalmia is in prison now—anybody like us sitting here will go to prison thousand times if the prison life is like that—that apart, it is impossible to catch hold of these people who are actually engaged in this.

[Shri warior]

It is reported in the capitalist press that these are general, normal commercial practices. The general, normal, commercial practices are defrauding the public. Essentially, what is the position of the capitalist structure in this country? About Rs. 1400 crores is invested in private enterprise and out of this, they have taken a loan upto 1960 accounts which we have been able to gather through questions and answers in this House, of about Rs. 140 crores. It works out to 10 per cent only, but during the third Plan, what is the amount of loan taken by the private enterprise? That is not there in the information that we have got.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I suggest it to the hon. Member that it is more profitable to speak on the clauses?

Shri Warior: That would come in the second reading; I have given my amendments also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Time is limited. The Vivian Bose Commission's report has already been discussed by this House.

Shri Kapur Singh: He is sore about Dalmia.

Shri Warior: Not only about Dalmia, but many more also. If the Government's hands are strengthened, I am quite sure that according to this tribunal, many more Dalmias will come to light, who are hiding under the protection of the law now.

There are three things in this. The Minister himself said that the tribunal would have powers to pass interim orders. It is quite essential that if this is to be effective, the tribunal must pass interim orders which are unappealable.

Shri Morarka: It is so.

Shri Warior: It must be so; it must not be contended by anybody,

but it is also contended. The intention was there, but it did not go into the Select Committee report precisely for some reason. The second thing is, the final order of the Government on the orders of the tribunal should not be, especially as far as facts are concerned, appealable. Finally, if Government orders are passed, why should they be again appealable to any other judicial authority? After the findings of the tribunal, it makes an order. That is appealable and the courts decide one way or other. Then the Government makes an order. That order is also made appealable. I think for such a tribunal, no eminent and self-respecting person will come. No self-respecting person will agree to be on the tribunal hampered at every stage—at the interim stage, final stage and after the orders are passed. So, if self-respecting persons are to head this tribunal, it is essential that they must know that they have ample powers to catch hold of the culprits and bring them to book and their decision will be final, as far as those cases are concerned.

14 hrs.

Then I come to the setting up of the new board for the administration of company law. Till 1956, if I remember correctly, it was run as a department and it was a part of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Of course, initially it was in the Finance Ministry but then it was transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Without casting any aspersion on anybody, I would say that no department should follow any individual. Now, whenever a Minister changes, the department also go behind him like a tail. Without intending to cast any aspersion on the Finance Minister, I may mention that when he was in the Finance Ministry, the company law administration was with him. When he went to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, it followed him there. Now he has

come back as Finance Minister, it has again gone back to the Finance Ministry. However much a person may like a department, or a department may like a person, it should not be tagged on to individuals.

In many cases we are copying UK. I am told that in UK the Company Law Administration is under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Why can we not have the same thing here also? Not that I am very particular that it should be under the Commerce Ministry, but this change from place to place creates some suspicion in the public mind that although the Company Law Administration is a very important department of the Government, it has no permanent place and it is changed from place to place.

After 1956, the powers of the Department of Company Law Administration were very much reduced. Why? Previously, it was handling capital issues, stock market and co-ordination of activities. Why can the new board not be empowered or clothed with those powers which were enjoyed by the former Company Law Administration?

Then I come to the conversion of loans, which I think is the biggest bone of contention. That dispute has been waged not only behind the scenes but also on the state. Yesterday, we lost two very valuable hours of the House only because of that dispute inside the ruling party. I know what the public sector is but what is it that the private sector wants.

Shri Kapur Singh: Fair play.

Shri Warrior: They only want play, whether it is fair or not, with the money of the people. They want to run business, not with their own money but with public money, first by shares subscribed by the public, then by loans, then tariff protection, then higher prices on the consumer and then black-marketing. How

much of the money with which they engage in their activities is that of the public? They defraud the workers, they defraud the consumers, they evade taxes, they get protection from tariffs, all with public money. These are not new inventions; these are mentioned in the Report of the Vivian Bose Commission. Even if this Bill is not passed, so far as future lending by Government and governmental institutions is concerned, a clause in the contract can always be inserted that such and such part of the loan will be convertible into shares if certain conditions are not fulfilled. So, the future can always be taken care of. But what about the past? Only the other day, the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering, Shri Subramaniam, said in this House that from TISCO, TELCO, IISCO and some other "cos" Government can get back their loans only if Government give them money! So, anybody can take money from the Government because the repayment will be made by the Government themselves. How can payment and repayment be made by the same person or institution? It is good that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has just now mentioned that this mainly affects only two concerns, the steel companies. So, all this dust is kicked up only on behalf of the interests of these two concerns. Should that be allowed? All this hubbub has been created and all the noise has been made precisely for protecting the interests of two or more steel companies.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): But they are very powerful companies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri Warrior: Then I will refer to one point about trust.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has to conclude now if his party is to get two more chances.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalazhuzha): Sir, ours is the biggest single opposition group.

Shri Warrior: Sir, you should not go mechanically. Some discretion should be used.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to accommodate more members.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why can the time not be extended? This is a very important Bill.

Shri Warrior: I am leaving out all the references; I am only referring to the points, without even elaborating them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has to conclude now if two more of his colleagues have to get opportunities.

Shri Kapur Singh: 15 minutes is quite sufficient.

Shri Warrior: I will now refer to the Report of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee. I consulted Shri Tyagi and he referred me to this report. It is only then that I came to know that such a thing has been mentioned in this Report. I have not gone through it before. That is a fact. What is the state of affairs of the trusts? This report makes interesting reading. The trusts are exempted from income-tax. Up to how much? 70 per cent. How long will it take to make this 70 per cent? We can calculate it ourselves. Not more than five years. So, in five years, from income-tax exemption alone one can get the trust money. If the trust money is invested in Government securities, or some other bonds or debentures, what will be the position? Of course, that question is not dealt with in the Report. But what is actually done? Actually, they invest the money in private equities and they vote there and take part in the business. By taking part in the business and holding equity shares there, they become very powerful individuals, not in the interests of the trust but in their own interests. Then there is inter-locking. This Report is giving all those facts. Our leader in the other House, Shri

Bhupesh Gupta, mentioned only the other day about the trusts of Nizam. There have been innumerable cases like that relating to charitable and family trusts which have been brought to the Bombay High Court under the Trust Act. So, Government should have power at least to rectify the mistakes. In those cases where the trusts entrusted to some people are not carried on in the proper manner, according to law and according to the interests of the trust, I think Government must have sufficient powers to deal with the situation. Since innumerable cases of this nature are reported every day, I think this amendment requires the support of all hon. Members.

Shri M. R. Masani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this morning Members of the House awoke with a shock to know that the decision of the Select Committee of this Lok Sabha and the decision of the Executive Committee of the ruling Party by a thumping majority of 17 votes to 2 had been reversed by the diktat of one man.

Before I go on to consider the tragic implications of this development, let me just take five minutes to explain what is the issue between the Select Committee and the Finance Minister. The issue is a very narrow one. Even the press does not seem, judging by today's papers, to have understood the issue. The issue is not whether the Government should be entitled unilaterally to convert itself from the position of a creditor to a share-holder in respect of past loans. The Select Committee's Report itself arms the Government to so convert itself even with regard to past loans subject to one condition—that the debtor has gone into default in some respect. If there is any default on the part of the borrowing company then, even if the loan was taken twenty years ago or ten years ago, this clause will become operative. The power is given to Government subject only to this—that there is default and three months' notice is given to the defaulting company to put itself right.

Even this is a variation of the original contract entered into between the creditor and the debtor. And it is one of the pillars of the rule of law that we should respect the sanctity of contract. When two people enter into a transaction, the basis should not be changed except by consent. Even this is a unilateral departure. I made myself a party to that departure because I wanted to go along with the majority of my colleagues from the Congress Party, to meet them half way, so that something equitable, something in the interest of the country should materialise. Therefore, I accepted that clause as a compromise between my position of sanctity of contract and their position of making some reasonable modification.

The issue between the Select Committee and the Finance Minister is this. He wants to have that power to himself unconditionally. Even in respect of a debtor company which fulfils all its obligations, he wants power to scrap that contract to which his signature and that of his predecessor has been put and unilaterally, by use of police power, to vary that contract and to treat it as a scrap of paper. That is the issue.

I do not know whether my colleagues who took this view along with me are going to be free to express themselves later or to be gagged in view of this Fascist diktat that has been issued this morning. But in case they are gagged, let me explain, as I understand it what motivated them. They are perfectly free to contradict me if I am wrong. I think, what motivated the Select Committee in accepting this proviso was that India's credit, the credit of the Government of India, the reputation of the Government of India, the prestige of the Government of India at home and abroad will be smashed if this infamous clause is carried through.

Upto now, India's prestige has been high. Whatever one may think of the policies of the Government, one thing one must say that till this day, till

Monday, till the President gives his assent to this clause, there has not been a single breach of faith by the Indian Government since Independence. I say, as a citizen of India, I am proud of this. Only two months ago, addressing the Economic Club of Detroit, in the presence of a large collection of industrialists, I said: "I am a critic of the Government at home. But let me record this fact that my Government, with which I quarrel, has not had to its credit a single breach of faith. It has played fair with people at home and it has adhered to its contracts with people abroad." I regret to say, after this, neither I nor any honest Indian will be able to claim this on behalf of this Government. It is because of that that the Select Committee modified the Bill.

Today the Government wants to be able to cheat as a lender. It wants to break faith as a lender. It is much easier for a debtor to cheat. I shudder to think what the World Bank would think about it. I shudder to think what foreign Governments will think about it because a man who cheats as a creditor is much more likely to cheat as a debtor, because the pressure on him to cheat is much more. This is why we opposed this clause and why we modified it upto a reasonable extent. We wanted India's name to be saved. If this clause goes through, India's name will be mud in the counsels of the nations.

The entire responsibility for this will fall on the shoulders of two guilty men, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. They have contributed to violating two very important conventions of our Constitution and of our parliamentary democracy. Those two conventions we took from the British. Until this day, whatever Party we belonged to we have respected them. One convention was that in a Select Committee, there are no party whips. We leave our party labels behind us. We go there to sit together, 15 or 20 honest people, to try and arrive at a fair decision. There is such a

[Shdi M. R. Masani].

thing as a consensus and that consensus comes out in the Select Committee. Therefore, the first convention which has been respected till this day has been that Members do not take party whips into the Select Committee.

Sir, I as a Congressman have exercised this right to differ from the Government when the infamous Lquat Ali Budget was introduced in 1947 with the support of the present Prime Minister. I and Mr. K. C. Neogy and ten or twelve other Congress Members of Parliament put in a minute of dissent defying that Budget and the Government's proposals because we were free Congressmen exercising the rights of free parliamentarians. Today, I find that the Prime Minister has blamed Members of his Party who were doing an honest job for the country, for not having bowed to the whip in advance. So the first convention that is being violated today is the convention that in a Select Committee party whips do not operate.

The other convention that is being broken is that the Government bows to the decisions of the Select Committee. Only a few months ago, or a year ago, when the Law Minister found himself at logger-heads with the Select Committee on the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, he was democratic enough to his credit, to bow to the majority of the Select Committee and let that Select Committee have its way in this House.

This is an unsporting spirit: heads I win, tails you lose. After this, every Select Committee will be a farce. What is the point of this House appointing a Select Committee if everything is to be rubber-stamped by the Minister and the Select Committee is going to act as a group of robots—at least a majority of them. Uptill now, we went to the Select Committee hoping that by give and take, we could convince each other. Here is a Bill which has come back in an improved form in two respects. Out of that, one improvement

would be struck off because of this unsporting attitude of never taking a defeat democratically. We on the Opposition side accept defeat every day. We bow to it. We do not try to reverse it by arbitrary methods. Here, the Finance Minister has overruled defeat. He and the Prime Minister cannot stand it. So, they have to bully their own Party to dragoon this House into accepting a clause which it does not want, and at the diktat of one man it is reversed.

Now, the Prime Minister has given an explanation for his support. According to this morning's *Indian Express*, at the Party meeting he said: "Two or three years ago, he himself suggested that Government should have power to convert its loans to companies into equity shares. Hitler had adopted such a course in Germany. Nevertheless, the Party's Executive Committee had decided otherwise." The Executive Committee's crime was it did not follow Mr. Nehru into Hitler's camp.

So far, our Prime Minister has been known as a blind devotee of that monstrous tyrant Stalin. He adjourned this House when that horrible man died with all his crimes which Mr. Khrushchev has now retailed. Now, the Prime Minister has, it seems, become a devotee of Hitler along with Stalin. This is where the country is being taken today. That is why I think, more important than the clause, important as it is for India's honour and prestige abroad, this attempt to truncate our parliamentary democracy is even more important. Mr. Anthony two days ago appealed to the Prime Minister to stop this steady recession of democratic conventions and processes which were going on. If I may say so, he is wasting his breath. It is India's misfortune that it has had as the first Prime Minister a half-baked Marxist, and we know Marxism cannot co-exist with parliamentary democracy. This is a tragedy for this country.

Shri Warrior: You were also a half-baked Marxist.

Shri M. R. Masani: I was once; I am cured now.

Shri Warrior: Completely?

Shri M. R. Masani: Now, I want to come to the second most objectionable part of the Bill and that is in regard to Trusts. Clauses 7 and 8 of the Bill deprive all trustees of all trusts automatically of their right to exercise the rights as shareholders in a company in respect of the shares held by the trust. No charge has to be preferred against a trustee; no case has to be made out against him. His right to cast his vote as a member of the joint stock corporation is being taken away from him. He is being expropriated without anything being alleged against him. This was not the intention of the Bill when it was introduced. The Statement of Objects and Reasons is very clear. Paragraph 2 says:

"In order to prevent the use of voting rights attached to shares held by trusts for the advancement of the personal interests of the donors, it is considered necessary to regulate the exercise of such rights in suitable cases."

In other words, when a trustee misuses his voting power to work for himself or for the donor and not for the charitable or other objects of the trust, he may be removed and his voting rights may fall to the public trustee. That was an understandable proposition. I was prepared to go along with it. I am prepared to table an amendment in the House for the object stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the original Bill. But, again, the Finance Minister has shifted his ground. He comes to the House trying to carry it by giving a reasonable object in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but when he comes to the Select Committee he opposes an amendment in the very terms of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Nowadays, one finds that the Statement of Objects and Reasons has very little relation to the operative clauses of the Bill.

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The hon. Finance Minister gave an assurance just now that these powers that are being taken will not be lightly or frivolously used. This country will give no weight to his assurance. The word of this Government, which is proposing to cheat, this Government which is proposing to break faith with people inside India and outside India is worthless from now onwards, and they will not accept that word. No assurances will do. We want the language of the law to be clear.

Thousands of trusts, big and small, are going to be expropriated in this manner. The instinct of charity, which is part of our Indian tradition, is being attacked as if it was some evil. People should be encouraged to form trusts, not punished as if they are criminals.

Talk goes on of aggregation of power, and concentration of power. Yes, there is concentration of power, but in the hands of these people opposite. That is the only concentration of power known to this country.

Sir, let me give the statistics from the hon. Minister's own department. The number of people with small incomes goes up, and the number of people with big incomes goes down; here are the figures from the tax statistics. Individuals with an annual income not exceeding Rs. 15,000 a year have increased by 95 per cent between 1956-57 and 1961-62. Their income has increased by 75 per cent. Let us see what happens in the case of those horrible gentlemen about whom these gentlemen behind me on the right have nightmares. On the other hand, the number of people with incomes exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs a year declined by 16 per cent, and their income had fallen by 26 per cent during the same period. What is the trend? The trend is towards dispersal of share-ownership; the trend is towards dispersal of wealth and income.

Our biggest giant enterprises in India are mere toys compared with third class companies abroad. The Finance Minister reads as much as I do, he is

[Shri M. R. Masani]

a very avid reader, and he knows that the biggest Indian company does not figure in the list of the first 450 joint stock corporations in the world published by *Fortune* magazine. This shows how tiny and puny we are, and it is these pigmies they worry themselves about,—the brave people behind me on the right.

A Reserve Bank study has shown that the share ownership of Indian enterprises is in the hands of a large number of small people, and that the number is going up all the time.

This catchword of concentration of power is valid, but the only concentration is in the hands of this Government. Whenever economic and political power gets concentrated in the hands of two or three people on those front benches then liberty is in danger, just as the liberty of the Congress Members has been violated overnight at yesterday's meeting, that liberty is in danger. I know that the vast majority of the Congress Party do want liberty to go

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): We do not look upon you as our liberators.

Shri M. R. Masani: I know that the Congress Party does not want liberty to go. I know that most of them are as good democrats as I am, and I pay tribute to them. But there is a handful of loud-mouthed fellow-travellers of the Communists who have successfully infiltrated into the Congress Party and, supported by Mr. Nehru, Mr. Krishna Menon and Mr. Malaviya, they are subverting the freedom of the Congress Party. I want to ask them how long they will stand for this. . . . (Interruptions) bullying.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): I would like to take my chance, but I would submit that there are only five minutes today, because at 2.30 p.m. Private Members' Business will start. I have already informed the

Speaker that I would not be here on Monday, and I had made a request to him that I may be allowed to complete my speech today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House agrees, I shall give him five more minutes after 2.30 p.m. so that he can have his say today itself.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I do not want to waste my time unnecessarily. There have been unseemly controversies over certain provisions of this Bill as they were originally proposed before this House and subsequently as they were amended by the Select Committee. We have seen during the last few days how big business lobby has moved to bring pressure over the Members, particularly, over the members of the ruling party.

Shri M. R. Masani: We know where the pressure comes from.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: But what surprised me most was that the provisions of this Bill attracted comments even from a foreign diplomatic personage, and I read in the papers that the British High Commissioner in India speaking before the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta lately had commented that the proposed changes in the Companies Act had aroused apprehension in the minds of British vested interests which he represents. Although the Finance Minister is not concerned with that aspect of the matter, I would submit that it is highly exceptionable that such comments about our internal matters should emanate from foreign diplomatic personnel.

Shri M. R. Masani: We only want to pocket their money.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: No, I want to spurn their money.

Shri M. R. Masani: This Government is not spurning it. This Government wants their money.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Since my time is limited, I would not dilate

much on those aspects of the Bill which have aroused controversy. I am at one with Government so far as the provision about the conversion of loans and debentures advanced by Government to companies into equity capital is concerned. There, we agree with the Government, but I am very sorry that Government have bowed down to big business pressure by whittling down and limiting the powers of the proposed tribunal. But what I am particularly concerned with is a matter which has not aroused much controversy or has not attracted much attention in this House, that is about the administrative arrangement regarding Company Law matters.

The hon. Finance Minister, both in his opening speech and also in his closing speech when we considered this Bill first in the House, wanted to convey the impression that the powers of the Company Law Administration as it was functioning or as they were when it was recently transferred back again to the Finance Ministry will be delegated to the proposed board.

But may I draw the attention of the House to section 637 of the Companies Act as it originally stood and as it has been amended by the proposed Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee? We find that under that section the board will not be able to in the proposed section 637 fall under as many as 52 sections of the Companies Act. The powers under these 52 sections which have been enumerated in the proposed section 637 fall under seven categories. They are as follows:

1. Approval of appointment and remuneration of Managing Agents, Managing Directors, etc. and change of constitution of Managing Agents;

2. Approval of inter-company investments, and loans to Managing Agents, Directors and their associates;

3. Preventing undesirable persons from taking over control of a company, and permitting reinstatement of direc-

tors disqualified on grounds of criminal offences, bankruptcy, etc.;

4. Exemption of certain companies from provisions requiring termination of disproportionate voting power, standardised presentation of accounts, and disclosure of interest in subsidiaries, and related matters;

5. Preventing directors from voting at board meetings on matters in which they are interested;

Inspection, investigation and prosecution of companies on the initiative of shareholders or Government itself; and prevention of oppression of minority shareholders;

6. Prohibition of appointment of managing agents in specified industries; and

7. Presentation of an annual report on the administration of the Act to Parliament.

I find that even such a power as the appointment of Registrars cannot be exercised and will not be exercised by the Board, because those powers cannot be delegated under Section 637 of the Act to the proposed Board. The proposed Board, as has been noted by one shrewd observer recently, will only do high-level clerical work. So, instead of integration of the company law administration with other departments of the Government which deal with allied subjects like capital issues and all that, we find that there has been atomisation and all the major powers of the Government will be exercised by the Finance Ministry, and in the last resort by the Finance Minister himself.

So the appointment of this proposed Board would not at all improve matters. We will have a number of bodies dealing with matters relating to company law, and instead of leading to integration it will only lead to atomisation and personalisation. I am very sorry that that aspect of the matter has not aroused much attention. But

[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri]

I think the House on some subsequent occasion should give its serious consideration to this administrative aspect also, because after all the regulation and control of the corporate sector of our economy also needs a proper integrated all-comprehensive organisation. Otherwise what I feel is that the work that was done over so many years by a competent body of officers who have been in charge of the administration of company law and have done excellent work, will be totally nullified.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now proceed to the next item of business.

14.34 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTIETH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th December, 1963."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th December, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

14.35 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah on the 29th November, 1963:—

"This House recommends that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament, agricultural experts and progressive farmers be constituted to go into the causes of failure in agricultural sector and make recommendations for better co-ordinated efforts of official and non-official agencies in the agricultural front to increase the agricultural production so as to reach the desired targets."

The time allotted for this resolution is two hours out of which we have already taken one hour and twenty-five minutes. Thirty-five minutes are left.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy may now continue his speech.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोपल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार मैं कह रहा था कि एग्रिकल्चर का जो डिपार्टमेंट है, इसका सम्बन्ध दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स से बिल्कुल नहीं है। दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स जिन का इस डिपार्टमेंट से ताल्लुक है, उन से यह अपना कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है, इन डिपार्टमेंट्स में कोई कोओर्डिनेशन नहीं है। यह बहाना किया जा सकता है कि एग्रिकल्चर स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, इस वास्ते इस मामले में कोई बहुत ज्यादा सेंटर का हस्तक्षेप नहीं हो सकता है। मैं आपके सामने बहुत सी मिसालें पेश कर सकता हूँ जो कि केन्द्र से ताल्लुक रखती हैं और अगर केन्द्र ने सही नीति अपनाई होती तो खेती के काम को बढ़ावा मिल सकता था। ऊपर के लेवेल पर एग्रिकल्चर के साथ जो हमदर्दी दिखाई देती है, कैबिनेट लेवेल पर जो दिखाई देती है या मंत्री महोदय के लेवेल पर जो दिखाई देती है, वह नीचे के लेवेल पर बिल्कुल नहीं दिखाई देती है, वहां पर हालत इसके बिल्कुल उल्टी है। दिल्ली को आप छोड़ दीजिये। आप देखें कि दूसरे राज्यों में कितनी इरिगेशन फैसिलि-

टीज़ दी है, कितने कुएं तैयार हो गए हैं, कितने ट्यूब वैंल्स तैयार हो गए हैं। जहां पर ये तैयार हुए भी हैं वहां पर दूसरी कमियां रह गई हैं। कहीं कहीं पर तो बिजली ही नहीं पहुंचाई गई है। ऐसी मूरत में किस तरह से ट्यूबवैल काम कर सकते हैं। अगर बावली, कुएं आदि खोद दिये गये लेकिन पानी खींचने के साधन मुहैया नहीं किये गये तो इससे क्या लाभ हो सकता है। आजकल लोग आसमान तक पहुंचने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, यह एटम का जमाना है, साइंस बहुत ज्यादा प्रगति कर चुकी है और इस जमाने में अगर हम पानी खेत को न दें, खेत तक पानी न पहुंचाये, तो किस तरह से हम आशा कर सकते हैं कि हमारी खाद्य समस्या हल हो। मैं इस समस्या के बारे में अधिक न कहते हुए श्री जे०सो० कुमारप्पा की जो किताब है "स्वराज फार दी मासिस", उस में से थोड़ा सा पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने उस में लिखा है :

"Nero Fiddles.

When people are dying of starvation on the pavements of Calcutta and the country is facing a famine, should this tobacco cultivation in the interests of the Tobacco Companies be the preoccupation of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research? A Government pledged to the welfare of the people should reclaim all such land for raising food crops. It should transfer the services of Sir Herbert Stewart and officers of his like to the Tobacco Companies and not waste the taxpayer's money in subsidizing British firms masquerading in India as '(India) Ltd.'. Almost the entire programme of work of this I.C. A.R. is of this nature. If it is not tobacco it is long-staple cotton or thick-rind sugar-cane for the mills or groundnuts for export. This is the secret of the so-called efficiency of the mills—misappropriation of the taxpayer's

money' through the public services. Such activities, especially in these critical times, remind one of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning."

इस तरह की और भी बहुत सी मिसालें पेश की जा सकती हैं। हर ज़िन्ने में अब टोबैको एक्सटेंशन एग्रिकल्चर आफिसर्स मुकर्रर कर दिए गए हैं, काटन एक्सटेंशन एग्रिकल्चरल आफिसर्स मुकर्रर कर दिये गये हैं जो इन कैश क्रॉप्स की देखभाल करते हैं। मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि इन फसलों को उगाया न जाये। लेकिन इसको देखा जाये कि जहां पर अजनास पैदा होनी चाहिये थी वहां उसके स्थान पर कैश क्रॉप्स पैदा की जा रही है। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि खाद्यान्न ज्यादा उगाए जाते

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिये।

श्री शिवामूर्ति स्वामी : पांच मिनट और दे दीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : छः मिनट आप पहली बार ले चुके हैं और चार मिनट अब आपने ले लिये हैं। अब आप माफ करें।

An Hon. Member: The time may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think there is any justification for extending the time for this. We have had a Food debate, a Plan debate.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): But if the House agrees?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other important resolutions. We should not discuss the same thing over and over again. Members have had their chance.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I move a motion that the time be extended.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I would request the hon. lady Member not to move a motion for extension of time.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Let it be put to the House. I move that the time for this resolution be extended by one hour.

Shri Nambiar: Sir, this was discussed in the Private Members' Business Committee and it was agreed that the next resolution may be allowed to be moved, because it is an important resolution, about upgrading of Madras City to an 'A' class city. My difficulty is....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I feel there is no justification for extending the time. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy may please wind up his speech.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सेंट्रल बजट है उस में एग्रिकल्चर का स्थान बहुत कम है। ग्रवर नेशन बिल्डिंग कामों के लिये तो उस का २४ फीसदी दिया गया है लेकिन एग्रिकल्चर को सिर्फ २ या ३ फीसदी दिया गया है। इतना कहते हुए मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि अगर हम खाद्य के मसले को या शगर के मसले को हल करना चाहते हैं तो तमाम कारखानों को जो कि कोम्पारेटिव बेसिस पर चलते हैं या फार्मों को जो कोम्पारेटिव बेसिस पर चलते हैं जल्दी से जल्दी और लिबरल तरीके से एनकरजमेंट दिया जाय। एग्रिकल्चर का जो मसला है उस के बारे में एक कमेटी एन्वाइंट कर के उस में जो नुकायस हों उन की जांच की जाय और उन को ठीक किया जाये।

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): There is a motion before the House re: extension of time. The House should take a decision on it.

मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): I wish to make a submission to you and to the other side (*Interruptions*). I do not know why Shri Patel gets up to interrupt whenever we speak. The submission I have to make is that in non-official

business, we should try to do things, as far as possible, on the basis of agreement. Now I do not say that the particular issue is not important. But I would request that this should not be made a convention, that a motion is moved for extension and then we all know what happens with the majority that the Congress Party possesses. Unless this be an issue which has not been sufficiently debated and cannot be debated again except under this discussion, I would request the Member not to press the motion for extension, because if the motion is put to vote, we know what happens with the Congress majority.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I would also make a similar request. Although I agree that this Resolution is very important—personally I feel that it should have more time—at the same time, I must record my protest against the manner in which extension of time for non-official business is sought to be obtained. In this respect, we have created a bad precedent by voting for extension of time for a Bill thereby shutting out another Bill which dealt with disclosure of assets by Ministers. The Congress Party through its majority sought to shut out that Bill and prevent its even being moved in the House.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is the impression created whatever you may say.

Now we have another Resolution seeking to declare Madras as an class 'A' city. Let not the impression go out that because it concerns the south, the majority in this House wants to prevent even the chance of that Resolution being moved here. I do not think we are creating good precedents by such conduct on our part. I would request you to prevail upon our friends opposite not to press that motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would also make an appeal to the House. We had a discussion on the food situation for 10 hours and we had a discussion on the Plan for 19 hours. Of course, I am bound by the decision of the House. So I have leave it to the House. But I thought there should be no extension of time. I appeal to the good sense of the House.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I would like to say one word. The Opposition Members were saying that we are being moved by the Ministers. That is not a correct statement. We are not moved by the Minister. We judge the issue on merits. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Rane (Buldana): The subject has already been discussed sufficiently more than once. I think there should be no extension of time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I leave it to the House.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It should not be pressed.

An Hon. Member: The motion for extension should be withdrawn.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I bow to your ruling. I am not pressing that motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I am glad that Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah has moved this Resolution which has enabled so many Members to express concern over the present level of agricultural production. I share their feelings and I assure them that we shall try our best to achieve a break-through in the present level of production.

I do not want to quote figures because they have already been quoted by so many hon. Members. During the past two years, agricultural production has been virtually stable, but

I must also point that the 1961-62 figure was a record one. During that year, we find the highest production. The level rose to 141.4 though during last year it slumped down to 136.4.

Now, I want to emphasise and stress one point that the total agricultural efforts have been extended during the past three years. Stress was laid by Shri Venkatasubbaiah and some other hon. Members—and now Shri Sivamurthi Swamy said the same thing—that the benefit of the research should reach farmers. I attach much importance to it. The ICAR and other committees will do their best to take the results of research to the agriculturists. I believe that unless and until technical knowledge is carried to the agriculturists, we will not be able to modernise our agriculture.

Agriculture is suffering from so many handicaps. The first is that we are having very small and uneconomic holdings. I do not mean that we should necessarily have large holdings because we shall have to care for our landless agriculturists also. Therefore, we should strike a balance between two aspects. First is the land hunger. Our population is very big and will go on increasing. Our area under cultivation is limited. It cannot increase. We can only increase production by adding fertilisers, providing irrigation facilities, better implements etc. In the same area where there was one crop, we can try to have two or three. By such intensive cultivation, we can increase production.

Then we can bring some more land under cultivation. For example, desert areas or land not yet brought under cultivation, can be tapped. If we provide irrigation facilities there, we can raise two or three crops. In that way, our acreage can be increased.

The other thing is that we have very low productivity. In many cases our production has gone down or is remaining stable. By providing maximum facilities to agriculturists we can increase production and also in creat-

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ing an atmosphere wherein he must feel that he is not worried about so many other responsibilities.

The biggest factor that comes in the way of increasing productivity is the power of investment of the agriculturist. Anybody who is in a position to invest something is able to grow better crops, and if one is unable to apply fertiliser and plough the field properly, naturally his yield is very low. So, this investment capacity must be created.

Our agriculturists are also having a very low level of technical advice. While we are having some tractors, it is not possible to have servicing centres everywhere. But there are many other things which come under technical advice, and there are institutional drawbacks.

But this resolution wants a committee consisting of Members of Parliament, agricultural experts and progressive farmers, to go into the causes of failure in the agricultural sector. As you said, Sir, the food debate was recently held for two days in this House, and for two days in the other House. The Mid-term Plan Appraisal Report was also discussed here, and all the Members who could be accommodated got an opportunity to express their views. Besides, we have the informal consultative committee for Members of Parliament. As for experts, they are there in the field, they are manning all our research institutes, educational institutions etc. They are also manning our agricultural department. As for progressive agriculturists, we are going to associate them at each level. The State Governments have been advised to associate them at the State level, and if possible, at the district and village level also. So, in the matter of constituting a committee as desired, I would like to be guided by the advice of the House, because our agriculture is suffering not because of lack of reports. We have more than two dozen reports, but we lack in the

implementation of the recommendations that have been made so far.

To say that all our programmes are good and at the same time that the implementation is bad, is not good. At the time we undertake a programme, we must try to create suitable machinery to implement it. There lies the root of the failure. No programme should be undertaken if we are not in a position simultaneously to implement it. That should be borne in mind by everybody who talks about agriculture.

It is not the business of the Agriculture Ministry alone. This work is handled firstly by about 70 million farmer families, secondly by so many departments like the Irrigation Department, Agriculture Department, Community Development Department etc., and to some extent by the Planning Commission. The entire extension is implementing it at the block and village levels. All these things should be borne in mind.

From 1947 to 1963 agricultural production has increased, there is no doubt about it, but our necessity is much more, and I want it should go on multiplying because our standard of living is low today, and unless and until we increase our standard of living, we will not be able to educate our children properly. Without education, if you want to keep agriculture at the level at which it was in the medieval period, that is no sign of progress. Many people want jets and Boeings for transport, but no tractors, bulldozers and fertilisers for agricultural purposes. There are so many hackneyed ideas going on simultaneously in the country, that I want to disabuse the minds of the critics.

Many people say that the Agriculture Ministry people do not have a heart. I want to compare it with the heart of everybody here, because you must have a total picture in your mind when you talk about agriculture. A school teacher, for instance, says that

agricultural production has fallen, but what is his contribution? If you are sitting here in the Chair and talking about the availability of milk, poultry or agricultural produce or horticulture, and hate to do any work in that field, how does it help? That should be avoided. So, all these people who talk must go into the field and set an example to others that they also are working in the field.

Shri Nambiar: I have a milch cow at home, poultry farming, everything.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Shri Nambiar also wants to fish always in troubled waters!

I was referring to the total efforts that have been expanded recently. Shri Venkatasubbaiah wanted to know the total irrigation potential that is not being utilised. Everybody knows from the mid-term Plan Appraisal that it comes to 4 to 5 million acres. So is the case with agricultural machinery, manufacture of tractors etc. If we can utilise this irrigation potential, immediately to that extent our agricultural production can be increased. Similarly, the target of fertiliser utilisation was about one million tons in terms of nitrogen, but is going to be only about 8 lakh tons by the end of the Plan period. Even today, we are short of tractors, but this programme is being increased.

Last year we created a seed corporation for providing seeds of different types, and particularly hybrid maize. Our effort was to create a board for handling this agricultural machinery programme. About the distribution of fertiliser, now there is no complaint about that. The complaint may be that the credit is not available. So, we are not able to take full advantage of fertilisers, but the demand is much more than the availability.

Coming to the inadequate utilisation of irrigation potential, the DVC canals, for instance, were supposed to irrigate about one million acres, and Shri Venkatasubbaiah or any Member

is welcome to find out the causes of non-utilisation not only the irrigation potential of DVC but so many others. I do not want to take shelter under the plea that it is not being utilised, but let us all combine and see that it is utilised. For such purposes some committees were also set up.

15 hrs.

The first committee during the Second Plan period was the Food-grains Enquiry Committee, presided over by Shri Asoka Mehta in 1957. It gave certain recommendations. Later on the Ford Foundation team gave some recommendations and afterwards the package programme was introduced. Then the agricultural administration committee was set up in 1958 to report on agricultural administration and agricultural production. I may say that you can have results in proportion to the facility that you are providing to the agriculturist, to the agricultural administrators or officers. This committee recommended that there should be an All India Agricultural Service. It was processed and it is now under consideration and I hope it would come into existence as soon as possible. I want to include animal husbandry and veterinary people also in this because they should not be neglected. We are having all-India Service for everything except agriculture. Facilities, remuneration and respectability that you provide to the other services should also be given to the agricultural workers; otherwise you cannot expect more results from them alone. Still it goes to the credit of the agriculturists and agricultural officers that agricultural production has gone from 5 crore tons in 1950-51 to 7.9 crores tons now; jute production has increased from 20 lakh bales in 1950-52 to 60 lakh bales now; cotton production has gone from 20 lakh bales to 50 lakh bales. Wherever there is achievement there is no notice of it; the lack of achievement is exaggerated. Everybody talks about their facilities. For instance, we talk about our own facilities. What about the

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facilities given to the agriculturist? Have we improved the total facilities available to an ordinary agriculturist like me, having ten acres or two acres? Have we reduced his burden? If not what is the sense in expecting more from him? For instance, take our own Suratgarh farm. The desert area has been transformed into a beautiful farm. May be, the results are not up to our expectation. But it has changed the face of the soil. There has been some investment, irrigation facilities, fertiliser application, good administration, some machines and trained agriculturists. Are we in a position today to provide that much facility to all our agricultural areas? We must proceed in that direction. If you keep the farmer half starved or under conditions wherefrom he could not get out, I do not think he will be in a position to improve yields or understand the knowledge of our research laboratories which Mr. Swami and Mr. Venkatasubbaiah and Mr. Ranga and others spoke about. I will throw another challenge to Mr. Ranga because he has been in the field of peasants movement for a long time. Peasants have not yet been organised and everybody wants to exploit them. Even Mr. Masani has said that they are not in a proper condition? What has he done all through his life to improve their condition? Something concrete could be done to improve their condition by consolidation of holdings. They can say that they are not Chief Ministers and so they cannot get the fields consolidated; they can advance so many other arguments. The main thing is to remove their burdens, avoidance of further fragmentation and then consolidation of holdings. Apart from these three conditions, there are so many other conditions also. We are going into this matter constantly. Last year we approached the State Governments to constitute a Cabinet Sub-Committee. At the Secretaries level, there is a Secretaries Sub-committee with a view to rope in all the agencies that work in the field of agriculture. After that there was a Ministers' Conference to

consider this work—conference of State Ministers of Community Development and State Agriculture Ministers. That Conference set up a working group to go into inter-departmental and institutional co-ordination. The State Governments are now studying and implementing the report of that working group. Recently an agricultural production board was created by the National Development Council and it consists of Ministers of community development, of irrigation, of planning, and then people connected with the Food and Agriculture Ministry and then planning member for Agriculture.

Shri Nambiar: Except Members of Parliament.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): How many kisans are there?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Mr. Sheo Narain is a peasant from Cuba and he is a very active peasant. All those people who are there claim such representative capacity as my esteemed friend Mr. Sheo Narain; they are in no way less qualified to be on that committee. Many people from this side and even Mr. Nambiar who is a very good friend of mine say: what about Members of Parliament? Are we not Members of Parliament? Today you are there and tomorrow I can be there. We are as good Members of Parliament as you are... (*Interruptions*). Shri Sheo Narain referred to farmers. There are some very good farmers on the panel of agriculturists—more than 20; I do not exactly remember the figure. But that committee consists of over two dozen members from different States; it is a committee of progressive farmers. When I talk about the State, district or blocs, progressive farmers, there are farmers there and if Mr. Sheo Narain has any idea to offer, we shall be happy to accept and implement his idea. I want to reduce the number of committees and as I pointed out we are suffering not because of the lesser number of committees or lesser number of

reports but because of suitable agencies to implement those reports in a co-ordinated way. Now with the constitution of the Agricultural Production Board and the Inter-departmental Committee report, there is going to be more and more co-ordination and very effective co-ordination at each level. Therefore, I think that my hon. friend Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah should not press this resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri Venkatasubbaiah withdraw his resolution? He has no time now for a speech.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): In five minutes, I shall say a few words and then withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two or three minutes.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg of you that I must be given an opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now. Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I am highly thankful to the Minister for having given a clear exposition of agriculture and agricultural production and the related problems in this country. Even in my earlier speech while moving the resolution I had said that I wanted to highlight certain defects that are found in the agricultural production activities. I listened to the Minister attentively, and I am glad to find that he spoke with great feeling. I know, and I have also heard, that he is as good a farmer as anyone of us. I entirely agree with him. The only point that I would like to suggest is, the entire agricultural department both at the Centre and in the States, or rather the edifice, has not been built on strong foundations. I wanted to tell the hon. Minister and this House that there should be a thorough orientation of the entire Ministry and the departments concerned.

Very recently it has been said that the Irrigation and Power Ministry has been put in overall charge of this Ministry. I would like to know whether, after that decision, any real integration or co-ordination has taken place so far. Very recently, the Agricultural Ministers met here. I also raised the question regarding lessening the rates of electricity so far as supply of electricity to the farmers is concerned. The conference was held in August. Yesterday, I asked a question about it and the Parliamentary Secretary replied that he is getting replies from the State Governments. It has taken nearly four to five months for a decision to be taken. This is my first point.

I would only read some of the impressions that have been given by our Prime Minister and also by the Minister of Planning, Shri Nanda. I shall quote first what our Prime Minister has said:

"...it appears to me that agriculture is often considered a routine job which not the brightest of the Ministers can take charge of. Agriculture is more important by itself than the Chief Ministers. Whoever does it, it must be done by a man with a sense of mission, with a sense of devotion to the work, with energy and enthusiasm and some ideas. That is not the impression that we now get. It is looked upon more as a routine job."

That is the expression made by the Prime Minister on agriculture.

Then, I shall just quote what Shri Nanda said on agriculture. Just now, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has been telling us that the community development, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power are the three agencies through which we try to increase the food production. About community development and village production plans, I would just read

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the impressions that have been expressed by Shri Nanda. Shri Nanda said:

"I am sorry to say that in spite of elaborate discussion we had seven months ago, there is pronounced resistance to take up concrete action in the villages. We have been talking of village production plans, which have only now caught the fancy of people at all levels. What has been the result? In every State, where the village production plan has been taken up, an elaborate *pro forma* has been drawn up which the Village Level Worker has to fill up for every single family—a task beyond the capacity of any human being. I asked our experts in the C.D. Ministry and in the Food and Agriculture Ministry to prepare a village production plan. I have asked a top level man to get into one single village near Delhi and work out a plan which that village can take up and which can be adopted as a model in other villages. At last a Committee has been set up to prepare a production plan for a village near Delhi. I want you to consider what this means. For the past three years we have been asking every V.L.W. to prepare village production plans, and the only thing we have done is to draw up *pro formas*."

I am very happy that the Minister has come out with the assurance that he is going to streamline the entire administration and also see that production goes up. I am very happy to hear that he has applied himself to this work, as he always does when any work is entrusted to him. I hope that under his stewardship agricultural production will increase. I am one of those people who want to see that agricultural production should go up in this country, and that there should not be any criticism in Parliament or outside that agriculture has

suffered at the hands of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and at the hands of the Government.

With these words, I beg leave to withdraw the resolution.

*The Resolution was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

15.16 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: UPGRADING OF
MADRAS CITY

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): I beg to move the following Resolution:

"That this House calls upon the Government to upgrade Madras as an "A" class city."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the resolution which I have moved in this House is backed by everybody and everybody agrees in this House with the justness and legitimacy of it. For the past so many years the demand has been persistently made, attracting the attention of the Government to consider this legitimate demand of the Central Government employees of Madras city. Unfortunately, the Government of India—I do not know whether it is lethargic or indifferent—has shelved this matter into cold storage.

15.17 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

I am now very happy to state that the right man has come as Finance Minister and he has understood the legitimacy of the demand, and he would be able to appreciate the justness of the cause. Believing thoroughly on the *bona fides* of the Finance Minister, I have moved this resolution, hoping that this will be definitely considered and the justness of the

demand will be conceded by the Government.

I want to draw the attention of the House to some salient points which are associated with the claim that the Madras city should be upgraded into 'A' class city. You are aware that various deputations have been made and resolutions have been passed. But I am sorry to state, as I said already, that nothing concrete has happened. Regarding this particular matter I think there can be no difference of opinion among the parties here and the political personalities here, because this issue is not backed by any political consideration. On the contrary, this issue is very genuine, which touches the Central Government employees of the country. The real points which I want to raise here regarding this particular issue are these. The population of Madras city within the corporation limits, according to the 1961 census, is said to be 17,25,216. Before proceeding further, I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the first Pay Commission classified the cities into three groups, namely, cities with a population of one lakh and above but below five lakhs, cities with a population of five lakhs and above, and third, Bombay and Calcutta. This classification was made on the basis of the census of 1941. Equally, the second Pay Commission in para 3, part I, Chapter XXXIV of their report, while recommending that the present classification on the basis of population should continue, suggested a review on the basis of the census of 1961 for the purpose of upgrading more stations. The Commission did not alter the standard proposed by the first Pay Commission in 1947 and accepted by the Government. The population of Madras as per 1951 census was 14,16,056 and the increase during the ten years between 1951 and 1961 is just a little above 3 lakhs. The population of Bombay in the census of 1951 was about 20 lakhs. It is now about 49

lakhs. Compared to the growth in Madras, this increase in Bombay is abnormal and artificial. But the main fact in this regard is the inclusion of vast areas into the jurisdiction of Bombay Corporation and therefore the phenomenal increase in the population of Bombay. Vast tracts which did not form part of Bombay in 1951 have since been brought under the Municipal administration and therefore the vast increase in population.

In the case of Delhi, New Delhi and Delhi will not qualify separately to be treated as A class cities since the population of each is far below the 20 lakhs limit which the Finance Ministry has laid down for the classification of a city as A class. Merely by putting together the population of Greater Delhi and New Delhi, the population figure is said to be about 26 lakhs. In this case also, it is not the actual growth of population of a city, but adding new towns and territories.

The point to which I want to draw the attention of the House is, if a similar approach is made in the case of Madras City also, the actual population of Madras will come to more than 22 lakhs. I want to quote from reliable statistics which I have obtained from a reliable source, in order to support my view. There are two military cantonments, viz., St. Thomas Mount and Pallavaram, besides the Avadi Military Camp. Avadi Camp and its vicinities have a population of nearly 60,000, St. Thomas Mount Cantonment 15,790 and Pallavaram nearly 20,000. Besides, Tiruvattiyur Municipality is continuous with the Madras City Corporation, though it is treated as a separate municipality. It has a population of a little less than 1 lakh. Madhravaram, a major panchayat, which is also continuous with Madras City, with many industries, a milk colony and sewage farm has a population of 12,500. Ambattur has a population of 11,128. Villivakkam has a popula-

[Shri Manoharan]

tion of 15,208. Alandur lying immediately on the limits of Madras City has a population of 22,112. The population of Tambaram Panchayat is 33,500. Poonamalle's population is about 12,000. The above towns are contiguous to the Madras City Corporation limits. A cursery totalling of the population of the above-mentioned places itself will give more than 3 lakhs and adding it to the population of Madras City will show that the population is more than 22 lakhs. If the population of the industrial belt surrounding Madras City is taken into account, it is more than 24 lakhs.

I would have been much happy and the House would have been much happy had the Finance Minister been present here today. But the Deputy Minister.....

An Hon. Member: She is more sympathetic.

Shri Manoharan: I am very confident she is more sympathetic, but our Finance Minister is conversant with the facts which I had just spelt out.

An Hon. Member: She is sweet.

Shri Manoharan: I hope she will sweetly handle this issue and consider this matter very sympathetically.

New factories are coming up all around Madras City and the industrial developments in these places do definitely affect the living conditions in the city. In this connection, I would like to quote from a notable personality, Mr. P. K. Nambiar—not my hon. friend to my right—Superintendent, of Census Operation, Madras. In reply to an enquiry by a Press representative of *The Hindu*, Madras on the 17th September, 1962, Mr. Nambiar gave a reply which was reproduced in *The Hindu* as follows:

"In answer to an enquiry by a representative of *The Hindu*,

Mr. P. K. Nambiar, Superintendent of Census Operations, said that if the suburbs of Madras City, which had city characteristics and whose population depended on the city for livelihood, were also taken into consideration, the total population could be put down at 21,58,724."

I say all this in order to prove that if population can be considered a yardstick, the city of Madras completely satisfies the First and Second Pay Commission's recommendation. The basis on which Delhi was upgraded, totalling the population of Greater Delhi and New Delhi, should be applied in the case of Madras City also.

Another most important point to which I want to draw the attention of the House is this. The population of the industrial belt surrounding the city should also be included in the population of Madras City, because I want to quote certain industries which are recently coming up, which have already sprung up. In the Tiruvattiyur area, we have got some factories—Madras Rubber Factory, National Carbon, Wimco Match Factory, Ashok Leyland, Easun Engineering, Imperial Tobacco, Two fertiliser factories, K.C.B Limited, Metal Box Company, Royal Enfield and the like. In Tambaram area, we have Indra Cotton Mills, Government Coach Building Factory, English Electric Company, Sarada Machineries Limited, Standard Motors, Gordon Woodroffe Limited and Chrome-Leather Factory. In West Madras-Villivakkam area, we have ICF Furnishing Factory, Indian Oxygen, Wheels India, Brakes India, Sundaram Clayton, T.V.S.—Lucas, Automact Machinery, Dunlop India, TI Cycles, Government Tank Factory, Avadi, Shaw Wallace Fertilizer Factory, Southern Constructions, India Tube Factory and TI Diamond Chain. In the North-West area we have

Gannon-Dunkerley, India Pistons Limited and Pilot Pen. The above list comprises only a few of the major industrial units. A number of educational and technical institutions have also come up in these areas. Therefore, if the industrial belt in the suburbs and semi-suburban areas are annexed to the Madras city proper, it will easily come to the tune of 22 lakhs, even more than 23 lakhs, and it will definitely satisfy the recommendations of the First and Second Pay Commissions. Therefore, we can easily understand the justness and the legitimacy of the demand of the Central Government employees of the Madras City.

There is also another consideration. The postal administration of Madras City is not confined to Madras City alone. It has jurisdiction outside the city also. Like that, the telephone jurisdiction of Madras City extends up to Tambaram in the south Ennore in the north, Avadi and Red Hills in the north-west and Poonamallee on the west. Though the employees of P. & T. Department in Madras City are liable to be posted to all these localities outside Madras Corporation limits, yet the population of these areas is not taken into consideration.

Of course, the argument can be advanced that the population may be 22 or 23 lakhs, but considering the cost of living index, it cannot be upgraded. I can tell you that Madras is considered to be one of the costliest cities in the whole of India. Therefore, on that score also, the genuineness of the demand should be conceded. While we are pressing this demand, the argument is advanced that the population is not enough. That is why I have taken so much pains to prove that the population is 22 lakhs. On the other side, while we are telling that we have got enough population, they are telling that we should stick to family planning. I cannot understand it.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): That is beyond 22 lakhs.

Shri Manoharan: I cannot understand it. In one place they are arguing that population should be the basis. In another place they are saying that family planning should be adhered to. Sir, with all respect to you, let me tell you that, so far as Madras State is concerned, especially so far as Madras city is concerned, we have been following zealously the family planning policy of the Government of India. If you think that was the sin committed only by the people of Madras city....

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Not a sin. We support you.

Shri Manoharan: Thank you very much. I hope sympathetic attention will be paid to this just demand of the Central Government employees of Madras city.

One more point and I will conclude. While population is the general yardstick, for the payment of house rent and city compensatory allowance, the assumption of the Pay Commission that from 5 lakhs to 20 lakhs the same rate of house rent and city compensatory allowance may hold good is not fair. Because, even within this category, the rates may vary from place to place. So, that has to be compensated by payment of higher rates of house rent and city compensatory allowance.

Very recently, I have received a letter from the Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, where he has categorically stated that this particular issue is receiving the consideration of the Government of India and he assures that a decision will be taken very soon. Believing the assurance given by the Finance Minister, whose *bona fides* can never be questioned by anybody, I hope the decision will be taken soon. As I said, the present Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, is well, conver-

[Shri Manoharan]

sant with this problem. Considering the justness of the case of the Central Government employees in Madras city, he has been assuring them "I will definitely look into this problem and I will see that justice is done". Now, he is the Finance Minister, for the relief of Central Government employees all over India.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What is the date of that letter.

Shri Manoharan: He has said that very recently.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should now conclude.

Shri Manoharan: I am finishing. Therefore, I request the Government to consider this case and do the needful for the Central Government employees of Madras city. I hope this will not be postponed unnecessarily or shelved into cold storage, as things are unfortunately being conducted here. I hope in this particular matter, the Ministry will take all necessary steps and see that justice is done to the Central Government employees of Madras city and other cities all over India.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"This House calls upon the Government to upgrade Madras as an 'A' class city."

I do not know if the amendment of Shri Banerjee can be admitted. He says "on the basis of rising cost of living". That is the whole argument of the mover.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That is not the argument.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Let him formally move it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—
add at the end.

"on the basis of rising cost of living".

Mr. Chairman: Both the Resolution and the amendment are before the House. I will give a chance to Shri Banerjee later on. I now call Dr. P. Srinivasan.

Dr. P. Srinivasan (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, it is but proper that I should second the non-official Resolution moved by my hon. friend, representing Madras South, since I represent Madras city North. Sir, I may assure you in this House that the question of party politics does not come into the picture at all. As soon as I entered Parliament, I gave notice of a non-official Resolution regarding the upgrading of Madras city but, unfortunately, it was not reached. Then, in the last session, though my Resolution was the first to be called, but on the assurance given by the present Finance Minister and the Deputy Finance Minister on this subject that they are seized of this matter and that they are going to consider it in relation to the price index, I thought that I should not press the Resolution. Fortunately, today my hon. friend, representing Madras South and representing another party . . .

An Hon. Member: It does not matter.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: Fortunately, my hon. friend, belonging to the DMK party has the chance of moving that resolution, and it is my good fortune, representing Madras North, to support that Resolution. I am happy over that.

Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Manoharan has dealt at length with how the contiguous parts of Madras should be taken into consideration. When Bombay has been made Greater Bombay, when Delhi has been made Greater Delhi, why should Madras also not be made Greater Madras? Of

course, that is only one of the arguments.

Then I take up the rising price index about which I am going to give certain facts and figures. According to the consumer price index for the working class for the year 1961, as supplied by the Statistical Handbook for the Indian Union, Delhi has 125, Bombay 137, Calcutta 113 and Madras city 143.

Shri Nambiar: Our Madras city.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: Yes, I will say "our Madras". Barring Bangalore, Madras has the highest index of 143. Now, coming to the cost of living index of 1961, Delhi has 436. Bombay 410, Calcutta 404 and our Madras, as some hon. friends call it, 489, the highest figure for the whole of India. Rightly, the Finance Minister said that population is not the only index on which Madras has to be upgraded. He said that the cost of living index and other considerations will also prevail. As I have just now given facts and figures, I hope this matter will receive the earnest consideration of the present Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, and the Deputy Finance Minister who is sitting here.

Then I will refer to another point. The question of upgrading Madras city was raised long long ago, if I am not letting out an official secret, by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari in 1957 because he felt even then that Madras city should be upgraded. Even now I know his mind, I know his heart, I know his willingness. He is sympathetic towards it. The day will not be far off when . . .

An Hon. Member: Who prevents him now?

Mr. Chairman: I may point out now that no hon. Member will get more than eight minutes. Since I have got a large number of names in my list and I have to accommodate them, I request hon. Members not to repeat the arguments.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: Last but not the least, knowing the mind and heart of the present Finance Minister, I hope and trust that ere long, if not now, in the coming financial year, Madras city will be upgraded as an 'A' class city.

Then there is another point which I should like to bring to the notice of this House. I am told that there are 16 big cities, though not all of them of this calibre to be classified as 'A' class but somewhat smaller cities, which are also going to be taken into consideration. I welcome that move. It is not that Madras city alone that should receive consideration. If along with Madras city the other cities are also taken into consideration for purposes of upgrading, I will be the happiest man. I hope and trust that in the circumstances my hon. friend representing Madras South will not press for a division on the assurance given by the Deputy Finance Minister who is sitting here.

An Hon. Member: She should accept it.

Mr. Chairman: You can depend on her chivalry.

Dr. P. Srinivasan: With these few words, I support the motion, having seconded it, by the hon. Mover.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Manoharan. I congratulate him from the very core of my heart in bringing forward this resolution which I wanted to bring forward a long time ago. At the same time I move that after the words ". . . to upgrade Madras as an 'A' class city", I want to add the words "on the basis of rising cost of living". If we strictly take into account the recommendations of the Pay Commission, it clearly says it is on the basis of population. But the whole difficulty is that population figures as given by the Census Commission do not represent the real population. I know when questions were raised before the Census Commissioner

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

and the Members of the Commission by us about Kanpur and other cities, we were told that though the population of Kanpur is about 10 lakhs, there is a floating population of nearly 2½ lakhs. What is this floating population? After all, we do not expect people to come to a city and go away. The population basis is a faulty proposition and I feel that the hon. Deputy Minister who is here and who has a heart which bleeds for the Central Government employees, will take a note of it.

Now, Sir, in support of my amendment, I quote some of the figures to prove that the consumers price index of Madras is more than that of Bombay, Calcutta or any other city. January 1963—Bombay 470, Kanpur 499, Madras 484; February—Bombay 416, Kanpur 497, Madras 484; March—Bombay 417, Kanpur 485, Madras 480. This goes upto the month of October and even in the month of September the figures are—Bombay 433, Calcutta 448, Kanpur 509 and Madras 487. It proves my case. This is from *The Eastern Economist* which has given the complete chart. As the time at my disposal is too little, I cannot possibly quote all the figures. By taking into account either the wholesale prices or the consumer price index for working class or the middle class or the cost of living, if all these are taken into account, Madras should be upgraded without any delay and I definitely feel that a Finance Minister who is convinced of this argument—we do not want any argument to convince him further about the upgrading of the city—will take all these things into consideration. There may be some financial difficulties. Those difficulties will be there. He should take into account all these facts—not only the population basis—because when we want that family planning should be made successful in this country, we cannot produce more children. It should be taken as such. So, the population basis is supposed to be the faulty basis and it is the rising

cost of living which should be taken as a basis.

Then, Sir, I wrote a letter to the Finance Minister on the 9th December, 1963. I have been informed like this. The reply is dated 9th December, 1963. It says:

"I am desired by the Finance Minister to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 6th December regarding upgradation of certain cities in India for the purpose of city compensatory allowance, etc. and to say that this matter is engaging the attention of the Finance Ministry and a decision is expected to be taken in the near future."

Now, Sir, we are tired of this phrase 'in the near future'. It terrorises us completely. **It should be done immediately.** I request the hon. Deputy Finance Minister to convey the sentiments of this House to the Finance Minister and to the Cabinet and let them take a decision in the matter. The Central Government employees throughout the country, whether in Madras or in Kanpur or in Jabalpur or in Hyderabad or in Bhopal or Jaipur or any other place . . .

Dr. M. S. Aney: Why do you exclude Nagpur?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I accept it—also Nagpur. I can mention all those cities which are not even 'C' grade cities. I request that 'C' grade cities should be upgraded to 'B' Grade cities and 'B' grade cities should be upgraded to 'A' grade cities. Kanpur and Madras cities are 'A' grade cities for the purpose of city compensatory allowance, etc. for the Reserve Bank employees. For the Reserve Bank employees, it is an 'A' class city, but for ordinary Central Government employees it is 'B' class city. This discrimination should be done away with and I hope the Finance Minister will come to a **decision soon and let on the 28th January, 1964, a decision be taken, a bold declaration be made, that all**

these cities are upgraded and I hope this will be appreciated by the Central Government employees and specially by their housewives.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am morally bound to support the motion that the city of Madras should be upgraded to 'A' class because in this Lok Sabha I took my oath in Tamil. The second thing is this.

An Hon. Member: Shipping?

Shri Raghunath Singh: I am coming to shipping. There were three presidency towns—Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The two are already 'A' class cities. Therefore, the logical conclusion is that Madras should also be 'A' class city.

My third point is this. After the *Sethusamudaram* scheme, Madras will have the same importance as Colombo has because all the ships going from Arabian Sea to Bay of Bengal and from Bay of Bengal to Arabian Sea will call at Madras and for the bunkering of the oil and for the water they will call at Madras and Madras city financially will get more than what they are getting at present.

But there is this question also. When I visited that city, there were small houses of seamen. I feel, seamen and the persons who are employed in the Port Trust should also gain something. Seamen are getting employment only perhaps for six months in a year. The number of seamen in India is nearly 60,000 at present but hardly 10,000 or 15,000 seamen are employed in one year. Therefore, as my friend, Shri Manoharan has said, if the city is upgraded, these poor seamen (who are employed for six months in a year will get something.

Then, there are also a large number of labourers employed in the Port Trust for loading and unloading. These labourers are very poorly paid. Therefore, these labourers will get something also and if you want to make Madras

as a city like Colombo, then we should prepare for it also. So, on this point I support D.M.K.—at least on one point—that this city of Madras should be upgraded. It should be made 'A' class city.

Shri Nambiar: The subject of this resolution was an issue on which I was agitating for several years, and today we have got an opportunity to focus the attention of the House on this issue.

More than to anyone from Madras, we are thankful to Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Raghunath Singh, who, though coming from outside Madras city, have made a very strong plea on our behalf. Therefore, it also goes to the credit of the city population of Madras that they have got the sympathies of the whole of India.

I do not want to repeat all the points made out already but I would only like to restate what the Finance Minister himself has stated publicly. Recently, while he visited Madras, he said that this question was going to be considered on the basis of a new formula. That formula which he has under contemplation is this that all the cities in India are going to be considered for purposes of classification not only on the basis of population but also on the basis of the cost of living indices. This is a new formula which goes to show that not only Madras is going to get the benefit but many more cities. Therefore, it is clear that the Finance Minister has gone a step forward. The purpose of this resolution is only to strengthen the hands of the Finance Minister to take his step forward and see that first Madras city is treated as a class A city, and then to evolve a formula and arrive at a reclassification of all other cities.

The cost of living indices in Madras may be a little more or less than those in Kanpur or Bombay or Delhi. I am not going to argue on that point, because the very basis of the compilation of these indices is disputed. So, let us not go into that question now.

[Shri Nambiar]

But I have to submit with much regret that living in this country has become impossible. The cost of living has gone up so much that living even in the city of Delhi has become difficult. I do not know what Government are going to do and how they are going to tackle the issue. Even in the city of Delhi, the cost of living index is somewhere above 400, and that being less than of Madras still it has become almost impossible to have normal living here. Right from the morning tea down to the last pudding that you eat before you go to bed, you will find that cost of living has become very dear. And I say that living has become impossible not only in Madras and Delhi but in other cities of India too. This is a general question which our Government will have to tackle. I do not know how they are going to tackle that. Let us hope that they will be able to tackle it so that the people may be enabled to have their living.

In this background, if you take the question of the upgrading of the city of Madras, you will find that it is an elementary thing, and it ought to have been done long ago.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): It was too elementary.

Shri Nambiar: It ought to have been done long ago, because the case was very strong. But what worries my mind is as to how Government are going to tackle the other question. The moment you reclassify the cities for the purpose of allowance for Central Government employees, the question comes in about the other employees. For instance, the employees of the State Government and the municipal and local boards are there. Every one of them is practically suffering.

Therefore, if you give a good beginning with regard to Madras city and such other cities as are to be reclassified, as I understand, on the basis of cost of living plus population, then

you can step into the next stage of taking up the question of increasing the dearness allowance as a whole in this country, because the situation is so ripe for it. During the last session, we saw what was happening in Bombay. Let us not forget the Bombay *bandh*; let us not forget that other cities also may have that kind of *bandh*; I am not threatening Government nor do I want to create panic. But I want to say that a study of this matter should be undertaken, because one should not go away with the impression that it is only a small problem which we are raising in regard to Madras. The problem is so serious. In view of the seriousness of the situation, I hope Government will not hesitate and say that the question of Madras can be shelved for the moment. The case for Madras being upgraded into a class A city is already there. The mind has already started working. Let Government take courage in both hands and say that it is not merely a question of the upgrading of the cities, but it is a question of giving an adequate increase in the dearness allowance proportionate to the rise in prices. I hope Government will do this.

As a first step towards that, we heard this morning, and we were glad to hear it from the hon. Finance Minister that there would be an increase in the rates of family pension. That is a very good social security measure which he has enunciated this morning, and we were pleased to hear it. Similarly, let him come forward with a statement on the question of classification of cities. And then, let him go forward to tackle the major issue of increased dearness allowance proportionate to the cost of living not only for Madras but for the whole country.

I can tell you that even a class I officer in Delhi, even an officer who is getting Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 salary in Delhi or Bombay or Calcutta, who has to maintain a car and look after a

bungalow and so many other paraphernalia is suffering. That is the state of affairs even in regard to the highly paid officials receiving such large amounts. Unless bribery and corruption are resorted to, even those officers may not be in a position to have a comfortable living. That is the position to which we are driving ourselves. Unfortunately, our country is going to a stage of increased cost of living, making it impossible for even the highly paid officers to have a proper living. So, let us not forget the problem of increased dearness allowance, and I submit that Government will have to tackle it.

As a first step, let them upgrade Madras city into class A, and then reclassify cities like Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli etc. with a view to upgrading them.

An Hon. Member: Tiruchirapalli also (*Laughter*).

Shri Nambiar: This is not a matter for laughter. It is a serious matter.

Mr. Chairman: It was a sympathetic laughter.

Shri Nambiar: It was already mentioned by the hon. Minister of Finance. Srirangam, the great pilgrim centre in the south is separated from Tiruchirapalli by the river Cauvery and it has a separate municipality, and that is not included in Tiruchirapalli area with the result that Tiruchirapalli has been declassified. This is also a point for consideration.

With these words, I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the House.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): You can include Tanjore also, and say that Tanjore and Tiruchirapalli should go together.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: This resolution relates to the city of Madras. So, let

me give chance first to those Members who have got a direct interest in Madras.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): I thank you for the opportunity that you have given to me to speak on this resolution.

Mr. Chairman: I would request hon. Members not to repeat any of the arguments which have already been advanced by the Members who have spoken so far.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know what is meant by 'direct interest in Madras'? Are you referring to the inhabitants of Madras?

Mr. Chairman: I shall explain it. I do not want any misunderstanding about what I have said. Considering the limited scope of the resolution, and the fact that the time allotted is only 1½ hours—I do not know much time the hon. Minister wants to take..

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I would take at least 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Subject to that time allocation, I shall try to accommodate as many Members as possible.

Shri Sezhiyan: It is a very happy thing that the Members speaking from the various parties, irrespective of their political affiliations, have fully supported the resolution of my hon. friend Manoharan. It is only a good augury that the Finance Minister has also come in person here, because he is more intimately connected with this problem than anybody else here in this House. I fully support the various arguments that have been put forward and I shall augment one or two points made by my hon. friends who have spoken so far,

It has been the principle of Government that compensatory allowance should be granted to meet the high cost of living in certain costly cities

[Shri Sezhiyan]

or areas, to compensate for the hardship of service in certain areas, that is, areas with notoriously bad climate, and to compensate for the hardship incidental to service in certain difficult or remote areas.

My point is that the classification of cities has been arbitrary in more than one sense. Even if you take the past service records of the All India services, you find that Madras has always been treated as a Grade A city. After World war I, compensatory allowance were granted to all-India service officers serving in a number of costly cities, for example, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon. Therefore, even in the twenties, Madras was considered to be a costly city and it continues to be so.

Also, the classification of the cities into A, B and C on the basis of population has been arbitrary in the sense that the area is not being taken into consideration. Suppose in 1951, you take a certain area, and the population is less, and suppose in 1961, you add some area, then the population has become more. As my hon. friend Shri Manoharan has said, if you take the area of Madras beyond the city limits now, then you can easily produce a population of 22 million. For statistical purposes, I can mention the areas of the cities which are now treated as class A cities.

Bombay has a population of 41 lakhs and an area of 186 square miles. Calcutta has a population of 29 lakhs and an area of 40 square miles. The Delhi town growth has an area of 77 square miles and a population of about 23 lakhs. The city of Madras with its present area has a population of 17,29,141 and has an area of 49 square miles. If you increase the area to 50 or 60 or 70 square miles, then you can easily make it up and bring it to about 2 million. That is why this is arbitrary. But even in 1951, this classification had not been adhered to correctly. They say that a 'C' city will have a population from 1 to 5

lakhs, from 5 lakhs to 15 it will be 'B' and over 15 lakhs 'A'. But in doing so, certain exceptions were made. Of the 9 'B' cities, Lucknow and Nagpur had, according to the 1951 census, populations below 5 lakhs. But they were treated as 'B' cities. Of the 64 'C' cities, Ambala and Asansol had less than 1 lakh population.

16 hrs.

Dr. Srinivasan was referring to the working class consumer price index. According to the Reserve Bank Bulletin, (Base 1949: 100) in August 1963, the all-India index was 136, Bombay 146, Calcutta 127, Delhi 134 and Madras 151. It has risen by 50 per cent whereas in other cities the rise is not so much.

For all these reasons, Madras City should be upgraded to 'A' status and the compensatory allowance and other benefits eligible should be made available to the people concerned.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I entirely associate myself with the observations made by the Mover in supporting the case for upgrading Madras to the status of an 'A' class city. What is the object of grading cities into 'A', 'B', and 'C'. It is not just a question of population. When a city is brought under a particular class, it enjoys certain concessions. When it is classed 'A', the government servants there are entitled to enhance allowances and other benefits. So the point here is not the population but one concerning the cost of living. From that point of view, I hope when the Hon. Finance Minister considers this matter—I am sure he will—he will bear this in mind. I have no doubt in my mind that he will consider this in the immediate future, very soon. I would request him to consider it in this aspect and more sympathetically. While doing so, I would ask him to consider first the case of Madras. Let that be disposed of first and let the other cities be considered.

It is not a question of population. It is a question of cost of living and giving relief to the people concerned to meet the increased cost of living. While considering the case of other cities whose names were mentioned, I would request him to consider the case of Nagpur also. It has already made a representation in this matter more than once and copies of that must be lying somewhere in the Central Government. I have got a telegram with me in that connection. I bring that to his notice now.

I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will consider all these matters and give the needed relief to the suffering people, the public servants. It is not, as I said, just a question of a city's population being 20 lakhs or 21 lakhs. It is a question of giving relief in view of the increased cost of living and in this matter the relief has to be given quickly and therefore a quick decision is called for.

श्री शिवनारायण (बांसी) : सभापति नहोदय, भारतीय संस्कृति के नाम पर मैं मद्रास शहर को ग्रेड्ड ए क्लास मानना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि जो हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति का केन्द्र है रामेश्वरम् वह भी वहीं पर है, वहीं से हम को श्री टी०टी० कृष्णमाचारी जैसा विद्वान प्राप्त हुआ है, वहीं से हम को आज हिन्दुस्तान का प्रेजिडेंट मिला हुआ है और जो इस समय हमारे सभापति हैं वे भी मद्रास से आये हैं। ऐसे ऐसे बड़िया लोग हमें मिले हैं। सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि मद्रास एक कास्मापोलिटन शहर है। वहाँ पर फारेनर्स आते हैं, समुद्र का किनारा वहाँ पर है। मैं भी मद्रास गया हूँ। वहाँ की सुन्दरता और सफाई देख कर बड़ी खुशी होती है। साथ ही हिन्दुस्तान की इंटिग्रिटी के नाम पर मैं गवर्नमेंट में प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह मद्रास शहर को ग्रेड्ड ए क्लास बना दे।

हमारे डी० एम० के० के साथी आज हिन्दी का विरोध करते हैं लेकिन हम हिन्दी वाले जो हैं वह उन का समर्थन करने के लिये तैयार

हैं इस मामले में। हम इस मुल्क को एक मानते हैं जिस में भारत संगठित हो कर एक बन जाए। मैं अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखवास्त करूँगा कि जितना भी रुपया हो सके देकर इस मामले में मदद करें और मद्रास के स्तर को ऊँचा करें। वहाँ की मेन प्राब्लेम यह है कि वहाँ पर फारेनर्स आते हैं। मुझे याद है कि हमारे सूबे में बुद्ध भगवान का जन्म थान है, हमारे प्रदेश के पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० मिनिस्टर एक रोज बोल रहे थे, मैंने एक सप्लिमेंटरी में पूछा कि यहाँ पर विदेशी लोग आते हैं चूँकि वहाँ की सड़क बहुत खराब है इस लिये हमारी नाक कटती है। वही पं-जोशन आज मद्रास शहर की है। अगर उस को ग्रेड्ड ए क्लास नहीं बनाया गया तो हमारा नाक कट सकती है। नाक को हमेशा ऊँचा रखना चाहिए, ऊँची बात हम को करनी चाहिए।

हमारा धर्म प्रेम करना है। इस लिये मैंने इस का समर्थन करना मुनासिब समझा कि उत्तर प्रदेश का आदमी होने के नाते मैंने अपना धर्म समझा कि इस बात को यहाँ रखूँ। राजा रामचन्द्र मद्रास से हो कर रामेश्वरम गये थे। मद्रास हमारा एक बड़ा पवित्र स्थान है और मैं सरकार से, और सारे हाउस से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि उस को ग्रेड्ड ए क्लास कर दिया जाय।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I am very grateful to the Mover of this Resolution which has received such an enthusiastic support from every section of the House. If it is possible for me to temporarily divest myself of this cloak of the Finance Minister, I will say I feel happy personally because I was born in Madras and I represented Madras for two terms in this House.

Apart from the sentimental aspects of the question—certainly sentiment

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

plays a very great part—there is a certain amount of embarrassment to me as a person who has been agitating for upgrading Madras before that I should not now come to plead for it. But I find it has enthusiastic support on all sides of the House.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Unanimous.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That alleviates the embarrassment.

But I may say this, that this question of cost of living and the allowances that you give—as was mentioned by my very respected friend, Dr. Aney—according to grading of cities on a population basis, has a certain amount of irrationality about it. Not that we should do away with it. But we should try to put some kind of rationality into it.

Take this problem of cost of living of the low and middle income groups, a thing which is the concern of the Government and of me specially. I wish we could all sit together irrespective of party ties and ask what shall we do about this increasing cost of living which puts out the small resources we have and does not allow us to develop. This is something which we have to put an end to. I feel it is very necessary for Parliament, for all of us, to see that we tackle this problem so that the cost of living does not go up in terms of the cash nexus and that we subsidise the cost of living in kind, see what we can do by the fringe benefits, so that people will feel 'Yes, without the income rising, there are other benefits' so that the money does not go into the shopkeepers' hands which is what happens oftentimes.

I was here on the occasion when Delhi was upgraded into 'A'. I have a lot of friends amongst government servants, people who have worked with me, I mean medium and low-

grade income people, who used to come and assist me even when I was a non-official, helping me keep my books and doing all sorts of things, getting my letters typed etc. They were all in high glee. Many of them said 'Oh, we got about Rs. 60 more or Rs. 50 more. We can buy something. We can save it, fund it and buy a house'. Six months afterwards, when I came here, they said, 'the shopkeepers have taken away what little increase Government has given to us'. So, it is really a problem, but that does not mean that we should not deal with the particular problem that the hon. Member opposite has posed.

Ever since I took over this responsibility as Finance Minister, I have been spending some time on this question of costs, prices, allowances and so on. It is very difficult for a Finance Minister to do anything all of a sudden. The money portion of it is very important. And then as my respected friend Shriman Aney mentioned, I must build into the scheme some rationality. The cost of living must come into the population as well, somewhere; somewhere we have to say: yes, this is the population, but the cost of living is so much, so we upgrade it to the next class. So, we have been working on various sums, and I cannot say that the work has been completed, but we are seized of it.

The number of cities involved above the "C" class are about 16. The number of cities involved in regard to the cost of living are much more. And then, a number of cities which are not in the "C" class will have to come into the "C" class. This is the problem that is now facing us. And Madras, of course, occupies, to me, a pride of place, and as I now see, occupies a pride of place with all my friends here.

Shri Nambiar: We are unanimous.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Therefore, I can assure the hon. Member

4723 Resolution re. AGRAHAYANA 22, 1885 (SAKA) Resolution re: 4724.
Upgrading of Madras City Railway line from Pathankot upto Riasi

and the House that this matter is receiving my utmost attention, not only mine, but also the officers of the Department who are concerned with this matter. As I said, sums have been worked out, some finality is approaching, and I do hope I would be able to make an announcement soon, though I cannot fix the time or date. After all, I am not an independent agent. I have got to go to the Cabinet, and also ask my other colleagues, because the railways, Posts and Telegraphs, very many people are affected. And as I said, even though I can now confidently say that the problem of Madras is very important, the other cities also must be looked into. There is the problem of various other cities as well which are on the marginal limits of the next higher class.

So, the problem is now being looked into, and I can promise the House and the hon. Mover of the Resolution, a very early solution. How satisfactory it will be is a different matter, we can only see when it comes, but some solution, some meeting of minds, in this matter is being attempted, and I hope to be able to announce a decision very soon.

I hope the hon. Member will accept my assurance and withdraw his Resolution.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Do not leave out Kanpur, that is a big city.

Shri Manoharan: After having heard the Finance Minister, I need not explain anything new to him. It is like carrying coal to New Castle,....

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Lignite to Neyveli!

Shri Manoharan:...because he is conversant with the matter. He has assured the House that it will be taken up soon and the decision announced.

It is not my intention to create any unpleasant feeling in anybody, but I may be permitted to say this out of anxiety, that generally the assurances given by the Treasury Benches are not carried out to our satisfaction. But

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is noted for his *bona fides*. I therefore believe him cent per cent and I hope that he will do the utmost justice within the shortest span of time.

I must thank the hon. Members who have supported my Resolution, particularly Dr. Aney who has shown keen interest and a sympathetic approach to this issue. Shri Raghunath Singh was liberal with his sympathy, while Shri Sheo Narain from U.P. gave equally concrete support. I include Shri Banerjee also in my thanks, but his support may be considered conditional because he demanded that Kanpur also be included.

Finally, I would like to thank Dr. Srinivasan, my counterpart, who seconded this resolution and expressed his true sentiments which ought to be respected. Lastly, I must thank you, Sir, particularly for having shown patience.

With these remarks, I withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Chairman: Has Shri Banerjee the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment No. 1?

Hon. Members: Yes.
The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: Has Shri Manoharan the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

Hon. Members: Yes.
The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.17 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE:
 RAILWAY LINE FROM PATHANKOT UPTO RIASI

श्री गोपाल दत्त मंगी (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) सभापति महोदय, मैं अपना प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखता हूँ जो कि स प्रकार है :

"The House recommends that railway line be extended from

[श्री गोपालदत्त मंगी]

Pathankot upto Riasi by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan to enable exploitation of the huge mineral potential and hydro-electric resources of Jammu and Kashmir State in the interest of the country as a whole."

श्रीमान्, जो प्रस्ताव मैं ने सदन के सामने रखा है उस का महत्व मैं ने सारे देश के लिए है क्योंकि, जैसा मैं आगे जा कर अर्ज करूंगा, इस रेल के वहां पहुंचने से जो मिनरल एक्सप्लायटेशन होगा, जो खाद्य पदार्थ वहां से मिलेंगे और जो पावर पोटेंशियल वहां पर मौजूद है उस से जो बिजली निकलेगी उस का असर न सिर्फ जम्मू काश्मीर स्टेट पर पड़ेगा बल्कि उस का फायदा हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश तक को हो सकता है ।

हमारे लिये इस का कितना महत्व है इस का मैं सिर्फ एक ही उदाहरण देता हूं, कि सन् १९५२ से जब पहले पहल पालियामेंट के चुनाव हुए, उस वक्त से ले कर आज तक लोक सभा में ११ दफा स्पीचेज हुई हैं और उन में यह मतलब दुहराया गया है, राज्य सभा में यह मतलब १२ दफा दुहराया गया है । कोई बरस और कोई समय ऐसा नहीं गया जब कि इस का मतलब नहीं किया गया हो, जब यह मांग पेश न की गयी हो । मगर हमेशा एक ही उत्तर हमें मिलता रहा, वह यह कि मंत्रालय को हमदर्दी है, इस प्रस्ताव से पूरी पूरी सहानुभूति है । लेकिन सहाजुभूति से हमारा पेट नहीं भरता, न ही हमारा मतलब हल होता है । हमें रेल चाहिये । इस के लिये हमदर्दी है वह तो बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन हमें रेल चाहिये ।

रेल के लिये जो मैं यह मांग कर रहा हूं इस के पीछे तीन टिप्पणियां हैं, एक डिफेंस

है, दूसरा आर्थिक है, और तीसरा राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण है । आप देखते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर के मुताल्लिक पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा झगड़ा चलता है । पाकिस्तान के मिनिस्टर आफ काश्मीर एफेयर्स ने पिछले दिनों कहा था कि सीज फ.यर लाइन का जो समझौता है पाकिस्तान के अग्राम और जो काश्मीर का हिस्सा उन के पास है उस के अग्राम उस समझौते के पाबन्द नहीं हैं । इसके साथ ही साथ जो कार्यवाहियां पाकिस्तान की तरफ से आज तक हो रही हैं वे भी आप के सामने हैं । पिछले दिनों जब चीन ने नेफा और लद्दाख पर हमला किया तो हमें कितनी पसपाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा । उस वक्त यह महसूस किया गया कि पसपाइयों की एक वजह यह भी थी कि हमारी लाइंस आफ कम्युनिकेशंस इतनी बेहतर नहीं थीं, उतनी अच्छी नहीं थीं जितनी कि चीन की थीं । हमारे मिलेटरी बेस से लाइन आफ कम्युनिकेशंस बहुत दूर थीं । यही हालत हमारी जहां तक पाकिस्तान से हमारा ताल्लुक है, जम्मू व काश्मीर के बारे में भी कही जा सकती है । ठीक जहां से जम्मू काश्मीर स्टेट शुरू होती है वहां से ले कर झेलम तक बल्कि उस के और आगे तक पाकिस्तान की रेलवे लाइन हमारे बौर्डर के साथ साथ जाती है लेकिन उस के विपरीत हिन्दुस्तान का हाल यह है कि जहां से जम्मू काश्मीर स्टेट शुरू होती है अर्थात् माधोपुर, वहां से हमारी रेलवे लाइन खत्म हो जाती है । अब भगवान न करे पाकिस्तान कभी कुछ शरारत कर बै जिस का कि खतरा मौजूद है तो मिलेटरी ट्रक्स से पठानकोट से मिलेटरी बेस पर जरूरी सप्लाय ले जायी जायेगी या उस वक्त वह मिलेटरी बेसेज से मिलेटरी पोस्ट्स तक सामान ले जायेंगे । जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो सबक हम ने नेफा में सीखा है, जो सबक हम ने लद्दाख में सीखा है, उस को अपने सामने रखके, उसे भूलने नहीं और अभी से स रेलवे लाइन को बना कर आगे ले जायें ।

आज के ही पेपर में एक खबर आयी है और वह यही कोई मुनी सुनाई खबर नहीं है बल्कि एक रिलाइएबल न्यूज है और मैं उस को हाउस में पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

“China proposes to link Lhasa with Peking, according to the Nepal News agency. The report was based on an interview with Mr. Biswabandu Thapa, Chairman of the National Panchayat who recently led a goodwill delegation to China.”

इस खबर का बेसिस और सोर्स कोई मुनी सुनाई बात नहीं है बल्कि वह श्री विश्वबंधु थापा, चेअरमैन आफ दि नेशनल पंचायन्स के एक इंटरव्यू पर बेस की गई है। मेरी अर्ज यह है कि एक तरफ जो हमारा शत्रु है वह तो इतना बेदार है कि वह पेकिंग से लहासा तक इतने लम्बे फासले को सड़क के जरिए जोड़ रहा है और हम चुपचाप बंे हुए हैं। जम्मू काश्मीर स्टेट के मुताल्लिक उस का जो इरादा है वह किसी से छिपा हुआ नहीं है और इसलिये यह बड़ा जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम काश्मीर में अपनी लाइंस आफ कम्युनिकेशंस को ठीक करें।

हम जम्मू व काश्मीर स्टेट के नुमायन्दे यहां पर सन् १९५२ से गवर्नमेंट से बार बार यह मुतालबा कर रहे हैं कि वहां पर रेलवे लाइन ले जायी जाय। इसके लिये वे बराबर इस सदन की तवज्जह दिलाते रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक उसके लिये कोई अमली कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। अब आपको हमसे सहानुभूति है तो उसके लिये हम आपके कृतज्ञ हैं, मशकूर हैं लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि अभी इस सहानुभूति को कार्य रूप में बदलने के लिये कितना अर्सा और लगेगा। इसलिये मेरी अर्ज है कि अगर और किसी नुक्ते निगाह से यह लाइन पठानकोट से रिआसी तक न बनाई जाये तो डिफेंस का खयाल रखते हुए तो इसे जितनी भी जल्दी मुमकिन हो, बना दिया जाय।

सुरक्षा की निगाह से इस रेलवे लाइन का बड़ा महत्व है।

जहां यह रेलवे लाइन डिफेंस के खयाल से जरूरी है वहां इसका एक एकोनामिक और आर्थिक पहलू भी है और उस नाते भी इसका बनाया जाना जरूरी है। सन् १९५२ से जब से हम इस रेलवे लाइन का मुतालबा पेश कर रहे हैं लाखों और करोड़ों मन माल हिन्दुस्तान के मुख्तलिफ हिस्सों से इस रियासत में गया है। यह जो मांग हम कर रहे हैं उसको जम्मू तक ले जाने में सिर्फ ११-१२ करोड़ रुपये का खर्च आयेगा। उस का सर्वे हो चुका है। उसका इवैलुएशन हो चुका है। मंत्री महोदय जो यहां बंटे हुए हैं वे भी शायद यह जानते हैं कि जम्मू तक ले जाने में सिर्फ ११-१२ करोड़ रुपये लगेंगे लेकिन उसको बनाया नहीं जाता है। अब इसके अभाव में सिविल पापुलेशन को जम्मू तक माल ले जाने में आज तक कितना जबरदस्त खर्चा करना पड़ा, वह नजरअन्दाज भी कर दिया जाय तो भी आपकी आर्मी को ही वहां मिलिटरी बेस तक अपनी सप्लाई ले जाने के लिए और मिलिटरी बेस से आगे मिलिटरी पोस्ट्स तक उनको पहुंचाने के लिए बहुत अधिक पेट्रोल खर्च करना पड़ रहा है। आज फौरन एक्सचेंज की हमें कितनी अधिक जरूरत है, अगर वहां यह रेलवे लाइन बनी हुई होती तो काफ़ी फौरन एक्सचेंज की बचत हो सकती थी क्योंकि पेट्रोल की बचत होती।

हमारे राज्य के अन्दर काफ़ी कोयला मौजूद है। रेलवे को चलाने के वास्ते स्टेट के अन्दर कोयला है। हम हर साल ३० से लेकर ४० लाख मन सामान पापुलेशन के लिए ले जाते हैं। दस लाख मन के करीब हम गेहूं ले जाते हैं। खांड, सीमेंट, नमक, फर्टिलाइजर्स और न जाने क्या क्या सामान हम वहां की खपत के लिए देश के दूसरे हिस्सों से ले जाते हैं। हर साल करीब ३०-४० लाख मन के करीब सामान वहां की सिविल

[श्री गोपाल दत्त मैनी]

पापुलेशन के लिये देश के दूसरे हिस्सों से ले जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त रेलवे के न होने से आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि आप कितना ज्यादा रुपया डिफेंस के लिए जरूरी सामान वहाँ पहुंचाने के लिए खर्च करते होंगे।

वहाँ पर क्या सिविल पापुलेशन के लिए सामान और क्या डिफेंस के लिए सामान, सारा बसेज और ट्रक से ही ढोया जाता है और पेट्रोल पर जाहिर है कि रेल के मुकाबले कहीं ज्यादा खर्च आता है।

यह हमारी वदकिस्मती है कि यद्यपि हम लोग आप तक अपनी बात बराबर पहुंचाते रहे हैं लेकिन आप की मसल में यह चीज नहीं आती है और आप इसको अमली शकल नहीं देते हैं। अब हकीकत यह है कि पठानकोट से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक रेल का जो किराया पड़ता है उस से बस या ट्रक का किराया पठानकोट से लेकर श्रीनगर तक कहीं ज्यादा पड़ता है। अब इसका आम लोगों के रहन सहन पर कितना असर पड़ता है इसकी तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। मेरी अर्ज है कि इस रेलवे लाइन के काम को आपकी फस्ट प्रायोरिटी देनी चाहिये।

जब हम रिपोर्ट्स पढ़ते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि भारत सरकार ट्रिज्म की तरफ बहुत ध्यान दे रही है। अब अपने देश में काश्मीर से ज्यादा आखिर दूसरी कौन सी जगह है जो कि फोरेन ट्रिस्ट्स के लिए ज्यादा ऐट्रैक्शन रखती है? मेरा यकीन है कि हिन्दुस्तान में इसके मुकाबले कोई दूसरी जगह नहीं है जो कि ट्रिस्ट्स के लिए इमसे ज्यादा खिचाव अपने में रखती हो। हर साल ६० हजार के करीब ट्रिस्ट्स काश्मीर में सैर के लिए जाते हैं। यह तो गरमी का मामला हुआ। सदियों में करीब तीन लाख के लगभग ट्रिस्ट्स वैश्वी देवी की तीर्थ यात्रा पर जाते हैं। हम देख रहे हैं कि वैश्वी देवी की यात्रा में ट्रिस्ट्स की हर साल संख्या बढ़ती ही

जा रही है। अगर यह रेलवे लाइन बन जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ के लिए ट्रिस्ट्स की तादाद १० लाख तक चली जायेगी।

जिस स्टेट के अगर इतनी पोर्टशिपल्टीज हों, वहाँ इसके लिए तबज्जह न दी जाय तो मैं कहूँगा कि यह क्रिभिनल नैगलीजेंस है। इस रेल के न होने के सबब से जम्मू व काश्मीर राज्य की तरक्की एक सी गई है। वहाँ पर सेंटर की तरफ से कोई बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट नहीं चल सका है हालांकि हमारे पास लोहा की खानें हैं, हमारे पास बेहतरीन कोयला है। स्टील बनाने के लिए कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अच्छे कोयले की कमी हो रही है। अच्छा कोयला हमारे पास हिन्दुस्तान में कम है लेकिन जम्मू में कोयला काफी मौजूद है और टैस्टिंग के जो रजल्ट्स आये हैं उनसे मालूम होता है कि वहाँ पर सिन्वेटेड 'ए' और 'बी' ग्रेड का कोयला बहुत हद तक मौजूद है। अगर वहाँ रेल चली जाय और कोयला हिन्दुस्तान में आ सके तो क्या वह कोयला यहाँ स्टील प्लांट्स में इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सकता है। फिर कालाकोट के कोयले के साथ ही साथ वहाँ पर लोहे की खानें भी हैं। अगर वहाँ पर रेल लिंक हो तो क्या वहाँ एक छोटा मोटा पिग आयरन प्लांट नहीं लग सकता है? जहाँ हमारे पास लोहा है, हमारे पास कोयला है और साथ ही साथ हमारे पास बाक्साइट है, सिमेंट बनाने वाली बेहतरीन राक्सा एक ही बेल्ट में वहाँ पर है। जब एक ही जगह ये सब चीजें मौजूद हैं तो इनको एक्सप्लायट कर के इनका बेहतरीन इस्तेमाल जिस तरह से हो सकता है, वह क्यों न किया जाय। बाक्साइट से एल्यूमीनियम बनाने के लिए जिपसम से फटिलाइजर बनाने के लिए सब से ज्यादा जिसकी जरूरत होती है वह इलैक्ट्रिक पावर होती है। वह बिल्कुल उन चीजों के पास ही पास है। वहाँ सलाल प्रोजेक्ट है जिसके मुताल्लिक बारहा इस हाउस में सवाल किए

गए हैं। सलाल प्राजैक्ट में हजारों नही लाखों किलोवाट बिजली पैदा करने की क्षमता है, पोटेंशैलिटी है। अगर वहां पर रेल लिंक चली जाय तो उस एरिया की खुशहाली में आप मदद दे सकते हैं। आप वहां तक केवल २४ करोड़ की लागत से रेल लिंक ले जा सकते हैं। २४ करोड़ के खर्च से अगर वहां पर सिमेंट फैक्ट्री बन सके, छोटा मोटा पिग फ़ायरन प्लांट लग सके, तो क्यों न वैसा किया जाय। कायले की हमारे देश में शार्टेज है। कालाकोट का कायला न सिर्फ़ अमृतसर को, जालंधर को तथा पंजाब के दूसरे शहरों को भेजा जा सकता है बल्कि दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश में वह इकॉनॉमिकली भेजा जा सकता है। इस से रेलों पर कितना प्रेशर कम होगा, इस का अंदाजा आप लगा सकते हैं।

सब बातें जो मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं हो सकता है कि आम माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम न हों लेकिन गवर्नमेंट से तो ये छिपी हुई नहीं है। क्यों वह इस तरफ तवज्जह नहीं देती है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। हकूमत का भी तो कोई फ़र्ज है। जब हकूमत के पास ये तमाम फैक्ट्स एंड फ़िगरर्स हैं तो उन के आधार पर वह आगे क्यों नहीं बढ़ती है, इस चीज को हाथ में क्यों नहीं लेती है।

वह बैल्ट जिस का मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूं बसल्टी से ले कर कालाकोट तक ही नहीं पूंछ तक फैली हुई है। मैं तो सिर्फ़ यह चाहता हूं कि रियासी तक इस लाइन को ले जाया जाय। यह एक बहुत ही माडेस्ट सा रेजोल्यूशन है। दरअसल हम चाहते यह हैं कि यह रेलवे लाइन रियासीसे आगे बढ़ कर पूंछ तक जाय कालाकोट के रास्ते और पूंछ से जाते हुए यह श्रीनगर तक पहुंचाई जाय। बसोलही से ले कर पूंछ तक का जो सारे का सारा बैल्ट है वह कम से कम डेढ़ सौ मील लम्बा है। इस में कितना ही मिनरल्स छिपी हुई हैं। ज्यों ज्यों इन की जांच हो रही है त्यों त्यों पता चल रहा है कि यह बैल्ट कितनी

रिच है। अभी तक तो हम कालाकोट के कोयले के मुताल्लिक ही सुनते थे। लेकिन पिछले दिनों पता लगा है कि सरूईसर में, मानसर में, बसोलही के आसपास जो दूसरी जगह है वहां पर बेहतरीन लोहा और बेहतरीन कोयला मिला है। ४ तारीख के अखबारों में एक और खबर छपी थी, जिस को मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता :

"The Kashmir Government has approached the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to undertake a detailed investigation to tap oil resources in Poonch area of Jammu province. Recently a geological survey party found indications of Phaltrude form of oil.

A spokesman of the Jammu and Kashmir Minerals, a Government undertaking told newsmen that there were bright chances that Jammu might turn in the near future, into one of the oil producing areas of India."

वहां पर पेट्रोल भी है। कोई तवज्जह उस तरफ नहीं दी जा रही है। जहां इतनी पोटेंशैलिटी है, वहां पर समय रहते तवज्जह दी जानी चाहिये। २४ करोड़ कोई बड़ी रकम नहीं है। चाहिये तो यह है कि यह रुपया तीसरे प्लान में ही निकाला जाय ताकि चौथे के अन्दर अन्दर जो मिनरल बैल्ट है उस का एक्सप्लायटेशन शुरू हो सके। लेकिन शायद यह मुम्किन न हो एमरजेंसी की वजह से या दूसरे हालात की वजह से। इसलिए मैं ने जो रेजोल्यूशन रखा है वह बहुत ही माडेस्ट है। मैं ने सिर्फ़ मुतालिबा किया है कि यह जो लाइन है यह सिर्फ़ रियासी तक, जिस पर २४ करोड़ का खर्च आता है चौथे प्लान में ली जाय। शायद मुझे जवाब मिले कि गवर्नमेंट को बहुत सहानुभूति है इस के साथ। लेकिन सहानुभूति से हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा। इस पर एक्शन हो, यह हम चाहते हैं। यह जो मैं ने अर्ज किया है, यह प्राथिक दृष्टिकोण से अर्ज किया है।

[श्री गोपाल दत्त मैंग:]

अब इस का जो पोलिटिकल नजरिया है, उस के मुतालिक मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। प्रातः स्मरणीय पंत जी जब काश्मीर गए थे तो उन्होंने वहाँ की अनस्टेबिलिटी को खत्म करने के लिए एक भाषण दिया था कि काश्मीर का हिन्दुस्तान के साथ जो इलहाक है, जो रिश्ता है, वह सदियों पुराना है और वह टूट नहीं सकता है। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहूँगा कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान बना है, तब से यह रिश्ता हुआ है। अब जो कानूनी अड़चन थी, कानूनी दिक्कत थी, वह भी पन्त जी ने दूर कर दी यह कह कर कि यह हिन्दुस्तान का अटूट हिस्सा है और जो फँसला हो चुका है वह इग्निवोकैबल है, यह सैटल्ड फैक्ट है। इस से लोगों को बहुत तस्कीन मिली। जवाहर टनल जब बनी तब वह तस्कीन और बढ़ी और लोगों ने समझ लिया कि यकीनन हिन्दुस्तान काश्मीर को कभी छोड़ना नहीं चाहता और गमियों और सदियों में काश्मीर आने जाने की सड़क बन गई है, रास्ता बन गया है। अब मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री एक कदम और आगे बढ़ें ताकि हम समझें कि हिन्दुस्तान हम में पूरी तरह से दिलचस्पी ले रहा है। वहाँ पर रेल जाने से सेंट्रल सैक्टर में हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज लगेंगी और लोगों में इत्मीनान की भावना पैदा होगी और वह गरीब तरीं इलाका खुशहाल तरीं इलाका बन जायगा।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महादय एग्जोरेंस ही न दें कि उन को मेरे प्रस्ताव के साथ सहानुभूति है बल्कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह आश्वासन दें कि यह जो प्रस्ताव है इस को वह स्वीकार करते हैं।

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

"This House recommends that railway line be extended from Pathankot upto Riasi by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan to enable exploitation of the huge

mineral potential and hydro-electric resources of Jammu and Kashmir State in the interest of the country as a whole".

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very fortunate that this Resolution has been moved today in this House; although the demand has been repeatedly put forward in the House for the last 10 to 12 years, unfortunately we have always been getting a reply that the Government have been considering it and so on, and the Resolutions or the motions moved here were dropped. In fact, this is a question of life and death for that backward State. Before 1947, as is well known, we had a railway connection upto Jammu from Sialkot, and then we had another road via Rawalpindi connecting Bara-mulla and Srinagar, but due to the aggression in 1947 by Pakistan, all those rail links were disconnected and the road which used to connect Rawalpindi and Srinagar was also disconnected. We who are living around these big mountains and valleys were left at God's mercy. But fortunately enough we had the courage; and the Central Government also came to our help. They constructed a road via Pathankot to Jammu which is just on the borders of this State and Pakistan. We did not demand this railway connection only because we wanted to have some privileges or just some luxuries, but it is a dire need of the people on various counts. I would submit, as my hon. friend has already suggested, that primarily it is a question of our defence.

Other countries like China and Pakistan have connected all the villages by roads and they are trying to go ahead. We on the other hand are simply making promises. I am grateful to the Ministry that they have started construction of a railway line from Pathankot to Madhavpur. Last time I put a question and I was told that this will be completed by April 1964.

But the progress is so slow that it is not expected that it will be finished at all during the next two years. This is the treatment meted out to a defence line. As in every case, of border areas particularly, where priority is given to defence measures, I would request that this railway line from Pathankot to Jammu and extension upto Riasi may also be treated as a requirement for defence purposes.

The road from Pathankot to Jammu is just on the borders and it is subject to disturbance at any time, God forbid, by Pakistan, which is always creating trouble on the borders, as we read every day in the papers. If that is there, God forbid, there is no road connecting Jammu and Kashmir State with the rest of the country. In that case also, we want that this railway line must be immediately taken in hand and that danger averted, which would affect at least 40 lakhs of people from that side.

As I said earlier, it is not only for our excursions. But it is the primary need of the people living in the high mountains. Most of us know that the cost of living there is so high due to the high transport cost. Sometimes it becomes impossible for a poor man to purchase a kilo of sugar or even salt. Government has to subsidise those things. It has been subsidising for the last 17 years and the expenses are so high that even after the subsidy crores are involved every year. It is stated that the estimate is about Rs. 11 crores from Pathankot to Jammu and Rs. 12 or 13 crores from Pathankot to Riasi. It is Rs. 24 crores totally. We do not demand it immediately, but in the next Fourth Five Year Plan. That means 8 years and it comes to Rs. 3 crores only per annum. It is not a big demand.

As the resolution says, there is a big belt of coal, oil and gas, which is already under investigation. For the information of the House, I may tell that we are already working on those fields in Kalakot mines and coal is being exploited. But due to lack of

communications, that coal cannot be exported; because the cost of transport is so high, the coal brought from Jammu to northern India, for instance to Amritsar, is costlier than the coal brought from Calcutta. We are planning to have a thermal project there. We have started work on it, because we cannot have that coal exported out of the State. We are compelled to use it for conversion into electricity. If that railway line is there, that coal can be brought to northern India, where there is acute shortage of coal.

We are having a big hydel project on Chenab river, which has got a potential capacity of 75 lakhs Kw. That is also being worked out. At the same time, the CWPC is surveying the whole Chenab river and to carry machines and other things, this railway line is the need of the hour. It is not only a question of imports to Kashmir, but exports from Kashmir. At present we earn only annually Rs. 1.20 crores of foreign exchange by exporting dry fruits. That is only one item. If we have got facilities to export all the fruits from Kashmir, we are sure we will get a better deal and people there can have a little of life as we have got in the rest of the country and poverty may be lessened.

It is not only fruit. The need of northern India for forest timber is met from Kashmir. Forest timber which is required for construction purposes, lining, etc. is brought from Kashmir on trucks upto Pathankot. That is costlier. If the railway line is there upto Jammu at least, the cost of timber in the rest of the country would come down automatically, because the cost of transport would be lower.

I understand that if this railway line is constructed, this will give a stability to the political atmosphere also. Sometimes if Bhutto and Swaran Singh start talking, we are affected. We say that Kashmir is an integral part of India, but talks start here and the conditions become abnormal there; and, we have to face those conditions. Last time also, when the talks were

[Shri Abdul Ghani Goni]

going on, conditions were becoming abnormal. We said, nothing doing; we will resist all the decisions which are against our conscience. With the construction of Jawahar tunnel, the conditions are much better and the political atmosphere is stabilised. If we have a railway line upto Jammu at least, the common man will understand that the Central Government and the rest of the country are taking greater interest and thinking of Kashmir as a part of the country. But the Railway Ministry will say, "We are looking to the plans; we are approaching the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission." I am sorry to state that these Commissions are not dealing properly with Jammu and Kashmir. I quoted the figures some days back. Minimum attention is paid towards the development of Jammu and Kashmir. You will be surprised that not a single centrally sponsored project is working in Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): In spite of getting crores of rupees!

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: The total outlay for the third Plan is Rs. 7500 crores. The third Plan target in our State is only Rs. 75,000. Out of that, about 50 per cent is to be contributed by local revenues. So, we get less than half per cent of the total Plan of the country. So, the so-called propaganda that on Kashmir crores of rupees are being spent is totally wrong and I challenge it by showing the figures. The loans advanced to Jammu and Kashmir upto the end of March, 1963 is only Rs. 67 crores. In the last 17 years, only Rs. 67 crores have been given and Rs. 14 crores have been returned. Rs. 8 crores have been taken as interest. In spite of that, I say that Kashmir is the beauty of India. Every Indian has got interest in Kashmir and every Indian thinks that Kashmir should be with India and develop. So, I would expect from all members of the House and the Minister, concerned, who is present here, not an assurance or promise

that we are approaching the Planning Commission for its inclusion in the next Plan. Let us have a reply, a bold reply, that the construction of this railway line will be taken up in the Fourth Plan.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly support this Resolution, not for the only reason that I come from Jammu area. I would like to deal mainly with one or two points concerning this project. My first question to the Railway Minister is: what was the year in which they basically thought of extension of the railway line into Jammu and Kashmir State? As far as I can remember, right in 1947, when Kashmir acceded to India, this was one of the main questions considered and it was basically decided that without any avoidable loss of time the extension of the railway line into Jammu and Kashmir should be taken in hand. What happened afterwards? It was probably in 1957 that the Railway Minister took up the project to extend the railway line into Jammu and Kashmir State. Up till now, this project has been put before the people in a manoeuvred manner, in a different manner. It is said that the project is for extension of railway line into Jammu and Kashmir State. Undoubtedly, as soon as the railway line crosses the bridge over the river Rabi, it is in Jammu and Kashmir State. People are misled that the Central Government is now taking steps to extend the railway line upto Jammu and in another three or four years, and may be upto Srinagar in another 8 or 10 years. From 1957 to 1963, it is now about 6 years, and in six years the railway line was extended from Madhopur to Katua, a distance of about three miles. In six years, three miles have not been completed and we are told that by 1964 the railway line and may be upto Srinagar in another period of 7 to 8 years, the railways were able to complete only a distance of three miles.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is a big river.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: There are big rivers in other parts of the country also. If we progress at this rate, I would like to ask of the Government one question. For a distance of 60 miles from Madhopur to Jammu, if they proceed at this rate, will they take 120 years to take the railway line to Jammu. If this kind of assurance or consideration is going to be given by the Central Government and by the Railway Ministry, then we will be compelled to withdraw the resolution not at the end of the discussion, but we are prepared to withdraw it even now.

Now, practically all the aspects which would justify this most justifiable demand, political and economic, not to speak of defence, have been very wisely put forward by my two colleagues, Shri Mengi and Shri Goni, I would not like to repeat those arguments. In the end, I come to Shri Mehta who, while sitting in his cosy and comfortable seat, remarked that Kashmir is getting crores of rupees. As my hon. friend, Shri Goni, has said, these are open challenges, not only to Shri Mehta but to every citizen who lives in other parts of India and who goes on thinking that crores of rupees are being dumped into Jammu and Kashmir State. These are open challenges to those persons if at all any proof is needed. If during the last 6 to 8 years we are not able to get from one Ministry of the Central Government one very important major line of communication, if in eight years we are not able to get even three miles of railway line, if this is the condition of the treatment received for the most important project, how can Shri Mehta justify his charge that undue facilities, as he thinks, especially in terms of finance are being given to us by the Central Government? So my humble appeal to Shri Ramaswamy is that he should support us, and I give the assurance that he will, in that case, definitely get promotion, because he will be achieving the execution of one

of the most important project of this country. With these words, I wholeheartedly support the Resolution.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Chairman, first of all, I must thank my hon. friend, Shri Mengi, for having moved this Resolution in this House. Apart from the main subject, some extraneous matters have come up during the course of the discussion, including the interruption by my hon. friend, Shri Mehta, which has been touched by Shri Goni and Shri Malhotra, and so I will not touch them but will say something more on the angles that have been placed before the House by Shri Mengi and Shri Goni.

When I came to this House last year, incidentally, the first speech that I delivered, when I was called upon to speak on the railways, it was my maiden speech in which I referred in detail to this question of having a railway link with Jammu and Kashmir State, not only for the development of Jammu and Kashmir State but also for getting very precious materials and minerals and other raw materials from that State to Punjab, UP, Rajasthan and Delhi which would help the growth of the industrial potential of those areas as well.

Our State is a backward area. Though it is often said that money is flowing into this State, there is one fact that has to be borne in mind, and that is this, that we have very little industry, very few even consumer goods producing industries and for our bare necessities we have to depend on other States. As my hon. friend, Shri Mengi, has explained, almost all the necessities of life, like cloth, foodgrains, salt, sugar, spices, tea and so on and so forth have to come from outside and all that we produce for sale, whether it is timber, fruit, handicrafts or something else, has to go to markets outside the State. Naturally, therefore, the entire State at present depends on its export and import trade, without which it cannot exist..

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

Now, the position is that every grain of imports and every grain of exports has to be carried either by lorries or trucks. With the petrol price in Srinagar being Rs. 5.15 nP per five litres, one can imagine what the transport charges will be even up to the nearest rail-head for exports and how dear things will be selling in Srinagar and neighbouring areas on imported goods, making the living conditions of the people difficult.

I may submit from personal experience that I have spent quite a good time in the Government, doing my utmost, to develop our industries there. In spite of the fact that there is lot of scope because of the easy availability of raw materials and available manpower resources, one thing that has hindered the progress is the want of cheap transport. In the absence of that, it is very difficult to develop that State.

Everybody says that the States should develop, they should grow. Certainly, the Centre is advancing money to that State, as it is doing with regard to the other States. The money that is given for development purposes is under the Plan; no money is given beyond the Plan or outside the Plan. But the central point is that even if more money is allocated to Jammu and Kashmir State, it will not have the capacity to spend it mainly because of the lack of transport. Once Railway transport is made available and we get a rail link, I would say not only up to Riasi, which is the purport of this Resolution, but upto Srinagar, our development will be much quicker and faster. Therefore, my submission to the Central Government is that it should pay first attention to this very important point. It is only then that we will be able to grow and develop. Then there is every justification for allocating funds to us just like to any other State.

Mr. Chairman: It is 5 O'Clock. So, the discussion on this Resolution will continue on the next day allotted for non-Official Resolutions.

17 hrs.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN SCHOOLS*

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up Half-an-Hour Discussion raised by Shri Jashvant Mehta on points arising out of the answer given on the 4th December, 1963 to Starred Question No. 356 regarding teaching of English in schools.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the object of this Half-an-Hour discussion is this that the Government should evolve a uniform national policy regarding the introduction of English in secondary schools. This is a very important question because after the report of the Secondary Education Commission in 1954, uptill now so many conferences have been held, but yet we have not been able to evolve a uniform policy regarding the secondary education and also the introduction of English.

Sir, after that amendment of our Constitution, English has got its own place. I am not discussing the issue of medium of instruction. I can agree that the medium of instruction may be in a mother tongue, but when we have made amendment in our Constitution that English will continue and when Government is evolving a common cadre for all-India services in agriculture, in science and in administrative services, this problem is the most important problem before our country, before our people. In some States, English is introduced in 3rd standard; in some States, English is introduced in 5th

*Half-an-hour Discussion.

standard and in some States, English is introduced in 8th standard. When there was the composite State of Bombay, the Bombay Government appointed the Secondary Education Integration Committee. That Committee recommended that English should be introduced voluntarily from 5th standard. The result was that 99.9 per cent of the people opted for voluntary English from 5th standard instead of from the 8th standard. It shows that, by and large, people in this country want that English

vided he starts within this age group."

The other experts and the educationists have also said that a child can absorb a new knowledge at a very early age. It is not a burden on him. It is the easiest thing for a child to learn. But if you postpone it till he passes the age of 10 or so, then it becomes a burden. The Minister has also accepted this principle.

In these circumstances, I would like to request the hon. Minister who sympathises with this issue that he will take up this problem very seriously and try to evolve a uniform pattern all over the country. My only intention in raising this Half-an-Hour Discussion was to draw the attention of our new Education Minister to this burning problem of the day and to request him to take effective steps in this direction. The Emotional Integration Committee has also recommended that it is necessary to evolve an effective national policy for education the implementation of which will bring the various States close together. When the National integration problem was being discussed, at that time this committee was appointed. This committee had also emphatically stated that if you want national integration, there should be a uniform policy all over the country and by this uniform policy we can have national integration.

With these words, I want to draw the attention of the Education Minister to this problem.

Shri Warior rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only those who have given the notice will be allowed to put questions. **Shri D. C. Sharma.**

Shri Warior (Trichur): He has taken only five minutes. There is a lot of time left.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is no excuse.

17-02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

should be there. That report also states that English should continue to occupy an important place in the curriculum of the secondary schools. We have accepted that principle. Again, it also says that the aim should be the attainment by the people of a good working knowledge of English at the end of the secondary stage. When this thing has been accepted, what is wrong with its implementation?

Last November, there was the State Education Ministers' Conference in Delhi. At that time also, the hon. Minister stated that we are trying to evolve a uniform pattern of secondary education. Now, I may tell you about our State of Gujarat where English is introduced only from 8th standard. How will these people be able to follow the university course and how many people can go ahead for higher education? This is a burning problem for us. "The expert, Dr. Penfield had suggested that a child can learn any language provided he starts at a very early age and the age he suggested was between 4 to 10 years." I am quoting the hon. Minister. This is what he said in the House :

"This has led to a complete rethinking of the subject; and now it is possible for a child to learn even three languages, pro-

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is an Half-an-Hour Discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Half an hour is the maximum limit.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I would like the hon. Minister to give us a clear picture of the teaching of English in various States in this country and at what standard does it begin, say, in Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Gujarat, Calcutta....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your question?

Shri D. C. Sharma: This is my question. Firstly, I wanted to know what is the clear picture of the teaching of English in the various States and at what standard does the study of English begin in the various States of India?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: And following that, I wanted to know whether anything is being done to evolve a uniform policy and, if so, in what way?

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): As the original question was regarding primary education, I want to put a question about the primary education because the primary education is to be for five years. I want to know whether in view of the fact that the mother tongue is the most suitable medium of instruction at this stage it is advisable to introduce English during these five years and whether it will not interfere with the study of other subjects which we want to teach to our boys at this stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because there is time, I am allowing him to put a question. But this will not be a precedent.

Shri Warior: I wish to know whether the Government has considered the possibility of shedding very many of these unwanted subjects which the students are asked to learn and concentrate upon three

languages in the initial stages, say, upto 5th class or 6th class.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to my hon. friend who has initiated this debate because it gives me an opportunity to clarify the position of Government on this very important subject. May I state certain basic principles about which I do not think there will be any disagreement in this House? The first is that the medium of instruction in primary schools must be the mother tongue. That leads us to this conclusion that in India we have got 14 languages recognised by the Constitution and many of them differ one from the other. We must, therefore, have a language which will act as a means of communication between different States. So far, English language served that purpose. We have decided that we must push ahead the knowledge of Hindi language because that at some time must take the place of English. But till that is done, English must continue. English has another advantage besides that being a means of communication between different States and that is, it is the language of science, it is an international language, it is our window to the world outside and, therefore, I need not press the importance of English in the present situation in India.

If you make a mistake in setting up a factory or a plant or a dam, you can repair it; it may cost money, but, well, the thing will go on. But a mistake in educational policy can be catastrophic; it can be calamitous, and it can affect a whole generation. And I have seen a whole generation being affected because we changed our policy with regard to English.

Now, what has happened? In many universities, the medium of instruction is still English, and the standards of English in schools have gone down. The result has been that students who go to the university

cannot follow the lectures delivered by professors in English. Many professors have told me and have complained to me 'When I look at the class, I feel that my lecture is not being followed'. It is not the fault of the student because he has not learnt sufficient English to be able to follow the lecture.

My hon. friend **Shri Jashvant Mehta** has rightly and very wisely referred to the opinion of **Dr. Wilder Penfield**, a great authority on education. He has said that the correct time to begin general schooling in secondary languages is between the ages of 4 and 10. Now, we have accepted the trilingual formula, namely the regional language, English and Hindi, and there should not be the slightest objection to starting the other two languages, apart from the regional language which is the mother-tongue, at a very early stage. I think that it is a greater burden on the child if the study of English is postponed to too late a stage; it should be started at an early stage. My hon. friend **Shri D. C. Sharma** wanted figures as regards what many States have done. They have gone on lowering the standards of English. They have postponed the starting of English till a later stage, and the result has been that the standards of English have fallen all over the country. Now, it is my view that if a language is worth studying, it is worth studying well. I remember a friend of mine from UP told me the other day—he is a great protagonist of Hindi—that he knew more English when he was a student in the sixth standard than many graduates and M.A.'s know today. It is rather a sad commentary on the state of our English education in this country.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Please give the name of that gentleman.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: The information was communicated to me in confidence. He is a highly respected educationist and he is running a very fine institution. He comes from UP

and he is a protagonist of Hindi. So, he is not a person who favours English as against Hindi.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is very strange that he gives one opinion to the hon. Minister in private and he gives another opinion in public.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: Hon. Members know what the standard of English is today in our country.

A question has been asked of me as to what we have been doing to enforce a uniform policy. I entirely agree that it is essential to have a uniform policy all over India. Our main difficulty is that education is not a concurrent subject. One cannot rewrite history. But I wish I could rewrite it. If I try to rewrite our history, I would certainly make education a concurrent subject. It is only then that effectively we can enforce an all-India policy. But I may still try for it, and I hope the States will agree to make education a concurrent subject in the interests of national integration.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Make an effort to change the Constitution.

Shri M. C. Chaglia: But we cannot change the Constitution on this matter without the consent of the States. We need a certain majority of the States.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether the Government of India have moved in this matter and written to the States that the Government of India want education to be made a concurrent subject?

Shri M. C. Chaglia: I want to assure my hon. friend that I am going to take up this matter with the different States, and I hope to persuade them that in the interests of national integration, in the interests of education and in the interests of all the things that we hold dear, they should agree to give up their power and accept education as a concurrent subject.

Dr. M. S. Aney: We entirely agree with you.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am very glad that my hon. friend agrees.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But the question is whether the States will agree.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is the difficulty. Everybody in this House agrees, but the difficulty is to carry the States with us.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We are good boys.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Now, let me tell you what we are doing and what we can do, limited as our powers are. You will find that at every conference that is held in Delhi, the National Integration Conference, the Chief Ministers' Conference etc., they all agree that there should be an all-India uniform policy with regard to secondary education. When the conference is over—and I say this with very great respect—when the Ministers go back to their respective States, they forget this resolution.

An Hon. Member: There must be some means for enforcement.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have no sanction. We bring the Chief Ministers here, we bring the State Education Ministers here; the National Integration Conference is here; in this atmosphere of Delhi, they all agree, and they want national integration, and they say 'We want an all-India educational policy'. But, as I have said, when they go back to their States, in a different atmosphere they forget these resolutions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Apply the DIR.

Shri M. C. Chagla: To the State Education Ministers? I shall convey the suggestion to the hon. Home Minister.

My hon. friend Shri Jashvant Mehta has raised a very important

question namely that if we want to have an All India Education Service, if we want officers to be posted in different States, till Hindi has taken the place of English, we must strengthen English. That again is a very strong argument in favour of the strengthening of the English language. How can we have an All-India Service when the members of that service can be posted in any State, unless you have a common medium of communication in this country? As I said again, I am in no way disparaging Hindi. I am a strong supporter of Hindi. But till that day comes when Hindi takes the place of English, we must strengthen the English language.

Coming again to the question of Shri D. C. Sharma about what we have been doing, apart from these conferences, there are various ways in which we can strengthen or we can suggest to the States the policy that they should follow. We have the All India Council of Elementary Education and Secondary Education, then we have set up certain Central institutions like the Central Institute of English in Hyderabad, the Central Board of Secondary Education, the National Council of Educational Research and Training. Then, we have the discussions of all-India questions relating to education, arranged through the annual meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Education, the State Ministers' Conference, the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities, the conference of Education Ministers and Directors of Education and so on. Through all these meetings, we try to bring about an all-India policy. Further we tell the States 'We shall give you monetary assistance if you fall in line with the all-India policy'.

Regarding Shri D. C. Sharma's question about the position in the different States, I have got the information here with me. The figures present a very chaotic condition. With regard to English, in Andhra Pradesh, it starts in the 6th standard, in Assam

it starts in the 4th standard, in Bihar in the 6th standard, in Gujarat in the 8th standard. As my hon. friend has pointed out, in Gujarat, if I am not mistaken, even at the 8th standard, it is a voluntary subject?

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Yes.

Shri M. C. Chagla: In the case of Gujarat, English is compulsory from the 8th to the 10th standard, and optional in the 11th standard, but about 70 per cent of the students offer English even in the 11th standard, although it is voluntary.

Then, in Jammu and Kashmir, it starts in the 5th or 6th standard, in Kerala in the 3rd standard, in Madhya Pradesh in the 6th standard, in Madras in the 4th standard, in Maharashtra in the 5th standard, in Mysore in the 6th standard, in Orissa in the 6th standard, in Punjab in the 6th standard, in Rajasthan in the 5th or 6th standard, in UP in the 6th standard, and in West Bengal in the 3rd standard.

Coming to the Union Territories, for which perhaps I am responsible, in Delhi it starts in the 6th standard, in Himachal Pradesh in the 6th standard, in Tripura in the 6th standard, in Manipur in the 3rd standard, in Pondicherry in the 5th standard, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the 4th standard, and in the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindiv Islands in the 3rd standard.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): The result is all the same, I suppose.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is not the same. I wish it was. It cannot be. If you start English at the third standard in one case and at the eighth standard in the other, how can the result be the same?

Shri Jashvant Mehta: What is the standard at which in the Government of India's view English should be introduced?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My own view is this. I quite agree that you cannot start a child on English. He must start on his mother tongue. But after you have had three or four years of primary education, the third or the fourth standard is the proper time to start English.

One hon. Member was asking: will it not interfere with the stage of primary education? I do not think so. Experts are agreed that it is very easy for a child to pick up two or three languages. As I said, now that we have a trilingual structure, the regional language, English and Hindi, we can start these languages as early as possible. I hope next time I address this House I will be able to present a better picture than I have been able to do today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is over. The House stands adjourned till Monday, the 16th December, 1963.

17.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, December 16, 1963 | Agrahayana 25, 1885 Saka.

[Friday, December 13, 1963/Agrahayana 22,1885 (Saka)]

		COLUMNS			COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		4515-68	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		
S.Q. No.	Subject		S.Q. No.	Subject	
551	Magnesite	4515-17	575	Seams of Feldspar	4572
552	Central Advisory Council of Industries	4518-20	576	Industrial estates	4572-73
554	Abolition of Teachers' constituencies	4520-2	577	Potash Factory at Tuitcorin	4573
555	Kandla Free Trade Zone	4523-2	578	Export of tea to Poland	4573-74
557	Salt industry	4527-28			
558	Coal washery in Bihar	4528-29	U.S.Q. No.		
559	Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur	4530-32	1570	Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bihar	4574-75
560	Tariff reduction on export to E.C.M. countries	4532-34	1571	Small Scale Industries Corporation, Bihar	4575-76
562	Coal production	4534-36	1572	Hindustan Insecticides Limited, Kerala	4575-76
563	Manufacture of jeeps and trucks	4536-37	1574	Iron ore mines in Orissa	4575-77
564	National Small Industries Corporation	4537-38	1575	Hindi Law Commission	4577-78
565	Cardamom plantations	4538-39	1576	Mineral wealth in Madhya Pradesh	4579
567	Iron and Steel Board	4539-42	1577	Handloom Finance Corporation	4579-80
569	Constitution (Fifteenth) Amendment Bill, 1963	4543-46	1578	Low and High Grade coal	4579-81
570	Industrial licences	4546-50	1579	Indian Industries Exhibition in Kuwait	4581-82
571	Prices of cycle tyres and tubes	4550-51	1580	Trade agreement with Poland	4582
572	Manufacture of spare parts for tractors	4552-53	1581	Composite Glass Factory, Hyderabad	4582-83
573	Steel plant in South India	4554-55	1582	Contract with individual/firm	4583
574	Textile Machinery Manufacturing Plants	4555-56	1583	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	4583-84
S.N.Q.			1584	Purchases by D.G.S.&D.	4584
No. 3	Famine in Rajasthan	4556-68	1585	Shahdara Industrial Estate	4584-85
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		4568-4620	1586	Production of motor cycles and scooters	4585
S.Q. No.			1587	Engineering Equipment export	4585-86
550	Export of woollen goods to Afghanistan	4568-69	1588	Heavy and Medium Industrial Units in Rajasthan	4586
553	Cement factories in Assam	4569	1589	Cloth Export to Britain	4586-87
556	Heavy Structural and Heavy Plates and Vessels Project	4570	1590	Lead and Zinc smelters	45877
561	Ophthalmic Glass Project	4570-71	1591	Export of fish from Andhra Pradesh	4587
566	Industrial Co-operatives	4571	1592	Public Sector Steel Plants	4588
568	Poona Municipal Corporation	4571-72	1593	Import of raw wool	4588-90
			1594	Export of groundnut oil	4589

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	
1595	Investments by British nationals in Indian Textile Industry	4590
1596	Groundnut oil	4590-91
1597	Production of iron and steel	4591
1598	Steel re-rolling Factory in Kerala	4591-92
1599	Heavy Electrical Transformers	4592
1600	Export of commodities by S.T.C.	4592-93
1601	Cost of production of Khadi	4593
1602	Coal Mining Project near Bokaro	4594-95
1603	Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board	4595
1604	Coir industry during Third Plan	4596
1605	Import of Textile Machinery from Russia	4596
1606	Pig iron plants in Southern States	4596-97
1607	Exports of cashew kernels	4597-98
1608	Haldia Port	4598
1609	Stamp Duty under Advocates Act	4598-99
1610	Lakes and hot-springs of Ladakh	4599
1611	Techno-Economic Survey of Orissa	4599-4600
1612	Foreign specialists in Public Sector Undertakings	4600
1613	Export of Kuth roots	4600
1614	Disbursements of Excise Duty on coal	4601
1615	Small-Scale Paint Units and Allied Industries	4601
1616	Manufacture of small tractors in Punjab	4601-02
1617	Tea Transport subsidy	4602
1618	Stainless Steel Utensils Factories	4602-03
1619	Nahan Foundry	4603
1620	Tin Plating Plant in Kerala	4603-04
1621	Iron ore mines	4604
1622	Heavy Electricals Factory at Nangal Dam	4604-05
1623	Pottery works in Shahdol	4605

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	
1624	Use of licence forms by actual users	4605-06
1625	Bhopal Textile Mill	4606-07
1626	Import of cotton and jute	4607
1627	Durgapur Steel Plant	4607-08
1628	Export of spices	4608-09
1629	Raw Film Plant, Ootacamund	4609
1630	Jharia Coal Fields	4609-10
1631	Gold deposits in Andhra Pradesh	4610-11
1632	Heat treatment plant at Rourkela	4611
1633	Scarcity of cement in Kerala	4611-12
1634	Incentives to coal producers	4612
1635	Survey of demand for coal	4613
1636	Sale of iron and steel goods	4613-14
1637	Registered stockists of iron and steel in Maharashtra	4614
1638	Licensed Units	4615
1639	Handloom Advisory Committee, Delhi	4615
1640	Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies, Delhi	4616
1641	Conversion of looms in Delhi	4616-17
1642	Export of groundnut	4617
1643	Gypsum deposits in J.&K.	4617-18
1644	Amalgamation of small collieries	4618
1645	Power supply to Singareni Collieries	4618-19
1646	Private Sector Collieries	4619
1647	Soft coke	4619-20

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 4620-23

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the train-bus collision on Miray-Latus narrow gauge Railway on the 3rd December, 1963 resulting in several deaths.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S.V. Ramaswamy) made a statement in regard thereto.

	COLUMNS		COLUMNS
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	6423-25	STATEMENT BY MINISTER	4625-27
(1) A copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—		The Minister of Finance (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) made a statement regarding the new Family Pension Scheme for Central Government Employees.	
(i) Annual Report of the Praga Tools Corporation Limited, Secunderabad for the year 1962-63 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.		BILLS PASSED	4629-53
(ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal for the year 1962-63 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.		Discussion on the motion to consider the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill concluded, and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.	
(2) A copy each of the Review by the Government on the working of above Companies.		BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION	4653-81
(3) (i) The Cotton Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 3131 dated the 9th November, 1963, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.		The Minister of Finance (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) moved for consideration of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, as reported by Select Committee. The discussion was not concluded.	
(ii) The Rubber (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1804 dated the 23rd November, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947.		REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED	
(4) (i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund for the year 1962-63 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.		Thirtieth Report was adopted.	4681
(ii) A copy of the Review by the Government on the working of above Company.		PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTIONS WITHDRAWN	4698-4724
REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED		(i) Discussion on the Resolution re: Agricultural Production moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah on 29-12-63 was resumed. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah also replied to the debate. The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.	
Forty-first Report was presented.	4625	(ii) Shri Manoharan moved the Resolution re: Upgrading of Madras city as an 'A' class city. An Amendment thereto was moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee. Shri Manoharan also replied to the debate. The amendment and the Resolution were, by leave, withdrawn.	
		PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION	4724-42
		Shri Gopal Dutt Mengi moved the resolution re: Railway line from Pathankot upto Riasi. The discussion was not concluded.	

COLUMNS

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

4742-52

Shri Jashvant Mehta raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 4th December, 1963 to Starred Question No. 356 regarding teaching of English in schools.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla) replied to the discussion.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY,
DECEMBER 16, 1963/
AGRAHAYANA 25, 1885
(SAKA)

Further consideration of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, as reported by Select Committee and passing there of; and consideration and passing of the Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill, and the Banking Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill.