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**Friday, August 27, 1965
Bhadra 5, 1887 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 27, 1965/Bhadra 5,
1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Industry's Growth

+

- *239. { Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri P. C. Boroohah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a notable fall in the industrial growth rate during the year 1964-65;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to bring it up during the current financial year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The index of industrial production (1958-100) recorded an increase

of 6.4 per cent in 1964-65, as compared to an increase of 9.4 per cent in 1963-64.

(b) The slower rate of growth of industrial production was, in part, due to the fact that in several important industries, such as cement, steel aluminium, cotton spinning and jute textiles, which account for a considerable weight in the index, output had reached the limit of existing capacity. It is only with the completion of expansion and modernisation programmes in these industries, that a further spurt in output can be expected. The shortage of foreign exchange, labour disputes in some industries, shortages of power and some of the indigenous materials were other factors which affected production. Nevertheless, in important industries, such as trucks, automobile ancillaries, electrical equipment, including motors, switch-gear and transformers, construction equipment, machine tools and cutting tools, which were benefited from the IDA credit for import of raw materials and components, there was a significant increase in output last year.

(c) Within the limitations of available foreign exchange, every effort is being made to maximise the supplies of raw materials and components. Efforts are also being made to substitute imports to the maximum possible extent by indigenous production. The fiscal measures introduced during this year, including the provision for tax credits, are intended to provide incentives to increase production.

Shri R. S. Pandey: I would like to know the sectors in which there has been growth and those in which there has been no growth.

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): There are various sectors in which there has been some growth while there are others in which there has not been any growth. It is very difficult to give a detailed statement. Some of the general reasons have been given in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: If there is any additional information which can be supplied, it may be given.

Shri T. N. Singh: It would be a big task. If you direct me to collect it, I will do so.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know how far the restrictions on import of raw materials have affected the growth? Secondly, is it a fact that it is the small-scale sector which is affected more?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is true that the small-scale sector is affected more because of the scarcity of raw materials.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या यह सही नहीं है कि कंट्रोल की वजह से यह प्रगति रुकी हुई है और अगर कंट्रोल हटा दिये जायें तो प्रगति बढ़ेगी ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह: यह बात नहीं है ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether Government have made any assessment about the non-utilisation of the resources which have already been geared towards productive efforts and, if so, has the percentage been worked out?

Shri T. N. Singh: We have not worked out the percentages for each and every industry. It is very difficult to give that figures.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: इस में पार साल से उत्पादन में तीन सैकड़ा की जो कमी हुई है, वह कौन सी इंडस्ट्री में सब से ज्यादा हुई

है और उस इंडस्ट्री में कमी का कारण क्या है ।

Shri T. N. Singh: Take, for instance, the decline in coal output. There has been the piling up of coal in the coal industry because the off-take was not good. Thus, the demand has also affected the rate of growth. No doubt, scarcity of raw materials has affected production in certain areas. But in other areas there has been larger production also.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया: इस स्टेटमेंट में बताया गया है: "शार्टेज आफ फारेन एक्सचेंज लेबर डिस्पूट्स इन सम इंडस्ट्रीज, शार्टेज आफ पावर एंड सम आफ दि इंडिजिनस मैटीरियल्स वर अदर फैक्टर्ज विच एफेक्टिड प्राडक्शन !" मैं यह जनना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कितना परसेंट इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोग्रस तय की है और इस संबंध में जो कठिनाइयाँ बताई गई हैं, उन को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह: अभी तो चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना की रूप-रेखा पूरी तरह से नहीं बनी है । मैं इस के बारे में रेट आफ प्रोग्रस आंकड़ों में बता सकूँ, यह बड़ा मुश्किल है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the hon. Minister observed in a Seminar on Plan utilisation on 23rd May that over and above the various factors preventing the full utilisation of the capacity, there is also the psychological factor which prevents the maximum utilisation of the capacity. If so, may I know to what extent the Government consider the psychological factor as responsible for low production?

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Member knows that psychology is an intangible factor. It is rather difficult for me to give offhand a precise figure from an intangible factor.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं यह जनना चाहता हूँ कि क्या फारेन एक्सचेंज और

रकेयर्स रा मेटेरियल की कमी की वजह से सरकार का विचार स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को और कम करने का है, यदि हां तो क्या मंत्रालय अपने मेटेरियल के लिये प्लानिंग कमीशन पर पूरा जोर नहीं दे पाता है और यह कमी कब तक रहेगी।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There is no question of restricting the small-scale industries as such, because the small-scale industries are very vital for the decentralised economy. All that is being attempted is, in view of the shortage of foreign exchange, Government has decided not to encourage new small-scale industries which depend mainly on imported raw materials. In fact, the small-scale industries are being asked to base their production on indigenous materials available in the country.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: यह बात तो समझ में आती है कि लघु उद्योगों में इस लिये कमी हुई कि उन के पास कच्चे माल और वित्त की कमी थी, लेकिन बड़े उद्योगों में भी कमी का क्या कारण है, जिन को सरकार हर प्रकार की वित्तीय और कच्चे माल संबंधी सहायता देती है। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि इन बड़े उद्योगपतियों के पास और उद्योग थे, जिन में उनके मुनाफे अधिक थे, जिसकी वजह से इस क्षेत्र में कमी हुई ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: That is not the reason. The fact is that so far as the big industries are concerned, I mean the industries that have been licensed under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, once the licence is granted, that means the raw material position is also taken into consideration. They are assured of some raw materials. So far as the small industries are concerned, there has been a free growth which has not been regulated and there has been an enormous growth of small-scale industries during the last 10 years. Of course, the raw material is given to them through the State Governments. But the growth has been such and the consequent

shortage of the raw material has been such that it has become difficult to meet the actual needs of the small-scale industries. Therefore the Government had appointed a committee

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That was not my question. Let Mr. Singh say whether it was my question. I am asking about the big industries.

Mr. Speaker: Probably he has said more than what he wanted.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: My question was entirely different. If he does not understand it, let Mr. Singh reply. He has understood as if I asked for small industries. I asked for big industries. Why should the answer be entirely in a different way?

Shri T. N. Singh: He dilated a little on the problems of small sector. I may add this that, by and large, it cannot be said that the large sector has been starved of the raw materials. They have had some shortfalls because of some foreign exchange difficulties. But, as I said, there have been certain psychological and other factors also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that in the textile units which are manufacturing medium and coarse cloth, there is a slump in the market and there is no international market for export and also there is mismanagement and hence they are suffering and, if so, whether the Government is likely to take over the units which are mismanaged both in textile and jute industries.

Shri T. N. Singh: Whenever such cases come to our notice, we order an enquiry. We have taken some steps in certain cases. We shall take necessary action in other cases also if and when considered necessary.

Import of T. V. Sets

+

{ **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 *240. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
 Shri A. N. Vidyalkar;
 Shri D. J. Naik;
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah;
 Shri Ravindra Varma;
 Shri Kindar Lal;
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki;
 Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import T. V Sets from abroad;

(b) if so, the number of sets to be imported along with the names of countries from where they will be imported; and

(c) the terms and conditions relating thereto?

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

(b) 1,000 sets from General Currency Area and 2,000 sets from Hungary.

(c) The import of 1,000 sets valued at Rs. 6,22,200 will be financed by a party of Indian Origin in East Africa from their own foreign exchange earnings and supplied at the satisfactory competitive prices with after-sales service conditions in India. In the case of import of 2,000 sets from Hungary the payment will be made in rupees (about Rs. 11,80,000) under Indo-Hungarian Payment Agreement.

Shri P. C. Boroach: How does the cost of imported T. V. sets compare with indigenous production and to what extent have we to depend on the imported ones to meet our requirements?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. Member knows there is hardly any indigenous production in any major way in the country. So, the entire dependence will be on the imported ones for some time to come.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what would be the approximate price of these imported sets and if there is any plan to start indigenous production, when is it likely to be started?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present contract is for Rs. 690 per set c.i.f. Indian port plus customs and other duties, etc., local taxes will also be there. I will not be able to give the exact price at which it will be sold. The sales are to be done with the approval of the Government so that the prices will be regulated.

Regarding indigenous production, the amount of requirement of T. V. sets is going to be so limited that to think of any large scale enterprise in this would be rather premature. Our own needs are of a limited nature and we cannot afford to have any permanent liability on account of T.V. sets. After having experience for a year or so and knowing as to how this new venture operates, we shall take steps to manufacture.

Shri Kapur Singh: What is the approximate price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The duty goes on changing; on consumer goods it has gone upto 100 per cent. I would not venture a guess on this. The landed cost will be Rs. 670.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : भारतवर्ष में टी० वी० सेट लगाने के लिये कौन कौन से शहरों को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी और इन सेट्स के यहाँ बनाने की भी क्या कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: पहले तो इसको दिल्ली तक ही महदूत रखा जायेगा और इसके बाद चार बड़े शहरों में इसका तजुर्बा किया जायेगा ।

जहाँ तक मैनूफैक्चर का ताल्लुक है, मैंने थोड़ी देर पहले बताया है कि जब काम ठीक चल पड़ेगा, वास्तविक तजुर्बा हमें हो जायेगा तब ऐसे बड़े एंटरप्राइज पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करने की बात सोची जा सकती है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पहले यह दिल्ली में लगेगा

घर उसके बाद चार बड़े शहरों में इसको लगाया जायेगा। इतने लाख रुपया जो खर्च होगा इसका लाभ शहर वालों को ही होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांव वालों को कब तक टी० वी० से लाभ मिलने वाला है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इनफार्मेशन मिनिस्टर ने सारी पालिसी इसके बारे में हाउस के सामने रखी थी। मकसद इसको एजुकेशनल प्रोग्राम की तरफ ले जाने का है। देहातों में भी इसका फैलाव होगा। उसको करने की भी कोशिश की जायेगी। अभी शुरुआत तो हो, कुछ सैट्स तो आये वे कैसे चलते हैं, इसको तो देख लिया जाये। दुनिया में सब जगह टी० वी० से फायदा हुआ है और यहाँ भी कुछ होगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : ग्रान ए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर सर। शहरों में बहुत सी सुविधाएँ हैं एजुकेशन की और उत्तम शिक्षक भी शहरों में मिल जाते हैं। शहरों में पचासों उत्तम शिक्षक और उत्तम स्कूल हैं। गांवों में वे जाते नहीं हैं। वहाँ इसकी पहुँचने पहुँचने पचास वर्ष लग जायेंगे। गांधी जी ने तो कहा था कि गांव में ले जाओ, गांवों में ले जाओ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : गांवों में भी ले जायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है, इसका जवाब तो मैंने देना था।

Shri D. J. Naik : May I know whether it is absolutely necessary to have these sets in every big city when we are wasting so much of foreign exchange on this?

Shri Manubhai Shah : The first import of 1,000 sets is from the foreign exchange supplied by an Indian abroad; this will not cost any foreign exchange since he will receive his payment only in rupees. The second import is from Hungary with which we have rupee payment agreement.

We are also negotiating with U.A.R. and Russia for the import of more sets under rupee arrangements. We are careful to see that no foreign exchange is consumed on this account.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah : In order to give the maximum benefit so far as mass education is concerned, may I know whether Government has got any master plan to provide the rural masses with the sets and if so, whether it is likely to be fulfilled in the near future?

Shri Manubhai Shah : This question may be put to the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. I can assure the House that, as I have understood it, the policy is to gradually go to the rural areas, but the start has to be made.

श्री बागड़ी : कौन सी बज्रहात है जिन की बिना पर इसकी शुरुआत बड़े शहरों से की जा रही है और देहातों से क्यों नहीं की जाती है या छोटे छोटे कस्बों से क्यों नहीं की जाती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो बताया है कि गांवों में भी ले जायेंगे।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मोबाइल सैट्स भी होने वाले हैं, मोबाइल ब्रॉड भी होने वाले हैं।

Shri R. S. Pandey : Since we are going to import television sets, I want to know whether any provision has been suggested in the Fourth Plan to get more sets produced indigenously?

Shri Manubhai Shah : Yes, Sir. That is exactly our view. As a matter of fact, the plans, as I know and as are before me, are very extensive. We would like to make a hazard or guess only after having some experience with the imported sets from the four principal manufacturing countries of the world. After the necessary trials, both in villages and cities, it can be extended to local manufacture.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी मुद्रा की दिक्कत और कमी को देखते हुये क्या मंत्री महोदय यह उचित समझते हैं कि हम विदेशों से टेलीविजन सेट मंगाएँ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: बहुत उचित समझते हैं।

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: May I know the number of T.V. sets already imported, the number used by schools in Delhi and the number used by VIP's?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Firstly, there are no imports of TV sets. On record there is a total of 800 sets here. As to how many are with the schools and how many are with others, I would suggest that this question may better be answered by the other Ministry. We are only in charge of permitting imports of these sets.

Modernisation of Coal Mines

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- *241. {
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Prabhat Kar:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Tan Singh:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri Mohammed Koya:
 Shri Kanakasabai:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Narendra Singh Mahid
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank aid for modernising private sector coal mines has not been fully utilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure full utilisation of the aid?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) It is correct that the said loan has not been fully utilised.

(b) In the initial stages, the reason was the industry's inability to secure necessary matching rupee finance. But now the main reason is the slackening of the demand for coal, due to which the industry is reluctant to make heavy investments on import of machinery and equipment.

(c) In order to facilitate utilisation of the loan, Government sanctioned a scheme for partial guarantee by Government for advances to be given by Credit Institutions to collieries in the private sector. Coal prices were increased in June 1962 and March, 1964 in order to attract investment in the industry. Additional concessions were also given in the shape of increased subsidies for stowing, a higher development rebate and concessional rates of duty on imported mining machinery. The last date of utilisation of certain categories of the loan, which originally stood at July 31, 1963 was extended upto September 30, 1965.

Shri Warrior: The small coal mines, because of their very nature, cannot utilise this loan for modernisation and, therefore, the Government had the idea of amalgamating a few of them together so that they will become viable and economic units. May I know how far Government have progressed in that matter?

Shri Thimmaiah: The amalgamation of small collieries is a different issue altogether. During the budget debate it had been stated that a draft Bill was under preparation for amalgamating the smaller collieries. But the main question relates to the loan and this falls under five categories. And this loan is the loan given by the World Bank. So far, the coal industry has ordered for equipment worth about Rs. 16.01 crores up to this month.

Shri Warrior: Is it a fact that the machinery for modernisation already imported is not fully utilised and it is kept idle? If so, are Government thinking of utilising it in any event?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): It is a fact that in some cases the machinery has not yet been utilised. That is because of the fall in the demand for coal, on account of which the enthusiasm is a little less now.

श्री तन सिंह: क्या यह सही है कि विश्व बैंक की सहायता का पूर्ण उपयोग न होने का एक कारण उद्योगपतियों की ओर से यह भी दिया गया है कि सरकार ने कई कानूनी और प्रशासनिक औपचारिकतायें पूरी नहीं की हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): यह ठीक नहीं है।

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether this lack of modernisation has been reflected in the coal-based industries, and if so, to what extent?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The point is that the demand is not there for coal. If the coal-based industries were making an increased demand, then, naturally the producers of coal will produce more. But because of the lack of demand, they are not prepared to sink money in raising a larger quantity of coal.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या यह सच है कि छोटी छोटी खानों में जहाँ आधुनिकीकरण नहीं हो सकता है इतने थोड़े समय में उन लोगों ने समय मांगा है और क्या उनको समय दिया जायेगा।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: जी हां, उन्होंने समय मांगा था उसके लिये। पहले 31-7-1963 तक था और फिर 30-9-65 तक किया गया। वे और बढ़ोतरी की मांग कर रहे हैं। उसके लिये

नैगोशिएशन वर्ल्ड बैंक से कर रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक उसकी संभावना कम मालूम पड़ती है।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether one of the reasons for the non-utilisation of the World Bank loan is due to the various formalities in the Ministry, as a result of which it takes a long time? May I know also whether it is a fact that Government have asked the World Bank to give one more year's time than what has been given now?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not want to answer the question in regard to the presumptions or the reasons for this, but it is true that we have asked for extension of time.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any conditions have been imposed by the World Bank for such help to the coal industry?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The original conditions accepted by Government continue; otherwise, no new conditions have been imposed.

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि छोटे उद्योगों को बड़े उद्योगों में मिलाने के लिये सरकार एक विधेयक तैयार कर रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न कितने दिनों से विचाराधीन है और विधेयक लाने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: First, we have been trying to bring about amalgamation voluntarily. Since we have not seen very good results, now we are contemplating legislation.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know if the future of coal as an economical source of power in the context of our industrial growth has been seriously examined by Government, and if so, with what results?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Not only here but in other countries as well, other

fuel are taking precedence over coal. We are not so advanced. So coal will play a very important part in the coming years in our industrial development.

Shri Daji: In view of all that has been stated, have Government now come to a firm realisation and decision that these small coalmines are a drag on the whole coal industry, even from the point of view of cost of production and modernisation, and, therefore, nationalisation is the only way out and not amalgamation?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, I am not yet convinced about the nationalisation aspect of it, but I agree that the small collieries have not been doing well.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it a fact that some machinery which is already imported and not utilised can be used by other departments? I am referring to machinery like earth-moving machinery. Has this Ministry told the Finance Ministry to see that such machinery is given to some other departments?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We have taken some steps. Surplus machinery in NCDC has been given to others. But I hope that in the Fourth Plan period when we will have to raise a few million tonnes of coking coal,—the surplus machinery will be utilised. So I do not think there will be much surplus when we have to raise 25 million tonnes of coking coal.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Under the World Bank loan given to the coal industry, are Government allowed to call for world tenders or was a condition put that the requirements should be met only from some countries?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not think there is much of a restriction. I would not say any particular country.

Shri Daji: Which countries? Let the reply be clear.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is that the reason for the delay in calling for tenders?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the Minister aware that the small collieries and their owners are not at all interested in modernisation and they are investing their resources in other industries? That being so, why are Government so shy in either nationalising them or taking them over?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Taking over means nationalisation only; there is no difference between the two. I do agree that they are shy because demand is not there. When demand picks up, I am sure they will not only utilise the machinery but also make use of modern machinery and equipment.

Shri Kapur Singh: The Government have never been known for their excessive shyness, whatever else may be their failings.

Mr. Speaker: Now Ministers are being goaded by ladies not to be shy!

Shri A. P. Sharma: This question of amalgamation of collieries is based on the voluntary system. Have Government ascertained the views of the small coalmine-owners? If so, what is their reaction?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The question does not arise. It was ascertained some years ago and it was only then that this question of voluntary amalgamation was taken up. Now we feel that it has failed; therefore, we will have to take up legislation for the purpose.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it a fact that the failure of the industry to utilise the World Bank loan fully was due mostly to the non-availability of matching grant. If so, have Govern-

ment made any arrangements therefor?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is correct. In the reply that was read out by my colleague, it was stated that Government had made arrangements to help them to find the matching finances.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह बात तो बहुत देर से चल रही है। तीन चार वर्ष इस मामले को चलते हुये हो गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब लोगों की मांग थी तो मैचिंग ग्रांट क्यों नहीं दी गई ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : हम ने बैंक की गारन्टी दी थी। उसी वक्त से इस लोन का यटिलाजेशन काफी हो गया है। जो गारन्टी दी है उस का रेशियो 35 और 65 का है। 35 बैंक की तरफ से और 65 गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से।

Export of Steel and Iron to Pakistan

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- *242. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Paramasivan:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri M. Rampure:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain Calcutta businessmen were exporting steel and iron to Pakistan during May, 1965; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and the steps taken to ban export of such essential commodities to Pakistan?

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

(b) The categories of steel exported were those relatively in surplus in

the country, and over which price and distribution control has been lifted. They are permissible for export to all countries. Export of these categories of steel earned valuable foreign exchange. Since the categories exported are common categories which can be obtained by Pakistan quite easily from any other country and they earn us valuable foreign exchange, banning such export is not considered necessary.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that Pakistan is currently at war with us, may I know the reasons on account of which Government have not considered the desirability afresh of banning exports of such a strategic material as steel to Pakistan?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): All aspects were taken into consideration. After all, it is an ordinary quality of steel, it is not a strategic material. And particularly in this we have been earning very good foreign exchange, Dollars and Pounds, with which we can certainly purchase strategic material. Since we are getting this return, the Cabinet after careful consideration decided that the commitments should not be broken. This was an earlier commitment.

Shri Hem Barua: It was my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai who originally made the allegation that certain Calcutta businessmen were exporting steel bars to Pakistan. In that connection, since this was an unauthorised export, may I know what steps Government have taken to locate these business men, and may I also know how these businessmen could contact Pakistan over the head of our Government?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is not so. I do not know of exports without any permission. These are exports made with the consent of the Government, and the permits were issued some time in October last year. It is only on that basis that the exports were made. As I told my hon. friend, it was considered at Cabinet level later

on whether it should be allowed or not, and after careful consideration the decision was taken because we are getting foreign exchange. The payment is not in Pakistani rupees, but in Dollars and Pounds. Therefore, it was decided that these common materials could certainly be allowed, since it was a commitment.

Shri Hem Barua: It is not so.

Mr. Speaker: Were there any private individuals exporting....

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is only the private people who exported.

Mr. Speaker: without the knowledge of Government?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: Part (a) of the question is:

"Whether it is a fact that certain Calcutta businessmen were exporting steel and iron to Pakistan during May, 1965;"

And the allegation was made by Shri Nath Pai.

Mr. Speaker: He says it was the Government that gave those permits and licences, and only those individuals exported them and not any others.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If I heard him aright, he mentioned October. This was in May. Was this export in May also sanctioned by the Government?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: In answer to part (a) of the question, namely whether certain Calcutta businessmen have exported in May, 1965, I have said "Yes". There is nothing vague about it. This was considered by the Cabinet in May this year after it was brought to our notice by Shri Nath Pai. Then we took this decision after careful consideration that we need not cancel, and that the commitments might be honoured.

Shri R. S. Pandey: The hon. Minister just now informed us that our country has exported steel to Pakistan. I want to know whether it was based on barter or it was a clear export to Pakistan.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: As I said, it was for free foreign exchange.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Just now the hon. Minister said that the steel was surplus to our requirements, and therefore it was exported. May I know whether this year or last year that kind of steel has been imported from outside or not?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Some parties were exporting. This year we have taken a decision to step up the exports from 1 to 3 lakh tons, not only to Pakistan, but to Sudan and so many other countries. One lakh was the export last year; this year we have already taken a decision to export three lakh tons.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government considered the desirability of exporting to other countries through the STC rather than through private businessmen?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir; we will consider that aspect because STC has been dealing with many things and I will have no objection if they take it over.

Shri D. J. Naik: How much foreign exchange was earned from Pakistan by the export of iron ore?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: About one crore.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is not a fact that Pakistan has never sympathised with India; even on human grounds they did not send us rice and wheat which they had promised. Still why are we exporting iron ore to them? Why are we exporting steel to them? Will the Government consider the export in that context?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government are prepared to say that there are no alternative markets for this export and that ethical and strategic considerations would be allowed to be overruled by mere export considerations? Is this not what is happening under this indefensible policy?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir. It was considered and it was felt that this was not such a strategic material the export of which should be banned.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How far is it correct that the steel imported from our country is being used by them for strategic purposes and for war purposes and if the answer is in the affirmative, why cannot the policy be revised now, at this stage?

Mr. Speaker: She is entering into an argument. The first part might be answered.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not think that this can be used for war purposes.

श्री बड़े : मेरा यह कहना है कि श्री नाथपाई के भाषण के बाद पत्रों में यह आया था कि यह स्टील पाकिस्तान की फैक्ट्रियों में उपयोग होता है और बाहर से लाने में उस को बहुत महंगा पड़ता है। क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी और इस पर भी कि पाकिस्तान से डालर लेने के बजाय आनाज क्यों नहीं लिया जाता ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: If the hon. Members feel that this is a dangerous material which is going to be dangerous. (Interruptions.) You must permit me to answer. After all Government has considered this; they can reconsider also and if it is felt that it is dangerous to the country, we will certainly stop it.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): These are rods and bars and not flat products.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा है कि यह स्ट्रेटिजिक मैटीरियल नहीं है. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि इस पर विचार करेंगे। next question

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हमारा वार और डिफेंस का 95 परसेंट इन्वैपमेंट स्टील और आयरन का होता है, फिर भी आप कहते हैं कि यह स्ट्रेटिजिक मैटीरियल नहीं है।

Import Policy

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- *243. { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basappa:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the inordinate delay in announcing the import policy which hitherto was usually announced in April every year;

(b) whether Government have made arrangements for the availability of foreign exchange in order to regulate the import of raw materials so that small-scale and essential industries can work to their capacity; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the alternative arrangements made to keep those Industries working?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The difficult foreign exchange position compelled

the Government to postpone the announcement of the import policy for the current year commencing from April, 1965.

(b) To the extent possible and within the limitations of the available foreign exchange, Government have sought to make arrangements for foreign exchange for all manufacturing Industries in order to regulate the import of raw materials for small-scale as well as large scale.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह रा मेटिरियल की स्थिति का पता अप्रैल में ही लगा। इस से पहले क्यों अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया गया जिससे कि अप्रैल में इम्पोर्ट पालिसी निर्धारित हो जाती। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देरी के कारण इंडस्ट्री को कितना नुकसान हुआ ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह तो बहुत देरी से सोचा जा रहा था। माननीय सदस्य को यह मालूम है कि इस बीच में हम को बाहर से फरटीलाइजर और डिफेंस इक्विपमेंट लाना पड़ा और बहुत सी चीजें जिनकी इम्पोर्ट हम नहीं करना चाहते थे उनको इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ा। जब हम अप्रैल में पालिसी एनाउन्स करने जा रहे थे तो हम यह भी देखना चाहते थे कि हमको फंडली कण्ट्रोल से जो असिस्टेंट्स मिलने वाली है, जिसकी इत्तला नहीं मिली थी, वह कितनी आवेगी। इसका अन्दाजा करने में दो महीने लग गए।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने सवाल के पार्ट सी के उत्तर में कहा है कि वह एराइज नहीं होता। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को फारिन एक्सचेंज की कमी की वजह से रा मेटिरियल मिलने में कठिनाई हुई है, तो क्या उनको वह रा मेटिरियल देश में पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। यदि नहीं तो फेक्टरियाँ अपना पूरी कैपेसिटी में काम कर सकें इसके लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जैसा मेरे क्वीग ने बताया और मैंने भी बताया कि हम पिछले साल और इस साल भी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को पूरी तादाद में फारिन एक्सचेंज नहीं दे रहे हैं। हमारे पास फारिन एक्सचेंज का जितना एलाटमेंट है उसके मुताबिक हम स्माल और लार्ज स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को जहाँ तक हो सकता है देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ताकि उनकी फक्टरीज चलती रहें।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It is always usual that when the import policies are declared or export policies are declared, there are repercussions of those declarations on the various markets. May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that besides the small industries the farmers are also being adversely affected because of the delay in declaring the policies? When their goods were already sold in the market and have gone in the hands of the hoarders, then only the policy was declared by which time the farmers had already suffered.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The farmers do not come into the picture. As the hon. lady Member knows, the import policy which has to be announced is only with respect to the manufacturing units and the established importers. There are no goods to be hoarded in this case and the farmers do not come into the picture at all.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: There are two sources of supply for the raw material, . . .

Mr. Speaker: She has put a very long question and so how could it be answered?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: One is the import and the other is the production in the country.

Mr. Speaker: We will hear her at some other time. Shri Samanta.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know if it is not a fact that a number of small scale industries are at the verge of extinction because of the non-availability of raw materials in

the country and may I know what alternative steps have been taken by Government or are going to be taken?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): I will answer this question with your permission. It is true that many of our small industries are today in great difficulties. For this purpose we are trying to draw as much as possible from rupee sources countries as well as through some free foreign exchange, whatever may become available. We are attempting to do whatever is possible in the present circumstances for the small-scale industries.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह बात सही है कि यह देरी इस लिए हुई है कि पूंजीपतियों से पूछा जा रहा था और वे एक मत नहीं हो पा रहे थे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह कारण नहीं है। जैसा कि आपको बताया वही कारण है।

Shri R. S. Pandey: The fourth Plan is going to be finalised, and I want to know whether the hon. Minister has suggested something to the planners to suggest some remedy, some *via media*, to the small-scale industrialists who have invested their money, and they are being told no foreign exchange and no raw material will be given. When that is so, how do you expect them to produce the goods?

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Member must be aware that a committee was appointed to go into this very question—the Lokanathan Committee . . .

Shri R. S. Pandey: Appointment of a committee is no answer.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri T. N. Singh: After that, some recommendations have been made in order to ensure a regular supply of at least certain very necessary items to the small industries; and those re-

commendations are being implemented.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष महोदय एक्सपोर्ट एनटाइटिलमेंट की बुनियाद पर दस परसेंट का इम्पोर्ट एलाउ किया जा रहा था। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इसके अनुपात में कितना एक्सपोर्ट हुआ और उसके एवज में इम्पोर्ट में कितना फारिन एक्सचेंज लगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह तो इसमें आता नहीं लेकिन मैं बता सकता हूँ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : यह इसमें आता है इसलिए कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बतला तो रहे हैं।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह इसमें इसलिए नहीं आता कि इसका इम्पोर्ट पालिसी के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। पिछले साल 100 या 101 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट दो साल के मुकाबले में ज्यादा हुआ और उसके मुकाबले में 20 करोड़ का इम्पोर्ट एनटाइटिलमेंट ज्यादा दिया।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : यह इसलिए इसमें आता है कि इन्होंने कहा कि फारिन एक्सचेंज की बड़ी दिक्कत है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि एक्सपोर्ट में जो फारिन एक्सचेंज हमको कमाना चाहिए था उतना कमाया या नहीं। इन्होंने कहा कि 100 करोड़ कमाया। हमने उसके एवज में कितना खर्चा इम्पोर्ट पर किया, और वह 100 करोड़ आया या नहीं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : 815 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री ने कलक्टर आफ कस्टम्स के फिगर के बेसिस पर एनाउन्स किया। फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने अपनी 19 तारीख की स्पीच में से 803 करोड़ आपको बताया, और रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार 815 करोड़ का प्लिमिनरी एस्टिमेट्स हुआ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know on what basis different levels of tax credit have been fixed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The import policy has nothing to do with tax credit.

Shri Basappa: Are any steps being taken to solve the technical and other problems of import substitution in this country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; that is very important question. We have appointed a committee on import substitution under the chairmanship of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao. Before that, as the House is aware, there was the G. L. Mehta group which had studied this problem. Now we are even thinking that if this study group recommends, we may have one or two technical institutions working on import substitution.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : हमारा जो जरूरी रा मँटीरियल है उस के आयात में देरी होने से देश के उद्योगों पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वित्त मन्त्रालय की कुछ रोकथाम के कारण या कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा इम्पोर्ट पालिसी तय करने में देरी होने के कारण इस चीज में देरी हुई ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उसमें कोई मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल नहीं है लेकिन चंकि गवर्नमेंट को बहुत सी बातों को सोचना पड़ता है उस कारण कुछ देर हो ही जाती है । उसको देखना पड़ता है कि कितना हमारे पास फौरन ऐड आयेगी और कितना हमारे पास फौरन एक्सचेंज है और क्या पीसिबिलिटीज हैं एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन की, कितना इम्पोर्ट का रिक्वायरमेंट होगा । माननीय सदस्य को पता है कि हर साल एक, आध महीने के वास्ते डिले हो जाती है लेकिन ऐक्चुअली यूजर्स इसमें कोई खास एफैक्ट नही होते हैं क्योंकि उनको पहले से मालूम होता है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : क्या सरकार ने इम्पोर्ट करने वाले लघु उद्योगों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर उनसे पूछा है कि उनको क्या क्या मुसीबतें और परेशानियाँ हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमने इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग बुलायी और उसमें सभी सम्बन्धित लोगों, उनकी फेडरेशन और इंडस्ट्रियल असोसियेशंस सब की राय मशविरा हमने लिया था ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : जो कमी की गई है वह कमी किस आधार पर की गई है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अभी जो रिसोर्सिज हमारे पास हैं और हमारी जितनी जरूरत है उन दोनों के आधार पर किया गया है ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: While issuing import licences, does the government take care to see that the existing concerns get their full quota before issuing it to any new concern?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is the general policy to feed the existing units as much as possible and only the balance, if any, or which can be made out from extra resources goes to new industries.

श्री कान्ही राम गुप्त : क्या यह सत्य है कि वर्तमान आयात नीति के कारण बंगलौर के घड़ी कारखाने में उत्पादन आधा रह गया है और यदि सही है तो इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट ने क्या उपाय सोचा है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : बंगलौर के घड़ी के कारखाने के उत्पादन में थोड़ी बहुत कमी जरूर हुई है लेकिन आधी कमी नहीं हुई कोशिश यह की जा रही कि हम कुछ एक्सपोर्ट करके अपना लेबिल और प्रोडक्शन फिर बढ़ा लें ।

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether the government have agreed to reduce, and if so to what extent there is reduction, in foreign exchange allotment given to established exporters and also to the prospective exporters who have made a default and have not been able to manufacture and export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The question has been complicated. From what I have understood, I may say that there has been no delay in allotting to the exporters what their requirements of imports were. Out of some lakhs of exporters in this country, the defaulters are only nominal, which I have explained before the House several times. Those who default are not given any assistance; they are de-registered and blacklisted.

Flying Mail Accident

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 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Hem Raj:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Flying Mail bound for Amritsar was involved in an accident on the 12th May, 1965 at Sandal Kalan Railway Station on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the number of persons injured and killed as a result thereof; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been held and if so, the result thereof?

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

(ख) इस दुर्घटना में कोई नहीं मरा। 13 व्यक्ति घायल हुए जिनमें से एक को सख्त चोट आई।

(ग) लखनऊ स्थित रेल संरक्षा के अपर आयुक्त ने दुर्घटना की सांविधिक जांच की है। उनकी रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार किया जा रहा है।

श्री बाड़ी : जो मुहकमे ने इस मेल दुर्घटना के बारे में इनक्वायरी की थी और सरसरी 993 (Ai) LSD—2.

तीर पर अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी और उनमें जो व्यक्ति कसूरवार पाये गये क्या उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मन्त्री जी तो कहते हैं कि रिपोर्ट अभी मिली नहीं और उसका अभी वह इन्तजार कर रहे हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरसरी तीर पर, एक तो होती है वह पूरी एंजिनेट इनक्वायरी लेकिन एक यह कि साधारण जो एक्सीडेंट हुआ वह मोटी बात जिसके कि कारण यह एक्सीडेंट हुआ क्या उसकी रोकथाम के बारे में कुछ विचार कर रहे हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा कि मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया गया है जांच कर रहे हैं और जब उनकी फाइनल रिपोर्ट आयेगी तब उसके बाद सारी बातों का पूरा पता चलेगा लेकिन उसमें कोई ऐसा अंदेशा नहीं है कि किसी की ख़ास गफलत होने के कारण यह रेल दुर्घटना हुई है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि एक्सीडेंट का कारण ज्यादातर यह होता है कि आपकी रेलवे लाइनों 100 साल से ज्यादा पुरानी हो गयी हैं और नई गाड़ियों के पहिये उनको फिट नहीं करते हैं इसलिए कहीं भी गाड़ियां/इंजन उलट जाया करते हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अब हर दुर्घटना के लिए केवल यही कारण नहीं है लेकिन यह भी एक कारण हो सकता है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know why it has taken so much time for the Enquiry Committee to give its final report, and whether any interim report has been asked for by the Ministry?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir; we have got this interim intimation and the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety does not hold anybody responsible for this accident.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any preliminary enquiry was made; if so what are the reasons that have been found out?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have just answered this question.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि फ़ाइनल रिपोर्ट कब तक प्राप्त हो जायेगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अभी तुरन्त प्रायेगी क्योंकि मुख्य बातें तो बता दी गई हैं ।

श्री हेमराज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो उनको तिन्वी इमदाद मिलनी चाहिए थी वह क्या बहुत देर से उनको पहुंची थी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : नहीं, मैडिकल ऐड उनको तुरन्त पहुंचायी गयी ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि पुरानी जो रेल की पटरियां हैं वह भी दुर्घटनाओं का एक कारण हो सकती हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खास तौर से इस सैक्शन में जहां पर कि इस तरीके की दुर्घटना हुई है कितने दिन पहले यहां पटरियां बदली गई थीं क्योंकि रेलवेज में यह तरीका है कि पुरानी लाइनें बदली जाती हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर कितने दिन पहले लाइनें बदली गई थीं ताकि यह मालम हो कि यह कारण नहीं था ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसकी सूचना मुझे चाहिए ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that in recent months the number of accidents are much more than in the preceding three or four months; if so, what are the causes and whether all the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee have been implemented to see that safety measures are properly maintained?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Most of the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee have been implemented. It is not a fact that there have been a larger number of accident during this month.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said: 'during the last three or four months'.

Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant

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- { **Shri P. K. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Bade:
***245. { Shri Brij Raj Singh:**
Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha:
Shri Daji:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has agreed to undertake further expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant to a capacity of nearly four million tons in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Soviet assistance has already been committed for installing iron making facilities in advance of Bhilai's expansion during the Fourth Plan period. The Soviet Union have also indicated their willingness to assist Bhilai's further expansion during the Fourth Plan period and have agreed to depute a team of Soviet experts to India shortly to formulate specific proposals in this regard in consultation with our experts. Preliminary technical studies indicate that Bhilai can be expanded in stages to a capacity of 4 to 4.5 million ingot tonnes from 2.5 million ingot tonnes at the end of the current expansion, the first stage of expansion taking its capacity to 3.5

million ingot tonnes. The details of the Fourth Plan expansion can, however, be settled only after the visit of the team of Soviet experts.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether U.S.S.R. has given any indication as to how the required equipments and machinery for the programme are proposed to be met?

Shri P. C. Sethi: First of all we are taking up the putting up of six blast furnaces. Then, after the Soviet experts come, we would be able to decide what further possibilities can be explored.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the new agreement with regard to the proposed Bokaro steel plant, may I know whether U.S.S.R. wants to stagger the period over a longer period; if so, up till what time?

Shri P. C. Sethi: No, Sir; there is no staggering at all.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there is any provision for the training of Indian technicians under this scheme? If so, what are the details?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The question of training of Indian technicians would not fall under the purview of this. But, as far as is necessary, Indian technicians are being sent to U.S.S.R. for training.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि भिलाई के उत्पादन को चार मिलियन टन तक बढ़ाने का विचार किया जा रहा है और इसमें सोवियट यूनियन हमारी मदद कर रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि सोवियट यूनियन बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के निर्माण में भी सहायता कर रहा है, तो क्या भिलाई स्टील प्लांट के एक्सपेंशन से बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के निर्माण पर कोई असर तो नहीं पड़ेगा।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : बोकारो भी बनेगा और भिलाई भी एक्सपैंड होगा।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी तक भिलाई स्टील प्लांट के एक्सपेंशन के लिए कौन कौन से कदम उड़े गए हैं—क्या जर्नीन एक्वाएर कर ली गई है और मशीनरी वर्ग रह प्राप्त कर ली गई है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : भिलाई के लिए छः बलस्ट फ़ॉसिलिज का आर्डर रशा में प्लेस किया गया है और उस का काम शुरू हो रहा है। जहाँ तक बाफ़ी के एक्सपेंशन का सवाल है, एक सोवियट टिम आ रही है और उस के आने के बाद तय होगा।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या जर्नीन एक्वायर कर ली गई है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जर्नीन वर्ग रह सब है।

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that the Planning Commission has decided to peg down the steel target for the Fourth Plan from 16.5 million tons to 14.5 million tons. If so, may I know what is the attitude of the Government towards this proposal? How far is the proposed expansion of the Bhilai plant likely to contribute towards the fulfilment of the target, whatever it might be?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): We are still at the stage of consideration. I do not think we have agreed to any cut in the proposed production of 16.5 million tons and if the finances can be managed I would like to stick to that target and see that we reach that target. Therefore, at this stage, when we are still discussing it, I am not able to give any categorical answer to my friend. Regarding the other question, when there are three or four questions clubbed into one, it is difficult for me to remember all of them and answer all of them. In this case, I remember that the second question was about the expansion programme for Bhilai. That will not suffer. That target will be maintained.

श्री बड़े : जब मिनाई स्टील प्लांट लगाया गया था, तो हमारे टैकनोलॉजिस्टों के लिए रसा भेजे गए थे। लेकिन अब जब कि उत का एक्सपैंशन हो रहा है, तब टैकनोलॉजिस्टों को कर्मों है। क्या इत के लिए घोर टैकनोलॉजिस्ट भेजे जा रहे हैं ; यदि हां, तो कितने ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : टैकनोलॉजिस्टों की आवश्यकता के अनुसार भेजे गए हैं। जितने टैकनोलॉजिस्ट शुरू में भेजे गए थे, उतने अब नहीं भेजे जाते हैं, क्योंकि अब हमारे यहां ट्रेन्ड पर्सनल काफ़ी हैं।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the programme of further expansion will be preceded by the question of the study of the cost of manufacture of steel, because we are producing very costly steel? May I know whether this question will be examined before any expansion takes place?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Whatever may be the cost of steel, we will have to produce it for the progress of this country. Anyway, as declared in Parliament in the budget session, we are now appointing a committee to go into question of cost and recommend steps to see that the cost of production of steel is brought down.

Shri M. R. Krishna: After having obtained the experience of starting three big steel mills, may I know whether the Government is in a position to start any more steel mills of higher or lower capacity purely with Indian technicians?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is a very important question. It is my hope that at least in the Sixth Plan we will be able to have a steel plant with wholly indigenous equipment and Indian engineers.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Regarding the decision on the Soviet team now coming over here, may I know whether it has been considered that the expansion

will be in the framework of our present units or it will require separate construction of everything? What will be its repercussion on cost?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The Bhilai expansion was contemplated even earlier. It is in the whole set up.

Export of Shoes to U.S.S.R.

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 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Dr. P. N. Khan:
 Shri M. R. Krishna:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh trade agreement has been concluded with Russia for the export of shoes during the current year;

(b) if so, the total value of shoes to be exported to that country; and

(c) whether the payment will be made on rupee or barter system?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The current five year trade agreement with the U.S.S.R. was signed in 1963. It is valid till the end of 1968. Under this agreement the value of footwear to be exported to the Soviet Union from India during the current year will be of the order of Rs. 2.55 crores.

(c) Payment will be made in non-convertible Indian rupees.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how the selling price of exported shoes is calculated. As the selling price in Russia is very high, may I know whether Government has made any attempt to distribute that money among the manufacturers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The costs go up on the basis of labour, the raw material and various other overheads

in the small decentralised factories. The prices are fixed on the basis of the best possible negotiated foreign trade agreement. There is no question of distributing the money. As far as the manufacturers are concerned, they are keen to produce more and sell more.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Here only the value of exported goods has been given. May I know whether there has been an increase in the quantities also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As it is, it is 6 lakh pairs of shoes. We are trying to increase it to 8 lakh pairs of shoes next year and 1 million pairs of shoes in the Fourth Plan.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Since the prices of raw materials and the labour costs are going up, may I know whether Government intends to get the prices revised so as to give more wages to the poor labourers and some more concessions to them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The price revision is not only in our hands because the buyers are the foreign buyers. The prices can be the one which is acceptable to them and acceptable to us. As far as the local industry is concerned, as against a mere export of 50,000 pairs of shoes, we are now exporting 6 lakh pairs of shoes to the Soviet Union and we are trying to go upto 8 lakh pairs of shoes and 1 million pairs of shoes in the Fourth Plan. That would show that the trade is not at all too bad.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इज ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट के अन्तर्गत किन किन शहरों के किन किन मैफ़ैक्चरर्स को शूज को एक्सपोर्ट करने की इजाजत दी गई है और कितनी मात्रा में। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए मैफ़ैक्चरर्स किस आधार पर चुने जाते हैं।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सारे हिन्दुस्तान के सब मैफ़ैक्चरर्स एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए फ्री हैं। यह ठीक है कि ट्रेडिंग एग्रीमेंट के अन्तर्गत, कानपुर, कलकत्ता, जालंधर, मद्रास और सेलम, ऐसे खास खास सेंटर डेवलप हुए हैं, जहाँ पर काबलर्स और छोटे छोटे कारखानदारों को पापुलेशन ज्यादा है, जो ऐसे सही ढंग के शूज बनाते हैं, जो कि रशन्ज को एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं। लेकिन किसी पर पाबन्दी, प्रतिबन्ध, नहीं है कि वे एक्सपोर्ट या मैफ़ैक्चर नहीं कर सकते।

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know what percentage of this order has been executed through the big concerns like Bata and Flex and what percentage is handled by the small manufacturers and co-operatives?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Practically hundred per cent, as far as this order is concerned, barring a small order on the BIC, of it is all leather shoes and not the canvas shoes which are generally exported by Bata. This is concentrated in small factories in Agra, Jullundur, Kanpur and Calcutta, the places which I mentioned earlier.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there is a proposal with the Government to set up the shoe manufacturing factories in the public sector to meet the growing demands of the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have decided to establish two factories under the State Trading Corporation because the demand is so much increasing that we cannot get quality shoes for raising the figure to 2 million pairs for the various countries of the world.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Apart from the question of U.S.S.R. sincerely trying to accommodate India, so far as the export of shoes is concerned, may I know whether the Government has taken steps to see that the standard is properly maintained?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I mentioned in an earlier answer, the private

trade which is very extensive in this country in the shoe line has been fully invited by us to develop the capacity and because we find that a steady supply of standard quality has to be assured, some attempt has to be made by the State Trading Corporation also to promote production.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब भारत में दस करोड़ आदमी बगैर जूतों के रहते हैं, तो क्या ऐसी अवस्था में सरकार जूतों को विदेशों में न भेज कर देश के नंगे लोगों को देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सारी चीजें यहीं रखी हैं या कुछ चीजें एक्सपोर्ट कर के फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज कमा कर हिन्दुस्तान को डेवलप करना है, यह तय करने की बात है। अगर हम जूते भी एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकते, तो क्या कर सकते हैं ?

श्री अचल सिंह : स्पलाई जो की जा रही है वह एस० टी० सी० की मार्केट की जा रही है या डायरेक्ट की जा रही है ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as exports are concerned, from 15th August this year, we have arranged for canalisation of export of shoes through the State Trading Corporation.

Mr. Speaker: Short Notice Question No. 2. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy.

The hon. Member is not here. We shall take up Calling Attention Notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Watches

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

*247. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri M. R. Krishna:

Shri Basappa:

Shri D. J. Naik:

Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Maharajkumar Vijaya

Ananda:

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering proposals of Swiss and Soviet collaboration in the manufacture of watches in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a team of experts from Switzerland visited India in this connection;

(c) if so, whether any agreement has been reached; and

(d) if not, when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

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

(c) and (d). The proposals are at present under examination.

Import Levies on Indian Goods

*248. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 402 on the 12th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any further steps have been taken by the British Government in deference to the Resolution of the GATT Council regarding concessions in the import levies on the Indian goods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Since my last reply on 12th March, 1965, the Government of United Kingdom, as the House is aware, has reduced the surcharge of 15 per cent to 10 per cent with effect from 27th April, 1965.

Export Policy

- *249. { Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Daji:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to evolve a national Export Policy on the lines of the National Industrial Policy; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring forth any resolution to this effect during the current Session of Parliament?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Draft Policy Statement on Export Promotion is at present under consideration of Government in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(b) It is proposed to place this Draft Policy Statement before the Parliament after it has been considered by the National Development Council, which is due to meet on 5th and 6th September, 1965 and thereafter by the Cabinet.

Development Bank for Asia

- *250. { Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Warior:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been sounded of a proposal mooted by the World

Bank to open a regional bank in Asia for financing Asian development projects; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to the proposal?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. The proposal was mooted by the Asian countries through a resolution adopted by the ECAFE on economic co-operation in the ECAFE region, and an expert group was appointed by the ECAFE which studied the problem and submitted a report recommending *inter alia* that an Asian Development Bank be set up.

(b) The proposal has been supported in principle and the details are now being examined. The matter is likely to be discussed further at an ECAFE meeting to be held in October, this year.

Export of Books

- *251. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop export trade in text books and technological publications;

(b) if so, the estimated demand for these items; and

(c) the facilities proposed to be extended to encourage this line of export trade?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A scheme to promote exports of books in general is already in operation.

(b) Text books and technological publications are in demand in all developing countries. Some of the neighbouring countries import this item to the tune of about Rs. 6 crores annually.

(c) A special export promotion scheme for books, journals publications etc. is already in operation. A

committee consisting of Dr. Lakdawala, Shri Sachin Chowdhry, Shri Da-Costa and Shri Taraporewala is considering the ways and means to promote larger exports of books etc.

Overcrowding in Trains

*252. **Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the overcrowding in the third class bogies specially in all the Mail and Express trains on all the Railways; and

(b) whether Government are considering to introduce any new measures to ease the overcrowding in the third class bogies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4652/65].

Modernisation of Textile Industry

*253. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the renovation and modernisation of Textile Industry with particular reference to the automatic looms;

(b) whether any difficulty is being experienced for want of foreign exchange; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) During the first 4 years of the 3rd Plan, approximately 1.17 million old spindles and 21,900 old looms, alongwith other preparatory spinning and weaving machinery, have been replaced. About 7000 automatic looms have been installed in replacement of plain looms.

(b) and (c). As far as possible, credits are arranged for import of textile machinery on suitable terms

and steps are being taken to increase indigenous production of textile machinery. With this availability to the extent of our resources, maximum modernisation is being done and new units are being established.

Export Promotion and Entitlement Scheme

*254. **Shri Harish Chandra Mather:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export Promotion and Entitlement Scheme has run into any trouble;

(b) if so, what are the deficiencies of the scheme; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No, Sir. In view of the foreign exchange situation, all aspects of imports, exports, foreign exchange, repayments of foreign credits and loans etc. had been reviewed by Government and as such there was a natural anxiety among trade and industrial circles about import policy and export policy.

After reviewing all aspects, Government announced the import policy on 1st July, 1965 and the Red Book and Export Policies on 15th and 17th July, respectively. A copy of the press note announcing a few modifications in the Export Promotion Schemes is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4653/65]. The Export Promotion Schemes, with slight modifications as given in the press note, now continue on a firm, stable and long-term basis.

बलती रेल गाड़ियों से संदेशों का भेजना

{ श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री राम हरल्ल यादव :
*255. { श्री राम सेवक :

{ श्री क० गो० सेन :
 { श्री बागड़ी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हावड़ा, मद्रास और बम्बई से नई दिल्ली जाने वाले उच्च श्रेणियों के यात्रियों को यह सुविधा दी गई है कि यदि गाड़ियाँ देर से चल रही हों तो वे अपने मित्रों तथा संबंधियों को सन्देश भेज सकते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या निचली श्रेणियों के यात्रियों को भी यह सुविधा देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) उतका व्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। लेकिन इस आशय का एक प्रस्ताव उत्तर रेलवे के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) अभी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Exports

*256. { श्री Basappa:
 { Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
 { श्री Raghunath Singh:
 { श्री Indrajit Gupta:
 { श्री Vasudevan Nair:
 { श्री Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a fall in exports during the last few months;

(b) if so, to what extent and the causes thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the causes hampering more exports?

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

(b) The decline was due largely to the ban on export of groundnut oil and groundnut owing to increased domestic requirements and the steep fall from £ 105 per ton to £ 19 per ton in international prices of sugar. Lower exports of mill-made cotton piecegoods to Britain and shortfall in the coffee crop and reduction in export of rice, pulses, gram and other agricultural commodities were additional reasons.

(c) Steps are being taken in consultation with other Ministries and State Governments to increase the production of export commodities of agricultural and industrial origins so as to meet the domestic needs to a reasonable extent and to ensure sufficient surpluses for export. Negotiations are also being undertaken with other countries with a view to the lowering of tariff and non-tariff barriers against Indian goods.

Import Policy

*257. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how much foreign exchange is likely to be saved by the recent cuts on imports to be made by the established traders and others; and

(b) how far cuts on essential items for industrial production are being offset by import free rupee payment and the indigenous manufacture in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Taking the total of the free foreign exchange as also the credits available for maintenance imports, as compared with last year, the saving is likely to be of the order of Rs. 100 crores on the basis of present estimates.

(b) It is difficult to estimate how much imports will be secured from Rupee Payment countries as trade negotiations with them are currently

in progress. It is our hope, however, that with the increasing difficulty in obtaining foreign exchange as also the increased cost of imports, the indigenous manufacturers will exert themselves to meet the shortage.

Manufacture of Scooters

- *258. { Shri Jashvant Mehta;
- { Shri P. R. Patel;
- { Shri Heda;
- { Shri R. Barua;
- { Shri Yashpal Singh
- { Shri D. D. Mantri;
- { Shri Basumatari;
- { Shri R. S. Pandey;

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

(a) the number of applications received for the grant of licences for manufacturing scooters and auto-cycles during this year upto the 30th May;

(b) whether Government have fixed any criteria for allotting manufacturing licences; and

(c) whether any applicant has informed Government that he can manufacture scooters without any foreign collaboration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The last date fixed by Government for receiving applications for additional licensing of scooters etc. was 31-5-1965. The number of applications received upto that date is 146.

While inviting fresh applications, it was laid down that the schemes should envisage *inter alia* a capacity of 30,000 to 60,000 Nos. per annum for scooters and 50,000 to 100,000 Nos. per annum for Auto-cycles; the phased manufacturing programme should start with a minimum indigenous content of 80 per cent going upto 100 per cent in two or three years; in the case of Auto-cycles, the retail selling price should be about Rs. 400 or Rs. 500.

(c) Eight applicants have submitted schemes involving no foreign collaboration.

Industries in Africa

- *259. { Shri R. Barua;
- { Shri Raghunath Singh;
- { Shri Yashpal Singh;
- { Shri D. D. Mantri;
- { Shri Basumatari;
- { Shri Ram Sewak;
- { Shri P. G. Sen;
- { Shri Mohan Swarup;

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian firms have been permitted to set up certain Industries in Africa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by whom these industries are to be set up?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4654/65].

Hard Board Factory in Canada

- *260. { Shri Narendra Singh
- { Mahida;
- { Shri Raghunath Singh;
- { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;
- { Shri Kindar Lal;
- { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that for the first time India will export technical know-how and skill to an advanced country like Canada under a joint venture for putting up a hard board project there;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and whether such collaboration will be extended further to other advanced countries;

(c) whether India has been assisting countries in the South-East Asia and Africa in industrial projects; and

(d) if so, the particulars of assistance given, country-wise?

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

(b) The proposed plant will be an Indo-Canadian joint venture. The Indian contribution will be limited to Rs. 12½ lakhs worth of machinery, equipment and materials to be exported from India, besides the management control. It is Government's policy to encourage the initiative of Indian industry in establishing joint ventures abroad on the basis of supply of plant, machinery and technical know-how from India. Approval has already been accorded to a few other proposals for establishing such units in U.K., N. Ireland and Columbia.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Besides allowing export of plant, machinery, equipment against Indian equity participation in the project, Indian assistance also includes parting with technical know-how and providing training facilities in India to foreign technicians. Such assistance is extended in respect of six units being set up in Nigeria, four in Ethiopia, three in Ceylon, two in Nepal and one each in Uganda, Jambia, Kenya, Libya and Malaysia.

A statement indicating details of Joint Venture Projects, approved by the Government so far, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4655/65].

वस्तुओं का देश ही में उत्पादन

* 261. { श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस देश के उद्योगपतियों से परामर्श करके इस समय आयात को जाने वाली वस्तुओं का इस देश में ही उत्पादन करने के लिए एक व्यापक योजना बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) और (ख). बार्ड ऑफ ट्रेड की सिफारिश के अनुसार आयात प्रतिस्थापन तथा आयात युक्तियुक्तकरण के प्रश्नों का अध्ययन करने के लिए सरकार ने हाल ही में एक समिति बनाई है जिसके अध्यक्ष डा० बी० के० आर० बी० राव हैं। समिति शीघ्र ही अंतरिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करना चाहती है। इसके बाद जहाँ तक आवश्यक होगा व्यापार और उद्योग के परामर्श से चुनी हुई वस्तुओं के आयात प्रतिस्थापन का नियमित वाजनाएं बनाई जायेंगी।

समिति की नियुक्ति के आदेश की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी में) सदन की मेज पर रखी जाती है। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई— देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—4656/65]।

Steel Plant at Salem

*262. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Muthiah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras propose to build a steel plant at Salem;

(b) if so, the rated capacity of the proposed plant; and

(c) the assistance asked for from the Central Government and Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the Government of India are considering the possibility of putting up a small plant in this area to produce low alloy steels.

Dastur and Co.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shrimati Vimla Devi:
 Shri D. J. Naik:
 Shrimati Sharda
 Mukerjee:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Bagri:

*263.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Dastur and Co. has withdrawn its offer to convert the firm into a public sector organisation of Industrial Consultants;

(b) if so, the reasons advocated by the firm; and

(c) whether the Indo-Soviet agreement on Bokaro contained any clause indicating the extent to which M/s. Dastur and Co. would fit into the new set-up?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). During the negotiations with Messrs Dastur & Co., the firm had indicated that they were not willing to be taken over in the public sector as they were not prepared to give majority shareholding to Government, and that with Government control they would lose their independent method of operation. Government did not, therefore, consider it worthwhile to pursue this aspect with the firm.

According to Article 4 of the Indo-Soviet Agreement dated the 25th January, 1965, for the construction of Bokaro Steel Plant, Indian organizations will be associated with the engineering of Bokaro. Government have since decided that such of the work as will devolve on Indian organisations according to this Agreement will be assigned to Messrs. Dastur & Co. subject to a satisfactory agreement regarding fees. The extent of Messrs Dastur & Co's association, however, is to be discussed and settled with Soviet organisations after the detailed project report for the steel-works at Bokaro is submitted and accepted by the Government. Proposals have also been made to Dasturco for their association with work on the Bokaro Steel Plant which is outside the scope of the Soviet organizations and Dasturco's reply is awaited in this regard.

Prices of Cars

Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri Prabhat Kar:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:

*264.

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 8 on the 9th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether inquiry into the cost structure of cars manufactured in India has since been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). In the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 8 on the 9th April, 1965, it was stated that Government would examine to what extent the increases effected by some of the manufacturers of motor vehicles consequent on the levy of the 10 per cent regulatory duty were excessive or improper and take suitable action in the matter. This has since been done. While the

actual quantum of the increases effected by the manufacturers was found to be in order, it was noticed that four of the manufacturers had effected the increases without waiting for Government's formal orders. Government's displeasure has been conveyed to those four manufacturers and they have been warned against such action in future.

Licensing of Industrial Units

*265. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 298 on the 5th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the question of further speeding up the procedures for the registration and licensing of industrial units has been considered by Government;

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

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

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

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

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

To enable speedy establishment of industrial capacity the following further steps have been taken to streamline the procedures of licensing and registration of industrial undertakings:

Licensing of Industries

(i) In the engineering field, industrial units have been given the freedom to diversify production for the manufacture of 'New Articles' with existing plant and machinery provided no additional foreign exchange is required and provided further that

(i) the items to be manufactured are not on the 'banned' list; (ii) the items are not reserved for the small scale sector and (iii) no substantial reduction in the production of items already licensed is involved.

(ii) In the non-engineering industries, diversification of production by the manufacture of 'New Articles' has been allowed freely in the following fields:

(i) Alums—Existing sulphuric acid manufacturers may be permitted to manufacture alums,

(ii) Dyes (of the same group), and

(iii) Refractories (diversification within the licensed capacity).

It will, however, be essential to ensure that there is no diversion of production from priority and essential items to low-priority and non-essential but more lucrative items.

(iii) Industrial units are allowed to expand production beyond their licensed capacity provided they can do so by the indigenous procurement of components or raw materials and without import of capital equipment. New units in the power alcohol industry may also be set up without obtaining industrial licenses, subject to the availability of molasses being certified by the State Governments.

Small Cars Project

*268. { Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Surendra Pal
Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Vishwa Nath
Pandey:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha:

Shri Karni Singhji:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri Tan Singh:
 Shri Mohammad Elias:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

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

(a) whether Government have held further negotiations with the representatives of foreign firms who have offered to collaborate in the production of small cars in the country;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with any firm; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far in that connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Government are still awaiting detailed proposals from the interested parties. The stage for holding negotiations has not yet come.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Khetri Copper Mines

Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Prabhat Kar:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

*267. } Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 } Shri Subodh Hansda:
 } Shri S. C. Samanta:
 } Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 } Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 } Shri Ravindra Varma:
 } Shri Karni Singhji:
 } Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 } Shri Naval Prabhakar:
 } Shri Himatsingka:

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

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with the French Consortium for collaboration in the Khetri Copper mines project in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether a firm of Finnish experts had prepared a Project Report; and

(d) if so, whether the French consortium is expected to work generally on the basis of the Finnish Report?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes Sir, an agreement for financial and technical assistance for developing Khetri Copper mines has been signed with a group of French Companies including Messrs. Venot and Messrs. ENSA Company, France by National Mineral Development Corporation.

(b) A statement giving the details is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The salient features of the agreement are:—

(i) The French Group will act as

Engineer Experts and advisers in respect of the Khetri Copper Project.

- (ii) The French Group will provide the necessary plant and machinery to equip the mine and to process the ore and furnish designs, drawings specifications of the mine, concentrator, smelter (except Flash Process) and refinery and also layout of a sulphuric acid and fertilizer plant.
- (iii) The entire foreign exchange requirement of the project including design charges, cost of the equipment and charges for deputing foreign technical personnel to India, will be met by the French Group from out of the Consortium Credit.
- (iv) In case the bids of the French Group for at least 85 per cent of the imported equipment are accepted, the charges stipulated by the French Group (Rs. 7.28 lakhs) various items of work viz. for geological studies concerning the mine, preparation of tender specifications, evaluation of bids etc. will be waived.
- (v) In the event of the French bid not being accepted, it would be open to the Corporation to procure the equipment from any other country according to the design and specification prescribed by the French engineers.
- (vi) In designing the project maximum amount of plant and equipment of indigenous manufacture and available in India would be used.

(c) & (d). The project report was prepared by M/s Western Knap Engineering Company who are at present the consultants of NDMC. But in respect of the Flash smelting process which is being adopted, the World patent rights are held by the Finish Firm, M/s Outokumpu Helsinki. The

Corporation proposes to purchase the flash smelting process from the Finnish Credit. The French group will however remain responsible for the supervision, erection and co-ordination in respect of the plant as a whole.

New Mineral Projects

- *268. {
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Pottekkatt:
 Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 Shri Kappen:
 Shri Viswa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Kindar Lal:
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Maharajkumar Vijaya
 Ananda:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Kanakasabai:
 Shri Mohammed Koya:

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

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to start preliminary surveys to determine the feasibility of setting up mine mineral projects in the country to meet the requirements during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A number of feasibility studies have been undertaken and a statement giving information regarding them is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4657/65].

Recovery of Rails from a Kanpur Firm

791. {
 Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a truck

full of rails was recovered from a firm in Kanpur (U.P.) on the 5th May, 1965;

(b) if so, the details of the recovery; and

(c) whether an other damaged and stolen articles were also recovered therefrom?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). No. The correct position is that on the basis of secret information obtained by the Railway Protection Force at Lucknow, a raid was organised by them in the premises of a firm of Iron and Electric Works, Alambagh Lucknow on 5-5-1965 and recovered 36 rails worth Rs. 9,000 from a truck. 9 persons including a Foreman of the firm and the truck driver were arrested. The case was registered at police station Alambagh, Lucknow on crime No. 323 under Section 3 of the Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Act and is under investigation.

Fire at Padreganj Station (South Eastern Railway)

792. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fire broke out at Padreganj Railway Station near Balaghat on the Gondia-Jubbulpore Section of South-Eastern Railway on the 27th May, 1965 causing serious damages;

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

(c) the loss of property involved in the fire?

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

(b) On 27-5-1965, at about 11.15 hours a fire broke out at Padreganj in the narrow gauge section near Nainpur from the stacks of bamboos on plot Nos. 9 and 10. As the fire became uncontrollable a water

special was requisitioned from Nainpur, which reached at Padreganj at 13.00 hours. Before the water special with the Fire Service staff from Nainpur could reach Padreganj, the stacks of bamboos on plot Nos. 1 to 14 were burnt to ashes.

(c) The loss suffered by the Railways and the private plot holders is estimated to be Rs. 175 and Rs. 1,50,000 respectively.

West Coast Super Express Train

793. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Potttekatt:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for additional stoppages of the West Coast Super Express train at certain important towns in the Malabar region of Kerala;

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

(c) the places where stoppages have been sanctioned?

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

(b) and (c). With a view to providing a really fast service between Madras and Mangalore for which there were persistent demands, Nos. 27 Dn. 28 Up West Coast Expresses, which were introduced with effect from 1-4-65, have been provided a limited number of halts consistent with operational and traffic requirements. The question of providing additional halts to these trains has been examined and the matter was also discussed by the Time Table Committee of the Southern Railway. It has, however, been decided not to provide additional halts of these trains in order to keep down their running time.

The Madras-Mangalore Mails and also the Malabar Expresses running between Cochin and Mangalore are scheduled to halt at important stations between Shoranur and Mangalore. The long distance traffic dealt with at these stations is adequately catered to by these two trains and there is no justification to stop the West Coast Expresses also at important stations on this section.

Plantation Corporation in Kerala

794. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Plantation Corporation has been formed to manage Government owned plantations in Kerala;

(b) whether the Corporation is going to take 30,000 acres of land owned by Nilabur Raja;

(c) if so, the price to be paid for the land; and

(d) the number of plantation now under the management of the Corporation?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Two.

Export of Ayurvedic Medicinal Plants

795. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ayurvedic Medicinal plants are being exported to Japan and America;

(b) if so, whether there are any restrictions on their export;

(c) whether Government have received any complaint from the Director of the Colombo International Ayurvedic Institute in this regard;

(d) if so, the nature of the complaint; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Exports of seeds, green stems and roots of all species of *Rauwolfia* including those of *Rauwolfia serpentina* are banned. Export of *Nuxvomica* seeds is allowed by established shippers only upto 3 per cent of their best year's exports during any one of the three financial years ending March, 1959. Export of *Pyrethrum* flowers is allowed on merits. Export of *Kuth* is canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India. There are no restrictions on the export of Ayurvedic medicinal plants other than those mentioned above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Precision Tool Factory

**796. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2904 on the 30th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the detailed project report regarding the establishment of the Precision Instruments Factory in Kerala received from M/s. Prommash-export, Moscow has been examined;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the establishment of the factory; and

(c) the expected employment position at the first stage of the factory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The Project Report is still under examination. The preliminary work such as

land survey of the project site and acquisition of land has been completed. The employment position can be determined only after the scheduled of implementation of the Project is finalised.

Production of Cement

797. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the revised target, if any, for the production of cement during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the actual production of cement in the public and private sectors during each of the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) the target for the production of cement during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The Third Five Year Plan target for cement capacity is 15.2 million tonnes per annum.

(b) The production in the Public and Private sectors during each of the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan is as under:—

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector
(In thousand tonnes)		
1961-62	302	7,978
1962-63	414	8,436
1963-64	488	8,938

(c) The target for the Fourth Plan is likely to be fixed at 25 to 27 million tonnes per annum.

Exploiting of Lignite Mines

798. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are pursuing the matter of exploiting the

lignite mines at Palana by open cast-mining method near Bikaner in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to start in full swing?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Government of Rajasthan are pursuing the matter of exploiting the lignite mines at Palana by opencast methods near Bikaner, on the basis of the report submitted by the Soviet Organisation, Messrs. Machine export. The setting up of a thermal power station of 100 MW capacity based on lignite is now under the consideration of the State Government. No firm indication can be given at this stage as to when the scheme will be approved by the State Government and work will start.

Train between Hanumangarh and Sadulpur

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to run an additional train between Hanumangarh and Sadulpur Railway Stations on the Northern Railway to cope with the increasing passenger traffic on this sector; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to come into operation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No. There is also no traffic justification for the introduction of an additional train between Hanumangarh and Sadulpur.

Merger of small Coal Mines with bigger ones

**800. { Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**

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

(a) whether Government are contemplating legislation for the merger of uneconomic small coal mines into bigger units;

(b) whether voluntary merger of small uneconomic coal mines has been satisfactory;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of small coal mines which have voluntarily amalgamated with the bigger units?

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

(b) and (c). One of the main elements in the amalgamation of collieries is financial participation by individual mine owners whose properties are in greatly varying stages of development, whose interests are divergent and whose investments on these mines differ widely. Then there are sometimes legal difficulties arising out of terms of leases and royalty rights. It has not been possible to reconcile these divergent interests or to resolve technical, financial or legal difficulties on a voluntary basis. Hence voluntary amalgamation of collieries has not progressed quite satisfactorily.

(d) 26 small collieries have been voluntarily amalgamated with 26 bigger collieries, forming 26 economic units.

Speculation in Groundnut Oil

801. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to ban speculation in groundnut oil and enforce strict control on the credit offered on groundnut oil with a view to keeping its prices under check; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) Forward trading in all edible oilseeds and oils is banned except for

groundnut and groundnut oil. Even in the case of groundnut and groundnut oil, there is virtually no forward trading in major centres like Bombay. Not a single transaction has been reported in July contracts of groundnut oil at Bombay so far. Forward Markets Commission has prescribed ceiling price of Rs. 21.00 per 10 kg. for trading in groundnut oil in Bombay. Heavy special margins are payable if the price crosses Rs. 20 mark. The Reserve Bank has already prescribed a minimum margin of 50 per cent on all advances against oilseeds and oils.

Raw Materials Corporation

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Raw Material Corporation to handle imports of non-ferrous metals; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A proposal for organising on a rational basis the import of scarce materials is under consideration. The proposal does not at this stage involve the establishment of a Corporation.

Invention Promotion Board

803. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start offices of the Invention Promotion Board in major cities and industrial centres; and

(b) if so, where they will be located?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र राज्य की नई रेलवे लाइनें

804. { श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र के उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्हें चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत नई रेलवे लाइनों के बिछाने के लिए सम्मिलित किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने मुझाव दिया है कि वर्धा को नानदेड़ से मिलाने वाला एक ऐसी रेलवे लाइन चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित कर दी जाय जो मुख्यतः कपास और मूंगफली उगाने वाले यवतमाल (विदर्भ) और मराठगढ़ा प्रदेशों से हो कर जाय ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) :

(क) और (ख). हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने सिफारिश की थी कि वर्धा से यवतमाल के रास्ते नांदेड़ और उससे आगे लातूर तक बड़ी लाइन का एक नया रेल-सम्पर्क बनाया जाये और उसे, मौजूदा छांटी लाइन को बदलकर, कोल्हापुर से जोड़ दिया जाये। चौथी योजना में नयी लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए उल्लब्ध रकम बहुत सीमित होने के कारण इस प्रस्ताव के स्वीकार किये जाने का संभावना नहीं है।

नयी लाइनें बनाने के मामले में निर्णय राज्यों के अनुसार नहीं लिये जाते हैं। अतः चौथी योजना में महाराष्ट्र राज्य के किन्-किन् क्षेत्रों में नयी रेलवे लाइनें बिछायी जायेंगी, इस बात का सवाल नहीं उठता। निर्माण के लिए नयी लाइनों का चुनाव करते समय सामरिक आवश्यकताओं, औद्योगिक विकास योजनाओं, बन्दरगाह विकास योजनाओं आदि जैसी उन कसौटियों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है जिनका पूरे राष्ट्र से, न कि केवल किसी राज्य विशेष से, सम्बन्ध होता है।

Industrial Licences

805. **Shri Manabendra Shah:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Industrial Licences granted during the Third Five Year Plan are lying unutilized;

(b) if so, the difficulties which have come in the way of utilization of these licences by the licence-holders;

(c) how many of them have not utilized these licences due to lack of foreign exchange; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). There is always a time-lag between the grant of an industrial licence and the completion of the industrial scheme. If the applicant has failed to take effective steps to implement a project the licence is revoked. However, it does sometimes happen that in spite of their best efforts, applicants are unable to make adequate progress with their schemes; in such cases, the validity of the licence is extended. The delay in implementation of licensed schemes may be caused by various factors such as lack of rupee finance, delay in finalising the technical details of the project or the terms of foreign collaboration, where this is involved, non-availability of foreign exchange from particular sources or against particular lines of credits or on terms acceptable to Government. It is not possible to say in how many cases licences have remained unutilised due to lack of foreign exchange only, because in most cases, the delay in implementation arises from a combination of factors. Every effort is, however, made by Government to sanction applications for imports of capital goods within the limits of available foreign exchange.

Price of Coal

806. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some price increases in coal have been allowed to the colliery managements to meet increases in wage rates of workers during the last 2 or 3 years;

(b) if so, the total increase in price that has been sanctioned so far;

(c) whether the interests of consumers are kept in view when such increases in price are allowed;

(d) whether the price increase is allowed to maintain the margin of profit for management; and

(e) the authority by whom the requests for increases in price are screened and the manner in which they are screened?

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

(b) The total increases granted to the coal industry from 1963 onwards to neutralise increased costs on account of implementation of various Awards etc., come to Rs. 2.80 paise per ton.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The purpose of the price increase has been given under (d) above.

(e) Price increase is granted by Government after a careful consideration of the factors that may have brought about an increase in the cost of production, and an assessment of the extent of such an increase.

दिल्ली में पटेल रोड पर ऊपरी पुल

807. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री हेमराज :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में

पटेल रोड पर रेलवे के फाटक पर ऊपरी पुल के प्रस्तावित निर्माण के लिए सरकार ने अपना अंगदान नहीं दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ):

(क) और (ख), जी नहीं। दिल्ली नगर निगम को सलाह से ऊपरी सड़क-पुल के खाके के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है। खाके को अंतिम रूप देने के बाद ही ऊपरी पुल को लागत का अनुमान लगाया जा सकेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में पहले जो निर्णय हां चुका है, उसके अनुसार रेलवे और सड़क विभाग केवल ऊपरी पुल की लागत में हिस्सा बटाएंगे। चूंकि यह काम रेलवे करेगी, इसलिए रेलवे द्वारा किसी अन्य विभाग के पास अपने हिस्से की लागत की रकम जमा कराने का सवाल नहीं उठता। लेकिन, ऊपरी सड़क-पुल के खाके आदि को अंतिम रूप दिये जाने के बाद दिल्ली नगर निगम से कहा जायेगा कि वह अपने हिस्से की लागत की रकम रेलवे के पास जमा कर दे।

World Agreement on Foodgrains

808. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shree Narain Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a world agreement on foodgrains was evolved at the recent Geneva meetings;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

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

Import of Machinery

809. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether the foreign countries which sell machinery to India insist upon the purchase of their know-how; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to reduce the import of know-how along with machinery?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Machinery from abroad is normally purchased on the basis of tenders invited and quotations received. Foreign machinery manufacturers do not usually insist on the purchase of their know-how as well.

(b) Does not arise.

बेहात निवासियों को इस्पात का देना

810. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने शहरी लोगों की अपेक्षा ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को मकान बनाने तथा कृषि कार्यों के लिये इस्पात सस्ते दरों पर देने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Panna Diamond Mines

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

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

(a) the amounts so far spent in the form of compensation pay and allowances and other recurring and non-recurring expenditure since the nationalisation of Panna diamond mines as also the value of the diamonds obtained;

(b) whether the investigations have been or are proposed to be conducted to ascertain whether it would be possible to run these mines profitably;

(c) if so, the value of diamonds sold, the value of diamonds that are in stock and the value of the diamonds lost, destroyed or stolen since Government took over this work; and

(d) whether Government will lay on the Table a statement showing the income and expenditure yearwise for the last five years prior to the nationalisation of these mines?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Panna diamond mines have not been nationalised nor has any amount been paid as compensation.

From the time the project was taken over by the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., in December 1959, the following expenditure has been incurred:

	(In lakhs) Rs.
1. Tools, plant & machinery	32.81
2. Civil Works	20.79
3. Stores & spares.	9.41
4. Prospecting expenses.	38.38
5. Others	28.04
	129.43

The value of the diamonds obtained till June 1965 is about Rs. 14 lakhs.

(b) The prospecting operations which cover investigations of profitability of these mines are in progress.

(In lakhs)

(c) The gross value of the diamonds sold till 30-6-1965 .. Rs. 8.31
In hand on 30-6-1965 .. Rs. 6.00
(approx.)

One diamond weighing 0.34 carats valued at Rs. 100/- approximately was swallowed by a labourer and he was handed over to the police. The diamond is in police custody. Allegations about loss of 16 stones are under investigation.

(d) Does not arise in view of the position stated against (a) above.

हावड़ा-दिल्ली रेलवे लाइन का विद्युतीकरण

812. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हावड़ा-दिल्ली रेलवे लाइन का विद्युतीकरण करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इस समय बिजली की गाड़ी हावड़ा से किन-किन स्टेशनों तक जाती है ;

(ग) दिल्ली तक रेलवे लाइन का विद्युतीकरण करने में कितना समय लगेगा ; और

(घ) विद्युतीकरण के परिणामस्वरूप गाड़ियों की गति तथा समय-सारणी में क्या अन्तर हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया—देखिये संख्या एल० टी० / 4658/65] ।

जल ठंडा करने की मशीनें

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

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के अम्बाला डिवीजन के किन-किन स्टेशनों पर 31 जून, 1965 तक जल ठण्डा करने की मशीनें लगा दी गई है ;

(ख) इस डिवीजन के शेष स्टेशनों पर पानी ठंडा करने की मशीनें कब तक लगा दी जायगी ; और

(ग) इस काम पर कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) एक ब्यान सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया - देखिये संख्या LT 4659/65] ।

(ख) स्टेशनों पर और जल शीतक लगाना फिलहाल रोक दिया गया है क्योंकि जल शीतकों पर विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होती है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

अम्बाला छावनी स्टेशन पर विश्राम कक्ष

814. श्री बागड़ी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 26 मार्च, 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1595 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अम्बाला छावनी स्टेशन पर विश्राम कक्ष की व्यवस्था करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : रेल-प्रशासन ने अम्बाला छावनी स्टेशन पर 2 बिस्तर वाले एक विश्रामालय की व्यवस्था करने का फैसला किया है । यह काम यथासम्भव शीघ्र शुरू कर दिया जायेगा ।

अलीगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन

815. { श्री बागड़ी :
श्री मरंडी :
श्री उटिया :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री अलीगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन के स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय से पकड़े गये कुछ सरकारी कागजात सम्बन्धी 5 मार्च, 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 681 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बारे में पुलिस द्वारा की जा रही जांच अब पूरी हो गयी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) विशेष पुलिस सिव्बन्दी द्वारा अभी मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) ऊपर भाग (क) को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता ।

भारतीय चलचित्र निर्यात निगम

816. { श्री बागड़ी :
श्री उटिया :
श्री मरंडी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 5 मार्च, 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 678 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारतीय चलचित्र निर्यात निगम को निर्यात अधिकार बेचने के लिये प्रतिभाशाली फिल्म निर्माताओं को दिये गये प्रोत्साहनों से प्राप्त परिणामों का पता लगाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ।

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :
(क) और (ख). भारतीय चल-चित्र निर्यात

निगम को निर्यात अधिकार बेचने के विषय में प्रतिभाशाली चल-चित्र निर्माताओं को दी गई सुविधाओं के परिणामों का अनुमान लगाना अभी सम्भव नहीं है, क्योंकि इन सुविधाओं को दिए हुए अभी एक वर्ष भी नहीं हुआ है ।

बरौनी में बैरल कारखाना

817. { श्री बागड़ी :
श्री उटिया :
श्री मरंडी :
श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री 5 मार्च, 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 706 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बरौनी में बैरल बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए गैर-सरकारी पार्टी के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या निर्णय किया गया ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). संबंधित पार्टी से कुछ व्यौरा देने के लिये कहा गया है जिसकी अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

सस्ते कैमरों का निर्माण

818. { श्री उटिया :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री मरंडी :
श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री 5 मार्च, 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 700

के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सस्ते कैमरों के निर्माण करने के सम्बन्ध में सहयोगकर्ताओं के साथ हो रही वार्ता समाप्त हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभुषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). वार्ता अभी समाप्त नहीं हुई है ।

मोटर गाड़ियों की बाड़ी का निर्माण

819. { श्री उटिया :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री भरंडी :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मन्त्री 5 मार्च 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 693 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मोटर गाड़ियों की बाड़ियों की लागत कम करने के उद्देश्य से बाड़ियां बनाने का मानकीकरण करने की योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने में और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभुषेन्द्र मिश्र) : बस बाड़ी डिजाइन का मानकीकरण करने के सम्बन्ध में मोटर गाड़ियों इत्यादि की विकास परिषद् की सिफारिशों स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं तथा परिवहन मन्त्रालय से निवेदन किया गया है कि वह राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से इन सिफारिशों पर विचार करे जिससे बस गाड़ियों के निर्माण से सम्बन्धित राज्यों को मोटर गाड़ी नियमों में उपयुक्त संशोधन किया जा सके ।

Price of Motor Parts

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

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 289 on the 5th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any scheme to provide motor parts to the genuine consumers at cheap rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). As stated in reply to Starred Question No. 289 on the 5th March, 1965, cost examination of some of the important ancillary units has been undertaken to assess the scope, if any, for reducing the prices. Cost Reports in respect of some units have been received and are being examined.

Trade with the Caribbean

821. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in India's trade with the Caribbean as a result of the good response at the Indian pavilion in the Caribbean Industrial Exhibition; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Exhibition was held at Port of Spain (Trinidad & Tobago) from 30th April, 1965 to 16th May, 1965. The increase in exports resulting from India's participation in this event will begin to be reflected only in figures from June onwards after actual shipments in fulfilment of new orders are effected. The display of Indian products, however, created wide-spread interest amongst importers in this area and a large number of trade enquiries was received and has been relayed to Indian firms.

Re-exports to China

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

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

(a) whether some exported goods from India have been re-exported to China by some friendly countries; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter:

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No such information is available. However, in respect of a few reported cases brought to our notice the matter has been taken up with the appropriate authorities in the countries concerned.

New Minerals Ore Field

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

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

(a) whether minerals ore reserves have been found in Kiriburu, Meghahatuburu, Daitri and Bailadilla; and

(b) if so, which ones and at what places?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. These areas contain large reserves of iron ore. The Indian Bureau of Mines has already completed detailed investigations of iron ore deposits in places known as Kiriburu North and South blocks, Meghahatuburu, Daitri and deposits No. 5,10,110 and 14 of Bailadilla. Of the total 14 deposits in Bailadilla deposits No. 11-A, 11-B, 12 and 13 are under detailed investigation.

Paper Mill in Assam

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

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1301 on the 19th March, 1965 and state the progress made so far regarding the establishment of a Paper Mill in Assam?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): A Preliminary Project Report has since been prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation, which is under examination.

Psycho-Technical Cell in Railway Board

825. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

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

(a) whether the Psycho-technical Cell of the Railway Board has developed an apparatus to test before selection a candidate's psycho-physical abilities in intelligence, aptitude and personality to achieve higher standards of operational efficiency;

(b) whether it is proposed to put into use the apparatus initially to ascertain psycho-physical abilities of candidates for job of Pointsmen and Cabinmen; and

(c) how far the latest techniques brought into operation have helped in bringing down accidents caused by human error?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. Psycho-Technical Cell of the Railway Board has deve-

loped an apparatus to test certain psycho-physical abilities like depth perception, judgement of speed, kin-aesthetic sense, required of Pointsmen/Cabinmen for performing their duties safely and efficiently.

(b) Yes, after the validity of the tests has been established.

(c) It is too early to say.

Non-utilization of licensed industrial Capacity

826. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has pointed out that there is a lack of follow-up action on the part of Government in regard to licences granted for industries which has led to a large-scale non-utilisation of licensed industrial capacity and diverting of funds by the industrial companies from the licensed projects to other purposes; and

(b) if so, the measures contemplated to tighten and gear up the follow-up action?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Progress in the implementation of licences is constantly reviewed by the concerned Ministry and by the Planning Commission and steps have been taken to expedite implementation, such as periodic meetings with the parties, and on-the-spot inspection of the progress made by the units. In cases where Government is satisfied that licensees have, without reasonable cause, failed to implement or to take 'effective steps' to implement licences within the time stipulated, action is taken to revoke the licences. So far as 'letters of intent' are concerned, if a party fails to take the necessary steps within the stipulated period and does not adduce adequate justification for extension of the period of validity, the letters of intent automatically ceases to be valid.

Cement Plants

827. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

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

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of India have drawn up a plan to set up cement plants in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The Corporation is at present engaged in carrying out drilling operations at the following places with a view to setting up cement plants:

1. Katni (Madhya Pradesh)
2. Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
3. Gokak (Mysore)
4. Seram (Mysore).

The Corporation has also submitted applications for the grant of industrial licenses for setting up cement plants at the following locations:

1. Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
1 Million tonnes.
2. Yerraguntla (Andhra Pradesh)
200,000 tonnes.

Bokaro Steel Project

828. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state the progress

made with regard to the Bokaro Steel Project so far?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Land acquisition is proceeding smoothly. So far about 13,000 acres of land has been acquired out of about 36,000 acres of land required. Enabling works like survey and investigation are under way. Construction equipment is being received from the U.S.S.R. for large scale site clearance and earthwork. The work on site preparation has been awarded to Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited and will start in the latter half of September, 1965. Work on the construction of the new township called Bokaro city has already begun. About 600 temporary quarters and 500 labour hutments have been constructed. A temporary 50-bedded hospital is in an advanced stage of completion. The construction of 1,000 permanent houses is expected to be completed by October, 1965. Construction of a 200-roomed hotel to provide accommodation for Soviet specialists has also begun. Construction of a dam across the river Garga has commenced for meeting the initial requirements of the township as well as water for the construction of the Plant. The detailed project report is now expected by about the middle of October, slightly earlier than was envisaged in the Agreement signed with the USSR authorities.

Industrial Collaboration with Yugoslavia

829. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Heda:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that business experts from Yugoslavia

visited India recently to explore practical steps for mutual Industrial collaboration between the two countries;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether an Indian delegation is likely to visit Yugoslavia?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) An Indian Trade Delegation is shortly to visit Belgrade to discuss the question of expansion of trade with Yugoslavia during the coming years.

Consumer Goods Industries

830. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 42 on the 19th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the schemes for setting up of industries in the public sector for essential consumer goods have been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Proposals for the establishment of some capacity in the public sector for certain essential consumer goods like cement, paper, newsprint and cotton yarn are under consideration, but the capacity that may be developed for these items in the public sector and the funds required therefor are still to be finalized.

Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant

831. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

{ **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Chandak:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1072 on the 12th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the possibility of setting up of a low temperature carbonisation plant based on Singrauli coal; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The first series of the tests on bulk samples of Singrauli coal have not yielded encouraging results. Thus, for the present, the suitability of this coal for low temperature carbonisation has not been established. But further samples have been sent to the Central Fuel Research Institute and more tests would be carried out.

Newsprint Factory in Mysore

833. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1314 on the 19th March, 1965 and state:

(a) the progress made so far regarding the setting up of a newsprint factory in the private sector in Mysore with the Canadian collaboration; and

(b) the reasons for delay in the setting up of the factory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The firm has arranged for the procurement of necessary forest areas and also decided the location of the plant in consultation with the State Government. They have also submitted tentative proposals for the procurement

of imported plant and machinery and requested for conversion of the 'letter of intent' into a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. These proposals are under consideration of Government.

Distribution of Raw Materials

833. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Basappa:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 287 on the 5th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. S. Lokanathan to examine the question of equitable distribution of raw materials between the various sectors of industries has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement them?

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

(b) A copy of the summary of recommendations and conclusions of the Committee is Placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4660/65]. The chief recommendations are as follows:

- (i) The allotment of raw material to a production unit should be on the basis of the end-product of that unit, irrespective of the fact whether it is in the Scheduled Sector or in the Small Scale Sector;
- (ii) In order to ensure that the small scale units do get their raw material on the basis of their end-products, full data of the capacities of small scale units with their end-products should be obtained

and for this purpose the State Governments should be asked to undertake surveys in consultation with the Central Small Industries Organisation and the Directorate General of Technical Development.

- (iii) Pending the collection of this data, the foreign exchange allotted to the Small Scale Industries Sector should be increased to Rs. 25 crores per half year for the three half years commencing from 1st April, 1965.

(c) Government have accepted the recommendations (i) and (ii) above. Regarding (iii), since there has been a steep deterioration in the availability of foreign exchange, Government have not found it possible to accept this recommendation.

World Conference on Tea Industry

834. { **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the decisions arrived at the World Conference on Tea which was held in May, 1965;

(b) whether India also put forward any proposal;

(c) if so, the nature of the decision taken thereon; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have supported the Ceylon proposal that another Conference on tea be convened within 18 months to review the problem of tea industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). India's view point at the Conference was that no sizable surplus in Tea was likely to arise by 1970 and, therefore, the formation of a Study Group or any formal machinery as proposed by the

FAO was not necessary. The Conference agreed with the above views. It would be always useful for all producing and consuming countries to meet again, say after 18 months, to review the situation and further to exchange views and ideas.

Trade with Australia

835. { **Shri D. D. Puri:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Australia has announced certain relaxations in the tariff system;

(b) if so, whether the prospects for Indian exports to Australia are likely to improve as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, by how much?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, the proposed preferences will, when given effect to, undoubtedly stimulate India's exports of a few commodities to Australia, but it is too early to estimate the amount by which our exports are likely to increase.

Machine Tool Industry

836. { **Shri Warior:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Daji:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:

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

(a) whether any detailed schemes have been worked out for the development of machine tool industry during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the amount to be spent in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The target of production of machine tools during the Fourth Five Year Plan period has not yet been fixed. However in order to meet the increasing requirements of machine tools during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, action is being taken in regard to the expansion of the Pinjore, Kalmassery and Hyderabad factories of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. and also the establishment of two new factories by the company. It is also proposed to set up two more machine tool factories at Bhavnagar (Gujarat) and Ajmer (Rajasthan) with Czech assistance and detailed project reports are being prepared. Additional capacity is also being planned in the Private Sector.

(c) The expansion programme of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited and the new factories at Bhavnagar and Ajmer are expected to cost over Rs. 40 crores.

Export of Iron ore to Japan

837. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Bagri:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India visited Japan to negotiate further contracts for the sale of Iron ore to Japan; and

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

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

(b) The results have been fairly satisfactory. Apart from the major 2 million ton per year agreement for supply of Kiriburu ore via Vizag, contracts have already been secured regarding exports of other iron ore

to Japan totalling 2.70 million tonnes in 1965-66, and 2.85 million tonnes in each of the year 1966-67 and 1967-68. Regarding the latter two years, these figures also exclude supplies expected to commence under a separate 4 million ton per year agreement from Bailadila area via Vizag port before the end of 1966-67.

Korba Aluminium Plant

838. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Chandak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Questions Nos. 104 and 181 on the 20th November, 1964 and 26th February, 1965, respectively, and state the progress since made in connection with the setting up of the Aluminium Plant at Korba?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The Hungarians are preparing a Detailed Project Report for the Korba (M.P.) Aluminium Project upto the alumina stage (i.e. for bauxite mining and extraction of alumina therefrom). They are expected to submit a report on the economics of the project by October, 1965. Thereafter, a Detailed Project Report will be ready by June, 1966.

For the Smelter (to manufacture aluminium metal from alumina) and facilities for manufacture of aluminium semis the U.S.S.R. have offered to render necessary technical and financial assistance. This offer is under consideration.

Train Radio Telephone System

839. { Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Heda:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Govern-

ment have decided to introduce train radio telephone system to overcome the operational difficulties likely to arise when the speeding-up of trains between Delhi and Agra gets under-way next year;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken; and

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

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

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

Accidents at Bhilai Steel Plant

840. { **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bagri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a considerable increase in the number of accidents at Bhilai steel project during the erection and operation of the plant;

(b) if so, the number of accidents during the year 1964;

(c) the figure of similar accidents at Rourkela and Durgapur steel plants during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to avert such accidents?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). There has been no increase in the number of accidents at the Bhilai Steel Plant on the operation side though there has been a slight increase in the total number of accidents on the construction side. This is due to the considerable increase in the tempo of construction work and the induction of a large number of workers some of whom are necessarily unskilled and therefore more susceptible to accident risk.

The number of accidents category-wise are as follows:

	Fatal Accidents	Non-fatal accidents
Bhilai . . .	21	5,030
Rourkela . . .	6	4,296
Durgapur . . .	13	3,100

Among measures taken to eliminate accidents are:—

- (1) Safety inspections aimed at eliminating unsafe conditions and rectifying unsafe practices are carried out regularly in each section of the plant.
- (2) Continuous efforts are being made to make the workers safety conscious by imparting safety education to them through lectures, demonstration, pamphlets, safety posters, safety film shows, etc.
- (3) Supervisory personnel are trained in safety methods through job safety training and by holding safety symposia, seminars, etc.
- (4) Safety appliances are provided to protect workers wherever hazardous conditions of work are anticipated.
- (5) All accidents are investigated with a view to finding out their causes and action for preventing recurrence of such accidents is taken in every case.

Instrument Factory at Kotah

841. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Karni Singhji:

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

(a) the progress made so far in the setting up of the proposed precision instrument factory at Kotah; and

(b) when it is likely to start functioning?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Construction of factory buildings and township is going on apace. Substantial portion of the machinery and instruments required to be imported has arrived in India. Tenders have been invited for supply of machinery which could be procured indigenously. One batch of Engineers has already been trained and has come back and the second batch is receiving training in the USSR. The third batch will shortly leave for training.

(b) The factory is expected to go into production during 1966-67.

Expansion of Steel Plants

842. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether he undertook a tour of foreign countries to explore possibilities for expansion of steel plants and setting up of new plants; and

(b) if so, the result of his visit?

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

(b) The results are encouraging and individual projects discussed at a high level in the countries visited are being progressed further.

रेलगाड़ियों का देर से चलना

843. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न रेलवे डिवीजनों में, विशेषतः उत्तर रेलवे पर, गाड़ियों के देर से पहुंचने तथा छूटने को रोकने के लिए क्या विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे की शाखा लाइनों पर गाड़ियों के देर से चलना पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में लगातार बहुत बढ़ता जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन रेलवे लाइनों में इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए कुछ विशेष कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) (क) से (ग). जून, 1965 को समाप्त हुई छमाही में सभी रेलों की डाक/एक्सप्रेस और सवारी गाड़ियों के परिचालन कार्य का विश्लेषण करने से पता लगा है कि पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में इन गाड़ियों के परिचालन कार्य में बहुत गिरावट नहीं आयी है। केवल कुछ रेलों पर कुछ महीनों में इनके परिचालन कार्य में मामूली गिरावट आयी। पिछल वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में आलोच्य वर्ष में उत्तर रेलवे की शाखा लाइन की गाड़ियों के परिचालन कार्य में भी कोई गिरावट नहीं आयी। लेकिन मई और जून, 1965 के महीनों में बड़ी लाइन की गाड़ियों के परिचालन कार्य में मामूली गिरावट आयी। रोजमर्रा के परिचालन कार्य में रेल-प्रशासन इस बात पर निरन्तर तथा विशेष रूप से ध्यान देते रहते हैं कि सवारी गाड़ियां ठीक समय पर चलें। इस सम्बन्ध में जो विशेष उपाय अपनाए गये हैं, उनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) गाड़ियों के ठीक समय पर चलने के सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर अभियान चलाये जाते हैं।
- (2) जिन डाक/एक्सप्रेस और सवारी गाड़ियों का परिचालन कार्य लगातार खराब रहता है, उनमें यात्रा करने के लिए समय-समय पर अफसर और निरीक्षक नियुक्त किये जाते हैं।

(3) जिला/मण्डल स्तरों पर परिचालन/यांत्रिक अफसरों द्वारा प्रतिदिन सभी गाड़ियों के परिचालन कार्य पर निगरानी रखी जाती है।

(4) मुख्यालय में भी उच्चतम स्तर पर डाक/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के परिचालन कार्य पर प्रतिदिन निगरानी रखी जाती है। मण्डल अधीक्षकों के लिए भी यह आवश्यक है कि वे मुख्य परिचालन अधीक्षक को अपने मण्डल की गाड़ियों के परिचालन कार्य के सम्बन्ध में दिन में दो बार सूचित करें।

(5) कुछ चुनी हुई डाक/एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के परिचालन कार्य पर रेलवे बोर्ड के स्तर पर भी विशेष निगरानी रखी जाती है और सभी परिहार्य रुकावटों की ओर सम्बन्धित रेल प्रशासनों का ध्यान दिलाया जाता है ताकि इस सम्बन्ध में निवारक कार्रवाई की जा सके।

(b) when and where such survey work is proposed to be carried out?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The U.S. AID has authorized a loan of 3.5 million dollars to be utilised for specialised technical services and equipment.

(b) The survey is likely to commence by the end of October, 1965 and will cover the Aravali Region in Rajasthan, the Eastern Cuddapah basin in Andhra Pradesh and the Bihar Mica belt and the Ranchi plateau in Bihar.

Small Scale Industries in U.P.

845. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned some amount for the establishment of small scale industries in the Eastern districts of U.P.;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned in the year 1965;

(c) to what extent these funds have been spent by the State Government; and

(d) the number of industrial units established in the Eastern districts of U.P.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Central assistance in the form of loans and grants is given each year in bulk to State Governments for the development of small scale industries. Scheme-wise allocation of funds is not made by the Central Government. The Government of U.P. is free to utilise the Central assistance so given on particular schemes including schemes for setting up of Small Scale Industries in the Eastern districts of U.P.

(c) and (d). For the year 1964-65, an amount of Rs. 9,65,000 was allotted by the U.P. Government for disburse-

U. S. Assistance for Aerial Survey for Non-ferrous Metals

844. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri D. J. Nalk:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Solanki:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 50 on the 19th February, 1965 and state:

(a) the kind of assistance that has been offered by the U. S. agency for International Development for an aerial survey of certain mineralised areas; and

ment as loans and grants among entrepreneurs for setting up Small Scale Industrial Units in the 4 selected Eastern Districts of Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ghazipur. The amount, in question, was fully utilised by the close of the financial year 1964-65 and resulted in the establishment of 325 Industrial units in these districts during that period.

Export of Iron Ore to European Countries

846. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to explore the possibility of export of iron ore to European countries; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian iron ore is already being exported to a number of European countries and the possibility of increasing such exports is being regularly explored both by Government as well as the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. For instance—a team led by the Chairman of that Corporation visited certain European countries last year for negotiations and secured additional contracts; a team is due to go to Europe again next month. Regular contacts are being maintained with important buyers in different countries, and country-wise assessments of sales prospects are kept up-to-date through these means.

(b) Our exports of iron ore to Europe as a whole have gone up from 2.0 million tonnes in 1962-63 to 3.0 million tonnes in 1964-65; during the first quarter (April—June) of 1965-66 0.9 million tonnes were exported to Europe and the exports have so far been at a higher rate than in the preceding years.

Manufacture of Printing Machinery

847. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture printing machinery in the public sector; and

(b) the total value of import of such machinery during the year 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The manner of creation of additional capacity for the manufacture of printing machinery is under consideration.

(b) The value of such machinery imported during 1964-65 was of the order of Rs. 3.83 crores.

Theft of Geological Survey of India Equipment

848. { Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kappen:

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

(a) whether several foreign made pipes for drilling belonging to the Geological Survey of India were looted by a gang of dacoits on the night of the 19th May, 1965 from Dhanbad;

(b) if so, whether these have been recovered from a godown in Howrah;

(c) the names of persons arrested by the Police so far; and

(d) the value of the property looted?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. A decoity took place on the night of the 19th May, 1965 at the Geological Survey of India drilling camp at Lokapiti (near Mohuda) where drilling operations were being conducted in connection with the investigations for coal. The dacoits overpowered the watchman and carried away drilling equipment in-

cluding drilling rods, casings, drive pipes and some diamond bits and diamond reamer shells in a truck.

(b) and (c). No information regarding the recovery of the property has so far been received. The report from the Police authorities is awaited.

(d) Rs. 34,606.43.

Export of H.M.T. Watches

849. { Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kappen:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to export one lakh H.M.T. watches;

(b) if so, the export price of these watches; and

(c) how far the export price compares with the ruling prices of these watches?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd are exploring the possibility of exporting watches. No definite export target has been fixed.

(b) Prices have yet to be negotiated with prospective buyers.

(c) Does not arise.

Appointments and Promotions on North Eastern Railway

850. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether appointments and promotions to the posts carrying a pay scale of Rs. 250—380 are made on the basis of seniority in every Division of the North Eastern Railway;

(b) whether the power to appoint and promote Enquiry-cum-Reservation Clerks vests in the Headquarters of the Zonal Railway; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the seniority list of Enquiry-cum-Reservation clerks is faulty and the employees working in enquiry offices for the last 20 years are still considered junior to those who joined service in Enquiry-cum-Reservation offices only about ten years back?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhas Singh): (a) This depends upon the classification of the posts. Selection posts are filled on the basis of a positive act of selection made by duly constituted Selection Boards. Non-selection posts are filled on the basis of seniority-cum-suitability of the eligible staff.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

कोटा चित्तौड़गढ़ रेलवे लाइन

851. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा से चित्तौड़गढ़ तक रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में एक नवीन यातायात सर्वेक्षण करने की मंजूरी दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा ;

(ग) यह कब पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) इस पर क्या व्यय होगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). सर्वेक्षण का काम शुरू किया जा चुका है और आशा है, नवम्बर, 1965 तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

(घ) लगभग 41,310 रुपये ।

International Trade Fair in Turkey

852. { Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-

ernment are participating in the International Trade Fair being held in Turkey from the 20th August to 20th September, 1965;

(b) if so, the articles being displayed at the said Fair; and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred thereon?

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

(b) List of articles being displayed in the Izmir Fair is attached.

List

Hessian Cloth, Jute bags, Shellac, Surgical instruments, Coconut yarn, Black pepper, Spices, Henna powder, Castor oil, Sodium bichromate, Potassium bichromate, Ebony wood, Jute yarns, Handtools, Safety Razors, Incandescent lamps, Diesel Engines, Pumps, Sewing machines, Spare parts, Machine tools, Bicycle spare parts, Fountain pens, Electric Motors, Leather Beltings, Grinding Machine, Electrical Fittings, Engineer's Files, Meters, Blade sharpners, Steel bans and shoftings, stainless steelware, Cable, Thermosflasks, wire and figure glass, Chemicals, Cosmetics, Models for demonstration and exhibition purposes, Paints and Varnishes, Printing inks, Laboratory glass, Books, Hand knitting machine, Water filter, Batteries, Household Electrical appliances, Telephone equipment, Coir goods, Coffee, Tea, Plastic goods, and Silk and Rayon Textiles, Handicrafts etc.

(c) Rs. 33,800 only on Government account; the bulk of expenditure on India's participation in this Fair will be borne by a Consortium of Turkish importers.

Goods Train-Truck Collision on S.F. Railway

853. { Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a collision between a goods train and a

truck took place at a level crossing between Khat and Bhandara Road stations on the Bilaspur-Nagpur section of the South Eastern Railway on the 29th May, 1965; and

(b) if so, the loss sustained and the causes of the accident?

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

(a) Yes,

(b) There was no damage to railway property but the motor truck was damaged. Also, the truck driver and cleaner were killed.

The accident was due to failure of the railway staff.

सरकारी उपक्रम

854. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने हाल ही में कुछ सरकारी उपक्रमों का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) ऐसे दौरों का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख)

- हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची ।
- कोल माइनिंग मशीनरी प्रोजेक्ट, दुर्गापुर ।
- हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स (इण्डिया) लि० भोपाल ।
- भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० हरिद्वार ।

5. भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०,
तिरुचिरापल्ली ।
6. भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०,
हैदराबाद ।
7. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०,
बंगलौर ।
8. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०,
पिंजौर ।
9. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०,
हैदराबाद ।
10. हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्म मैन्यु-
फैक्चरिंग क० लि०; ऊटकमण्ड ।
11. नेशनल इन्स्ट्रूमेण्ट्स लि०, कलकत्ता ।

(ग) इन उद्योगों की कठिनाइयों तथा उनकी उपलब्धि को अधिक अच्छी तरह समझने हुए उन्हें न केवल इस दृष्टि से प्रोत्साहित किया गया है कि वे अपनी प्रगति को कायम रखें वरन्, उसमें और भी अधिक वृद्धि करने के लिये देश के साधनों पर अधिकाधिक निर्भर करें ।

Shortage of Cement in Delhi

855. {
- Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha;
 - Shri Naval Prabhakar;
 - Shri D. N. Tiwary;
 - Shri Bagri;
 - Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
 - Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
 - Shri Rajdeo Singh;

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

(a) whether there has been an acute shortage of cement in Delhi for the last few months;

(b) if so, whether building activities have nearly come to a standstill;

(c) whether some important projects like water works and building slums could not be executed due to the scarcity of cement; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) There is shortage of cement, so far as construction of houses is concerned.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration releases every quarter a bulk allotment of cement to the Delhi Municipal Corporation who can utilise it according to the priority of the various projects on hand. Recently, when the Corporation complained of inadequacy of allotment for meeting requirements of water works, special allotment of 4500 tonnes in two lots was made in addition to the quarterly quota. The Administration has not reported any difficulty in the matter of allotment of cement for important works.

Additional Train on Kangra Valley Section

856. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the running of a fourth train on the Kangra Valley Section of the Northern Railway is under consideration of Government since long;

(b) whether the necessary rolling stock for this has been received; and

(c) if so, from which date this additional train will start running?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). With the availability of additional engines, it is proposed, with effect from 1-10-1965, to introduce an additional train between Pathankot and Baijnath Paprola.

Production of Cement

857. {
- Shri Hem Raj;
 - Shri Jashvant Mehta;

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

(a) the quantity of cement produced

in the country and imported from abroad during the first five months of the current year; and

(b) the number of cement factories working and the number of factories closed down during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) During the first five months of the current year i.e. January, 1965 to May, 1965, cement production has been as follows:

Month	Production (in thousand tonnes)
January 1965	861
February 1965	800
March 1965	895
April 1965	841
May 1965	914

There has been no import of cement during this period.

(b) Number of cement factories working—38.

Number of cement factories closed down.—Nil.

कानपुर के निकट गाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

858. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 8 जून, 1965 को कानपुर से 15 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर हमीरपुर तथा घाटमपुर के बीच 111 डाउन बांदा-लखनऊ यात्री गाड़ी पटरी से उतर गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी क्षति होने का अनुमान है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दूर्घटना के कारण की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 5,617 रु० की हानि होने का अनुमान है ।

रूस में प्रदर्शनी

859. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस स्थित भारतीय वाणिज्य दूतावास ने निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के प्रदर्शन के लिये एक एम्पोरियम खोला है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी तथा कौन कौन सी वस्तुएं प्रदर्शित की जायेंगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) इस वर्ष जून में मास्को में हमारे दूतावास के एक भाग के रूप में एक व्यापार केन्द्र खोला गया है जिसमें हमारी ऐसी वस्तुओं का प्रदर्शन होता जिनके रूसी बाजारों में खपने की सम्भावना हो सकती है ।

(ख) उपभोग की वस्तुएं, चर्म उत्पाद, बुना हुआ माल, और इंजीनियरी की हल्की वस्तुएं । 100 से अधिक वस्तुएं इस समय प्रदर्शित की गई हैं ।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लड़कों के लिए पद रक्षित करना

860. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुंजरू समिति

कि इस सिफारिश पर विचार किया है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लड़कों के लिये रेलवे में 25 प्रतिशत पद रक्षित किये जायें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

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

(ख) यह सिफारिश नहीं मानी गयी ।

Joint Consultative Committee on the Railways

861. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government made a proposal to the All India Railwaymen's Federation to abjure strikes so as to enable them to participate in the proposed Joint Consultative Committees; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. The Scheme of Joint Consultation and Compulsory Arbitration for Central Government employees originally evolved by the Ministry of Home Affairs which contained, inter alia, a provision that Trade Unions should abjure strike, as a condition precedent to the acceptance of the Scheme, was communicated to the All India Railwaymen's Federation.

(b) The All India Railwaymen's Federation has not favourably responded to the scheme as evolved by the Government.

Tirur Over-Bridge

862. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the progress so far made regarding the construction of Tirur over-bridge near Calicut?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The scheme has been sponsored by the State Government finally to be taken up during 1965-66. The plans for the work have been finalised by the Railway and sent to the State Government in June, 1965 for their acceptance which is still awaited.

Allocation of Cement to Kerala

863. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of cement allocated to the Government of Kerala in 1962-63 and 1963-64; and

(b) the cement actually made available to that State during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The following figures indicate the allotment and despatch of cement to Kerala (under State Quota):

Year	Allotment	Despatch
	(In Tonnes)	
1962-63 .	1,63,875	1,29,520
1963-64 .	1,63,965	1,28,935

Kandla Free Trade Zone

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the enthusiasm of the entrepreneurs to go to Kandla Free Trade Zone is gradually flagging;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to make the industrialists familiar with the concept, aims and objects of this Free Trade Zone to enable them to take advantage of this scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The number of applications received for

setting up industries in the Kandla Free Trade Zone during the last three months (May, June and July, 1965) has come down which is mainly attributable to the border troubles in the Rann of Kutch. This is, however, a temporary phase.

(c) The Government have already brought out a publicity pamphlet on Kandla Free Trade Zone, copies of which were furnished to the various chambers of Commerce and Industry and trade interests throughout the country. Advertisements were issued in leading newspapers, commercial dailies and Financial periodicals and these will be continued. Some articles have also been published in newspapers. Further, a new pamphlet giving more detailed information is proposed to be brought out shortly.

Underground Railway in Bombay

865. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a "special authority" is proposed to be set up for the construction of an underground railway for Bombay;

(b) if so, the constitution of the contemplated authority and its precise functions; and

(c) the steps taken to chalk out the plan for the underground railway system in Bombay?

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

(a) Ministry of Railways are not aware of any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Underground and overhead railways etc. which are lines of communications within cities should be explored and provided by the Municipalities/Corporations or the State

Government concerned. Any railway within the Corporation limits will be a matter concerning the Corporation and not the Ministry of Railways.

Transhipment of Rice to Agartala Via East Pakistan

866. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 10 wagons of rice en route to Agartala (Tripura) were held up in East Pakistan in May, 1965;

(b) if so, whether the held-up rice has reached Tripura now; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such delays in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, 12 wagons out of a total of 78 booked to Belonia, are still held up. The remaining 66 wagons have been diverted to and released at Akhaura.

(b) and (c). No. It has not been possible for the East Pakistan Railway authorities to push on these wagons from Belonia due to breaches between Fenny and Belonia. According to present indications these breaches may take 2 or 3 weeks to be repaired. The Pakistan Railway Board have also been requested to push on these wagons to Akhaura immediately after the restoration of the breaches. Arrangements have, in the meantime been made to book all traffic meant for Tripura State to Akhaura only and not to Belonia.

Pulp Industry in Tripura

867. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been sanctioned for starting pulp industry in Tripura at Kumarghat;

(b) if so, the estimated amount to be spent on this project; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). Not yet Sir; but a preliminary feasibility report for setting up a 50-tonne/day Pulp/Paper project in Tripura has been prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation which is under examination. This scheme, if approved, is likely to cost about Rs. 6 crores.

Rubber Board

868. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that money collected by the Rubber Board as excise duty is not credited to the Government account in time; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Under the existing provisions of the Rubber Act and the Rules made thereunder, the assessee should pay the excise duty on rubber either in each at the Board's office at Kottayam or by money-order or by bank drafts or cheques duly crossed and payable at Kottayam to the Secretary of the Board. Since the bulk of this revenue is received in cheques and drafts, there is sometimes delay in the process of realisation of the amounts involved though the Rubber Board is endeavouring to remit the proceeds weekly to the Consolidated Fund of India. In order to avoid even such delays, Government is already considering a proposal to amend the rules, enabling the assessee to remit the amount of cess by drafts at par direct to the Treasury at Kottayam.

Steel Plant at Goa

869. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been

made to start the fifth Steel Plant in Goa with the help of some Japanese firm; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Glass Plant at Durgapur

**870. } Shri Indrajit Gupta:
} Shri Yashpal Singh:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of ophthalmic glass plant at Durgapur is lagging behind the schedule;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to step up its construction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). Certain changes were necessitated in the drawings and designs because of (a) the actual soil conditions at the site turning out to be somewhat different from those anticipated earlier and (b) the steel structural available in the country being different from the Russian standards. Certain types of steel bars of appropriate sizes were also not readily available. These have caused some delay in the implementation. The project is, however, gaining momentum presently as effective steps have since been taken (i) to ensure procurement in time of raw materials; and (ii) to strengthen the Planning and Design sections.

Export of Cashew Products

871. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is facing stiff competition from East

African countries in the export of cashew products;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the African cashew is sold in America and other countries at a lesser price than the Indian cashew;

(c) whether there is any danger of India losing her monopoly over the export of cashew to world markets; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to meet this growing competition from African Cashew Industry?

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

(b) Some African countries are selling some quantity of cashew to U.S.A. Their prices are lower than Indian prices. Indian cashew is however in much greater demand, for its quality is superior.

(c) and (d). India is at present importing from Kenya and Tanganyika, the major part of her requirements of raw cashew for processing for export. Some of these countries are now trying to process cashew by mechanised means and if they are successful, it could affect India's leading position in regard to export of cashew. The position is being watched and in the meanwhile measures have been taken to increase and develop cashew plantations in various States in India. The formation of Cashew Board is also under active consideration.

Iron Ore Deposit in Kottayam and Calicut (Kerala)

872. Shri Warrior: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that iron ore deposits have been discovered in Kottayam and Calicut districts in Kerala;

(b) if so, the quantity and quality of the ore discovered;

(c) whether there is any possibility for the commercial exploitation of these deposits; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

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

(b) The total reserves of iron ore from the Calicut (Kozhikode) district have been estimated by the Geological Survey of India to be of the order of 17 million tonnes, with an iron content of 35 per cent. Some high grade ore containing over 60 per cent iron has been recently proved by a commercial firm in the Naduvallur hills in the same district. The estimated reserves of ore in the Kottayam district are not large.

(c) Except for the small quantity of high grade ore which can be exported, these deposits do not appear to be commercially exploitable.

(d) It is understood that two mining leases covering an area of about 245.51 acres have been granted by the Government of Kerala to two private parties and possibilities of exploiting the mineral from other areas are under examination.

Export of Cigarette Tissue Paper

873. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of cigarette tissue paper has declined during the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up its export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) While the exports of Cigarette tissue paper declined from Rs. 63.4 lacs in 1962-63 to Rs. 46.8 lacs in 1963-64, it has again picked up during the year 1964-65, when the exports of this item were of the order of Rs. 61.7 lacs.

(b) Overproduction of cigarette paper in the world, installation of cigarette paper mills in some countries and the restrictions in the import

of this item in some other countries are some of the main reasons for decline in the export of this item.

(c) Grant of an import entitlement of 40 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports of tissue paper, inclusion of this item in the trade plans with certain East European countries and facilities given to exporters to conduct market survey abroad are some of the steps taken by Government to step up exports of Cigarette tissue.

Manufacture of Transformers

874. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal has manufactured the biggest transformer to be set up in India;

(b) if so, the details of the same;

(c) whether it is as useful as the imported ones; and

(d) if so, whether the manufacture of such transformers will help to earn foreign exchange?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal have made the biggest transformer so far manufactured in India and it is one of the largest installed till now.

(b) the rating of the transformer is 75000 KVA, 132 kv with a total installed weight of 104 tons.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) For the present, manufacture of such transformers will result in saving of foreign exchange which would have been spent on import of similar transformers.

Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the

stock of iron ore kept at Madras for export by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation was found short of the stock shown in the books;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against the officers responsible for the loss; and

(c) the extent of the loss involved?

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

(b) Suitable action is being taken.

(c) 1,16,724 tonnes were short according to book figures out of a total movement of 21.19 lakh tonnes.

Import of Copra from Ceylon

876. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to impose any cut in the quantity of copra to be imported from Ceylon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Imports are made, not countrywise, but as per foreign exchange available for such imports.

Gold Deposits in Ladakh

877. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether any deposits of gold have been discovered in Ladakh;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A preliminary survey was made by the former Kashmir State Government in 1939-40 and by the Geological Survey of India in 1955.

(c) Alluvial gold has been noticed in sand and gravel beds along the

river Indus and its tributaries—the Dras and Suru in Ladakh district. No workable deposits are available.

Development of Sericulture in Punjab

878. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1269 on the 19th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the revised scheme for the development of sericulture in the hilly area of Punjab has been received from the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated to the Punjab Government in this behalf during the year 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. In July, 1965, the Central Silk Board had deputed one of its officers to Chandigarh to assist the Government of Punjab in the formulation of a compact scheme for the development of Sericulture Industry in the hilly districts of Punjab.

(b) Does not arise.

Heavy Industries in Punjab

879. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 697 on the 5th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken for the location and setting up of Heavy Industries in the Punjab State during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if not, by what time it will be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). No decision has so far been taken on the proposals made by the Govern-

ment of Punjab regarding the setting up of industries in the Fourth Plan. The Planning Commission propose to have further discussions with the State Government regarding their outlays etc., in the light of a re-assessment of their resources position. A final decision on the location and setting up of heavy industries in the Punjab State during the Fourth Plan would be taken after these discussions are over.

Textile Mills

{ **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
880. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
 { **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up large export oriented textile mills in the public sector; and

(b) if so, where these mills will be located?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up five export-oriented cotton spinning mills in the public sector is under active consideration.

Shortage of Cement

881. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the total allotment of cement made to the different States during the last six months for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): A quarterly bulk allotment of cement is made in favour of State Governments/Union Territories and its detailed distribution is decided by them. They have furnished the following information regarding cement earmarked/utilised by them for agricultural and non-

agricultural purposes during the period anuary-June, 1965:—

State	Quantity of cement utilised for	
	Agricultural Purposes	Nod-agricultural Purposes
	(In Tonnes)	
1. Delhi	645	97,655
2. Jammu & Kashmir	5,628	6,372
3. Rajasthan	37,620	87,780
4. Gujarat	68,100	1,73,400
5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	299
6. Maharashtra	80,200	2,46,800
7. Goa, Daman & Diu	150	20,599
8. Madhya Pradesh	57,502	1,20,698
9. Bihar	27,941	1,99,759
10. Orissa	35,373	72,327
11. West Bengal	7,325	2,80,675
12. N.E.F.A.	145	2,747
13. Manipur		6,000
14. Nagaland	48	2,979
15. Andhra Pradesh	46,350	1,54,050
16. Madras	30,580	2,49,020
17. U.P.	1,47,213	2,02,887
18. Pondicherry	238	5,762
19. Kerala	8,000	88,900
20. Laccadive & Minicoy Island	1	604

21. Punjab—The State Government have informed that the district authorities in Punjab have been instructed to give top priority to agricultural works in the matter of releasing cement and that it is difficult to say as to how much cement was utilised for agricultural purposes and how much for non agricultural purposes.

22. Mysore—No separate allocation for agricultural purposes is made by the Government of Mysore. The Deputy Commissioners have been advised to earmark 10 per cent of the district quota for agricultural purposes.

23. Tripura.

24. Himachal Pradesh

25. Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

No separate allocation for agricultural purposes is made by these Governments out of their bulk quota.

26. Assam—The Information is not available. It is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Cement Factories

882. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the licenses issued for starting cement factories to the private enterprise have not progressed satisfactorily; and

(b) the steps taken by Government after last year's review of the progress of such factories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The progress of pending cement factory schemes kept under constant review and meetings are held periodically with cement entrepreneurs to expedite the pending schemes. Licences/ Letters of Intent granted for schemes which are not likely to be implemented are revoked/cancelled. According to present practice, only letters of intent valid for six months are issued in the first instance and these lapse automatically if sufficient steps are not taken by entrepreneurs within the time unless extension of time is granted to the parties on the merits of each case. During 1965, ten schemes have so far been cancelled for want of progress.

Export of Lac

883. { **Shri Ravindra Varma:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's export of Lac has declined heavily during 1964-65;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to arrest the decline?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Export in 1964-65 declined by 10 per cent compared with the export in the previous year.

(b) The main reason for the decline in the export was the fall in production.

(c) Ministry of Food and Agriculture and State Governments are taking measures to stimulate the production of Lac and intensify research. Production will be supplemented by import, to the extent possible, of lac/seed lac for conversion into Shellac.

Mandi Rock Salt

884. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of Mandi rock salt in the Punjab Hills and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken in the matter?

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

(b) On account of underground water action, one of the rock salt Mines at Drang was declared unsafe by the Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad, and had to be abandoned in 1963. The other Mine at Guma was also declar-

ed partly unworkable and thus the production of rock salt was restricted.

(c) Alternative areas for production of rock salt have been opened up and salt is being excavated to a small extent by the open pit method. In order to locate large workable areas, the Indian Bureau of Mines are conducting extensive exploratory drilling operations in Drang and Guma. As soon as the results of the drilling operations are received, it would be possible to prospect large quantities of rock salt.

Cycle Tyres and Tubes.

885. { **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Bagri:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cycle dealers are allotted quotas of cycle tyres and tubes for supply to genuine cycle users;

(b) whether these dealers do not issue tyres and tubes to genuine consumers and sell them in black market;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up some machinery to exercise some check on the dealings of such dealers; and

(d) if so, the broad details of the machinery?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Manufacturers of cycle tyres and tubes allot quotas of tyres and tubes to their accredited dealers for resale to their own customers and genuine consumers. By virtue of various systems of distribution adopted by the tyre companies and their dealers, genuine consumers who approach such dealers or centres nominated by them get supplies of the tyres and tubes at companies' recommended retail prices.

(c) and (d). Government have advised the cycle tyre and tube manufacturers to ensure that their dealers

sell the tyres and tubes at the companies' recommended retail prices. The tyre companies take action on specific complaints of over-charging which are made to them.

Deluxe Trains between Calcutta and Bombay

886. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to run Deluxe trains at least bi-weekly between Calcutta and Bombay via Nagpur; and

(b) if so, when such trains are likely to be introduced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). It is proposed to acquire four more air-conditioned rakes with the objective of utilising them for increasing the frequency of some of the existing bi-weekly air-conditioned services and also for introducing an air-conditioned service on the trunk routes not covered by such services so far. One of the new routes tentatively selected is the Bombay V.T.—Howrah via Nagpur where it is proposed to introduce a weekly air-conditioned service after the four additional air-conditioned rakes become available. Orders for the Power generation, air-conditioning and electrical equipment have been placed and the materials are likely to be received by the middle of next year. After receipt of materials the equipment will have to be fitted on the coaches. It is, therefore, not possible, at present, to indicate as to when this service is likely to be introduced.

Students' Concession for Railway Travel

887. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the request of the Central Silk Board to extend Students' Concession on railway travel to the trainees undergoing seri-

cultural training in the All-India Sericulture Training Institute, Mysore has not been accepted by the Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The trainees are State Government officers, who receive an allowance besides their salaries. Moreover, the expenses of their educational tours are met by the Central Silk Board, which, in turn, receives the amount as grant from the Government of India.

Shortage of Copra

888. Shri Sezhiyan: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage and high price of copra in Kerala this season;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have given any assistance to the affected oil mills and workers; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to avoid recurrence of such a crisis in future?

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

(b) This is partly due to lower production of coconuts in the country during the current year and partly to reduction in the imports of copra.

(c) In view of the present difficult foreign exchange situation it has not been possible to import increased quantities of copra. Import of copra is at present channelised through the S.T.C. who allot quotas to the actual users; in the fixation of the basic entitlement preference is shown to units located in Kerala.

(d) The long-term solution to the problem lies in increasing indigenous production of coconuts. Towards this

end the Government have taken a number of steps which include distribution of fertilizers, plant protection measures, extension activities and development of research.

Madhopur-Kathua Railway Line

889. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:
Shri Samnani:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Madhopur-Kathua Railway line will be completed as scheduled;

(b) whether any decision has been taken on the category of the Kathua Railway Station; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend the mail trains upto Kathua which now terminate at Pathankot?

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

(b) Yes, Kathua will be terminus 'B' class station.

(c) No. There is, at present, no proposal to extend any of the Mail/Express trains from Pathankot to Kathua.

Electrical Factory in Mysore

890. { Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the West German Electro Combine (A.E.G.) has agreed to help in the setting up of an electrical factory in Mysore State; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The New Government Electric Factory

Bangalore, is an undertaking owned by the Government of Mysore. The factory has been licensed for manufacture of electrical equipment comprising transformers' motors and switchgear. They are collaborating with the West German firm M/s. A.E.G. The machinery for the project is being installed and production is likely to commence soon.

The State Government has recently submitted a proposal for forming a public limited company in which the Government of Mysore, the West German collaborators, the IFC Washington will hold shares as well as the general public. The proposal is under consideration.

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के इंजीनियर

891. { श्री किन्दर लाल :
श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र की प्रस्तावित परियोजना की विस्तृत रूपरेखा तैयार करने के लिये भारतीय इंजीनियरों का एक दल मास्को गया था ;

(ख) क्या दल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार को प्रतिवेदन कब तक मिल जाने की संभावना है ।

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (घ). भारत सोवियत करार के अन्तर्गत, जिसपर 25 जनवरी, 1965 को हस्ताक्षर हुए थे, बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के संस्थापन के बारे में जाजप्रोमएक्सपोर्ट और बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड के बीच हुए इकरारनामे के अनुसार रूपांकन काय में

भारतीय इंजीनियरों को भी सम्मिलित किया जाना है। तदनुसार विस्तृत प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदन की तैयारी में भाग लेने के लिए 12 भारतीय इंजीनियरों की एक टोली जून, 1965 में रूस गई है। इस विस्तृत प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदन के भारत-सोवियत करार में दी गई अवधि से कुछ पूर्व अर्थात् अक्टूबर के मध्य में प्राप्त होने की संभावना है।

Electrifications of Madras-Vijayawada Railway Line

892. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the electrification of railway line between Madras and Vijayawada in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the cost involved; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) According to a rough assessment the cost of the scheme is expected to be approximately Rs. 18.35 crores (Excluding Rolling Stock).

(c) The proposal alongwith other proposals covering various high density routes, is still under consideration.

New Train between Delhi and Jodhpur

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

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to run a new train between Jodhpur and Delhi via Phulera and Reengus in order to curtail running time; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the decision at an early date?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir. At present one pair of Mail trains are running between Delhi and Jodhpur via Sadulpur, Ratangarh and Degana. These trains are popular by the existing route and are fully patronised. Their diversion via Reengus and Phulera will deprive the passengers on the existing route of a fast train, leading to public complaints which is not desirable. Further, it is also not possible to run a direct train between Delhi and Jodhpur via Reengus and Phulera due to non-availability of line capacity particularly on the Delhi-Rewari section.

Coal

894. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:

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

(a) whether any State Government or State Mining Corporation has so far been permitted to raise coal, whether coking or non-coking, during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, details of the same?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mineral Surveys

895. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

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

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh asking the Indian Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey of India to take up investigation work in respect of certain mineral

surveys in the working programme for 1965-66; and

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the proposal?

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

(b) Preliminary mineral assessment in the Narsinghpur district and systematic geological mapping and mineral assessment in the Raigarh district proposed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh have been included in the programme of the Geological Survey of India for 1965-66.

Geophysical prospecting in the unleased sectors of the manganese belt is also likely to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Geological Survey of India.

Proposals for other investigations suggested by the Government of Madhya Pradesh are under consideration.

Rock formation in Raigarh

306. { Shri A. S. Saigal;
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla;
Shri J. P. Jyotishi;
Shri Wadiwa;
Shri Chandak:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the rock formation in the Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh State is the continuation of the formation available in Ranchi plateau of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether any proposal has been received for conducting an aeromagnetic survey of Raigarh district for this purpose; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh had requested the inclusion of certain parts of Raigarh District in an aerial survey proposed

to be carried out. About 1000 sq. Km. in the Jashpurnagar area in Raigarh district will be covered by the present programme of airborne survey.

Railway Marine Organisation

897. **Shri A. P. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the future prospects of the Marine Organisation run by the Eastern, North-Eastern and North-East Frontier Railways consequent on the completion of the Rajendra Puri at Mokameh, impending construction of Farakka Barrage and winding up of the Marine Organisation on the North-East Frontier Railway at Pandu;

(b) whether Government have any plan or programme in this behalf in hand; and

(c) how the Marine staff will be absorbed if the Marine Organisation is wound up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The ferry services at Mokameh and Pandu have been closed down. The river craft plying at Mokameh were transferred to Farakka along with the staff. About 50 per cent of Marine staff at Pandu was reduced and absorbed for other work on the Railway after completion of Brahmaputra Bridge. About 200 men and 50 per cent of the river craft are also expected to be absorbed for increased commitments of B.G. Wagon ferrying at Farakka. The remaining craft at Pandu with some staff to operate them are being temporarily retained as a stand-by for meeting any eventuality. Other services on these Railways and also the Marine Workshops in Mokameh are functioning with full strength of staff and will continue to do so for some years more.

(b) The Marine Organisation will continue for some more years as indicated against item (a).

(c) There is no likelihood of the Marine Organisation being wound up in the near future. If there is a reduction of ferry services, the existing staff will be absorbed for other work in the Railways in accordance with extant instructions.

Bomb Dropped near Railway Track

898. { Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a heavy bomb was dropped near the Railway track between Lucknow and Rae-Bareilly on or about the 22nd June, 1965; and

(b) whether any investigations have been carried out; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Enquiries made so far into the incident reveal that some members of Tanda Village Defence Society informed the railway authorities Gangaganj on 22-6-1965, that they saw some red object falling from the sky near the Railway track. The Kotwali police Rae Bareilly rushed to the spot and also informed the Distt. Magistrate. The matter is under investigation by the police and the military authorities.

Rajendra Pul

899. Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether from the trend of the river Ganges at Mokamehghat, it has been noticed that the main channel is gradually shifting towards the North bank during the last three years and that silting has taken place under the Rajendra Pul up to pier No. 7 during the low water season of 1964-65; and

(b) if so, whether there is any plan to dredge the river near Barh and open the South channel to flow past Mokamehghat?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Following the floods of 1961 certain changes in the regime of the river have been noticed. The river is tending to shift towards the North Bank and the main current during the winter season has been oscillating from span No. 2 to span No. 10. A guide bund 6600 ft. long exists at the North end of the bridge solely for the protection of the north approach of the bridge and to divert the main current to flow under the bridge proper. There has been practically no silting under the bridge as observed during the low water season of 1964-65.

(b) The question of dredging the river does not arise as there is hardly any silting under the bridge.

Marine Organisation on Eastern and North Eastern Railways

900. Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made towards the Marine Organisation on the Eastern and North Eastern Railways;

(b) the total number of staff employed by the Railways in this Department; and

(c) the total annual expenditure being incurred on it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh) (a) Information is being collected.

(b) Total number of staff now employed on:—

Eastern Railway	2,810
North Eastern Railway	1,219

(c) Information is being collected.

Railway Sleepers

901. { Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:
Shri Samnani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of the U.P. Government and the Railway Board have reached an agreement on an increase in the price of sleepers supplied to the Railways by the State Forest Department; and

(b) whether the Railway Board are considering to allow the same increase in the price of sleepers supplied to the Railways by the Jammu and Kashmir Forest Department?

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

(a) The Railway Board have agreed to increased prices of sleepers for payment to various supplying States as recommended by an *ad hoc* Committee of the Central Board of Forestry which met this year.

(b) Yes.

चारबाग स्टेशन पर रेल दुर्घटना

902. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :
श्री किन्दर लाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ के चारबाग रेलवे स्टेशन पर 27 जून, 1965 की शाम को देहरादून एक्सप्रेस की दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप आठ व्यक्ति घायल हुए ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दुर्घटना के क्या कारण हैं और रेलवे सम्पत्ति की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) यह दुर्घटना 26-6-1965 को लखनऊ स्टेशन पर हुई। इसमें हावड़ा-देहरादून एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के 7 यात्रियों को मामूली चोटें पड़चीं।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण का पता लगाया जा रहा है। रेल-सम्पत्ति को कोई क्षति नहीं पड़ची।

Export of Lemon Grass Oil

903. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether lemon grass oil is being purchased by the State Trading Corporation from the agriculturists;

(b) if so, the minimum price at which it is purchased;

(c) the quantity purchased this year and during the last two years;

(d) whether any private dealer or exporter is allowed to purchase lemon grass direct from the agriculturists;

(e) if not, the reason therefor; and

(f) the agencies of the S.T.C. for the purchase and export of lemon grass respectively?

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

(b) The price to be paid to the growers during the current season has been fixed at Rs. 10.50 per kilo for Lemongrass oil of minimum 78 per cent citral content and Rs. 11.00 per kilo for Lemongrass oil of 82 per cent citral content and above.

(c) Procurement operations for the current season were started on the 7th June, 1965 and upto the 31st July, 1965 the S.T.C. had procured about 611 kilos. The quantity of Lemongrass oil procured during the 1963-64 and 1964-65 operations was approximately 966 tonnes and 733 tonnes respectively.

(d) There are no restrictions on purchase of Lemongrass oil from the growers.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Purchase of lemongrass oil on S.T.C.'s account and its export are the responsibility of the STC itself. Purchases of the oil are made by the STC at 12 depots spread over the lemongrass growing areas in the Kerala State. These depots are under the overall charge of an official of the STC and 3 or 4 such depots are under the supervisory charge of an Inspector of the S.T.C. The actual storing at the various mofussil depots, transport of the oil from those depots to the central depot at Cochin and certain other services like Ag-marking, drumming, etc. are rendered by the agents appointed by the STC who were in the past handling lemongrass oil trade and for such services they are paid the actual expenses and a nominal commission.

As regards exports, shipments to rupee payment areas are allowed to be made by any party provided the export price has been approved by the S.T.C. and the quantity to be exported is lifted from the S.T.C.'s stocks. Shipments to non-rupee areas, however, have been entrusted to a firm in Bombay under a special arrangement entered into with them by the S.T.C.

Export of Sugar

904. **Shri V. B. Gandhi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed to examine the steps necessary to increase the export of sugar and also to consider the feasibility of setting up sugar factories in the Public Sector;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Sugar Mills Association has been given representation on that Committee; and

(c) whether Government have been receiving co-operation from the sugar

industry in its export effort, and if not, the nature of difficulties?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A Committee to study the problems connected with the development of sugar production for export purposes has been set up. The Committee will consider establishment of new capacities either in existing industrial units or entirely new units which will have special advantages of suitable location for export purposes.

(b) The Indian Sugar Mills Association is not represented on the Committee at present. It has however, since been decided to add one or two representatives of the Sugar Industry on this Committee.

(c) The Sugar Industry has been co-operating in promoting the export of sugar.

Export of Mangoes

905. **Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade delegation to study the export market for mangoes is being sent to U.K., France and West Germany; and

(b) if so, the personnel of the delegation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The desirability of sponsoring the visit of such a delegation to U.K., and other West European countries early next year is being considered in consultation with the State Trading Corporation of India. The proposal is still in the exploratory stage.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों को निर्माण भत्ता

906. { डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरक्का परियोजना में जो

रेलवे कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं उन्हें भी अन्य कर्मचारियों की तरह परियोजना भत्ता दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख) फरक्का बांध परियोजना के निर्माण में रेल कर्मचारी नहीं लगाये गये हैं, इसलिए निर्माण भत्ता देने का मवाल नहीं उठता ।

Silk Industry

907. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is still dependent on foreign seed in the matter of development of silk industry; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

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

(b) About 21,000 ounces per annum.

Development of Sericulture

908. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount unspent or unutilised so far by the various States intended for the development of sericulture during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4661/65].

(b) The main reasons for the low utilisation of funds are —

(1) Delays in the acquisition of land and construction of buildings;

(2) Delays in the issue of administrative sanctions to the schemes by the State Governments;

(3) The Emergency declared during the second year of the Third Five Year Plan which resulted in cuts in the allocations made for the development of sericulture industry; and

(4) Unfavourable weather conditions in the various silk-producing States.

Free Rail Travel for Everesters

909. **Shri Basappa:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1st class free railway passes have been issued to members of the victorious Everest Expedition; and

(b) if so, their number and for what period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Railway Administrations have been directed to issue I class complimentary Pass available from any station to any station for a period of one month during 1965, to 20 members of the Expedition on presentation of a certificate issued to each member.

Hassan-Mangalore Rail Line

910. { **Shri Basappa:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the Hassan-Mangalore Rail line;

(b) when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the reasons for its being laid as a metre gauge and not broad gauge Railway line?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The line is estimated to cost Rs. 23.74 crores.

(b) Progress of construction of the line is being so scheduled as to synchronise its completion with that of the main Mangalore Port Project.

(c) The main traffic expected on this line is the iron ore for export through Mangalore Port. The areas from where the ore is to come are all at present served only by metre gauge railway line. Naturally, Mangalore-Hassan railway line has to be built as metre gauge to avoid large scale transshipment of ore. However, sub-structures for bridges and profiles for tunnels as also girders for major bridges are being provided to broad gauge standard so as to facilitate conversion to broad gauge at a later date, if so warranted.

Geological Survey of India

911. Shrimati Renuka Barkatak: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into an agreement with Canada for the purchase of equipment for the exploration work of the Geological Survey of India; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No such agreement has yet been concluded. Negotiations are in progress.

(b) The negotiations envisage the import of certain essential equipment for the exploration work of the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines, obtaining the services of Canadian experts and training of Indian geologists in Canada.

Industries in Himachal Pradesh

912. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be

pleased to state:

(a) whether during his visit to Simla in June this year, he made an announcement about starting of cement, paper pulp and other industrial units in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the amount likely to be invested on these units; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration similar plans for the regeneration of the economy of hill areas of U.P., Punjab and West Bengal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). No. Sir; but some discussions on this subject were held with the Himachal Pradesh Government. It is too early to indicate the details of the proposals.

(c) The development of hill areas is receiving the particular attention of Government in the context of the programme for the Fourth Plan period.

Marble in Rajasthan

**913. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a rare type of marble with rainbow colours has been found in large quantities in Sirohi District of Rajasthan;

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

(c) the extent of the reserves?

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

(b) Geologically it is a highly serpentinised dolomite which by virtue of the presence of some minor elements and deformation has assumed an attractive colour pattern.

(c) The extent of reserves has not yet been estimated.

भटिंडा स्टेशन पर बुधटना

914. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 जून, 1965 को भटिंडा स्टेशन पर रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के एक सिपाही ने कुछ कर्मचारियों पर गोली चलाई जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एक खलासी मारा गया और कई अन्य व्यक्ति घायल हो गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उस सिपाही के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के दो सशस्त्र रोकड़ रोकड़ की चौकसी के लिए खजांची के साथ लगाये गये थे। ये 30-6-65 को सबेरे भटिंडा पहुंचे। इन लोगों को उसी दिन 14.20 बजे की गाड़ी से वापस लौटना था। कचहरी में भुगतान करने के बाद खजांची सवारी और माल-डिब्बा कर्मचारियों को भुगतान करने के लिए लगभग 12.45 बजे रेलवे स्टेशन पर लौटा। कर्मचारी गाड़ी के डिब्बे में भुगतान लेने के लिए रजामन्द न हुए और इस बात पर जोर देने लगे की खजांची रोकड़-कार्यालय में भुगतान करे। चूंकि खजांची के पास समय कम था और रोकड़ कार्यालय की चाबी भी उसके पास नहीं थी, इसलिए उसने यह सुझाव नहीं माना। कर्मचारी बहुत उत्तेजित हो उठे और झगड़े पर आमादा हो गये, जिससे सरकारी रोकड़ और रोकड़ के साथ गये हुए कर्मचारियों के लिए खतरा दिखाई पड़ने लगा। ऐसी रिपोर्ट मिली है कि इस हुल्लड़वाजी में सशस्त्र पहरेदार की एक बन्दूक अकस्मात् अपने आप चल गयी, जिससे एक बड़ई की मृत्यु हो गयी और एक व्यक्ति घायल हो गया। भटिंडा की

सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है जिसकी अभी जांच हो रही है।

आगरा स्टेशन पर माल की चोरी

915. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 जून, 1965 के लगभग आगरा स्टेशन के कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने एक माल गाड़ी में से लगभग 4 लाख रुपये के मूल्य का लोहा तथा इस्पात का माल चुरा लिया ;

(ख) क्या इस मामले की कोई जांच की गयी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। लेकिन 15-6-1965 को दिल्ली की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने आगरा स्टेशन के कुछ गाड़ों और ब्रेक्समैनों को गिरफ्तार किया था। ये लोग 1964 में लोहे और इस्पात के सामान से भरे मालडिब्बों के लेबुल बदलने और उन्हें धोखावड़ी से दूसरे स्टेशनों को भेजने के सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ;

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 420/428/471 के अधीन 6 मामले दर्ज किये हैं, जिनकी अभी जांच हो रही है।

आसाम और मनीपुर में सूती कपड़े की मिलों

916. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने आसाम और मनीपुर राज्यों में कपड़ा बुनने की मिलों को स्थापित करने की सम्भावनाओं

का पता लगाने के लिये एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके प्रतिवेदन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस दल द्वारा किन-किन स्थानों का अध्ययन किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एस० बी० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). सरकारी क्षेत्र में मनीपुर तथा आसाम में सूत कातने की मिलों की स्थापना करने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार ने वस्त्र आयुक्त के कार्यालय के विशेषज्ञों का सर्वेक्षण दल नियुक्त किया था। सर्वेक्षण दल ने मनीपुर में इम्फाल तथा आसाम में जिलांग और गोहाटो का निरीक्षण किया और एक प्रारम्भिक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। कुछ और भी जांच पड़ताल करने के लिए आदेश दिए गए हैं। यह जांच पड़ताल समाप्त होने पर ही योजना की रूपरेखा स्पष्ट हो सकेगी।

Import of Cotton

917. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton imported during this year;

(b) the estimated quantity of cotton to be imported during the year 1965-66; and

(c) the foreign exchange involved in the above import?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 712,000 bales (from September 1964, the beginning of the cotton year, upto May, 1965).

(b) 8 to 9 lakhs bales.

(c) Approximately Rs. 47 crores. (The value of cotton that may be imported under P.L. 480 is not included in the above amount, as it is paid for in rupees).

Import of Jute

918. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Jute imported from Thailand, Pakistan and other countries for consumption in the Indian Jute Mills in 1964-65 and the proposed imports for 1965-66; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange involved thereby?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The actual imports of raw jute, mesta including cuttings from Pakistan and Thailand during (July, 1964 to May, 1965) 11 months of the jute year 1964-65 (July to June) were as follows:

Year	Country	Quantity '000' bales	Value Rs. 'crores'
1964-65	1. Pakistan	467.00	8.84
	2. Thailand	58.00	0.98
TOTAL :		525.00	9.82

A quantity of 5 lakh bales of raw jute, mesta cutting has been allowed for imports during the jute year 1965-66 (July, 1965 to June, 1966). The question of allowing some further imports is under consideration.

Invention Promotion Board

**919. { Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to promote inventions in the small scale and medium scale industries has been prepared by the Invention Promotion Board; and

(b) if is, the outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A scheme has been formulated by the

Inventions Promotion Board for focusing the inventive talent of the country on the problems relating to the industrial, agricultural and other technological fields. The scheme envisages:—

- (i) Research and survey of different industries and other fields of technology for assessing their problems, the solution of which would benefit the progress in the respective fields,
- (ii) posing these problems to the Indian Inventors, research workers, etc.,
- (iii) Examination of the proposals for solving the problems and giving assistance/facilities to those found to be feasible and viable.

गोरखपुर-बाराबंकी बड़ी रेलवे लाइन

920. { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर से बाराबंकी तक बड़ी लाइन बिछाने की योजना विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब कार्यान्वित की जाएगी और इस पर कुल कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) और (ख). रेलवे बोर्ड इस बात पर विचार कर रहा है कि पहली तीन योजनाओं की अपेक्षा चौथी योजना में आसान परिवर्तनों का कार्यक्रम अपेक्षाकृत कुछ बड़ा बनाना पड़ेगा। इस बात को ध्यान में रखकर कुछ खंडों के आमान परिवर्तन के लिए उनकी अर्ह-क्षमता और उनके लिए अपेक्षित साधनों का अनुमान लगाने के लिए कुछ अध्ययन किये जा रहे हैं। ऐसे खंडों में पूर्वोक्त रेलवे का

बाराबंकी-गौडा-गोरखपुर मीटर लाइन खंड एक है। लेकिन ये अध्ययन अभी बिलकुल प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में हैं और अभी किये जा रहे हैं। इसलिए अभी यह कहना असामयिक होगा कि इस खंड के आमान में परिवर्तन किया जायेगा या नहीं और यदि किया गया तो कब किया जायेगा और उनकी सम्भावित लागत क्या होगी ?

Export Earnings

921. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of export earnings from rupee payment areas during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) the main items sent to non-rupee areas which have shown an increase in the volume of export during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Total value of export earnings from the rupee payment area is as follows:

1964-65 .. Rs. 143.79 crores

1965-66 (upto .. Rs. 37.24 crores
end of June, 1965)

(b) The main items which have shown an increase in exports to non-rupee payment areas during 1964-65 as compared to their exports in 1963-64 are jute goods, cotton yarn and cotton fabrics, cashew, manganese ore, ferro-manganese & ferro-alloy, iron ore, tanned and dressed leather and coffee

As for the year 1965-66, the increase in the value of exports can only be worked out after the close of the year.

Central Government Employees at Tuticorin

922. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Central Gov-

ernment employees at Tuticorin, (Madras) for the allotment of a part of the huge area of waste land under the Central Salt Department on the southern side of the town for building houses in the Co-operative Sector; and

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

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

(b) Requests for the allotment of this Central Salt land for various purposes have been received from Central/State Government, private parties and Co-operative Societies. The request of the Central Government Employees at Tuticorin will be kept in view while considering the question of the disposal of the requisite lands.

Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi

923. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of diesel locomotives turned out at the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi in 1964-65; and

(b) the estimated target for the Fourth Plan in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 18 locomotives.

(b) The targetted production of 150 Broad Gauge Locomotives annually is expected to be achieved in the Fourth Plan.

S. T. C. Delegation's visit to Japan

**924. { Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of the State Trading Corporation visited Tokyo in the last week of June to conclude an agreement with the Japan Textile Machinery Manufacturing Association; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) A contract has been signed by the S.T.C. with the Japanese Textile Machinery Manufacturing Association on the 5th July, 1965 for the import of Textile Machinery valued at \$10 m. on deferred payment terms.

रेल के डिब्बों में ट्रांजिस्टर रेडियो

925 डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुछ रेलवेज़ ने रेल के डिब्बों में बिना ईअर फोन के ट्रांजिस्टर रेडियो का उपयोग करने की मनाही कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन रेलवेज़ का क्या नाम है ; और

(ग) उसका कारण क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क), (ख) और (ग). जी हां, मध्य, पूर्व, उत्तर, दक्षिण और पश्चिम रेलों पर चलने वाली वातानुकूल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों की चैयर-कारों में यात्रियों को ईअर-फोन के बिना ट्रांजिस्टर रेडियो इस्तेमाल करने की इजाजत नहीं है। ऐसा इसलिए किया गया है ताकि दूसरे यात्रियों को असुविधा न हो।

रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए दस्तकारी केन्द्र

926. श्री डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विशेषकर कम आय वाले रेलवे कर्मचारियों की आय बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से विभिन्न स्थानों पर दस्तकारी केन्द्र खोले गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न रेलवे में किन-किन स्थानों पर ये केन्द्र खुले हुए ; और

(ग) इन केन्द्रों के चलाने में कितना धन व्यय हुआ है और उनसे कितनी आय हुई है ?

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

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, बेलिये संख्या LT-4662/65]

(ग) 1964-65 में रेलों द्वारा किया गया खर्च लगभग 1.6 लाख रुपये ।

1964-65 में हस्तकला केन्द्रों में रेल कर्मचारियों के परिवारों द्वारा कपड़े आदि की सिलाई से हुई आमदनी : लगभग 7.6 लाख रुपये ।

कच्चे लोह, तांबे, जिक का उत्पादन

927. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कच्चे लोहे, तांबे और जिक की भट्टियों (फर्नेस) की स्थापना के लिये पोलैंड ने भारत को सहायता देने के लिये कहा था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सहायता की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री सजीव रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). पोलैंड ने कच्चे लोहे के उत्पादन के लिए धमन भट्टियां लगाने में अभिरुचि दिखाई है । इस प्रस्ताव पर कच्चे लोहे के लिए धमन भट्टियों के शाक्यता प्रतिवेदन की जांच के पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा । ये प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त किये जा चुके हैं । विचार करते समय इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि हवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन धमन भट्टियों का निर्माण करने की स्थिति में है ।

पोलैंड की सहायता से अग्निगुंडाला ताम्र-प्राप्रव्य-स्थल (अन्ध्र प्रदेश) का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ।

पोलैंड द्वारा दिए गए ऋण से विशाखा-पत्तनम में जस्ते की एक भट्टी स्थापित की जाएगी जिसकी वार्षिक क्षमता 30,000 टन धातु की होगी । इसमें आयात किया गया जस्ते का चूरा इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा । विस्तृत प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदन तैयार करने के लिए मैसर्स सेंट्रोजेप के साथ किए जाने वाले करार का निरीक्षण किया जा रहा है और यह आशा है कि इसे शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा ।

जस्त-भट्टी के लिए रुपया पोलैंड के साथ हुए ऋण समझौते से लगाया जाएगा जिस पर दोनों सरकारों ने 16-11-1962 को हस्ताक्षर किए थे और जिसके अन्तर्गत पोलैंड भारत को 15.5 करोड़ रुपए का ऋण देगा । करार की मोटी-मोटी शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(क) ऋण पर ब्याज की दर ढाई प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष होगी । देय ब्याज का हिसाब हर साल 30 जून और 31 दिसम्बर को लगाया जाएगा ।

(ख) मूलधन 8 समान वार्षिक किस्तों में वापिस किया जाएगा । पहली किस्त इस प्रायोजना के परिचालन के लिए अन्त में भेजी गई मशीनों और साज सामान के बीजक अथवा अन्य अभिसंविदित दस्तावेज की तारीख से एक वर्ष पश्चात् देय होगी ।

(ग) मूलधन और ब्याज की अदायगी की रकमें भारत-पोलैंड ऋण खाते में जमा होगी और इस प्रकार जमा हुई रकम पोलैंड को निर्यात करने के लिए भारतीय माल खरीदने के लिए खर्च की जाएगी ।

Development of Sericulture

928. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the various

schemes for the development of sericulture in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the year 1964-65;

(b) the reasons for the slow progress made in the implementation of the schemes; and

(c) the action taken by the Central Silk Board in this regard?

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

(a) Rs. 11.23 lakhs as against an allocation of Rs. 20.13 lakhs.

(b) The reasons for slow progress in the implementation of the schemes are as under:—

- (i) Delays in the acquisition of land;
- (ii) Delay in the construction of buildings by the State Public Works Department;
- (iii) Administrative delays in sanctioning the schemes by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (iv) Adverse weather conditions during the year.

(c) The Central Silk Board took the following action:—

(i) The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Board wrote to the State Minister of Sericulture drawing his attention to the slow progress in the implementation of the schemes.

(ii) The Vice-Chairman of the Board convened a special meeting of the Members of Parliament from Jammu & Kashmir on 28-3-1965 and brought to their notice the poor performance of the State in the utilisation of funds for the development of Sericulture Industry.

(iii) The Board has recently set up a Liaison Office at Srinagar with a view to maintaining close contacts with the State Authorities for speedy implementation of the Sericultural Schemes.

(iv) The technical officers of the Board also periodically visit the State in order to watch the progress.

Chik-Ballapur-Kolar-Bangalore Railway Line

929. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the Chik-Ballapur-Kolar-Bangalore narrow gauge railway line was laid;

(b) whether there is a proposal to replace the same by a broad gauge railway line; and

(c) if so, when and estimated outlay involved?

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

(a) Bangarpet-Kolar-Chik-Ballapur section was opened to traffic in stages in the years 1913—1916. The Chik-Ballapur-Bangalore section was opened to traffic in stages in the years 1915—18.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Tin Plates

930. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirements of tin plates for containers in India;

(b) whether it can be met from the local production;

(c) if not, the other sources of supply; and

(d) whether Government anticipate rise in the price of tinned food due to the inadequate supply of tin plates?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Truck-Train Collision at Jehanabad

{ **Shri A. P. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
931. { Shri P. B. Chakraverti:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a

truck dashed into a passenger train at Jehanabad (Gaya District) on July 7, 1965 on an unmanned level crossing;

(b) if so, the extent of loss of life and property involved therein; and

(c) the circumstances of the accident?

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

(a) The accident occurred at a manned level crossing between Makhdumpur-Gaya and Jehanabad stations.

(b) Three persons were killed. There was no damage to railway property.

(c) The accident was due to the failure of the Gateman to keep the level crossing gate closed and locked and the carelessness of the motor truck driver.

Fig Iron in Bhilai

932. { **Shri T. Subramanyam:**
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of pig iron stocks have accumulated in Bhilai;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the foundries are not getting their full quota and are experiencing acute shortage of this material; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) There was an accumulation of pig iron in stock at Bhilai during the last two months ranging from fifteen to twenty-three thousand tonnes, which is only about two weeks' production.

Although this is a little higher than the quantity they normally have in stock, it is not an unusual amount for a large integrated steel plant.

(b) and (c). There was a slight delay in the issue of allocation orders and restriction on railway movements in certain directions. Both these difficulties were removed and as a result stocks fell to normal levels about the middle of August. More recently the control over price and distribution of pig iron has been withdrawn with effect from 20th August, 1965, which should make the problem of distribution of available stocks easier.

Export of Iron Ore

933. Shri T. Subramanyam: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a severe cut in the export of iron ore in June, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the position regarding the export of iron ore from Hospet-Bellary area during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It is a fact that for various reasons there was a temporary shortage in High Speed Diesel Oil supplies in certain interior areas during May and June this year. In May, 13.2 lakh tonnes were exported as against 7.9 lakh tonnes in May last year; in June the effect started being felt and the exports were 6.0 lakh tonnes, as against 6.4 lakh tonnes in the previous June and 13.2 lakh tonnes in the preceding month this year. Many roads between mines and railway stations are still unbridged. So these two months preceding the monsoon are traditionally used not only to maintain usual export supplies but also to move at least upto the railway additional quantities

of ore so as to enable export loading to be maintained at the ports despite the monsoon interrupting communications with the mines to some extent for some months thereafter. Therefore, the effect of the temporary oil shortage during May and June would be clearer from the export statistics of subsequent months rather than from those of May and June alone; the ore loaded into ships in May and early June had already moved before the oil shortage intervened suddenly. This is indirectly borne out also by the fact that its effect has been much less in the Goa area where barge movement is more important than trucks.

(c) During May and June this year, not more than 0.326 million tonnes could be despatched from the Bellary-Hospet area because of the above reason. The planned export programme required increased despatches this year and 0.337 million tonnes had actually been despatched from the same area even in May and June last year.

Marble in Rajasthan

934. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether some improvements are being made in the mining operations in the makrana marble mines in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Government of Rajasthan have set up a committee consisting of representatives of the State and Central Governments, a foreign marble expert now in India and the lessees of marble mines. The committee will explore and advise on ways and means of promoting systematic

development of and production from this area and examine all related problems affecting the industry e.g. electric power, water and approach road facilities, fixation of a minimum size of quarries for lease, modernisation of quarrying and sawing processes, standardisation of qualities, financial assistance by way of loans and hiring of mechanical equipment and technical guidance.

Direct Bogie from Gua (S.E. Railway) for Patna and Delhi

935. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the convenience of First Class passengers going to Calcutta, there is a First Class bogie attached to the Gua-Rajkharwan passenger train right from Gua but no such facility is provided for passengers intending to go to Patna and Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to review this position on the South Eastern Railway?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). At present, a bicomposite I & III class through service coach runs between Howrah and Gua by 323 Express/413 UP Passenger and 414 Dn Passenger/324 Dn. Express.

The volume of through traffic offering between Gua on the one hand and Patna and Delhi on the other, does not justify the provision of a through service coach between these points. This apart, room is also not available on the main line fast trains for the haulage of an additional coach as a regular measure.

U.N. Trade and Development Board

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

(a) how far India has been benefited as a result of the establishment of the U.N. Trade and Development Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Board has become inactive; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). On the recommendation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva in March/June, 1964, the General Assembly of the United Nations, at its last Session, established a 55-nation Trade and Development Board as a permanent organ of the Conference. India is a member of the Board. The main function of the Board is to keep under review and take appropriate action, within its competence, for the implementation of the recommendations, declarations, resolutions and other decisions of the Conference and to ensure the continuity of its work. The First Session of the Board, which was held in April 1965, was devoted mainly to devising instruments recommended by the Conference in order to take the first important step towards the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference, which cover the trade and development problems of the developing countries. The second Session of the Board commenced in Geneva on 24th August, 1965 and is scheduled to last till the 14th September, 1965. Therefore, at this stage, the question of whether the Board has become inactive and of how far India and other developing countries have benefited from the establishment of the Trade and Development Board is somewhat premature.

The first Sessions of the Committees on Commodities and Manufactures established at the first Session of the Board have already been held and

their reports are being considered in the second Session of the Board currently in progress in Geneva. Ultimately, however, the success of the UNCTAD will depend upon the extent of co-operation and cohesion among the developing countries and on the readiness of the developed countries to undertake commitments for implementing the recommendations of the Conference.

(c) Does not arise.

सरकारी उपक्रमों में नियुक्तियाँ

937. { श्री सिंहासन सिंह :
श्री गोरी शंकर कक्कड़ :
श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकारी क्षेत्र में अब तक कितने निगम स्थापित किये गये हैं और ऐसे आई० सी० एस० तथा आई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों तथा सेवा निवृत्त अधिकारियों की संख्या क्या है जो इन निगमों के प्रबन्ध निदेशक और चेयरमैन नियुक्त किये गये हैं ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विबुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : सरकारी क्षेत्र में अब तक स्थापित किए गए प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या 72 है। उनमें नियुक्त किए गए आई० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एस० तथा अवकाश प्राप्त अधिकारियों की संख्या जिन्हें अध्यक्ष, प्रबन्ध निदेशक या महा प्रबन्धक के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया निम्न प्रकार है।

	अध्यक्ष	प्रबन्ध निदेशक/महा प्रबन्धक/कार्यकारी निदेशक
आई० सी० एस०	17	1
आई० ए० एस०	5	6
अवकाश प्राप्त अधिकारी	10	6

Railway Officers

533. { Shri Sinhasan Singh:
Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:
Shri Rameshkhhar Prasad
Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I and Class II officers serving on the Indian Railways in 1952 and in March, 1965, respectively;

(b) the number of Class III and Class IV employees serving on the Indian Railways during the above periods; and

(c) the number of Class I and Class II Officers who continue to be in service at present even after their attaining the age of superannuation and the number of those who have been re-appointed after retirement?

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

(a)—

1952		March, 1965	
Class I	Class II	Class I	Class II
1,342*	950	3,189*	2,516

*Including Temporary Officers.

(b)—

1952		March, 1965	
Class III	Class IV	Class III	Class IV
2,89,215	6,31,694@	5,32,788	7,97,987@

@Including casual labour.

(c)—

Number of officers continuing in service after their attaining the age of superannuation.	Number of officers re-appointed after retirement.
Class I	Class II
26 *	27 *
Class I	Class II
6	2

(* Including ex-Company and ex-State Railway Officers who are governed by pre-absorption terms and conditions of service and in whose case the age of superannuation is 55 years.

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

940. Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of residential quarters constructed for the high officials of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi are lying vacant because no such officials, who are entitled to such quarters, are available in the Corporation;

(b) if so, how many such quarters are lying vacant and since how long; and

(c) how much amount has been spent on the construction of these quarters and whether any action has been taken against the officers responsible for this bad planning and wrong assessment of requirements?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

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

Production of Synthetic Fabrics

941. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of synthetic fabrics in the world has gone up considerably challenging the production of natural fabrics by 5.57 lakh tons more than the previous year;

(b) if so, the position of India in this sphere of production; and

(c) whether it has affected the export of natural fabrics like hemp and jute from India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The world production of man-made fibres during 1963 was 43.94 lakh tons. This is estimated to

have gone up to 49.50 lakh tons in 1964 showing a rise in production of 5.56 lakh tons over the previous year.

(b) The production of man-made fibres in India during 1961 to 1964 is as follows:

Year	Production (in thousand metric tonnes)
1961	49.6
1962	60.2
1963	66.0
1964	75.1

(c) No, Sir. Exports of jute and hemp goods from India last year showed an increase of Rs. 11:58 crores over the previous year despite the reported emergence of some synthetic substitutes.

Hindumalkot-Hanumangarh Railway Line

942. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the progress so far made in the construction of the broad gauge line between Hindumalkot and Hanumangarh Railway Stations on the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): There is no proposal to build a broad gauge railway line between Hindumalkot and Hanumangarh. Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the construction of Hindumalkot-Sriganganagar rail link. A statement on the construction of Hindumalkot-Sriganganagar broad gauge line is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4695/65].

Conference on Transit Trade of Land-Locked Countries

943. { **Shri Solanki:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the 58 nation Conference on Transit Trade of land-locked countries;

(b) the decisions taken in the Conference; and

(c) whether India has signed the Convention drawn up at the Conference?

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

(b) The Conference adopted a Convention on the Transit trade of land-locked countries and two related resolutions.

(c) Not yet.

Coal Beneficiation Plant

944. { **Shri Solanki:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

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

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation has obtained a new Coal beneficiation plant from West Germany for rationalising coal production;

(b) if so, the coal mines which will be benefited directly by this plant;

(c) the extent of saving when the rationalisation is introduced by operating this plant; and

(d) when the plant will be commissioned?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Beneficiation plants are meant for washing of coals so as to reduce their ash content. These plants are not meant for rationalisation of coal production.

The National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. obtained from West Germany some items of equipment in connection with the expansion of their Kargali Washery. Some equipment is similarly proposed to be obtained for the Sawang washery.

(b) The Kargali Washery, after expansion, will wash coals from Kargali, Bokaro and Chalkari Mines. The

Sawang Washery will treat coals from the mine of the same name.

(c) This does not arise as no 'rationalisation of production' is involved.

(d) The Kargali expansion plant is expected to go on trial runs during January-March, 1966. The Sawang Washery will be commissioned in 1968.

Export of Salt

945. { Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had agreed to send a S.T.C. sponsored delegations to countries such as Brazil and Nigeria to explore market for Indian Salt;

(b) whether the delegation has since visited these countries; and

(c) if so, the results of the visit?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government have agreed to send an S.T.C. sponsored delegation to Brazil to explore market for Indian Salt. No decision has been taken to send any such delegation to Nigeria.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Officers Travelling in 1st Class Compartments

946. { Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Officers entitled to travel by saloon while on duty generally get their berths booked in the 1st Class Compartments in suitable Mail or

Express trains simultaneously with the booking of saloons to be attached to the passenger trains while they travel by 1st Class allowing the saloon going empty or with their staff and luggage;

(b) if so, the number of such cases involving simultaneous booking of saloons and the berths in 1st Class for the same journey or purpose during the years 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65 in the various Railway Zones; and

(c) the total estimated annual loss to the Railways on this account?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) It is not a fact that Railway officers who are entitled to travel by inspection carriages while on duty generally get accommodation booked in First Class by Mail and Express trains, simultaneously booking their carriages by passenger trains and allowing them to go empty or with their staff and luggage.

This happens only very occasionally, when the officers concerned have to proceed by a fast train to enable them to reach a certain place without loss of time in circumstances such as given below:

(i) When an accident takes place or there is some other emergency and the officer is required to proceed immediately to the site without loss of time, inspection carriage having to follow by a slower train due to restriction on attachment of carriages by fast trains and absence of Rest House facilities at the destination station.

(ii) An officer having to conduct an inspection on a fast train itself, his inspection carriage having to follow by a slower train for the reasons stated in (i) above.

- (iii) An officer having to return to his headquarters without wasting a working day after his work on line is over.

It may be added that carriages of officers at the divisional level are generally booked by goods trains.

- (b) No statistics are maintained.
(c) No question of loss arises.

Fertilizer Plant in Rourkela

947. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations contained in the interim report of the Technical Committee appointed to examine the problem of achieving full production in the Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela;

(b) the extent to which the recommendations have been implemented; and

- (c) with what result?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Technical Committee on Rourkela Fertilizer Plant submitted an Interim Report during January, 1965 and their Final Report during March, 1965. The main recommendations of the Committee are:

- (i) the installation of a unit for steam reforming of naphtha;
- (ii) the conversion of the steel melting shop furnaces and the reheating furnaces in the steel plant to oil firing; and
- (iii) the doubling of the capacity of the carbon dioxide scrubber, having regard to the level of carbon dioxide impurity in the coke oven gas. These recommendations have been accepted and Hindustan Steel Limited have been asked to prepare a project report on the balancing additions. The

Project Report is expected shortly.

Sixth Blast Furnace in Bhilai

948. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equipment required for the sixth Blast Furnace in Bhilai has been supplied in time in terms of the agreement;

(b) the progress made so far in its installation; and

(c) when the installation work will be completed?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) A contract for the supply of equipment from the USSR for the Sixth Blast Furnace complex at Bhilai has been entered into by Hindustan Steel Limited with Messrs Tiazhpromexport on 3rd August, 1965. The contract for the supply of equipment by the Heavy Engineering Corporation is being negotiated by Hindustan Steel Limited with the Heavy Engineering Corporation. The delivery of equipment from the U.S.S.R. will start from the second quarter of 1966.

(b) and (c). Preliminary civil engineering works connected with the project have recently been started. The furnace is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1967.

Diamond Deposits in Andhra Pradesh

949. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are surface deposits of diamonds in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government propose to exploit these deposits; and

(c) if so, whether any scheme has been prepared for this purpose?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) A programme of detailed investigation of

the diamonds in Anantpur District was carried out by the Geological Survey of India during the years 1961—63 by large scale mapping, pitting, trenching and sampling and by geophysical surveys in the region of Wajrakarur. Four pipes were sampled and 265 tonnes of rock material was searched for diamonds but without success.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

रेलवे तारों के लिए हिन्दी कोड

950. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे में तार भेजने के लिये एक समान हिन्दी कोड तैयार करने का कार्य कब हाथ में लिया गया था !

(ख) इस कार्य के पूरा होने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इसके कब तक पूरा होने की आशा है ; और

(ग) यह कार्य किस विभाग को सौंपा गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क), (ख) और (ग). शायद माननीय सदस्य का आशय रेल तार संहिता (रेलवे टेलीग्राफ को) के हिन्दी अनुवाद से है। यह संहिता हिन्दी अनुवाद के लिए केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय (शिक्षा मंत्रालय) को 1963 में भेजी गयी थी। इसके गैर-तकनीकी हिस्से का अनुवाद उक्त निदेशालय द्वारा किया जा चुका है। रेल तार भेजने के लिए हिन्दी में समान कूट-शब्द तैयार करने का काम शीघ्र आरम्भ किया जायेगा और उसे जल्द समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया जायेगा।

हिन्दी में लिखे पते वाले पार्सल

951. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे के कुछ स्टेशनों पर रेलवे कर्मचारी उन पार्सलों को

स्वीकार करने से हिचकते हैं या मना कर देते हैं कि जिन पर हिन्दी में पता लिखा होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने सम्बन्धित लोगों को इस सम्बन्ध में कोई स्पष्ट आदेश जारी किये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय रेल सम्मेलन दर सूची नं० 18-भाग 1 के नियम 705 (क) में पार्सल भेजने वालों द्वारा पार्सल पर मार्किंग के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था है :—

“भेजे जाने के लिए प्रस्तुत किये गये सभी पार्सलों पर अंग्रेजी में पूरा और साफ-साफ पता लिखा रहना चाहिए। पते में पाने वाले का नाम, उसका पूरा पता, गन्तव्य स्टेशन का नाम और रेलवे का उल्लेख हो।”

उन पार्सलों को स्वीकार करने के बारे में अभी तक रेल-प्रशासनों को कोई हिदायत नहीं दी गई है जिन पर पता हिन्दी में लिखा हो। लेकिन, जिन पार्सलों पर पता हिन्दी में लिखा रहता है, उन्हें सामान्यतया स्वीकार किया जाता है। रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा ऐसे किसी पार्सल को अस्वीकार किये जाने की सूचना नहीं मिली है जिस पर पता हिन्दी में लिखा गया हो।

जिन पार्सलों पर पते हिन्दी में लिखे हों उनके सम्बन्ध में नीति निर्धारण का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad

952. { **Shri Laxmi Dass:**
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government have demanded that the Gandhi Hospital in Secunderabad may be taken over by the Railway Administration; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Steel Re-rolling Industry

953. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Technical Committee has been appointed to consider the uneconomic units of the Steel Re-rolling industry;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that no representative of the small units of the industry has been included in the Committee;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to include at least one representative thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A copy of the Government of India Resolution No. Ind.3(24)/64, dated the 7th April, 1965, indicating the composition of the Committee and terms of reference thereof is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4663/65].

(c) to (e). The composition of the Committee is not related to any in-

terests or groups. The question of including a representative of the Small Scale Re-rollers or any others does not, therefore, arise. The three Members appointed are persons with wide experience of the Steel re-rolling industry and will function in that capacity.

Survey of Dantewara-Bhadrachalam Line

954 { **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1286 on the 19th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the field work of the Dantewara-Bhadrachalam Bombay line has been completed;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of construction of the line;

(c) the final alignment; and

(d) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

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

(a) The fieldwork for the Dantewara-Bhadrachalam Road line has been completed. However certain alternative alignments are yet to be investigated.

(b) The cost of construction will be known only after the estimate is prepared. Preparation of the estimate is now in hand.

(c) The Dantewara-Bhadrachalam Road alignment as surveyed passes through Nakulnar, Gaddiras, Sukma Road, Erraboru, Konta, Bhadrachalam and Palwanacha.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Rajasthan Wool

955. **Shrimati Laxmi Bai:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Rajasthan wool is going to enter the international wool market very shortly; and

(b) if so, the quantity of wool to be exported during the current year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Rajasthan wool has been exported to the various countries for several decades and has become one of the traditional items of export. It is expected that during the current year about 13 million k. gms. or more of Rajasthan wool may be exported.

Export of Iron Ore

956. Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent diesel oil shortage has hit to a considerable extent export of iron ore; and

(b) if so, the extent to which it was affected?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It is a fact that for various reasons there was a temporary shortage in High Speed Diesel Oil supplies, used by trucks, in certain inland areas during May and June this year and this adversely affected our exports. In May, 13.2 lakh tonnes were exported as against 7.9 lakh tonnes in May last year; in June the effect started being felt as the exports were 60 lakh tonnes as against 6.4 lakh tonnes in the previous June and 13.2 lakh tonnes in the preceding month. As many roads between mines in inland areas and railway loading points are still unbridged, these two months preceding the monsoon are traditionally used not only to maintain usual export supplies during those months but also to move at least upto the railheads additional quantities of ore so as to enable export loading to be maintained at the ports despite the monsoon interrupting communications between mines and railheads for some months thereafter. Therefore, the

effect of the temporary oil shortage during May and June this year would be clearer from the export statistics of subsequent months rather than from those of May and June alone; the ore loaded into ships in May and early June had already moved before the oil shortage intervened suddenly. This is indirectly borne out also by the fact that this effect has so far been less in the Goa area where barge movement is more important than trucks.

Difficulties experienced by Glass Manufacturers

957. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report published in the 'Economic Times' of the 21st July, 1965 regarding difficulties being faced by glass manufacturers due to shorter unloading hours and supply of coal in block rakes;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to relieve their difficulties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. Enquiries made have, however, shown that the glass factories in West Bengal do not receive coal in block rakes.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to part (a).

Breaches at Kamla-Balan Bund

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Irrigation and Power Minister of Bihar has put blame on the Railway authorities for breaches in Kamla-Balan bund; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). It was reported in the Press that the Minister for Irrigation and Power, Bihar has put blame on the North-Eastern Railway authorities for breaches in Kamla-Balan Bund. The Minister of State for Railways has already refuted the charges. The Railway Administration is not at all responsible for breaches in the Kamla-Balan Bund.

The breaches in the marginal bunds occurred on the 8th night and 9th morning of July, 1965, long after all the three railway bridges between the marginal bunds had started discharging fully apart from the considerable additional discharge passing through the breaches in the railway embankment. This together with the observed afflux at the highest flood stage, clearly shows that there has been no reduction of waterway at this site compared to 1964 and also that there was no heading up of water upstream of the bridge on this account. The breaches in the marginal bunds consequently had nothing to do with the construction of the new approaches and afflux and afflux bunds, or with the Railway spill bridges No. 87 and 89.

There was definitely higher flood discharge in the river this year as compared to 1964. The provision of marginal bunds, which have cut off all the valley storage, aggravated the position by way of increasing the concentrated discharge under the Railway bridge. There is a suggestion that additional waterway will be necessary which is under examination.

Leather Industry

959. Shri Himatsingka: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for intensive development of the leather industry; and

(b) whether a modern tannery is proposed to be set up in West Bengal by the State Trading Corporation in cooperation with the State Government or otherwise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The following steps have been taken for the development of the leather industry:

- (1) Export of raw hides which are in short supply, has been totally banned.
- (2) The export of tanning materials except myrobalan, is not encouraged.
- (3) The export of leather and leather goods has been completely decontrolled.
- (4) In bilateral trade agreements, Leather & Leather Goods are included among the items meant for export.
- (5) Draw-back of duties paid on imported materials used in the finished goods meant for export is being allowed.
- (6) Facilities for the import of raw materials, chemicals etc., under the Export Promotion Scheme are allowed.
- (7) Exports of raw sheep skins are not allowed except Papras which form less than 1 per cent of the total production of sheep skins in the country.
- (8) The export of raw goat skins has been restricted. Raw and Semi-finished goat skins are further processed and finished for export.
- (9) To augment the supply of tanning materials in the country, large scale plantations of wattle trees are undertaken in the country.
- (10) Research and training of technical persons for the leather industry are conducted by a

number of Institutes in the country.

- (11) Leather Export Promotion Council is functioning at Madras to help the Tanning Industry to export more of its products.
- (12) Another Export Promotion Council has been set up at Kanpur to assist the finished leather and leather goods industries to export its products.
- (13) Technical, Financial and marketing assistance is provided by the various agencies of the Government as in the case of other small scale industries.
- (14) The import of leather and leather goods has been severely restricted.

(b) The question of setting up a mechanised foot-wear production unit as well as a tannery unit in West Bengal or some other State is under consideration of the State Trading Corporation.

Export of Woollen Carpets

960. { **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government have put a ban on the export of woollen carpets with effect from the 1st August, 1965; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

- (a) No, Sir.
- (b) Does not arise.

Stabling of Oil Train

961. { **Shri Sarjoo Pandey:**
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have seen

the Press reports published in the 'Blitz' of the 10th July, 1965 under the heading 'Oil train kidnapped';

- (b) whether any enquiry has since been made into the incident;
- (c) if so, the result thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (d). No such train answering to the description given in the Press report published in 'Blitz' dated 10th July, 1965, was run from Bombay to Delhi.

Aluminium Projects in Public Sector

962. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an agreement has been reached for setting up two Aluminium projects in the public sector with foreign assistance; and
- (b) if so, the broad features of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). While Government have decided to implement two Aluminium projects in the public Sector, one at Koyna in Maharashtra and other at Korba in Madhya Pradesh, no agreement for technical or financial assistance has yet been finalised.

Export of Iron Ore from Goa

963. { **Shri R. Barua:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of iron ore exported from Goa during the year 1965 (upto 31st July, 1965); and
- (b) the countries to which it has been exported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 4.32 million tonnes, till July, 31 this year.

(b) Japan, Italy, Germany West, Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Rumania, Canada, Switzerland, France, Bulgaria and U.S.A.

Import of Coal-mining Machinery against World Bank Loan

964. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal mines have not taken delivery of machinery worth Rs. 29 lakhs imported against the World Bank Loan; and

(b) if so, the mines which are responsible for this negligence?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes. Machinery worth Rs. 25.10 lakhs imported against the World Bank Loan has not so far been lifted by some coal companies. The defaulters are generally small mine owners who have been affected by the slack demand for coal.

बम्बई के पास स्थानीय यात्री गाड़ी की दुर्घटना

965. श्री बसवन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 27 जुलाई 1965 को वासिन्द और खाडावली स्टेशनों के बीच (बम्बई के पास) स्थानीय एन० एस० 4 यात्री गाड़ी, जब कि गाड़ी के यात्री डिब्बों में रेलवे स्लीपर ले जाये जा रहे थे, दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गयी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हानि का अनुमान क्या है और इसके लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति कौन-कौन हैं ; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम-नाथ) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 100 रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान है । इस दुर्घटना के लिए गाड़ी के गार्ड और एक गैंगमैन को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है ।

(ग) दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

Box Cars

966. **Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have enough box cars to clear imported wheat stocks out of Madras Port;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present type of wagons are not suitable for transporting grains arriving at Madras Port;

(c) whether the stocks now lying in Madras Port are likely to be damaged for want of suitable wagons;

(d) whether Government will have to pay huge demurrage to the Shipping Companies in foreign currency; and

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

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

(b) No. Imported foodgrains at Madras Port are loaded in covered wagons as well as BOX wagons. When loaded in Box wagons, they are covered with tarpaulins and are moved in block rakes under escorts.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Allotment of Raw Materials to Industrial Units in Bihar

967. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial establishments in Bihar are being given raw materials on the basis of their capacity in 1955;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which they would be given raw materials on the basis of their present capacity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir. Raw materials are allotted in Bihar, as in other States, on the basis of installed capacity and current production.

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

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

968. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Bihar under the **Industries (Development and Regulation) Act** during the years 1963 and 1964 respectively; and

(b) the decisions taken on them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange to Bihar for import of Steel

969. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that allocation of foreign exchange for import of steel and alloy steel to Bihar is very meagre;

(b) if so, the basis of allocation; and

(c) the actual allocation made from October, 1960 to March, 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Due to the difficult foreign exchange position, the

foreign exchange made available to the small scale industries sector for the import of steel is very limited. In common with the other States the Foreign Exchange allocation made to Bihar for imported steel is consequently much less than the requirements of the units in that State.

(b) Statewise allocations of foreign exchange for the import of mild steel were introduced from the October, 1960—March, 1961 period. The initial allocations were made taking into account the value of import applications sponsored by the State Directors of Industries and licensed by the Iron and Steel Controller for 3 periods October 1957—March 1958, April 1958—September 1958 and October 1958 to March 1959. The allocations in the subsequent periods were based on the allocation made for October 1960—March 1961.

The allocations of foreign exchange for the import of tool and alloy steel are being made from April—September 1962 period only. The State-wise allocations were made pro-rata to the amount of import licences issued for tool and alloy steel items during the periods April—September 1961 and October 1961—March 1962.

(c) The following allocations of foreign exchange were made to Bihar for import of steel, (including tool and alloy steel from April—September 1962 onwards) from October 1960—March 1961 period to October, 1964—March, 1965 period:

Period	Allocation in Rupees (in Lakhs)
October 1960—March 1961	20.00
April 1961—Sept. 1961	11.78
October 1961—March 1962	15.71
April 1962—Sept. 1962	16.13
October 1962—March 1963	14.065
April 1963—Sept. 1963	12.691
October 1963—March 1964	14.50
April 1964—Sept. 1964	21.11
October 1964—March 1965	17.23

Speed and punctuality of train

970. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formed some special 'Cell' in the Ministry to evolve measures and means to increase speed and ensure the punctuality of trains in the country;

(b) if so, the main functions of the said 'Cell'; and

(c) its present progress of work?

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

(a) A "Cell" has been set up in the Research, Designs and Standards Organization of the Ministry of Railways to carry out investigations for raising train speeds. No special new "Cell" has been created in regard to punctual running of trains, since this matter is already watched daily at various levels of the existing Operating Organizations on the Railways and also at Railway Board's level.

(b) Their main functions are:

Progressing investigations and research necessary for the introduction of higher speeds on the Indian Railways, the first step in this direction being a speed of 120 km.p.h. (75 m.p.h.).

(c) A section of the Railway track on Delhi—Agra Section is being got ready for field tests at high speed. The tests are expected to commence in the beginning of 1966.

Rail Communications between Bina and Itarsi

971. **Shri Parashar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that railway communications between Bina and Itarsi stations were not restored promptly when slight breaches of the

Railway line occurred recently due to floods; and

(b) the number of trains which ran late between Delhi and Bombay and Delhi and Madras during the recent floods and for how many days?

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

(a) Breaches on Bhopal-Itarsi portion of Bina-Itarsi Section which occurred on 28-7-1965 were not "slight" but serious ones and required extensive repairs. The repair work was immediately taken in hand and completed on 4-8-1965 when the Section was restored to through communication. Breaches on Bina-Bhopal Section which occurred on the morning of 29-7-1965 were slight and were repaired before the same evening.

(b) During the period from 28-7-1965 to 3-8-1965, when through communications remained suspended on the Itarsi—Bhopal section, 16 trains ran late between Delhi and Bombay and 36 trains between Delhi and Madras.

Diesel Locomotives

972. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains run with diesel oil in India at present;

(b) whether there is a proposal to replace the present steam locomotives with diesel locomotives in the country;

(c) if so, the estimated expenditure involved in this replacement; and

(d) how the cost of the diesel locomotives compares with that of the steam locomotives?

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

(a) Diesel Engines are at present employed for hauling through goods trains only and the average number of such trains operated daily in 1964-65 was 638.

(b) Diesel traction is being progressively introduced but no steam engine will be replaced by Diesels before the end of its useful service life.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The capital cost of a B. G. main line Diesel locomotive is about Rs. 14 lakhs, while that of a B.G. freight steam locomotive is Rs. 4.5 lakhs. For a true comparison of costs, however, the following facts have to be taken into consideration, which make the Diesel locomotive much more effective than the steam locomotives:

(i) The Diesel locomotive has twice the horse power of the steam locomotive, and its power/weight ratio is sixteen times greater; this enables the Diesel locomotive to haul heavier trains at higher speeds, and with higher rate of acceleration and deceleration.

(ii) Stoppages for watering and fueling en-route are eliminated.

(iii) because of the longer intervals between engine inspections at Sheds, a Diesel locomotive is available for many more hours per day for effective traffic duty.

(iv) with dynamic braking provided in the Diesel locomotives, trains can be more effectively controlled on long falling grades.

Due to these features, the use of diesel traction increases line capacity of a Section and also results in considerable operating advantages and traction economies.

Export of Quinine

973. Dr. Saradish Roy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of Quinine sulphate and Cinchona has increased in the internal market;

(b) the prevailing prices of both the products in the foreign and home market;

(c) whether these products are being exported by private organisations only; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir, so far as supplies from India is concerned.

(b) The price of Quinine Sulphate in some of the foreign countries varies between Rs. 220/- and Rs. 250/- per kg. while those of Quinine Hydrochloride between Rs. 245/- and Rs. 260/- per kg. The present list price of Quinine Sulphate in India is Rs. 85/- per kg.

(c) No, Sir, they are being exported by the West Bengal Government also.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Signal Workshop (Railways)

974. { Shri Paliwal:
Shri Sinhasan Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee had recommended the establishment of a Central Signal Workshop;

(b) if so, whether any decision to open such a workshop has been taken;

(c) whether any steps have been taken in furtherance of the establishment of the Signal Workshop and the progress made in this behalf so far; and

(d) when the proposed workshop is likely to start working?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Yes. It has been decided to establish a factory in Secunderabad to manufacture modern signalling equipment.

(c) Tenders inviting proposals for technical collaboration for setting up the factory have been opened on 1st April, 1965 and are under examination.

(d) In 1968.

मोटरगाड़ी उद्योगों के लिये इस्पात

975. { श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

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

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मोटरगाड़ी उद्योगों के लिये अपेक्षित विशेष इस्पात के उत्पादन के लिये क्या पग उठाये गये हैं ;

(ख) इसके आयात पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हो रही है ; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान इसके उत्पादन के लिये क्या पग उठाये जायेंगे ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) मोटे तौर पर विशेष इस्पात सात प्रकार का होता है। ये हैं :—

1. निमॅण-सम्बन्धी मिश्र इस्पात
2. फ्री कटिंग इस्पात
3. स्प्रिंग इस्पात
4. हाई स्पीड टूल और डार्ड स्टील
5. बेदाग इस्पात
6. लो अलाए हाई स्ट्रॅंगथ स्टील
7. विद्युत इस्पात ।

इन सब किस्मों का इस्पात मोटरगाड़ी उद्योग में इस्तेमाल होता है। व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र अनुसन्धान की राष्ट्रीय परिषद ने 1965-66 में मिश्र और विशेष इस्पात की मांग 461,600 टन होने का अनुमान लगाया है। 600,000 टन के लगभग मिश्र और विशेष इस्पात तैयार करने के लिए क्षमता लाइसेंस की गई है और कई योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं। इनमें दुर्गापुर में सरकारी क्षेत्र में लगाया गया कारखाना भी सम्मिलित है जिसने छोटे पैमाने पर उत्पादन आरम्भ कर दिया

है। यह आशा है कि 1966 में इसके उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी।

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों में विशेष इस्पात के आयात पर निम्नलिखित विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई :—

1963-64	123,262,000 रु०
1964-65	147,613,069 रु०

(ग) व्यावहारिक अर्थशास्त्र अनुसन्धान की राष्ट्रीय परिषद् के अनुसार 1970-71 में मिश्र और विशेष इस्पात की मांग का 891,400 टन होने का अनुमान है। इस अनुमान पर पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है और शीघ्र ही निर्णय होने की संभावना है। फिर भी 1970-71 में मिश्र और विशेष इस्पात की मांग की पूर्ति करने के लिए और अधिक क्षमता उत्पन्न करने के लिए पहले ही कदम उठाए जा चुके हैं।

नंगल में कागज का कारखाना

976. { श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गैर-सरकारी अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र में भारत के पूर्वी भाग तथा नंगल (पंजाब) में कागज के कारखाने स्थापित करने की योजना है ; और

(ख) क्या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में नंगल में स्थापित किये जाने वाले कागज के कारखाने में सरकार के अंश होंगे ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपनंत्री (श्री विभूवेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) जी हां, भारत के पूर्वी भाग के लिए दो योजनाएं तथा पंजाब में नांगल के लिए एक योजना स्वीकृत की गई है। यह तीनों ही योजनाएं गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं। पूर्वी भारत में सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक या अधिक और कारखाने खोलने की

सम्भावनाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

Modernisation of Jute Industry

977. { Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri P. G. Sen:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Research Directors of the jute industry met recently to explore the future prospects of the industry;

(b) if so, the results of their findings; and

(c) how far the plant modernisation scheme has been implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) A Jute Research Conference of the major jute industries of the world was held under the auspices of the Indian Jute Mills Association at Calcutta during November-December, 1964. The object of the Conference was to consider ways and means whereby scientific research and technological development could be effectively co-ordinated in order to ensure their more rapid application in expanding the utilisation of jute throughout the world.

(b) The Conference brought into focus a number of major issues to which the jute industry as a whole should give attention. The Conference did not make any specific recommendation.

(c) The spinning section of the jute mills has by now been almost entirely modernised. Mills are expected to take up plans for modernising the weaving section in the Fourth Plan Period.

Calcium Carbide

978. **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be

pleased to state:

(a) the action proposed to be taken to meet the shortage of calcium carbide in the country; and

(b) whether any investigation has been made as to why the licensed schemes have not made much headway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Government have taken the following steps to meet the shortage of Calcium Carbide in the country:—

(i) Calcium Carbide Units are being assisted by releasing foreign exchange to cover their full requirement of imported raw material to maintain full production.

(ii) Arrangements are being made for creating a buffer stock by importing Calcium Carbide through S.T.C.

(b) No investigation is considered necessary as all the licensed schemes for Calcium Carbide are in production.

बम्बई-मंगलूर रेलवे लाइन

979. { श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान मंगलूर-बम्बई रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण-कार्य आरम्भ करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण-कार्य कब चालू होगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शामनाथ) : (क) और (ख) दिवा से आठ ताक एक बड़ी लाइन, जिसमें उड़न तक एक शाखा लाइन भी शामिल है, बन रही है ।

दिवा-पनवेल खंड पर यह लाइन बनकर तैयार हो चुकी है और इसे यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है। आशा है, पनवेल-ग्राफ्टा खंड मार्च, 1966 तक यातायात के लिए खुल जायेगा। इस लाइन को दसगांव/रत्नगिरी तक कई चरणों में बढ़ाने की व्यावहारिकता/अर्थ-अमत्ता की जांच की जा रही है। इस योजना को चौथी आयोजना में स्थान मिल पायेगा या नहीं, यह अन्ततः इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि चौथी आयोजना में नयी लाइनों के लिए कितना धन उपलब्ध होता है तथा इसी प्रकार के अन्य प्रस्तावों में इस योजना को क्या अग्रता मिलती है। इस लाइन को तत्काल मंगलूर तक बढ़ाने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

पूना-मिराज बड़ी लाइन

980. श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामनेवक यादव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूना-मिराज बड़ी रेलवे लाइन को लाथान के रास्ते गोम्रा तक बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस के लिये कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) और (ख) वर्तमान मिरज-लॉंडा-मार्मोगाओ मीटर लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रारम्भिक इंजीनियरिंग और यातायात सर्वेक्षण कर लिये गये हैं और सर्वेक्षण-रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है।

(ग) अब सवाल नहीं उठता।

Industrial Estates

981. Shri Sivamurthy Swamy: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many Industrial Estates have been set up so far during the Third Five Year Plan (State-wise);

(b) the incentives proposed to be given to the new-comers who wish to set up Industrial units in the Industrial Estates;

(c) whether Government have received any complaint that the industrial housing and factory accommodation is given to the old and well-established industrialists only; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to encourage the new-comers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) 169. State-wise break-up is given below:

State	No. of Estates completed during III Five Year Plan so far.
Andhra Pradesh	10
Assam	1
Bihar
Delhi	1
Gujarat	3
Himachal Pradesh
Jammu & Kashmir	16
Kerala	3
Maharashtra	18
Madras	8
	60

State	No. of Estates completed during III Five Year Plan so far.
Madhya Pradesh	9
Mysore	6
Orissa	6
Pondicherry	1
Punjab	33
Tripura	1
Rajasthan	9
Uttar Pradesh.	43
West Bengal	1
	109
Total 60 + 109 = 169	

(b) The types of incentives generally given for setting up Industrial units in Industrial Estates are the following:

(1) Built-in sheds are made available on rental basis or on hire purchase terms,

(2) Subsidized rent is charged for 5 years,

(3) common service facilities like tool rooms are provided in the vicinity of Industrial Estates.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

N.C.D.C. Coal Mines

982. { Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that three coal mines under the National Coal Development Corporation have suspended production while in three other mines work has been slowed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the loss of production sustained in this process?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). To prevent a continued imbalance between the production of coal and its offtake, the National Coal Development Corporation has suspended production in four of its mines and slowed it down in seven other mines. As production is being matched with the demand for coal, and is increased as the demand picks up, there is no question of sustaining any loss of production.

Export of Silk Fabrics

983. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian silk fabrics are becoming more popular in foreign countries;

(b) whether there has been any increase in the export of these fabrics during the last two years; and

(c) whether Government have under consideration any export promotion scheme for these fabrics to earn more foreign exchange?

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

(b) Yes. The value of exports during the last two years was as follows:—

Year	Value
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1963	216.12
1964	222.96

(c) A comprehensive Export Promotion Scheme for Natural Silk Fabrics has been in operation since 1st January, 1958.

Export of Textiles to U.K.

984. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the agreement regarding the export of

Indian cotton textiles to Britain will expire in 1965;

(b) what was the duration of this agreement and whether Government are considering to extend the same: and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The duration of the present agreement is three years, i.e., from 1963 to 1965. What arrangements should be made for the export of cotton textiles to the U.K. for 1966 onwards is engaging the attention of the Government of India and the U.K. Government.

टीन की चादरों से भरे माल डिब्बों का कब्जे में लेना

985. श्री किन्दर लाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त, 1965 के प्रथम सप्ताह में कानपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के जिला अधिकारियों ने वहाँ रेलवे यार्ड से टीन की चादरों से भरे हुए लगभग आधे दर्जन माल डिब्बे कब्जे में ले लिए, जो शीघ्र ही पाकिस्तान भेजे जाने वाले थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। लेकिन 7-7-1965 को कानपुर के एक फार्वर्डिंग एजेंट ने कूपरगंज से नरोड़ा के लिए दो परेषण बुक किये थे, जिनमें लोहे की जस्ता चढ़ी नालीदार चादरों के क्रमशः 50 और 52 बण्डल थे। जिलाधीश के आदेश पर स्थानीय पुलिस ने कूपरगंज में माल कब्जे में ले लिया क्योंकि पुलिस को इस बात का सन्देह था कि हो सकता है यह

माल नरोड़ा में चोर बाजार में बेचा जाय और उसके बाद चोरी-छिपे पाकिस्तान को भेजा जाय। पुलिस ने 3/7 बी० सी०/ भारत रक्षा नियम की धारा 125 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और उत्तर प्रदेश का खुफिया पुलिस विभाग इस की जांच-पड़ताल कर रहा है।

रेलवे इलेक्ट्रिक वर्कशाप दिल्ली से रेफ्रिजरेटरों की चोरी

986. श्री हुकम चन्द पट्टनायक : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 9 अप्रैल, 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2138 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के विशेष पुलिस संस्थान ने इलेक्ट्रिक वर्कशाप, दिल्ली से चुराये गये रेफ्रिजरेटरों सम्बन्धी जांच इस बीच पूरी कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ग) दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) प्रशीतन और वातानुकूलन उपस्कर में इस्तेमाल के लिए विदेशों से मंगाये गये तथा देश में तयार किये गये कीमती फालतू पुर्जों के अनुरक्षण और निबटारे में दिल्ली स्थित उत्तर रेलवे के वातानुकूलन कारखाने में जो अनियमितताएं हुई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय की विशेष पुलिस सिब्बन्दी ने अब जांच पूरी कर ली है।

(ख) और (ग). विशेष पुलिस सिब्बन्दी की अन्तिम रिपोर्ट की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है और रिपोर्ट मिल जाने पर समुचित कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

कानपुर में माल डिब्बे में शव

987. श्री हुसम नब्ब वल्लभय्य : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 9 अप्रैल, 1965 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2115 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 16 जनवरी, 1965 को कानपुर स्टेशन पर एक माल गाड़ी के डिब्बे में पाये गये शव के बारे में पुलिस ने अपनी जांच पूरी कर ली है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस जांच के परिणाम क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख) 13-1-1965 को कोयले से लदे एक "बाक्स" माल-डिब्बे में जो शव मिला था उसकी पहचान नहीं हो सकी। इस बारे में पुलिस की जांच-पड़ताल समाप्त हो चुकी है। मृत व्यक्ति की फोटो सी० आई० डी० गजट में प्रकाशित करने के लिए भेज दी गयी है।

Robbery in Goods Train near Parsakhera

989. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some armed bandits robbed the train guard and two others when the goods train stopped near Parsakhera which was bound from Moradabad to Lucknow on the Rampur-Bareilly Section of the Northern Railway on the 10th August, 1965; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to prevent such accidents?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) A case has been registered by Government Railway Police, Bareilly under Section 394 IPC and is under investigation. One accused has since been arrested. Such incidents are

promptly brought to the notice of Government Railway Police and close cooperation is maintained between Railway Protection Force, and Government Railway Police. Armed escorts of Railway Protection Force are detailed to escort goods trains in affected sections, particularly by night.

Derailment of Madras-Delhi Janta Express near Gwalior

990. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two front wheels of the 17 Down Delhi bound Madras Janta Express train were derailed near the outer signal of Gwalior Railway station on the 13th August, 1965; and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes. The derailment occurred between Sithouli and Gwalior stations, about 4 kilometres from Gwalior.

(b) The cause of accident is under investigation.

कोटा रेलवे कारखाने के लिए भूमि

991. { श्री अफार खान बरेला :
श्री प्रो० ए० सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा के रेलवे वेगन मरम्मत कारखाने के लिए जिन किसानों की भूमि का अर्जन किया गया था, उन्हें मुआवजा दे दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी हां, जमीन की कीमत के मुआवजे के रूप में 2,89,811 रुपये दिये गये हैं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Fifth Steel Plant

SNQ. 2. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Will the Minister of Steel and Mines
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the American and
British experts have submitted their
report in full for the location of the
5th Steel Plant in the South;

(b) if so, the nature of the report
and the names of the two places con-
sidered suitable for the location there-
of;

(c) whether any protest from the
State Cabinet of Mysore to resign has
been received by the Central Govern-
ment in case the 5th steel plant is not
located in Hospet in Mysore State;
and

(d) if so, the grounds on which the
Expert Committee have disagreed
with the proposal?

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

(b) The Report recommends the sites
at Visakhapatnam and Hospet as the
most suitable out of the six sites; but
of these two, the British and the
American experts have definitely pre-
ferred Visakhapatnam.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The reasons given by the Ex-
perts for preferring Visakhapatnam
are as follows:

(i) During the last 15 years, the
greatest development of in-
tegrated steel works has been
on deep water, throughout the
world.

(ii) The steel industry in these
countries has recognised and
appreciated the increasing im-
portance of the flexibility of
deep water locations. A deep
water location will give India,
with the steel industry con-

centrated inland, the flexibility
to import coals entirely or par-
tially, other raw materials as
and when necessary in the
future and to export its pro-
ducts more easily and econo-
mically. A coastal plant
would retain the flexibility to
change to all or part imported
coking coal, thereby relieving
the increasing demand on
Indian coal mines, washeries
and the railway system. A
deep water location, therefore
provides advantages with re-
spect to obtaining financial sup-
port;

(iii) United States and European
public and private financial
sources are aware that the
steel industry has demonstred
genuine preferences for
deep water sites. A coastal
plant having import-export
capability presents a flexible
package for presentation to
financial sources because it
offers alternatives which can
demonstrate that the venture
will be successful even under
changing conditions.

(iv) A coastal plant could much
more surely be completed on
a close time schedule by ob-
viating the need to transport
heavy and bulky equipment
inland;

(v) There will be rupee savings in
inland transportation costs by
virtue of a shorter haulage
and less capital outlay to re-
inforce and modify bridges.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) FLIGHT OF AN UNIDENTIFIED AIR-
CRAFT OVER THE WEST COAST OF
MAHARASHTRA

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I call
the attention of the Minister of Civil

[**Shri Hem Barua**]

Aviation to a matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon.

An unidentified aircraft flying over the West Coast of Maharashtra on the 16th August, 1965.

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): A report was received in the Flight Information Centre, Bombay on 17th August 1965, at 20.00 hours IST, from the Police authorities at Ratnagiri that one aeroplane of sky blue colour flew North South on 17th August 1965 at 06.25 hours IST at a height of 50' to 60' from the ground proceeding towards Murud. No nationality marks or numbers were reported by the Head Constable. The report was duly investigated by the Civil Aviation authorities at Bombay who have advised that no known civil or military aircraft operated in the area concerned on 17th August 1965; it has further been confirmed that no unidentified aircraft was noticed on the Aerodrome Surveillance Radar. No information was available in the Flight Information records regarding such a flight in the area at the time as reported. Signals were sent to adjacent Flight Information Centres and enquiries were made from nearby aerodromes at Mangalore, Goa, Poona, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar and Baroda, but they could furnish no information about the flight. The incident was brought to the notice of Immigration, Customs, Health and Police authorities. According to the C.I.D. authorities of the State, the plane did not land in Maharashtra State.

Shri Hem Barua: Before putting the question, may I make a submission, Sir?

As a matter of fact, this calling attention motion should have been attended to by the Home Minister and not by the Civil Aviation Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can put the question.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that there has been a series of inci-

dents of foreign aircraft intruding into our country from Murud to Bhubaneswar, presumably on missions of smuggling, may I know what steps Government have taken to secure our country against these international smugglers and gangsters?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the question comes within the purview of security. So far as civil aviation and aerodromes are concerned, the essential function is to assist flying aircraft in navigation and to that extent our airports are equipped, but the entire sea-coast is not covered by a radar system controlled by the Civil Aviation authorities.

Shri Hem Barua: He has admitted that the entire sea coast is not covered by radar system and has pleaded his inability rather to fix the responsibility. That is what I say: this matter should be attended to by the Home Minister because it involves security of the country. The Home Minister has the job to tell us about this flight and what steps he has taken to see that such accidents do not recur. These incidents have occurred from Murud to Bhubaneswar several times. The Home Minister is present here.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister had no notice. I do not think he will be prepared with the answer at this moment.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): From the Minister's answer I got the impression that it should have been more properly answered by the Home Minister than by him. They should have been able to consult each other.

Mr. Speaker: He does not say that. So far as his Department is concerned, there has been no sign of such a craft having come over here. There may be a possibility that there may be something which the Department of Civil Aviation may not cover, or which may not come within the purview of the Department of Civil Aviation. That is what we can infer from the statement.

Shri Hem Barua: But my original notice had been addressed to the Home Minister, as far as I remember, but my memory might fail . . .

Mr. Speaker: His memory does not fail. I gave him this credit that he has got a very strong memory. This was sent to the Home Ministry, but probably it was an internal arrangement between the Home Ministry and the Department of Civil Aviation that it was passed on to the other Department. But if it can be more suitably answered by the Home Minister, then we can ask the Home Minister to answer it on some other day.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): May I make a submission to you? In all such cases which concern more than one Minister, I would suggest that all the Ministers concerned should be present to answer the questions. For instance, there are certain questions which concern more than one Minister. Take, for instance, this particular issue. There are three sides to it; there is the aspect of internal security, then there is the question of security from external forces, and thirdly there is also the question of Civil Aviation. In such a case as this even if the Minister of Civil Aviation be asked to reply to it, it should be made clear that the Members will ask questions on all the three aspects including the security aspect on which they will ask questions of the Home Minister. So, all the three Ministers should be prepared to answer this.

Shri Ranga: Or one of them should answer for all the three.

Mr. Speaker: Would the Home Minister be prepared to answer it within a day or two, say, on Monday or Tuesday?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty The Defence Minister also should be here.

Mr. Speaker: That question we can take up afterwards.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): If there is any question relating to which I am called upon to answer, certainly I shall do that. But what exactly arises . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): We could not hear what the Home Minister said.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that if there is something which is asked of him, he will be prepared to answer. That is what he is saying, but since he had no notice of it . . .

Shri Hem Barua: It was I who had given the notice, and the original notice was addressed to him.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should realise that when the notice has been passed on to the other Ministry, the Home Minister would not be prepared with that information.

Shri Ranga: Why did the Home Ministry pass it on to the other Ministry? After all, we have got to be very particular about these things. Why did the Home Ministry send it on to the other Department without first satisfying themselves that they had no responsibility in the matter?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Who passed the buck? The Home Minister passed the buck, or who else did it?

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing to be excited about. It is such a small affair.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is not a small affair.

Mr. Speaker: I have been asking the Home Minister to answer this within a day or two . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We are naturally concerned about it. Even now he is avoiding it. The information that has been sought for by my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua is clearly one which comes within the responsibility of the Home Ministry. Even knowing that, he says that if there is anything for him to say then he would

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

be able to say. I do not understand this. This question should have been accepted by him and he should have said that he would answer it on some other day.

Mr. Speaker: I am making those enquiries already.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I hope Government functions as one entity. Here is a question which has a definite focus on the security aspect, namely the appearance of an unidentified aircraft inside our country, and as my hon. friend has pointed out, from Murud to Bhubaneswar. This is a phenomenon which has happened over and over again. Obviously, it has a security angle, but the Minister in charge of security seems to shuffle off his responsibility by some kind of shuffling inside the Government apparatus and push it on to the Civil Aviation Minister who knows nothing about this aspect at all.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, I can agree that some security aspect also is involved in this, and, therefore, the Minister of Home Affairs also should have been prepared or posted with such information so that he might also be prepared to answer the questions. I do not know how the notice was passed on to the other Department, but it was received by us and addressed to the Home Minister first. Then, probably it was due to some internal arrangement in the Ministry that it was passed on to the Department of Civil Aviation. Otherwise, I do agree that the hon. Member had addressed it first to the Home Minister.

Shri Nanda: Taking the facts as they appeared to us, on the face of it, we thought that the Department of Civil Aviation would know what plane had been allowed and what plane had not been allowed and so on. I did not quite follow what my hon. friend opposite had said . . .

Shri Hem Barua: I am ready to repeat it.

Shri Nanda: I shall deal with any security aspect that arises.

Mr. Speaker: I would ask the Home Minister to look into it and be prepared to answer it on Monday or Tuesday.

Shri Nanda: Yes, I shall do so.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): What is the point of order?

Shri Hem Barua: This notice was originally addressed to the Home Minister. He looked at it and then passed it on to the Civil Aviation Minister—he passed the baby on to the Civil Aviation Minister.

Now, this question directly involves certain security measures in the country. The Home Minister has failed in his primary objective of maintaining the security of this country against these inroads by foreign planes as he did not like to attend to it. I think it would be right for him to apologise to the House and to you . . .

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of that. Of course, underneath the implication of security is also involved. But apparently as the Home Minister has said, so far as the wording was concerned, he took it on the face of it and passed it on. Now he is prepared to answer it. I would request the hon. Home Minister . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request you to ensure that on that day . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am standing. Let me finish.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A few seconds ago, other Members did it.

Mr. Speaker: Who was that other Member?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not wish to name them. But I have seen them. Even the Home Minister stood up. . . .

Shri Hem Barua: As a matter of fact, the Defence Minister is also involved.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is requested that the Defence Minister might also be here on that day.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Why not the External Affairs Minister also?

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I submit why I accepted this notice? The question was about an unidentified aircraft flying over the west coast of Maharashtra and in that is included the Santa Cruz airport, i.e. the Bombay Flight Information Centre, the Baroda Flying Information Centre etc. It also includes other Flight Information Centres. Therefore, I thought that was one reason why it could be accepted.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. But there is always that shadow of the landing at Murud.

Shri Hem Barua: Bhubaneswar also.

Mr. Speaker: That is the difficulty. Because previously landings have taken place, therefore, they are naturally concerned about the matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: Let it be on Monday or Tuesday, as might be convenient to him.

Shri Nanda: Tuesday.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May the House take it that on that day both the Home Minister and the Civil Aviation Minister will be present in the House, because the question pertains to both?

Shri Hem Barua: Defence Minister also.

Mr. Speaker: I have said it. Where was clarification needed?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What have you said, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I have said that these three Ministers would be here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry I did not hear you.

12.13 hrs.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE—contd.

SEIZURE BY INDORE POLICE OF PETITIONS
ADDRESSED TO LOK SABHA—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The other day in connection with a question of privilege, the Home Minister wanted to place some facts before the House.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): On the 24th August 1965, Shri Homi Daji moved a motion of breach of privilege alleging that while arresting one Santosh Kharade, a sub-inspector of police attached to the Sarafa Police Station, Indore City, seized two forms of petition addressed to the Lok Sabha demanding the release of the students and reopening of the colleges at Indore. Shri Daji also alleged that the sub-inspector took this action in spite of being informed that these forms were to be submitted to the Lok Sabha through the Member of Parliament for Indore, with a view to preventing Shri Kharade from collecting signatures and to terrorise others against doing the same.

I have since ascertained the facts through the district authorities. It would appear that one Santosh, son of Basant Kharade, was arrested under sec. 151 Cr. P.C. on the 15th August 1965 at about 8 P.M. While effecting the arrest, three documents

[Shri Nanda]

were seized, one of them being a printed form of petition addressed to the Lok Sabha in which some space had been left blank for signatures. This form, however, did not contain even a single signature. The arrest was in no way connected with the obtaining of the signatures on the petition meant to be presented to the Lok Sabha. Santosh Karade was released on bail at 11 p.m. the same day. Proceedings have been initiated against him under sections 107 and 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the 16th August, 1965, before the Subdivisional Magistrate, Indore. The printed form which was seized at the time of his arrest is now part of the court records.

Mr. Speaker: Does Shri Daji accept these facts?

Shri Daji (Indore): These facts have already been accepted excepting this that the form was seized not from the person who was arrested but from his residence. When the forms were seized, he informed them that they were meant for taking signatures, and despite that information they persisted in taking away the forms with them. My submission is. . . .

Mr. Speaker: He was arrested first, and then his house was searched and a form was also found in his house which was blank. There were no signatures on it, and among other papers that was also taken away.

Shri Daji: He was not arrested from any spot of any incident, but arrested from his residence itself, as far as my information goes. It is certainly very strange behaviour to take action under section 151. As you are lawyer, you know that section. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am only talking of the facts.

Shri Daji: My information is that he was arrested from his house under section 151 of the Criminal Procedure Code which itself is a matter of great

suspicion, because section 151 is enacted for allowing police officers to apprehend an offender while he is committing an offence of a breach of the peace.

Mr. Speaker: There is an apprehension; not that he is actually committing, but there is an apprehension.

Shri Daji: Secondly, the police had no powers to take away the forms when they were informed that they were meant to be sent to the Lok Sabha and when they were addressed to the Lok Sabha. The forms themselves read: "Lok Sabha, New Delhi. We, the citizens of Indore, humbly petition the following. . . ."

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): This form—one single form or forms, which were obviously intended to be sent to the Lok Sabha in pursuance of the citizens' fundamental right of petitioning Parliament—was taken away and has now been made part of the records in the case. I cannot, for the life of me, understand how the police can go so far as to make a copy of a proposed petition to Parliament part of the records of the case against a person against whom a certain section is being invoked. The very fact that a copy of the petition to Parliament intended to be sent along with signatures to be appended thereto is taken away and then made part of the records of the case, and is being prevented from being despatched to this House, is certainly a very serious proposition.

Mr. Speaker: So far as I have been able to find out the facts from all the statements that have been made, leaving aside other things that are not relevant here, in the course of that search one document was found, a printed form of a petition that can be addressed to the Lok Sabha. No signatures had yet been obtained.

Shri Daji: It had been obtained on the other form. I was not allowed to complete. There were two forms in

the petition. One was blank, one was signed. Now it appears from the Home Minister's statement that the signed form has been whisked away, and only the unsigned form has been taken to the court. The original petition contained two forms.

Mr. Speaker: Then the only question for determination is this: if the police is searching in the discharge of its duties and if there is some form also, an application that can be and is intended to be used for a petition to Parliament, whether taking possession of that also is a breach of privilege. This much I will send to the Committee to see on that limited point whether this case really forms a breach of privilege.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It should be ascertained whether other sections have been added after the privilege motion has been moved.

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with that.

(ii) RE. INTIMATION OF ARREST AND RELEASE OF LOK SABHA MEMBERS

श्री रामसेनक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रक्रिया तथा कार्य संचालन सम्बन्धी नियमावली है उस के अन्तर्गत नियम 229 और 230 में दिया गया है कि जब इस सदन का कोई सदस्य किसी मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा पकड़ा जाएगा तो तत्काल उसकी सूचना इस सदन को दी जाएगी और जब वह जनान्त पर रिहा किया जाएगा तो उसकी भी सूचना इस सदन को दी जाएगी।

इस सदन के दो माननीय सदस्य श्री मनीराम बागड़ी तथा श्री किशन पटनायक 16 अगस्त को गिरफ्तार किए गए, उसकी सूचना इस सदन को दी गयी, लेकिन जब वे 21 तारीख को रिहा हुए तो उसकी सूचना

सदन को नहीं दी गयी। यह सदस्यों तथा सदन के विशेषाधिकारों को साफ अवहेलना है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर उचित कार्रवाई की जाए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने एक सिम्पल फॉर्म रखा है। इसमें और एड करने की जरूरत नहीं है। दो मेम्बर गिरफ्तार हुए, उसकी सूचना यहां आयी, जब वह रिहा कर दिए गए तो सूचना नहीं आयी। इसमें ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज हुआ या नहीं, पर ब्रीच आफ ला जरूर हुआ, क्योंकि रूल के मुताबिक जब वह रिलीज हों तो उस को इतला भी दी जानी चाहिए। मैंने रिकार्ड को तलाश किया, हमारे पास उनके रिलीज की कोई सूचना नहीं आयी है। तो यह ब्रीच आफ रूल जरूर है, मगर ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज है या नहीं . . .

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं आपका ध्यान एक केस की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरी और मेरे मित्र इंद्रजीत गुप्त की जमशेदपुर कोर्ट में ट्राइल हो रही थी, उसमें हमारा वेल हो गया और हम छोड़ दिए गए, लेकिन उस की सूचना लोक सभा को नहीं दी गयी। उस वक्त श्री अनन्तशयनम आर्यगर हमारे अध्यक्ष थे। मैंने प्रिविलेज मोशन उठाया और जहां तक मुझे याद है वह मामला शायद कोर्ट को भेजा या बिहार सरकार को उस बारे में लिखा गया और बाद में हमें सूचना मिली कि बिहार के गृह मंत्री ने और मजिस्ट्रेट दोनों ने माफी मांगी इस गलती के लिए और इस गलती को स्वीकार किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले को या तो प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेजा जाए या सरकार को लिखा जाए और देखा जाए कि किस अफसर की यह गलती है या उसने जान कर इस नियम की अवहेलना की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब के नोटिस में इस बात को लाऊंगा कि वह

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

इस बात की जांच कराएँ कि क्यों इत्तला नहीं दी गयी ।

प्रिविलेज कमेटी का एक डिसीशन श्री हलदर के केस में इस बारे में हुआ है । उसमें कहा गया है :

"The explanation furnished by the Judge, 3rd Tribunal, Alipore with regard to non-intimation to the Speaker of the fact of release on bail pending trial of Shri Kansari Halder appears to be in accordance with the rules on the subject. Rule 230 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha does not make it incumbent upon the authority concerned to intimate the fact regarding the release of a Member of Parliament on bail pending trial, to the Speaker."

"The Committee are of opinion that no breach of privilege had been committed under the existing rules by the authorities concerned in not sending the intimation of release of Shri Kansari Halder on bail pending trial, to the Speaker."

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो यह नियम बनाया गया है कि जब कोई सदस्य पकड़ा जाएगा तो उसकी सूचना इस सदन को दी जाएगी, उसका कोई उद्देश्य है, और फिर जो यह नियम है कि जब वह सदस्य रिहा किया जाए तो उसकी भी सूचना दी जाए, उसका भी उद्देश्य है, इस सूचना के न दिए जाने के कारण इस केस में श्री वागड़ी को तकलीफ हुई । रिहा होने के बाद श्री वागड़ी अपना भत्ता इत्यादि यहां से लेना चाहते थे लेकिन इस कार्यालय को उनकी रिहाई की सूचना नहीं थी, इसलिए उनकी अपना भत्ता लेने में दिक्कत हुई ।

इसी तरह से मेरा निवेदन है कि संसद के सदस्य होने के नाते हमारे कुछ अधिकार हैं । हमारा यह अधिकार है कि हम सदन में बैठें और सदन की कार्रवाई में हिस्सा लें

और इसीलिए इस सदन ने यह नियम बनाया है । उनका पालन होना चाहिए । आप कहते हैं कि उन्होंने रिहा होने की सूचना नहीं भेजी इसमें कोई विशेषाधिकार की अवहेलना नहीं हुई । अगर ऐसा है तो पकड़े जाने पर सूचना भेजने का क्या मतलब है ? इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मामले को विशेषाधिकार समिति को पुनः सौंपा जाए और इस की अच्छी तरह छान-बीन की जाए क्योंकि यह इस तरह का दूसरा वाक्या है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Speaker, Sir, rule 230, to my mind, makes it obligatory that the fact of release on bail shall be communicated to the Speaker. Now, may I submit that when it is so mandatory, it means that the House is entitled, by way of communication to the Speaker, to know what has happened to a particular Member. Therefore, it is the privilege of the House to know what has happened to that Member after his arrest. So, when the House is deprived of the privilege of knowing what has happened to the Member, I submit in all humility, but in all earnestness, that there has been a breach of privilege of the House in so far as the House has been deprived of the right and privilege of knowing the fate of the Member concerned, and I do submit that this matter may be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I would request you to reconsider and review the position because I feel that the rule can be a legitimate and proper source of privileges. After all, it is through the rules that our privileges are protected. Otherwise, if it is held to be a mere breach of the rules, then the rules have not any binding force on those officers. At least they are not attended by any penalties unless it is considered a breach of privilege. The officers who are guilty, if they are guilty wilfully of a breach of the rule, they should

be punishable and they should be punishable only if this is considered as a breach of privilege. As a matter of principle, therefore, the matter should be reviewed and in my opinion it should be considered as a breach of privilege.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): There is some difficulty about the interpretation of this rule. It says:

"When a member is arrested and after conviction released on bail pending an appeal or otherwise released...."

So, the question is whether the Member is first convicted and then he is released on bail or otherwise; it may become mandatory only in that case. Or, will the word "otherwise" cover cases where a Member is not convicted also? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Has the Minister anything to say?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): As rule 230 stands at present, and as you have rightly pointed out the previous decision of the Committee of privileges, it is not mandatory. It becomes mandatory only when the Member is arrested and after conviction remains on bail. (*Interruption*). That is the meaning of the rule. If you want to amend it, that is another matter, but the rule, as it stands, is open only to this interpretation. (*Interruption*).

Some hon. Members: The word "otherwise" is there.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members should allow me first to understand it. What is the meaning or significance of "otherwise"?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The rule says, "after conviction released on bail" and then, "otherwise". Supposing he may be released. There are instances released otherwise on parole.

Mr. Speaker: Is that restricted? It says, "after conviction released on bail".

Shri Jaganatha Rao: "Pending an appeal or otherwise released,"—so, even if it is not pending, there may be a conviction (*Interruption*) and there may not be an appeal. Still, he may be released. There are instances, and circumstances.

Mr. Speaker: If after conviction there is no appeal....

Shri Jaganatha Rao: He can be released on parole. There is a clause in the Jail Manual.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I recollect that a person who is convicted by a court of law, if he says that he wants to appeal, he may be released on bail to enable him to prefer an appeal. There is an amended provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure. It appears that he may be released on bail in order to file an appeal and also in anticipation of his desire to file an appeal. There is a provision in the code. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am trying to understand it.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I refer to the Prevention of Corruption Act 1947, section 5. There, if a person is convicted he can be released on bail because the offence is bailable, when he intimates to the court that he is prepared to go in appeal.

Mr. Speaker: I can very well visualise a certain circumstance as described by Sardar Swaran Singh that he can apply to the convicting court at that moment when the conviction order is made that he wants to go to a court of appeal and he can be released. But here "or otherwise" is only qualified by "appeal" or..

Shri Jaganatha Rao: "Otherwise" qualifies everything.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What has been the actual position in this House? Almost on every occasion, as far as I can remember, when we have

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty] been in jail and then we are released, the interpretation by all officers is that they have to intimate this House. I remember very clearly the case of Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Mr. S. M. Banerjee also. That was referred to the officers and the government and they made an apology. From all points of view, the majority of people have expressed their opinion that this is a matter of privilege of this House.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): In the matter that is being discussed by this House, two propositions have been asserted. One is that a breach of the rules should be deemed *ipso facto* a breach of privilege of this House. It has been rightly ruled by you that this cannot be the case, because a breach of the rule is not logically a breach of privilege and they are not identical things.

Another proposition that is urged is that even though it cannot be logically supported, unless we support this proposition, the consequences will be that in future we shall not be able to enforce our rules outside this House. This proposition is that although logically a breach of the rules is not a breach of the privilege, yet on parametric grounds and grounds of expediency, it should be deemed so by this House.

I am not inclined to agree with it for the reason that there is not only one way of enforcing a rule, namely through punitive action. There are other ways known to governments and to others whereby rules can be enforced. I may suggest one or two. One is through indirect or direct suggestion by the authority. We have the Home Minister here who can see to it that our rules are observed. There is another way known—the way of lifted eyebrow from those who are in a position to harm those who do not conform with the wishes of the people in authority. These methods can be taken recourse to instead of taking recourse to punitive action. I, therefore, say that we should not in-

sist on setting up a precedent which ultimately lays down a proposition that every breach of our rules is tantamount to a breach of privilege of this House.

Shri Nanda: You are, of course, looking into this aspect whether it is a breach of privilege or not. But as far as I am concerned, I take it that it is mandatory on us to ensure that this is done and I shall take all the steps to see that this is carried out.

Mr. Speaker: I think that should satisfy us. I do not think this is more than a breach of the rule. The Home Minister would kindly ensure that in future all the courts do send this information, because it is mandatory.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that though the Home Minister was good enough to say that there has been in fact a breach of the rule, he was not good enough to express an apology or regret to the House? May I remind you, Sir, that on a previous occasion, in the Provisional Parliament, when my friend, Mr. Shibbanlal Saxena was removed from Delhi during the session, both Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and Home Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel apologised to the House. Has he not the grace to express his regret now?

Mr. Speaker: I will be writing a regular letter to the Home Minister. First the Home Minister should call for the explanation of the magistrate why it has not been done and then we will see.

12:35 hrs.

RE: SHRI A. K. GOPALAN

Mr. Speaker: There was a telegram received by me which I have passed on to the hon. Home Minister. There were three telegrams today, probably they might not have reached him yet. I have also been asked by Shri Mukerjee and other hon. Members also, some of whom have received those telegrams, about the condition of Shri Gopalan in his illness. Has the hon. Home Minister got any further information?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Last evening, Sir, I spoke to the Governor. He telephoned me back after consulting the doctor, and the information that he gave to me was that the doctor does not entertain any anxiety about this matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Can't he not be released, Sir, even on parole?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter, Shri Banerjee (*Interruption*). Let us proceed now.

श्री मधु लिमये (मंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विगशाधिकार के बाद आप को मेरी बात सुनना था । इस विषय पर वह नहीं है बल्कि एक दूसरी बात है. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मौका आयेगा तब मैं सुनूंगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : श्रीर कौन मौका आयेगा ? अभी आपको सुनना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मौका नहीं है । मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सुन लेने के बाद फंसला कीजियेगा. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं साहब इस तरीके से नहीं चलेगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं साहब, इस तरह से दरमियान में आप दखल न दें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने इस के बारे में आप के पास सूचना भेजी है । ध्यानाकर्षण का नोटिस है मुझे उस के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है कि उसका क्या बना ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखे लेता हूँ श्रीर मैं आपको इतिला दे दूंगा । अगर जरूरी हुआ तो आपको बुला लेता हूँ ।

12.37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957:—

- (i) S.O. 1258 dated the 24th April, 1965.
- (ii) S.O. 1656 dated the 29th May, 1965.
- (iii) The Mineral Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 793 dated the 5th June, 1965.
- (iv) G.S.R. 794 dated the 5th June, 1965.
- (v) S.O. 1861 dated the 12th June, 1965.
- (vi) The Mineral Concession (Third Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1011 dated the 24th July, 1965.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-4643/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951; AND

RUBBER (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1965

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

(1) S.O. 1345 dated the 20th April, 1965.

(2) S.O. 1838 dated the 3rd June, 1965.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-4644/65].

- (ii) a copy of the Rubber (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 698 dated the 8th May, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4645/65].

RUBBER BOARD (PROVIDENT FUND) RULES, 1965

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Rubber Board (Provident Fund) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 1840 dated the 12th June, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4646/65].

SALT CESS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1965, CEMENT (QUALITY CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1965;

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD., JAIPUR; AND MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE TRIVENI STRUCTURALS PRIVATE LIMITED, NEW DELHI.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) The Salt Cess (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2038 dated the 26th June, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Salt Cess Act, 1953. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4647/65].
- (ii) The Cement (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. S.O. 2041 dated the 26th

June, 1965, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4648/65].

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-4649/65].

- (iv) (a) Memorandum of Association of the Triveni Structurals Private Limited.
- (b) Articles of Association of the Triveni Structurals Private Limited.

[Placed in Library, see No. LT-4650/65].

12.38 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): Mr. Speaker, Sir, of late, fertilizer production in the country has received considerable publicity and evoked great public interest. I would, therefore, like to inform the House of the present position in the matter.

Sir, it is about 5 pages. Shall I read it out?

Mr. Speaker: No, no; that might be placed on the Table.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, I place the statement on the Table. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4651/65].

12.39 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 30th August, 1965, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration and passing of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1965.
- (2) Consideration of any item of Government business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Discussion and voting on:

Demands for Excess Grants (Kerala) for 1961-62.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Kerala) for 1965-66.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1965-66.

Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1962-63.

- (4) Discussion on the statement made on the 26th February, 1965 by the Deputy Minister of Education regarding agitation by teachers to press their demands and the Government's reaction thereto on a motion to be moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on Thursday the 2nd September, 1965 at 3 P.M.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification may I ask, because I raised the point last Friday, with regard to the discussion of the reports of the working of three or four ministries whose Demands for Grants were voted by the House in the last session without any discussion, and when at that time I minded you you were pleased to assure us in the Business Advisory Committee as well as in the House

that the working of those ministries would be taken up in this session as early as possible, as to when they are coming up? Secondly,—I do not remember which colleague of mine it was who said it last week—appealed to you and to the Minister to let the House know well in time, well ahead, how long this session will last, when this session will come to an end. In that context, Sir, I have to ask the Minister whether he is aware that the air in the capital is thick with rumours that the next session would be called as early as 3rd November. If that is so, there perhaps need not be any extension. If that is not so, then this session will have to be extended.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to remind you that you have stated that after the discussion of the no-confidence motion you will consider giving some time for a discussion on the food situation in the country. Even though the Food and Agriculture Minister has made a statement, that was actually in the context of the discussion on the censure motion. Secondly, we made a request that there should be a discussion on the non-availability of kerosene oil in the country. Thirdly, there is already a motion pending before the BAC about the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of UP Legislature vs. Judiciary. So, it has become all the more necessary to codify the privileges of the legislatures and a legislation is needed. I would request the Minister to find some time to have a discussion on this subject which has been pending so long.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the discussion on the food situation is concerned, it was referred to in detail during the discussion on the no-confidence motion. After some time I will consider whether it is necessary to have a discussion. Shri Kamath has referred to what I had stated in the last session about some Ministries whose working was not discussed during the budget session. It has to be considered by the BAC whether we could find some time for discussing the working of those Ministries.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : श्रीमन्, आप को स्मरण होगा कि जब लोक सभा का यह अधिवेशन आरम्भ हुआ था, तो पहले ही दिन संरक्षण मंत्री ने काश्मीर की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य दिया था। उस समय माननीय सदस्यों ने यह अनुरोध किया था कि इस स्थिति पर इस सदन में कुछ विचार हो जाये, तो अच्छा है। आप ने यह उस समय आश्वासन दिया था कि अगर माननीय सदस्य डिमांड करेंगे, तो इस पर चर्चा के लिए समय दिया जायेगा। लेकिन संसद्-कार्य मंत्री के इस वक्तव्य से यह प्रतीत नहीं हुआ कि इस पर निर्णय किया गया है या नहीं। ऐसा पता चला है कि काश्मीर के इस आक्रमण की स्थिति में कुछ विदेशी शक्तियां कच्छ के आक्रमण की भांति बीच में कूदी हैं और हमारी रक्षा स्थिति को फिर संदिग्ध बनाने जा रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर की स्थिति पर चर्चा करने के लिए अवसर दिया जाये, ताकि इन सब बातों पर विचार किया जा सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी इस हाउस ने चार दिन तक अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर बहस की है। अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि फूड पर अलाहिदा डिस्कशन हो, काश्मीर पर अलाहिदा डिस्कशन हो। आखिर इन चार दिनों में हम और क्या करते रहे हैं? इन चार दिनों में इन सब बातों पर डिस्कशन हुआ है। यह तो नहीं हो सकता है कि इतनी जल्दी वही सबजेक्ट्स फिर ले लिये जायें, जिन को हम ने अभी डिस्कस किया है।

क्या माननीय सदस्य कुछ और कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : दूसरी बात मैं वह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब की स्थिति बहुत बिगड़ती जा रही है। संत फतेहसिंह के अनशन और आत्म-हत्याकी घमकी से पंजाब के वातावरण में बड़ा तनाव है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि इस बारे में एक कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस आ रहा है और मन्डे को मिनिस्टर माहब ने उस पर बयान देना है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : इस पर चर्चा अवश्य होनी चाहिए।

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : ताकि तनाव कहीं ढीला न पड़ जाये।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : नहीं, ताकि तनाव के कारण पंजाब और सारे देश को एक नई मुसीबत में न फंसना पड़े। इसलिए जनता की और सदन की भावनाओं से सरकार परिचित हो जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य नोटिस देंगे, तो उस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Shri Kapur Singh: About the suggestion which has just now been made by my hon. friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, that Kashmir should be specifically discussed, I am inclined to think that Kashmir should be talked about as little as possible in the present circumstances, because the best interests of the country require it. Secondly, we are going to have a debate or discussion on the international situation. So, if there is anything which must be said, that can be said on that occasion. But Kashmir should not be specifically brought up on the floor of the House. It can only result in embarrassment to the Government and no good to anybody.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): A sub-committee of the BAC has been set up in order to recommend for the consideration of Government the subjects which should be taken up for discussion in the House. According to this suggestion, we wanted the discussion of four subjects—food, kerosene and two others. We are now told that we have very little time. If that is the position, are we going to give priority to the

subjects which were suggested by the Sub-Committee or are you bringing forward other resolutions for discussion?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): It is true that we have discussed the Kutch Agreement in this House. It is also true that we have partially referred to Kashmir during the discussion on the no-confidence motion. Kashmir situation has got added significance in the context of the hostile attitude adopted, though secretly, by UK and the United Nations. We would like to know from the Government whether they would like to give a chance to this House to express itself on foreign affairs, especially in relation to Kashmir, in the context of the attitude taken by UK and the United Nations.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, you were kind enough to answer some of the points which have been raised. Regarding the extension of the session, while I cannot say anything definitely, quite likely the session might be extended by a few days. I may be able to tell the House the exact position next Friday when I announce the business for next week.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Few days or two days?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I said "a few days". But few days mean two days also.

Regarding the question raised by the hon. lady Member, the sub-Committee recommended three subjects out of which one has already been set for discussion. We will discuss kerosene position next week.

Regarding Kashmir, as you have correctly explained, we have discussed it during the no-confidence motion. As my hon. friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad has said, while we are discussing the international situation this might be emphasised. We will not stop him from referring to this during that discussion. Members like him, who want to discuss that subject, will

have ample opportunity to discuss that when we discuss the international situation. Naturally, in the present context, when we discuss the international situation Kashmir will figure more prominently.

Regarding Punjab, as you have stated, the hon. Home Minister is going to reply to the Calling Attention Notice. After that, if the House desires, or if you in your wisdom suggest that the matter should be discussed, the Government will consider it.

I think these are the few points which have been raised.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पांच दफा खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने मुझे जो सूचना दी है, मैं उस का पता ले लेता हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब सभी लोगों ने कहा है, तो मुझे भी कहने दीजिए ।

मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर पर बहस नहीं हो रही है । मैंने कुछ ध्यानाकर्षण-प्रस्तावों की सूचना दी है । मुझे जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन शायद आप ने उन को अस्वीकृत किया है । इस सदन में यह कहा गया था कि मंत्री समय समय पर काश्मीर के बारे में बयान देंगे । काश्मीर के बारे में कुछ बातें तो सदन के सामने आई हैं, लेकिन दूसरी बहुत सी बातें ऐसी हैं, जिन के बारे में सरकार की ओर से कोई वक्तव्य नहीं दिया गया है, जैसे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के महामंत्री की एक रिपोर्ट थी, जो कि पाकिस्तान की घमकी और दबाव के कारण पेश नहीं हुई है, ऐसे समाचार आए हैं । हम समाचारपत्रों में यह भी पढ़ते हैं कि रूस के प्रधान मंत्री से भी कोई चिट्ठी आई है । इंगलिस्तान के लोगों की तरफ से भी इस वक्त कोई कार्यवाही चल रही है ।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इस बारे में अमरीका का क्या दृष्टिकोण है क्या मंत्री लीम अघिकृत ढंग से इस सदन के सामने स्थिति को नहीं रखेंगे ? मैं इस पर विवाद की मांग नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह भी नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि मेरा ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव ले लिया जाये। मैं केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में कई पहलू हैं—अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पहलू और दूसरे पहलू—, जिन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय इस सदन के सामने निवेदन करें। या हम केवल समाचारपत्रों की खबरों से ही अनुमान लगायें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय समाचारपत्रों की हर एक बात की बाबत बयान या जवाब नहीं दिया जा सकता है। गवर्नमेंट को पहले कहा जा चुका है कि वह जब जबरजस्त समझे, तो इस बारे में बयान दे और वह ऐसा कर भी रही है।

श्री मधु लिमये : गवर्नमेंट भी जरूरी समझे और सदस्य भी जरूरी समझें। इस विषय में सभी सदस्यों को चिन्ता है, केवल मज्र को नहीं।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, the Minister had not finished his statement. He was still on his legs.

Mr. Speaker: No, he has finished it.

12.50 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: ALI GARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE; AND ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

श्री यशपाल सिंह : (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प पेश करता हूँ :

“यह सभा अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्व-

विद्यालय (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1965 (1965 का अध्यादेश संख्या 2) का निरनुमोदन करती है जो राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 20 मई, 1965 को प्रख्यापित किया गया था”।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आज्ञा दी जाए यह कहने की कि इस अध्यादेश का कोई मतलब नहीं है। आर्डिनेंस होता है वहां जहां डेमोक्रेसी नहीं होती है। कोई हार्ड-हैडिड-नेस या डिक्टेट रशिप अगर हमारे मंत्री महोदय चलाना चाहते हैं, जस्टिस छागला साहब चलाना चाहते हैं तो किसी जंगल में चला सकते हैं, इसको हमारे यहां किसी इंस्टीट्यूशन में चलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस मौके पर जबकि देश को शांति की, अमन की, सुहृद्वत की और प्रेम की जरूरत है, हमारे मंत्री महोदय एक ऐसा बिल लाए हैं जोकि हमारी इस कांस्टीट्यूशन के भी खिलाफ जाता है।

कांस्टीट्यूशन की दफा 30 में कहा गया है :

“30. (1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.”

एक दूसरी क्लॉज भी मैं पढ़ कर आपको सुना देता हूँ

(2) The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.”

कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब वाइस चांसलर साहब को पूरे अख्यारगत दे रखे हैं

तो उन पूरे भ्रष्टकारात के रहते हुए भी एक नए आर्डिनंस की क्या जरूरत रह गई थी। एक 1920 का एक्ट है जिस के साथे में यूनिवर्सिटी पत्रती चलो आ रही है और हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने और इसी साल में हमारे वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने यह माना है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का डिसिप्लिन सब से अच्छा डिसिप्लिन है और उसकी तारीफ की है, उसका गुणगान किया है। समझ में नहीं आया है कि जब पिछले प्रधान मंत्री और वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री की यह राय है कि वहां का डिसिप्लिन सर्वश्रेष्ठ है तो क्या कारण हुआ कि चार-छह महानों के अन्दर ही सिचुएशन इस कदर खराब हो गई कि वहां के वाइस चांसलर साहब जो अबतयारात उनको थे उन से काम नहीं कर सके। यह कुछ मुझे ईसाफ के खिलाफ मालूम होता है। शरारत किसी लड़के ने की, झगड़ा किसी लड़के ने किया। जिस ने ऐसा किया बहुत बुरा किया। मेरी हमदर्दी वाइस चांसलर साहब के साथ है, मेरी सहानुभूति वाइस-चांसलर साहब के साथ है। मैं ऐसी एजुकेशन में पला हूँ, मेरी बैकग्राउंड संस्कृत की है, मेरी बैकग्राउंड वेद विद्या की है, मैं उस इंस्टीट्यूशन में पढ़ा हूँ जिसे गुरुकुल कहते हैं। मेरे लिए यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि मैं किसी बड़े आदमी को इज्जत न करूँ, किसी महापुरुष के सामने न झुकूँ, उसके आगे नतमस्तक न होऊँ चूंकि हमारे धर्म शास्त्रों में यह कहा गया है:—

अभिवादन शीलस्य नित्यं बृद्धोपसेविनः
चत्वारिंशत्यवर्षान्तं प्राशुविद्या यशोबलम् ।

जो बूजुगों के सामने नहीं झुकता है, जो महा-पुरुषों का सम्मान नहीं करता है उसकी चार चीजें कम हो जाती हैं, एक उम्र, दूसरे इल्म, तीसरे ताकत और चौथे इज्जत। श्री अली यावर जंग के सामने मैं नतमस्तक हो कर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यूनिवर्सिटी का कैम्पस कोई ऐसा कैम्पस नहीं है कि जहां जोर आजमाइश की जाए। यह नवाब के बेटे हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी

गरीब लोगों के लिए, गरीब स्टुडेंट्स के लिए, गरीब छात्रों के लिए, गरीब प्रॉफेसरों के लिए होती है। उस में नवाब का बेटा फिट इन नहीं करता है। मैं दरखास्त करता हूँ अली यावर जंग साहब से

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): On a point of order, Sir..

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं साइलेंटली आपको सुना करता हूँ। मुझे भी मौका दिया जाए कि मैं बोल सकूँ और मुझ को भी साइलेंटली सुना जाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब की आप जितनी चाहें नुक्ताचीनी करें लेकिन उन साहब के दबरखिलाफ आपको इस तरह की बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये। आपने कहा है कि इज्जत के साथ आप कहते हैं। लेकिन यह तो ठीक नहीं है। सिर्फ यह कह देना कि मैं इज्जत के साथ कर रहा हूँ यह नुक्ताचीनी, बड़ी आजजी से कर रहा हूँ, यह तो कोई बजह नहीं है। आप मिनिस्टर साहब को जो कहना चाहते हैं, कहें।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: This is I wanted to say.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : नवाब का बेटा होने से कोई खराब नहीं हो जाता है, जमींदार का बेटा होने से खराब नहीं हो जाता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी के लिए कोई अलग से कायदा निकालना, अलग से कानून निकालना, अलग से बिल पेश करना हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ है।

मिनिस्टर साहब का, एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर का एक बयान शायद हुआ है कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी पाकिस्तान के लिए रिस्कूटिंग ग्राउंड है। इसका कोई सबूत नहीं दिया गया है। जिस अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी ने रफी अहमद किदवाई जैसे देशभक्त

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

पैदा किये, डा० जाकिर हुसैन जैसे लोग पैदा किये, डा० मुर्जीव जैसे लोग पैदा किए, डा० सैयद महमूद जैसे लोग पैदा किये, उस पूनिव-सिटी के बारे में, समझ में नहीं आता है कि किस तरह से आप कह सकते हैं कि वह पाकिस्तान के लिए रिक्लूटिंग ग्राउंड है। या तो हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब या मिनिस्टरी सबूत पेश करे, प्रमाण दे इसके लिए वरना मिनिस्टर साहब को चाहिए कि वह पब्लिकली एपोलोजी मांगे और मानें कि यह गलत बयानी हुई है। मैं इसके लिए कहीं और नहीं जाता हूँ। डा० श्रीमाली ने . . .

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He says that the statement has been issued. From where has the statement issued and when was it issued? He cannot make us to hear something which is not true at all.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मिनिस्टर साहब मानते हैं कि बयान शायी हुआ है और उनकी मिनिस्टरी में शायी हुआ है। वह इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं।

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I do not know why this malicious propoganda is carried on. A statement was issued as a background information from the Ministry. The very next day I repudiated it. I said that it was unauthorised; it was not true. And still, day in and day out, this propoganda has gone on. I am surprised the hon. Member should repeat this malicious propoganda on the floor of this House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठाकुर साहब को चाहिए कि कोई बात कहने से पहले पूरे पूरे वाक्यात हासिल कर लें। हर एक मੈम्बर से यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह: जो बयान शायी हुआ है, उसके म्नाल्लिक वह नरूर बयान दें और कहें कि वह बयान उनकी मिनिस्ट्री से नहीं निकला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दूसरों की बात सुनते नहीं है। वह कहते हैं कि रिप्युडेट कर दिया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसके लिए मैं शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Sir, may I intervene? I have here a small affidavit in reply to a writ petition. The Education Minister has denied this, the tendentious, mischievous, statement made on oath by his own Education Ministry. Let me read from this:

"It was also reported that in addition to men who were communal, there were also men with deeply reactionary and factions element with the result that the standards and basic characters in the University were getting more and more diluted. The disturbances were, in fact, symptomatic of a deep-seated fanatical and reactionary element."

This was the mischievous, tendentious, affidavit filed on behalf of his Ministry in reply to a writ petition.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I sand by every word of what is stated in that affidavit. But there is not a word of 'Pakistani' there.

Some hon. Members: Here, here.

Shri M. C. Chagla: He may be the Counsel for the petitioner in the Supreme Court. But now he is in Parliament and he should have a little more sense of responsibility. He knows the distinction between a statement which my friend makes that the Ministry said that the Aligarh Muslim University was a place where Pakistani forces were there That has been repudiated. But I say—I should say when I come to move the Bill—that the reason for the Ordinance was that there were reactionary, fascist and obscurantist forces in Aligarh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसी हाउस में यह आवाज उठाई गई थी कि वहां पाकिस्तान के लिए प्राउंड था। हमारे डा० श्रीमाली ने जो एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर थे एक कमेटी नियुक्त की थी। उस कमेटी का नाम चैटर्जी कमेटी था। वह इसी सरकार की कमेटी थी, इंग्लिस्तान सरकार की या पाकिस्तान सरकार की कमेटी नहीं थी। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में से मैं कुछ आपको पढ़कर सुना देता हूँ। उसने कहा है :

"From the time M.A.O. College came to be established and later became University, the University has followed a policy of throwing its doors open to non-Muslims. While claiming the right to give preference to Muslims, the University has never imposed ban on the admission of non-Muslim students. Indeed no quotas have at any time been fixed for Muslim and non-Muslim students.

The proportion of non-Muslim students at the University is at present very nearly 35 per cent. It is not, in our opinion, an unreasonable small proportion. This proves that the Muslim University was never communal in its outlook."

उसी चैटर्जी कमेटी ने, जो एक सरकारी कमेटी थी, इस प्रापेण्डे के मुताल्लिक भी लिखा है जो मुस्लिम लीग और पाकिस्तान का नाम लेकर किया जाता है। उसने कहा है:—

"About malicious propaganda of "communal and anti-national activities" in the Muslim University, the Report observed:—

"There is lurking fear in some quarters that the Aligarh Muslim University might once again revert to its former mood which accepted Partition based on the theory of two separate nations. Rumours of the widest character, which have not the slightest evidence in their support are readily

accepted. For example, we may refer to the uproar created by the allegation that machinery worth several lakhs of rupees, intended for the Engineering college, had been delivered to Pakistan. This we found, was a totally baseless allegation. Similarly, wild allegations regarding anti-national activities on the campus disturb the public mind but leave the University helpless."

The denial of such rumours is not always readily possible nor does it carry conviction to minds already prejudiced.

इसी के मुताल्लिक हमारी कमेटी की यह भी रिपोर्ट है। मैं इस को ज्यादा नहीं पढ़ना चाहता क्योंकि बहुत लम्बी रिपोर्ट है, मगर थोड़ा सा जरूर पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के कैम्पस के बारे में हमारी कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है वह यह है। :

"For although a minority institution, Aligarh Muslim University should be looked upon as the nation's contribution to the promotion of that composite culture in which all the people of this land can take legitimate pride."

यह हमारी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। किसी बाहर की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट नहीं है।

13 hrs.

हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब पब्लिक फीलिंग्स का अभी तक एहताराम नहीं करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के 45 करोड़ लोग सेकुलरिज्म के हामी हैं। जिस को धर्मनिरपेक्षता कहते हैं उस के हामी नहीं हैं, सेकुलरिज्म के हामी हैं। सेकुलरिज्म के हामी होने के मतलब यह है इस इंस्टिट्यूशन के लिए 45 करोड़ आदमियों के दिल में प्रेम है। यह इसलिये कि जहां हिन्दुस्तान में हर चीज एलेक्शन से चलती है, पार्लियामेंट एलेक्शन से चलती है, हमारी अम्बेडलीज एलेक्शन से चलती हैं

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी कोर्ट को आप नामिनेशन से करना चाहते हैं। इस से बड़ी वेइंसाफी और क्या हो सकती है। शरारत लड़के करते हैं और सस्पेन्ड किया जाता है कोर्ट को दो चार लड़कों ने शरारत की लेकिन इस के लिए मुअ्तिल की जाती है एग्ज्यूक्यूटिव कौंसिल। यह किस तरह का डिमाक्रेटिक सिस्टम यहां चलाया जाता है। हमारी भारत सरकार इस को प्रोप्लेन्ड कहती है। लेकिन यह सरासर गलत है। वहां पर लड़कों पर गोली चलाई गई। सारी यूनिवर्सिटी में अफवहा फैलाई गई कि दो लड़के धराशायी हो गये, दो लड़के कर गये हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी में एजिटेशन हुआ। लड़कों ने जो कुछ किया मैं उस के खिलाफ हूं, मैं उस की निन्दा करता हूं, लेकिन इसके लिए अकेले वही जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। इस के लिए वह भी जिम्मेदार हैं जिन्होंने वहां पर इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा किया है, जिन्होंने इस तरह के हालात पैदा किये हैं।

बीजू पटनायक और बीरेन मित्र के मामले में इसी हाउस में माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने यह फरमाया था कि वह पुलिस की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर विश्वास नहीं करते, लेकिन अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी के ऊपर तुरन्त हाथ डाल देते हैं और वहां अध्यादेश लागू करते हैं। एक दिन भी यह परवाह नहीं की गई कोई जुडिशल एन्ववायरी वहां पर बिठलाई जाये, वहां किसी हार्ड कोर्ट के जज को मौका दिया जाये कि वह वहां पर बैठ कर के और सोच कर के किसी तरह उस का हल निकाले। नवाब अलीयावर जंग साहब इस तरीके से यहां की खराबी को खत्म नहीं कर सकते थे। अमानुल्ला शाह ने यह चाहा कि पर्दा सिस्टम खत्म कर दिया जाये, जबर्दस्ती खत्म कर दिया जाये। उन्होंने उस को तलवार की नोक से खत्म करना चाहा। नतीजा यह हुआ कि अमानुल्ला शाह का तख्त हिल गया। लेकिन उसी जगह बादशह ने जो इस वक्त वहां के

खलर हैं, पर्दा सिस्टम को भी खत्म कर दिया और उनका राज्य भी फल और फूल रहा है।

मैं एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब से यह आशा जरूर करता था कि वह वहां जा कर किसी तरह लोगों को तसल्ली देते, वहां के स्टूडेंट्स को और स्टाफ को जा कर समझाते। यह तो बिल्कुल अंग्रेजों के जमाने की बात हो गई कि इस इन्स्टिट्यूशन के खिलाफ एक अध्यादेश जारी कर दिया जाये। हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब अगर एलेक्शन लड़ कर यहां आते तो वह पब्लिक के जजबात को समझने की कोशिश करते, पब्लिक के जजबात की कुछ कद्र करते। पब्लिक के जजबात के सामने झुकते। लेकिन वह एलेक्शन लड़ कर इस हाउस में नहीं आये हैं, बैंक डोर से आये हैं, इसलिये पब्लिक के जजबात को इग्नोर कर रहे हैं। आज 45 करोड़ जनता इस से परेशान है, इस के खिलाफ आज एक ही आवाज नहीं है।

हमारा देश सेकुलरिज्म से चल रहा है। आज काश्मीर में हमें जरूरत है कि हम एक लोहे की दीवार की तरह से खड़े हो कर के लड़ें और दुश्मन को बाहर खदेड़ दें। ऐसे मौके पर आज मुल्क में डिक्टेट शिप से काम नहीं चल सकता है। आज हमें सब की राय से चलना पड़ेगा। आज जिस पाकिस्तान की बात कही जाती है उसे किस ने बनाया। पाकिस्तान मुसलमान ने नहीं बनाया। यह पाकिस्तान हिन्दू सरमायेदारों ने बनाया। जिस वक्त डिफेन्स पर बहस हो रही थी इसी हाउस में चर्चा रही और सरकार ने यह माना कि कैप्टन की रैंक के चौदह लोग जेलखानों में बन्द हैं, हिन्दू अफसर जो पाकिस्तान के लिये जसूसी कर रहे थे। यह बात कह देना कि मुसलमान ने पाकिस्तान बनाया यह हमारी भावनाओं के खिलाफ है। आज भी हमारे यहां ऐसे लोग हैं . . .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : किस हिन्दू संस्था ने ऐसा प्रस्ताव पास किया कि पाकिस्तान बने।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : काश्मीर में जब हम लोग लड़ रहे हैं तो क्या उस में हिन्दू और मुसलमान का सवाल है। आज मैं यहाँ पर नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, इसलिये कि वह अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की इजाजत के खिलाफ होगा, वरना मैं नाम ले कर बतला सकता हूँ कि किस तरह से हिन्दू यूजीपति बारूद ले कर पाकिस्तान को देते हैं, किस तरह से तेजाब पाकिस्तान को देते हैं, किस तरह से हथियार ला कर पाकिस्तान को देते हैं। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी को इस मामले में बहकाया गया है, उन को गुमराह किया गया है। पाकिस्तान की बुनियाद उस वक्त खत्म होगी जब हमारे यहाँ सच्चा सेकुलरिज्म होगा। हमारा ही एक भाई था कैप्टेन अहमद शेरवानी जो पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ लड़ रहा था। लड़ते लड़ते काश्मीर में पाकिस्तानियों ने उसे पकड़ा और पकड़ कर दरख्त के साथ बांध दिया। कैप्टेन शेरवानी के पेट में कील ठोकी गई और कहा गया कि कहो "पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद"। लेकिन उस ने कहा "हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद"। उस के बाद दूसरी कील ठोकी गई और कहा गया कि कहो "मि० जिन्नाह जिन्दाबाद"। उस ने कहा "सुभाष बोस जिन्दाबाद"। आखिरी कील गले में ठोकी जा रही थी और कहा गया कि एक दफे कहो "पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद"। लेकिन कैप्टेन शेरवानी ने कहा कि "हिन्दुस्तान जिन्दाबाद" "भारत माता जिन्दाबाद" और अपने प्राणों की आहुति दे दी। आज शिक्षा मंत्री जी को गुमराह किया गया है। जो लोग आज उन के साथ बैठे हुए हैं वह कभी उन का साथ नहीं देंगे। उन्होंने बादशाह खान का साथ नहीं दिया जिन का एक एक कतवा खून हिन्दुस्तान के काम आ रहा है उन का साथ नहीं दिया। मास्टर तारा सिंह ने अपनी तलवार से मुस्लिम लोग के झण्डे के दो टुकड़े किये थे। उन का साथ नहीं दिया गया। यह खयाल छोड़ देना चाहिये कि ये आप का साथ देंगे।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सच की रोशनी

में शिक्षा मंत्री इस बात को देखें, कम से कम इन्साफ का साथ दें। यहाँ माइनारिटी और मजोरिटी का सवाल नहीं है। अपनी नेशनैलिटी का सवाल है। हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी में एलेक्टेट मेम्बर होते हैं तो अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में नामिनेटेड मेम्बर क्यों ? इस यूनिवर्सिटी के माथ स्टेप मदरली ट्रीटमेंट क्यों किया जाता है। इस चीज को हटाया जाये और इन्साफ की तराजू पर इस बात को तोला जाये। इस यूनिवर्सिटी ने क्या खता की है। अफवाहों का दुनियाँ में कोई इलाज नहीं। झूठी अफवाहें फैलाई जाती हैं। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अपनी किताब में लिखा है कि यह अफवाह फैलाई गई कि उन के कपड़े पेरिस की लांड्री में धुल कर आते हैं, वह हजारों दफे इस का निराकरण कर चुके हैं लेकिन अब तक इस अफवाह का निराकरण लोगों के दिमागों में नहीं हुआ है। अफवाहें फैलती हैं। मेरे मुताल्लिक कांग्रेसियों ने अफवाह फैला रखी है कि मैं दस सेर दूध पीता हूँ। लेकिन यह झूठी अफवाह है। जितना दूध कांग्रेसी लोग पीते हैं उतना मैं पीता हूँ। लेकिन अफवाहों का कोई निराकरण नहीं हो सकता। हर चीज को हमें हकीकत की तराजू पर तोलना चाहिए।

यहाँ पर माइनारिटी और मजोरिटी का सवाल नहीं है। गद्दार हर एक कौम में हैं, हर एक फिर्क में हैं, हर एक वर्ग में हैं। इसलिये इस बात को छोड़ दीजिये। दयानन्द को जहर का प्याला पिलाने वाला हिन्दू था, महात्मा गांधी के सीने में गोली मारने वाला हिन्दू था नाथू राम गोडसे। 2,000 रु० रोज पर गोडसे के लिए वकील खड़े करने वाला हिन्दू। पाकिस्तान के वास्ते खबरें देने वाले हिन्दू। मेरे पास एक हजार नामों की लिस्ट मौजूद है, लेकिन मैं यहाँ पर वह नाम लेना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि मुझे स्पीकर साहब का डर है। आप इस मामले को इन्साफ की तराजू पर तोलिये। अगर जनरल कील

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

की तरह से कोई मुसलमान जनरल भाग कर आ जाता, दुश्मन को पीठ दिखा कर आता, कोई मुसलमान जनरल कौल की तरह से भारत माता की पेशानी में दाग लगा कर आ जाता तो उस की बोटी बोटी नोच ली जाती, उस की हड्डियों का चूरा बना दिया जाता, लेकिन हिन्दू गद्दार को माफ किया जाता है। अगर गोइसे की तरह से कोई मुसलमान पागल बन जाता तो उस के खानदान तक को खत्म कर दिया जाता, सारी की सारी कम्युनिटी को, करोड़ों आदमियों को खत्म कर दिया जाता। मुझे पुराने चीफ जस्टिस साहब से उम्मीद है

Shri M. C. Chagla: A point of order Sir. My hon. Friend is far from the subject matter. We are discussing a specific question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात तो यह है कि आप अपना ध्यान और अपना चेहरा मेरी तरफ रखें। दूसरी बात यह है कि इस कदर जज्बात में नहीं चले जाना चाहिए कि जिस चीज की जरूरत नहीं उसको भी यहां लाया जाये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब वह अननसेसरी प्रोपेगेंडा करते हैं तो मुझे भी कहना पड़ता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस को आप कहते हैं कि वह अननसेसरी प्रोपेगेंडा करता है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उनकी तरफ से शुरुआत हुई है। वह बन्द कर देंगे तो मैं भी बन्द कर दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोपेगेंडा का सवाल कहां से आया। जो बात सामने है उसके बारे में कहिये। आप अपने खयालात कहिये लेकिन इस तरह जज्बात में नहीं जाना चाहिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं बड़े नम्र शब्दों में आप से अपील करना चाहता हूँ . . .

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बात ही ऐसी कह रहे हैं कि इन का मुंह आप की ओर होता ही नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं शिक्षा मंत्री को सम्बंधित कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे सम्बंधित करिये, शिक्षा मंत्री को न करिये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि ऐसे लहलहाते हुए पीछे को शिक्षा मंत्री क्यों उखाड़ना चाहते हैं, क्यों उसे सुखाना चाहते हैं जिस के लिए हजारों हिन्दुओं ने कांटीक्यूट किया है, जिसके लिए लाखों मुसलमानों ने कांटीक्यूट किया है और जिसको पनपने की इजाजत हमारा संविधान देता है। क्यों आज उस पीछे को सुखाने की कोशिश की जा रही है? आज आप मेरे साथ अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी में चल कर देखिये। आज यूनिवर्सिटी का एटमासफियर एक पुलिस कैम्प का हो रहा है। मारशल ला के ग्राउंड जैसा दिखता है। वहां इतनी बड़ी संख्या में पुलिस रखी गयी है कि उस पर लाखों रुपया खर्च हो रहा है।

कहा जाता है कि यह यूनिवर्सिटी पाकिस्तान के लिए डाक्टरों की रिज्यूटिंग ग्राउंड है, यहां से सीख कर लोग वहां चले जाते हैं। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि डाक्टरों का कोर्स पांच साल का है और इस विभाग को खले अभी तीन साल हुए हैं। इस तीन साल में कौन डाक्टर हो कर चला गया? यह झूठा प्रोपेगेंडा है। इससे बचना चाहिए।

मैं कहता हूँ कि भारत क 45 करोड़ इन्सानों को बराबर का हक मिलना चाहिए। जो कि हिन्दू मैजोरिटी की जन्म वृद्धि में लिखा है, जो हमारे धर्म-शास्त्र में लिखा है, जो गीता माता में लिखा है उसका पानन होना चाहिए।

गीता माता में स्पष्ट लिखा है :

विद्या विनय सम्पन्न ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि
शुनि चैव स्वपाके च पंडिताः समदर्शिनः ।

लेकिन हिन्दुओं का व्यवहार इसके विपरीत है। आप किसी दिन पार्लियामेंट के खत्म होने के बाद मेरे साथ बिड़ला मंदिर में चलिये, उसके दरवाजे पर लिखा है कि कोई मुसलमान इस के अन्दर नहीं जा सकता सिवाय उन मुसलमानों के जो विदेशों से राजदूत हो कर आते हैं। यह जो आज हमारे समाज का दृष्टिकोण है यह गलत है। हमारे वेद में कहा गया है :

यथांवाचं कल्याणी भावदानी जनेभ्यः
ब्रह्म राजन्याभ्यां शूद्राय चार्याय च स्वाय-
चारणाय ।

मैं ऐसे किसी मंदिर में पैर रखना पाप समझता हूँ कि जिस में देश के सब लोगों को जाने की इजाजत न हो। गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में हम ने यह . . .

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : इस प्रकार के भाषण से हिन्दू मुसलमान दंगे हो सकते हैं।
(इंटरप्रांस)

श्री यशपाल सिंह : गोहत्या हिन्दू करते हैं। 12 लाख रुपया गोमांस की सप्लाई का एक हिन्दू के पास है।

श्री बड़े : यदि यह भाषण छपा जायेगा तो इससे मुल्क में दंगे होंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इसी तरह बहस की गयी तो जिस बात को आप दूर कराना चाहते हैं . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो तथ्य हैं उन्हें मैं कैसे रोक सकता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उन को यह क्या शिक्षा दे रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो सारे हिन्दुओं को आप कोसते चले जाते हैं और दूसरे गीता से भी उपदेश पढ़ते चले जाते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे कहने का मतलब तो उन से है जो गद्दारी कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसा आप ने कहा हर एक जगह, हर एक कम्प्यूनिटी में ऐसे आदमी पाये जाते हैं। लेकिन अगर आप सब को इसी तरह से कहे चले जायेंगे तो उनको बुरा लगेगा।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bar-rackpore): He has said that Hindus are doing cow-slaughter. That is why my hon. friends from the Jan Sangh are so angry.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): He has not cursed or accused anybody. He has only quoted what is written there in the Birla Mandir, to which I also go sometimes, and I have seen several Europeans going in there and there is no objection to that, but there is objection to other Muslims going in there. My hon. friend's point is that for that very same reason you cannot condemn Birla Mandir; similarly, you should not condemn the Aligarh Muslim University. That is what he says.

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): On a point of order. My submission is this that every hon. Member has to be relevant with regard to the particular Bill before the House. The present Bill has nothing to do with Hindus. This Bill has nothing to do with the Hindu traditions or with the Hindu angle or the Hindu way of thought. So, the hon. Member should not be allowed to talk about Hindus or to connect Hindus with the present Bill or with the happenings in the Aligarh Muslim University.

Everything that the hon. Member has said with regard to this has to be expunged from his speech and he should not in future be permitted to

[Shri G. N. Dixit]

say anything about Hindus, because that has no relevance whatsoever to the present Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Only incidentally when the Aligarh Muslim University or a Muslim institution is being discussed, a reference to Hindus would also come in. I cannot bar out totally the mention of Hindus and other things relating to Hindus, though I might just advise him that he should not in this way just accuse everybody, because that would be too much for him to say. But it is not possible for me to rule out and say that he should not mention other institutions or anything of that kind.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): On a point of order. I would respectfully submit, and through you I would appeal to my hon. friend over here that while defending the cause of the Muslim minority in India, he should confine his observations to the institution alone and should not go out of his way in a manner which will estrange the sympathy of the House whose support and co-operation we want.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I am advising him about.

मैं उनसे कहता हूँ कि वह यह कहना चाहते हैं कि मुसलमान साहिबान से ज्यादाती होती तो इसी तरह से जो हिन्दू हैं उनसे भी होती है। लेकिन इस कहने का असर क्या होगा। ऐसा कहने से तो वह जिस काज को मदद करना चाहते हैं उसको नुकसान ही पहुँचायेंगे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसी हाउस में जस्टिस चागला साहब ने . . .

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। शायद दीक्षित जी अपनी बात को साफ नहीं कर पाये। इस प्रकार के शब्द कार्रवाई से हटाये जाने चाहिए कि हिन्दू गो हत्या करते हैं। इस से देश की

स्थिति बिगड़ेगी। इस प्रकार के शब्द हटा दिये जाने चाहिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं ने कहा कि हिन्दू के पास 12 लाख रुपया गो मांस सप्लाई करने का है।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): On a point of order. You, Sir, have followed the trend of his speech and very kindly tried to guide him along the correct lines. But I would request you to think what the effect of the utterances that he has made will be. What is the meaning of castigating the entire Hindu community and telling all the bad things that some Hindus somewhere might have done? What is the meaning of castigating the Birla temple, because the Birla temple follows a certain custom? Are these things relevant to the present motion regarding the Aligarh Muslim University? I think my hon. friend Shri G. N. Dixit is perfectly correct when he says that this entire thing should be expunged from the proceedings. I would request him to think what the consequence will be if the whole thing is reversed the other way.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): It should be expunged.

Some hon. Members: It should be expunged.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: They will have relevance for his constituency. But Parliament is not the place which one can utilise for the purpose of vote-catching.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): On a point of order Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya just said that the hon. Member is speaking for vote-catching. That should be expunged.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Hindus should not be castigated in Parliament like this. He should be called to order. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: We should behave like responsible persons. It is not all for the Speaker to control; it is for every Member also to say what he thinks is responsible. He must hold himself responsible for what he says. He has this responsibility also—to see what effect what he says would have on the country as a whole. That responsibility is also there. Mine is a very limited responsibility.

Now if he wants to say that Hindus are responsible for this, can I obstruct him or just say 'You cannot say that'? That is not my duty. But every Member has to realise that he must say only as much as should really be necessary to make his point and not annoy others, other religious communities, other sections. In defending one section, he should not be estranging others. Therefore he should be careful about that.

श्री यशपाल सिंह मैंने यह नहीं कहा था जिस पर कि इतना शोर मचाया जा रहा है। मैं ने तो अलबत्ता यह कहा था कि 12 लाख रुपया एक हिन्दू के पास गो मांस सप्लाई करने के लिए है और अगर कहीं तो मैं सप्लाई नाम ले दूँ (इंटरप्लॉस)

श्री बड़े : हिन्दू लोग गो हत्या करते हैं और गो मांस सप्लाई करते हैं यह शब्द उन्हें फौरन वापिस लेने चाहिए और चूँकि मैं इस तरह की असत्य व बेहूदा बातें सुनने को तैयार नहीं हूँ इसलिए मैं सदन त्याग कर जाता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बड़े साहब, मेरे वास्ते बड़ा मुश्किल है। अगर एक हिन्दू ही खड़ा होकर यह कहे कि हिन्दू लोग गोहत्या करते हैं। तो मेरे पास कौन सी ऐसी ताकत है कि मैं उसे रोक सकूँ। बाकी हर मेम्बर से यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि वह जो भी यहाँ कहे जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहे और इस बात का खयाल रख कर कहे और उन बातों को न कहे जिनसे कि किन्हीं संवर्गों की भावनाओं को ठेस लगती हो ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ठाकुर साहब से यह उम्मीद नहीं की जाती है कि वह इस तरह की गैर जिम्मेदाराना बातें कहें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आप को सच्ची बात कही जा रही है, यह जरूर है कि सच्ची बात कभी कभी कड़वी होती है। (इंटरप्लॉस)

कई माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य को वह शब्द अपने वापिस लेने चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उन को बार बार याद दिलाया है कि इस से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। उनका काफी वक्त इन बातों में चला गया है। वे इस्टोटीयूशन और इस अमेंडमेंट बिल के ऊपर कहे क्योकि मैं अब घंटी बजाने ही वाला हूँ ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इस डिबेट पर बोलने वालों के लिए कोई टाइमलिमिट है या जब तक कोई चाहे वह बोलता रह सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हाँ टाइमलिमिट है। मूवर साहब के लिए टाइम निश्चित होता है और अभी उन्होंने उसे एक्सीड नहीं किया है। मैं अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझता हूँ ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : विचारों की स्वतंत्रता इन को अवश्य है और वे अपने विचार अवश्य प्रकट करें लेकिन हमारे भी कुछ सेंटोमेंट्स हैं जिनकी कि रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी आप की है। माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ बहुत ही असत्य व आपत्तिजनक शब्दों का प्रयोग अपने भाषण में किया है और वे सब रेकार्ड में आ रहे हैं। यह देश में जायेगा फिर दंगे शुरू हो गये और, सारी परेशानियाँ शुरू हो गईं तो उसका कौन जिम्मेदार होगा ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर मैं ने कोई गलत बात कही है तो मैं उसे वापिस लेने के लिए तैयार हूँ लेकिन सत्य हमेशा कड़वा

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

होता है। अगर बिड़ला मंदिर के ऊपर यह वाक्य न लिखा हो तो मेरे हाथ कटवा दिये जायें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गऊ मारने के लिए 12 करोड़ रुपये कहां पर लिखा हुआ है ?
(इंटरप्शन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। अब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (अज्जर) : मैं माननीय सदस्य के इस तरह के गैर-जिम्मेदार भाषण को सुनना नहीं चाहता। हमारे यहां तो यह कहा गया है "अप्रियम सत्यम न ब्रूयात्"। सत्य भी हो लेकिन अगर वह अप्रिय है तो उसे भी नहीं कहना चाहिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैंने तो सत्य बात कही है। "हितम् च मनोहारी च दुर्लभं च।"

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : हित के साथ मनोहारी भी आया है अर्थात् जो मन को अच्छी लगे वही बात कहनी चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जिस चीज को ले कर यहां पर गर्मी पैदा हुई है उस के बारे में मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूं लेकिन अगर मेरे जैसा आदमी यहां पर यह कहना चाहे कि चोटी, जनेऊ और दाढ़ी ने हिन्दुस्तान का सत्यानाश किया है तो फिर होहल्ला हो जायगा और लोग कहें कि आप को यह कहने का अधिकार नहीं है तो इसलिए दोनों तरफ से संयम के साथ अगर बातें कहीं जायेंगी तो इस डिबेट को हम आसानी से चला सकते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं लिमये साहब का बहुत अनुगृहीत हूं। हमारे इस सदन में माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने कई मत्तंबा यह कहा है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को यह बतलाने के लिए कि उनका समय समाप्त हो रहा है मैं पहली घंटी बजा चुका हूं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : लेकिन मेरा काफ़ी समय तो यह बीच में होने वाले इंटरप्शन और आप ने लिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात नहीं है क्योंकि यह तो पार्ट ऑफ़ गेम है। चूंकि आपकी स्पीच के दौरान यह इंटरप्शन हुए हैं इसलिये उनको आपके एलीटैंड टाइम में से अलग तो किया नहीं जा सकता है। बहरहाल आप एक, दो मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त करें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसी हाउस में माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने कई दफ़े यह बात कही है कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में से शब्द हिन्दू निकाल दिया जाय और अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी में से शब्द मुस्लिम हटा दिया जाय। लेकिन गांधी जी ने 70 साल तक लड़ाई इसलिए लड़ी कि हिन्दू असली हिन्दू हो जाय और मुसलमान असली मुसलमान हो जाय। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय से शब्द हिन्दू हटा दिया जाय और मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय में से शब्द मुस्लिम निकाल दिया जाय यह हमारी भावनाओं के खिलाफ़ है। महात्मा गांधी ने इस के लिए 70 साल तक लड़ाई की। हिन्दू असल हिन्दू बन जाय और मुसलमान असली मुसलमान बन जाय। अब एक डाक्टर का काम है कि अगर किसी के फोड़ा हो गया है तो वह फोड़े का आपरेशन करे। मरीज के हित में है कि उसके फोड़े का आपरेशन किया जाय। मैं वेद को मानता हूं, गीता को मानता हूं और मनुस्मृति को मानता हूं। जो कुछ मनुस्मृति में, गीता में या वेद में लिखा है उसके विरुद्ध जो भी हिन्दू आचरण करता है उसके खिलाफ़ मुझे कहने का पूरा अधिकार है।

माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री से मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम युनिवर्सिटी के इस इंदारे के ऊपर हाथ डालने में पहले वह भारत की जनता के जजबात को देखें और भारत की 45 करोड़ जनता कहां सोच रही है इस को वह देखें। अगर वहां पर लड़कों ने कुछ उत्पात किया है, गड़बड़ी की है तो उसका दंड आप एकजीक्यूटिव कौंसिल को न दीजिये। सन् 1920 का जो ऐक्ट है उसी को मान्यता दीजिये। इस अध्यादेश को वापिस लीजिये। देशभक्ति का तकाजा है कि आप इस बिल को वापिस लें और इसे दियासलाई के हवाले करे। इस मनहूस बिल की राख भी भारत की भव्य भूमि पर न रहने पावे।

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House disapproves of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1965) promulgated by the President on the 20th May, 1965".

There is another motion by the hon. Minister of Education. He might move it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: rose—

Shri Mohammad Tahir (Kishanganj): On a point of order. He is going to move for consideration of the Bill. I want to raise a point of order on that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I move it first?

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : मुझे अफसोस है कि मेरे दोस्त श्री यशपाल सिंह ने ज़रा बدمज़गी पैदा कर दी। मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर यह है कि यह बिल जिस शकल में एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर इस हाउस के सामने लाये हैं वह खिलाफ़ कानून है, अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है इस वजह से यह हाउस इस पर कोई बहस नहीं कर सकता है।

इस सिलसिले में मैं आप की तवज्जह आर्टिकल 13 जोकि फंडामेंटल राइट्स के मुताबिक है, उसकी तरफ़ ले जाता हूँ। मैं चाहूंगा कि फंडामेंटल राइट के आर्टिकल 13 का मुलाहिजा फरमाया जाय। आर्टिकल 13 क्लॉज 2 यह कहता है :—

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो अभी पढ़ा गया था। श्री यशपाल सिंह ने उसे मेरे सामने पढ़ा था। उस को मैंने देख लिया है।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : मैं दुजूर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल वीयड है, अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है। इस सिलसिले में मैं आप की तवज्जह आर्टिकल 13 क्लॉज 2 की तरफ़ दिलाता चाहता हूँ। उसमें कहा गया है :—

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void".

इस के बाद मैं आप की तवज्जह आर्टिकल 30 की तरफ़ ले जाता हूँ जिसमें कि यह कहा गया है :—

"All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice."

अब कांस्टीट्यूशन ने यह राइट दिया है जिसकी रू से कोई भी माइनारिटी अपना इंस्टीट्यूशन खुवाह वह स्कूल हो, कालिज हो या युनिवर्सिटी हो, कायम कर सकती है और उसको ऐडमिनिस्टर कर सकती है। इस बिल के जरिए हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का जो राइट माइनारिटीज को युनिवर्सिटी में हासिल है उस को वह ले रहे हैं इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि ऑर्डर आर्टिकल 13 (2) यह बिल जो होगा यह

[श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर]

वायड होगा। अब इस सिलसिले में हुआ है कि मैं रूलिंग चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर अपनी रूलिंग दीजिये कि वाकई यह बिल लाया जा सकता है या नहीं लाया जा सकता है। मुमकिन है कि हमारे एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब यह कहें कि साहब, यह अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी है, यह माइनारिटीज इंस्टीट्यूशन नहीं है। वह यह कह सकते हैं। ऐसी हालत में मैं आपके सामने कुछ ऐसी चीजें रखूंगा, ताकि रूलिंग देने से पहले आपकी तशपफ़ी हो जाये कि यह माइनारिटीज इंस्टीट्यूशन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य से अर्ज करूंगा कि उस में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। आपने जो कहा, उस को मान कर—इस एसम्पशन पर कि यह माइनारिटीज की इंस्टीट्यूशन है—वह है या नहीं, यह दूसरा सवाल है—, इस बारे में रूलिंग दिया जा सकता है। इसलिए आपको उसमें जाने की जरूरत ही नहीं है।

मैं इस बात पर फ़ैसला नहीं दूंगा कि चूंकि यह माइनारिटीज की इंस्टीट्यूशन नहीं है, इस लिए यह बिल वायड नहीं है, बल्कि मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह फ़ैसला करने का काम अदालत का है कि कोई कानून जो यह हाउस पास करता है, आया वह किसी आर्टिकल की बिना पर वायड है। अगर मैं इसके मूतालिक अर्ज फ़ैसला दे देता हूँ और कल उसको सुपरसीड कर दिया जाये, तो यह हाउस की शान के शायं नहीं है। इसलिए स्पीकर कभी इस बात पर फ़ैसला नहीं देता। इस हाउस को हक़ है कि वह अपने कानून पास करे और उसके बाद अदालत उसके मूतालिक फ़ैसला करती है। जिसका जो चाहे, वह किसी कानून को अदालत के पास ले जाये। हां, गवर्नमेंट पहले इस बारे में सोच ले, अपने कानूनी मुशारों से सलाह

ग्रहण कर ले और अपनी तसल्ली कर ले। बाकी फ़ैसला अदालत करेगी। यह मेरा काम नहीं है।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने सही फरमाया है और मैं उसको मानता हूँ। लेकिन मेरे ख़याल में अगर हाउस समझे—आप यह समझें—कि वाकई यह बिल अर्ज-सरे-नी, पैदाइश के वक्त से, खिलाफ-कानून है, तो उसको डिस्कस नहीं करना चाहिये। बहरहाल मेरी गुज़ारिश यह है कि इसको मानते हुए कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी एक माइनारिटीज इंस्टीट्यूशन है, जिस को मुसलमानों ने कायम किया और जिसके बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब बहस की बात कर रहे हैं—वह कोई कानूनी बात नहीं कह रहे हैं। जब उनको मौका मिलेगा, तो वह अपनी स्पीच में ये बातें कह सकते हैं।

श्री मुहम्मद ताहिर : वह मैं कहूंगा, लेकिन इस वक्त मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि यह बिल वायड है, इस लिए वह डिस्कस नहीं हो सकता है। आप इस बारे में रूलिंग दीजिए।

Shri Badrudduja: May I submit, Sir, that on a previous occasion, when it was attempted by a Private Member's Resolution to ban all communal organisations in the country, I raised a point of order that under the Constitution neither the Speaker nor the House can ban all communal organisations? On this point we had your ruling, and on that the Resolution was not allowed to be proceeded with. That is why I am supporting this contention that if anything militates against the provisions of the Constitution, violates the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and directly goes against the fundamental rights incorporated in the Constitution for minori-

ties, linguistic or religious minorities, you are quite competent to rule on that point. It is for you, Sir, in your wisdom and discretion, to rule or not to rule.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that during the last three years and a half I have ever given such a decision or held that any provisions of a Bill or any Bill is *ultra vires* or conflicts with any provisions of the Constitution. I have not done it, nor have any of my predecessors done it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, be taken into consideration.”

I need hardly tell this House that I do not like ordinances. Legislation should, normally, be passed by Parliament, and although our Constitution has given certain legislative powers to the President, they should be rarely availed of. There must be exceptional circumstances under which an ordinance should be promulgated.

I need also hardly assure this House that I am a great believer in the autonomy of the universities, but I want to satisfy this House, in view of the unfortunate speech delivered by my hon. friend Shri Yash Pal Singh, that the circumstances were such that there was no option open to us except to promulgate the ordinance.

I do not want to go into all the terrible details of what happened on the 25th April, when an attempt was made on the life of the Vice-Chancellor, but I want to say this. This was not a case of ordinary indiscipline. I have been told: there is indiscipline in various parts of India, why don't we pass ordinances? What happened in Aligarh on the 25th April was not an instance of ordinary indiscipline. There was a pre-concerted plot to murder the Vice-Chancellor.

Shri Koya: I rise on a point of order.

Shri Badrudduja: Question.

Shri Koya: There is a case going on about the incidents of the 25th April, and various people have been arrested. Now the hon. Minister is prejudicing the case. He cannot say like that.

Shri Badrudduja: This is something most preposterous, most monstrous.

Shri Bade: The CID report is there.

Shri Badrudduja: I most emphatically repudiate it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That should not be the attitude.

Shri Badrudduja: It is a baseless insinuation.

Mr. Speaker: The Bill and the resolution are before the House, and we have to consider both of them calmly. Decisions cannot be taken in this manner, if we behave like this. I will appeal to both sides to exercise patience. I will request the hon. Member that now he should allow the hon. Minister to have his say.

Shri Badrudduja: How can he be allowed? My hon. friend here, because of his adverse comments on the Hindu community was not allowed, should not have been allowed. We also supported that view. Why should Mr. Chagla be allowed to indulge in this baseless statement which prejudices the whole House, vitiates and corrupts the whole atmosphere?

Mr. Speaker: That hon. Member also had said what he wanted to, and it is on record. Though there was a demand made that it should be expunged, I did not.

Shri Badrudduja: This should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: It is strange that that has not been expunged, but because this comes from the Minister it should be expunged. That I cannot do.

Shri Koya: My point of order is still there. It is *sub judice*.

Mr. Speaker: Let hear him.

Shri Koya: He says there was a conspiracy.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): If he says there was a conspiracy, how does it involve you or anybody else?

Shri Koya: He cannot say like that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The hon. Member must learn to hear things which are unpalatable to him. He should not accuse me of poisoning the atmosphere. He has done that in the last three months himself.

Mr. Speaker: I only want to ask the hon. Minister whether there is a case pending where this issue is to be decided whether there was a conspiracy to murder or not.

Shri Badrudduja: He only knows it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As far as I know, no case has yet been filed against the students. The only case pending is in the Allahabad High Court where, by a petition, the ordinance is challenged on constitutional grounds.

Shri Koya: No, Sir.

Shri Badrudduja: That must be withdrawn. He is prejudging the whole issue.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I would ask the Opposition to allow the Minister to proceed, because we have heard them enough. They should allow. If they do not allow, it will be difficult for the others to speak. It is wearing our patience on this side.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निजी जानकारी के आधार पर यह सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि . . .

Mr. Speaker: I will have to be very strict. No Member shall speak unless I have identified him, much less when

he is sitting. The hon. Member would sit down now. That would not be repeated by any Member, whoever he may be. Unless I have identified him and allowed him, he will not speak.

What does Shri Shastri want?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं अपनी निजी जानकारी के आधार पर आपको सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ माननीय सदस्य जान बूझ कर इस प्रकार की तैयारी करके आए हैं कि शिक्षा मंत्री के भाषण में बाधा डाली जाए। शिक्षा मंत्री के भाषण को हम लोग शान्ति के वातावरण में और सावधान के साथ सुनना चाहते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियाँ पैदा की जाएँ कि हम उनका भाषण सुन सकें।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन (मुरादाबाद) : जो प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने कहा है कि कुछ लोग तैयारी करके आए हैं, इसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनको कैसे मालूम हो गया कि तैयारी करके आए हैं या सोची समझी किसी स्कीम के तहत आए हैं। हम तो यही चाहते हैं कि जो बयान दिया जाए सही बयान दिया जाए। जब हम यह कहते हैं तो हमको कहा जाता है कि तैयारी करके आए हैं। यह इनको कैसे मालूम हो गया कि सोची समझी स्कीम के तहत यहाँ आए हैं

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आपके ढंग को देखते हुए।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन : जो गलत बयानी की जा रही है, उसके मुतालिक हम ईसाफ चाहते हैं। हम किसी सोची समझी स्कीम के तहत नहीं आए हैं। हाउस से हम ईसाफ के तलबगार हैं और ईसाफ के तलबगार बन कर ही आए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक मेम्बर को सुनना होगा। कोई वजह नहीं है कि अगर

कोई बात किसी के माफिक नहीं है तो वह दबल दे या रूकावट डाले। जब एक मेम्बर को इजाजत मिली इंटरप्शन करने की तो मैं स्टेटमेंट की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाता रहा जिस पर सैयद बदरुद्दुजा साहब ने भी दिलाई और उस वक्त मैंने कहा कि ऐसी चीज नहीं कहनी चाहिए जिससे मुद्दा दूर चला जाए। बाकी सुनना तो जरूर होगा। जब प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाया गया और कहा गया कि यह केस को प्रेजुडिस करेगा तो मुझे बताया गया कि स्टुडेंट्स के बरखिलाफ इस अमर में कोई केस नहीं किया गया है। जब ऐसी बात है तो फिर मैं उनको बन्द कैसे कर सकता हूँ। अगर आपके माफिक न भी हो तो भी सुनना होगा और मेरा खयाल है कि हाउस आराम से सुनना चाहता है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am most anxious that this important piece of legislation should be dispassionately and objectively considered. I am sorry that my friend Mr. Yashpal Singh by his speech has created an atmosphere which has made it very difficult but even so I will try to be as objective, as detached as possible.

I am only briefly stating the reasons why the Ordinance was promulgated. I am not going to mention any names or say anything which is likely to prejudice anybody. When it has been challenged that there was no justification for the Ordinance I have to tell the House why the Ordinance was promulgated. What I was pointing out to you was that on the 25th of April I am not going into the details of the incident as everybody knows it—this incident happened. This is the report of the Vice-Chancellor which I have got here, that this was not a sporadic or isolated event; it was too well organised for that. I have got evidence here that since October, before he assumed charge, papers were being published attacking him because he was a modern, liberal, nationalist Muslim; not only attacking him but attacking me because I wanted to appoint him as the Vice Chan-

cellor. That is why I made a statement that it was wrong to say that what happened on the 25th of April was an isolated incident of indiscipline. We did not rush and pass this Ordinance. I have got here the Vice-Chancellor's advice that unless the Constitution of the Aligarh University was suspended, unless an Ordinance was passed, it would be impossible for him to function there.

May I make this clear? I have great respect for the Aligarh University, for its traditions and for the brilliant student it has produced. I said this before; I say today. The majority of the staff and the majority of the students are nationalist and devoted to this country. But what I would say with equal emphasis is that there is a section there which is fanatical, obscurantist and reactionary and it was that section that was responsible for what happened on the 25th of April. The Vice-Chancellor gave us advice that he wanted the Constitution to be suspended, that he wanted special powers in order to put down this so that what had happened may be made impossible to happen again.

What does the Ordinance do? It deals purely with the administrative side of the University. We have suggested a nominated court and a nominated executive council in place of an elected executive council and an elected court. It was necessary to do so because it was only with a small compact body that the Vice-Chancellor could root out this particular section and bring normalcy to the University. The character of the university has in no way been touched. The academic council functions as before: the courses of studies are the same; the staff is the same. When it is said that I passed this Ordinance, it is not I who passed it, it is the Government who passed the Ordinance not in order to destroy or change its character; to say that is entirely fallacious. Some of my friends forget that in 1958, an Ordinance was passed with

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regard to the Banaras University for much less than this and until today it is still functioning under an Ordinance. Has the character of that University changed? Has anything happened to the Banaras University to say that it is not the same it was before the passing of the Ordinance? Therefore, it is purely with the administrative side of the Aligarh University that this Ordinance is concerned; it does not touch its academic status it does not touch the courses of studies; it does not touch the character of the university. It was not merely a conspiracy to attack the Vice-Chancellor about which he complained but there was more. He also said that as far as the administration of the Aligarh University was concerned, it was inefficient and untrust-worthy; there were inordinate delays in important administrative matters and official secrets were not preserved and the standards and the basic characteristics of a university as an academic institution were getting more and more diluted and it was losing its all India character and all these circumstances naturally led us to believe that it was necessary that this Ordinance should be promulgated.

The purpose of the Ordinance is to strengthen the administration and clean up the pockets of fanaticism, obscurantism and reactionary elements that are there in the University and to confer certain powers upon the Vice-Chancellor which would make it possible for him to do so. The purpose is not to change the character of the Aligarh University nor to affect the law-abiding students who go there for studies. A few people in the Aligarh University want to stir up trouble, who are fanatical, reactionary and obscurantist. Is it suggested that it adds to the prestige of the Aligarh University that that section should remain there?

Shri Yashpal Singh: How long will it remain a police camp?

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I say that this Ordinance is a temporary mea-

sure; it is a provisional measure. I want to give an assurance to this House.

Shri Mohammad Tahir: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Education Minister has said that the Ordinance was issued under the advice of the Vice-Chancellor. I want to know whether under the advice of the Vice-Chancellor, who was the head there, under whom disturbances took place, an Ordinance could be issued. Or should not an enquiry Committee have been appointed to enquire whether an Ordinance should be issued or not? Did the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University request for the issue of the Ordinance in respect of that institution? Was not some enquiry made on the report of which an Ordinance was issued?

Mr. Speaker: This is no point of order; I cannot answer it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is no point of order. But I shall answer that question because my hon. friend there also raised the same question. It has been asked, and repeatedly asked, why we did not have a judicial probe and why we did not hold an enquiry before we issued the Ordinance. My answer is two-fold. In the first place, no judicial probe was necessary, no committee of enquiry was necessary because the facts were known, established and undisputed. I had the facts from the Vice-Chancellor; I had the facts from the eye-witnesses; I had the facts from Uttar Pradesh Government and our own intelligence department.

An hon. Member: Judicial probe.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Judicial probe to ascertain what? To ascertain that the Vice-Chancellor was attacked, that he was murderously attacked, that he received 65 wounds? Those of us who have seen him in hospital saw that he had 30 wounds on his head; I do not know how many on his hands. What facts do you want to

ascertain? There was a living exhibit, if I may use the judicial expression, to what had happened in Aligarh.

Shri Bade: The hon. Member behind is saying something to me while he is sitting.

Mr. Speaker: Instead of my interfering, both the neighbours will settle it among themselves. What I have said is intended for everyone. They will exercise greater patience.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I say that in the case of the Banaras Hindu University, the situation was different. There were charges of maladministration, of groupism and so on, and a committee was necessary. In this case, a committee was not necessary because the facts were beyond dispute. Apart from that, in Banaras there was not this sort of disturbance; it was absolutely necessary that we should act immediately and the Vice-Chancellor's advice was there. After all, he was to run and administer the University. His advice was that an Ordinance should be immediately passed. Time was of the essence. A Committee would have taken months and in the meanwhile I do not know what would have happened in Aligarh if this situation was allowed to continue.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): How temporary is this Bill?

Shri M. C. Chagla: He has asked a very relevant question. As I said, I am not in favour of ordinances. I am not in favour of interfering with the autonomy of the universities. I do not want universities to function under the shadow of the police. I am most anxious that normalcy should be restored to the universities. And I give the assurance to this House—I have given this assurance in public but I am giving this assurance to the House—that as soon as possible, I will introduce substantive legislation which will take the place of this ordinance. I am waiting for two things. I am waiting for the Banaras Hindu Uni-

versity Bill to be passed in this Parliament, because I want the Aligarh Muslim University Bill to be modelled after the Banaras Hindu University Bill. Second, I want the normal situation to be restored. As soon as I get advice from the Vice-Chancellor and other sources that normalcy has been restored, I do not want this ordinance, this Bill, to remain on the statute. But do not forget that in the Banaras Hindu University—to my surprise I found—that ordinance was still in force till I became Minister and introduced the Bill. For seven years the Banaras Hindu University has been functioning under what is an emergency legislation. But I will not permit this to happen; maybe in the next session, I may be in a position to introduce substantive legislation, and that again gives the answer to many amendments that have been moved. They are all amendments with regard to substantive legislation. This is not substantive legislation. I do not like a nominated court; I do not like a nominated executive council. I am too much of a believer in democracy. But this is only for a short period till normalcy is restored in the Aligarh Muslim University.

As I said, this ordinance does not touch the character of the university. But this is the time when we must consider what is the character of this university. It raises a fundamental question of Government policy and the view that this Parliament takes of the Aligarh Muslim University. In my opinion, the Aligarh Muslim University is a national institution, an institution of national importance. There are four Central universities: there is the Banaras Hindu University; there is the Aligarh Muslim University; there is the Delhi University and there is the Visvabharati University. All these institutions are institutions of national importance. If you look at the Seventh Schedule entry 63 therein is very significant; Entry 63 of List I of the Seventh Schedule gives the

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power to Parliament to legislate. It reads thus:

"The institutions known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Benares Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University, and any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance."

When I say that Aligarh Muslim University is an institution of national importance, I want to say that Aligarh Muslim University is an institution in which the greatest emphasis should be placed upon Muslim culture. Muslim culture has made a great contribution to our Indian culture, to the composite culture of India, and I want the Aligarh Muslim University to be the symbol of a culture which has made such a great contribution to what our Indian culture is today. Just as the Banaras Hindu University emphasises Hindu philosophy, and Sanskrit culture, just as Visvabharati emphasises the philosophy of Tagore, I want Aligarh Muslim University to be a centre of Muslim culture, where students will read Urdu, Persian, Arabic and Muslim culture and Islamic philosophy. But—this is an important 'but'—this must be in the context of a national and secular India.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I am sorry to have to interrupt. Are you asking the House to accept the proposition that religion in future in India has to function subject to the secularism of India?

Some hon. Members: Certainly.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let him say.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Aligarh Muslim University is not a theological convent. It is a university, and a university cannot function as a communal institution. It must maintain high academic standards; the students must

be free to think for themselves and to pursue any line of enquiry which their studies open up to them.

Shri Koya: Is it not at present like that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is like that. Therefore, I am saying, and I am trying to describe the character, because in the last three months, it has been suggested that the Aligarh Muslim University is something different. I am not changing the character. I am only trying to give my idea of what the character of Aligarh Muslim University is. I might also add that Aligarh Muslim University can help Muslims who are educationally backward to the extent that it is legitimate within the constitutional limits.

In this connection, may I point out another matter? I wrote a letter to Dr. Mahmud and to the Secretary of the Jamiat-Ule-amai-Hind, when they attacked the ordinance and made various suggestions as to my motives. I want the House to bear with me and I hope they will say that what I have said about the Aligarh Muslim University is the view of the overwhelming majority of this House. This is what I wrote to Dr. Mahmud:

"I am afraid I do not entirely agree with you about your diagnosis of the disgraceful episode that recently took place at Aligarh. From all the reports I have had of eye-witnesses and of others, including that of the Vice-Chancellor, I am satisfied that there was an organised attempt to assassinate the Vice-Chancellor because he possesses a modern and national outlook.

"I am also satisfied that the majority of staff and students were not a party to this hooliganism unworthy of any civilised society. But there is no doubt that there is a strong communal and

reactionary element in Aligarh which has to be rooted out if Aligarh is to play its proper rôle in India; that rôle according to me is to develop the best elements of Muslim culture not in isolation but in the context of Indian life and to make a definite contribution to that composite culture which we should all cherish and of which we should all be proud."

14 hrs.

Then, this is what I wrote to Maulana Asad Madani, General Secretary, Jamiat-e-Ulmai-Hind:

"Although I am a confirmed and convinced secularist, I am equally convinced in my mind that the secularism of India depends upon full encouragement being given to different cultures which have contributed to making Indian civilisation the glorious thing it is and in this Muslim culture has played a very big part. Therefore, it is both false and libellous to suggest that I am in any way opposed to the development and maintenance of Muslim culture. I want the Muslim culture to flourish in Aligarh University, not in isolation but in the context of Indian nationalism. Aligarh University has to show to India and to the world what rôle Muslim culture has played in Indian history and how important it is that that culture should be safeguarded. I, therefore, think that your association instead of suspecting my *bona fides* and expressing doubt, suspicion and fear about my actions ought strongly to stand by me in the action that I am taking and give your full support both to the Education Minister and the new Vice-Chancellor."

This is the character of the Muslim University in which I believe. It is a national institution, an institution of national importance, an institution which places emphasis on Muslim Culture. I want the Aligarh University to become an institution like the

Al Azhar in Cairo, so that students should come to it not only from all over India, but from abroad. I wish some of my friends visit the Al Azhar—I had been there this January—and see how progressive it has become.

Shri Kapur Singh: If it is an invitation to me, I accept it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I understand the Finance Minister has sanctioned foreign exchange for every Member of Parliament.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let the proposal be initiated.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I say a word about the agitation which is going on against the ordinance? I hate using strong expressions, but in this case I must use them. I say this agitation is perverse, misleading and distorts admitted facts. I am surprised and shocked and pained that some of our Congress friends should make common cause with Jamiat-i-Islami and the Muslim League to constitute a platform which they call Majalise Mushwarat.

Some hon. Members: Shame!

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): I want to know what is wrong about it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will point out what is wrong.

Shri Mahammad Ismail: He cannot deliver a judgment in this manner *ex parte*.

Mr. Speaker: He might not deliver a judgment, but he can give his opinions and reactions.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The basic philosophy of the Congress is secularism. Gandhiji lived for it and gave his life for it. I cannot understand any Congressman not being secular. I think it is a contradiction in terms. I would leave the Congress Party if I do not have a secular outlook. There are many things about the Congress but I think the first and foremost thing to which I attach the greatest importance is its secularism. I think the greatest contribution Gandhiji made was to give to the world a philosophy of

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

secularism. He taught us how the multicultural and multi-linguistic society can work. That is why I cannot understand how Congress people can stand on the same platform as the Muslim League which is admittedly and avowedly a communal body, and the Jamuat-i-Islami, which is avowedly a communal body. What is this platform for?

Shri Muhammad Ismail: Let him give the definition of a communal body.

Mr. Speaker: He will have an opportunity to refute these arguments.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have heard of common fronts, of the opposition combining, but the reasons for it may be for socialism, for radicalism and for revolutionary movements. But what is this platform Majalise Mushwarat on which Congressmen, the Muslim League and Jamuat-i-Islami find themselves? What is this platform for? That platform has been constituted to fight the ordinance and to vilify me personally. That is the sole object of this platform.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: No, Sir; he is wrong.

Mr. Speaker: He may be wrong according to the member's conception. But he can have his turn to say what is correct in his own opinion. Now the Minister might be allowed to say what he thinks is correct. Others may not agree with him. But according to his belief as to what he thinks to be correct, he has a right to say what he wants.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: Even with regard to facts, he is wrong.

Mr. Speaker: Then the hon. Member shall have an opportunity to say what he considers to be right. Shall I sit in judgment and say what is right or wrong or shall I allow members to say it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: For the last three months, I have been carefully

reading a section of the Urdu press; I hope it is only a section. The hon. member, I hope, reads Urdu. I will present him with the copies and he can go through them. Let him see whether day in and day out it did not contain vilification, defamation of me personally . . .

An hon. Member: Character assassination.

Shri M. C. Chagla: . . . yes, Character assassination, as some hon. member points out, and for everything I stand. Day in and day out it was suggested that I was out to crush this university, that I was responsible for the previous Vice-Chancellor going to Japan so that Mr. Ali Yawar Jung might come to Aligarh. I did not know I was so important as to get a Vice-Chancellor to leave his post and be appointed ambassador in Japan. After all, I am the Minister of Education and not of External Affairs. There is nothing sufficiently wicked which was not alleged against me. But I do not mind. Personalities do not matter. I am here today; tomorrow I may not be here. But institutions and principles matter. I think this agitation has stood for a principle which is vicious and which we cannot accept.

I have said and I repeat that I have got the highest regard for the traditions of the Aligarh University. I know what it has done. I agree with my friend that it had a great record of discipline. But this unfortunate thing has happened and it has pained me to issue this ordinance. It does not give me pleasure; I was compelled to do it. As I said, I want Aligarh to become even a greater university and to produce even finer people. But we must have in that university high academic standards, and a spirit of enquiry. We cannot have compulsion in that university.

14.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

May I just refer briefly to the history of the Aligarh University, which

is very significant? The Act was passed in 1920 in British times. Before that, it was Aligarh College. Sir Syed Ahmed and others requested the British Government to have a university. In 1920, before we had our Constitution and a secular State, the British Government insisted that the Aligarh University should be open to all communities. Even in that Act, you had section 8 which laid down that the Aligarh University will not be a closed corporation for one community.

But it made two concessions to Aligarh Muslims. One was that the Court shall consist solely of Muslims, and the other was that right was given to the Court to make religious instruction compulsory. In 1951, because of the constitution which came into being, we said we cannot in the face of the Constitution insist that every member of the Court shall be Muslim and, secondly, we could not insist that every Muslim who goes to Aligarh must get religious instruction which he does not want to. We made the same change in the Banaras University Act. Even today a Hindu in Banaras cannot be compelled to receive religious instruction. Same is the position in Aligarh. That was the change that was made in 1951, and the two universities have been functioning on those lines.

There is one other interesting historical fact to which I should like to refer. When all this excitement is there about the Ordinance, may I point out that as far back as 1928, because of certain complaints about the administration of the Aligarh University a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and the result of that committee was that the British Government of those days took away all the powers from the authorities of the university and gave them to three persons: the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer—a most drastic step resulting purely from maladministration. I have not done anything so

drastic. I have an Executive Council with a much larger number. I have a Court of 51 members. (*Interruption*).

I see from the amendments that criticism is made that the Court is nominated, it is not elected and that I have sacrificed the principles of democracy. But all this may be considered when we have the substantive legislation. Today we are dealing with a temporary measure, a provisional measure, a measure enacted to meet a particular situation. Normalcy has not been restored in Aligarh. Action that has to be taken has not been taken. Therefore, we must have a nominated Executive Council, a nominated Court and we must give special powers to the Vice-Chancellors. Powers have been given to the Vice-Chancellor to take action with regard to discipline. But when he wants to dismiss or suspend a member of the staff he has got to go to the Executive Council, and before he can be dismissed a two-third majority of the Executive Council is required.

Now, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony and one or two other hon. Members have suggested by their amendments that this Bill should go to a Select Committee. Now Sir, whoever has heard of an Ordinance going to a Select Committee?

An hon. Member: The Bill is to go.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Bill is merely a reproduction of the Ordinance. The hon. Member knows that unless the Ordinance is replaced by a Bill within six weeks it would lapse.

Shri Frank Anthony: That is why I put down 10th September.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Shri Anthony can put down 10th September, but Shri Anthony has no control over parliamentary time. It has got to pass this House, it has got to pass Rajya Sabha and then there is the President's assent. The whole attempt is by those who have moved for reference of the

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

Bill to a Select Committee, to see that six weeks should expire and the Ordinance should lapse. I cannot concede to that request, to that demand. This Ordinance, now in the form of a Bill, must go through because Aligarh needs it today.

Before I sit down. Sir, I want to repeat the assurance I have given to this House, that substantive legislation will be introduced as early as possible. As soon as the Banaras Bill is passed we will introduce substantive legislation and the House and the Members will have a right to study and scrutinise it. We will have a Select Committee then. After that Aligarh will have a constitution worthy of its traditions and of its past. But today I beg of the House to remember that this Bill is being passed in the interest of Aligarh University, in the interest of discipline, in the interest of normalcy, in the interest of secularism for which we stand. We want these special powers because, as I said, we want to root out a section—it is a small section—which stands for reactionalism, obscurantism and fanaticism. That is not what should prevail in the university.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, be taken into consideration.”

This motion and the motion moved by Shri Yashpal Singh are before the House. There are some substitute motions.

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th May, 1966.” (1).

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion

thereon by the 31st December, 1965.”

Shri Mohammad Tahir: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 24th September, 1965.” (3).

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): I beg to move:

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th November, 1965.” (15).

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salem-pur): I beg to move:

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th December, 1965.” (20).

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 11 members, namely:—

- (1) Syed Baddrudduja
- (2) Shri R. Muthu Gounder
- (3) Shri S. Kandappan
- (4) Shri R. K. Khadilkar
- (5) Shri C. H. Mohammad Koya
- (6) Shri Krishnan Manoharan
- (7) Shri Muzaffar Husain
- (8) Shri K. Rajaram
- (9) Shri C. L. Narasimha Reddy
- (10) Shri Era Sezhiyan
- (11) Shri Mohammad Tahir, and
- (12) Shri M. Muhammad Ismail,

with instructions to report by the last day of the current Session.” (4).

Shri Mohsin: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 20 members, namely:—

- (1) Shri Frank Anthony

- (2) Syed Baddrudduja
- (3) Shri Bhakt Darshan
- (4) Shri R. G. Dubey
- (5) Shri M. M. Haq
- (6) Shri Ansar Harvani
- (7) Shri Humay'un Kabir
- (8) Shrimati Subhadra Joshi
- (9) Shri R. K. Khadilkar
- (10) Shri C. H. Mohammad Koya
- (11) Shri Harekrushna Mahatab
- (12) Shrimati Maimoona Sultan
- (13) Shri Muzaffar Husain
- (14) Shrimati Yashoda Reddy
- (15) Syed Nazir Hussain Samnani
- (16) Shri G. G. Swell
- (17) Shri Mohammad Tahir
- (18) Shri T. Abdul Wahid
- (19) Shri Yashpal Singh, and
- (20) Shri F. H. Mohsin,

with instructions to report by the 31st December, 1965." (16).

Shri Frank Anthony: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 12 members, namely:—

- (1) Syed Baddrudduja
- (2) Shri A. E. T. Barrow
- (3) Shri M. C. Chagla
- (4) Shri Ansar Harvani
- (5) Sardar Kapur Singh
- (6) Shri R. K. Khadilkar
- (7) Shri Krishnan Manoharan
- (8) Shri M. R. Masani
- (9) Shri Muzaffar Husain
- (10) Shri K. Rajaram
- (11) Shri Era Sezhiyan
- (12) Shri Mohammad Tahir,

with instructions to report by the 10th September, 1965." (17).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The original motions and these amendments are now before the House. The time allotted is 4 hours.

Shri M. R. Masani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as one who is not directly concerned, one way or the other, and one who belongs to a group which believes in the non-denominational nature of our Constitution and society and in the rights of minorities, I would like to share my Party's view with the Members of the House.

Sir, in our Election Manifesto we have observed that our party stands for "the autonomy of universities and other academic institutions" and for the vindication of "the Fundamental Right of every citizen to educate his children according to his choice in a free atmosphere untrammelled by official directives." We also said: "the Swatantra Party will more faithfully and effectively carry out the provisions of the Constitution for the protection of rights and interests of all Minorities and those who work under handicaps such as Harijans, Adivasis and other backward classes." Sir, it is against the background of these principles, which I think the whole House will consider to be valid, that I would like to consider the issue with which we are faced today.

First, Sir, what is the background in regard to this University. Its great founder, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, speaking in 1877, observed:

"This is the first occasion in the history of Indian Mus'ims when an institution is established not by individual or governmental efforts but by the joint wish and the efforts of the entire Muslim community."

And, Sir, the original benefactions were undoubtedly made by Muslims, and the whole idea was to have a centre of Muslim culture and learning.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Not by Muslims only but also other communities.

Shri M. R. Masani: Other people who were equally enlightened—and I would not be surprised if my own

[Shri M. R. Masani]

community, far away also contributed for this worthy purpose of having a centre of Muslim culture.

Then, when the Act of 1920 was passed, it was described "as an Act to establish and incorporate a teaching residential Muslim University at Aligarh". Section 5(2) of the Act, which was not amended, unlike the other section which my hon. friend mentioned, in 1951 says that the University shall have the following function, namely, "to promote oriental Islamic study and give instructions in Muslim theology and religion and to impart moral and physical training". From these documents I think it would be fair to conclude that this is an institution of Muslim culture and learning. In other words, it is an institution predominantly by and for the benefit or purposes of a minority by the minority.

Now, when an enquiry committee of non-Muslims consisting of Professor J. C. Chatterjee as Chairman, Professor A. R. Wadia of the Upper House, and Shri Kartar Singh Malhotra was appointed in 1961, to which the names of Shri P. N. Saprú and Shri M. A. Shahmiri were added, these distinguished people of different faiths unconnected with the institution came to certain conclusions in connection with this institution. I would like to read just two or three sentences from the Report of that Committee so that we may be clear in this House about the character of this University. It is said on page 12 of the Report:

"The aim placed by the University before itself was to preserve the best thought and culture of Muslims while providing higher education to the students."

It went on to say that the amending Act of 1951 "while bringing the provisions of the Act into conformity with the requirements of the Constitution, did not alter its fundamental character

as a Muslim university for the educational advancement of Muslims".

These are very categorical statements made by a Committee of Inquiry appointed by our Government consisting of non-Muslims and, I think, therefore, one must, to start with accept the position that this is a minority institution of the Muslims for predominantly Muslim purposes. It has been a very good thing that the Aligarh University, unlike other religious and sectional universities, has always thrown its door open to the members of the other minorities, and that as high a proportion as 30 to 35 per cent of the students for many years have been non-Muslims.

Now I come to the incidents of April 25. I share with my hon. friend, the Minister, his horror about what happened, not only because Shri Ali Yavar Jung happens to be an old personal friend of mine, not only because I consider him to be a fine, liberal Muslim gentleman but because I think student indiscipline carried to the extent of attempted assassination is absolutely intolerable, and that this is nothing but the culmination of what has been going on in one university after another.

This was a murderous attack on the Vice-Chancellor. While I agree with the hon. Minister that this was a concerted and planned attempt, I want to make it perfectly clear from what I have already gathered, and I have spoken to people directly concerned, that there was nothing communal about it. It was obscurantist, it was reactionary but it was not communal. It was not communal as Muslims *versus* Hindus; it was not communal in that sense in which some people understand that word. Of course, there were Muslims involved in it, as there were also Hindus involved in it. There were two Hindu goondas of extremist Hindu organisations who took part in this murderous assault along with the other people the hon. Minister mentioned.

Why was that so? Because the issue was not between Hindus and Muslims. The issue was between local people, people domiciled there and Indians from other parts of the country. The whole fight about 75.25 and the 50:50 ratio was not between Hindus and Muslims. There is no quota for Muslim students in this institution. The quota of 50 per cent was for people domiciled in Aligarh, whether Muslims or Hindus, and 50 per cent for the rest of India, wherever they may be. The previous Vice-Chancellor shifted the proportion to 75 for local people and 25 for outsiders. I do not want to go into the merits of it, whether it was right or wrong. I would not comment on it because I do not know. The present Vice-Chancellor attempted to change it back, and he was right probably, for the standard of learning had lowered as also the quality of the students who came to learn because they could not get local people of sufficient talent in large numbers, while on the other hand Muslims from Hyderabad, Bombay and other places could not get admission because the local Hindu and Muslim students secured 75 per cent. In other words, it was a local vested interest of people in Aligarh trying to preserve 75 per cent for themselves as against the rest of India.

Therefore, it was not a communal conflict. Let us not give a communal colour to this. Those who give this a communal colour or say that this is communal are doing a great disservice to the country. This was a fight between the local people and the rest of India, misguided Aligarh people, if you like, not good Aligarh people, but misguided Aligarh people. Hooligans of both extreme Muslim communalism and the extreme Hindu communalism were involved in this murderous assault. Let us face this fact. Therefore, I do urge on hon. Members not to give this a communal colour. From those who were hurt most I have heard that there was nothing communal about this attack or the disturbances.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Who gave it the communal colour?

Shri M. R. Masani: I am not discussing it. I do not want to.

Shri Frank Anthony: The Minister has given it a communal colour.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Certainly not.

Shri M. R. Masani: People use the word 'communal' too lightly. When we want to say 'Muslims', let us boldly say 'Muslims', and when we want to say 'Hindus', let us boldly say 'Hindus'. Let us not use the word 'communal' because it is ambiguous and liable to cause trouble.

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I say that at no time have I suggested that what happened at Aligarh was communal in the sense of Muslims against Hindus? When the word 'communal' is used, it means fanaticism, intolerance and obscurantism. That can also be communal even though it may be between Muslims themselves.

Shri M. R. Masani: I am glad the hon. Minister has made this clear. That is why I said let us avoid the word 'communal'; let us use the word 'obscurantist', which is a good word, which will not create communal feelings among the people like the other word.

I am very happy that the hon. Minister has made the path of people like us on these benches a little easier by giving us a very categorical assurance, which I heartily welcome and I thank him for it, that this is an emergency temporary measure, that he wants to see it removed from the statute book and replaced by a more definite principled measure at the earliest possible opportunity. He was good enough to say that he will do it next Session. I do plead with him to try to bring it next Session so that in the next session if a Bill is introduced of a principled kind, which goes to

[Shri M. R. Masani]

Select Committee and goes through the scrutiny which will be desirable, by that time re-assurance will be brought to those who have been disturbed by this really temporary measure. I do plead with him to avoid any possible delay.

In the light of this assurance, we will not oppose this Bill. We do not like it any more than he does. He has been good enough to say that he dislikes the measure, because it replaces democratic functioning by an autocratic pattern. We dislike it also. But, much as we dislike it, we agree with it. The horrible events which took place make it necessary for the law and order problem to be solved, for the administration of the university to be cleaned up, and then have a proper democratically constituted body three, four or six months later to take charge and run it properly. In that light I do not think that we can, with good conscience, oppose this Bill, however obnoxious its terms may be. Therefore, we shall not oppose it.

But, having said that, I would like to say this—that we should be very clear that nothing should be done to weaken the character or change the character of the organisation. I am very happy that the hon. Minister there again, has taken the correct position, Article 30 of the Constitution is a sacred article. It says:

“All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.”

Shri Frank Anthony: May I inform Shri Masani that the Minister has categorically stated that article 30 has no application to the Aligarh Muslim university because it is not a minority institution? That is the tragedy?

Shri M. R. Masani: He has not said it in the House.

Shri Frank Anthony: His officers have said it on oath.

Shri M. R. Masani: When Shri Anthony speaks, he will certainly give us the data and we will be thankful. We do not know what is happening in other places. We shall wait to hear Shri Anthony.

The point I was making was this. So far as I am concerned, this article does apply to the Aligarh Muslim University.

An hon. Member: No, it does not.

Shri M. R. Masani: He may not agree but I am entitled to give my point of view. I want to say that this sacred article 30 should not be diluted in its application, either to the Banaras Hindu University or the Aligarh Muslim University. It should not be diluted.

Why do I say so? Because ours is the strength of unity in diversity, ours is a strength of multi-national, multi-racial and multi-religious denominations being assimilated into one. That synthesis cannot be achieved overnight. That being the case, it is very important that we do not do anything to weaken this multi-denominational nature of our Constitution and our society.

In conclusion, may I refer to one or two remarks made by the hon. Minister? I realise that when he made his original statement on the 3rd of May he was absolutely correct. But, later on, under questioning by various quarters in the House, he unfortunately allowed himself to be pushed off from a correct statement of the position. For instance, he said at one point on 3rd May—and I would like to quote only that to show how dan-

gerous it is to be pushed off the correct course in these matters—he said:

“If this House changes the name of the Banaras Hindu University—the Bill is before the House—and leaves out the word ‘Hindu’ from the name of that university, I shall immediately bring forward legislation to delete the word ‘Muslim’ from the name of the Aligarh Muslim University.”

With all respect to my hon. friend, I think this was a most unfortunate thing to say. This body, Sir, should not remove the word ‘Hindu’ from the name of the Banaras Hindu University. It will make a mistake if it does. But assuming that it does, it does not at all follow....

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In what context was that statement made?

Shri M. R. Masani: In answer to a question. As I said, he was pushed off his feet by a certain amount of pressure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, I have got sixteen minutes and I have taken only twelve. If you permit me to speak next time..

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Only four hours are allotted for this.

Shri M. R. Masani: If you give me two or three minutes more, I will finish. I would not prolong it more than is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well.

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, I do say this, that when this House legislates for a majority and it legislates for a minority, there has to be a different standard. A House constituted like this, which has guaranteed rights to minority communities, cannot abolish them by a majority vote with the same cheerfulness as it may in its

wisdom, or unwisdom, abolish majority rights. And therefore, making an exact parallel between the Banaras Hindu University Bill and this Bill is to be deprecated. (*Interruption*). Minority rights are rights which are special to the minorities.

Therefore, I would say that while I agree with the Minister that the new Bill may be modelled on the basis of the Banaras Hindu University Bill, I would like to enter a caveat here and now that the special rights of a minority institution like Aligarh will have to be borne in mind and the necessary adaptations made, and everything about Banaras does not have to be followed in the case of Aligarh.

And finally, Sir, since my time is out, I wish to say this. It has been said by the Minister and by many others that this is a secular State. Let me, Sir, put this right. There is nothing secular about the constitution of India. The word is misused. This is a multi-denominational Constitution. It does not say that all the religions are equally bad: it says that all religions shall be equally respected, that the rights of minorities and majorities shall be equally respected. The meaning of the word ‘secular’ is not that. Let me read it. ‘Secular’, according to this dictionary borrowed from the Table says ‘worldly’—as opposed to spiritual. Our Constitution is not a materialist Constitution. It is a Constitution.....

Shri M. C. Chagla: Will my hon. friend use a bigger dictionary?

Shri M. R. Masani: I will be glad if the Minister produces one. But let me say this, because a wrong word is being used all the time. Ours is not a secular State. I reject that proposition. Ours is a multi-religious, a multi-denominational State where everyone is entitled to equal respect. And this comes out very clearly later on when you go on to ‘secularist’: it says ‘one who excludes religion from schools’. Is this the belief that this is what our Constitution says, to ex-

[Shri M. R. Masani]

clude religion from schools? (*Interruptions*). Sir, I do not yield, I am just about to finish.

Therefore, I agree that the hon. Minister means to use the word in the right sense. May I plead with him and all Members of the House to use the word denominational or multi-denominational, which is true of our Constitution? 'Secular' is not, because we believe in spiritual values, we believe in moral values. Somebody said that Gandhiji was a secularist. Gandhiji was not a secularist. He read prayers of all faiths at his prayer meetings. Even in prison he made us pray from the Bhagavat Gita, the Koran, Bible and the Zend Avasta. A secular man would never do that.

Therefore, it is in the spirit of our multi-religious democracy that I appeal to this House to pass this Bill, but not to do anything to change the Muslim character of Aligarh, which must remain a Muslim University.

14.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th August, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th August, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

14.33½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CEILING ON URBAN PROPERTY—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri P. R. Chakraverti on the 7th May, 1965:—

"This House is of opinion that suitable measures should be taken to introduce ceiling on urban property, commensurate with the policy adopted with regard to rural areas."

One minute has been taken, and one hour and fifty-nine minutes are left.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Sir, I have moved my resolution which is specific, precise and pointed. But it raises certain fundamental issues which govern the texture of the society in which we are today enmeshed. The other day a friend of mine was asking whether it is a revolution or a reform. Yes, it is a revolution in the psychic moorings, it is a revolution in the acceptance of the eternal verities of life, it is a revolution in the attitudes to our life and the mental outlook. Naturally, if today Mr. Masani comes with the idea of scoffing at obscurantism, I have to tell him that we are not as yet wedded to that form of society which looks up to the sky as the ceiling. I am trying to bring in a new concept in the context of the society which is now in the offing, in the state of its growth. Since attempts have been made to introduce some ceiling in the rural areas, I may point out that the present idea of imposing a ceiling on urban property is one which is commensurate with the concept that has been adopted with regard to the rural areas.

The word 'Property' itself creates some confusion. According to the Oxford dictionary, it means 'landed

estate'. So I would specifically refer to that and I would not bring within its orbit anything except landed estate.

The other day, when this very question was mooted outside Parliament, where my friends of the Congress Party unanimously supported me—I mean the resolution in the Guntur AICC session—I mentioned one or two points which I may recapitulate here for the enlightenment of the friends who are with me here but who unfortunately had been absent there.

In the year 1925, as you know, Sir, as an ardent devotee of Gandhism, Mahatma Gandhi had set out in the *Young India* seven sins. And the seven sins that he mentioned were: "Policies without principles, wealth without work, pleasure without conscience, knowledge without character, commerce without morality, science without humanity, and worship without sacrifice." These were the social acts described as the seven sins by Mahatma Gandhi. So, if today we are thinking of bringing an innovation in our thought processes, we have to think of the builder of the nation who said, "If you are in doubt about anything when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test: Recall the face of the poorest and, above all, the voiceless poor of the villages beyond the sight and the thought."

So, today when I am confronted with the inglorious picture of the slum areas of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Delhi, when I find 12 lakhs of people are made to live in huddled houses in one city,—I better termed these so-called houses by the name of *jahanam* in my constituency,—which cannot be worse than the state of living which has been the lot of the millions of my countrymen. In Delhi itself, six lakhs of people are huddled together in the slum areas which they call *jhuggies* and *jhonpris*. In Bombay, it is more than nine lakhs, in Madras eight lakhs. And as regards Kanpur, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in his anger, in his emotional passion, challenged this form of living

in the shanties, where the people were huddled together in the slum areas, and he said "I want it to be set on fire, I am not going to tolerate it." The Prime Minister of India, the President of the Indian National Congress, threw a challenge before the people what about Allahabad city from where two Prime Ministers have come, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and his successor.

So, today we have to be very much practical. We cannot speak only with the vogue slogan of socialism. Sir, as you are one of the most widely travelled persons in this Parliament, I can only refer to foreign countries. On one occasion, when I went to a country where no question of socialism is mooted—namely West Germany. Thirteen and a half million people who had been uprooted from East Prussia, Pomerania, Czechoslovakia and other places, all of them have been settled in Germany. How? It is because of the philosophy they accepted without crying hoarse over the word 'socialism' which becomes a menace to our friend Mr. Masani.

In 1959, I went as a student to Germany to study the problem of rehabilitation of 13½ million people in the State whose total population is 54 millions. In a country of 450 millions, we could not rehabilitate 80 lakhs of people. In Germany, they did it. How? The first Act they passed was the Equalisation of Burdens Act. One of the most outstanding measures specially instrumental in resettling the refugees had been the Equalisation of Burdens Act. What does it signify? It signifies the man who has lost his home and hearth not because of his own lapses or anything else but just by ill-luck and the other man whose house has been left intact from the ravages of war as a result of his good luck, everybody had to share the burden equally. The burden had to be evenly spread on the whole population so that in essence those whose property remained unaffected by war should recompense those whose property was wholly or partly damaged. The Equ-

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

lisation levy on capital was fixed at 50 per cent of the assessed value of all non-exempted capital, that is, that which remained wholly in tact after war, and was payable in quarterly instalments within a period of 27 years. Let me give an example. Suppose a man had a house worth a lakh of rupees; his house had been destroyed and only the ground plot was left which had the value of Rs. 30,000. Then, suppose, another man's house had been left in tact. In regard to first man, there was a loss of Rs. 70,000. So, Rs. 35,000 would be debited to the man whose house was left in tact and Rs. 35,000 would be credited to the man whose house had been damaged.

That is the country which never speaks of socialism. They have shown by marvellous demonstration what they can do. The nation today, by utilising the services of refugees, has enriched itself to the extent of more than 2½ times the *per capita* income more than that of a country like U.K. I will not try to scare away Mr. Masani and his friends but I will only give some inglorious examples from the experience which we have got in our country. The other day Mr. Masani was speaking about the Lokanathan Report. But he forgot one aspect of it. The survey had been conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research—this is the survey of Dr. Lokanathan; It remarked pointedly—

“The survey further shows that the size and distribution of income was marked by a “high degree of inequality”.

And that is what has been evidenced by the survey in the land of the *rajās*, Kotah, Bikaner, Jaipur and Alwar and that is Rajasthan. Our great friend from Rajasthan, Shri Gupta, is sitting here. What does it say? It says:

“The problem is aggravated by the existence of a large number of

ill-ventilated and ill-lighted houses made of flimsy building materials in some of the larger towns and cities where extreme overcrowding results in the creation of slums.”

This is the latest survey of Rajasthan:

“The housing situation as revealed by the survey appears to be quite distressing. Its gravity can very well be imagined from the fact that 50 per cent to 60 per cent of such households—those which are living in one room only—have as many as 4 to 10 persons and even more as members of each household”.

This is the latest survey of Rajasthan which is not necessarily having the highest density of population.

So, naturally, while I am bringing this Resolution before the House, I am bringing certain practical aspects to the fore so that the people, who are responsible for the administration and who are in-charge of this country, must see that here is a matter which can never brook further delay. Because the question of ceiling on land in the rural areas, was delayed, it did not benefit 18 to 19 per cent of the people the landless people, for whom it was brought upto operation. This happened because the ceiling was imposed as a result of dilatory tactics, which gave time to people to distribute the land and as a result, it was never utilised in the interest of the people who are landless. But I am not going to have that thing any more. Today we must take a positive stand in the case of urban areas, where the people are huddled together, in these shanties the dwellings which are used in slum areas. We must see that they must have something.

This is what Prof. M. S. Thacker said the other day:

"... that land required for housing schemes in and around growing towns and cities should be acquired expeditiously and prompt possession—in urgent cases without waiting for the award of compensation—should be taken."

He is the Member of the Planning Commission and an eminent scholar. He has brought out the latest report because of the survey he has specially made.

Mahatma Gandhi spoke about the man who is down and out. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru spoke of him saying:

"no personal salvation for me;

I want him to be free—

the countryman of mine—nay of the world. the man absolutely down and out.

Do we ever take care to think of that man? Do we ever take care to think of people of the country who are suffering from ignoble perdition and who live a life of eternal destitution? That man is born in squalor and filth and is allowed to die in misery. We say let God take care of him. Yes; God takes care of him. But do we people, who claim to represent them ever tell our conscience, "Look here, you have to do your duty to them."

Sir, when Churchill tried to denounce Mahatma Gandhi by saying that he was the naked fakir mounting the steps of the Viceregal Lodge, we asked Gandhiji in anger, "How is it that Churchill dares to accuse you as the naked fakir?". What did he say to that? He said, "It is the greatest encomium that has been showered on me, because I claim to represent the naked millions of India by the right of service". I ask the people, who are accustomed to speak of socialism, whether they ever care to think of those

millions of our countrymen, who are allowed to live the life of distress and suffering. Nobody cares to think of their endless penury.

I am the first M.L.A. of Delhi—and I am the last M.L.A.—and I may tell you that I represented refugees from West Pakistan,—not a single refugee had been from my area—, they took me as one of them. The Government issued an order to dismantle the houses in which they were allowed to stay on. I said, "I will not allow them to dismantle a single house"—there was a deputation of 10,000 people—and I represented on their behalf. I said, "They have been uprooted from the N.W.F.P., Sind, Baluchistan and Punjab and I will not allow them to be uprooted once more." And we have them today in the houses where they were sheltered.

What happens in Delhi? A man goes to the periphery of Delhi and purchases the land at Rs. 6 per sq. yard and he develops that with another Rs. 6 per sq. yard, that is, it comes to Rs. 12 per sq. yard. And he sells it today at Rs. 65 to Rs. 125 per sq. yard. Before my eyes, I have seen how Delhi has grown up from the year 1947. I have seen the people amassing fortunes. Will you call it 'profit'? Will you call it 'Unearned income'? I want it to be taxed at cent per cent basis. I want the Government to come with this determination that they will not allow these things to go on.

My hon. friend, Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, one of the greatest landlords of the Frontier took the vow, "I shall have no house till the uprooted millions are adequately housed." I said to him, "You are from the western Frontier and I am from the eastern Frontier. Let us take the vow that we shall have no house and let us give the Displaced Persons the houses." Now only three days ago Shri Khanna said that 2 lakhs of people come to Delhi every year and that he cannot find houses for them. I am reminded of the Government employees of Delhi. He has said that uptill now,

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he has been able to give 35,000 houses to them and another 60,000 houses will have to be built in order to give shelter to the Government employees. This is the position. I ask: Why not have a ceiling? Why not see that there must be some limit for those who are having this form of unsocial dealings and who are accumulating money like anything? There must be some limit to that. Let us appreciate the difficulties and then find out some way out of this. The other day, a close friend of mine was telling about socialism, which I always shudder to think of when preached by people with no sincerity in what they profess. I seek the opportunity to make reference to that particular man—no stranger in the city from which Dr. Ranen Sen comes—Calcutta. He was asked in the bus to pay the fare. What did he reply? The man refused to pay the bus fare for the simple reason that he was not travelling in it; he was hanging on for dear life to the backs of two foot-board regulars who were in turn hanging on to the handrails at the entrance. This is the story of Calcutta. This common man today is hanging to his life clinging on the backs of somebody who is travelling in the bus of life.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have to relate the history because my hon. friends refuse to study history. On the other occasion, I told that this history is written by the pen dipped in the blood of our own countrymen. Dr. Gregor Stressar wrote in 1929: "Everything that is detrimental to the existing order has our support. We are promoting catastrophic policies for only catastrophe. That is the collapse of the liberal system; will clear the way for the new order; all that serves to precipitate the catastrophe of the ruling system; every strike, every governmental crisis, every disturbance of the State power, every weakening of the system is good, very good for our revolution." That is now being made evident in the unrest that looms

large in India.

Are we going in for that kind of revolution? As you are a well read man, Sir, I can place before you the latest article by Mr. Ralph Whitwell that appeared in the London Times of August 24. He was speaking about Los Angeles.

"You do not have enough dollars. You are unemployed, unskilled, uneducated, unimportant and black. All these possessions which everyone says you ought to have, you never will have, unless... unless you go and take them. You have a stick, a broken bottle. There are stones about, and guns in the store down the road. The clammy, suffocating night around you is becoming unbearable, and somewhere down the road, you hear shouts and the tinkling of broken glass."

That is revolution. Are you going to provoke our countrymen to go in for that form of revolution? We must know what to do. It is the responsible acceptance of the obligations of life which is incumbent on us. We are the elected representatives of the millions of India. Today it is a challenge to us and the Government.

I moved a resolution in October, 1964 in the A.I.C.C. which was unanimously adopted. I wrote letters after letters to the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, but to no effect. We profess many things, but we do not take steps to carry them into practice.

Why do people bring in no-confidence motion? They know that there is agitation, there is unconcealed emotion which is now trying to come out to the fore and crush the existing structure. I worked as an ardent follower of the Congress Party since 1920. I give a warning to our friends on this side as well as on the other side: "let us beware of the upsurge of

emotion and spontaneous outbursts". Nobody is going to tolerate this form of exploitation which I witness in Calcutta, in Madras, in Bombay and in Delhi. I say this because I had been the representative of the uprooted human beings from the Frontier, Sind and the Punjab; I say this as a man who is not obsessed with any fantastic ideas. People down below look up and see the Mermaid's head and not the Dragon's tail; it is the tail that wags. Today, I give a caution to the Government, to my friends and colleagues, that we should try to understand the implications of this resolution. It is a resolution which is long overdue. It needed to have been introduced earlier, but I do not know why the Government waited for such a long time. The ceiling was introduced on Land in rural areas. Land is the direct agent of production and the ceiling was introduced obviously on the plea of development of the country. We wanted to carry the people with us, so that they could become the participants. It is that idea which prompted the Government to introduce the concept of ceiling. But what happened? The landless people did not benefit from it because it came rather late. However, I am suggesting the imposition of ceiling on urban property commensurate with the policy adopted with regard to rural areas, let us introduce the same thing in urban areas. Why not? Why should this Juggi Jhompri in all its hideousness—an ugly object that stands against all essential values of life which we look upon as the first obligation. So, today I appeal to the Finance Minister to understand the lessons of history and never get obsessed with obscurantism, i.e., the mind seized with those outmoded ideas which have no relevance to the present. By this we drag ourselves down into the quagmire from where we find hard to extricate us. Let us look up and perceive the Dragon's tail because after all it is the tail that carries the poison, but not the charming head that the Mermaid carries on its shoulders. It is a lesson

for all of us to learn and I am placing it before you, before this august House. This is a factor which must be appreciated in all its entirety, and in all its implications. Unfortunately, this House is a place which is something cut off from the currents of life outside and naturally when this question came up at another place, I said, "Yes, Yes, I know we represent those people, who are just knocking at the door step of the citadel where I happen to be the permanent door keeper." Today if I have brought this revolution in the country and before the Parliament, I know fully its implications; I know that, in the historical context, in the sociological upsurge of the country, this is the moot point which cannot be shelved. No jilly-dallying would do; no nice words from the Planning Commission or somebody would do I know I am a disciplined man; I abide by the directions of Congress, but it is the Congress which has passed this Resolution unanimously in the A.I.C.C. If the Government still feels that we have, as yet, to wait, I say, "let us learn the lessons of history".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that suitable measures should be taken to introduce ceiling on urban property, commensurate with the policy adopted with regard to rural areas."

15 hrs.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

"That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that no distinction should be made between rural and urban areas in the matter of fixing ceiling on property, and a uniform policy should be adopted for both". (1).

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): I beg to move:

"That for the original resolu-

[Shri Bibhuti Mishra]

tion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House is of opinion that the ceiling on urban property should not exceed five times the *per capita* national income and within one year of adopting this resolution, the Government may enforce the ceiling on urban property." (2)

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

"That for the original resolution, the following be substituted namely:—

"This House is of opinion that a Committee be appointed at an early date to suggest a ceiling on urban property and recommend measures to be adopted for the purpose, keeping in view the steps taken to that end in rural areas." (3)

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): I beg to move:

"That in the resolution, add at the end:

"That is, the income from the quantum of ceiling should be equivalent to the income from ceiling area of agricultural land holdings." (4)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The resolution and the amendments are now before the House.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): I rise to support this resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri P. R. Chakraverti, but before I do so, I should like to point out one fact before this House. Towards the later portion of the resolution, my hon. friend has stated:

'commensurate with the policy with regard to rural areas.'

That is not a correct statement to make. As far as I know, in India, there has been little effort to have ceiling on rural properties.

In 1955 the Land Panel set up by the Planning Commission had made certain recommendations with regard to the ceiling on rural properties, particularly land in the villages. Excepting in a few States, the ceiling has not been introduced, and as a result of that, in most of the States in India landlessness has become a chronic feature, and it is becoming from bad to worse every day. Therefore, while what is urged by my hon. friend Shri P. R. Chakraverti is needed, at the same time, it should also be pointed out that the ceiling on rural property should also be introduced as early as possible. But whatever that may be, I am in support of the resolution by and large.

The absence of any ceiling on urban property has been injurious for the development of India. It is a well known fact today; and it has been admitted by the Government of India also that in India there has been sufficient polarisation of things with the result that on one side the people are subjected to miseries and on the other there is accumulation of wealth in the hands of a small handful of people or a small minority of people.

Let us see what the position today in the cities is. Let us take the example of the city of Calcutta. In West Bengal, under the Acquisition Act of the State, a ceiling has been introduced in the villages. But in regard to Calcutta there is no ceiling, either in regard to land or in regard to other property. As a result of that in cities like Calcutta, there has been a tremendous concentration of urban property in a few hands. Today, not only the land sharks are ruling in the city of Calcutta, but urban properties are being purchased and taken possession of by big capitalists and industrialists. My hon. friend has already pointed out the lot of the city people living in slums, in jhuggis and jhompri. Leave alone the poorer sections of the community; even the middle class people are not in a position to

purchase land to build their own houses. I know there is a scheme under the Government of India called the 'Build Your Own House Scheme' or something like that, and there are also schemes for the low income group, middle income group etc. in regard to housing, but I am sure that Government themselves recognise this fact and realise this fact that in spite of all these schemes, nobody from the low income or middle groups would be able to build their own houses, because land is a monopoly in the hands of a few people, and urban property is a monopoly in the hands of a few people. Therefore, I am very glad that my hon. friend Shri P. R. Chakraverti has brought forward a good resolution urging that there should be some ceiling on urban property.

As I have already pointed out, the big industrial magnates like the Houses of Birlas, the Houses of Tatas and the Houses of Singhanias and other big families are concentrated not only in industries but also in urban properties like houses. Whether you go to Bombay or to Kanpur or to Calcutta or to Delhi or any other big city, this is the position, and this has become the bane of our political and social life. As a result of this, there is great corruption in society. Even the middle class people are now thinking in terms of speculation in land and in urban properties, because that gives them quick money, without any effort on their part and without necessity to invest in industries. Investment in urban property or in urban land gives them fabulous sums of money. This has been our experience. Even for this, I would submit that the State Governments should be held responsible. There are areas in certain big cities where even the developed lands where the middle class and the lower income group people can build their own houses, are sold by auction. In our area, one *katta* of land is sold for Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000, but within a year or two, the value of that land goes up and it

becomes Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 per *katta*.

So, this has become a happy hunting ground for the speculators; this has become a happy hunting ground for black money to accumulate, and this has become a happy hunting ground for corruption. Unfortunately, many big guns and even some smaller guns who are in this trade and who are purchasing land or urban property in this manner, instead of developing those areas, are becoming first-class land speculators or property-speculators. Therefore, it is high time that something should be done in this regard.

I do not know whether the AICC has passed such a resolution or not. That is for my Congress friends to say. But I would point out that our country has accepted the goal of socialism. I do agree that there may be differences between our concept of socialism, coming as we do from the Communist Benches and the concept of socialism of the Congress Party or the Congress Government. But there is at least one common point between the two concepts, namely that the disparity in income and disparity in possession of properties should be removed. Still, unfortunately, the steps taken by the Government of India or by the State Governments run contrary to this concept of socialism where we have at least one common point between ourselves. Therefore, it is high time that the Government of India and the Minister of Planning should give serious consideration to this resolution and make their position clear in regard to this.

With these words, I give my whole-hearted support to this resolution.

श्री दे० वि० पाटिल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री चक्रवर्ती ने जो संकल्प अरबन प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग के बारे में रक्खा है मैं उसका स्वागत व समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं ने जो संशोधन दिया है उस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

अभी कहा गया कि आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपने अधिवेशन में एक संकल्प पास किया है और पालियामेंट के गये सत्र में अरबन प्रापरटी के ऊपर सीलिंग लगाने के बारे में चर्चा भी हुई थी लेकिन वह मामला वहीं पर थम कर रह गया। हम हर बड़े रेजोलूशन पास करते हैं, कांग्रेस कमेटी का अधिवेशन रेजोलूशन पास करता है लेकिन उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है।

लैंड रिफार्म्स के बारे में कहा गया है कि लैंड रिफार्म्स करने चाहिए। रेजोलूशन मूननीमसली पास हो गया लेकिन आज भी कई ऐसे राज्य हैं जहां कि लैंड रिफार्म्स जिस अच्छे तरीके से इम्प्लीमेंट होने चाहिए थे वे नहीं हुए हैं। कांस्टीट्यूशन ने और पालियामेंट ने समाजवाद का विचार मान्य किया है और वह समाजवाद अग्रर लाना है तो देश में से आर्थिक विषमता को दूर किया जाना चाहिए। आज आमदनी में जो भारी असमानता है और अन्तर है उसको कम करना होगा और इसलिए यह उचित ही है कि अरबन प्रापरटी पर कोई सीलिंग लगाई जाये, अरबन प्रापरटी को उच्चतम सीमा निर्धारित कर दी जाय और इस दृष्टि से यह संकल्प स्वागत योग्य है।

24 दिसम्बर, 1964 को इस सदन में यह क्वेश्चियन पूछा गया था, "क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के गुरुद्वारा अन्तिम अधिवेशन में नगरीय सम्पत्ति पर सीमा लगाने के बारे में पारित संकल्प पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?" इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने कहा था कि भूमि पर सीमा लगाने के बारे में तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, रूरल एरिया में रहने वाले लोगों की इनकम पर सीमा लगाने के बारे में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन अरबन प्रापरटी पर सीलिंग लगाने के बारे में काफी अड़चनें हैं।

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): On a point of order. Are we committed to carry out the resolutions passed at a Congress meeting? I do not know what the hon. Member means by saying that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is speaking in support of that resolution.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : कांग्रेस पार्टी रूजिंग पार्टी है।

Shri Bade (Khargone): If he wants, he can quote the Swatantra Party resolution and speak in its support.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, and you can quote the Jan Sangh's resolution.

श्री दे० शि० पाटिल : उस अदसर पर श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने कहा था, "भूमि पर सीमा के प्रश्न और इस के पीछे कारणों को अलग करना कठिन है। यह हो सकता है कि किसान को भूमि दिलाने का अभिप्राय हो और यह भी हो सकता है कि यह कदम हमारे पास जो कम साधन हैं, उन को विभक्त करने के लिए उठाया गया हो।" उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि यह समस्या कठिन है और इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा, यह समस्या कई वर्षों से देश के सामने है, इस का उल्लेख हमारी दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में भी किया गया है और यह प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

दस साल से यह मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है। मैं नहीं जानता कि इस बारे में कोई कमेटी नियुक्त कर दी गई है। इस बात पर भी अभी तक विचार नहीं किया गया है कि यह स्टैंट सबजेक्ट है या सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट है। अभी तक यह भी नहीं सोचा गया है कि ऐसी कोई शक्तियां इस पालियामेंट या इस शासन के पास हैं या नहीं। इस का अर्थ केवल यही है कि शासन इस सवाल को हाथ में नहीं लेना चाहता है, टालना चाहता है। इसीलिए सवाल काफ़ी दिनों से पड़ा हुआ है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कदम उठाने की सख्त जरूरत है। आज देश में जो डिसपैरिटी है, उस के बारे में मेरे मित्र ने काफ़ी कहा है। महलनबीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट बहुत दिनों से देश के सामने है। मैं ने पिछली दफ़ा इस बारे में काफ़ी चर्चा की थी कि हिन्दुस्तान के देहात में रहने वाली गरीब जनता की इनकम बहुत कम है। शहरी लोगों की इनकम दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है, श्रीमन्त की सम्पत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है और गरीब दिन-प्रति-दिन गरीब होता जा रहा है। यह ठीक है कि नैशनल इनकम के मुताबिक देहात की इनकम भी बढ़ी है, लेकिन शहरी इनकम के बढ़ने की गति बहुत ज्यादा है।

हम ने यह संकल्प किया है कि हम देश के सब लोगों को अनाज देंगे, कपड़ा देंगे, उनके स्वास्थ्य, एडुकेशन और आवास की व्यवस्था करेंगे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक शहरों और देहात की सम्पत्ति के विभिन्नीकरण को कम नहीं किया जायेगा, जब तक हम अपने उद्देश्य में सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे।

शहर में ऐसे कई लोग हैं, जिन के पास मकान है, जिन को लाखों रुपयों की इनकम मिलती है। कई लोगों को अपने धन्डे से लाखों रुपयों की आमदनी होती है। उस इनकम पर कोई बन्धन नहीं है। इस की तुलना में देहात में रहने वाले लोगों की इनकम पर सीलिंग लगा दी गई है। अगर इनकम के विषय में एक सा तरीका नहीं अपनाया जायेगा, तो देश में एक के पास कम पैसा रहेगा और दूसरे के पास ज्यादा पैसा हो जायेगा। जब तक यह विषमता दूर नहीं की जायेगी, तब तक समाजवाद लाने का उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा।

मेरे मित्र ने इस प्रस्ताव का आखिरी सेन्टेन्स, अर्थात् "कमेन्सुरेट विद दि पालिसी

एडाप्टिड विद रिगार्ड टु रूलर एरियाज" निकालने की बात की। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ऐसी कोई स्टेट नहीं है, जहाँ लैंड पर सीलिंग नहीं हुआ है— किसी स्टेट में इम्प्लीमेंटेशन शायद न हुआ होगा।

मैं ने यह अमेंडमेंट दिया है कि जैसे देहात में भूमि पर सीलिंग लगाने से देहात के लोगों की इनकम की मर्यादा रख दी गई है, वैसे ही शहरी लोगों की इनकम की मर्यादा होनी चाहिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री चक्रवर्ती, को इतना मुन्दर रेजोल्यूशन इस हाउस में लाने के लिए बहुत कान्फ्रेडुलेशनज पेश करता हूँ। वास्तव में यह रेजोल्यूशन सरकार की तरफ से आना चाहिए था। चूंकि सरकार फ़ैल हो गई है, इसलिए माननीय सदस्य ने यह काम किया है। सरकार से मेरा यह निवेदन है कि बल्क इस रेजोल्यूशन को जरूर माने।

आज देहात के लोगों के साथ बेइन्साफ़ी हो रही है। उन के रहने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है। आज जितने भी मकान बनते हैं, वे सब शहरों में बनते हैं। आज सारा सीमेंट शहरों में जाता है और देहात में लोग एक एक बोरे सीमेंट के लिए दो दो साल तक परेशान होते हैं। जब यह कहा जाता है कि दिल्ली में एक चारपाई पर दो दो लोग सोते हैं, तो यहाँ पर यह बहुत आश्चर्यजनक घटना मानी जाती है, लेकिन आज देहात में करोड़ों लोग भैंस, बैल और अपने मवेशियों के साथ सोते हैं। जिन लोगों के पास मकान नहीं है, उन के लिए सरकार आज तक कुछ भी करने में नाकामयाब रही है।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

इसी दिल्ली शहर में सरकार ने किसानों से जिन जमीनों को चार रुपये गज के हिसाब से खरीदा, उन्हीं जमीनों को बाद में 250 रुपये गज पर बेचा। सरकार किसान से भी मुनाफ़ा लेती है, लेकिन उस को कोई चीज़ वापस नहीं दी जाती है। आज देहात की पैदावार का कोई लाभ काश्तकार को नहीं दिया जाता है। किसान से सोलह रुपये मन गेहूँ खरीदा जाता है और दिसम्बर, के महीने में वही गेहूँ बाज़ार में चालीस रुपये मन बेचा जाता है। उस मुनाफ़े का कोई हिस्सा किसान को नहीं दिया जाता है। इस के मुकाबले में मिल-भालिक की पैदावार की कीमत चाहे दस साल के बाद भी बढ़ती है, तो उस को उसका मुनाफ़ा मिलता है।

मेरे इलाके में हजारों देहात ऐसे हैं, जो पानी में डबे रहते हैं और जिन्होंने कभी पानी नहीं लिया है, लेकिन उन से इरिगेशन टैक्स लिया जाता है। इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट कहता है कि पानी लो या न लो, टैक्स देना पड़ेगा।

आज सब से ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि आज देहात में सीमेंट, कोयला और लोहा वगैरह पहुंचाने की कोशिश को जाये।

आज हम देखते हैं कि जब किसान तकाबी का पांच सौ रुपया लेने जाता है, तो उस को वह रुपया लेने में आठ महीने लग जाते हैं और उस को ढाई ढाई सौ रुपया रिश्तत देनी पड़ती है। लेकिन क्लॉस्कर जैसा बड़ा इण्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट एक टेलिफोन कर के डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया कर्ज़ ले लेता है। आज इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट सिर्फ

आठ आने सैकड़ा सूद देता है, लेकिन किसान से पंद्रह रुपये सैकड़ा सूद लिया जाता है।

सरकार की जबान में सोशलज्म है, लेकिन भ्रमल में नहीं है। आज देहात की जनता बैलों और मवेशियों से ज्यादा दुखी है। उस को खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं मिलता है और मवेशियों के लिए चारा नहीं मिलता है। उस से जो अनाज लिया जाता है, वह बाद में चौगुने दामों पर बेचा जाता है। यह बेइन्साफ़ी बन्द होनी चाहिए। देश में वास्तविक अर्थों में सोशलज्म लाना चाहिए, जिस का नारा महात्मा गांधी ने लगाया था, जिस के लिए हिन्दुस्तान ने लड़ाई लड़ी थी। अभी तक वह सोशलज्म देश में नहीं आया है।

आज देहात में ऐसे मुलाजिम हैं, जिन को सरकार पांच रुपये माहवार देती है, जिन की जिन्दगी पांच रुपये माहवार पर खरीदी जाती है। 500 पी० में चार लाख कर्मचारी ऐसे हैं, जिन को पांच रुपये माहवार पर सरकार ने खरीद रखा है, जब कि शहरों में रहने वाले दस दस हजार माहवार लेते हैं। आखिर यह डिसपैरिटी कब तक चलेगी? इस को खत्म करना होगा। देहात के चालीस बीघे के किसान को जालिम जमींदार कह कर मिटा दिया गया। लेकिन दिल्ली शहर में एक एक सेठ की बीस बीस कोठियां हैं, जिन को वह देख नहीं सकता, जिनमें वह झाड़ू नहीं लगा सकता, जिन की वह निगरानी नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन उस पर कोई सीलिंग नहीं है।

इंसाफ़ का तकाजा यह है कि सब को एक निगाह से देखा जाए, सब को बराबर समझा जाए। इन लोगों की जबान पर तो सोशलज्म है लेकिन इनके एमान में सोशलज्म नहीं

है। वोट मांगने के लिए ये जरूर सोशलज्म का नारा लगाते हैं लेकिन जब आ कर कुर्सी के ऊपर बैठ जाते हैं तो कमिटिलज्म चलाते हैं। देहातों की जनता आज दुखी है। बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिए और राष्ट्रीयकरण करके देहातों को उनका उचित हिस्सा दिया जाना चाहिये। जब तक देहातों का जो रूपया लिया गया है, उसको देहातों में ही तकसीम नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक कैसे काम चलेगा। फौज में हम लड़ते हैं, जो जवान फौज में भरती होते हैं, वे किसान के बेटे होते हैं, मजदूर के बेटे होते हैं। कुर्सी पर बैठ कर बिजली के पंखे की हवा में रात दिन जो हुकूमत करते हैं, उन के बेटे फौज में नहीं लड़ते हैं। देहाती लोग शहरों को खिलाते हैं, अनाज पैदा करते हैं, गन्ना पैदा करते हैं, चीनी पैदा करते हैं। मेरे इलाके के अन्दर जिन लोगों ने दस हजार रुपये का गन्ना बेचा है, उनको आज दस रुपये की चीनी नहीं मिल सकती है, उनका गन्ना लेने के लिए तो सरकार तैयार है लेकिन उनको चीनी देने के लिए सरकार तैयार नहीं है।

आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि देहात की जनता को एक हफ्ते में डेढ़ किलो राशन दिया जाता है और एक कैंदी को एक हफ्ते में सात किलो राशन दिया जाता है। कैंद में रहना अच्छा है बजाय गांवों में रहने के। जो देहात की प्रापर्टी थी उसको छीन लिया गया है, लेकिन शहरों की प्रापर्टी ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। देहातों और शहरों को एक लेवल पर लाने के लिए मैं श्री चक्रवर्ती जी का थैंक्स अदा करता हूँ जिन्होंने इस रेजोल्यूशन को यहां पेश किया है। सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि इस मामले में जितनी देरी की जा रही है उतना ही ज्यादा देश को इससे नुकसान हो रहा है। देहात के लोग आज बहुत दुःखी हैं। उनकी इस दुःखी अवस्था को दूर करने के लिए सरकार का फर्ज है कि वह कदम उठाये। सरकार बराबरी

तो क्या लायेगी, हजारों गांव जो आज डूबे पड़े हैं उनका भी कोई इन्तजाम आज सरकार नहीं कर रही है।

अन्त में मैं इतनी ही प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस डिसपैरिटी को दूर सरकार करे और देहातों और शहरों को एक लेवल पर सरकार लाये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं चक्रवर्ती साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वह इस प्रस्ताव को यहां लाये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बड़े कमंशील आदमी हैं बड़े सौभाग्यशाली हैं कि बैलट में उनके नाम का यह प्रस्ताव निकल आया है।

1952 के बाद मैंने एक प्रस्ताव रखा था सीलिंग आन इंडिविजुअल इनकमज के बारे में और मैंने कहा था कि वह होनी चाहिये। उस प्रस्ताव को सरकार ने सिद्धान्ततः मान लिया था और कहा था कि हम इसकी जांच पड़ताल करेंगे। इधर प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी इसको उमूलन मान लिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सोशलज्म होना चाहिये और अर्बन प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग लगनी चाहिये। एक ओर आपने रूरल प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग लगाने की बात को माना और उसको कार्यान्वित भी किया लेकिन अर्बन प्रापर्टी का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, इसको आपने अभी तक नहीं किया है, चाहे आपने इसको सिद्धान्ततः मान ही लिया हो। हमारे चक्रवर्ती साहब गुंटूर में हुए ए० आई० सी० सी० के सेशन में इस तरह के प्रस्ताव को लाए थे और ए० आई० सी० सी० ने इसको मंजूर भी किया था। मैंने वहां पर भी चक्रवर्ती के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया था। कितना ही समय इस बात को हुए गुजर गया है लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने आज तक भी उस प्रस्ताव को कार्यरूप नहीं दिया है, उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि क्यों सरकार ए० आई० सी० सी० के आदेशों को मंजूर नहीं

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

करती है ? हम चुनाव लड़ते हैं, कांग्रेस टिकट पर लड़ते हैं, लेकिन कांग्रेस का जब कोई प्रस्ताव आता है, वह मंजूर भी होता है, तो उसको हमारी सरकार क्यों नहीं कार्यान्वित करती है, उसको क्यों नहीं अमल में लाती है ? इस चीज को देख कर ताज्जुब होता है ।

हमारे भगत जी वित्त मंत्री भी हैं और योजना मंत्री भी । इन्होंने पटना में जो कुछ कहा था उसको मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ । इन्होंने कहा था कि बिहार में पर कॅपिटा एंज्रेज इनकम 188 रुपये है । बिहार में बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं । टाटा आयरन वक्स नहीं है । उनकी भी आमदनी इस 188 रुपये में शामिल है, जो भिखमंगा है, उसकी भी इसमें शामिल है, गांव के किसान की जिसकी आमदनी सवा सौ रुपया है, वह भी शामिल है और जिस की 75 रुपये है, वह भी शामिल है । कितना गरीब बिहार प्रान्त है, इसको आप देखें । मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब स्टेटों में गरीब बिहार स्टेट के श्रेष्ठ हैं, बिहार स्टेट है । वहां पर कोलयरीज हैं । लेकिन जितनी भी कोलयरीज हैं वे सब बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में हैं । कोई पूंजीपति अहमदाबाद में रहता है, कोई बम्बई में रहता है, कोई कलकत्ता में रहता है । जितनी वहां पर मिनरल्स निकलती हैं, वे सब बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में हैं । शहरों से वहां की हालत बहुत खराब है ।

आप शहरों में जा कर देखें कि क्या हालत है । वहां पर आप बड़े बड़े मकान पायेंगे । किसी को पचास हजार रुपया मकानों के किराये से आमदनी होती है तो किसी को एक लाख रुपया होती है । किसी के पास सौ मोटरें हैं तो किसी के पास पचास मोटरें हैं । देहातों और शहरों में बहुत जबरदस्त विषमता है । इस विषमता को दूर करने की जरूरत है । अगर इस विषमता को आप दूर नहीं करेंगे तो मैं विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि

हमारी पार्टी देर तक टिक नहीं सकेगी । एक कांग्रेस पार्टी का सदस्य होते हुए भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इस विषमता को दूर नहीं करेंगे तो दस बीस बरस से अधिक हम नहीं टिक सकेंगे । इस देश में हमारी पार्टी इतने समय के बाद जीत नहीं सकेगी ।

जो परिस्थितियां आज देश में हैं, उनको मैं नै देखा है और उनके आधार पर ही मैं यह बात कह रहा हूँ । अभी हमारे बिहार में कुछ विद्यार्थियों तथा दूसरे लोगों द्वारा उपद्रव किये गये थे । भाठ आने जो फीस के बढाये गये हैं, उसको ले कर ये उपद्रव हुए थे । इस कारण से ये हुए थे कि विद्यार्थी इतने से पैसे भी देने में नाचावर थे । विद्यार्थियों ने हंगामा किया । इस महंगाई के जमाने में मैंने खुद देखा है कि देहात के लोग बड़ी मुश्किल से शहरों में आ कर पढ़ते हैं । बहुत से होटल तक वन्द हो गए क्योंकि विद्यार्थियों के पास पैसे नहीं थे कि वे जा कर पैसे दे कर खाना खा सकें । उनमें इतनी ताकत नहीं है कि शहरों में जा कर वे पढ़ें और खर्चा शहरों का बरदाश्त करें । शहरों के जो विद्यार्थी हैं वे अभी पढ़ते हैं । यह जो विषमता हमारे देश में इतनी जबरदस्त हो गई है, इसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये । शहरों की जो सम्पत्ति है, उसके ऊपर भी सीमा निर्धारित की जानी चाहिये ।

हमारे चक्रवर्ती साहब ने बहुत से अंग्रेज सहाबों के नाम लिखे हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको दूर जाने की जरूरत नहीं थी । श्रीधर पितामह ने क्या कहा है, इसको ही देख लेना चाहिये था । उन्होंने कहा था कि जिस राजा के राज्य में जो गरीब प्रजा है वह सन्तुष्ट नहीं है और देश में विषमता है उस राजा का राज्य नहीं टिका रह सकता है । आज नहीं हजारों वर्ष पहले उन्होंने यह बात कही थी । श्रीधर पितामह ने युधिष्ठिर जैसे न्यायी शासकी से कहा था कि तुम्हारे राज्य में ऐसा

होगा, तो नुम्हारा राज्य नहीं रहेगा । हमारे चक्रवर्ती साहब तो ब्राह्मण हैं, उनको तो यह मालूम ही होगा । उनको क्या जरूरत थी कि बड़े बड़े अंग्रेजों के या दूसरे लोगों के उद्धरण देने ।

मैंने एक संशोधन पेश किया है कि पर कैपिटल इनकम के फाइव टाइम्स के ऊपर आमदनी नहीं होनी चाहिये । अगर हिन्दुस्तान की तीन सौ रुपया पर कैपिटल इनकम है तो शहरों में किसी की पंद्रह सौ से अधिक की आमदनी नहीं होनी चाहिये । हमारे तुलशीदास जाधव जी ने कहा है कि इससे इंस्टिट्यूट मारा जाएगा । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कैसे मारा जाएगा । इंस्टिट्यूट पंद्रह सौ रुपये में भी रह सकता है और पांच लाख रुपये में भी रह सकता है । अगर जिस तरह का इंस्टिट्यूट आप चाहते हैं, उसको जिन्दा रखेंगे तो देश में बगावत हो जाएगी, अशान्ति फैल जाएगी और इसको भी न आप भूलें कि हमारे पड़ोस में ऐसे देश हैं जो इस मामले को उभाड़ना चाहते हैं । एक तरफ वे लोग हैं जो खा-खा कर मरते हैं और दूसरी तरफ वे हैं जो खाने के बगैर मरते हैं । शहरों में जा कर आप देखिये, जितने शहरों के लोग हैं उन में से अस्सी प्रतिशत के बच्चे-सेंट जैवियर्स जैसे पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान में 85 प्रतिशत आबादी देहातों में रहती है । उनके बच्चों के साधारण शिक्षा भी नहीं मिल पाती है । क्या हम लोगों ने आपको इसलिये यहां रखा है कि एक तरफ तो आप इसको आज्ञा दें कि बच्चे सेंट जैवियर्स जैसे पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़ कर आई० ए० एस० बनें और हमारे ऊपर दुरुहूमत करें और दूसरी तरफ 85 प्रतिशत जो आबादी है, उसके लिए पढ़ाई लिखाई का कोई सन्तोषजनक प्रबन्ध भी न हो ? अगर यही हालत रही तो मैं वार्न करता हूँ कि देश में बगावत होने से रुक नहीं सकती है ।

किसान क्रान्ति करते हैं, इस बात को गांधी जी ने माना था और इसको साबित

भी कर दिया था । आप इस चीज को भी देखें कि देश की रक्षा के लिए किसान ही लड़ रहे हैं, आजादी को जब आंच आती है तो किसान ही अपना खून बहाते हैं । हमारे भगत जी गांव से आते हैं । वह प्लानिंग के भी मंत्री हैं और वित्त मंत्री भी हैं । मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि विरोधी बच्चों पर बैठने वाले माननीय सदस्यों से ज्यादा क्रान्तिकारी हम लोग हैं, वे लोग तो बात ही करते हैं, लेकिन हम लोग तो क्रान्तियां करते हैं । आज भी हम क्रान्ति करने के लिये तैयार हैं । हम इनकी राह नहीं देखेंगे । मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार इस प्रस्ताव को कबूल कर ले । ए० आई० सी० सी० ने इसको कबूल किया है । अगर ए० आई० सी० सी० हम लोगों से कहेगी कि तुम पार्लिमेंट से इस्तीफा दे दो तो हम उसी क्षण इस्तीफा दे देंगे । भगत जी को भी चाहिये कि वे ए० आई० सी० सी० की बात को मर्ते और इस प्रस्ताव को मंजूर करें । अगर हिसाब किताब लगाने की बात है, कुछ देखने की बात और इसमें कुछ देर हो सकती है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि वह इसको सिद्धान्त रूप में मान लें । अगर वह नहीं मानते हैं तो शहरों और देहातों का झगड़ा रहेगा । देहातों में आपने तीस एकड़ की जमीन की सीलिंग कर दी है । इस जमीन से जो उनको आमदनी होती है उससे वे अपने बच्चों को पढ़ा भी नहीं पाते हैं । कुछ लोग हैं जो बेनामी डीलिंग करके या बेईमानी करके ज्यादा जमीन रखे हुए हैं और वे तो अच्छे हैं लेकिन दूसरे अपना गुजारा भी अच्छी तरह नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि अगर आपने इसको नहीं किया तो आगे चल कर देश में क्रान्ति हो जाएगी ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) :

मथेनावाचं कल्याणी गावदाति जनेभ्यः ।
ब्रह्मराजन्याभ्यामे शूद्राय चाययिचारणाय च ॥

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वेद मंत्र में बड़ा स्पष्ट कह दिया गया है कि सब को एक समान पढ़ने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। आज जो यह असमानता है उस का मुख्य कारण यदि कोई है तो समान अध्ययन का न होना है। यदि अध्ययन का समान अधिकार सब को मिले तो सम्पत्ति के उपार्जन में जो विषमता है वह सारी की सारी नष्ट हो सकती है। अभी श्री मिश्रा जी कह रहे थे कि देहातों में कम लोग पढ़त हैं। पढ़ें कैसे, वहाँ पढ़ने का दस्तूर नहीं है। मैं जहाँ से आया हूँ करनाल में 32 हाई स्कूलों की इमारतें गरीब लोगों ने पेट पर पट्टी बांध कर बनायी है लेकिन सरकार उन्हें स्वीकृति नहीं देती। जब कि शहर के लड़के घर में रोटी खा करके एम० ए० और बी० ए० पास कर सकते हैं। देहातों की माली हालत बहुत कमजोर है। शिक्षा दे कर उन के उत्थान के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि सम्पत्ति के उपार्जन पर प्रतिबन्ध की जो बात है मैं उस के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध हूँ। सम्पत्ति के उपार्जन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं चाहिए। अगर आप कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगा सकते हैं तो उस के वितरण पर लगा सकते हैं जिस से कि देश की समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है।

आप प्राचीन समय को लें, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्री और वैश्व हर एक के लिए यह नियम था कि ब्राह्मण, क्षत्री और वैश्य बन ही तब सकता था जब वह आय में से दान करता था। जो दान नहीं करता था उसे चोर समझा जाता था। वेदशास्त्र के अन्दर उसे चोर माना है :

“योस्वभ्र्यंमरातियात् यस्व नो द्वेसते जनः ।
निन्दाद्योस्मान् धीपसाच सर्वैतम् भस्मासा
कुरु ॥”

अगर कोई इस प्रकार का व्यक्ति है जो दान नहीं दे सकता तो ऐसा व्यक्ति चोर है और चोर को दंड होना चाहिए वही उस को होना चाहिए। आप चाहते हैं कि उत्पादन न

बढ़े। इस के आप दरिद्रता बढ़ायेंगे। आज जो अपनी उपज करता है उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा कर आप ने उसकी वृद्धि नहीं की। जिस चालाकी से आज काम हो रहा है, जो मक्कारी चल रही है आपके राज्य कर्मचारियों के साथ मिल जुल कर उस का आप को पता ही नहीं है। आप तो यहाँ सदन में बैठे हैं। इसलिए सम्पत्ति के उपार्जन पर प्रतिबन्ध न लगा कर उस के वितरण पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए, खर्च पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि सब बालकों का उत्थान हो तो इस का एक ही उपाय है कि निर्धन बालक को पुस्तक, वस्त्र और दूसरी सब चीजें राज्य की तरफ से मिलें और मालदार के लड़के से एक के स्थान पर दसगुनी फीस ली जाये। तभी इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है। अगर आप टैक्स लगाते चलेंगे, डंडा लगाते रहेंगे तो कुछ लोग तो ऐसे हैं जो उपार्जन कर ही नहीं सकते और दूसरे जो सम्पत्ति का उपार्जन कर सकते हैं उन को आप उपार्जन करने नहीं देंगे। एक आदमी तो तैर ही नहीं सकता है और दूसरा जो तैर सकता है उस से आप कहेंगे कि तुम पीछे रहो। इस तरह से कोई भी नहीं तैरेगा, दोनों ही अप्राहिजों की पंक्ति में खड़े हो जयेंगे। इस तरह से देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा।

कांग्रेस के भाइयों को सोचना चाहिए कि अब से पहले भी यह देश था। वह समानता चाहते हैं, देश में कम्युनिज्म ला रहे हैं। लेकिन यह समानता हो नहीं सकती। जिन देशों की ओर आप देख रहे हैं क्या वहाँ जूते गांठने वाले नहीं हैं, क्या वहाँ सब चाउ एन० लाई ही हैं। जिस रूस की बात आप कर रहे हैं वहाँ भी सब तरह के लोग हैं। यहाँ पर भी सब तरह के लोग रहेंगे। एक पिता की कमजोरी के कारण बालक का उत्थान नहीं हो सका तो यह एक अभिशाप है। उस का बाप दंडनीय हो सकता है लेकिन बालक को तो उठने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। इस के लिए

पिता को ऊपर उठाना जरूरी है. क्योंकि बिना उसके लड़का उठ ही नहीं सकता। जब तक पिता निर्धन है लड़का आगे नहीं उठ सकता, इसलिए आप सम्पत्ति के वितरण पर कोई भी प्रतिबन्ध लगायें लेकिन उपाजर्जन पर प्रतिबन्ध की जो आप बात करते हैं मैं उस का घोर विरोध हूँ। जो उपाजर्जन करता है उस को सब सुविधायें मिलें लेकिन यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि एक व्यक्ति तो दस-दस कटोरियों में साग खाये और दूसरा आदमी शाम और सबेरे नमक के साथ रोटी खाने के लिए विवश हो। आप सम्पत्ति के भोग पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाइये। इसी से देश उठ सकता है। हमारे वेद मंत्र हैं जिन में लिखा हुआ है :

“समा िा पा सहबोन्नभागः

समान योक्त्रेसहबोयनजमि

सम्यं च सन्नता भूत्वा वाचा र वदत भद्रया”

भगवान कहते हैं कि तुम्हारा भोजन, तुम्हारा वस्त्र, तुम्हारी शिक्षा, तुम्हारा रहन सहन इस में सब को समान सुविधा चाहिए। वेद शास्त्र में ऐसा कहीं नहीं लिखा कि जो उत्पादन अधिक करता है उस को अधिक सुविधा प्राप्त हो। हम देखते हैं कि पहलवानों को सरकार की तरफ से बढ़ावा दिया जाता है, नाचने वालों तक को सरकार की तरफ से बढ़ावा दिया जाता है लेकिन उत्पादन करने वालों को रोकना भी ठीक नहीं है। आप न गलती की है देहातों के उत्पादन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा करके। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि देहातों के लोगों को उत्पादन के अधिक साधन मिलने चाहिये। आज वहाँ के लोगों को उत्पादन के साधन उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कितनी असमानता है। इस असमानता को आप अभी तक दूर नहीं कर सके। जब मैं चुन कर आया था तब मैंने एक प्रस्ताव यहाँ रखा था लेकिन उस की अनुमति सदन में नहीं दी गई। मैंने कहा था कि किसी भी व्यक्ति का वेतन 100 रु०

मासिक से कम न हो और किसी व्यक्ति को भी 125 या 150 रु० से अधिक वेतन न दिया जाये। क्योंकि पढ़े लिखे आदमी...

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : स्वामी जी ऐसा न कहिये।

श्री चन्द्रमणिलाल चौधरी (महुआ) : स्वामी जी, कृण्वंतोविस्वमार्यम को भी याद रखिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आप के मामने कह रहा था...

श्री कपूर सिंह : मंत्री लोग मारे जायेंगे।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उन को मारा जाना चाहिये। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि अगर एक व्यक्ति के पास अधिक पैसे हैं और दूसरे के पास कम पैसे हैं तो अधिक पैसे वाला वस्तु को मंहगी कर के बाजार से खरीद लेगा लेकिन जिसके पास पैसा नहीं है वह उसे नहीं खरीद पायेगा। इसलिये भोग विलास पर जो लोग पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं उस पर आप प्रतिबन्ध लगायें। वह पढ़ने लिखने पर अपना अधिक से अधिक सम्पत्ति को नहीं लगाता है, अपने भोग विलास के ऊपर व्यय करता है। प्राचीन काल की शिक्षा में हमारे यहाँ यह था कि जो लोग जितने अधिक पढ़े लिखे होते थे उतने अधिक रथागी और तपस्वी तथा कर्मठ हुआ करते थे। लेकिन आज की शिक्षा का प्रभाव यह है कि जिसने चार अक्षर भी अधिक पढ़ लिया उसे विशेष प्रकार को सवारी चाहिये, विशेष प्रकार का निवास स्थान चाहिये, अच्छा खान-पान चाहिये। तो क्या दूसरे लोग फांसी लगा लें। इस लिए एक अंश में तो मैं प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करूंगा, जो कि वितरण पर, भोग पर, धन के बटवारे पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाए। अगर ऐसा हो तो बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन अगर आप कहें कि

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

उत्पादन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये तो मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ क्योंकि इससे आप भ्रष्टाचार की तरफ जायेंगे।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे मित्र माननीय श्री चक्रवर्ती ने इस सदन के सामने शहर की जायदाद पर सीमा लगाने के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव उजस्थित किया है उस के सिद्धान्त का मैं पूरी तौर से समर्थन करता हूँ। सभी जानते हैं कि हमने अपने देश में समाजवाद कायम करने का निश्चय किया है। इसमें किसी को मतभेद नहीं है। इस संसद ने भी इस सिद्धान्त को कबूल किया है कि हम अपने देश में समाजवाद स्थापित करेंगे। समाजवाद का सबसे पहला आदर्श है समानता। सब को समान भ्रवसर मिलना चाहिये हर प्रकार की उन्नति करने का और हर प्रकार से उन्नति करने का, साथ ही विषमता दूर करने का भी भ्रवसर मिलेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ इस बात की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ कि जब देहाती क्षेत्र में जमींदारी उन्मूलन का प्रस्ताव आया और उसके बाद जमीन की सीमा निर्धारित करने की नीति अपनाई गई तो उसको हम सभी ने स्वीकार किया। यह समाजवाद की ओर एक सही कदम उठाया गया था।

इस समय मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस बात की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि जब जमीन पर सीमा लगी और जमींदारी उन्मूलन हुआ तो शहर की जायदाद पर किसी प्रकार की सीमा नहीं लगी और उस कानून के दायरे में उनको नहीं लाया गया, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक प्रकार का भेदभाव किया गया।

ऐसा समझा जाता है कि पहले जब हमारे यहां भूमि सीमा निर्धारण सम्बन्धी कानून नहीं था उस समय धन उपार्जन करने वाले

कुछ लोगों ने अपना धन खेत खरीदने में लगाया, कुछ लोगों ने जमींदारी खरीदी। बहुत से ऐसे जमींदार थे जो ब्रिटिश शासन काल से जमींदार थे, लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे जमींदार हुए जिन्होंने पीछे आकर जो धन कमाया उसको लगा कर जमींदारी खरीद की। बहुत से ऐसे भाई थे जिन्होंने अपने रुपये को कारखानों में लगाया या शहरी क्षेत्र में जायदाद हासिल करने में लगाया। जब हमने जमींदारी उन्मूलन का कानून पास किया तो एक प्रकार से जो देहात में रहने वाले जमींदार थे जो देहात में रहने वाले किसान थे, जिनके पास जो जमीन थी उस पर सीमा लगाई गयी, तो उस समय एक प्रकार का भेदभाव किया गया। इसलिए इस भेदभाव को हटाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि जिन लोगों ने अपनी कमाई को शहरी क्षेत्र में जायदाद हासिल करने में लगाया है उनको भी उस कानून के दायरे में लाया जाए। इसलिए शहरी क्षेत्र में जो जायदाद है उस पर भी जमींदारी उन्मूलन कानून को लागू किया जाए।

जिन लोगों ने अपनी कमाई को देहात में लगाया उनके ऊपर जमींदारी उन्मूलन कानून लागू करने न केवल उनकी संपत्ति की सीमा ही निर्धारित कर दी, बल्कि भविष्य में भी उनको आमदनी से वंचित कर दिया, और जब हमने जमीन पर सीमा लगायी तो जिन्होंने अपना धन जमीन खरीदने में लगाया उनके ऊपर भी हमने कंट्रोल कर दिया। एक भाई जिसने जमीन खरीदने में अपना धन लगाया, और दूसरा भाई जिसने जमींदारी में अपनी कमाई लगायी वे तो इस कानून की लपेट में आ गए। लेकिन तीसरा भाई, जिसने अपना धन शहर की जायदाद में या कल कारखानों में लगाया वह उससे धन उपार्जन किए चला जा रहा है, उसकी जायदाद पर हमने कोई सीमा नहीं लगायी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार हमने

कानून के जरिए डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन किया है, जो हमें नहीं करना चाहिए था। इसलिए सरकार के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस प्रस्ताव को मेरे संशोधन सहित स्वीकार कर ले।

मेरा सुझाव है कि हम एक कमेटी नियुक्त करें जो इस बात की जांच करे कि शहर की जायदाद पर किस प्रकार सीमा लगाई जाए और किस प्रकार इस काम को किया जाए जिससे शहर की सम्पत्ति पर सीमा लग सके।

इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत सी बातों की ओर ध्यान आकषित किया है, खान कर हमारे जो प्रस्तावक महोदय हैं उन्होंने बहुत दार्शनिक रूप से, बहुत ऐतिहासिक रूप से इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान खींचा है। मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम ने समाजवाद का आदर्श अपने सामने रखा है और हम चाहते हैं कि देश में समानता हो और जब हमने अपने संविधान में सब को आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक न्याय देने का निर्देशक सिद्धान्त रखा है और हमने अपना संविधान बनाते समय जब इस बात का संकल्प कर लिया है, तो कोई कारण नहीं रहता है कि जो शहर के रहने वाले हैं उनकी जायदाद पर सीमा क्यों न लगायी जाए।

एक बात मैं इस सम्बन्ध में और कहना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि हमने संविधान में इस बात को माना है कि हम एक जगह अधिक धन नहीं एकत्र होने देंगे क्योंकि ऐसा होने से समाज में विषमता फैलती है, जिसको हम नहीं मिटा सकेंगे। इसलिए भी आवश्यक है कि जो लोग शहरों में सम्पत्ति रखते हैं उस पर भी सीमा लगायी जाए जिससे हमारे देश में देहात के रहने वाले और शहर के रहने वाले लोगों में ज्यादा विषमता न रहे। और सब को उन्नति करने का समान अवसर मिले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का अपने संशोधन के साथ समर्थन करता हूँ और

उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करने के लिए एक कमेटी बिठाएंगे कि शहरी जायदाद पर कैसे सीमा लगायी जाए और कैसे इस काम को किया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करेगी।

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Sir, I oppose this resolution not because I do not want that the lot of the poorer classes in the cities or in the rural areas is to be improved, but because I feel that the measure proposed by the Mover is not suitable for improving the lot of the poorer classes. Merely by snatching the property from those who have it, the condition of the poorer classes is not likely to improve.

Take the instances of countries where the poorer classes are better off. I was travelling with a journalist from Australia the other day, and he claimed that his country had a higher standard of living than any other country. I remember that during the last war the Australian troops were better paid than the troops of any other country. If we compare the condition of the poorer classes in the socialist countries with that found in the very highly developed countries like the United States of America or West Germany or Japan, I think we will find that the labourers in America or West Germany or Japan are better off than in most of the socialist countries. What I mean to say is that we cannot, just by snatching the property from those who have it and giving it to the poorer classes, raise the standard of the poor people.

In the first place, in a country like India, there is not sufficient property with the richer classes which can be distributed among all the poor. If that were possible, it may have improved their lot, but we find that India is so under developed; there are so few rich people in our country that even if you take away all the property in their possession you cannot improve the condition of the poor. So far as

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

myself and my party are concerned, we are all in favour of improving the lot of the poor people; they should have better houses; they should have better and more food; they should have better living conditions, but you cannot give them these benefits by merely depriving all those who have these things. I have myself often felt, and I sympathise with those from the rural areas who feel, that when property has been snatched away from those who had it in rural areas, why should not the property of those we possess it—who are very rich in a few cases—in the urban areas be taken,

For instance I myself felt that when I lose my motor car or when my brother's house is falling, why new houses should be constructed and new places go up in the cities. But that may be a bit of an envy; it may be jealousy. It cannot help us to improve the lot of the poorer classes. We must develop the entire country. I cannot understand why people concentrate on establishing industries near cities only. The Mover and some other people complained that the prices of urban property, of land, near big cities like Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay were very high. Of course, that is not the fault of those who live there or who speculate or show a little enterprise. It is the fault of our Government. Why should they plan the industries so badly. There are thousands and thousands of acres of waste land in the interior of the districts. Why should not the industries be dispersed and taken to villages? Why are they trying to concentrate them in and near Delhi or Calcutta or Bombay? That is the fault of the policy. If you build cities in new areas, the standard of people living in that area is bound to improve. But we are concentrating on certain areas with the result that those who wish to speculate on land get a chance to do it. Therefore, I hope the government will change this policy.

I could not find anything in the arguments of the mover or those who

supported him which show that merely by imposing ceilings on urban property, the condition of the poorer classes will improve. On the other hand, I feel that their condition will be worse and instead of distributing wealth, we will be distributing poverty in urban areas, just as we have done in the rural areas.

We have just been complaining that the production of agricultural commodities has fallen. Why? It is because of the introduction of ceilings there. There are very few economic holdings left in the rural areas. People cannot cultivate them economically and therefore, they are neglecting them. In America, when 60 per cent of the population was pursuing agriculture, there was less production than at present when only 30 to 40 per cent are engaged in agriculture.

The third point is about compensation. If we impose a ceiling on urban property, we will have to pay a good deal of compensation. Where will this come from? Either by imposing taxes or raising loans. Are we in a position to impose new taxes for the sake of providing compensation for those whose property is nationalised or raise loans for that purpose? Even in the case of rural areas, some of the zamindars, specially in Bihar, Bengal and other States, have not received all their compensation, although their property has been nationalised some 10 to 12 years back. So, I feel that by imposing ceilings on urban property, we will be only giving misery and we will not be improving the lot of those who are poor.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: According to the time allowed, we should close at 4.30.

Some hon. Members: Time may be extended.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I only want to move my next resolution today. I should have time for that. Otherwise I oppose this extension.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will extend it by half an hour. We will close it at 5.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) : आज जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने है मैं उस का स्वागत करती हूँ और प्रस्तावक महोदय को बधाई देती हूँ कि उन्होंने इतना अच्छा प्रस्ताव हम लोगों को विचार करने के लिए दिया। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब जो कि इस समय बैठे हुए हैं उनसे कहूंगी कि यह बिल जो कि एक सही दिशा में हमें ले जा रहा है इसको स्वीकार करें। एक बार इसी तरीके से यहां प्रस्ताव आया था कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय लेकिन उन्होंने वह स्वर्ण मौका हाथ से छो दिया। मैं उन से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि कम से कम इस प्रस्ताव को तो वह अवश्य स्वीकार कर ले जिसको कि चारों तरफ से हाउस में समर्थन मिल रहा है।

अभी हमारे एक सदस्य स्वामी जी ने और एक दूसरे सदस्य ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। स्वामी जी के भाषण पर मुझ को बहुत ताज्जुब हुआ क्योंकि बातें तो उन्होंने सब अच्छी कही हैं परन्तु उनके जो नतीजे निकाले वह सब उन्होंने गलत निकाले। जिस तरीके से लोगों की आर्थिक हालत सुधरनी चाहिए, बराबरी आनी चाहिए और गरीब आदमियों को मौके मिलने चाहिए वह सब तो उन्होंने कहा है लेकिन आखिर में उन्होंने यह कह दिया कि उसको लाने का जो तरीका बतलाया जा रहा है वह नहीं होना चाहिए।

15.55 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

दरअसल एक पुराना जमाना था जिस जमाने को बदलने का हम ने निश्चय किया। पहला जमाना था हमारे यहां जो पहले से प्रथा चली आती है कि जो अनाज पैदा करता है उस को खाने को नहीं, जो कपड़ा बुनता है उस को कपड़ा पहनने को नहीं और जो मकान बनाता है उसको मकान रहने के लिए नहीं,

वह सब फैसला किया था कि वह सब चीजें बदलनी चाहिए और उन को बदलना हम ने शुरू भी किया है। कैसे शुरू किया? जमींदारी हम ने एवालिश करने की बात की पर एक नई किस्म की जमींदारी हम लोगों ने शुरू कर दी है। पहले भी ऐसे ही होता था कि जो बड़े बड़े जमींदार थे वे गांवों में रहते नहीं थे अक्सर शहरों में आ जाते थे। किसान खेती करते थे, मेहनत करते थे, अन्न पैदा करते थे पर उसकी कमाई सारी की सारी बड़े बड़े शहरों में आ जाती थी। स्कूल बनते थे शहरों में, अस्पताल बनते थे शहरों में, जो कुछ बनता था वह शहरों में बनता था, गांवों के लोग वैसे के वैसे रह जाते थे। आज हम एक कंट्रैडिक्शन में चल रहे हैं। हम ऐसा समझ रहे हैं कि शहर वालों को कम से कम कारखानों में और दूसरी जगहों में इंसेंटिव की जरूरत है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि दूसरी चीजों को बढ़ाने में वह इंसेंटिव गांव वालों को भी तो चाहिए ताकि गांव वाले अधिक अनाज पैदा कर सकें। अगर शहरों में ज्यादा सम्पत्ति देगे और उन की सीलिंग न लगाना यह इंसेंटिव के लिए जरूरी है। लेकिन गांव में हम सीलिंग लगायें उनकी जमीन और रूल प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग लगाते हैं तो गांव वालों को अधिक अनाज पैदा करने के लिए कैसे इंसेंटिव होगा? मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर रूल सीलिंग करने का फैसला सरकार ने लिया है तो इसको फौरन से फौरन दूर कर देना चाहिए। आज हम लोगों ने देखा कि शहरों और गांवों में कितना फर्क आ चुका है और सारा कर्षण शहर के अमीर आदमियों में हो गया है। शहरों में जमीनों का कारोबार करना और प्रापर्टी बनाना एक अपनी किस्म का बड़ा भारी पेइंग बिजनेस हो गया है। मैं दिल्ली की बाबत बहुत अच्छे तरीके से जानती हूँ कि यहां पर जमीनों का खरीदना, बेचना और मकान बनाना जितना बड़ा बिजनेस है उतना बड़ा और कोई बिजनेस यहां पर नहीं हो सकता है। तमाम दुनिया का ब्लैक

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

का पैसा, रिश्चतों का पैसा लेकर सब चारों तरफ़ मकान बनाये जाते हैं और उनको इतनी आमदनी इस धन्धे से हो रही है कि आप उसका कोई अंदाज़ नहीं कर सकते हैं। दूसरी तरफ़ हम यहीं देखते हैं कि गरीब आदमियों को रहने को मकान भी नहीं है, झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों की बुरी हालत हम लोग दिन रात देखते हैं। फिर आजकल अनाज की जो इतनी कमी हो रही है वह भी हम लोग देखते हैं।

दिन रात कहा यह जाता है कि किसानों ने हॉर्डिंग कर ली। अगर किसान अपने गांव में बैठा हुआ अपना अनाज बेच देता है तो आज कोई ऐसी पोखोशन नहीं है, ऐसा कोई इंतज़ाम नहीं है कि किसानों को अनाज पैदा करने के लिए मुनासिब दामों पर बीज मुहैया किये जा सकें आज उन खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए जोकि आपके लिए अनाज पैदा करते हैं उनको अपना पेट भरने के लिए कहीं से सस्ता अनाज खरीदने का इंतज़ाम नहीं है और उनको अपना पेट भरने के लिए मंहगा अनाज खरीदना पड़ता है। किसान भूखा भी मर सकता है और दिक्कतें भी उठा सकता है अगर उसको यह तसल्ली हो कि हमारे यहां गरीब आदमी का फायदा होता है। अगर आज गरीबों का फायदा होता हो तो हम गांव वालों से कह सकते हैं कि भाई तुम पेट पर पट्टी बांध लो। गांव से अनाज शहरों में आता है और वहां आने पर शहर वाले उस को जमा कर लेते हैं, कीमतें बढ़ा लेते हैं, मकान बना लेते हैं, जायदाद बना लेते हैं। गांव वाले जब यह हालत देखते हैं तो महसूस करते हैं कि हमारे पेट पर कस कर पट्टी बांधने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। इसलिए यह जो हमने कंट्रिडिक्शंस खड़े कर दिये हैं उनको फौरन दूर होना चाहिए।

एक आखिरी बात मैं आप से और कहना चाहती हूँ। इंडियन कौंसिल ऑफ़ ऐप्लाइड ऐकानामिक रिसर्च ने बतलाया है कि हमारे

यहां एव्रैज आमदनी 350 मिलियन लोगों की 67 पैसे से भी कम है। इसी तरह आल इंडिया एग्रीकलचरल लेबर रिसर्च की जो रिपोर्ट निकली है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि 16.5 मिलियन लोगों की जो इनकम है वह हमारे यहां 25 नये पैसे से भी कम है तो इसको फौरन दूर करना चाहिए।

आखिर में मुझ को आप एक बात कहने की और इजाजत दें। हम ने लोगों के साथ यह वादा किया था कि इस देश में आर्थिक बराबरी होगी। अगर एमेंडमेंट स्वीकार करने का समय हो, तो मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय को कहूंगी कि वह यह एमेंडमेंट एवसेप्ट कर लें कि जब तक यहां पर सीलिंग नहीं लगाती है, तब तक इन महानुभावों को, जो लाखों और करोड़ों रुपये जमा कर के शहरों में बैठ जाते हैं, कम से कम लोक सभा और एसेम्बलीज का चुनाव लड़ने से रोक दिया जाये और इस को आफ्रिस आफ़ प्राफ़िट समझा जाये। दुनिया भर का करप्शन ये लोग फैलाते हैं। ये एसेम्बलीज को खरीदने और लोक सभा के सदस्यों को ब्राइव करने की कोशिश करते हैं। पिछले दिनों एक साहब, श्री किलॉस्कर, का भाषण निकला कि हम पार्टीज को पैसा नहीं देंगे, लेकिन पार्टीज के इंडिविजुअलज को दिया करेंगे। पहले तो मुझे यह ख्याल आया कि अपनी एप्लिकेशन उन के पास भेज दूं, क्योंकि वह इन्डिविजुबल एप्लिकेशनज इनवाइट कर रहे हैं। ये लोग शहरों में बैठ कर सब को करप्ट करते हैं, बिगाड़ते हैं। अगर हम जम्हूरियत और प्रजातंत्र की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं, तो सब से पहला इन्तज़ाम यह होना चाहिए कि शहरों में सीलिंग लगा देनी चाहिए।

16 hrs.

मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगी कि अगर वह इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहते हैं, तो वह कम से कम कमेटी बनाने

के सम्बन्ध में जो एमेंडमेंट आई है, उस को फ़ौरन मन्ज़ूर कर लें ।

धन्यवाद ।

श्री चन्द्रमणिलाल चौधरी : मोहतरिमा चैयरमैन साहबा, मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि श्री चक्रवर्ती का प्रस्ताव इस हाउस को बिना उच्च और एतराज के मन्ज़ूर कर लेना चाहिए । जो मुट्ठी भर अमीरों की जमात है, जो बड़े पैसे वाले लोग हैं, उन की वजह से हमारे मुल्क की हर एक मुखालिफ़ पार्टी के लोग गरीबों को उभाड़ कर हमें कमज़ोर करने की कोशिश करते हैं । मुल्क की हर एक सियासी पार्टी गरीबों में जा कर कहती है कि तुम्हारी गरीबी हम दूर करेंगे । इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरे लायक दोस्त, श्री चक्रवर्ती, एक बहुत क्रान्तिकारी प्रस्ताव इस हाउस के सामने लाए हैं, जिस को अमल में लाने से हम इन गरीबों की रहनुमाई कर सकते हैं और इन के दुख दर्द में काम आ सकते हैं ।

उन्होंने गांधी जी का यह वाक्या हमारे सामने पेश किया कि वह फटे हाल में इंग्लैंड गए थे और चर्चिल ने कहा था कि यह हिन्दुस्तान का फटेहाल फ़कीर है । इस पर गांधी जी ने कहा था कि मैं पालिस करोड़ फटेहाल और गरीब हिन्दुस्तानी मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ, इसलिए मैं लंगोट के लिबास में आया हूँ, अगर आप मुझ से मुलाकात करना चाहें तो करें, वर्ना मैं वापस चला जाता हूँ । यह आलबल ज़ुरत और ताकत महात्मा गांधी में थी ।

थोड़ा सा त्याग कर के मुल्क में अमनो अमान कायम हो सकता है, गरीबों को राहत मिल सकती है । मैं अमीरों की मुखालिफ़त नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन उन को दान देना चाहिए । पुराने जमाने में दधीचि ने अपने बदन पर छिड़क कर गऊओं से चरवा लिया और हिन्दु धर्म के मुताबिक अपनी हड्डियां दान कर दीं । हमारे बहुत से दोस्त समझते हैं कि अगर

जमीन या मिल के जरिये से हमारी इनकम बन्द हो गई, तो मुमकिन है कि हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर नहीं हो सकेंगे, क्योंकि हमारे सामने रुपये का प्रश्न होगा । मैं उन को कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वे गरीबों के बीच जायेंगे, तो दस जीपों और पचास मोटरों पर जाने की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं होगी । मैं समझता हूँ कि गरीब उन को लोक सभा, बल्कि इस से भी ऊंची जगह पर बिठाने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस से ऊंची जगह क्या है ?

श्री चन्द्रमणिलाल चौधरी : प्रेज़िडेंट आफ़ इंडिया भी हो सकते हैं ।

हमारी भारत सरकार और प्राविशल सरकारों ने देहात में सीलिंग का मसला तय किया । बिहार में कृष्ण वल्लभ बाबू ने एक क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाया । वहां पर मंत्रि मण्डल के कई सदस्यों ने भी उन की मुखालिफ़त की । उस समय डा० श्री कृष्ण सिंह एक्स-चीफ़ मिनिस्टर, बिहार थे । कृष्ण वल्लभ बाबू ने कहा कि अगर आप सीलिंग नहीं लाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार में कांग्रेस के लिए बहुत दिक्कत और मुसीबत की बात होगी । बहुत जमीन वालों और मालदार लोगों ने उन की मुखालिफ़त की, लेकिन कृष्ण वल्लभ बाबू ने कहा कि मैं दो सौ और पांच सौ एकड़ के फ़ार्म के वेसिस पर खेती करने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता, क्योंकि इस में गरीबों का शोषण होता है ।

स्वामी जी ने कहा कि वह इस प्रस्ताव से सहमत नहीं हैं । स्वामी जी वेदों को जानने वाले होंगे । वेद का एक श्लोक है : कृष्वतो विश्वमार्यम् । इस के माने ये हैं कि पशु-पक्षियों की भी तरक्की हो और इंसान की भी अगर उन को खाना नहीं मिलता है, तो हम खाने के हकदार नहीं हैं और सारे विश्व में शान्ति हो ।

मैं धन वालों की कोई मुखालिफ़त नहीं करता हूँ । वे भी जायें और गरीब भी

[श्री चन्द्रमणिलाल चौधरी]

जीयें, मैं तो ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहता हूँ। माननीय श्री विभूति मिश्र ने जो बात कही, वह बिल्कुल ठीक है। बड़े लोगों के बच्चे ऊँचे से ऊँचे स्कूलों में पढ़ें और काश्तकारों के बच्चे बेसिक स्कूलों में जायें, इस ऊँचाई और निचाई को खत्म करना होगा।

हमारे पोलिटिकल सफरज ने अंग्रेजों के साथ लड़ाई करते हुए अपना सब कुछ कुर्बान कर दिया, जिस की बदौलत आज हम सग लोग पार्लियामेंट में बैठे हुए हैं। कांग्रेस के बड़े लड़ाकू भी यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के उन पुराने और वेबस वर्कर्स को सब से पहले जमीन दी जाये, जिन के पास कोई जमीन नहीं है। अगर वे अंग्रेजों से लड़ सकते थे, तो आज वे जमीन से लड़ाई कर के गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को ज्यादा से ज्यादा खाय पैदा करके दे सकते हैं। अगर वे अंग्रेजों को भगा सकते थे, तो आज वे इस मुल्क में से अनाज की कमी को भी भगा सकते हैं।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद): सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले श्री चक्रवर्ती को यह प्रस्ताव लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। आज इस प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित करने की बहुत जरूरत है। गुंटूर में इस के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई थी और वहाँ पर इस सिद्धांत को कबूल किया गया था। पहले जमाने में गरीब और अमीर होते थे और उन में बराबरी का कोई प्रश्न नहीं था, लेकिन आज हम समाजवाद के रास्ते पर चल रहे हैं। इस राज्य में हम गांधी जी के आशीर्वाद से "सर्वजनाः सुखिनो भवन्तु" के आदर्श पर चल रहे हैं—अर्थात् इस देश में सब लोग सुखी हों और कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने प्राथमिक अवसर से वंचित नहीं होना चाहिए।

आत्मने सर्वजनाः सुखिनो भवन्तु : के सिद्धान्त को माना है। हम ने हैदराबाद में जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाने की बात को माना था। हमने इसलिये माना था कि चन्द लोगों के पास ही जमीन है और बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग जमीन नहीं रखते हैं। इस वास्ते जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाने की बात को माना था और कहा था कि इससे लोग सुखी हो जायेंगे।

हमारे विभूति मिश्र जी ने कहा है कि शहरों में बहुत से लोगों की जो सम्पत्ति है वह रोज बरोज बढ़ती चली जा रही है। एक एक आदमी के पास कितने ही मकान हैं और उन को उन मकानों से हजारों की ही नहीं लाखों रुपये की इनकम होती है। इसके मुकाबले में आप उन लोगों को देखें जिन के पास रहने तक के लिए भी जगह नहीं है। इस वास्ते कांग्रेस ने इस बात को माना है कि जैसे जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाई गई है उसी तरह से सम्पत्ति पर भी सीलिंग लगाई जाए। जिस तरह से रूलर एरियाज में सम्पत्ति पर सीलिंग लगाई गई है उसी तरह से अर्बन एरियाज में भी प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग लगाई जाए। इस चीज को सब लोग मानते हैं। लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि इसको कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता है। हमारे स्वतंत्र पार्टी के भाई हैं जिनको बहुत खतरा मालूम पड़ता है। उस पार्टी में राजे महाराजे और पूज्यपति हैं। उन लोगों ने गांवों की सम्पत्ति को छोड़ कर शहरों में सम्पत्ति बना ली है। इसलिए ये लोग इससे घबरा रहे हैं। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि यह गांधी जी का देश है, नेहरू जी का देश है। इस देश में किसी को मार कर कोई चीज किसी दूसरे को नहीं दी जाएगी। किसी को मार कर कोई चीज ले लेना यह हमारी नीति नहीं है। आपको हम जिन्दा रखेंगे।

हम भी जीयेंगे और आपको भी जीने देंगे । लेकिन हम किसी को भूखों मारने वाले भी नहीं हैं । मैं चाहती हूँ कि कानून बदलना चाहिये और जो इस प्रस्ताव की भावना है उस को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये और जल्दी से जल्दी इस काम को हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिये । अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो आगे चल कर बहुत मुश्किल हो जाएगी ।

गुट्टूर सभा के बाद आंध्र प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट ने अर्बन एरियज की सम्पत्ति पर भी सीलिंग लगाने की बात आगे बढ़ाई है, वहां पर इस के बारे में एक कानून लाया गया है और वहां पर सीलिंग लगाने की कोशिश हो रही है । हमारे वित्त मंत्री को मालूम होना चाहिये कि यह रेजोल्यूशन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । इस में बहुत अच्छी चीज कही गई है । आपको विभिन्न प्रान्तों को जल्दी से जल्दी इस बारे में सलाह देना चाहिये और उनको बताना चाहिये कि जिन लाइज पर आंध्र गवर्नमेंट सोच रही है और जिन लाइज पर वह गवर्नमेंट चल रही है, उन्हीं लाइज पर दूसरी स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस भी चलें ।

मैं समझती हूँ बहुत विपत्ति आने वाली है । शहरों में रहने पर कोई रोक टोक नहीं है, गांव वालों पर पर बहुत रोक टोक होती है, वहां पर सीलिंग भी लगी हुई है यहां पर सीलिंग भी नहीं है, वहां पर सहुलियतें भी कम हैं और शहरों में सहुलियतें भी अधिक हैं । शहरों में हर प्रकार की सहुलियतें हैं । इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि गांव वाले बड़ी संख्या में शहरों में आ कर बस रहे हैं । इसका असर प्रोडक्शन पर भी पड़ रहा है । वहां पर मजदूर मिलना भी मुश्किल हो रहा है । आप चाहते हैं अनाज की पैदावार बढ़े । वहां पर जब मजदूर मजदूरी करने के लिये ही मिलना मुश्किल हो

रहा है तो कैसे पैदावार बढ़ सकती है । वहां पर लैंड पर सीलिंग भी लगा दी गई है । सहुलियतें भी वहां कम हैं । जहां तक प्राइमरी नीडज का सम्बन्ध है, खाने पीने की चीजों का सम्बन्ध है, कैरोसीन और शूगर इत्यादि का सम्बन्ध है, कपड़ा सीमेंट इत्यादि का सम्बन्ध है, ये वहां चीजें मिलनी मुश्किल हो गई हैं । इन कारणों से गांवों के लोग शहरों की ओर चले आ रहे हैं । अगर आप शहरी सम्पत्ति के ऊपर सीलिंग करेंगे तो जरा सा गांव वाले लोगों के ऊपर कंट्रोल हो जाएगा और वे गांव में ही रहना ज्यादा पसन्द करेंगे । गांव में आप सहुलियतें भी दे दें तो इससे भी काफी अन्तर पड़ सकता है ।

इस रेजोल्यूशन को कबूल कर लिया जाना चाहिये । अगर आप कबूल नहीं करते हैं तो आपको वादा करना चाहिये कि आप जल्दी से जल्दी इसको सब स्टेट्स के अन्दर लागू करने की कोशिश करेंगे । पुराने जमाने में गांव वालों को सहुलियतें अधिक होती थीं, शहरवालों को कम होती थीं । खाने पीने की सहुलियतें गांव में ज्यादा होती थीं और शहरों में कम । वहां पर मक्खन, घी, दूध, खाना पीना तमाम आसानी से मिल जाता है । बच्चे तथा दूसरे लोग गांवों में खाने पीने के लिए जाया करते थे शहरों को छोड़ कर । आज कल क्या हो रहा है । गांव छोड़ कर खाने पीने के लिए लोग शहरों की तरफ दौड़े आ रहे हैं । उलटा ही मामला हो गया है । यह गलत चीज है । यह गलत है कि शहरों में ही हम तमाम चीजें दें, तमाम सुविधायें दें । गांवों में बच्चों को दूध पीने के लिये नसीब नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि तमाम शहर में आ जाता है । वहां पर कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है, चीनी नहीं मिलती है । मिनिस्टर साहब

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

अचानक अगर गांव में चले जायें तो उनको दूध के लिए चीनी तक नहीं मिलेगी। सारी चीज शहरों में आ जाती है। फूड प्रोडक्शन बढ़े, इस दृष्टि से भी ग्राम के लिए यह जरूरी है कि ग्राम शहरी सम्पत्ति पर सीलिंग लगायें। इस से स्थिति में काफी सुधार हो सकता है। गांव के लोग गांव में ही बसे रह सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करती हूँ।

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): Madam Chairman, this Resolution moved by my friend Mr. Chakraverti is another reminder of our failings. I think it is high time that Government which is committed to a programme of socialism should seriously consider whether they really mean business with regard to the implementation of this programme of ceiling on urban land. This is directly related to the programme of housing and we are committed to give, even under the scheme of welfare society, a house to every citizen besides other five pillars of the welfare society. Let us see how we can do it. If we do not go fast in constructing houses according to modern methods we may have to face the task to build about 90 million houses in order to give a house to everybody. According to some rough calculation, it will take 42 years to build all those houses following the present system of our house construction. Obviously, by the time 42 years lapse, our population will be 900 millions. So, we will then require about 180 million houses to be built. We can never catch up with the programme of housing unless we all adopt the socialist method of construction of houses where there is not only the ceiling on land but the land becomes the property of the State, and where the construction of houses becomes the obligation of the State. It is no more possible for us, who call ourselves

socialists and who are dedicated to the social programme, to let this programme remain in the hands of those masons or *sahukars* or *babu sahibs* or *raja sahibs* to build the houses and allow them to let them on hire. This is an out-dated concept which must be scrapped and destroyed and the sooner we forget about it, the better it is.

What is more relevant is a reminder, once more, for the people who have taken the responsibility of carrying on the administration of this country either to fasten to it or to abandon this programme which we have committed ourselves to. We must decide once and for all whether we have to give houses to our citizens or not. If we decide that we have to give houses to our citizens, then the natural corollary is that we must take all the land under the control of the State and also all the houses under the control of the State. It is no more possible for us to let people build hundred houses for themselves and let them give on rent and earn a colossal amount of money and still we call ourselves a socialist State.

This is all I would like to say and I hope the Government will seriously consider whether they are willing to implement this programme and, if not, then it is better for them to give up this programme and not to talk about it.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) :

जो प्रस्ताव चक्रवर्ती जी लाए हैं, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। यह बहुत कम्प्लिकेटेड सवाल है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन समय का यह तकाजा है कि जिस नीति को हम लोगों ने अपनाया है, जिस गोल को हम ने अपनाया है, सोशलिज्म के गोल को, उसको देखते हुए इस स्कीम को लागू करें और सरकार एक ऐसा कम्प्रोमिजिसिव बिल लाए जिस में कि अर्बन लैन्डेड प्रापर्टी का

सवाल तय हो जाए । आपने रूल एरियाज में लैंड पर सीलिंग लगाई और वहाँ की आमदनी को आपने बांध दिया है । शहरों में भी अगर आपने उस चीज को नहीं बांधा तो यह डिसपैरिटी जो शहरों और देहातों में है, यह बहुत बढ़ी हो जाएगी और 85 प्रतिशत देहातों की जो आबादी है, उस में हार्ट बनिंग होगा । वह आज भी हो रहा है । जितने ऐसे कानून हैं जिन से देहात के रहने वालों की आमदनी कम होती है और शहरों में रहने वालों की आमदनी बढ़ती है, इससे लोगों के दिलों पर वहाँ तरह तरह की बातें उठती हैं । अगर आपने शहरों में इस चीज को कर दिया तो यह जो बात है, यह खत्म हो जाएगी ।

अभी चक्रवर्ती साहब ने बोलते हुए बैंकर कमेटी की सिफारिशों की तरफ लोगों का ध्यान खींचा है । मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस आधार पर लेबर एरिया में या इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया में इमारतें बनाने की बात है, उसी आधार पर इस तरह का एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल आना चाहिए जिससे यह मामला तै हो जाए ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जितने कम तनख्वाह पाने वाले लोग हैं या गरीब लोग हैं उन सब लोगों को घर का भाड़ा बहुत ज्यादा देना पड़ता है । अगर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह स्कीम हो जाए कि गवर्नमेंट मकान बना कर इन लोगों को उसी तरह रीजनेबिल किराए पर दे जैसे कि एमपीज आदि को देती है, तो यह मसला हल हो जाएगा ।

दूसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है कि गवर्नमेंट मकान बना कर उन लोगों को जिन के पास घर नहीं है हायर परचेज सिस्टम पर दे, जिससे जिन लोगों के पास घर नहीं है उन के पास घर हो जाएं । यह स्कीम बहुत आवश्यक है ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोग जो शहरों में रहते हैं केवल उनकी ही आमदनी पर उन के बच्चों के पालन पोषण और शिक्षा दीक्षा आदि का भार है, और कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जो देहात में रहते हैं, जिनको कम्पेनसेशन का रुपया मिला है और उनकी देहात में भी आमदनी है और वे शहरों में भी भी घर बना कर आमदनी कर रहे हैं । इन सब बातों का ब्याल रखा जाना चाहिए और ऐसा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए कि इन में भी समानता लायी जाए ।

हमारे पंडित विभूति मिश्र ने सवाल उठाया था कि जब आपने लैंड सीलिंग रूल एरिया में किया है और अब शहरों की जायदाद पर भी सीलिंग करके जा रहे हैं । लेकिन उन की आमदनी शहरों में मकानों से है और सरविस से भी है उन के मुकाबले में और लोगों को हार्ट बनिंग होगी । जब तक यह विषमता खत्म नहीं होगी तब तक लोगों में बनिंग रहेगी । अल्टीमेटली आपको इंडीवीजुअल इनकम पर भी सीलिंग करनी होगी । लेकिन यह तो आगे का स्टैप है । अभी तो सोशलिज्म की तरफ आपका यह पहले कदम होगा कि आप शहरों की और देहात की आमदनी की डिसपैरिटी को दूर करें ।

इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध न करे बल्कि एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लावे ।

श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (आगर) : सभानेत्री महोदया, मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस सुन्दर प्रस्ताव के द्वारा, हमारा ध्यान अपनी उन प्रतिज्ञाओं की तरफ दिनाया है जिन प्रतिज्ञाओं को पूरा करने के लिए हम वचनबद्ध हैं ।

महोदया, इस सदन में चर्चा के दौरान हमारे सामने यह बात कही गयी क्या अब

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

सीलिंग के द्वारा गरीबी को वितरित किया जायेगा, ऐसा करने से गरीबों को बड़ा लाभ मिलने वाला नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस तरह का तर्क मूलतः गलत है। हम गरीबी को खत्म करने के लिए दीलतमन्दी को खत्म करना चाहते हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है। अरबन सीलिंग जो हम करना चाहते हैं वह इस खाल से करना चाहते हैं कि अगर देश के बन्द आदमियों के पास दीलत रहती है तो उनके हाथ में देश का शोषण करने को ताकत रहती है। अरबन सीलिंग का न रखा जाना इस बात का खोताक है कि हम इस देश के नुद्दोभर आदमियों को यह मोहा दिये हैं कि वह इतनी सम्पत्ति बटोर कर रवें जिस के द्वारा वे बाकी के समाज का शोषण कर सकें। देश में यह जो शोषण चक्र चल रहा है बन्द राजीतियों के द्वारा, उतनी खत्म करने के लिए यह निहायत जरूरी है कि हम अरबन सीलिंग करें।

एक बात कही गयी कि हम उत्पादन पर सीलिंग क्यों करना चाहते हैं। मुझे यह सुन कर ताज्जुब हुआ। अरबन सीलिंग के मारी उत्पादन पर सीलिंग करना नहीं है। क्या उत्पादन अभी हो सकता है, जब किसी किता सेठ को हुवेना के नाचे हो, जब किती दीलतमन्दी के कारखाने में हो। अगर देश का बराया हुना एक कारखाना हो, या समाज का बराया हुना एक कारखाना हो, तो क्या उतकी छाया में उत्पादन नहीं हो सकता? यह मूलतः गलत खाल है कि यदि एक व्यक्ति को तरक्की को गुंजाइश दी जायेगी, केवल अपनी तरक्की करने को गुंजाइश, तथा इस देश को तरक्की हो सकेगा। बरना नहीं। हम इस विचार के मूल पर ही कुठाराघात करना चाहते हैं।

अब वक्त आ गया है कि इस देश के लोग इस बात को समझ लें, इस देश के

दीलतमन्दी इस बात को समझ लें कि यह उनका कर्तव्य है कि कल तक जो वह कमाई अपने ही लिए करते थे, आज से उत को मारे देश के लिए समर्पित करें। इस भावना को उनको अपने जीवन में प्रतिष्ठित करना चाहिए।

हम चाहते हैं कि व्यक्ति को विकास करने के सावन अवश्य दिये जायें, लेकिन विकास करके उते जो सम्पत्ति प्राप्त होता है उसे उत सम्पत्ति का देश का पूजा में अर्पित करना चाहिए न कि अपने स्वार्थ साधन में। हम इस बात को बुरा समझते हैं कि एक तरफ तो एक आदमा के पास उसका अपना एक घर भी न हो और दूसरी तरफ एक आदमा के पास इतने मकान हों कि जिनके किराये की आमदनी से वह और उसकी आने वाला पांडितों समाज का शोषण करती रह सकें और शराब, ऐंयाशी और मौज को जिन्दगी बिताएं।

मैं शहर से आया हूँ और शहर के सब आदमियों ने, गरीबों ने और अमरों ने, मुझे इज्जत दी है। उती का यह तकाजा है कि मैं देश के सामने यह बात रखूँ कि जिस प्रकार गरीबी पाप है, उती प्रकार अधिक दीलतमन्दी भी पाप है, भाषणतर पाप है, जो इस देश में फैला है, जिसके कारण चन्द आदमियों के पास दीलत इरुठी हो गयी है, जिससे वे शोषण चक्र को चलाया करते हैं।

सभापती जी, आप ने जो मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए धन्यवाद। मैं इस प्रस्ताव को हमारे वायदों की दृष्टि से और उस न्याय की दृष्टि से जो न्याय कि हमको लोगों के लिए करना है, बहुत मौजू समझता हूँ और इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

डा० महादेव प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : सभानेत्री जी, मैं केवल दो तीन मिनट इस चर्चा के प्रसंग में लूंगा। हम ने समाजवाद का फैसला किया है। समाजवाद के फैसले के साथ साथ हमारी दो समस्याएँ हैं। एक तो समस्या यह है कि जो धन है उनके समान वितरण की व्यवस्था हो। और दूसरी समस्या यह है कि धन की कमाई का जो अनुरागदक तरीका कहा जाता है उसको समाप्त किया जाये। हम ने अपने संविधान में जो निर्देशक सिद्धान्त रखे हैं उनके अन्तर्गत यह सिद्धान्त आता है।

साथ ही साथ मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कुछ दिन पहले यह प्रश्न उपस्थित हुआ हमारे देश में कि हमारी जो बड़ी हुई आमदनी है, जिसका उल्लेख हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कल अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का उत्तर देते हुए किया था, वह कहाँ गयी। उसके बारे में एक विश्लेषण किया गया जिससे हमें पता चला कि करीब 46 प्रति शत हमारी बड़ी हुई आमदनी उन लोगों के पास गयी जिनको कहा जा सकता है कि वे कोई उत्पादक कार्य नहीं करते, या जिनके शहरों में मकानात हैं और जिन्होंने दूसरे प्रकार की जमीनें ले रखी हैं। हमारी बड़ी हुई आमदनी का सब से बड़ा हिस्सा उनके पास गया है।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें जो अपने शहरों का ठीक से प्रबन्ध करना है, जो सार्वजनिक सुविधाएँ देने का प्रश्न हमारे सामने है, यह जो अरबन प्रापर्टी का सिस्टम है यह उसके मार्ग में बाधक सिद्ध होता है।

इस कारण मैं चक्रवर्ती जी के प्रस्ताव का जोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव सरकार को किसी उपयुक्त

साधन के द्वारा हमारी समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त में जो आस्था है उसको पूरा करने की ओर प्रेरित करेगा।

आपने समय दिया इस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : चेयरमैन महोदया, यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि शहरों पूंजी सीमा प्रतिबन्ध पर आज इस सदन ने बहस की और इसमें अधिकांश माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया और इसका समर्थन भी किया।

इसके पीछे जो मूल भूत सिद्धान्त है कि पूंजी और सम्पत्ति का उचित वितरण हो और चाहे शहरों में या देहातों में यदि आर्थिक क्षेत्र में पूंजी का एकत्रीकरण हो तो उसे हम रोकें, इस सिद्धान्त में कोई दो राएँ नहीं हैं। जहाँ तक हमारे संविधान का सवाल है, उसमें भी डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में इस बात को स्वीकार किया गया है। हम जिस संस्था के मातहत काम करते हैं उस संस्था का यह एक उद्घोषित उद्देश्य है कि हम देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था कायम करें जिसमें सब को समान अवसर मिले। हम चाहते हैं कि समाजवाद के आधार पर देश में पूंजी का नियंत्रण हो और पूंजी के एकत्रीकरण को हम रोकें। इसीलिए पिछले दिनों आल इन्डिया कांग्रेस कमेटी में यह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ सर्वसम्मति से तो उस का यह मतलब नहीं, यद्यपि उस प्रस्ताव ने काफ़ी इस बात पर छूट दी है कि जो मूलभूत उद्देश्य है उन को हम पूरा करें। यह नहीं कहा कि सिर्फ एक ही तरीके से हम पूरा करें, सीलिंग लगा कर और दूसरे तरीके से नहीं कर सकते। मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इसी एक सवाल के जवाब के बारे में कल जो मैं ने इस सदन में दिया था उधर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उस से सरकार का जो इस मामले में रुख है वह पता चल जाता है। श्री कामत ने पूछा था कि क्या शहरी जायदाद की सीमा पर

[श्री ब० रा० भगत]

कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगेगा और उस के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है ? मैंने जवाब दिया था कि चूकि इस सवाल में काफ़ी पेचीदगियां हैं, कई पहलुओं से उस पर हमें सोचना पड़ रहा है और इस में राज्य सरकारों, लोकल बॉडीज़, और बहुत सारी जो कारपोरेट्स वगैरह हैं चूकि उस शहरी सम्पत्ति की हकदार वह बॉडीज़ हैं इसलिए उन से विचार किया जायगा और साथ ही साथ जो कानूनी अड़चनें हैं, उन अड़चनों और पेंचों को खोलेंगे ताकि जो कोई भी हम कानून बनायें वह किसी कानूनी अड़चन में, दलदल में पड़ कर रुक न जाये। इसलिए इन बातों की छानबीन कर रहे हैं।

श्री के० वे० मालवीय : कानून तो बनाया जाता है अपनी पालिसी को पूरा करने के लिए। कानून तो कभी दिक्कत डाल ही नहीं सकता।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जहां तक बेसिक पालिसी का सवाल है इस में दो राय नहीं हैं लेकिन यह अपनी पालिसी क्या केवल एक ही तरीके से सीलिंग लगा कर ही हम उस को हासिल कर सकेंगे ? इसलिए जैसे मैं ने कहा इस के बारे में सोचना है कि क्या और कोई तरीका इस को पूरा करने के लिए नहीं हो सकता है ?

श्री के० वे० मालवीय : कोई दूसरा तरीका बतलाइये।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने तो यह कहा कि इस बात पर हम बहुत गहरी तौर से इस की छानबीन कर रहे हैं और शीघ्र ही हर पहलू से जैसे मैं ने कहा इस सारे प्रश्न को हम रखेंगे। पहले तो प्लानिंग कमिशन में जहां इन बातों की छानबीन हो रही है इस सवाल के सारे पहलू रखेंगे। उस के बाद नेशनल डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल में जहां राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य मंत्री आते हैं उनके सामने

इस मसले को रखेंगे और तब केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने यह मसला रखा जायेगा। फिर सभी राज्य सरकारों से बातचीत कर के इस बारे में एक नीति तय करेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह 100 वर्ष का प्रोग्राम चिन्तन, मनन और विचार करने का मंत्री जी ने बनाया है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह 100 साल का नहीं है बल्कि यह कुछ ही महीनों में होने वाला है।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : आप की आज्ञा से मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ...

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मुझे पहले कह लेने दीजिए। बाद में जो भी बातें आप पूछना चाहेंगे उनका जवाब मैं दे दूंगा।

श्री बाल्मीकी : मुझे विशेष कुछ निवेदन नहीं करना था, सिवाय इस के कि जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वे लोकल बॉडीज़ आदि से इस बारे में सलाह मशविरा करेंगे ताकि इस बात के पेंचों को खोला जा सके तो मेरा खयाल यह है कि उससे यह पेंच और अधिक पेचीदा हो जायेंगे जिनको कि खोलने में सालहा साल लगेगें और नतीजा यह निकलेगा कि यह मामला तय ही नहीं हो पायेगा।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बिना समझे, बूझे अगर कोई काम किया जाता है तो उसमें पेंच पड़ सकते हैं और रास्ते में रुकावट पड़ सकती है। हमें तो देखना यह है कि जो हमारा लक्ष्य है वह हमें प्राप्त हो और इसके लिए जो भी कदम हम उठायें, रास्ता अपनायें वह सही और दुरुस्त हो यही चीज मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता था। बाकी जहां तक उस उद्देश्य का सवाल है उसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं और हम सभी उससे सहमत हैं।

अभी जिन बातों पर हम ने गौर किया इस मामले में, मांटे तीर पर मैं इस सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ, वर्तमान रूप में यह जो प्रस्ताव है और इन के साथ जो संशोधन है, अब उसी रूप में इसे मान लेना तो अपने को बांध लेना होगा। इसलिए मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय से और उन माननीय सदस्यों ने जिन्होंने कि अपने अपने अमेंडमेंट्स दिये हैं उन से मैं यह आग्रह करूंगा कि वे उन को उसी रूप में स्वीकार करने के लिए जोर न दें क्योंकि इस से हमारे पेंच में पड़ जाने का खतरा है और वह मकन्द जो हम हासिल करना चाहते हैं उस तक न पहुंच पायेंगे। ध्येय हमारा भी वही है और उसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। मैं दो, चार अपने विचार इस सदन में रखना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों नहीं हम इस रूप में इस को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

संशोधनों में अब जैसा कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री विभूति मिश्र ने कह कि पांच गुना अरबन प्रापर्टी, जो पर कैपिटल इनकम एक आदमी की है, उससे वह पांच गुना अधिक है। यह सीलिंग अथवा प्रतिबन्ध होने से अब यह समझिये कि पांच गुने के मानी होते हैं 400 हम रक्खें, 400 से कम है हमारे एक आदमी की आमदनी एक दिन की, तो वह 2000 रुपये के आती है। अब 2000 रुपया सीलिंग हम किसी शहर में रख दें,— वह 10 इंट बिठा दे, जमीन का एक टुकड़ा ले ले तो उस में भी 2000 खर्च हो जाता है। उस के दाम आप निश्चित करें तो इसलिए वह व्यावहारिक नहीं है। दूसरे तरीके से यह कहना कि चूँकि हम ने गांवों की, खेती की जमीनों पर सीलिंग लगायी है, इसलिए यहां भी लगाना चाहिए तो मेरा कहना है कि दोनों में साम्यता नहीं है। हम खेती के ऊपर जो सीलिंग लगायें उस में समाजवाद और पूंजी के वितरण का सवाल है मगर उस से एक बड़ा सवाल यह भूमि और खेती का है क्योंकि भूमि जो हमारी पैदावार का एक बड़ा साधन

है उस का अभाव है उसे हम बढ़ा घटा नहीं सकते। घटा शायद सकें लेकिन बढ़ाना मुश्किल है। इसलिए उसका ऐसा उपयोग हो कि फी एकड़ पैदावार हमारी बढ़ सके। जो मजदूर हों या छोटे बड़े किसान हों उन को अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिले और ऐसी भूमि की व्यवस्था करें। यह मूल बात है।

इस तरीके से शहर में दूसरे सिद्धांत भी लागू होते हैं। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि दिल्ली, बम्बई या दूसरे बड़े बड़े शहरों में लोगों ने मकानों के रूप में काफी अधिक अचल सम्पत्ति बना रक्खी है। दिल्ली का उन्होंने उदाहरण पेश किया और मैं भी उससे इंकार नहीं करता कि यहां दिल्ली में पिछले 15 साल से हम यह देखते आ रहे हैं कि आज से 13-14 साल पहले यहां दिल्ली में जिन्होंने किसी जमीन के खरीदने में अपनी 10,000 रुपये की पूंजी लगाई थी, आज उस जमीन के भाव बहुत अधिक बढ़ गे हैं, मकान भी उन्होंने नहीं बनायें हैं लेकिन खाली उनकी जमीन का भाव 20 गुना हो गया है, 40 गुना भी हो गया है, कहीं कहीं 10 रुपये गज की जमीन का भाव आज 200 रुपये है बल्कि उससे भी कहीं कहीं ज्यादा है। यह एक तरीके से उन्होंने कमाया नहीं, कोई ऐसा काम नहीं किया कि उनकी जमीन का भाव इतना बढ़ जायें। उन्होंने कोई अपनी मेहनत नहीं की न उन्होंने पूंजी लगाई। यह इसलिए हुआ कि पिछले दिनों हम उत्पन्न और विकास के कामों में लगे रहे और जमीन के भाव बढ़े। इसलिए इसका मुकाबला हमें करना चाहिए। इस तरीके से शहरों में करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति लोगों के हाथों में इकट्ठी हो कर आ गई। यह सम्पत्ति का जमाव इम डंग से हुआ है जिससे समाजवाद के विपरीत हम जाते हैं और भी दूसरे आर्थिक रूप से एक हमारे तंत्र में गड़बड़ पैदा हुई है। जाहिर है कि इसका मुकाबला करना है। इस के लिए क्या करें, क्या कदम उठायें जिससे यह जो बीमारी

[श्री ब० रा० भगत]

हो रही है यह गड़बड़ पैदा हो रही है और कुछ लोगों के हाथों में पूंजी और धन इकट्ठा हो रहा है यह रुके ? क्या हम सीलिंग लगा कर यह काम कर सकते हैं या और कुछ बात करनी आवश्यक है यह सवाल आज हमारे सामने पेश है ।

अब जहां तक सीलिंग की बात है, प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की बात है आप देखेंगे कि पूंजी या सम्पत्ति शहरों में कई ढंग से कई लोगों के हाथ में है । कुछ तो ऐसे लोग हैं जो मुनाफा नहीं करते जैसे गवर्नमेंट और सेमी इस्ट्रीट्यूशंस वगैरह । अब वैसे तो सब से बड़े पूंजीपति शहर दिल्ली के स्वयं खन्ना साहब हैं जिन्होंने कि बड़े बड़े मकान और आलीशान इमारतें बनवाई हैं और अभी भी बनवा रहे हैं जोकि करोड़ों रुपये की मालियत के होंगे उन को ले लिया जाय और उन पर यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय, वह तो नहीं होना चाहिए उसमें तो कोई दो राय नहीं हैं । इसी तरह से दूसरी बड़ी सम्पत्ति है बड़े कोआपरेटिव इस्ट्रीट्यूशंस की, तो उनको भी हम छू नहीं सकते क्योंकि उसमें भी सब सदन की एक ही राय होगी कि उन पर यह रोक न लगाई जाये । तीसरे जो नौन प्राफिट आगनाइजेंशंस हैं, कोई समिति है या समाज में काम करने वाले हैं, या कलचरल, सांस्कृतिक संस्थाएं हैं अथवा शैक्षणिक संस्थाएं हैं, ऐसे लोगों की भी काफी सम्पत्ति है, उन को भी हम छूना नहीं चाहते । बाकी और प्राइवेट कारपोरेशंस हैं रजिस्टर्ड फर्म्स हैं, व्यक्तिगत रूप में जिनकी कि सम्पत्ति है अब इन के बारे में क्या करना चाहिए यह व्यवहारिक बातें हैं जोकि मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ ।

मैं ने कहा है कि इस सिद्धांत को कबूल करते हुए आज इस विषय में जो व्यावहारिक दिक्कत हो रही है, उस पर विचार कर के हम एक सही रास्ता निकालना चाहते हैं, अगर आप चाहें कि शहरों में सम्पत्ति पर थोड़ा प्रतिबन्ध

लगा दें, तो उसका असर क्या होगा ? उसका असर यह होगा कि शहरों में कोई भी मकान बनने दन्द हो जाएंगे ।

श्री मालवीय ने कहा कि हमें समाजवाद लाने के लिए सोशलिस्ट हाउसिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन का प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए, शहरों की सब जमीनें किसी आदमी के हाथ में नहीं होगी चाहिए, उन जमीनों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए, जिस तरह से समाजवादी देशों में हाउसिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन प्रोग्राम है, हम भी वैसा ही प्रोग्राम बनायें और बड़े पैमाने पर बनायें, ताकि सब को रहने के लिए मकान मिले । हम ने इस पर विचार किया और एक वर्किंग ग्रुप बनाया । अगर हम चाहते हैं कि दिल्ली, बम्बई और ऐसे बड़े शहरों में हम बड़े पैमाने पर मकान बनाने का काम करें—और करना चाहिए यह मकान बनाने का काम—, ऐसे शहरों में मकानों की दिक्कत न रहे और सब लोगों को ग्राम तौर पर मकान मिलें, तो इस बारे में अन्दाज लगाया गया है कि अगले दस साल में करीब-करीब 165 लाख, मकान चाहिए । अगर वह मकान दो कमरे वाला हो, कोई बड़ा मकान न हो और अगर एक मकान की कीमत छः हजार रुपये हो, तो अगले दस साल में 10,000 करोड़ रुपया चाहिए—यानी एक साल में 1,000 करोड़ रुपया चाहिए, तब ऐसे मकान बनें ।

चाहे सरकार की तरफ से पूंजी लगे, चाहे व्यक्तिगतरूप से, चाहे को-आपरेटिव आर्गनाइजेशन्स या दूसरी संस्थाओं की तरफ से पूंजी लगे, यह जरूरी है कि शहरो की बढ़ती हुई आबादी और उस के लिए मकानों की जरूरत को देखते हुए हमें उतनी पूंजी लगानी ही पड़ेगी । मैं ने आप के सामने एक तस्वीर रखी है कि इस के लिए हमें 1,000 करोड़ रुपया साल में लगाना है ।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहती

हूँ। मंत्री महोदय की यह यह धारणा निर्मूल है कि अगर शहरों में सीलिंग लगा दी गई, तो मकान बनाने वाला या जमीन खरीदने वाला कोई नहीं मिलेगा। बड़े बड़े लोग जमीन खरीद कर उन पर काफी मकान बना कर रखते हैं, तो बेचारे छोटे लोगों को मौका कहाँ मिलता है? अगर सौ पचास लोग मिल कर बारह रुपये गज वाली जमीन को दो सौ रुपये गज पर खरीदें, तो छोटे आदमी वहाँ नहीं जायेंगे। मंत्री महोदय की यह धारणा निर्मूल है कि बड़े लोग मकान नहीं बनायेंगे, तो मकान नहीं बनेंगे।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मुझे अफसोस है कि माननीय सदस्य ने बिल्कुल गलत समझा या गलत ढंग से मेरी बातों को कहा। मैं तो सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूँ कि हमें यह नीति तय करनी पड़ेगी कि हम मकान बनाना व्यक्तिगत हाथों में छोड़ें या को-ऑपरेटिव इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के हाथों में छोड़ें या सरकार स्वयं उनको बनाए। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि बड़े आदमियों के हाथों में छोड़ दें। यह मेरे मुँह में बिल्कुल गलत बात रखना होगा। मुझे इसका अफसोस है और मैं प्रॉटेस्ट करता हूँ। मैंने कभी ऐसी बात नहीं कही।

मैं तो यह कह रहा था कि हमें पालिसी में यह तय करना है कि चाहे किसी एजेंन्सी से हम मकान बनवायें, पूंजी लगानी पड़ेगी। मैंने आप के सामने तस्वीर रखी है कि अगले दस सालों में 1,65 लाख मकान बनने चाहिये,—और एक मकान 6,000 रुपये से ज्यादा का न हो—तब हम बड़े शहरों में मकानों की समस्या को थोड़ा बहुत हल कर सकते हैं। इस के लिए साल में 1,000 करोड़ रुपये और अगले दस सालों में 10,000 करोड़ रुपये लगाने पड़ेंगे। हमें यह तय करना चाहिये कि यह पूंजी सरकार लगाए, को-ऑपरेटिव

इंस्टीट्यूशन्स लगायें, या निजी व्यक्ति लगायें और उसके लिए लोअर इनकम हाउसिंग और मिडल इनकम हाउसिंग की योजनायें आदि बनाई जायें। मैं यह नीति की बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं अपनी व्यक्तिगत राय नहीं बता रहा हूँ। अगले पांच, दस सालों में पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में हम क्या तरीका अपनायें यह हमें तय करना है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : पहले शास्त्री जी को पूंजीपतियों की कँद से निकालें।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हमें इस सवाल पर विचार करना है और इस का हल सोचना है। जैसा कि सवाल के जवाब में मैंने बताया, हम इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं और अभी हमने इस बारे में कोई निश्चित राय नहीं बनाई है। इन बातों का हल निकाल कर हम सदन के सामने आयेंगे और अपनी राय रखेंगे। मेरे मुँह में कोई बात रखना और वह कहना कि मैं यह चाहता हूँ, यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री बाल्मीकी : पिछली तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में आवास के सम्बन्ध में सोचा जा रहा है, लेकिन गरीबों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। जब तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में गरीबों के लिए नहीं सोचा गया, तो चौथी योजना में क्या सोचा जायेगा? यह पूंजीवादी मनोवृत्ति की बात है और मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : अगले पांच साल में, पंच-वर्षीय योजना में, 19,000 करोड़ रुपये की इन्वेस्टमेंट होगी, पूंजी लगेगी और 2,150 करोड़ रुपये का करेंट आउट-ले होगा। 11,000 करोड़ रुपये की बचत व्यक्तियों से होगी, जिसे हम प्राइवेट सेविंग्स कहते हैं। कैपिटल

[श्री ब० रा० भगत]

फार्मेशन, पूंजी निर्माण, 8,000 करोड़ रुपये का होगा और बाकी यहां के और बाहर के कर्जों से मिल कर होगा।

हमें यह सोचना होगा कि हमें प्राइवेट सेविंग्स को किस हद तक बढ़ाना है। अभी सदन ने इस बात को माना और बजट में हम ने आय-कर का रेट कम किया, ताकि कैपिटल फार्मेशन हो, लोगों को यह एनकरेंजमेंट मिले कि वे ज्यादा बचत करें। हम ने इन डायरेक्ट टैक्सिज कुछ कम करने की कोशिश की और यह तय किया जो प्रोडक्शन बढ़ायेगा, उस को हम 25 परसेन्ट की छूट देंगे। यह नीति मानी गई कि हम प्राइवेट सेविंग्स को बढ़ायें। हम इस नीति में मार्जिनल रूप से रटो-बदल कर सकते हैं, मौलिकरूप से नहीं। अभी तक ज्यादा हाउस कंस्ट्रक्शन प्राइवेट सेविंग्स के आधार पर हुआ है और इस लिये हम कोई ऐसा काम करें कि इस को नुकसान पहुंचे, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

और भी कई बातों पर विचार करना है। सब शहरों में जमीन महंगी है, क्योंकि जमीन का अभाव है। एक स्ववेयर गज भूमि का भाव बहुत ज्यादा है। इस लिये आज-कल पांच-तल्ले, सात तल्ले और दस-तल्ले मकान बनने लग गये हैं। यह सोचना होगा कि अगर को-आपरेटिव संस्थायें मकान बनाती हैं, तो हम उन को छूट दे दें कि उन पर यह लागू नहीं होगा। यह भी विचार करना होगा कि अगर कोई आदमी निजी पूंजी लगाता है, तो मल्टी-स्टोरीड मकान बनाये—अगर छोटा मकान बने, तो वह जमीन का ठीक उपयोग है या नहीं। इन सब सवालों पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। इन पर विचार करके हम सदन के सामने आयेंगे। सब की राय लेकर एक नीति

रवेंगे। मैंने शुरू में कहा जो प्रस्ताव माननीय सदस्य लाये हैं और जिस विचार से लाये हैं उस विचार में हमारी पूरी आस्था है, इसकी स्पिरिट में हमारी पूरी आस्था है। ए० आई० सी० सी० में यह प्रस्ताव सर्वसम्मति से पास हुआ हम सब उसमें बंधे हुए हैं। ए० आई० सी० सी० ने हमें इस मकसद का हासिल करने के लिए काफी छूट दी है। इसलिये इसके बारे में दो राय नहीं हो सकती हैं। हम भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों को छूट दे दी जाये कि वे मकान बनाते चले जाय और बड़ी बड़ी पूंजी शहरों में इकट्ठी होती रहे। लेकिन इन सवालों को हर कैसे करें, इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। जैसे मैंने कल जवाब दिया था कुछ दिनों में यह हो जायेगा। हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री मालवीय जी ने कहा कि दस साल लग जायेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दस साल नहीं लगेंगे। हम चाहते हैं कि जल्दी इस सवाल को तय करें, इस साल में ही हम इस बात पर विचार करके इसके बारे में नीति हम लोग तय करें।

चूँकि हम इस काम में लगे हुए हैं और आप सब का सहयोग चाहते हैं, इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि जिस रूप में प्रस्ताव और संशोधन आये हैं, माननीय सदस्य उस प्रस्ताव और उन संशोधनों को वापिस ले लें।

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : मैं एक सवाल का जवाब पूछना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने कल जवाब देते हुए कहा था :

"The legal and administrative aspect of this question requires expert investigation..." etc.

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक्सपर्ट इनवैस्टिगेशन कब तक हो जायेगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा मैंने बताया है कि हम जल्दी ही कुछ तय करेंगे और चाहते हैं कि इन नाल के अन्दर अन्दर इनके ऊपर कोई नॉन तय हो जाये।

assures its dominance over the masses."

This is what the greatest slaughterer of humanity said.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In reply to the spokesman of the Swatantra Party, I have only to quote one very eminent scholar, Dr. Walther Funk, President of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics. Like other hon. members of his party, the spokesman of the Swatantra Party has added but still I quote Dr. Walther Funk:

"I tried to influence the party's economic policy by impressing on Hitler—and the party as a whole—that private initiative, the self-reliance of the businessman and the creative powers of free enterprise should be recognised as the basic economic policy."

Immediately Hitler said: "I am the enemy of State economy". The Swatantra Party spokesman may read that quotation.

In reply to my young friend, the Minister of Planning, I have to quote another quotation. That is from Hitler, the man who was responsible for the slaughter of 15 million people. Hitler said:

"I am a socialist—as my young friend is—and a very different kind of socialist. The great working men want only bread and circus. They have no understanding for ideals of any sort whatsoever and we can never hope to win the workers to any large extent by an appeal to ideals. We want to make a new revolution for the new dominating caste,—including Chakravarti—which is not moved, as you are, by the ethic of pity, but quite clear in its own mind that it has the right to dominate others. This caste ruthlessly maintains and

I appeal to the government: Read the signs on the wall. Read the lessons of history. Don't try to mince words. The arguments advocated by the planning Minister today have nothing to do with my resolution. My resolution seeks to impose the obligation on the government to impose a ceiling, not on the construction of houses. I am a teacher of economics and I have sponsored this resolution knowing fully well its economic obligations. It is a question of acceptance of the principle of imposing a ceiling on the people who have earned 500 to 1000 times in the city of Delhi where I had been representative of the uprooted millions from West Pakistan. It is not a question of statistics and figures. It is a question of acceptance of the principle—the idea of imposing a ceiling on the urban property. I have not touched the income aspect at all. I am only trying to tell you in all my humility, and in the discharge of my obligations as a member of the Congress Party, to accept of the principle and the spirit behind this Resolution. That is why I urge on the Government to accept it from the sense of pity, as Hitler says: "by the ethic of pity" which is strange to some people in power.

Therefore, I again appeal in the name of humanity, in the name of pity and compassion and the spirit of service which Gandhiji advocated and Nehru worked for, to think over this matter seriously. Shri Bhagat is a very experienced advocate of socialism. He is also a brilliant scholar and a colleague of mine. I hope he will give very serious consideration to these aspects and look at these problems of social growth not from the point of view of ABC of statistics but from a sense of pity and compassion which we are compelled to have as a

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

part of our obligation, as a mission of our life.

So, Madam, I am ready to wait. I am not in a hurry. I am nearing 65. I am quite ready to wait. If Dr. Aney is waiting, why should not I? But I want to see some fruition of the mission which we have adopted for the service of the people at large.

Shri Balmiki was angry because of the unnecessary delay. I am not angry. I cannot afford to be angry at this age. I want only to caution our countrymen that when we advocate socialism let us at least understand the implications of socialism. As such, I again request my hon. friends who have supported the case—it is the case of everybody—to be a little patient and rely on the assurances which are forthcoming from the Minister.

Mr. Chairman: There are four amendments that have been moved. Do they want to press them?

Shri Yashpal Singh: I want to press my amendment.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House is of opinion that no distinction should be made be-

tween rural and urban areas in the matter of fixing ceiling on property, and a uniform policy should be adopted for both.” (1)

The motion was negatived.

17 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: There is a substitute resolution by Shri Bibhuti Mishra. Does he want to press it?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : श्री भगत के आश्वासन के बाद मैं उसे वापस लेता हूँ ।

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his resolution?

An hon. Member: No.

Mr. Chairman: All right. I will put the resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House is of opinion that the ceiling on urban property should not exceed five times the *per capita* national income and within one year of adopting this resolution, the Government may enforce the ceiling on urban property.” (2).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 8]

[17.06 hrs.

AYES

Azad Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bade, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal

Lakhan Das, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen

Yadav, Shri Ram Sewa
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Akk ma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Baraman Shri P.C.
Basappa, Shri

Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal

Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chavan, Shri Y.R.
Daliit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Dass, Shri C.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaii Rao, S
Dixit, Shri G. N.

NOES—contd.

Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Fring, Shri D.
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Shanawaz
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H.V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Lavmi Bai, Shrimati
Marandi, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohanty, Shri Gokulanarda
Muthiah, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi
Pant, Shri K.C.
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patil, Shri D.S.
Pratap Sinch, Shri
Raghunath Singh Shri
Raiu, Dr. D.S.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddiar, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand

Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Singh, Shri S.T.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Sonavane, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thijmaiah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N.P.

Mr. Chairman: The result of the division is:

Ayes 8; Noes 98.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now take up the Amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das. Does he withdraw it?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I withdraw it.

Mr. Chairman: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw it?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: So, the Amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das is withdrawn.

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn

Mr. Chairman: I shall now take up the Amendment of Shri D. S. Patil.

Shri D. S. Patil: I withdraw it.

Amendment No. 4 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: Now, I shall take up the Resolution moved by Shri P. R. Chakraverti.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I have already expressed the desire to withdraw my Resolution.

Mr. Chairman: The House has not given permission to him to withdraw the Resolution. I shall now put it before the House. The question is:

"This House is of opinion that suitable measures should be taken to introduce ceiling on urban property, commensurate with the policy adopted with regard to rural areas."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 9]

[17.10

AYES

Alva, Shri Joachim
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bade, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Hazarika, Shri J.N.

Jamuna Devi, Shrimati
Lakhan Das, Shri
Pattayak, Shri Kishen
Sonavane, Shri
Venkatasubbiah, Shri P.

Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barman, Shri P.C.
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chavan, Shri Y.B.
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Dass, Shri C.
Dixit, Shri G. N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Ering, Shri D.
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri

Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari Shri T.T.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Malaichami, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Muthiah, Shri
Pandey, Shri K.N.
Pande, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi
Pant, Shri K.C.
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patil, Shri D.S.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri

aiu, Dr. D.S.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
Reddjar, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Singh, Shri S.T.
Snatak, Shri Nardco
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Tiwari, Shri K.N.
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Veerasasappa, Shri

Mr. Chairman: The result of the *The Lok Sabha then adjourned till*
division is: *Eleven of the Clock on Monday,*

Ayes 14; Noes 68.

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(Saka).

The motion was negatived.