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**Friday, September 3, 1965
Bhadra 14, 1887 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



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(i)

LOK SABHA

Friday, September 3, 1965/Bhadra 12,
1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fifth Steel Plant

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Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri N. P. Yadav:
Shri Bade:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kappen:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Paramasivan:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Heda:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Basappa:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri T. Subramanyam:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri D. J. Naik:

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Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Warlor:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri M. S. Murti:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Muthiah:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) the result of negotiations with
the U.K.—U.S.A. steel consortium for
the setting up of the fifth steel plant
in the public sector; and

(b) if so, which site has been
selected for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). In accordance with the terms and conditions of the present agreement with them, the British American Steelworks for India Consortium, have submitted their site location report recommending two sites at Visakhapatnam and Hospet as the most suitable sites for the Fifth Steelworks; but of these two, the British and American experts have definitely preferred Visakhapatnam. Government are at present considering these recommendations for taking a decision about the location of the new steelworks.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is not a fact that this Consortium has stated that they will accept Indian participation in respect of design, engineering and construction of the plant to the extent it is

possible and, if so, what guarantee has been asked from them that the Bokaro experience will not be repeated?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Yes, Sir. They will allow the Indian participation to come in to the extent it is possible.

Shri P. C. Borooah: To what extent?

Mr. Speaker: That is very difficult to define now. For the present, that is enough.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The same thing happened in the case of the Bokaro plant.

Mr. Speaker: Has he to ask another supplementary?

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the capital structure of the plant as suggested by the U.K.—U.S.A. Consortium and whether it has been accepted by the Government?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The final figure of capital structure will be known after the project report is received.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस प्लांट का कास्ट आक्र प्राइवशन क्या होगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक कास्ट आक्र प्राइवशन का सम्बन्ध है, हास्पेट या विशाखापत्तनम में कोई खास फर्क नहीं होगा । वह लगभग 264 रुपये होगा ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if by the setting up of this fifth steel plant in the Fourth Plan, we shall be meeting all our indigenous needs as well as exporting some steel and, if so, what will be the proportion between the two, our indigenous needs and the export potential?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The final figure for the Fourth Plan is still under discussion with the Planning Commission and we will be able to decide this problem only after we know what will be the final figure.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, it is all in the air; we want to know something about it.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): May I answer it? Both the exports and our demands are always expanding. For instance, even now we are importing about a million tons and I am sure, even after the Fourth Plan, if we produce 16.5 million tons, we will be still importing some quantity. But our exports may increase. Last year, we exported 1 lakh tons and this year we exported 3 lakhs tons. If we have some surplus, I think, we will be able to export much more.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I respectfully ask if Punjab has ever been considered for locating a steel plant or any other heavy industry and, if not, why not?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I will not be able to answer about other industries. We are thinking of putting up a pig iron plant in the Fourth Plan. The State Government is taking up the responsibility.

Shri Muthiah: May I know whether the Consortium considered the merits of Salem also for the setting up of the fifth plant?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir. That was also referred to the Consortium. They went to Salem they examined it and considered it. They have recommended the best two sites.

Shri Muthiah: What was the reason for rejecting it?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The report has been laid on the Table. He can read it.

Shri Bade: May I know whether this U.K.—U.S.A. Consortium has seen Bailadila also—there iron content of the ore is more than 50 to 60 per cent—and whether the State Government put up their case before the Government or not? What are the special consideration for selecting Visakhapatnam as the site for the fifth steel plant?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Five copies of the report are already placed in the Library. The Hon. Member can read the report and find out the reason.

Shri Basappa: The Dastur Committee and the Anglo-American Consortium have declared that Hospet is the best land-site and the arguments put forward to prefer Visakhapatnam are based on financial support, capital cost and export orientation. These grounds, on fuller consideration, will fall to the ground. The economic policy of this country should not be dictated by other countries.....

Mr. Speaker: The Hon. Member is advancing an argument. I cannot allow that.

Shri Basappa: I want to point out the vulnerability of Visakhapatnam from foreign attacks and the decision of the Government to have decentralised industries. All these grounds, on fuller consideration, will fall to the ground. That is my point.

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow that question.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has received a representation from the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh pressing the case for a steel plant in Bailadilla?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Every Chief Minister has pressed the case of his own State, including Goa. The Governor, Goa, has also written about Goa. When the Cabinet considers the question, the demands of all the Chief Ministers will be placed before it.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether designing will be taken up by our own Engineers and the project report will also be entrusted to them for their consideration or whether the whole thing will be left entirely in the hands of foreigners?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Our contract is that they will make the project report and after the project report is written, it will be decided by the Government of India as to what percentage can be given to Indian technicians.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the feasibility of establishing a steel plant in Goa was considered?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That was also referred to the Committee and was considered by them. There is a paragraph about this in the report.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I ask the Hon. Minister whether, before a final decision is taken, the claims of those areas which are not at all supplied with any heavy industry whatsoever, particularly steel, will be taken into consideration?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: All aspects will be considered.

Shri T. Subramanyam: Are the Government considering the question of utilising the resources of Hospet since it is one of the places to serve the needs of the local area?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I entirely agree with my Hon. Friend that Hospet has more water and power and it is one of the best sites, according to the Anglo-American Consortium. Government will certainly consider what best they can do to establish a blast furnace.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In choosing the location of the industrial plant, is the Government prepared to assure us that nothing but economic consideration would prevail and a decision would be arrived at irrespective of regional claims, demands and considerations?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I have repeated this on the floor of the House a number of times. My Hon. friend is only asking for further assurances on the same lines.

Shri Bagnunath Singh: As the Fifth Steel Plant is going to be installed in

Andhra Pradesh near the shipyard and we are at present importing all the steel plates from foreign countries, may I know whether steel plates will be produced in this plant, so that the Indian shipyard can utilise the Indian plates?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Expansions of many projects will also be in flat products: for instance, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro will be in flat products. I hope we will be able to meet the demand of flat products in India.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आजादी से पहले इस्पात के उत्पादन में हमारे देश का दुनिया में कौन सा नम्बर था और इन वस्तु कौन सा नम्बर है ?

प्रधान महोदय : यह सबाल क्रिपथ प्लांट से बिल्कुल अलग है ।

Shri Alvares: Is it not a fact that Dastur and Co. had recommended that, for both strategic and marketing reasons, the Hospet region should get priority in the Fifth Steel Plant?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes. Messrs. Dastur & Co. examined not only Goa and Hospet but also Salem, and they felt that all the three sites were good enough for steel production. It is only because of this that a comparative study has had to be made. They only examined a particular site and said that it was feasible. But we had to make a comparative study.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: In view of the latest thinking of Planning Commission on the subject of production of steel in the Fourth Plan, is it possible that this project may not be taken up at all in the Fourth Plan period?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, we will take it up. The Fourth Plan will contain the fifth steel plant, but to what extent we can provide money and what types of steel we can pro-

duce is a point which is being considered.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether before Government comes to their final conclusion in regard to the location of the fifth steel plant, they will also take into consideration the recommendations contained in the Dastur Committee Report along with the recommendations of the Anglo-American consortium?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, it is not only that, but . . .

Mr. Speaker: I think they would take it into consideration . . .

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: How can I take that into consideration? The fifth steel plant does not arise . . .

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Planning Commission is going to reduce the steel target and also the financial allotment for the steel expansion programme, and if so, whether there is going to be any change in the Plan programme of steel production?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We are just now discussing this question with the Planning Commission; the allotment of money may be reduced a little. Even then I am not prepared to accept any cut in the steel production.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether it has been ascertained that this Anglo-American consortium may not afterwards raise the question of public versus private sector and back out from the arrangement?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The agreement is only to select the site; the next stage is to write the project report. So, there is no question of backing out. They have selected the site, and if we ask them to write the project report they will write it.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shrimati Savitri Nigam. She ought to be on

her way to Ottawa now. Why is she here asking questions?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the very encouraging reply from the hon. Minister that we would be reaching self-sufficiency very soon....

Mr. Speaker: She should come to the question straight.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: ..I would like to know whether any proper planning has been made to control the entire production in such a way that the varieties which are scarce in India may be given the topmost priority when the production in these new plants will start.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is exactly what we are discussing at this stage. I think that by the time my hon. friend comes back from Canada, we would have finalised the steel plan.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is she an hon. friend of the Minister?

Mr. Speaker: This question should be put to the hon. Minister and not to me.

Baby Food

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*390. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Bagri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether any assessment as to the demand and supply position of baby food in the country has been made;

(b) if so, the result of such an assessment; and

(c) the steps taken to step up production of such food to meet the growing demand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The demand of baby food at the end of the third plan is assessed as approximately 12,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) Additional capacity to augment the base for production has already been licensed. All possible facilities are being afforded to the units licensed for production of baby food for achieving early implementation.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the present capacity of the existing units engaged in producing baby food, and to what extent it meets our demand?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The licensed capacity today is—of course four units have come up recently—11,000 tonnes per annum, against a demand of 12,000 tonnes per annum.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether it is proposed to have a unit for this purpose in the public sector in the near future?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is not yet proposed; if it is necessary it will be done; we are giving it top priority, but it may also be in the private sector or in the co-operative sector.

श्री बागड़ी : यह जो बच्चों की खुराक है, गांव में रहने वाले जो नागरिक हैं, जो छोटे बच्चे हैं, गरीब घरों के बच्चे हैं, इसका उनके लिए भी कुछ प्रबन्ध किया जाएगा ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री श्री० ना० सिंह) : यह सब के लिए है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बच्चों की खुराक जो कि जवान और बूढ़े लोग खा जाते हैं, और खरम कर देते हैं, बच्चों को ही मिले, इसका क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

श्री श्री० ना० सिंह : जवानों और बूढ़ों को कुछ जन्त करना होगा ।

श्री शिव नारायण : बेबी फूड के ब्लैकमार्केट में जाने की क्या कोई शिकायत आई है यदि हा, तो क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

श्री श्री० ना० सिंह : ब्लैकमार्केट की भी शिकायतें हैं और उन के खिलाफ कार्रवाई भी की गई है ।

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: May I know whether Government have taken a determined step to make baby food available in adequate quantities just as has been done in West Bengal by stopping the production of *sandesh*?

Mr. Speaker: What would those who love *sandesh* do if the production of *sandesh* is stopped?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): The baby food industry is an organised industry. The manufacture of baby food is done in certain areas where the industrialists or the manufacturers take care to provide for all the necessary milk for the factory.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Is there any consolidated programme to produce not only baby food from milk products but also food for others?

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Member is aware that this is one of the items manufactured in the private sector. They have got their own programme. Accordingly, they have done a number of things in regard to such milk products which are for the use of both babies as well as others.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether this wholly new demand in India has been artificially stimulated or has it arisen out of natural causes?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is very difficult to go into the psychology of it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many babies per minute are born in India and . . . (*Interruption*). The UN has said how many babies per second are born in the world; so I wanted to know how many per minute are born here . . .

Mr. Speaker: I said that? I have never said that. I do not know how many babies are born per minute in India. I do not know how many babies the Professor has got.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long will it take for us in India to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of providing baby food, all kinds of baby food, in this country?

Shri T. N. Singh: My colleague here tells me that babies are born in India at the rate of one per second. As regards arrangements for self-sufficiency in this country, it is very difficult to say except that all that is possible to encourage such production should be done, and we are doing it. Probably the co-operatives are coming in a big way in this field.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that because of the defect in the distribution system, there is a lot of blackmarketing and profiteering in the distribution of baby food? What specific action do Government propose to take to put an end to this type of racket?

Shri T. N. Singh: There is no control as such on distribution of baby food. But where ever this evil is detected, action is taken. Hon. Members are aware that last year I told the House about a large of arrests made in this connection.

Farm Production

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*391. {
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Maharaj Kumar Vijaya
Ananda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Productivity Council has now set up an Agricultural Productivity Division to help in raising farm production in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features of

this new programme of the National Productivity Council and what will be its *modus operandi*?

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

STATEMENT

(a) The National Productivity Council is proposing to set up an Agricultural Productivity Division to explore methods for raising productivity in agriculture.

(b) The main activities recommended for the attention of the National Productivity Council are:

- (i) Training in productivity and scientific management techniques of agricultural personnel and trainers from agricultural universities and other training establishments;
- (ii) Research programme on the impact of the size of farm on factors like motivation, incentives and applicability of productivity techniques;
- (iii) Detailed case studies and projects on marketing (from harvesting to distribution to consumers);
- (iv) Productivity studies in agro-industries, process industries and ancillary industries;
- (v) Special surveys for specific crops like Jute, Sugarcane Cotton, etc. to determine the scope for productivity techniques.

All activities for promoting Agricultural Productivity will be undertaken by the National Productivity Council in collaboration and/or coordination with organisations|institutions|agencies etc. already existing in the field to avoid duplication of effort. National Productivity Council will

undertake activities directly only in those fields which are not presently engaging the attention of other organisations|institutions.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Agriculture has suffered so far not from want of brilliant schemes and plans for its development but rather from our inability to implement those schemes properly and effectively. Has the NPC ever considered this aspect of the problem, and if so, what recommendations has it made for the either of implementation of the existing schemes?

Shri T. N. Singh: The NPC approach is more of a scientific kind, making studies of the problem, surveying and so on. They are not going to take up actual production programmes as such because that is left to the concerned Ministry. We are doing what is called popularisation and study of application of productivity techniques to agriculture.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that some agriculture experts of the NPC have opined that the main reason why there is stagnation in the agricultural sector is Government's land policy which is responsible for driving the best and the most enterprising element amongst the farming community away from the land?

Shri T. N. Singh: I am aware of no such comment from the NPC.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that there is a large number of functions entrusted to this division in NPC, what is its strength at present, and are any steps being taken to bring into being the same organisation at the state level?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: This is yet to be set up. If it is necessary, the organisation has to be strengthened. The Minister of Food and Agriculture also has expressed that opinion.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I wanted to know what is the present strength of

this organisation which is going to engage in this activity.

Shri T. N. Singh: If I may supplement the answer, it is difficult to give an estimate without proper inquiry. If the hon. gives notice, I will answer.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The statement shows some recommendations which have been put before the NPC. May I know what are the decisions in regard to the schemes which have to be taken up during the Fourth Plan for practical implementation? What steps have been taken in the matter?

Shri T. N. Singh: The NPC is a specific organisation which makes its technicians and experts available to popularise modern productivity techniques. It was felt that these techniques may also be used in the agricultural sector. For that purpose, we had a conference of all the principal Agriculture Ministry officials and some farmers also, and we discussed certain things about the nature of the work that is to be done. If the Member wants more details, they can be easily supplied.

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह कृषि परिषद् यह भी सोच रही है कि अनुसूचित जाति के खेत मजदूर हैं उनको राहत देने के लिये इसमें शामिल किया जाये ताकि उन की बेरोजगारी दूर हो सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या एग्रिकल्चर प्रोडक्टिविटी डिवीजन ने इस बात को भी मंत्रालय के सामने रखा है कि घन उपजाने के लिए राज्यों में पानी का अभाव बाधक है और 31 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि में केवल 5 करोड़ एकड़ के लिए पानी पर्याप्त है।

श्री बि० ना० सिंह : कदाचित् माननीय सदस्य को इस कौंसिल की कार्य प्रणाली

और उसके क्षेत्र की जानकारी नहीं है। यह हमारा काम नहीं है। जो एग्रिकल्चर विभाग का काम है वह हम कैसे कर सकते हैं। हम तो प्रोडक्टिविटी की जो टेकनिका है उन के बारे में सलाह देते हैं।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether the private sector is free to take up their plans and implement them independently of any government control?

Shri T. N. Singh: Agriculture is the biggest private sector in the country, and there has never been any attempt to interfere with it.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if the NPC has applied its mind to the techniques and methods that are being practised in the agricultural farms run by the Government, and whether they have examined their productivity and ascertained for what reason they are not paying their way?

Shri T. N. Singh: As a matter of fact, all these things are being studied. We are in the beginning of this work.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The recommendations have not said anything about the landtenurial system on which there is adverse comment in the Laginsky Report, I want to know if this is also one of the things that is going to be studied by this new Agricultural Productivity Council.

Shri T. N. Singh: It is not our intention that the NPC should extend its activities far and wide, over a very large area. What we are trying to do is to confine ourselves strictly to productivity techniques in relation to agriculture.

Shri Bade: In the statement it is said:

"All activities for promoting Agricultural Productivity will be undertaken by the National Productivity Council in collaboration...to avoid duplication of effort.

On the other hand, it is said:

"National Productivity Council will undertake activities directly only in those fields which are not engaging the attention of other organisations."

So, which is correct? What fields will be covered by NPC?

Shri T. N. Singh: There is no conflict between the two.

Mr. Speaker: I may bring to the notice of the hon. Member that there is a rule, that is always flouted, that no Member should pass between the Member speaking and the Chair. This is not observed at any time, and I have seen many Members flouting and breaking it. I will invite the attention of the hon. Members that they should be careful. That is a very wholesome rule, because I am always looking at the Member who is speaking, and that gets interrupted. Once I said that there was a line of communications between the Speaker and the Member speaking, though, it might be invisible. The gentleman whom I am addressing is not listening to me.

मुजफ्फर हुसैन साहब, मैं आप की तबज़ह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जब आप आ रहे थे तब आप के पीछे एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे। मेरे धीरे श्री बड़े के दर्म्यान में आप आ गये। ऐसा करना मुनासिब नहीं है। यह बात मैंने सब मंत्रियों से कही है लेकिन इस वक़्त आप की वज़ह से कहा।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: As far as productivity in the soil is concerned, it is only to be a part of the agricultural activity of the country. May I know where the Ministry of Industry will butt in in order to help the total productivity of agricultural products.

Shri T. N. Singh: There was a meeting held in full consultation and with the Agriculture Ministry. It was felt that the techniques which are applied in industry may probably be of some

use to agriculture also, and for that purpose we are investigating what is possible.

Development of Khetri Copper Mines

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*392. { **Shri Warrior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the request for U.S. aid for the development of Khetri Copper mines has been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have approached any other foreign country for aid for developing this mine; and

(d) if so, the name of the country approached?

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

(b) Our request for financial assistance in the Khetri Copper Project was pending with United Agency for International Development, when another officer of technical and financial assistance was received from a group of French Companies headed by M/s. Venot & Co. The French Government also agreed to extent credit to this project. Following this offer, which has been accepted, the proposal has been withdrawn from United States Agency for International Development.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of what has been stated against (b) above.

Shri Warrior: What were the terms and conditions stipulated or offered by the United States Government?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The U.S. aid was to give credit for this project but the gentleman concerned wanted many things and that was consuming time. In the meanwhile we got this offer and accepted it.

Shri Warrior: By what time do the Government intend taking up the development of the copper mines and by what time it expects to complete it?

Shri Sethi: We hope that by 1969 this project will be able to go into production.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The history of this project is a chequered one. Is the Government now in a position to give an outline of the specific plans of development for these mines?

Shri P. C. Sethi: All problems have been settled and we are going to have a complex programme there including the production of sulphuric acid and fertiliser.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are the Government quite clear in their minds that no political stance is involved in the withdrawal of the previous offer by the United States?

Shri P. C. Sethi: No, Sir.

Stock of Coal at Steel Plants

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*393. { **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that stock position of coking coal at various steel plants both in the private and public sectors continues to be rather low ranging between 6 to 12 days' requirements;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures being taken to over-come this difficulty?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). The stock position at various steel plants has been generally satisfactory except at the Rourkela Steel Plant in the public sector and at the Indian Iron and Steel Plant at Burnpur in the private sector. Rourkela has to face this diffi-

culty due to lack of adequate storage capacity whereas low production of coal by collieries linked with the Indian Iron and Steel Plant and the movement of the available coal from different sources are the main reasons for the recent temporary difficulty there. To over-come the difficulty at Rourkela, provision for extra storage facilities is being made under the expansion programme while to meet the difficulty of the Indian Iron and Steel Plant the situation has been reviewed in consultation with the appropriate authorities and it has been possible to locate adequate supplies of coal and to make arrangements for the movement of the same.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन जगहों का मिनिस्टर साहब ने नाम लिया है उन में कोयले की कमी के कारण पंद्रहवार में कितनी कमी हुई है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : कोई बर्क स्टॉप नहीं हुआ । लेकिन उन के पास इतनी सप्लाई नहीं की जा सकी कि उस को कम्पटेंबल कहा जा सके । उस का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि कब तक यह कमी दूर हो जायेगी और उन के पास पूरी कैपैसिटी हो जायेगी ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैं ने बतलाया कि रूरकेला में तो फर्दर स्टॉक करने की फैसिलिटी दी जा रही है । इंडियन प्रायरन में जो कमी थी उन को 18 हजार टन ग्रेड (इ) का कोयला भागाबन्द कोलिघरी से दे दिया गया है और 16 हजार टन चासलॉटेन्ड कोलिघरी से दिया जा रहा है ।

श्री बागड़ी : कोयले की कमी के कारण से उत्पादन में जो संकट घाता है उस की जिम्मेदारी यह कह कर टाल दी जाती है कि कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी है

मंत्री महोदय के बयान के मुताबिक कमी को पूरा कर दिया गया है और बफर स्टॉक यानी फालतू स्टॉक भी आ गया है। लेकिन अग्र उत्पादन में कमी कोयले भी कमी की वजह से हुई तो क्या विदेशों से कोयला मंगाकर कमी को पूरा किया गया और अग्र कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी नहीं थी तो फिर पहले क्यों कमी आई ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : उत्पादन में कमी नहीं थी। एक तो रेन्स की वजह से कोयले के उत्पादन में सीजनल फाल हुआ, दूसरे रूरकेला में स्ट्राइक फैसिलिटी कम थी। जहाँ तक इंडियन आयरन का सवाल है उन के यहाँ जो कोयला है उस के रेक्स लेने में वह असमर्थ हैं क्योंकि उनके पास टिपलर नहीं हैं। उन से कहा गया कि वह टिपलर लगायें। लेकिन चूँकि वह रोपवेज लगायेंगे इस लिये टिपलर नहीं लगा सकते हैं। रेलवे से कहा गया है कि वह बैगन दें। उन्होंने हमारी दरखास्त मंजूर कर ली है। दो महोदयों के लिये वह बैगन दे रहे हैं, लेकिन अन्त में उन को दोनों में से एक व्यवस्था करनी होगी।

Shri Ranga: How is this happened, Sir? The mines as well as the steel plants are located more or less in the same region; the railway haulage need not be more than 200 or 300 miles whichever way it is needed. There is already surplus coal production. Why is it that this kind of mismanagement has come to take place? Whose fault is it? The Railways? Was there any enquiry made? What steps are being taken to take to task those people who are responsible for this situation?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): In the original answer itself, which was read out, it has been made clear that the capacity to hold stocks at Rourkela is limited. That was in the original planning. With its present expansion from one

million to 1.8 million tons, that capacity is being increased. Therefore, at Rourkela, it is because of limited capacity to stock. That is being remedied.

About IISCO, as my colleague said in answer to Shri Bagri, it was about the tiplers. The railways are not in a position to give four-wheelers, and now the IISCO has been asked to change their method of taking coal. There is no shortage of coking coal; coking coal is there, but it was only about the transport to IISCO. That was what my colleague said in Hindi; my hon. friend might not have followed the Hindi answer. The difficulty in Rourkela is only about the capacity to stock; it is also being remedied.

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहिए...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री बड़े : हम अन्धकार में रह जाएंगे। मेरी विनती है कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे मना करने पर भी बोलेंगे। मेरी भी विनती है, उसका आप नहीं मानना चाहते।

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government is aware that the Indian Iron and Steel Company is in the midst of coal mines, and so there can never be any shortage because the distances from the coal mines are very short, and therefore, the wagons and trucks can go there every time and there can be no shortage at the Indian Iron and Steel Company; even in Rourkela, the work has never suffered for want of coal. So, where is the question of providing for more storage there?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: After all, normally, it is safer to have ten to 15 days' stock. Work has not suffered. But the stock was sufficient for three or four days only; that means it is precarious; something happened somewhere. If coal is not supplied,

the whole plant will come to a standstill. Therefore, a stock for 10 to 15 days is a safer margin. About the Iron and Steel Co., it is about the tipplers. There is some technical difficulty. It will be set right.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it not a fact that the setting up of washeries is going to meet the urgent demands of metallurgical coal and, if so, how many washeries have already been set up and what is the programme about the NCDC taking up this task?

Shri P. C. Sethi: That does not arise out of this question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

श्री बड़े : श्री बागड़ी और श्री रंगा के सवालों के जबाब में कहा गया कि एक्सपांशन आफ स्टील हो गया इसलिए स्टाफ कम हो गया । अगर एक्सपांशन होना था तो स्टाफ की पहले से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी, वह व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की गयी ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल के जबाब को ठीक तरह सुना नहीं । यह कहा गया था कि एक्सपांशन प्रोग्राम में स्टाफ को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि खाली बैगनें नहीं थी इस लिए कोयला नहीं पहुंच पाया । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह संकट काल है, इस समय रेलवे पर बड़ा उत्तरदायित्व धा जाएगा । ऐसा न हो कि कोयले की कमी की वजह से देश की व्यवस्था प्रभावस्थित हो जाए, क्या इसका भी मंत्री महोदय ध्यान रखेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री व्यास ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे सवाल का जबाब नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने जो बातें बतायीं उनका ध्यान रखा जाएगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उन्होंने कहा तो नहीं कि ध्यान रखा जाएगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कभी ऐसा हो सकता है कि आपकी बात का ध्यान न रखें।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : कोयले की दिक्कत का प्रश्न तो हमेशा सामने आता रहता है और बैगन्स की दिक्कत का सवाल भी सामने आता रहता है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चौथा योजना में जो चौथा स्टील प्लांट लगने वाला है इसके लिये यह ध्यान रखा गया है कि उसको पर्याप्त कोयला मिलता रहे और क्या यह सही है कि अपना कोयला बचाने के लिए उसको आस्ट्रेलिया से कोयला लाकर दिया जाएगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह कोयले की कमी का प्रश्न है । बात यह है कि रेलवे ने फॉर व्हीलर बनाना बन्द कर दिया है और बाक्स बैगन्स में कोयला ले जाया जाता है । बाक्स बैगन्स को खाली करने के लिये अभी टिपलर्स की व्यवस्था नहीं है, इस वजह से दिक्कत है ।

निश्चिद्ध इस्पात का पकड़ा जाना

* 394. **श्री बागड़ी :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री 5 मार्च, 1965 के तात्कालिक प्रश्न संख्या 294 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निश्चिद्ध इस्पात के पकड़े जाने के बारे में की जा रही जाच इम बीच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस में कितना समय लगाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इस मामले में अब तक क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The investigation is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly.

श्री बागड़ी : यह कब तक मुकम्मल हो जाएगी इसके बारे में प्राण कोई विश्वास दिला सकते हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने कहा है कि जांच करीब करीब मुकम्मल होने जा रही है और वह जल्दी ही इसका फैसला करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या वह यह जांच अपने मुहकमे के ही किसी अफसर से करवा रहे हैं या इसकी मजिस्ट्रेटी जांच करवायी जाएगी जिस से सही बात सामने आये ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अभी तो दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जांच कर रहा है, जब इस मामले का चानान होगा तो मजिस्ट्रेटी जांच होगी ।

Shri Ranga: His Hindi is so fast that and even the translator is not able to keep pace with him!

तेज गाड़ियां

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- * 395. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसरा :
श्री बालप्पा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मुख्य रेलवे लाइनों पर तेज तथा नम्बी गाड़ियां चलाने की योजना की कार्यान्वित में कितनी प्रगति हुई है और धाजकल कौन कौन रेल गाड़ियां पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक तेज रफतार से चलती हैं;

और इसके परिणाम स्वरूप उनमें से प्रत्येक गाड़ी के समय में कितना अन्तर पड़ा है;

(ख) सभी डाक तथा एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां कब तक और तेज गतियों से चलने लगेंगी और इस उद्देश्य के लिए क्या विशेष व्यवस्था की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या सुरक्षा तथा गाड़ियों की निपुणतापूर्वक चलाने का सम्बन्धित अधिकाधिक तथा कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाब-नाथ) : (क) और (ख) एक बयान सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ग) स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग देने की जरूरत नहीं समझी गयी है, लेकिन तेज रफतार वाली गाड़ियां चुने हुए कर्मचारी चलायेंगे ।

बिचरण

(क) गाड़ियों की रफतार बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में ध्यान-बीन करने के लिए रेल मंत्रालय के अनुसन्धान, अभिकल्प और मानक संगठन में एक विशेष 'सैल' की स्थापना की गयी है । इस संबंध में पहली डॉम कार्रवाई यह होगी कि गाड़ियों की रफतार बढ़ाकर 120 किलोमीटर (75) मील प्रति घंटा कर दी जायेगी । ज्यादा तेज रफतार से गाड़ियां चलाने का परीक्षण करने के उद्देश्य से रेलपथ का एक खंड तैयार किया जा रहा है । ये परीक्षण 1966 में शुरू होने की संभावना है ।

जहां तक नम्बी गाड़ियां चलाने की योजना का प्रश्न है, मुख्य लाइन की महत्वपूर्ण गाड़ियों में उत्तरोत्तर डीजल और बिजली के रेल इंजन लगाकर उनमें अधिक डिब्बे लगाने का विचार है । 1-10-1965 में हावड़ा - दिल्ली - कानका डाक गाड़ी हावड़ा से घागनवाँल तक डीजल रेल इंजनों से और घासनसोल से मुगलसराय

तक बिजली रेल इंजनों से चलाई जायेगी। साथ ही हावड़ा और मुगल-साराय के बीच इसमें तीसरे दर्जे की दो प्रतिरिक्त बोगियां लगा कर डिब्बों की संख्या भी बढ़ा दी जायेगी। इसी तरह इस तारीख से हावड़ा-मद्रास डाक गाड़ी में भी डीजल रेल इंजन लगाकर उसमें तीसरे दर्जे की चार प्रतिरिक्त बोगियां और लगायी जायेंगी।

(ख) यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि सभी डाक और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां कब तक तेज रफ्तार से चलने लगेंगी। यह तो धीरे धीरे ही हो सकेगा। 1-10-65 से ताज एक्सप्रेस की रफ्तार बढ़ाकर 105 किलोमीटर (65 मील) प्रतिघंटा कर देने का विचार है। उसके बाद बड़ी लाइन की कुछ और गाड़ियों की रफ्तार भी बढ़ाकर 105 किलोमीटर (65 मील) प्रतिघंटा कर दी जायेगी। गाड़ियों की रफ्तार बढ़ाने से पहले सुरक्षा और यात्रा में धाराम की दृष्टि से आवश्यक जांच-पड़ताल की जायेगी।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सभा पटल पर जो वक्तव्य रखा गया है उस में यह बतलाया गया है कि पहली स्थिति में 120 किलोमीटर प्रतिघंटा की रफ्तार से गाड़ियां चलाई जाएंगी। लेकिन यह नहीं बतलाया गया है वह गाड़ियां कब से चलाई जायेंगी। और कौन कौन सी गाड़ियां इस रफ्तार से चलाई जायेंगी। यह काम किस संस्था के सुपुर्द किया गया है और वह इस समय क्या कर रही है ?

श्री शासननाथ : इसमें इतला दी गयी है कि सब से पहले ताज एक्सप्रेस की स्पीड को 65 मील पर ध्रुव किया जायगा पहली अक्टूबर 1965 से...

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं 120 किलोमीटर की बात करता हूँ। शायद यंत्री महोदय सवाल को पढ़ कर नहीं आते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस में वह भी है, उसको उन्होंने अभी पढ़ा नहीं है। उस में ताज एक्सप्रेस के बारे में भी जिक्र है।

श्री शासननाथ : जी हां ताज एक्सप्रेस के बारे में भी उस में कहा, गया है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं ने पूछा कि 120 किलोमीटर प्रतिघंटा से कौन सी गाड़ियां चलाई जा रही है।

श्री शासननाथ : गाड़ियों को 120 किलोमीटर पर ध्रुव चलाने में तो देरी लगेगी। अभी तो हम स्पीड 60 मील से 65 करेंगे और उसके बाद 65 से 75 की जायेगी

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, इस में लिखा है :

"The first substantial step will be a speed of 120 km. ph."

When is this first step going to be taken?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it. Next question.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है। इस में दिया गया है :

"A section of the railway track is being got ready for field tests at higher speeds."

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह ट्रैक कहाँ बनायी जा रही है और कितनी लम्बी है और इस पर काम कब शुरू होगा ?

श्री शासननाथ : पहले दिल्ली धागरा के बीच जो ट्रैक है उसको देखा जाएगा।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : लम्बी यात्रा के लिये तेज ट्रेनें चलाने के बारे में आपके

पाम कौन कौन से सजेशन आए हैं ?
यदि आए हैं, तो बिजयनगरम् से दिल्ली
आने वाली ट्रेन को तेज करने के लिए क्या
कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक एक ट्रेन के
बारे में कैसे बताया जा सकता है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I under-
stand there has been one department
in the railways which was meant for
slowing down the speed in order to
avoid accidents, of course. May I
know what would be the relation-
ship between these two departments—
this department and the department
which has been opened to increase
the speed?

Mr. Speaker: How can there any
relation between slowing down and
accelerating?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Excepting a few
notable cases of acceleration which
have been cited in the statement, the
common run of trains, particularly on
the metre gauge continue to run at a
snail's pace. May I know whether
the government have any intentions
of accelerating trains on the metre
gauge or transforming the metre
gauge into broad gauge or they want
to keep them always backward?

Shri Sham Nath: The maximum
speed permissible on the broad gauge
is 60 MPH, and on the metre gauge
45 MPH at present. First we are
having investigation in regard to the
broad gauge. Then, when our ex-
periments prove successful, we will
come to the metre gauge.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I do not want
to know the rules, I want to know
what is intended to be done on the
metre gauge.

Shri Sham Nath: Nothing at pre-
sent.

Mr. Speaker: He says that first a
trial is to be made on the broad gauge
and subsequently they will take up
the metre gauge section.

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Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The
question was not as to when the
metre gauge section will be expedited,
but as to what will be done in
that regard.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know
what sort of improvement will be
necessary for the tracks before the
speed of the trains is increased?

Shri Sham Nath: There are so
many things that are required to be
done to run trains at a higher speed.
For instance, adequacy of power and
performance of locomotives, riding
qualities of vehicles, strength and sta-
bility of track and bridges in differ-
ent weather conditions, safety at level
crossings, reliable signalling and
adequate brake-power are the things
that are necessary to be investigated.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Govern-
ment contemplates to increase the
speed of certain trains. By doing so,
I would like to know whether Govern-
ment contemplates enhancing the
passenger fare also?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different
question.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह
बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब घ्राप ज्यादा
से ज्यादा 60-65 मील प्रति घंटे
की रफ्तार से रेलगाड़ियां चला सकेंगे तो
कम से कम कितनी रफ्तार से गाड़ियां
को चला सकेंगे ?

श्री शाम नाथ : ज्यादा से ज्यादा
रफ्तार अगर 60-65 मील होगी तो कम
से कम स्पीड 15-20 मील की हो सकती
है । यह तो सैकंड्स और गेज पर मुन्नहमिर
होगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का
सवाल है । मेरे कहने का मतलब

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो माननीय सदस्य
पूछना चाहते हैं वही मैं पूछे से रहा हूँ ।
बागड़ी जी यह जानना चाहते हैं कि जब
घ्राप नेच स्पीड में 60 से ऊपर जायेंगे तो

वह जो 15 से 20 की कम से कम स्पीड है उससे भी तो ऊपर जाना चाहिये और इस नाने के यह जानना चाहते हैं कि वह कम से कम स्पीड अब कितनी हो जायगी ?

श्री शाम नाथ : नैरोगेज वाला जो ट्रेक होता है उस से मीटरगेज पर स्पीड ज्यादा होती है और ब्रौडगेज पर उस से ज्यादा होती है। गाड़ियों की स्पीड सब में ही बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जायगी लेकिन सब से पहले ब्रौडगेज वाली गाड़ियों को ही तेज चलाने की कोशिश शुरू की जा रही है।

Shri Basappa: When longer trains are introduced, the difficulty is about the length of the platforms. Is anything being done to improve the condition of the platforms also, to lengthen them and all that, so that the passengers may not have any difficulty; if so, may I know what is the estimated cost of lengthening the platforms where necessary?

Mr. Speaker: Is that also related to the running of faster trains?

Shri Sham Nath: All that is necessary will be done.

Shri B. S. Pandey: In order to have faster trains introduced, may I know when the tele-communication and automatic signalling process will be completed?

Shri Sham Nath: It is a different question and I would require notice.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Whenever the question of introducing faster trains and through compartments comes up the terminal station of Madras is always taken into consideration. May I know whether the Minister would now consider another important capital of the Southern State which also needs through compartments and faster trains?

Mr. Speaker: That would also be looked into.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि ताज एक्सप्रेस की स्पीड

बढ़ाई जाने वाली है तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि उस ट्रेक पर चलने वाली गाड़िया है और खासतौर से जो दूर जाने वाली गाड़ियां हैं उन सभी को रफ्तार का बढ़ाया जायगा या खासतौर से अकेले ताज एक्सप्रेस की ही स्पीड बढ़ाई जा रही है, यदि हां तो ऐसा क्यों है ?

श्री शाम नाथ : सब से पहले ताज एक्सप्रेस की स्पीड पहली अक्टूबर से बढ़ाई जायगी उस के बाद दूसरी ट्रेनों की भी बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जायगी।

Shri P. C. Borooah: In undertaking this commendable job of the introduction of faster trains, may I know whether Government have taken into consideration the question of those areas where trains are running very slow and where passengers are struggling for standing space; if so, what is being done in that respect?

Shri Sham Nath: That is a different question. That will also be looked into.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस पर प्रश्न पूछने का जो अवसर दिया उसके लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद करता हूँ। यह गाड़ियों का तेज चलाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है वह तो ठीक है लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि जो गाड़ी नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर सवा आठ बजे आनी थी वह ग्यारह बजे आई है तो क्या रेलवे मंत्री महोदय इसकी व्यावस्था करेंगे कि गाड़ियां अपने नियत समय पर आने लगे, तेज की अपेक्षा वे ठीक समय पर आ जायं क्या इसकी ओर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यह उत्तर देने के काबिल है। इस बारे में सब की शिकायत है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उत्तर जरूर आना चाहिए।

श्री शामनाथ : स्वामी जी ने जो शिकायत की है कि कुछ गाड़ियां नेट घाती हैं तो मैं उन्हें यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए कोशिण की जा रही है कि ट्रेन्स ज्यादा से ज्यादा पंचकुएल हों। (इंटरप्शंस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ तेज आवाजें घ्रा रही हैं और इस मामले में सभी स्वामी जी को सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह प्रश्न ही ऐसा है।

श्री क० ना० सिबारी : जिन लाइनों पर तेज गाड़ियां चलाई जायेंगी उन पर जो धनमंड क्रोसिंग है क्या उनको मंड क्रोसिंग करने का कोई इंतजाम सोचा जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका सवाल अलहदा है। बहुत दफे कह दिया गया है।

श्री क० ना० सिबारी : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका जवाब अलहदा होगा।

श्री डा० ना० सिबारी : अभी जो लाइम और इंस की कंपैसिटी है उसके अनुसार समय सारिणी में जो टाइमिंग दी हुई है वे बहुत अधिक हैं और जो ट्रेन कहीं 12 घंटे में पहुंचनी चाहिए उसका टाइम 14 घंटे दिया गया है तो ऐसा क्यों है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सवाल दूसरा है।

श्री काशी राम मुत्त : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि मीटरगेज के मामले को बाद में लिया जाएगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कितने समय बाद लिया जायगा और उस में प्राथमिकता कौन सी लाइनों को देंगे ?

श्री शामनाथ : जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा, मीटरगेज से पहले नम्बर ब्रोडगेज का प्रायेगा यानि पहले ब्रोडगेज की त्रों गाड़ियां है उनकी स्पीड को तेज करने की कोशिण की जायगी उस के बाद में मीटरगेज का नम्बर प्रायेगा।

श्री काशी राम : मुत्त कितने समय बाद प्रायेगा ?

श्री शामनाथ : ब्रोडगेज में जो ऐक्म-पैरीमैट हो रहा है जब उसमें पूरी तरह सफल हो जायेंगे तब मीटर गेज भी लिया जायगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तजुर्बा तो हो जाने दीजिये कि वह कामगाब होता है या नहीं।

श्री भागवत सा आजाद : सरकार की इस योजना के फायदे को हम तब समझ सकेंगे अगर सरकार यह बतलाये कि उन की इस योजना के अनुसार सब से नम्बे स्थानों के बीच में कितने समय की कमी हो जायगी ?

श्री शामनाथ : जहां तक दिल्ली-रावड़ा गाड़ी का सवाल है उस में डीजलाइजेशन और इलेक्ट्रिकेशन की वजह से तकरीबन 40 मिनट की कमी होगी और रावड़ा मद्रास भेज में 1 घंटे की।

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह जो दिल्ली-रावड़ा डिलक्स ट्रेन आरम्भ में अभी की उस समय से अभी 2 घंटे से अधिक उसका टाइम बढ़ा दिया गया है तो क्या पहली प्रवृत्त में वह 2 घंटे कम कर दिये जायेंगे ?

श्री शामनाथ : उसकी कोई तजुर्बा नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सारे टाइमटेबल में नहीं जा सकता।

Price of Hard Coke

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- *396. { Shri Marandi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. I. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 613 on the 26th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the decision into the price structure of hard coke has since been taken;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any amount of hard coke is exported from India and, if so, to which countries and what is the price structure?

Shri P. C. Sethi: No, Sir, we are not exporting hard coke.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the representatives of consumers and producers are being consulted before fixing the prices?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The fixation of price is taking place from time to time. At present also there is a demand for re-fixation. We will take all aspects into consideration before fixing the price.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since the decision has not been taken by Government I would like to know whether the steel plants are suffering any loss and, if so, what is the loss per ton?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The steel plants

produce coke for their own consumption. Now and then there is a little surplus which is sold in the market. Since we have de-controlled pig iron we are considering whether hard coke could also be de-controlled. If we do not take a decision for decontrolling it, then we will have to increase the price.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब दिग्गज बार इस प्रकार के कोयले के दाम बढ़ाए गए थे, तो उस के क्या कारण थे ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जब पिछली बार दाम बढ़ाये गए थे, तो बंगाल गवर्नमेंट के कोक प्लांट की तरफ से मांग की गई थी—घरब भी उस की मांग है, कि उस का कास्ट ग्राफ प्राइवशन काफी ऊँचा है, जो कि इन मूल्यों से पूरा नहीं होता है, इस लिए दाम बढ़ाये जाये ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Has the Government's attention been drawn to the fact that all the electrical undertakings in the country use inferior varieties of coal and are yet asked to pay at the rate of high-grade coal possibly because they are in the public sector?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: This is a question about hard coke and not coal. It does not matter. They do demand.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether any working group has been appointed to examine the price question of this hard coke vis-a-vis production and, if so, whether that working group has submitted any report?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir; there is a report. The Government is considering whether the price should be increased.

श्री भागवत लाल साहू : यद्यपि देश में प्रायः सभी चीजों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन उस की तुलना में शार्ड कोक की कीमतों में जो वृद्धि हुई है और जो उस

का स्तर ऊपर जा रहा है, उस को देखते हुए सरकार कब तक उसके प्राइस स्ट्रक्चर पर पुनर्विचार करने का विचार कर रही है ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We will take that aspect into consideration. I think in a few days—I will not say months—Government will take a decision about this.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know how long the Government will take to consider the report? Is there any time-limit?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: As I said just now, in a few days' time.

Japanese offer for Steel Plant

*397. { ⁺ Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Rameshwar Tanti;

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 279 on the 5th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Japanese parties have made their proposal for financial and technical collaboration for setting up a steel plant in the public sector;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached and if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and

(d) when the plant is likely to be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (d). A Japanese Survey Team is now in India to study the possibility of setting up a small low alloy steel plant in the Neyveli-Salem area in the Madras State, in the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Their proposals are awaited.

No agreement has been concluded in this regard.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this party wanted before,

that the steel plant should be set up in Orissa where there is enough iron ore?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I do not think anybody suggested Orissa for the steel plant.

श्री भागवत झा झाझाद : क्या सरकार ने इस टीम को सिर्फ कुछ ही स्थानों के बारे में अपनी राय व्यक्त करने की सिफारिश की है या इस टीम को यह भी अधिकार है कि वह कुछ ऐसे भी उपयुक्त स्थानों को देखे, जिनके बारे में चर्चा की जा सकती है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक इस टीम का सवाल है, उसने केवल सेलम और नैवेली में ही अपनी इन्स्टेड दिखाया है और वह उन स्थानों का निरीक्षण और चयन करने के लिए गई है ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that the Japanese steel manufacturers produce steel at a much cheaper cost and whether, in view of this fact, there is any proposal with the Government to encourage the Japanese steel manufacturers to produce steel in this country?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not think they are prepared to undertake any big steel plant as their financial resources are limited. We are considering whether an alloy steel plant could be set up with their assistance.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Japanese Survey Team has submitted its report?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: They are just now in that area and it may be a matter of ten days when they will come back.

Shri Muthiah: May I know whether the Japanese Survey Team has accepted the feasibility of setting up at least a medium-sized alloy steel plant at Salem.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: They are just now in Salem. They will come back

in a week's time. Perhaps, they will demand a little more time to submit the report.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether the alloy steel plant will be instead of the bigger steel plant at Salem about which the Minister has been promising in this House?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: There is no question of 'instead'. The Government is considering the setting up of an alloy steel plant there.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the requirements of alloy steel during the Third Five-Year Plan and how far are we able to satisfy those requirements?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: 500,000 is the estimated requirement by the end of the Fourth Plan. We are trying to reach that target.

Shri K. C. Pant: Is it not a fact that our own experts have gone into the matter of setting up an alloy steel plant in Salem already and if so, may I know whether our experts are associated with the Japanese team in investigating this project?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I have answered it in the first question. Our experts have recommended Hospet area as very good; the Salem area as very good; and Goa also is very good. The merits of each site have been placed before the Government. Government wanted to have some more information. The Japanese will perhaps assist us in setting up the plant.

Shri Hem Barua: If we don't look at the Chair, you take us to task. But the hon. Minister is looking back every time.

Mr. Speaker: He should not look back. I was going to point out that, whenever a question is asked from back, then he looks that side.

Export of Coal

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{ **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
 *398. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

{ **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 { **Shri Bagri:**
 { **Shri B. K. Das:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Group headed by the Director General, National Council of Applied Economic Research has called for a policy declaration in regard to coal exports;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the Study Group has collected information relating to the coal requirements of the countries in South East Asia, Africa and West Asia; and

(d) whether the Group has recommended reduction in shipping charges and river dues and quality control to make Indian coal competitive in markets abroad?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir. A Study Group was appointed by this Ministry on January 18, 1965 with Dr. Lokanathan, Director General, National Council of Applied Economic Research as its Chairman; apart from the representatives of Ministries and other organisations concerned, the Study Group also includes from the industry the then Chairman of Indian Mining Association.

(b) The question of policy declaration is part of the interim recommendations already made by the Study Group. Government do intend to achieve increased exports of coal as early as possible, as an integral part of the general export promotion programme.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The interim recommendations mentioned have already been examined in detail, without waiting for the final report of the Study Group which is now expected by about the end of October. Certain decisions have been taken with a view to making Indian coal compete in markets abroad. The use of Indian bottoms on payment of reasonable freight is an integral part of that programme.

After taking into account all aspects of the matter, in consultation with all the Ministries and other organisations concerned, with effect from September 1, 1965, coal exports by steamer have been canalised through the M.M.T.C. Also, coal has been included amongst the export items which qualify for tax credit certificate—the rate in its case being 10 per cent. Railway Board have also extended as regards new export contracts a concession of 20 per cent in the Railway freight on coal moved for export to Kidderpore Docks.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have assessed the prospects of export of coal?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The present exports of coal are 1-1/2 million tonnes. We propose to raise these to 3-1/2 million tonnes.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what steps have been taken by the Government in the context of the recommendations of the Study Group?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have granted a tax credit of 10 per cent on the export of coal. From day before yesterday we have taken over all exports of coal through M.M.T.C. The Railway Board have also granted 20 per cent rebate on export of coal.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Since the production of coal in the country will outstrip the demand, may I know what steps Government have taken to explore foreign markets for Indian coal?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the current year the exports of coal have increas-

ed and have earned us Rs. 4½ crores. In the next two years, we propose to earn Rs 11 crores out of these.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know in which countries Indian coal is very popular in competitive prices?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Ceylon, Japan, Singapore, Pakistan and Burma.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे देश में इस वक़्त इमजेंसी टाइम है और हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोयले की ज़रूरत है और पता नहीं, किस वक़्त क्या समय घा जाये, तो थोड़े से फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज के लिए हम क्यों इतनी बड़ी सम्पत्ति को देश से बाहर भेज रहे हैं।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: यह सरप्लस कोल है। हमारे देश में ज़िम किस्म के कोल की कमी है। हम उस को नहीं भेज रहे हैं। जो कोल ज्यादा है, हम उसको भेज रहे हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कोयले का उत्पादन और ख़र्च कितना है और हम बाहर कितना कोयला भेजते हैं और बाहर से कितना मंगवाते हैं।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: हमारा कुल उत्पादन कोई 197 मिलियन टन है और हम 1½ मिलियन टन एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं—शायी 1½ परसेंट।

श्री बागड़ी : बाहर से कितना मंगवा रहे हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: बाहर से कोई कोयला नहीं आता है। हाई कोक थोड़ा मा आता है।

श्री भालचत ला झाडाव : मन्त्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के ख़ण्ड (ग) के उत्तर में कहा है, "जी हाँ"। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रध्पयन दल ने एग्पनी रिपोर्ट में कोयले के निर्यात की सम्भावनाओं के विषय में क्या राय दी है

श्रीर जिन देशों का माननीय मन्त्री ने नाम लिया है, वहाँ पर निर्यात की सम्भावनायें क्या हैं।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उस कमेटी ने कोई एसेसमेंट नहीं दिया था। वह बात उस ने हम पर छोड़ दी थी। उन्होंने बताया कि हिन्दुस्तान की इकानामी को देखते हुए आने वाले तीस सालों में जो कोयले का सरप्लस होगा सरकार को उसको एक्सपोर्ट करके कुछ फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। यह उसकी बेसिक रिक्मेंडेशन थी। उससे आगे चल कर हमने कुछ रियायतें दी हैं श्रीर एक्सपोर्ट को एम० एम० टी० सी० से ले लिया है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export Promotion Councils

- *39 { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Basappa:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Conversion of Export Promotion Councils for cashew, mica, shellac, spices and tobacco into statutory commodity boards has been recommended by a Committee appointed by Government to review the working of the different Export Promotion Councils, and

(b) if so, Government's decisions thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the report was laid on the Table of the House on the 1st September, 1965.

(b) Government have considered the report. Government do not con-

sider it necessary to constitute any separate Commodity Boards for Mica, Shellac, Spices and Tobacco. The formation of a Board for cashew, however, is under active consideration.

Export of Railway Wagons

- *400. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sevak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain East European countries have expressed their willingness to purchase a large number of Indian railway wagons;

(b) if so, whether any specific proposals are under consideration; and

(c) whether it is a fact that prices of Indian built wagons are higher than those obtaining in other countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Hungary has shown interest in the import of Indian wagons.

(c) The F.O.B. prices of Indian built wagons are quite competitive.

Export of Pepper

- *401. { **Shri Mohammed Koya:**
Shri Heda:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed any control on the export of pepper by imposing quota system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how it has affected the pepper trade in Kerala?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Government's decision not to adopt any broad-based export quota system for export of black pepper was announced in the Press Note dated the 11th August, 1965. An extract from the Press Note is as follows:

Regarding export of black pepper, Government of India were negotiating with the two principal black pepper producing and exporting countries for multi-lateral arrangements on price stabilisation and intensification and diversification of marketing of this product on a mutually agreed basis. However, as these negotiations have so far not progressed very much as was expected some months back and as there are no immediate prospects of an international arrangement on this commodity, Government have decided not to proceed with the introduction of measures to regulate prices or to adopt any broad-based export quota system and other connected measures for export of black pepper. The export of black pepper will, therefore, continue to be licensed freely to any shipper against presentation of shipping documents through the concerned authorities as at present.

Export of Engineering Products

***402. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade delegation sent out by the Engineering Export Promotion Council to West Asian Countries has reported that India could take a much bigger share of the market for engineering products in this region; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction?

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

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4734/65].

Import and Export Regulations

***403. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of violation of Import and Export Regulations that have come to the notice of Government during 1964 and 1965 so far; and

(b) the number of them examined and also the number of persons punished during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4735/65].

Aeromagnetic Survey of Minerals

***404.** { Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the USSR has agreed to assist in conducting an aeromagnetic survey of minerals in India; and

(b) if so, the nature of the assistance that has been offered by that country?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The Soviet Government has agreed to offer assistance for carrying out airborne survey of certain mineralised areas of the country.

(b) The programme envisages airborne geophysical surveys of over 5,70,000 sq. km. area in eight mineralised regions. It is also contemplated that an aerial survey unit will be set up in the Geological Survey of India with the help of Russian equipment and Indian personnel who will

be trained in course of execution of this project. The matter is under discussion with the Soviet authorities.

Small Steel Plants

- *405. {
 Shri D. J. Naik:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri Sudhansu Das:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Shri Ram Sewak:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to set up small economic plants for steel instead of big steel plants with a capacity of producing three to four million tons of steel;

(b) if so, whether such plants will be in the private sector; and

(c) the location of the proposed plants?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). There are no formal proposals as such to set up small steel plants in the country.

Commonwealth Trade Conference

*406. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal by the U.K. Government to hold a Commonwealth Trade Conference in September;

(b) the important subjects which will be taken up at the Conference; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to have pooled production programme of important commodities?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A pro-

posal to hold a Commonwealth Trade Ministers' Conference early in 1966 has been mooted and informal consultation; between the various member Governments regarding the agenda and other details for the Conference are in progress.

Sampling and Grading of Coal

- *408. {
 Shri Sudhansu Das:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the reasons for delay in implementing the recommendations made by the Expert Committee in August, 1962 on sampling and grading of coal; and

(b) whether Government have prepared any time-schedule for the implementation of the recommendations already accepted by Government in this regard?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The coal Board have initiated action to implement the recommendation of the Expert Committee in respect of sampling, as accepted by Government. As regards the recommendations regarding grading, there are certain practical difficulties in implementing them and the necessary steps to overcome the difficulties are being examined. These include:

(i) the fitting in of the prices on the basis of heat value with the existing price structures;

(ii) the setting up of the necessary organisation and procuring of the required equipment, a large part of which has to be imported.

(b) No time table has been prepared. Efforts are, however, being made to complete the examination as early as possible.

Prices of Cotton

- *408. {
 Shri P. R. Patel;
 Shri P. C. Borooah;
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf;
 Shri D. S. Patil;
 Shri Tulshidas Jadhav;

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently increased the floor and ceiling prices of cotton of different varieties;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) how far the prices of controlled and non-controlled cloth have increased consequent on the increase in the cotton prices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). The increase in the floor prices of cotton ranges from Rs. 21 to Rs. 28 per quintal (Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per candy) and in ceiling prices from Rs. 14 to Rs. 21 per quintal (Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per candy) depending upon the staple length. This has been done with a view to providing an incentive to the growers of cotton who have been demanding a rise in prices in the context of the increase in the prices of other agricultural commodities. The increase is effective from 1st September, 1965 and any increase in the market price of cotton on this account, if it takes place, will be reflected in the future prices of cloth. It is estimated that the increase in cloth prices on this account is not likely to be more than 1 per cent to 4 per cent.

Export of Coffee

*409. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Technical Mission of the International Coffee Organisation which visited India early this year has supported India's claim to a higher

export quota of Coffee but the Coffee Board of India has failed to step up its export; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Report of the Technical Mission lends some support to India's claim for a higher export quota of coffee. The quota can be increased only by the International Coffee Council but it has not yet taken up the Report for consideration. The annual export quotas have, however, been fulfilled in their entirety.

(b) Does not arise.

Public Sector Undertakings

- *410. {
 Shri Heda;
 Shri P. C. Borooah;
 Shri Tan Singh;
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi;

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

(a) whether a Conference of the Chiefs of Public Sector Undertakings was held in New Delhi in July, this year; and

(b) if so, the main observations made and decisions taken thereat?

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

(b) Against the background of scarcity of foreign exchange it was decided that (i) concerted efforts should be made to ensure judicious use of imported raw materials, devising substitutes wherever possible and cut down inventories to the minimum, (ii) components and equipment now being imported should be manufactured indigenously to the extent possible, by developing indigenous capacity in the shortest possible time and (iii) efforts should be made to maximise export of finished products.

Productivity Year

*411. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has made a call for industrial truce in the context of the Indian Productivity Year (1966);

(b) the reaction of the employers and employees thereto; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to remove difficulties for arranging such a truce?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). The call for industrial truce was made in a general way in my welcome address at the 1st meeting of the Indian Productivity Year National Committee. No reactions of employers and employees to the above call have so far been received by the Council. Suitable steps will be taken as soon as the reactions are brought to the notice of Government.

**Heavy Engineering Corporation,
Ranchi**

*412. **Shri P. K. Ghosh:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 17 on the 10th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any final assessment has been made in respect of the technical and non-technical personnel becoming surplus in the Construction Division of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) if so, the number of such personnel in each category and how many out of these have been offered employment in Bokaro and other Projects; and

(c) how many of the surplus staff in different categories are being trained up for other trades?

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

(b) The surplus is only in respect of the civil engineering personnel and the position as on 1st June, 1965 was as under:

Zonal Engineers	2
Executive Engineers	9
Assistant Engineers	45
Engineer Assistants	90
Overseers (Civil)	1
TOTAL	147

With the lapse of time the position may change either way.

The particulars of surplus hands have been furnished to Bokaro Steel Plant, Roadwings of Transport Ministry and other projects for absorption to the extent possible. Results are awaited.

(c) 20 truck and car drivers have been trained as Crane Operators and some Engineer Assistants have been put on supervisory jobs to take over as charge heads in various sections. A training programme for others is under consideration. H.E.C. have also internally absorbed 105 engineering personnel of different categories.

Increase in Goods Traffic and Speeding up of Mail Trains

*413. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government expect 50 per cent increase in the goods traffic and 20 per cent in passenger traffic during the next Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the speed of some mail trains is to be accelerated to 100 and 150 miles per hour; and

(c) if so, the estimated outlay involved in implementing these measures?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The Railways' Fourth Five Year

Plan awaits the finalisation of detailed targets for the output of industry and agriculture and of the export programme of the National Plan. It is not, therefore, feasible to indicate, at this stage with any certainty the traffic targets but, according to the present estimates, the increase in freight traffic is expected to be about 50 per cent. The increase in passenger traffic is also likely to be about 20 per cent.

(b) A policy decision has been taken to make the trunk routes and rolling stock running over them fit for a speed of 100 miles per hour. As a first stage to the attainment of this ultimate speed, proposals are now under consideration to make a few sections of some of the trunk routes and the rolling stock in use over them fit for a speed of 75 miles per hour. The first such section will be Delhi-Agra where, with effect from 1st October, 1965 the Taj Express will be run on the basis of a maximum sectional speed of 65 miles per hour.

(c) The estimated outlay for developing railway capacity to meet the requirements of the above increase in goods and passenger traffic is about Rs. 1990 crores. It is not possible at this stage to estimate the outlay needed for implementing the measures necessary for the targetted increase in train speeds.

Manufacture of T.V. sets

*414. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri N. P. Yadav:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. E. Chakraverti:
Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether a number of entrepreneurs have submitted proposals for the manufacture of T. V. sets with

foreign collaboration in the private sector;

(b) if so, how many of the proposals have been accepted and how many relevant letters of intent issued; and

(c) the total production capacity of the proposed Plant to be set up and for how much capacity sanction has been issued?

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

(b) All the proposals are under consideration and the recommendations of the technical officers are awaited.

(c) The demand of T.V. sets is estimated by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry at one lakh during the next five years and Industrial licence has not so far been issued to any party.

Expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant

*415. { Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 176 on the 26th February, 1965 and state:

(a) the total cost of expenditure involved in the proposed expansion of the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) whether any detailed report for the expansion has been prepared;

(c) whether he has discussed this question with the West German authorities; and

(d) if so, the results achieved?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited have in hand the preparation of a Project Report covering Rourkela's expansion in the Fourth Plan period beyond 1.8 million ingot tonnes capa-

city. The estimated cost of the proposed expansion would be known only when the Project Report is ready.

(c) and (d). Preliminary talks were held in June, 1965 with the West German Government regarding the possibility of further expanding the Rourkela Steel Plant during the Fourth Plan. The matter will be pursued after the project report to cover the expansion proposed has been examined.

Consortia of Exporters

- *416. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Raghunath Singh;
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha;
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee headed by Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar has suggested that financial and other assistance by Government should be made available for the establishment of consortia of exporters to eliminate competition in the export trade;

(b) whether Government have made suitable arrangements to set up a three-tier system proposed by the Committee for the encouragement of efficient marketing units and for introducing a measure of selectivity; and

(c) whether the panel of all registered exporters will be authorised to resort to price regulation with the approval of the Union Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4736/65].

रेलवे में घर पर सामान पहुंचाने की योजना

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

(क) विभिन्न रेलों पर "घर पर सामान पहुंचाने की योजना" लागू करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह योजना देश के सभी बड़े शहरों में लागू है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह सभी बड़े शहरों में कब तक लागू हो जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) जिन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर 'घर तक सामान पहुंचाने की योजना' शुरू की गयी है, उनकी एक सूची सभा-पटल पर रख दी गयी है [युक्तकाल्य में रखी गई देखिये संख्या L.T.—4737/65]

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) उपयुक्त ठेकेदार न मिलने और/या इस योजना में लाभ उठाने के लिए पर्याप्त यातायात की सम्भावना न होने के कारण सभी बड़े शहरों में इसे शुरू करना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है। फिर भी, रेलों समय-समय पर इन प्रश्न पर विचार करती रहती है और यदि कहीं प्रत्याशित यातायात को देखते हुए इस योजना को शुरू करने का प्रौचित्य होता है और इस काम के लिए उपयुक्त ठेकेदार प्राप्ति होते हैं तो वहां रेलें इस सम्बन्ध में उचित कार्रवाई करती हैं। सभी बड़े शहरों में इस योजना को लागू करने के लिए कोई निश्चित तिथि निर्धारित करना व्यावहारिक नहीं है।

New Railway Zone

- *418. { Shri Tan Singh;
Shri R. Barua;
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to form a new zone out of the West-

tern and Northern Railway Zones with its headquarters at Ajmer; and

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme will be finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The workload on the Railways and its impact on functional efficiency are under constant review in Board's Office, and if it is found that for operational reasons or for purposes of efficiency it is necessary to create another zone, a decision will be taken on merits. There is, however, no such specific proposal under consideration at present.

Accident on Bombay Suburban Train Section

1392. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 5 passengers were killed and 8 injured when they hit a bridge near Byculla Station while travelling in an Electric Train in Bombay area on the 31st May, 1965; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident and the causes leading thereto?

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

(b) It is reported that on 31st May, 1965 while train No. 21 Down Bombay--Ambarnath local was running between Sandhurst Road and Byculla stations of Central Railway, some passengers leaned out in contravention of regulations and came in contact with steel columns supporting the girdered roadway at Km 3/7, resulting in this accident.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay held a statutory enquiry into this accident. His report is awaited.

Doubling of Delhi-Mughal Sarai Track

1393. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the traffic between Delhi and Mughal Sarai on the Northern Railway is on the increase;

(b) if so, the measures adopted to cope with the situation; and

(c) the details of doubling the tracks on the above route?

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

(a) Yes. The extent to which the traffic has increased on Delhi-Mughal-sarai route is indicated below:—

Name of Section	Total No. of Passenger/Goods trains run per day in		
	1955-56	1960-61	1964-65
Mughalsarai-Chheoki	24	31	40.5
Chheoki-Allahabad	25	34	43.5
Allahabad-Kanpur	14	22	32.0
Kanpur-Tundla	20	24	31.5
Tundla-Ghaziabad	14	15	21.5
Ghaziabad-Delhi	37	43	35.5

(b) and (c). To cope with the traffic it is intended to progressively electrify and double the entire track. The portion between Mughalsarai and Chheoki has already been electrified. Electrification work is also in progress on section Chheoki-Kanpur and is expected to be completed by 1966.

So far as doubling is concerned, the portion between Mughalsarai and Tundla is already double line. The Section Tundla-Ghaziabad, except for the 83 KMs patch between Mehrawal and Dadri has also since been doubled and opened for goods traffic. Works are on hand to double this remaining portion also.

Holiday Rush in Trains

1394. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made by the Northern Railway to meet the holiday rush in the last summer months;

(b) whether the advance arrangements made by the Railway Administration catered sufficiently and efficiently to the actual needs of the summer holiday passengers; and

(c) the details of the arrangements made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Special trains were run and loads of some trains were augmented.

(b) Yes.

(c) Following arrangements were made:—

- (i) Running of 31 special trains ex. New Delhi to Madras and Bombay, ex. Varanasi and Lucknow to Bombay V.T.
- (ii) Augmentation of loads of 11 trains to the extent feasible and justified.
- (iii) Opening of 4 additional counters at the Connaught Place Reservation Office.

(iv) Booking was arranged round the clock at Delhi and New Delhi.

(v) Extra counter was opened at New Delhi for issue of student concession tickets.

(vi) Time limit for advance reservation in second, third and third A.C.C. classes was extended from 10 days to 15 days from 15th April, 1965 to 31st July, 1965.

(vii) Extra staff were posted at the Connaught Place Reservation Office, Delhi and New Delhi stations to cater to the needs of traffic.

Railway Accident near Bhubaneswar Station

1395. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Railway Gangmen were killed in a Railway accident when a light engine ploughed through them at the outskirts of the Bhubaneswar Railway Station on the 3rd June, 1965; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) On 3rd June, 1965 an Up light engine was proceeding from Bhubaneswar station to Retang via the main line. While entering the cutting which commences from Km. 439/4-5 the Driver of the light engine noticed gangmen working on the track and started whistling. In the meantime the driver of Down Box Special, which was approaching the cutting from the opposite direction via the down slow line, also started whistling. The light engine and the Down Box Special approached the spot, where the gangmen were working, almost simultaneously. It is reported that the gangmen in their bid to cross the track at the last moment were run over by the light engine.

**Coal Washery in West Bokaro
Coalfields**

1396. { Dr. Mahadeva Prasad;
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a coal washery near Tapin in the West Bokaro coalfields during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed project; and

(c) the estimated outlay for the project?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

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

Railway Expansion in Kerala

1397. { Shri A. K. Gopalan;
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the study team, Kerala Plan Group for railway expansion in Kerala during the course of the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether Government have accepted any of their suggestions;

(c) if so, what they are; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (d). The Kerala Government have made the following proposals for inclusion in the Railway's Fourth Plan:—

(i) Conversion of Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum M.G. section to B.G.

(ii) Kottayam-Bodinayakkanur via Peermade and Kumili.

(iii) Tellichery-Mysore.

(iv) Kayamkulam-Ernakulam via Alleppey.

(v) Trivandrum-Cape Comorin.

(vi) Kuttipuram-Ernakulam via Guruvayoor and Cranganore.

Proposals for new lines to be taken in the Fourth Plan are yet to be finalised in conjunction with the Planning Commission. The State Government's proposals will be kept in view, along with similar proposals from other State Governments for the Fourth Plan. In view of the very limited funds now expected for construction of new lines, whether any of these proposals will find a place in the Fourth Plan, will naturally depend on the priorities they can merit.

Bauxite Deposits in Madras

1398. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large quantities of bauxite deposits have been found near Kodakkal, Madras; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take for exploiting them?

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

(b) The Geological Survey of India has started preliminary investigations in the Palni Hills area from February 1965 and will continue this investigation during 1965-66. The question of exploitation of these deposits will be considered after the result of the investigation becomes available.

Booking Facilities for Express Trains in Kerala

1399. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the public requesting for booking facilities for Express Trains in Chervatur, Cannanore District, Kerala where Express Trains stop for watering; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No representation has been received from the public but as the West Coast Expresses stop at Charbattur for loco purposes, the Railway of its own accord is considering the question of permitting booking of passengers by these trains.

Over-bridge near Alwaye Railway Station

1400. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the public requesting for the construction of an over-bridge near the Alwaye Railway Station; and

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

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

(a) and (b). There has been no representation from the Public for a road over-bridge near Alwaye Station. There already exist two Road over-bridges on either side of Alwaye Station. The Municipal Committee, Alwaye had, however, asked for a foot over-bridge near Alwaye Station for the use of pedestrians but the same has been dropped by the State Government due to paucity of funds. It is understood that the Government of Kerala has now under their consideration a proposal for a third over-bridge at Alwaye. The work will be undertaken by the Railway as soon as the State Government finalize the scheme and allocate funds for their share of the cost.

Exploitation of Dariba Copper Deposits in Rajasthan

1401. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 182 on the 20th November, 1964 and state the decision taken for the commercial exploitation of the Dariba copper deposits in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The National Mineral Development Corporation has been asked to prepare a detailed project report on the exploitation of this copper deposit. A decision on the commercial exploitation of the deposit will be taken on receipt of the project report.

Introduction of an Additional Train between Bikaner-Delhi

1402. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to run an additional train between Bikaner and Delhi on the Northern Railway to relieve the traffic congestion on the present Bikaner-Delhi Mail; and

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

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

(b) From 1st October, 1965.

Zinc Smelter Plant at Udaipur

1403. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the Zinc smelting plant set up at Udaipur in Rajasthan not going into production so far; and

(b) the steps being taken to remove hurdles in the matter, if any, so that the plant could be commissioned soon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Metal Corporation of India have not been able to complete the construction of Smelter on account of financial difficulties.

(b) The best manner of overcoming the difficulties is being actively considered by Government.

Repair of Watches by H.M.T.

1404. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools undertakes the repairs of the watches of its own manufacture within the guarantee period of one year and beyond;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the repair charges for them are too exorbitant as compared with the open market; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revise them according to the open market rates?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली और रोहतक के बीच रेल सेवा

1405. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाप्ती : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और रोहतक के बीच 11.10 बजे और 16.40 बजे के बीच कोई रेलगाड़ी या शटल गाड़ी नहीं चलती और इस बीच और रेल गाड़ी या शटल गाड़ी चलाने के लिये सरकार का अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के दिल्ली डिवाजन के अधीक्षक ने यह निष्कारिण की है कि नई दिल्ली में रोहतक के लिये 14.10 बजे पर एक प्रतिरिक्त शटल गाड़ी चलाई जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभय सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, केवल

शनिवार को छोड़कर । इस दिन । डी एच एच दिल्ली-रोहतक शटल गाड़ी दिल्ली से 15.10 बजे चलती है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रतिरिक्त गाड़ी चलाने के सुझाव की जांच की गयी थी, लेकिन परिचालन की दृष्टि से ऐसा करना व्यावहारिक नहीं समझा गया ।

Indo-Ethiopian Collaboration

**1406. { Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indo-Ethiopian collaboration in joint ventures in Ethiopia;

(b) the Indian contribution in the said schemes and projects;

(c) whether Government have approved the collaboration of an Indian Company in setting up a processing plastic plant in Ethiopia; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the Indian contribution therein?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) So far the Government have approved the setting up of 5 Joint venture projects in Ethiopia in collaboration with private Indian parties. These include the establishment of a Textile Mill, a Razor blade plant, a Soap factory, a Woollen textile Mill and a Plastic Processing plant.

(b) The Indian contribution in all these projects totals Rs. 5.80 million.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This project, too, is an Indo-Ethiopian Joint venture and will involve a total equity investment of Rs. 1 million. Of this the Indian party will contribute about Rs. 3 lakhs in the form of plant and materials to be exported from India. The project will be managed by the Indian party for an initial period.

Surplus Stores

1407. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of surplus stores disposed of during 1964-65;

(b) the main reasons for their being surplus to requirement; and

(c) why the purchases were not made according to requirements?

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri K. Raghu-ramalah): (a) Book value—Rs. 20.92 crores.

(b) The main reasons for stores being declared surplus to requirements are as under:—

- (i) Backlog of World War II material and equipment returned by units operating in South-East Asia which were not required by the Indian Army Units.
- (ii) Changes in the equipment policy from time to time and consequent declaration of certain equipments as obsolete and supersession of old pattern items by new patterns.
- (iii) Changes in roles of units necessitating changes in equipments.
- (iv) The re-arming and modernisation of the equipment of the Army subsequent to the Chinese Aggression in 1962.
- (v) Ageing of the equipments of limited shelf life.

(c) Does not arise. Purchases are made strictly according to the requirements known at the time of the provision review and in accordance with the scales and provision factors laid down.

Training of Apprentices in Factories

1408. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently stressed the need for a review of the method of training of Apprentices in factories; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir; in so far as training under the Apprenticeship Act is concerned.

(b) After gaining more experience of training under the Apprenticeship Act, it is proposed to take up the matter with the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Allotment of Raw materials to U.P.

1409. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh while inaugurating a new galvanised wire manufacturing unit in Lucknow on the 15th May, 1965 that Government have discriminated against U.P. in respect of the allotment of quota of imported raw materials;

(b) if so, how far the statement is correct; and

(c) the reasons for the discrimination, if any?

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

(b) The Chief Minister has since discussed the matter with the Minister of Industry.

(c) Does not arise.

Bombay Oxygen Corporation, Ltd.

1410. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) when the Bombay Oxygen Corporation Ltd. was formed and what was its contemplated plan;

(b) whether the Corporation is not working according to the original plan authorised by Government and is much behind the schedule;

(c) if so, what check Government maintain on the Companies to ensure that they work according to the authorised plans and the schedule; and

(d) the action taken against the defaulting firms?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 was granted to Shri Babubhai M. Chinai, Bombay in September, 1960 for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking in Greater Bombay under the name of style of "Bombay Oxygen Corporation Ltd." for the manufacture of the following:

Oxygen 1,62,000 cu. metres per month
Dissolved Acetylene.
54,000 cu. metres per month.

The Company was incorporated on the 3rd October, 1960. Another licence under the Industries Act was granted to the firm in May, 1965 for the manufacture of Nitrogen gas with a capacity of 2,592,000 cu. metres per year.

(b) As would be seen from the production figures given below, the firm

have not so far been able to achieve full production of their plants:

Year	Oxygen Gas	Dissolved Acetylene.
	(in,000 cu. metres)	(in 000 cu. metres)
1963	161	
1964	674	102.5
1965 (Jan-June)	378	65.4

(c) and (d). The licensees are required to submit to the Government half-yearly Progress Returns to enable the latter to keep a watch on the progress of implementation of the licensed schemes. In cases of delay in the implementation of the projects, the circumstances responsible for the delay are investigated and suitable action is taken if there is not sufficient justification for the same. The reason for not taking any action against Bombay Oxygen Corporation Ltd. for not achieving full production is that the firm have reported that there is not sufficient demand for their products and that they are working their plant, within the licensed capacity, to the extent of the demand for the products. The production of nitrogen has not yet been started.

Price of Cement

1411 { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of cement has been raised again for the third time during the last two years;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The F.O.R. price has been raised by Rs. 8.35 p. per metric tonne with effect from the 1st June, 1965;

(c) The F.O.R. price of cement had to be raised due to increase in the cost of production and distribution cost of cement due to various factors, such as increase in railway freight cost of power and fuel, dearness allowance to workers in cement industry etc.

Train Collision at Hawaipur Station (N. F. Ry.)

1412. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two goods trains collided at Hawaipur Station on the Lumding-Gauhati main line of the North-east Frontier Railway on or about 26th May, 1965;

(b) if so, the extent of damage to life and property involved therein; and

(c) the circumstances thereof

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

(a) The accident occurred on 25-5-65 at Hawaipur station.

(b) As a result of this accident 3 railway employees sustained minor injuries.

The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 1,800.

(c) The accident was due to reception of both the trains on the same line.

Conductors on Western Railway Express Trains

1413. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that conductors are not provided on the 3 Up and 4 Down Western Railway Express trains running between Delhi and Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government will reconsider the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). For reasons of economy, Conductor Guards are not provided on all Mail and Express trains. However, as there was a persistent demand for provision of Conductor Guards on some of the trains on which they had not been provided, the question was reviewed recently by the Western Railway Administration and Conductor Guards have been provided on 3 Up and 4 Dn. Delhi Expresses between Ahmedabad and Palanpur with effect from 10-6-1965. The question of providing Conductor Guards between Palanpur and Delhi also is under consideration.

Train Driver refusing to Shunt Military Trains at Jamnagar

1414. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri Mohammed Kawa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a railway engine driver refused to run his engine for shunting a military train at Jamnagar on the 14th May, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) It is correct that a railway engine driver at first refused to perform shunting on a Military Special at Jamnagar. He was, however, finally persuaded to do the shunting. This incident happened on 5-5-1965 and not on 14-5-1965.

(b) Not known.

(c) The driver was arrested under Defence of India Rules on 14-5-1965 and is in jail. He has been consequently placed under suspension from 14-5-1965.

जवानवाला शहर-गूलर रेलवे लाइन

1415. श्री बागड़ी :
श्री हेमराज :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 5 मार्च, 1965 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 690 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जवानवाला शहर और गूलर स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन विछाने सम्बन्धी दूसरा सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन इस बीच प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक इस लाइन के पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इस पर कितना व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम-नाथ) : (क) इमानियरिंग सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट प्रोर खर्च का अनुमान रेलवे बोर्ड के कार्यालय में हाल में प्राप्त हुए हैं। यातायात सर्वेक्षण का रिपोर्ट जल्दी मिलने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) प्रोर (ग). यह परिवोजना 4 वर्ष में पूरा होगा प्रोर इस पर 4,15,000,00 रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है।

Diva-Panvel Rail Line

1416. Shri Bagri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 875 on the 5th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the feasibility/viability of extending the Diva-Panvel rail line up to Dasgaon/Ratnagiri has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):
(a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

पठानकोट में स्त्री के शव का पाया जाना

1417. श्री बागड़ी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस का तीसरी श्रेणी के एक डिब्बे में एक युवती के शव के पाये जाने से सम्बन्धित 5 मार्च, 1965 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 674 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बांच हत्यारा पकड़ लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

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

(ख) पुलिस प्रभा मामले की जांच पड़ताल कर रहा है।

Bellary-Hospet Iron Ore Mines

1418. { Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether the study of the Bellary-Hospet area in Mysore for the establishment of a mechanised iron ore mine has been completed;

(b) if so, whether it is feasible to establish the mechanised ore mine there; and

(c) whether any other similar proposal is under study and if so, in which areas?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir. Detailed prospecting of these deposits is in progress.

(b) The establishment of a mechanised mine will depend upon the results of prospecting.

(c) Feasibility reports/projects reports have also been undertaken in respect of iron ore mines in the following areas:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Malangtoli area | } Orissa State. |
| (ii) Barajamda area | |
| (iii) Meghahataburu | |
| (iv) Bailadila area—Madhya Pradesh. | |

Regional Sericulture Research Centre

1419. { Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shrimati Savitri Nigam;
Dr. P. N. Khan;

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Regional Sericulture Research Centre is proposed to be set up in India as decided by the International Silk Congress which met at Beirut;

(b) whether any broad scheme has been chalked out in this regard; and

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The International Sericultural Commission at its conference held at Beirut in April, 1965 decided to set up three Regional Centres—one each in Lebanon, India and Japan. The one to be set up in India is intended to serve South-East Asian regions excluding the People's Republic of China. The precise functions of these Centres as also the financial implications of setting up of the proposed Centre in India have not yet been worked out as the Central Silk Board are still awaiting further details in this regard.

World Bank Study regarding substitution of Oil for Coal

1420. { Shri Marandi;
Shri Utiya;
Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Subodh Hansda;

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 73 on the 19th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the World Bank study team regarding the substitution of oil for coal; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Manufacture of Salt at Farukh Nagar (Punjab)

1421. { Shri Marandi;
Shri Utiya;

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1602 on the 26th March, 1965 and state the progress since made to manufacture salt from brine water at Farukh Nagar in Gurgaon district (Punjab)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): The matter is still under investigation.

Newsprint Plant in Punjab

1422. { Shri Shree Narayan Das;
Shri Daljit Singh;

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3263 on the 7th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the terms of collaboration for the floatation of the joint venture regarding the setting up of the Newsprint Plant in the Himala-

yan Beas basin of Punjab have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

N.C.D.C. Low-grade Coal

1423. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2529 on the 23rd April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made by the National Coal Development Corporation in disposing of the stock of their low-grade coal; and

(b) if so, the results achieved?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes. There has been some improvement, as will be seen from the fact that the monthly average overall despatches from February to June 1965 has been 7.36 lakh tonnes as against the average of 6.49 lakh tonnes during six months prior to that.

President's Awards to Public Sector Industrial Undertakings

1424. { 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 Unstarred Question No. 71 on the 19th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to work out a better comparability basis for giving President's awards to the Public Sector Industrial Undertakings has been considered by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri

Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The matter is under active consideration.

रक्तौल में रेलवे भूमि

१४२५. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिगारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह दताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चम्पारन जिले में रक्तौल में रेलवे भूमि को कुछ समय पहले, उस भूमि के लिये दिशे गये लाइसेंस में उम्मीदवार प्रयोजनों के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य प्रयोजन के लिये प्रयोग करने दिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जो नहीं, ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं है जब कि एक काम के लिए लाइसेंस पर दो भयो जमीन पर इस्तेमाल दूसरे काम के लिये किया गया हो ।

(ख) यवात नहीं उठता ।

New Steel Plant

1426. Shri E. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have held preliminary discussions with the representatives of France, West Germany and Belgium regarding the setting up of a steel plant in India; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Certain French parties have shown interest in exploring the possibilities of setting up of a steel plant in this country. They have been told that co-laboration/assistance could be considered provided finance on suitable terms could be arranged. No specific

proposal has however so far been received from these parties.

Vending Contracts on North Eastern Railway

1427. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the change, if any, made in the terms and conditions for the grant of the vending contracts at the Railway Stations on the North Eastern Railway from 1st April, 1964 to date for their unsatisfactory performance or termination of contracts;

(b) the number of the old vending contractors who have got their contracts renewed; the number of contracts which have been cancelled or holdings changed due to their unsatisfactory performance or termination of their agreements from 1st April, 1964 to date on the North Eastern Railway and at which stations; and

(c) the terms of giving these vending contracts to the new entrants?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No change has been made in the terms and conditions for the award of vending contracts. In accordance with the rules already in force, unsatisfactory working on the part of the contractors is viewed seriously and severe action, such as imposition of fines or termination of contracts, is taken, as warranted.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) As stated in answer to (a), there is no change in the terms when contracts are allotted to new entrants.

Passenger Amenities on N.E. Railway

1428. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the passenger amenities proposed to be provided at railway stations between Sonapur and Gorakh-

pur and Allahabad Junction to Bhatni Junction on the North Eastern Railway during 1965-66; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned in this behalf?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-478/65].

(b) A sum of Rs. 14 lakhs has been sanctioned for provision of amenities at stations between Sonapur and Gorakhpur, and Allahabad Junction and Bhatni Junction, out of which approximately Rs. 7 lakhs are proposed to be spent during 1965-66.

Dead Bodies found in N.E. Railway Compartments

1429. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dead bodies found in the Railway compartments on the North Eastern Railway during the period from 1962 to 1965, so far;

(b) the number of dead bodies identified and the number of those which remained unidentified;

(c) the number of cases in which culprits have been arrested; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to prevent such incidents in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 33 upto June, 1965.

(b) 3 dead bodies were identified and 30 remained unidentified.

(c) A culprit was arrested in one case only.

(d) Prevention and detection of crime against person on Rly. trains and in railway premises is the responsibility of Govt. Railway Police under the State Govts. Close cooperation is maintained by the R.P.F. with the Govt. Rly. Police and the State Govts. at all levels for the control of crime and their attention is promptly drawn

to any serious crime that occurs and to any increase in criminal activities in any particular area or train for taking remedial measures. The Rlys. have also adopted some preventive security measures in passenger train compartments for the safety of the travelling public.

Co-operative Credit Societies and Consumer Stores on N.E. Railway

1430. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Credit Societies and Co-operative Consumer Stores functioning at present on the North Eastern Railway; and

(b) the number of such stores proposed to be opened during the remaining part of the Third Plan and Fourth Plan period respectively?

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

(a) Co-operative Credit Societies	3
Co-operative Consumer Stores	11

<i>(b) During the remaining part of the Third Plan.</i>	
Co-operative Credit Societies	Nil.
Co-operative Consumer Stores	23

During the Fourth Plan period :

Co-operative Credit Societies	Nil.
Co-operative Consumer Stores	The number of Stores left for organisation out of 23 Stores earmarked for Third Plan period.

Railway Accidents

1431.	}	Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
		Shri Krishnapal Singh:
		Shri P. C. Borooh:
		Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
		Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
		Shri Madhu Limaye:
		Shri Eam Sewak Yadav:
		Shri Daljit Singh:
		Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway accidents which occurred since 15th March, 1965 (Zone-wise) up-to-date;

(b) the causes thereof;

(c) the loss of life and property sustained by the Railways (Zone-wise); and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4739/65].

(d) Nil so far.

Imports from Arab Countries

1432.	}	Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
		Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme for stimulating its imports from the Arab countries of commodities like petroleum products, rock phosphates and raw cotton; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Mansubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have concluded trade agree-

ments/arrangements with some of the Arab countries such as U.A.R., Morocco, Tunisia, Iraq and Jordan providing for imports of these and other items. In the case of imports of agreed items from U.A.R., payment is made in rupees. S.T.C has an arrangement with Tunisian organisation providing for payment for imports of agreed items in rupees. In the case of the other countries the two sides have agreed to facilitate imports from either side upto agreed limits.

Export of Tea, Jute and Cotton

1433. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme to meet the challenge from China, Japan and Pakistan with respect to tea, jute and cotton exported from India; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). As far as tea is concerned, Indian black tea meets with practically no competition from China, Japan and Pakistan, exports from these countries being negligible. It is only in the green tea consuming countries that some quantities of Chinese and Japanese green teas are imported. The possibilities of exporting Indian green tea to these markets are being carefully examined and steps are being taken to evolve suitable grades of green teas. Tax credit to the extent of 5 per cent has been granted for export of green tea.

It has been decided to allow tax credit certificates to exporters of jute manufactures upto 2 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings from jute goods.

Since exports of only Bengal Deshi Cotton and other non-spinnable varieties such as Zoda, Yellow picking and comilla are permitted from India, the question of any competition from

the other countries exporting staple varieties does not arise.

Export of Non-traditional Items

1434. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme for realising high export targets by augmenting the transactions in non-traditional items; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Government have not formulated any specific scheme for achieving high export targets by augmenting the transactions only in non-traditional items. The various measures of export assistance and export promotion now in operation aim at stepping up exports of various categories of products, traditional and non-traditional.

Attempts are also being continuously made to achieve higher foreign exchange earnings by improving on the unit value of export products. One way of improving the unit value would be by bringing about a higher degree of processing than at present, as for example, by pelletisation of iron ore, for export. In this context, the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade is conducting some specialised studies. The E.P. Councils and the Commodity Boards have also been asked to devote special attention to the problems involved in further and better processing of products for exports.

Another way of increasing the unit value and thereby ensuring exports on a sustained basis is to improve the quality of the exported products. Constant efforts are, therefore, also being made in this direction by bringing in more and more commodities under the purview of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act. It is also our constant endeavour to push up more and more exports of

finished products of our new engineering and chemical industries and other manufacturing industries.

Modern Signalling Techniques

1435. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce modern signalling techniques on the Railways on a wide-scale in the Fourth Plan;

(b) the particulars of the scheme outlined and the financial investment that is proposed to be made; and

(c) whether electronics are expected to be brought into use in signalling and tele-communications?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Some of the schemes under consideration are:

Provision of Route Relay Interlocking at major yards;

Mechanisation of hump and provision of retarders in big marshalling yards;

Automatic Train Control on selected trunk routes;

Centralised Traffic Control on busy single line sections;

Automatic signalling on busy double line sections;

Tokenless Block working on certain single line sections;

Microwave multichannel Communication between important centres.

The financial investment under consideration for purely signalling and telecommunication works is of the order of Rs. 55 crores.

(c) Yes.

प्रायात

1436. श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निबंध विदेशी मुद्रा के आघार पर प्रायात करने पर दो मास के लिये रोक लगा दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस रोक से जिन चीजों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है, उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). विदेशी विनिमय की स्थिति कठिन होने के कारण निबंध विदेशी मुद्रा के आघार पर सभी वस्तुओं का प्रायात करने के लिये नये लाइसेंस जारी करना 6 मई 1965 से 30 जून 1965 तक के लिये अस्थायी रूप से रोक दिया गया है ।

Rail-cum-Road Bridge over the Ganga near Patna

1437. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Ya-shraj Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of a rail-cum-road bridge over the Ganga near Patna has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure on this project; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue from the construction of this bridge?

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

(a) to (c). There is no proposal so far

either from the Government of Bihar or from the Union Ministry of Transport for the construction of rail-cum-road bridge over the Ganga at Patna. However, from the point of view of rail transport, the existing rail-bridge near Mokameh is considered sufficient to meet the needs of traffic in the area.

Allocation of Pig Iron to Foundries

1438. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pig iron is being allocated to some of the foundries in quantities far in excess of their licensed capacities and also to unlicensed foundries which are manufacturing cast-iron sleepers and other railway castings;

(b) if so, whether such an allocation is permissible under the rules; and

(c) if not, the action taken against the firms and persons responsible for such violations?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). As the control over price and distribution of pig iron and ingot moulds has been withdrawn with effect from 20th August, 1965, any foundry can now get pig iron without a quota certificate or authorisation. Prior to decontrol, allotment of pig iron to foundries was made within the maximum limit of assessed capacity as recommended by the sponsoring authority of the Licensed foundry. In the case of Sleeper Manufacturers, allotment were made to the extent of the quantity recommended by the Railway Board. Supplies made to foundries in excess of their assessed capacity or allotment were subject to adjustment against their future entitlement.

Melattur-Ferok Railway Line in Kerala

1439. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government has suggested

the inclusion of the Melattur-Ferok Railway line in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

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

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Package Programme for Trade among Developing Countries

1440. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has proposed a package programme for encouraging trade among developing nations in the special working group meeting of the GATT; and

(b) if so, what are the specific proposals?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No. Sir, A number of tentative suggestions have been made by the representatives of India and other less-developed countries during discussions in the GATT. The feasibility of adopting some of these proposals in a programme for increasing trade amongst the developing countries is being examined by a working party appointed by the GATT.

(b) Does not arise.

Training to Indian Technicians in Soviet Aided Steel Plants

**1441. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
{ Shri Hem Barua:**

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

(a) whether he had any discussions in Moscow regarding the training plans for Indian technicians working in Soviet aided Steel Plants;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Soviet experts were critical of India's present training plans as be-

ing inadequate to meet the long-term requirements of the projects concerned; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The question of training of technical personnel working at the steel plants was discussed with a view to suitably orienting existing training programmes so as to meet the needs of the future. Some of the suggestions made are being followed up.

Development of Machine Building Industries

1442. { Shri Daljit:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri Warior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

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

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

(c) the role that has been assigned to the private sector in the development of these industries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). Various Schemes for establishment of machine building industries both in the Public and in the Private Sectors during the Fourth Five Year Plan, are under discussion. Decision on these schemes will be taken as soon as the Plan is finalized.

Amenities at Nangal Dam Railway Station

1443. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3304 on the 7th May,

1965, and state the steps being taken to provide the proposed passenger and staff amenities at Nangal Dam Station?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Work of providing flush type latrines in the 1st and 2nd class waiting Rooms at Nangal Dam has been sanctioned and is in progress.

Plans and estimates for the following works at Nangal Dam Station are being got ready.

- (i) Provision of shed over passenger platform.
- (ii) Provision of common sanitised latrines and bathing facilities.
- (iii) Provision of additional passenger platform.
- (iv) Provision of Ground Hydrants for washing rakes.
- (v) Provision of additional facilities like porch outside station building cloak room, luggage office more benches on the platform and book-stall.
- (vi) Provision of Third class waiting hall.
- (vii) Goods and Parcel facilities.
- (viii) Provision of retiring room.

Supply of Cement to Punjab

1444. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirements of Punjab for cement; and

(b) the quantity of cement actually allotted to Punjab during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The following figures indicate the

demand and allotment of cement to Punjab (under State Quota):

Year	Demand Allotment	
	(In tonnes)	
1964-65	11,47,011	4,89,300
1965-66 (April-September, 1965)	6,69,846	2,40,000

Tea Gardens in Assam

1445. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one fourth of the total number of Assam's tea gardens have become completely uneconomic; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to revitalize them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Rail Cars to East Africa

1446. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have secured any contract for the supply of rail cars to East Africa;

(b) if so, the number of wagons and rail cars to be supplied; and

(c) the foreign exchange that would be earned as a result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). An Indian firm has secured a contract for supply of 480 railway wagons to the East African Railways and Harbours Organisation. The total approximate value of the contract would be about Rs. 80 lakhs.

Accumulation of Handloom Cloth and Silk in the South

1447. { **Shri Seshyan:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been recently a heavy accumulation of handloom

cloth and silk and art silk handloom goods in the South;

(b) if so, the extent of accumulation; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to liquidate the glut?

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

(b) About Rs. 4.45 crores worth of handloom goods in Madras State in May 1965 representing three months' production of Primary Societies and four times normal turn-over of the Apex Society. Similar accumulations had taken place in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, though not to the same extent.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India gave additional credit facilities to the Madras State Apex Society for marketing of handloom cloth to the extent of Rs. 100 lakhs against the earlier limit of Rs. 70 lakhs. The Madras Government gave an advance of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Apex Society for increased procurement from the Primary Societies. The State Government have also announced an additional rebate on wholesale sale of handloom cloth by the Co-operative Societies for a period of two months from 1-6-1965, which has been since extended by another two months.

Facilities on N.E. Railway

1448. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the facilities like the number of Mail/Express trains, number of seats provided in different classes and the catering facilities in the trains passing through Champaran District on the North-Eastern Railway are less than those provided on the Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the fares on both the Railways are

the same for the Express/Mail/Passenger trains; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to change the fares according to the facilities and comforts provided?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Provision of facilities such as number of Mail/Express trains, accommodation provided in different Classes, Catering facilities etc. depend primarily on the pattern and volume of traffic offering on a particular section and not on the basis of regional or any other considerations. The pattern and volume of traffic varies even from section to section on the same railway not to speak of that between sections on two different railways. Comparison of the facilities provided on the rail sections in the Champaran Civil District of N.E. Railway with those obtaining on the Eastern Railway is therefore not tenable.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

'Dry Port' in Delhi

1449. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern India Regional Export Advisory Committee has recommended the creation of a 'dry port' in Delhi to facilitate exporters in the region; and

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

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

(b) It has not been possible to accept the recommendation of the Export Promotion Advisory Committee for Northern Region because of the following reasons:—

- (1) At present facilities of examination and scaling of export consignments at the factory site are granted all over India. Such facilities are available

for excisable goods or goods under claim for drawback of duty paid on materials used in their manufacture or goods of delicate nature such as works of art etc., the opening and repacking of which at the port of export would be dangerous or inconvenient.

- (2) Delhi is already having a foreign post office and both the airports at Delhi are declared to be customs airports. Thus, full-fledged customs facilities for export of all articles by post or air to a foreign country are already available in Delhi.

Water Supply at Patiala Station

1450. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been made to Government that at many railway stations unhygienic water was being supplied to the public for drinking purposes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a medical analysis of the drinking water supplied from a cooler at the Patiala railway station showed that the water was unfit and harmful for human consumption;

(c) whether it is also a fact that even after this medical report was obtained, the same water continued to be supplied for several months, and is still being supplied to the public; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken notice of such serious lapses on the part of the railway Administration?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

शाहगंज क्षेत्र (दिल्ली) में फैक्टरियां

1451. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गुलशन :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के एक अधिकारी ने शाहगंज क्षेत्र का दौरा किया और यह देखा कि वहां पर उन 12 कारखानों में से एक भी कारखाना विद्यमान नहीं था जिन को कच्चे माल के कोटों के लिये लाइसेंस/परमिट दिये गये थे;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो जिन व्यक्तियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये थे उन के क्या नाम हैं; और

(घ) उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) से (घ). शाहगंज क्षेत्र (दिल्ली) में बर्तन बनाने के लगभग 35 एककों में से 20 एककों का दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा 27-3-1965 को इस दृष्टि से निरीक्षण किया गया था कि वे कच्चे माल अर्थात् तांबे और जस्ते का जो उन्हें पीतल के इले हुए बर्तन बनाने के लिये मिलता है किस प्रकार इस्तेमाल करते हैं। इन 20 एककों के नाम और उन का अन्य व्योरे के सस्बन्ध में एक विवरण सदन पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एच सी—4740/65]।

दिल्ली प्रशासन को पता लगा कि विवरण के क्रम संख्या 13-20 में दिये गये 8 एकक छातु के गिलास सुर्मावोनियां और टूक्रे आदि बनाने में इस कच्चे माल का इस्तेमाल कर रहे थे जिस के लिये उन्हें पहले ही तांबे और जस्ते का कोटा मंजूर किया गया था। शेष बारह एककों में से ग्यारह एकक विद्यमान

थे किन्तु उनमें काम नहीं हो रहा था तथा एक एक : बिल्कुल था ही नहीं। जब तक विस्तृत जांच-पड़ताल नहीं हो जाती तब तक के लिये दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा इन बारह एककों के नाम का कच्चे माल का कोटा 24-5-1965 को रद्द कर दिया गया था।

Production of Textile Machinery

1452. { श्री श्री शम लाल सराफ :
श्री ए. सी. बोरोहा :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the indigenous production of textile machinery has reached an all-time high record;

(b) if so, the extent of its production during 1964;

(c) the percentage increase in production over the preceding decade; and

(d) how far the country has become self-sufficient in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). The indigenous production of textile machinery reached an all time high in 1964 when machinery worth about Rs. 45 crores (including spares and accessories worth about Rs. 22 crores) was produced. The production of such machinery in 1956 was Rs. 7.39 crores, exclusive of spares and accessories for which figures are not readily available. There has thus been considerable increase in production over the last decade. In addition to indigenous production there were also imports of textile machinery during 1964-65 of about Rs. 22 crores.

L.D.Cs. on Railways

1453. श्री हरिश् चन्द्रा मथुरः
Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of Railway employees who joined Railways as Lower Division Clerks retire as Lower Division Clerks;

(b) what consideration Government have given to this state of affairs; and

(c) whether any other category of officers retire in the same grade in which they enter the service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, except a very small number of clerks in the Accounts Department on Railways who fail to pass the Appendix II Examination.

(b) 25 per cent vacancies in the category of Clerk Grade I in the Accounts Department have been reserved for promotion of Clerks Grade II on the basis of seniority-cum-suitability, subject to their passing a simple written test.

(c) Yes.

Public Sector Undertakings

1454. { Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to appoint a qualified Technical Officer to work out details for the development of ancillaries in the public sector undertakings and to guide the ancillary units;

(b) the qualifications which have been prescribed for the post and how the selection will be effected;

(c) the names of public sector establishments around which ancillaries are to be organised; and

(d) whether all the ancillaries will be in the private sector and if so, what special facilities will be made available to the entrepreneurs?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). There is a Division, with a Director as its head, in the office of the Development Commissioner, Small

Scale Industries, whose responsibility is to organise and develop ancillaries, both in the public and private sectors. The question of appointing a new Technical Officer for the purpose does not therefore arise. Many of the public sector undertakings have designated their own high level technical officers, for working out details for development of ancillaries.

(c) As a result of the efforts made by the Ancillary Division of the Central Small Industries Organisation, significant progress has been made by the following public sector undertakings in facilitating the establishment of ancillary units:

- (1) Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore.
- (2) Heavy Electricals, Bhopal.
- (3) Bharat Electronics, Bangalore.
- (4) Antibiotic Factory, Poona.
- (5) Antibiotic Project, Rishikesh.
- (6) Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.

Discussions are taking place with other public sector undertakings to take similar action.

(d) It is Government's expectation that development of ancillaries will, for the very large part, be in the small scale industries private sector. The following facilities are admissible to the small scale ancillary units having a capital investment over Rs. 5 lakhs but up to Rs. 10 lakhs:

- (i) Technical assistance by the Small Industries Service Institutes.
- (ii) Supply of machinery under the hire purchase scheme of the National Small Industries Corporation.
- (iii) Allotment of factories in Industrial Estates.

In addition to the above, the following facilities are available to small scale ancillary units having a capital

investment up to Rs. 5 lakhs only, like any other small scale unit:

- (i) Enlistment under Central Government Purchase Programme; exemption from payment of security deposit; 15 per cent price preference over large undertakings for tenders invited by the Director General of Supplies & Disposals.
- (ii) Eligibility for allotment of steel, import quota etc. from small scale Industries quota of the State.
- (iii) Credit facilities from the State Bank of India and other sources.

Parcel Office, Jagadhri Station

1455. **Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Police Establishment raided Parcel Office, Jagadhri Railway Station in May, 1965;

(b) if so, what was detected; and

(c) the action taken against the staff concerned?

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

(b) One Parcel clerk was found having private cash of Rs. 2.13 on his person in violation of the extant instructions.

(c) On the basis of the SPE's report, the competent authority has initiated disciplinary proceedings against the employee.

Cement Factory in Kerala

1456. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only white cement is produced at the cement factory at Kottayam in Kerala State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representation has been received that grey cement should also be produced at the factory to

meet the acute shortage of the commodity; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) During 1964, the Kottayam Cement factory produced about 49,500 tonnes of portland grey cement and 11,500 tonnes of white cement; during 1965 the production of grey cement has so far been nil and about 20,500 tonnes of white cement only has been produced.

(b) The factory has been permitted to produce grey as well as white cement. Production of grey cement is comparatively uneconomic, the raw material used being lime-shells from a lake, and the operation on a small scale.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Oats

1457. **Shri Krishnapal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of oats imported into India during 1964-65;

(b) how much quantity was for (i) horse feed and (ii) breakfast food; and

(c) whether the licences for these imports were issued to the actual consumers or to the contractors?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 1104 tonnes of oats were imported into India during 1964-65.

(b) and (c). A statement showing particulars of import licences issued for import of Oats during the licensing periods 1964-65 and 1965-66 (upto 22nd May, 1965) is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4741/65.]

Manufacture of Ball and Roller Bearings

1458. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing units of Ball and Roller Bearing manufacturers are capable of meeting the country's demand for ball and roller bearings;

(b) whether all of them have obtained economic footing; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to raise them to economic level?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Quantitatively, the present indigenous production is able to meet about half of the existing indigenous demand for rolling contact bearings. In terms of types and sizes, and by value, a large portion has still to be imported.

(b) and (c). The units so far licensed have varying capacities, and are expected to expand further. With a view to enabling the existing units to achieve more economic levels of production, Government have placed this industry on the banned list for purposes of further licensing of new units and only schemes for diversification or expansion of the existing units are being considered for approval on merits.

Procedure for purchase of Cars and Scooters

1459. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:

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

(a) whether Government have introduced a new procedure for the purchase of cars and scooters to prevent black-marketing in these vehicles; and

(b) if so, the main modifications introduced in the procedure?

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

(b) The Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959 and the Scooters (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960, have recently been amended as under:—

(i) According to an amendment order, which came into force from the 29th May, 1965, the customers are required to book the orders for motor cars/scooters only with the dealers of the area in which they reside.

(ii) According to two subsequent amendment orders issued on the 29th June, 1965 and the 26th August, 1965, every customer has to furnish along with his order for a Motor Car/Scooter, a Post Office Savings Bank Pass Book evidencing the fact that he has opened a Security Deposit Account in the Post Office for a sum not less than Rs. 2,000/Rs. 250 respectively and pledged to the dealer with whom the order is booked. Any person whose order was pending on the books of the dealer on the 29th June, 1965, is also required to furnish, within 90 days from that date, a Post Office Saving Bank Pass Book in lieu of the bank guarantee already furnished to the dealers.

Passenger Amenities on Southern Railway

1460. Shri Basappa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the passenger amenities that are going to be provided during the current year in Mysore and Hubli Divisions of the Southern Railway?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): A list showing the various passenger amenity works that are proposed to be provided or have been provided during the current year in Mysore and Hubli Divisions, is

placed on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4742/
65].

**पश्चिमी जर्मनी को इंजीनियरी के सामान
का निर्यात**

1461. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
डा० महादेव प्रसाद

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पश्चिमी जर्मनी को इंजीनियरी के सामान के निर्यात में वृद्धि करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां तो किन वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जायेगा; और

(ग) इस की क्या शर्तें हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). इंजीनियरी के ऐसे उत्पादों की एक स्थायी सूची सदन के पटल पर रखी जाती है । [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई । देखिये मरुवा एन टी 4743/65] जिन के भारत से पश्चिमी जर्मनी को भेजे जाने की संभावना है । इन वस्तुओं के पश्चिमी जर्मनी को निर्यात करने की सम्भावनाओं से जोरों के साथ लाभ उठाया जा रहा है । इस कार्य के लिए इंजीनियरी निर्यात संबद्धन परिषद् ने तकनीकी योग्यता वाले एक विदेशी अधिकारी को डुसेलडॉर्फ में रखा है । यह अधिकारी पश्चिमी जर्मनी के उन निर्यातकों के लगातार सम्पर्क में रहता है जो इन वस्तुओं का आयात करते हैं । परिणाम-स्वरूप, काटने के धोजार, ईंधन डालने के उपकरण आदि के पार्ट्स बुक किये जा चुके हैं । फिस्म मूल्य आदि के बारे में पश्चिमी जर्मनी की परिष्कृत रुचि को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्राप्ता है कि इन संबद्धनात्मक प्रयत्नों के कारण वास्तविक भारी निर्यात होने में कुछ समय लगेगा ।

कपड़े का निर्यात

1462. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री वारियर :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कपड़े का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये सुझाव देने के निमित्त सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उस समिति की क्या सिफारिशें हैं ; और

(ग) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एन टी/ 4744/65]

Manufacture of Tractors and Power Tillers

1463. { Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:
Shrimati Minimata:

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

(a) the number and names of State Governments/State Industrial Corporations, which have applied for grant of licences for the manufacture of tractors and power tillers during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the number and names of such Corporations to whom such licences have so far been issued?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The undermentioned State Governments/

State Industrial Corporations applied for the grant of industrial licence for the manufacture of tractors and power tillers during the Third Plan and the decision taken on these applications is indicated against each:

S. No.	Name of Govt./State Industrial Corporation	Item applied for manufacture	Whether licence granted or not
1.	Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.	Power Tillers.	A letter of intent has been issued.
2.	Director of Industries, Punjab.	(i) Power Tillers (ii) Tractors.	A letter of intent is likely to be issued shortly. Licence not granted.
3.	U.P. State Industrial Corporation, Kanpur.	Power Tillers	A letter of intent is likely to be issued shortly.
4.	Director Industries, Madhya Pradesh	Tractors.	Licence not granted.

Industrial Licences for Madhya Pradesh

1464. { Shri A. S. Saigal:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:

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

(a) the number of applications for the grant of industrial licences received from the private parties and recommended by the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the years from 1962 to 1965;

(b) the particulars of the applications received;

(c) the dates on which these applications were received; and

(d) the time likely to be taken for the final disposal of the same?

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.

Export of Prawns

1465. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of prawns is lying at

the Cochin Port because of the restrictions imposed on their import by the Government of Burma; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to find alternate markets for the dry prawns?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Such a situation does not exist at present.

(b) The question does not arise.

Railway Electrification Workers

1466. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the demand of the Railway Electrification Workers who have been working on different projects for several years to be declared permanent; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Electrification of Lucknow-Ganhat Section

1467. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for extending electrification of the

Lucknow-Gauhati section of the North Eastern Railway;

(b) If so, when the proposal is to be materialised; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The traffic density does not justify electrification.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में रेल सुविधायें

1468. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 11 फरवरी 1964 के प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 29 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल 1964 के बाद पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के धानन्द नगर मौतनवा सैक्शन पर क्या क्या अतिरिक्त रेल-सुविधायें दी गईं; और

(ख) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर अभी तक ऐसे स्टेशन हैं जहाँ पर तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षा-गृह नहीं हैं और पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभा सिंह) : (क) धानन्द नगर और पुरन्दरपुर स्टेशनों के बीच लोक विद्या-पीठ नगर नामक एक नया हाइट स्टेशन खोलने के साथ साथ धानन्द नगर के माल गोदाम में नल की व्यवस्था अप्रैल 1964 से ही कर दी गयी है ।

(ख) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के धानन्द नगर मौतनवा खण्ड के प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिये प्रतीक्षालय और पीने के पानी की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था है ।

गोरखपुर स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म

1469. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गोरखपुर स्टेशन पर पर्याप्त संख्या में प्लेटफार्म न होने के कारण रेलगाड़ियों को गत कई वर्षों से बाहरी सिगनल पर ही प्रयत्न खड़े रहना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

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

(ख) सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

Shortage of Wagons in Gujarat

- 1470 { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trade is experiencing great difficulty in getting wagons in the Western Zone in Gujarat region for the movement of cotton, cotton seeds, china-clay, oil and salt from April, 1965; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to remove the difficulties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). From April, 1965 onwards there was heavy movement of imported foodgrains and fertilizers from Kandla and the other two ports in Gujarat, namely, Bhavnagar and Navlakhi due to the bunching of ships as a result of the Longshoremen's strike in U.S.A. During the period April to July, 1965 at Kandla, Bhavnagar and Navlakhi on an average a total of about 334 wagons of foodgrains and fertilizers were loaded daily as against 190

wagons during the corresponding period of last year, that is, an increase of 68.7 per cent. The heavy movement of foodgrains and fertilizers coupled with the trouble in Kutch had some repercussion on the movement of non-priority traffic in the Bhavnagar and Rajkot Divisions. Efforts have, however, been made to step up loading of non-priority commodities like cotton, cotton seeds, china-clay etc. During the first 20 days of July, 1965, a total of 2,146 wagons of these commodities were loaded as compared to 1,714 wagons during the corresponding period of 1964. The improved loading is being maintained.

Steel Plants

1471. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the number of steel plants working at present in India;

(b) the number of steel plants proposed to be set up in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether the targeted quantities of steel production in the present steel plants would meet the requirements of the country and if not, how much more steel has to be produced?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). There are at present five large integrated mild steelworks in India three of which are being expanded. These steelworks are expected to yield a total production of 8.9 million tonnes steel ingots per annum on completion of their present expansion programmes.

It is estimated that the demand for steel in the Fourth Five Year Plan would be of the order of 16.5 million tonnes of steel ingots. The existing steelworks by way of further expansions, as well as the Bokaro steelworks, are expected to yield between themselves a total production capacity of about 15 million tons per annum. For the balance, it is propos-

ed to set up a new steelworks of about 1.5 million tonnes. However, the entire steel development programme during the Fourth Plan is at present under review.

Export of Tomato and Fruit Juices

1472. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether tomato juice and fruit juice are being exported from India;

(b) if so, to which countries and by which Indian firms; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned as a result of such exports during 1963-64 and 1964-65?

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

(b) A statement showing the values of exports of fruit juices to various destinations during 1963-64 and 1964-65 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4745/65]. As exports of fruit juices do not require licences, the names of firms exporting this item are not available. No separate statistics of exports of tomato juice are available as this is not classified separately in the Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

(c) The value of fruit juices exported during 1963-64 was Rs. 7.35 lakhs and that during 1964-65 was Rs. 13.72 lakhs.

Mine Labourers in Gua-Jamda Sector in Bihar

1473. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mine labourers in Gua-Jamda sector in Bihar have no transport facilities in their daily trip to mines from homes and back and are using goods trains for the same; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

E.E.C. Commission

1474. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the E.E.C. Commission is unable to participate in the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations at Geneva under the umbrella of GATT; and

(b) if so, whether it will affect India adversely and in what way?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) In the Kennedy Round of Tariff Negotiations, industrial and agricultural products are being examined separately for the purpose of effecting tariff cuts on them. In July, 1965, the participating countries carried out the first examination of the industrial products of interest to developing countries, included in the Exception Lists of the developed countries taking part in the negotiations. The E.E.C. Commission took part in the negotiations in July under a mandate given to it by the Council of Ministers of the E.E.C. over a year ago for negotiations on industrial products.

The Commission has yet to receive a mandate from the Council of Ministers of the E.E.C. to participate in the negotiations on agricultural products. The date scheduled for submitting offers on agricultural products is 16th September, 1965.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Cement in Maharashtra

1475. { Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:
Shri Kajraikar:

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

(a) whether recently there has been any complaint of shortage of cement from Maharashtra State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the construction works in respect of wells and housing have been held over for want of cement; and

(c) the efforts made to augment the supply of cement for Maharashtra State?

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

(b) The allotted quantities of cement are expected to be utilised by the State Government in the light of relative essentiality and priorities of each demand. In this process some works of lower priority may have, of necessity, to be postponed or spread over a longer period of construction. The exact magnitude of such cases cannot be estimated.

(c) All efforts are being made to augment supply of cement by expeditious setting up of new units and greater utilisation of existing capacity.

Overcrowding on Bombay-Delhi Central Railway Route

1476. { Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the heavy overcrowding on the Bombay-Delhi route on the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a Janta train on this route to cope with the rush of passenger traffic?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The need for the introduction of an additional train between Bombay VT and Delhi on the Central Railway route is recognised. The introduction of such an additional train is, however, not feasible at present for want of line capacity on various sections on this route. Works to increase the line

capacity on this route are in progress, on the completion of which the introduction of the additional train will be considered.

Geological Survey of H.P.

1477. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological survey of India has indicated extensive deposits of limestone, copper, rock salt, gypsum and coal in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Extensive deposits of limestone and some deposits of rock salt and gypsum have been indicated in Himachal Pradesh during survey of that region by the Geological Survey of India. The occurrences of copper and coal are, however, of no economic importance.

(b) The reserves of limestones have been estimated at about 400 million tonnes more than half of which is of high grade. The reserves of gypsum are of the order of 1.3 million tonnes. The reserves of salt in Mandi are estimated to last for 10 years at the present rate of production.

Shipment of Jute Goods to Indonesia

1478. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether shipment of jute goods which was ordered by Indonesia has not reached that country and a claim is being forwarded by Indonesia to India in this connection; and

(b) if so, the reasons for dishonouring the commitments in accordance with the contract?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The shipment of jute goods to Indonesia have yet to be completed. No claim has been received from the Indonesian

side and the question of dishonouring the commitment does not arise.

Steel Plant at Hospet

1479. { Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri Rasappa:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the 6th July, 1965 made by the Chief Minister of Mysore that the State might still go ahead to set up a steel plant at Hospet;

(b) whether the State Government have sought the approval of the Centre; and

(c) whether the approval has been given?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to certain reports in the Press stating that the Mysore State might set up a steel plant at Hospet subject to the approval of the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Steel Plant in M.P.

1480. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh is pressing the Central Government to set up a steel plant in the State; and

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

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

(b) The Bailadila region has been studied by the British American steel-works for India Consortium, who were appointed by the Government of India to recommend two of the most

suitable sites for the location of a new (5th) steelworks in India. The recommendations of the Consortium are at present under consideration.

Production of Coal in Fourth Plan

1481. { Shri Sudhansu Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the targets of production of coal during the Fourth Plan, grade-wise, field-wise and sector-wise;

(b) the basis of estimation of requirements of coal; and

(c) the basis for assigning targets for private and public sector collieries?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The production programme of coal for the Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised, though, tentatively, an overall target of 120 million tonnes is envisaged.

(b) The industry-wise requirement of coal during the Fourth Plan has been estimated in consultation with the sponsoring authorities and user departments. The likely growth of such industries during the next five years has been kept in view.

(c) In the case of coking and blendable coals the additional offers made by the private and public sectors have been accepted in full. For non-coking coal, no additional production over and above the production from the Third Plan projects or schemes is envisaged, except about 3 million tonnes by the Singareni Collieries Company to meet the demand in the southern region and 0.5 million tonnes by the National Coal Development Corporation in Patherkhera to meet the requirements of the adjacent Satpura Power Station.

Technical Assistance for Sixth Blast Furnace at Bhilai

1482. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical assistance for the installation of the Sixth Blast Furnace at Bhilai is not considered indispensable in view of Indian technicians having gained sufficient experience in this sphere with respect to other Steel Plants; and

(b) the reasons which prompted Government to seek the technical assistance for this purpose?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The erection of the 6th Blast Furnace Complex will be carried out by Indian technical personnel. The services of a certain number of Soviet specialists, however, would be secured to supervise the erection in view of the fact that a portion of the equipment will be of Soviet supply.

Import of Components for Sixth Blast Furnace

1483. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for importing certain components required for the installation of the Sixth Blast Furnace at Bhilai;

(b) whether it is not economical or feasible to manufacture them at Heavy Machine Building Project Ranchi;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
(d) when it is likely to produce them at Ranchi from the point of attaining self-sufficiency?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Lists of equipment setting out in detail the equipment to be secured from the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, and other indigenous sources and the equipment to be imported from the USSR were finalised

in full consultation with the Heavy Engineering Corporation and therefore took fully into account HEC's manufacturing capacity in relation to the project construction schedule. For the equipment falling within their scope of supply, Heavy Engineering Corporation have planned to import certain components and semi-finished parts from the USSR.

(c) It has become necessary to import certain equipment, components and semi-finished parts from the USSR as the full range of facilities required for the manufacture of these items, and in particular, the Foundry Force Plant, has not been commissioned yet at the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.

(d) There will be a progressive reduction in the import content as the range of manufacturing facilities at Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi, becomes more complete. It is expected that by 1967-68 a substantial part of the mechanical equipment required for blast furnaces will be manufactured there.

Jharaandhall Mines

1484. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to develop the semi-mechanical mines at Jharaandhall;

(b) the time by which the development scheme would be completed; and

(c) the total outlay involved?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The development of Benches in the Mines has already been completed and the extraction of iron ore by manual methods is being undertaken. Further mining is being organised with the help of equipment received so far and likely to be available from construction relating to Bhilai's 2.5 million tonnes expansion.

(b) The development scheme is likely to be completed by the first half of 1968-69.

(c) The sanctioned capital outlay is Rs. 21.9 million but the net investment may be less as the equipment after use in this mine is proposed to be utilised in some other mines to be developed.

Quality Control

1485. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the net results achieved so far since the introduction of the Compulsory Quality Control in various exportable commodities?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The net results achieved so far since the introduction of compulsory Quality Control on various exportable commodities can be assessed by:

- (i) increase in volume of exports;
- (ii) increase in per unit value;
- (iii) decrease in number of complaints, building of confidence in overseas markets and more repeat orders;
- (iv) development of new markets; and
- (v) export of non-traditional items.

So far, over 60 per cent of our export commodities (excluding tea) have been brought under the compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection and one of the important factors in the gradual increase in our exports particularly during the last two years has been the introduction of this compulsory measure. Many instances can be cited for the increase in volume of exports of individual commodities, increase in unit value, entry into new markets and export of non-traditional items. However, just to illustrate this mention may be made of cashew kernels for which the compulsory scheme was introduced in April, 1963 and till then the order of exports was Rs. 18 crores with the

per unit value at Rs. 4.19. After the introduction of the Scheme, the earning from cashew kernels alone rose to Rs. 29 crores during the year 1964-65 with the per unit value at Rs. 5.39. The Scheme for salt was introduced with effect from August, 1963 and the value of our exports till then was of the order of Rs. 30 lakhs and the per unit value Rs. 17.29. In the year 1964-65, the volume of exports rose to Rs. 67 lakhs with a unit value of Rs. 23.62. For mica, the scheme was introduced from August, 1964 and unit value increased from Rs. 3.03 to Rs. 3.12. Black pepper and cardamoms, before the introduction of the compulsory scheme, fetched Rs. 3.73 and Rs. 15 per kg. respectively, while after the scheme the prices obtained were Rs. 3.92 and Rs. 16.11 per kg. respectively.

As more and more commodities are being covered under the compulsory scheme, complaints in respect of quality of these commodities have completely dwindled. In fact, there have been appreciative references received both directly by the Government of India as well as through our Missions abroad about the confidence the buyers are gradually placing in the quality of our goods.

Publicity for Exports

1496. **Maharajbumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the existing publicity of exportable quality products, that are competitive by international standards and specifications, is very poor; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to streamline the publicity wing?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). With available resources an all out effort is being made to publicise India's export products in the overseas markets. Techniques and publicity measures are constantly under review with a view to bringing about improvements.

2. Increasing use is being made of Press, Radio and Television to publicise our goods. The number of show-rooms and trade centres in foreign countries is being increased and their set up being improved. Documentary films relating to India's export of quality products are being screened. In addition, the various Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards bring out journals, pamphlets, folders, brochures, catalogues, etc., for external publicity.

3. Holding of wholly Indian exhibitions in foreign countries and participation in international fairs and exhibitions helps effectively in publicising Indian products.

4. Directorate of Commercial Publicity in the Ministry of Commerce is instituting a new quarterly journal for buyers abroad. Its copies will be freely distributed to foreign consumer organisations including Departmental Stores. Publicity through the External Publicity Division of All India Radio is being stepped up. Talks are arranged regularly on export products with emphasis on quality. More and more literature is being produced for publicity of Indian goods in foreign languages.

5. The Export Inspection Council which is entrusted with the task of maintaining quality standards of our export products has set up a Sub-Committee specially for the purpose of publicising the quality standards.

6. Financial assistance from the Marketing Development Fund is available to individual manufacturers and exporters for external publicity. The foreign Offices opened by Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards also help to publicise the quality products of this country.

7. It will be seen from the preceding paragraphs that the effort to publicise our export goods has been growing with the increasing stress on export effort. The quality of our commercial publicity abroad is being constantly improved. The International Team on Export brought out

by the Ford Foundation at our request will make suggestions, among other aspects, on our commercial publicity.

8. Within the total limited resources, the Hon'ble House will appreciate that the best possible utilisation of different media of publicity is being made.

Pig Iron

1487. { Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) the production of pig iron during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the steps taken to utilise non-coking coal in small furnaces for producing pig iron; and

(c) the incentives, if any, given to increase the production of pig iron?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Total production of pig iron during the last three years is given below:

Year	Tonnages
1982	5,796,309
1983	6,603,263
1984	6,593,142

(b) Pig iron is being produced in blast furnaces using coal or coke, and also in Electric furnaces. No steps have been taken to produce pig iron in small furnaces using non-coking coal.

(c) With effect from 20-8-85, price and distribution control on pig iron has been lifted. Government also encourages the setting up of pig iron units in the private sector, apart from going ahead with the programme for setting up more blast furnaces in the public sector for the development of the Iron and Steel Industry.

Mineral Deposits in Andhra Pradesh

1488. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Rayalaseema area of Andhra Pradesh, there are vast deposits of mineral resources which are still not scientifically and systematically exploited;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make a detailed survey and make complete assessment of the mineral deposits; and

(c) whether Government also propose to start any public sector industry to utilise the mineral resources?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). As a result of investigations by the Geological Survey of India which are still continuing several minerals of economic importance have been located in this area. Occurrences of diamond, corundum, mica, gold, pyrites, serpentine, vermiculite, lead zinc copper, manganese, magnesite, feldspar and salt efflorescence have been recorded apart from asbestos, barites, calcite, clays, iron ores, limestones, ochars, slates and steatite which are being actively exploited.

(c) There is no proposal at present.

Goods/Parcel Clerks of Delhi Station

1489. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases registered by the Special Police Establishment against the Goods Clerks and Parcel Clerks of Delhi area from the 1st January to 15th July, 1985 who were found in possession of undeclared private cash or having private cash on their person in excess of Rs. 2.50 while on duty; and

(b) the number of cases in which the investigations have been completed and disciplinary action taken against the officials concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Six cases involving 11 employees have been registered by the Special Police Establishment against Goods Clerks and Parcel Clerks of Delhi Area from 1-1-1965 to 15-7-1965.

(b) Investigations in all the six cases have been completed by the Special Police Establishment and on the basis of their reports, the competent authority has initiated disciplinary proceedings against the concerned employees.

Import of Books

1490. { Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Tan Singh:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have curtailed the import of books and publications from abroad; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to see that the progress in cultural and research studies is not hampered?

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

(b) A Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Y. D. Gundevia to review the import policy for books and publications as announced for April, 1965—March, 1966 period, and recommend modification, if any. The report of the Committee which is expected shortly will receive due consideration by the Government.

रेलवे में प्रयोग में लायी जाने वाली हिन्दी की नियम पुस्तक तथा प्रपत्र

1491. श्री विद्याम प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे नंदा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक रेलवे तथा रेलवे बोर्ड ने 1964 में कितनी नियम पुस्तकों तथा प्रपत्रों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया ;

(ख) रेलवे बोर्ड तथा प्रत्येक रेलवे ने एक एक हिन्दी में अनुवादित इन प्रपत्रों

तथा नियम पुस्तकों में से कितनों को द्विभाषी संस्करण के रूप में छापाया ;

(ग) रेलवे बोर्ड तथा प्रत्येक रेलवे ने एक एक 1965 में इन प्रपत्रों तथा नियम पुस्तकों का हिन्दी अनुवाद करने के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस संबंध में हुई प्रगति से संतुष्ट है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभा सिंह) : (क) से (ग). ए : बयान सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT/4746/65]

(घ) नियम पुस्तकों आदि का अनुवाद हिन्दी में करने की उम्हें द्विभाषी रूप में छापने के काम में तेजी लाने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

Dining Cars on the Assam Mail

1492. Shri J. N. Hazarika: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the passengers travelling in the Assam Mail running between Delhi and Dibrugarh are subjected to lot of inconvenience in getting meals for want of dining cars attached to the Mail; and

(b) when Government propose to attach Dining Cars to the Assam Mail?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No. On 3 Up/4 Down Assam Mails running between Barauni and Dibrugarh, dining car service is provided between Barauni and Mariani Jn. There is no need for dining car service between Mariani Jn. and Dibrugarh because the train passes over this section during the night. As for 85 Up/86 Down Assam Mails running between Delhi and

Barauni, adequate catering arrangements exist at suitable stations en route.

Ticketless Travel on Northeast Frontier Railway

1493. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of ticketless travellers has increased on the North-east Frontier Railway;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the number of ticketless travellers detected in June 1965?

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

(b) The increase is due mainly to increase in the number of passengers carried.

(c) 23,911.

Production of Faultless Cotton Cloth

1494. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that so far India has not been able to produce faultless cotton cloth of high reed picks in the lengths acceptable in the international markets;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the position in this behalf; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to train workers and supervisors in these skills?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4747/65].

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Fly-Ash Cement

1495. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether fly-ash cement is as effective as cement;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to manufacture the same; and

(c) whether the Cement Corporation propose to start manufacturing fly-ash cement?

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

(b) Schemes have already been approved for the manufacture of pozzolan cement using fly-ash and/or pozzolan materials at the cement factories at Ranavav (Gujarat), Rajgangpur (Orissa), Dalminapuram (Madras) and Sankarnagar (Madras); a letter of intent has also been granted to a private party for the manufacture of pozzolan cement at Delhi based on the utilization of the fly ash of "C" Power Station of the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking.

(c) Yes, Sir.

बिहार के लिये कच्चे माल का नियन्त्रण

1496. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1962 से मार्च, 1965 के बीच बिहार के लिये कितना औद्योगिक कच्चा माल नियत किया गया ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह कच्चा माल ठोक समय पर धीरे ठोक तरीके से नहीं दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य छंटे प्रीद्योगिक एककों को कच्चे माल का संभरण किये जाने का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। केन्द्र द्वारा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को निम्नलिखित किस्मों का कच्चा माल आवंटित किया जाता है :—

- (1) इस्पात की वस्तुएं ।
- (2) अलौह धातुएं, जैसे तांबा, जस्ता, सीसा इत्यादि ।
- (3) कुछ रासायनिक वस्तुएं जैसे कास्टिक सोडा और भेड़ की चर्बी ।

जहां तक अप्रैल, 1962 से मार्च, 1965 तक बिहार के आवंटन संबंधी ब्यौरे का सम्बन्ध है, सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथासमय सदन की भेज पर रख दी जायेगी। जहां तक वास्तविक संभरण का सम्बन्ध है उसकी सूचना इकट्ठी करने में जितना समय और श्रम लगेगा वह उससे प्राप्त होने वाले परिणाम के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

(ख) और (ग). उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय को लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के लिये उपलब्ध सम्पूर्ण परिमाण के बारे में सूचना मिलते ही विभिन्न राज्यों को छमाही अथवा वार्षिक, जमी भी दशा हो, कच्चे माल का आवंटन कर दिया जाता है। वितरण करने वाले संबंधित अधिकारियों को ज्यों ही कच्चा माल मिल जाता है त्योंही वह वास्तव में जारी कर दिया जाता है।

Allotment of Nickel to Bihar

1497. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no allotment of nickel has been made to Bihar since April, 1962;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the basis on which the allotment of this metal has been made to other States?

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

(b) and (c). Prior to the April-September, 1963 period, nickel used to be imported in bulk by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., who made supplies to small scale units on the recommendations of the respective State Directors of Industries. Allocation of nickel to the small scale sector, for distribution amongst the States, was made for the first time in April-September, 1963 period. It was then decided that allocations of nickel to the State Directors of Industries should be made on the basis of supplies of nickel made to the small scale units in the States by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. during the years 1962 and 1963 and Statewise quotas were allotted accordingly. Since, according to the information available with the Central Small Industries Organisation, no units in Bihar were supplied any nickel by M/s. Greaves Cotton and Co. during 1962 and 1963, no quota was allotted to Bihar. It has since been decided that the requirements of Bihar should also be kept in view in making allocations for future periods.

Electric Equipment Factory at Tatisilwal near Ranchi

1498. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrial licence was issued to the Bihar State Industrial Corporation for setting up an electric equipment factory at Tatisilwal near Ranchi in July, 1963;

(b) if so, whether necessary foreign exchange has been allotted to the party concerned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). M/s. Bihar State Industrial Development Corpora-

tion Ltd., Patna were granted three licences under the Industries Act in March to July, 1963 for setting up an industrial undertaking at Tatisilwai near Ranchi for the manufacture of Transformers, motors and Switchgear and control gear. Their proposal for the import of capital equipment for a value of Rs. 14.96 lakhs from U.K. for the implementation of their schemes was finally approved and foreign exchange allocated by Government on the 3rd July, 1965.

Industrial Units in Madhya Pradesh

1499. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the imposition of the 20 per cent cut in the supply of Chambal power to the industrial units in Madhya Pradesh has rendered thousands of cotton textile workers unemployed in Indore and other cities of the State;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have approached the Union Government with regard to the restoration of the cut in power supply; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide assistance to the State Government in the matter and provide alternate employment to the textile workers thus rendered jobless?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) About 7526 labourers including textile workers are reported to have been affected by the cut in power supply.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Union Minister of Irrigation and Power convened a meeting of representatives of the State Government and Electricity Board on 12-4-1965, wherein the possibility of giving relief to the consumers by way of extension of Amarkantah power supply from Jabalpur to Itarsi was

considered. It is reported that textile workers laid off in the process are being paid lay-off compensation where such payment is admissible.

Central Small Industries Organisation

1500. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Organisation under his Ministry propose to absorb persons of the Indian Economic Service with a view to promote them as Directors, (Grade II) in the General Cadre of the Central Small Industries Organisation, thus contravening the statutory recruitment rules; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) A proposal to absorb a few officers of the Indian Economic Service in the General Administrative Division of the Central Small Industries Organisation is under consideration. These officers were serving in that organisation before they were appointed to the Indian Economic Service. There is no intention of promoting these officers to higher posts in contravention of the statutory recruitment rules.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Small Industries Organisation

1501. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two posts of Directors, Grade II in the General Cadre of the Central Small Industries Organisation are lying vacant for a long time and have not been filled up even on an *ad hoc* basis; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Two posts of Director (Grade II) in the General Ad-

ministrative Division of the Central Small Industries Organisation are lying vacant with effect from the 3rd January, 1965, and 1st June, 1965, respectively. The vacancies have not so far been filled.

(b) A proposal to absorb a few officers of the Indian Economic Service in the General Administrative Division of the Central Small Industries Organisation is under consideration. These officers were serving in that Organisation before they were appointed to the Indian Economic Service. If the proposal is accepted, these officers may also become eligible for promotion as Director (Grade II). Pending a decision on the proposal, Government do not consider it desirable to fill up the vacancies.

Silk Industry in Mysore

1502. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a virulent disease called pelsine has attacked the silkworm and has thereby affected the silk industry in Mysore State;

(b) whether the Central Government have received representations for taking remedial measures for the eradication of this disease; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to control the disease?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of a representation addressed to the Deputy Minister of Sericulture, Government of Mysore, was also received by the Chairman, Central Silk Board.

(c) Immediately on receipt of the representation, the Chairman sent a telegram to the Mysore Minister of Sericulture enquiring about the actual position about the out-break of the disease and the remedial measures adopted by the State Department of Sericulture. Simultaneously the official of the Board stationed at Ban-

galore was deputed to collect the actual facts regarding the position of the incidence of Pebrine disease in the Seed and Non-Seed areas of the State.

The official after visiting Bidadi and Kunigal in the seed area and Kolar district has reported that:—

(i) Pebrine was noticed first in the Basic Seed Cocoon Farm, Bilidevalaya (Kunigal) in December, 1964—January, 1965 and that suitable measures were immediately initiated for the control and elimination of the disease in the seed area.

(ii) The State Department of Sericulture had taken effective measures such as intensive disinfection of rearing houses in seed areas as well as non-seed areas; microscopic examination of silkworms in all stages; strict supervision of seed production by licensed seed preparers to ensure supply of only disease-free seed to the rearers.

(iii) The disease had been brought under control. The Secretary, Central Silk Board also visited Bangalore in the first week of August, 1965 and held discussions with the State officials in regard to the measures taken for the control and eradication of the disease.

Railways' Holiday Home, Srinagar

1503. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the water supply and electricity at Holiday Home, Srinagar, have been disconnected due to the non-payment of dues by the Railways;

(b) if so, whether the responsibility for the same has been fixed; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid such recurrence in future?

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

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

मैलूर अलमोनियम कारखाना

1504. { श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने मैलूर अलमोनियम कारखाने के उत्पादन को दुगना करने की योजना को स्वीकृति दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर कुल कितनी राशि और कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय होगी ; और

(ग) इन विस्तार योजना के लिये किन किन देशों से सहायता ली जायेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) मद्रास एल्यूमिनियम कम्पनी को मैलूर में एल्यूमिनियम प्रदायक की क्षमता बढ़ाकर 20,000 मीटरी टन प्रतिवर्ष करने के लिए एक अभिप्राय पत्र स्वीकार किया गया है । यह क्षमता वर्तमान क्षमता से दुगनी होगी ।

(ख) विकास की सारी लागत (प्रादायक तथा निर्माण मूविघा) 12 करोड़ रु० होने का अनुमान है । विदेश से मंगाई गई मशीन तथा प्लांट की लागत 5 करोड़ रु० के होने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) वर्तमान सहायियों में प्रयत्न है कि मिस्र में लॉन्डॉन के विकास के लिए सहायता देने का वचन दिया है ।

इन्डोनेशिया में भारतीय चलचित्रों का बहिष्कार

1506. { श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्डोनेशिया में भारतीय चलचित्रों का योजनाबद्ध बहिष्कार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इन्डोनेशिया की सरकार को इस संबंध में कोई नोट भेजा है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी नहीं । जकत्ता चलचित्र-गृह संघ ने जिसमें इन्डोनेशियाई फिल्म प्रादायक संघ के कुछ सदस्य सम्मिलित हैं, कुछ समय पूर्व बहिष्कार करने की धमकी दी थी ।

(ख) इन्डोनेशिया की सरकार को नोट भेजने का प्रश्न इस लिये नहीं उठता, क्योंकि इन वर्ष निर्यात किये जाने वाले कुल बीस चलचित्रों में से 13 अब तक भेजे भी जा चुके हैं ।

Commercial Intelligence

1507. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to rationalise commercial intelligence and publicity work in his Ministry;

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

(c) whether this would mean dislocation and transfer of staff; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The Government have under contemplation a proposal to rationalise the com-

mercial intelligence and publicity work, the details of which are being worked out. It is not intended to transfer any part of the office of the D.G.C.I.&S. outside Calcutta; nor is it intended to affect adversely the terms and conditions of service of the staff.

रेलवे में हिन्दी के टाइप का प्रशिक्षण

1508. श्री राजदेव सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1960-64 के दौरान प्रत्येक जोन में कितने रेलवे कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी टाइप और शार्टहेन्ड का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है ; और

(ख) इनमें कितने कर्मचारियों ने अपना काम हिन्दी में करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). एक बयान सदन के पटल पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी 4748/65]

रेलवे प्रतिवेदन

1509. श्री राजदेव सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे महा-प्रबन्धक के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के प्रतिरिक्त और कोई प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित नहीं करती;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे द्वारा प्रकाशित उन प्रतिवेदनों का विवरण क्या है जिन्हें अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित किया गया है हिन्दी में नहीं; और

(ग) प्रतिवेदनों के केवल अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित कि जाने और हिन्दी में प्रकाशित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभगसिंह) : (क) जनरल मैनेजर की रिपोर्ट का खण्ड I जो वर्णनात्मक है, अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किया जाता है ।

(ख) जनरल मैनेजर की रिपोर्ट के खण्ड ii, iii और iv, जिनमें लेख और सांख्यिकी आंकड़ों का व्योरा अंग्रेजी शीर्षकों के साथ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंकों में दिखाया जाता है, तथा दूसरी सांख्यिकी रिपोर्ट केवल अंग्रेजी में निकाली जाती हैं ।

(ग) हाल ही में हिदायतें जारी की गयी हैं कि हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित रेलवे कार्यालयों द्वारा जो सांख्यिकी रिपोर्टें निकाली जायं उनके शीर्षक हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी द्विभाषी रूप में और आंकड़े अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंकों में हों ।

नियमों तथा प्रादेशों की पुस्तिका का अनुवाद

1510. श्री राजदेव सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी तक रेलों के क्षेत्रीय मुख्यालयों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नियम पुस्तिकाओं तथा प्रक्रियागत प्रादेशों के अनुवाद को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिये कौन अधिकारी जिम्मेदार होता है ; और

(ग) ऐसे अनुवाद कार्य के पुनरीक्षण के लिये रेलवे बोर्ड में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) सभी क्षेत्रीय रेलों के मुख्यालयों में अनुवाद-कार्य के लिए 450-575 रु० के अधिकृत वेतन मान में हिन्दी अधीक्षकों की व्यवस्था पहले ही की जा चुकी है ।

(ख) हिन्दी अधीक्षक सम्बन्धित विभागों के परामर्श से अनुवाद को अन्तिम रूप देते हैं ।

(ग) चूंकि अपनी नियमावलियों आदि के अनुवाद के लिए रेलों ने अपनी निजी व्यवस्था की हुई है, इसलिए सामान्यतः अनुमोदन के लिए कोई भी अनुवाद रेलवे बोर्ड को नहीं भेजा जाता। सभी रेलों में इस्तमाल के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा जारी की गयी नियम पुस्तकों, नियमावलियों आदि का अनुवाद रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय की हिन्दी शाखा में किया जाता है।

रेलवे द्वारा अंग्रेजी में जारी किये गये परिपत्र

1511. श्री राजवेश सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964 के उत्तरार्द्ध और 1965 के पूर्वार्द्ध में रेलवे बोर्ड, पश्चिम रेलवे, उत्तर रेलवे और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे द्वारा, अलग अलग, अंग्रेजी में जारी किये गये प्रक्रियात्मक आदेशों, प्रशासनिक अनुदेशों और परिपत्रों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त परिपत्रों में से कितने परिपत्रों का हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में जारी किया जाना अपेक्षित था ; और

(ग) कितने परिपत्र वास्तव में दोनों ही भाषाओं में जारी किये गये ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और लोक-सभा पत्र पर रख दी जायेगी।

Production of Starch

1512. { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri D. J. Nalk:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up a Committee to assess, inter alia the present production of starch and recommend measures for the use of indigenous raw

material other than maize for starch production;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the representatives of the growers of maize or consumers of maize starch have not been given representation on this Committee?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir; but the representatives of the growers of maize and the consumers of maize starch are being given an opportunity to present their views to the committee.

दूसरा केबल कारखाना

1513. श्री हुकम चन्द कछराव : क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री 9 अप्रैल 1965 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न सं. या 2133 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बातों का जवाब देंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दूसरा केबल कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कारखाना किस स्थान पर तथा किस राज्य में स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) जी हां, बीबी योजना की अवधि में।

(ख) दूसरा केबल कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये स्थान के प्रश्न पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है।

Import of Rubber Seedlings from Malaysia

1514. { Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared for the import of rubber seedlings and other materials from Malaysia during the year 1965-66;

(b) if so, the foreign exchange involved; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to cut down this amount?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Rubber Board has applied to the Government for a licence to import 16.00 lakhs of high yielding polyclone PBIG (Prang Besar Isolation Garden) seeds from Malaysia during 1965-66 to meet the Industry's increased demand.

(b) The import of 16 lakhs of PBIG seeds involve a foreign exchange equivalent of the c.i.f. value of Rs. 800,000.

(c) The licence is being issued.

Allotment of Scooters and Cars to Government Doctors

1515. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed in making allotment of two-wheeler scooters and motor cars to the Government Doctors;

(b) whether they are given any priority in this matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). Medical Officers working under the Central Government are given priority in the matter of allotment of scooters and

motor cars from the Central Government quota. A separate quota is earmarked for allotment to Doctors during each quarter.

भारी मशीन निर्माण परियोजना, रांची

1516. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** क्या उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रांची में भारी मशीनें बनाने की परियोजना सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ।

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) सिविल काम तथा ढाँचे खड़े करने से सम्बन्धित काम पूरा होने की स्थिति के नजदीक तक पहुंच चुका है। उस समय भी जब उपकरणों को लगाये जाने का काम प्रगति पर था उन मशीनों के द्वारा जो लगाई जा चुकी थी उत्पादन शुरू हो गया था तथा प्लांट के कुछ भागों में नवम्बर, 1963 में प्रारम्भिक उत्पादन शुरू हो गया था। प्लांट तथा उपकरणों को लगाने के काम में लगभग 48 प्रतिशत प्रगति हो चुकी है।

(ख) प्लांट तथा उपकरणों को लगाने का काम 1966-67 तक पूरा हो जाएगा यदि सामान के बड़े भाग को 1965 के अंत तक लगा दिया जायगा।

Quarters for Train Drivers on North-East Frontier Railway

1517. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that quarters provided for the Train Drivers on the North-east Frontier Railway are in a dilapidated condition and are not habitable; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The quarters provided to the drivers are not in a dilapidated condition.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Industry

1518. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Industry and Supp'y be pleased to state the nature of assistance given by the Director General Technical Development during 1964-65 in the planning and development of industries to secure a well-balanced and properly co-ordinated pattern of Industries in the country?

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramaiah): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4749/65].

New Trains

1519. Shri Da'jit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the new trains which will be introduced on all the Railways from the 1st October, 1965; and

(b) whether the extension of the Nangal Dam-Delhi Express train is included in it to fulfil the long standing demand of the backward area of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh public?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) In the time table to come into force from 1-10-65, it is proposed to introduce/extend 23 pairs of trains as per details in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4750/65].

(b) Presumably, the reference is to the extension of Nangal Dam—Ambala Expresses to and from Delhi for which no immediate traffic justification exists and which is not feasible for want of requisite spare line capacity and is, therefore, not included in the

new services to be introduced/extended from 1-10-65.

Cost Structure of Steel Industry

1520. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murlil Manohar:

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

(a) whether Government have appointed a high-power Committee to go into the cost structure of the steel industry; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of this Committee?

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

(b) A copy of Government Resolution constituting the Committee and containing its terms of reference is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4751/65].

Flag Station at Kalyanpur

1521. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of a Flag station at Kalyanpur between Lachhmanpur and Unchahar stations, District Rae Bareilly U.P. has been taken up; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

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

(b) Land has been acquired and estimate for the work is under preparation.

Art Silk Factories in Surat

1522. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that art silk factories are being closed in Surat;

(b) if so, whether the causes of crisis in the Art Silk Industry have been inquired into by Government; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove this crisis?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Government have recently received representations about impending closure of art silk weaving units due to difficulties in getting art silk yarn at reasonable prices and the same are being examined.

रेलवे में भोजन व्यवस्था

523. { श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री ए. मलेशंकर यादव :

नया रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) नया विभिन्न रेलों में दिये गये भोजन से यात्रियों को होने वाली हानि के लिये सम्बन्धित रेलवे प्रशासन को उत्तरदायी ठहराया जाता है और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो रेलवे प्रशासन अपने उत्तरदायित्व को ठीक प्रकार से निभाने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न कर रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). यात्रियों को स्वच्छ और स्वास्थ्यकर भोजन देने के महत्त्व के प्रति रेलवे सजग है। विभागीय खान-पान सिम्बन्धियों में तथा ठेकेदारों द्वारा भोजन पकाने और परोसने के लिए जो व्यवस्था है, उसका निरीक्षण अक्सर रेलवे के निरीक्षकों तथा अफसरों द्वारा किया जाता है। इनका निरीक्षण उन खान-पान पर्यवेक्षक समितियों के सदस्यों द्वारा भी किया जाता है जो किसी स्टेशन से लेकर क्षेत्रीय रेलवे तक के विभिन्न स्तरों पर काम करती हैं। मण्डल और और क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियों तथा राष्ट्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श परिषद् के सदस्य भी कभी

कभी खान-पान सिम्बन्धियों का निरीक्षण करते हैं।

2. मेडिकल अफसरों/सफाई निरीक्षकों से खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम के अधीन खाद्य निरीक्षकों का काम लिया जाता है। वे रेलवे परिसर में दिये जाने वाले भोजन का नमूना लेकर उसका विश्लेषण करते हैं। जो कर्मचारी अथवा ठेकेदार ऐसी भोजन सामग्री बेचते हैं, जो ताजा और स्वास्थ्यप्रद नहीं होती, उनके विरुद्ध समुचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

3. रेलों से सफर करने वाले यात्री कभी-कभी बीमार अवश्य पड़ जाते हैं लेकिन ऐसा कोई मामला नोटिस में नहीं आया है जब बीमारी का प्रत्यक्ष और निश्चित कारण रेलवे पर दिया गया भोजन ही रहा हो।

Tea Finance Committee

1524. Shrimati Akkamma Devi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations made by the Tea Finance Committee in regard to the formation of a zone for the small growers to enable them to pay reduced excise duty on tea manufactured by them have not so far been implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when Government are likely to announce their decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The recommendation of the Tea Finance Committee in regard to the formation of a separate excise zone for Bought leaf factories in the Nilgiris is receiving the attention of Government. They hope to come to a decision very soon.

12 hrs

Motion

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

GOLD (CONTROL) BILL

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Gold (Control) Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th December, 1964, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st August, 1965, with the following amendments:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word 'Fifteenth' the word 'Sixteenth' be substituted.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 5, for the figure '1964' the figure '1965' be substituted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House."

(ii) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st September, 1965, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill, 1964, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House."

That the Bill to establish and incorporate a university in Delhi be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 10 members from this House, namely:—

- (1) Shri M. M. Dharla;
 - (2) Dr. Shrimati Phulrenu Guha;
 - (3) Shri P. K. Kumaran;
 - (4) Prof. Mukut Behari Lal;
 - (5) Miss Mary Naidu;
 - (6) Shri G. S. Pathak;
 - (7) Shri Sadiq Ali;
 - (8) Shri M. Satyanarayana;
 - (9) Shri Sundermani Patel;
- and
- (10) Shri M. C. Chagla.

and 20 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

2. Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Gold (Control) Bill, 1965 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

12.03 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 6th September, 1965, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Discussion on the Resolution given notice of by Shri M. R. Masani and others seeking disapproval of the Payment of Bonus Ordinance, 1965.

(3) Consideration and passing of the Payment of Bonus Bill, 1965.

(4) Discussion and voting on: Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1962-63. Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1965-66.

(5) Consideration and passing of: The Delhi Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1965. The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1965. The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1964, as passed by Rajya Sabha. The Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Bill, 1965. The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

(6) Discussion on the statement on oil policy by the Minister of Petroleum & Chemicals laid on the Table of the House on the 16th August, 1965 on a motion to be moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and others on Thursday, the 9th September, 1965 at 3 P.M.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): In one week would it be possible to take up all these items?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: My hon. friend need not be carried away by

this list. Time has been allotted for these items by the Business Advisory Committee. If any items are not reached, they will be carried over to the next week.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is clear now that the Payment of Bonus Bill will be discussed next week. We have been pleading in this House that since this Bill is a controversial one, an effort should be made by the Labour Minister to arrive at some agreement by discussing it with various representatives of groups concerned with it. I have already come to know that Government are not interested in referring this Bill to a Select Committee. Otherwise, that would have solved our problem.

May I request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs through you, and also the Minister of Labour who is fortunately present here, that the discussion on this Bill may be had after a week, and in the meantime, he may have proper discussions with the representatives of the different groups concerned with it? For, already, a resolution has been given notice of by Shri M. R. Masani seeking to disapprove of the Ordinance. Shri M. R. Masani represents a particular thought in the country and he is opposed to the Bill. Already, Shri N. Dandekar's minute of dissent has created misgivings in the minds of the working people.

I would request that instead of having a discussion on this Bill next week and rejecting the amendment for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, let there be a discussion with the various groups, and let the Labour Minister convene a conference so that this Bill may have maximum support.

Let me explain my point. . . .

Mr. Speaker: No explanations are necessary now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My second point is this. Since you are disallowing all the calling-attention-notices on

the various things relating to Kashmir, whether they be U Thant's efforts or Gen. Nimmo's report and so on, I would request you to allow us to have some discussion on the Kashmir situation. I agree with you. . .

Some hon. Members: No, no. There should be no discussion now.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has already said that there ought to be a discussion. At this moment, no further explanations are necessary for it. I have already requested the hon. Members several times that when the hon. Minister announces the business for the next week, only some brief suggestion can be made that such and such other item also may be taken up during the next week. We cannot enter into arguments and speeches at this moment. There may be just a brief reference to any item that needs to be taken up, and that need not be repeated by a second Member who makes any suggestion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may kindly hear me. I do not want to do anything or move any motion which may embarrass Government. But there are certain things which we can legitimately discuss here.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has said that already, and I have allowed it already, and the hon. Minister would now answer it.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने सदन को विश्वास दिलाया था और उधर माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी विश्वास दिलाया था कि देश की खाद्य स्थिति जो बहुत गम्भीर है उसके ऊपर जरूर बहुत जल्दी की जाएगी। लेकिन अभी तक बहुत नहीं हुई है। खाद्य स्थिति जो गम्भीर बनी है, इसके बारे में कहीं न कहीं कमी जरूर है। खाद्य के साल को लेकर जगह जगह माठियां घीर शोनियां चली हैं। ऐसे मौके पर खाद्य स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में गहरी जरूरत निवार होना चाहिये और कोई रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिये ताकि यह घटती हो सके।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : बड़ा विकट समय आ रहा है, यह किसी के विषय में कहा नहीं है। ऐसे समय में पंजाब में अनाज संचय करने की धारा प्रायः बंद कर जन मरने की जो प्रवृत्तियां दी जा रही हैं, उस पर अवश्य प्रत्येक सप्ताह विचार होना चाहिये। यह आप से मेरा निवेदन है।

Dr. L. M. Singhlvi (Jodhpur): We would like to know specifically now how long the session is likely to continue. A date must be fixed now by you in consultation with Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He had promised to tell us today about the extension.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): I oppose the suggestion of Shri Banerjee for the postponement of consideration of the Bonus Bill. It has already been delayed. All the parties have been consulted and further postponement will be nothing but delaying it further. It has to be passed during this session.

Mr. Speaker: So far as a discussion on the food situation is concerned, I had said that I would consider it after the no-confidence motion was disposed of. There was much discussion on food during that debate. So to have immediately another debate on it would not be advisable. If some more time elapses, I will then consider whether it is necessary to have a discussion on that.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am glad that so far as a discussion on the food situation is concerned, you have already disposed of it. I had a talk with you about it. You have agreed that if there is need for it, it would be taken up towards the end of the session, if necessary.

As regards the Bonus Bill, my colleague says that he has already had enough discussion and no useful purpose will be served by having another round of discussion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why not have a Select Committee on it?

Mr. Speaker: He can move for that at that time.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As regards the Punjab, the Home Minister is going to make a statement on Monday. At that time, if Members desire, they may elicit more information. After that you will decide what should be done in the matter.

About Kashmir, I think the consensus of the House is that this is not the time to discuss it.

About extension of the session. . .

Shri Ranga: We would like that we have a bulletin or some statement from the Minister every day.

Mr. Speaker: That would be done. Whenever there is something of importance, the Defence Minister or some other Minister will make a statement.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That has been agreed to, and that is being implemented also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was referring to the offer made by U. Thant and also to General Nimmo's report. That has not been touched upon.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not only about the Defence Minister telling us about the military developments. If there are any political developments, if there is any reference by the UN or anything of that kind, a statement must be made in that regard.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): That was the point I also wanted to make. We are not going to discuss the military situation, nor shall we ask any searching or awkward questions regarding defence. But all the notices which we have been giving calling attention to political developments and aspects con-

nected with the situation in Kashmir, even these are being disallowed. Therefore, I think it should be within our rights to ask some questions when something happens of that nature.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय इसी सिलसिले में मैं भी एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इस ब्यान के बारे में मैं भी एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जो ताजा इतिहास है वे देश के लोगों को छः छः बार नया करके बताई जाती हैं। लोक सभा के सदस्यों का भी जो महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं, जरूरी बताई जानी चाहियें और वे सत्य पर भी आधारित होनी चाहियें। जैसे विमानों के बारे में रेडियो से जो प्रसारण होते हैं तब अंग्रेजी में तो कहते हैं कि दो विमान मिसिंग हैं और दो को नुस्तान हुआ है और दूसरे में कह दिया जाता है कि चारों ही बरबाद हो गए हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। इससे देश की जनता में अविश्वास की भावना पैदा होती है? झूठ प्रचार नहीं होना चाहिये। सांच समझ कर प्रचार कार्य किया जाना चाहिये।

पाकिस्तान की बात को आप लें। काश्मीर की बात को आप जाने दें। त्रिपुरा और राजस्थान की सरहद पर पाकिस्तानी फौजों का जमाव है। उनके सम्बन्ध में दालिग एडेंशन नोटित तो जरूर मंजूर होने चाहियें।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): हम शासन की कठिनाई को समझते हैं। हमारी इच्छा नहीं है कि हम सैनिक महत्व की कोई बात को पूछें। हम यह भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि कोई कमिटेमेंट हम करवा लें। लेकिन पेपर और रेडियो में बातें आने से हिन्दुस्तान में दातावरण कल्पित होता है, दूषित होता है। इस तरह की चीजों के बारे में हमें सफाई मांगने का मौका तो मिलना चाहिये। हम फ़ास एग्जिमिन नहीं करेंगे।

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): We would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that in case this war

on the border prolongs Parliament remain in session until the emergency passes off, because the same thing happened during the Chinese invasion and Parliament was extended by two weeks.

Mr. Speaker: The emergency is on.

Shri Karni Singhji: I was referring to the critical period.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): When some of us say that we would like to discuss the Kashmir situation, it is not the military part of it or any other part of it, but we want that a chance should be given to the House to express itself about the behaviour of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. We would like to express ourselves against Gt. Britain which has played a dubious game, we would like to express ourselves as to how in international politics some of these countries which call themselves our friends are behaving and letting us down in the case of Kashmir. Therefore, an opportunity should be given to this House to express itself on these matters, not on the defence operations in Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker: To even this much that Government should say that today they have received a letter from such and such a person, U Thant or somebody else, and this is the reply they are going to give, I do not agree, I will not allow that.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What we want to say is this. He does not condemn Pakistani aggression, but he wants to advise our Prime Minister. We are on the defensive. Therefore, we want to discuss it. It is not a small matter as you say, it is a big matter. We want to refer to it.

Mr. Speaker: Every day we cannot do it.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: What do you mean by every day?

Mr. Speaker: What I mean I have said.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We do not understand.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Even questions are not allowed, short notice questions.

Mr. Speaker: That is not for me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The report of the UN Observer Team has not been circulated to us. It is in our favour. What is this hush-hush business?

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): How does it help if we do not discuss it? It helps the Government, of course. We do not want to embarrass the Government. We do not think we are doing something wrong.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why should they consider that we are all anti-national?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Complete silence will not help any one.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): May I say a word in regard to what the hon. Members have said? When such matters come, they do receive our consideration. If there is anything special, if Government has to adopt some policy or some attitude which would in any way be different from what we have done so far or the policy which we have adopted, certainly I shall come before the House. But, besides that, if there is anything, it is just possible that we may not like to disclose immediately. But, as Shri Dwivedy has said, some kind of factual statement, whenever it is necessary, we will certainly make.

Shri K. V. Malaviya (Basti): I want to say only this. I would request you to give your consideration to the suggestion made by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad because it has got much relevancy.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About the extension of the session, I had said last time that I might be in a position to announce it today, but in the circumstances of the last two days, it will not be possible for me to say anything definitely about it today, but, of course, about a fortnight before the scheduled time I think I shall be able to let the House know.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In the afternoon, let him tell us.

Mr. Speaker: He will tell us a fortnight before the ending of the session. That means, next week he will tell us.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): Why not on Monday?

Mr. Speaker: I would not have any objection.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let us have some indication, whether it will be for a week, ten days or three days some indication.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The session is to terminate on the 24th and I would let the House know fifteen days before. I tell you in any case that if the House is going to be extended, it will not be extended for more than a day or two.

12.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MINISTER

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I would like to make a statement.

I am taking the first opportunity of contradicting certain wide and incorrect allegations made against me by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on 2nd September, 1965, during the discussion on the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill, 1965.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri stated that I was a member of the Jamiat-e-Ulema Hind and its working committee. The Jamiat is a glorious record of service and sacrifice for the cause of Indian freedom and some of our greatest patriots have been its members. There is therefore nothing wrong in being its member, but as a matter of fact I am not and have never been a member of the Jamiat or any of its committees.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri also said that I have opposed the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill even though I am a member of the Cabinet. I am grateful to the Prime Minister who immediately contradicted him and clarified the position. I need therefore say nothing further on this point.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri further stated that as Chairman of the Central Wakf Council, I have permitted the utilisation of Wakf funds for helping an agitation against the Bill. This is absolutely false. Obviously, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri knows nothing about the constitution or functions of the Council or of Wakf Boards. No Wakf fund can be used for any purpose except those specified in the Wakf Deed and in any case, the Central Wakf Council has nothing to do with the funds of the individual Wakfs or State Wakf Boards.

Statements in Parliament are privileged and impose a greater responsibility on Members who make them. I therefore seek your protection against such attempts to malign a Member on the basis of unfounded reports.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (विलीनर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहने का अवसर दीजिये। आप संसदीय परम्परा से परिचित हैं। जब आप माननीय सदस्यों को किसी समिति में नामिनेट करते हैं या कोई सरकार का विभाग किसी कमेटी में किसी माननीय सदस्य को लेना चाहे तो पहले सम्बन्धित सदस्य से उस की सहमति ली जाती है कि प्रमुख विभाग इस कमेटी में आप को नामिनेट करना चाहती है आप इस से कहाँ तक सहमत हैं? जब वह सदस्य अपनी सहमति दे देता है तब वह घोषणा की जाती है कि उस समिति में अध्यक्ष महोदय की ओर से या प्रमुख विभाग की ओर से उस सदस्य को नामिनेट किया गया। कल जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस बात का खण्डन किया कि श्री हुमायूँ कबीर जमायत उल उलेमा की गवर्निंग बाडी के मेम्बर हैं तो मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान धाकड़ित करते हुए कहा था कि जमायत उल उलेमा का अपना प्रमुख पत्र है "मस अमीयत" जो जमायत उल उलेमा की नीतियों और उसके समाचारों को जनता तक पहुंचाता है, उस के 21 जुलाई के संक में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप ने कल बतलाया था और पढ़ा था ।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शारदा : मैं ने इस घाघार पर निवेदन किया कि श्री हुमायून कबिर जैसे जिम्मेदार आदमी और एक बड़े मिनिस्टर के पास जब कि अपना एक इन्फार्मेशन आफिसर है तब वह उस पत्र में इतनी प्रमुखता से लिखे हुए इस समाचार का खण्डन कर सकते थे । चूंकि वह संगठन और वह पत्र श्री चागला के खिलाफ एक कैंपेन चला रहा था तो जो विरोध श्री हुमायून कबिर ने आज किया उस को महीने दो महीने पहले भी तो कर सकते थे जिस से देश के अन्दर यह भ्रम ही न उत्पन्न होता ।

दूसरे जहां तक बक्फ बोर्ड का सम्बन्ध है, आप ने मुझ से कहा था कि इतनी बड़ी बात जो तुम कह रहे हो तो किसी जिम्मेदारी से कह रहे हो । मैं ने आप से उसी समय यह अनुरोध किया था कि अगर आप आज्ञा दें तो मेरे पास उस मेमोरैण्डम की कापी है जो युनाइटेड मुसलिम फ्रंट के लीडर श्री अमरकल हक ने प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री को दी है । अगर आप आज्ञा दें तो मैं उस की एक कापी हाउस की टेबल पर रख दूँ, ताकि सदस्यों को वास्तविकता से परिचय हो सके । इसमें स्पष्ट रूप से उन्होंने केवल यही नहीं लिखा है कि श्री चागला के खिलाफ जो कैंपेन चला है उसमें बक्फ बोर्ड का पैसा खर्च हुआ । उसमें यह भी लिखा है कि जो सज्जन सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रिट पिटीशन दायर करने गए थे उन्होंने भी बक्फ बोर्ड का पैसा खर्च किया ।

मैं भारी बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता । आप की अच्छी तरह से पता है कि दिल्ली के एक प्रमुख दैनिक पत्र में यह समाचार छपा कि अमेरिका की जिस बैठक में अर्लिंगटन के बारे में प्रस्ताव पास हुआ उसमें इन दोनों व्यक्तियों में से एक व्यक्ति मौजूद था । आप उस पत्र को मंगा कर देख सकते हैं । इन सब बातों के बावजूद प्रधान मंत्री इन तथ्यों पर परदा

डालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बात झूठ हो, लेकिन अगर सच्ची है तो इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों को मंत्रिमंडल में बैठने का अधिकार कैसे है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सब मेम्बरों को बड़े सत्कार के साथ यह सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी पत्र में कोई बात निपल भी आवे तो सिर्फ इतने पर ही आपको प्रिविलेज नहीं हो जाता कि उन्हीं के घाघार पर वहां सारी चीजें रख दें ।

मैं यह मानता हूँ कि मेम्बर साहिबान के पास जो सोर्स हो सकता है इनफार्मेशन का वह ग्राम तोर पर पत्र ही हो सकते हैं और वे उन्हीं को देख सकते हैं । लेकिन जब उनको किसी मिनिस्टर या मेम्बर या अन्य डिगनिटरी का क्विटिंसिज्म करना हो तो उसके लिए यह एक घाघार काफी नहीं, उसे इसके लिए कुछ और तहकीकात करनी लाजिमी है । सिर्फ यह काफी नहीं है कि चूंकि पत्र में एक बात निकल आयी इस वास्ते किसी का नाम से देना जरूरी है । तो मिनिस्टर साहब ने पहली बात इस बारे में यह कही कि वह उस संस्था के मेम्बर नहीं हैं । अगर अब शास्त्री जी और ज्यादा कहते हैं कि इसमें तहकीकात की जाए तो मैं उसके लिए तैयार हूँ, लेकिन उसके नतायज यह होंगे कि जो गमत साबित होगा उसको इस हाउस से माफी मांगनी होगी । अगर आप इस पर जिद्द करते हैं तो मैं इसकी तहकीकात करने के लिए तैयार हूँ ।

उन्होंने कहा कि मिनिस्टर साहब को नामिनेट किया गया । हो सकता है कि उन्होंने उनका नामिनेट किया हो लेकिन उन्होंने नामंजूर किया हो । ऐसी हालत में यह कहना कि यह मेम्बर है, ठीक नहीं । सिर्फ अध्यक्ष की देख कर ऐसा कहना ठीक नहीं क्योंकि अगर वह बात गलत भी निकले तो जिसके खिलाफ कहा गया उसका आंदोलन पर तो अमर हो जाता है । वह इस बारे में उनसे लिख कर पूछ सकते थे, जबानी बात कर सकते थे, टेलीफोन

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

कर सकते थे और अपने का मैटिसफाई कर सकते थे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसका कांटेडिक्शन नहीं निकला ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हर एक चीज का कांटेडिक्शन किया जाए । कई चीजें तो नोटिस में भी नहीं आ पाती और फिर हर बात का कांटेडिक्शन करना मुश्किल हो जाता है ।

दूसरी बात आपने यह कही कि वक्फ के प्रधान ने लिखा है कि वक्फ का रुपया इस काम में खर्च होता रहा । लेकिन वक्फ किसी स्टेट्यूट के मुताबिक चलता होगा । अगर आप चाहते हैं और इस पर स्टिक करते हैं तो मैं इसकी भी तहकीकात कर सकता हूँ । अगर आप का यकीन हो

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : थाप डिबेट में मेरे शब्द पढ़ लें । मैं ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को जो मॉमोरेडम दिया गया है उसमें क्या उपाई है इसका वह पता लगायें, और अगर यह बात सच्ची है तो इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति को उनके मंत्रिमंडल में बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले तो आप एक इल्जाम लगा देते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि इसका पता लगाया जाए कि यह सही है । यह तो एक्स्ट्रीम तक जाना है कि पहले एक धादमी पर अपने का बिना मैटिसफाई किए खार्ज लगा देना, अपने पास उनका सबूत हुए बगैर खार्ज लगा देना और फिर कहना कि अगर वह गलत है तो इसको दुरुस्त कर दिया जाए । यह तो काफी नहीं हो सकता । ऐसा कहने के पहले उनको पूरी जिम्मेदारी से पता लगा लेना चाहिए और अपने आप का मैटिसफाई कर लेना चाहिए । ऐसा हम करेंगे तभी हमारी इज्जत होगी और हमारे बयानों पर

नायों का ऐतबार होगा कि जो हम कहते हैं जिम्मेदारी में कहते हैं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Clarifications are made quite often on the floor of this House. I think this should be made a test case. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri should prove his allegations and the Minister concerned should also place the facts before you, and you should be pleased to take a decision. Because, I think the atmosphere of the Lok Sabha is spoiled by such bandying of words across the Table between an Opposition Member and a Minister. This should be put an end to for all time to come. This can be done only if you have this as a test case and come to an impartial and objective decision about it, so that nothing like this happens in future.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : कल प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया था उस में कहा था कि उस मॉमोरेडम में हुमायूँ कबिर साहब का नाम लिखा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने ने कहा था कि ऐसा लिखा हुआ है, सुन लिया । क्या हाउस का श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री का यह मंशा है कि इस की तहकीकात की जाए ? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक्स्ट्रीम में जाना होगा कि इस को टैस्ट केस बनाया जाए । मेरे ख्याल में इस बात का हमें भ्रफसोस तो है लेकिन शायद इस की तहकीकात करना ठीक नहीं होगा । इस को यहीं छोड़ दिया जाए । लेकिन अगर यह हाउस की मर्जी है कि इस की तहकीकात की जाए तो मैं बंधा हुआ हूँ । क्या शास्त्री साहब चाहते हैं कि इस की तहकीकात की जाए ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मैं चाहता हूँ पत्र ने समाचार और फन्ट ने ज्ञापन दिया या नहीं इसे जांच लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप चाहते हैं तो इसे लिए लेता हूँ। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब की भी यही मर्जी है

Shri Humayun Kabir: I certainly accept this. I would only suggest that the parliamentary procedure in the U.K. should be followed, viz., whoever is proved to have made a false statement in this House his services should be dispensed with by this House. If he is proved to have made a false statement he should lose his seat in this parliament for the rest of its tenure. I am prepared to accept this challenge.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह की कोई शर्त रख कर हाउस को चलना ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन दोनों पार्टीज कहती हैं तो तहकीकात करायी जाएगी। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जो गलत साबित होगा उस को हाउस कुछ न कुछ सजा एकमप्रेस करेगा। लेकिन कोई शर्त नहीं लगायी जा सकती। हाउस देख लेगा कि वह इतना झूठ है कि एक्स्ट्रीम तक जाना जरूरी है। लेकिन यह शर्त नहीं जोड़ी जा सकती। सजा के बारे में हाउस फैसला करेगा उन सरकमन्टॉसेज में जो सामने आयेंगे। मगर चूंकि दोनों तरफ से इसको चेक किया जा रहा है, मैं इस की तहकीकात करूंगा और इस के नतायज हाउस को बतलाऊंगा।

श्री मुजफ्फर हुसैन (मुरादाबाद)
 मैं इस सिलसिले में यह भ्रज करना चाहता था कि जो प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री साहब ने हुगायू कबिर साहब पर इल्जाम लगाया कि बफ का रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जर्मियन जिस के वह प्रेमीडट हैं उस का मैं सेक्रेटरी हूँ। मेरे सामने कोटा राजम्हान से टुक काल किया गया था मिस्टर चागला को और उन से कहा गया था कि अगर मुझे कोर्ट का मॅम्बर बना दिया जाए और मुगल लाइन का डाइरेक्टर बना दिया जाए तो

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घाबरें, घाबरें। आपने जो कल कहा था वह मैं ने सुन लिया था। यह आप ने अपनी तकरीर में कहा था। मैं ने सुना। जब आप ने कह लिया तो फिर उस को दुहराने की क्या जरूरत है।

12.29 hrs.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY
 (AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920.

We will take up clause 2.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 23)

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Sir, I beg to move:

Pages 1 and 2,—

for lines 11 and 1 to 8 respectively, substitute—

“(2) The Court shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act, Statutes, Ordinance and Regulations:

Provided that every new Statute or amendment or repeal of an existing Statute shall require the previous approval of the Visitor who may sanction or disallow it or return it for further consideration.” (21).

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 5 insert—

“(c) to give directions as it deems fit to the appropriate authorities of the University on matters concerning the imparting of religious instruction to the Muslim students of the University;

(d) to pass resolutions on the management and administration of

[Shri Koya.]

the assets liabilities and properties of, and endowments and trusts with, the University and on the report and accounts of the University; and" (7)

Shri Frank Anthony: Sir, you will notice that all I am seeking to do is to restore, within the very stringent framework of this Bill,—I am not questioning its stringent character, I am conceding that there is an emergency in the University—the principle of the court being the supreme governing body. I am even taking the precaution, because I realise there may be the need—I have no personal knowledge—of cleaning up the University. And I want ample authority to vest with the Government and its nominees to clean up the University. As you will see in the proviso it gives stringent supervisory powers to the Visitor. There could be no amendments to any statute by the court, though it is a nominated body, except with the previous approval of the Visitor.

I say this—and I ask you, Sir, to give me a little time as I have several other amendments and I want to cover them here—that I am doing this because I want the Minister and the House to make some recognition of the right of the Muslim minority in this University. That is vitally important. The Minister has already argued that the Muslim minority has no right, title or interest. I say, with great respect, that is not correct, and I say this with great respect to Shri Chagla. I have an academic interest in this matter as a lawyer, but I have a vital personal interest in it because, as I will show you in a minute, if Shri Chagla's point, he contending for, is accepted what happens between him and the Aligarh University is a matter between him and his community, but, when, what he contends for will destroy the most precious schools and colleges run by other minorities like mine, run by Sikhs, run by the Parsis, run by the Christians and so on, as I will show you, then I join

issue completely with him. I say this with regret—I am not imputing motives though he imputed motives to everybody—that Shri Chagla is trying to show that the Muslims had no right, title or interest in the University. To put it mildly, it was a classic exercise in ambivalence, both on facts and on law. Shri Chagla vehemently denied that the Muslim University had any fundamental right. He denied that it is established, or even administered by the Muslims. Then, equally vehemently, he went on to say "But, we will see that the personality, the individuality, the character of this University is maintained". Now, is that not a contradiction in terms, I ask as a lawyer. If what Shri Chagla says is correct—I say it is not correct—that the Muslim University was neither established nor administered by the minority then it is not only illegal but it is immoral for Shri Chagla to say that "we will maintain its personality and its character". What personality and character has it got except Muslim personality and character? I am not going into the history: it is there. There it was the Muslim personality and character, the contribution in education and in culture that the Muslim community may make to the composite culture of this country. We are a pluralistic society. I repudiate the thesis that our culture is monolithic. We are a pluralistic society and every community has a contribution to make to the composite culture and the mosaic of Indian education. When Shri Chagla refers to its individuality and personality, obviously he means the Muslim individuality and Muslim personality. Then, it must flow from the right of the Muslim community. If he says that there is no right, title or interest then he can Hinduise or Christianise it because, according to him, there is no title or interest to it for them. It is just double talk. I say that Shri Chagla can only maintain the character of the institution, its personality, its individuality if he concedes what I am contending for, that they have

got not only a right but a fundamental right. I had great respect for Shri Chagla when he was on the Bench.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Not now?

Shri Frank Anthony: Well, I don't know.

Now, what has he said in trying to plead his case? I wish the Congress members should listen to this. He has said: this University was not established by the Muslims, it was established by the Legislature. With great respect to Shri Chagla may I say that his contention is completely superficial? It may have been given legislative sanction. Yes. But who founded this University? Is there any doubt about it that it was founded, with the blessings of the British Government, and they said "we are trying this experiment with confidence in the Muslim community so that it may be an instrument of regeneration for the Muslim community". They spelt it out in the 1920 Aligarh Muslim University Act in the preamble, in section 4. Whose properties were there, movable and immovable and whose privileges were there? Of the Muslim community? Muslim property, movable and immovable, and there must have been Muslim blood. I can tell Shri Chagla that it is not easy for a minority to build institutions. For building institutions for the minority, as we have done, we have to put in not only our money and resources we have also to put our blood into it. There is another superficial argument and I am coming to that later. But is there any doubt that it was Muslim property? Merely because you go through the formality of legislative sanction it does not cease to be Muslim property. Sir, as a distinguished jurist, you cannot allow Shri Chagla to insinuate such a proposition. I say this to you, Sir, that if this proposition is accepted, not a single Sikh institution can survive. Why? Why will it not survive? Simply because I know—I do not know whether you know it, but I know it because I deal

with 300 institutions—the hostility of some State Government to the minority educational institutions. If Shri Chagla's thesis is accepted, tomorrow some State Government will say that as a precondition to establishing a college, as a pre-condition to establishing a school, we must get legislative sanction. It will happen. Today you cannot have a university except through legislative sanction!

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not want to interrupt my learned friend but I want to correct him. I have never suggested that a minority community cannot establish an institution or that it requires legislative sanction. It is no use trying to prejudice the argument or making an appeal to other communities. Any community can establish and administer an institution. It will be protected under article 30. I said that in this case it is established by legislature. I never said that it applies to all cases.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am meeting that. I say that no University can be established except by legislative sanction. What is there to prevent it? Tomorrow some other States, bitterly hostile to minority educational institutions, can say that before you can start a higher secondary school before you can start a college—we have 300 schools at present; they have to be recognised by legislative sanction.

Shri Paliwal (Hindaun): How can you equate schools to Universities? (Interruption).

Shri Frank Anthony: You can understand me, Sir. I do not expect laymen to understand me to that extent. All I am saying is this. Tomorrow, what is there to prevent . . .

Mr. Speaker: What Mr. Chagla has said just now—if I could follow him correctly—is that there must be a statute if a University is to be established and, therefore, what he said applied only to this University because it was Aligarh University. So

[Mr. Speaker]

far as schools, colleges and other institutions are concerned, they do not require any statute or Act to be passed before they can be established. This is what he says.

Shri Frank Anthony: That is what he says. I am meeting it on two grounds. Merely because you have to go through the motion of giving a legislative veneer—that is a necessary precondition—that is not establishment. That is giving legislative recognition, if you like, but that is not establishment. Establishment means as to who founded it, whose money was it, whose property was it. Who were the founders? The Muslims were beyond peradventure the founders of this nucleus. Merely giving legislative sanction is not synonymous with establishment. God forbid if the Supreme Court were ever to accept this argument. At present, we know that schools and colleges run by the minorities merely have to get recognition. Tomorrow, to destroy and of our schools and colleges, what is there to prevent them.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): The Constitution will come in to their rescue.

Shri Frank Anthony: All that they will say is that you may have unrecognised schools and colleges but before you can get recognition, you must get legislative sanction. What is there to prevent them from saying that? Under Entry 11. I am saying...

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Anthony has apprehensions that in future the States might pass legislation that even for recognition, they will have to get the sanction and a statute or an Act will have to be passed merely for a recognition.

Shri Frank Anthony: Yes. It is not an apprehension; it is an argument.

Then, on this parity of reasoning of Mr. Chagla, it will then be argued that in respect of Sikh institutions, Anglo-Indian or Christian institutions,

founded with our blood, merely because you give them legislative recognition, it is synonymous with establishment. Never in the life time of any minority can this be accepted. Sir, I am going to ask Muslims not to go to court because they are not only concerned but every minority is concerned with this today. I am going to plead them not to go to court. Their case is a hard case. If they make a bad law, it will mean that if you equate establishment with legislative sanction, then those who have founded it—in this case, it is the Muslims—all their properties, movable and immovable, all their privileges, will come under legislative establishment.

Then, Mr. Chagla said that they did not administer it. I do not understand this all. I do not want to bring the Supreme Court into it. But while I was arguing, the Chief Justice said, it is quite clear that they administered—you go to the establishment part. It is a complete perversion of fact to suggest that Muslims were not administering it. What is the position? By the Act of 1920—that was the founding Act—only Muslims could be on the Supreme Governing Body. I am not saying that that was a wise thing. Upto 1951, up till the coming into operation of the Constitution, only Muslims could be members of the Supreme Governing Body. How can you say that they were not administering it?

Further, Mr. Chagla made some reference to the Executive Council. I submit with great respect that it is an entirely incorrect reference. He said that the Executive Council was administering it. The Executive Council was to be entirely of Muslims—I do not say it is a good principle—but I am merely saying, you look at Statute 15. I know all the facts. The Vice Chancellor had to be elected by the Court—a Court entirely Muslim, Pro Vice Chancellor had to be appointed by the Court—the Court entirely of Muslims; 20 out of

30 members were to be elected by the Court—the Court entirely of Muslims and other 10 members also had to be Muslims. I am merely showing that this was, more than many other institutions, administered exclusively by Muslims. For anybody to come now and say that it was not administered by Muslims is to fly in the teeth of facts.

Mr. Speaker: I hope he is concluding now.

Shri Frank Anthony: Yes; I am concluding. Sir, I have to meet his arguments. Otherwise, nobody is going to accept my amendment.

Mr. Chagla asked: Why did the Muslims not go to the court when there was an amendment in 1951 deleting the proviso 23(1)? The proviso was that only Muslims shall be members of the Court. I will give two very good reasons for that. I am conceding because I have argued about every one of education cases in the Supreme Court, that when an institution takes aid, then Government has regulatory powers. So, for two very good reasons, after the constitution came into effect, the Muslims could not have gone to court. Firstly, it was because they were told, "This is a reasonable regulation since you are getting aid." But the more important reason was this Statute 8—these are called statutes—was kept in tact. If you look at Statute 8, you will find that it made imperative that at least between 80 to 90 per cent was guaranteed as Muslims. This was even after 1951 Act. Why should they go to court?

Mr. Chagla has made some reference to article 15. With great respect to him. I must say that that has no relevance to educational institutions. It deals with hotels, restaurants and public bathing places. I concede to this that under article 28(1) of the Constitution, if an institution is wholly aided, if it is receiving aid, it may not teach religion. Now, the Roman Catholic schools in Kerala, wholly

aided, shall not teach religion. But it does not mean that they cease to be administered by Roman Catholics. Under article 29(2), if a minority institution is getting aid, it shall not exclude a person on the ground of community, caste or religion. I say that all this regulation is perfectly legitimate that members of other communities must be admitted. If it is wholly aided, it may not teach religion but all the other attributes of administration by a minority shall remain there because it is a fundamental right.

Then, Sir, Mr. Chagla's thesis was this—he said this glibly—that the House is sovereign. The House is not sovereign. That is the British concept. The House is subordinate to the Constitution. As I said, I had great respect for Mr. Chagla when he was a judge. Many cases were dealt with by him. Does he forget the case in which I was the counsel, when the Government tried to destroy the Anglo-Indian schools—the 1954 case, the Bombay Education Society case? I went to him and he gave judgment in my favour. What did Mr. Chagla say—I do not know whether he said it or Justice Mahajan said it? He said: Here is the fundamental right of a minority, a recognised minority, the Anglo-Indian community. The sovereignty of the legislature must yield to their fundamental right. Mr. Chagla struck down the monstrous, proposed legislation by the Morarji Desai Government because, although he was sovereign so far as education was concerned, that sovereignty had to yield, the Police power of the State had to yield, to the fundamental right of the minority. I say this if you recognise *ex-hypothesi* that there is a fundamental right of the Muslims to their property they were administering exclusively—it ripened into a fundamental right in 1950—then it has to yield. But I am not carrying this proposition to a logical extreme. All the regulatory powers are there. I do not understand why Mr. Chagla has taken on himself this rather malodorous job. The law is

[Shri Frank Anthony]

there; the Act is there; the Chatterjee's Committee is there; they were all Hindus—non-Muslims. They said in 1961, "We recognise the fundamental right of the Muslim minority". When they had said it, why should Mr. Chagla take it on himself to deny the fundamental right of his own community. What is he afraid of? I am making every concession to Mr. Chagla; I am making every concession to Mr. Ali Yavar Jang not because he is my friend but in order to clean up the University. Keep it tight as long as you like, but recognise the right of the Muslims in this matter. You have ample powers of regulation. The Supreme Court in the Kerala reference about Roman Catholic school accepted regulation. What regulation? Government could tell them, "appoint so many scheduled castes in the Christian school" as to who should be the Manager. You can tell the Muslims of the Muslim University, as you told the Anglo-Indians, "in return for aid, you should have 40 per cent of non-muslims; in return for aid, you may not teach a religion". But you must leave to them the other necessary attributes of administration.

I appeal—I do not know whether my appeal will have any effect on the members of the Muslim community—to them not to go to Courts because they will have to face all kinds of legal contortions in these matters. I am vitally interested because the Muslim case is a hard case politically. If the judgment makes a bad law, it will adversely effect every minority. I am not giving out any secret: I wrote to the Prime Minister saying that it would adversely affect every minority. I saw him. I told him that all that I was asking for while keeping the court nominated, to make Muslims—I am prepared to come down—the majority. Can you not get 60 Muslims whom you can trust? The Prime Minister certainly did not object to my saying this. He said, "The Muslim Congress

M.Ps. are also deeply agitated; I have given them an assurance that we shall bring in a legislation, but I do not want to mention the time." I did not want to embarrass the Government and was prepared for the legislation to come much later. The Prime Minister said that he has given an assurance that a preponderant majority will be Muslims. How can there be a preponderant Muslim majority unless there is the pre-condition of the Muslim right. Why can he not do it here? That is what I am asking for. Do here what the Prime Minister has already assured that he will do.

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): This amendment has been given notice of by Mr. Koya and myself. The amendment asks for powers to the Court that is going to be nominated under the Act to have some control over the matter of imparting religious instruction to the Muslim students of the University. The second part of my amendment is that the Court, which is a nominated one, a purely advisory body, shall have some power over the properties and assets of the University. Really speaking, many of the properties and the assets of the M.A.O. College have been taken over by the Muslim University at the time of inauguration of the University. Therefore, I want the Court to have these powers. The Court, as it is envisaged in the Bill, is a purely advisory body; it must give advice only on matters on which its advice is being sought by the authorities. If they find anything happening that is not good for the University, they cannot themselves tender any advice; they are prevented from giving such advice. That is the kind of body which is envisaged in the Bill. Now, to understand our objection to this Clause of the Bill, we must know a little of the background and history of the University.

The Muslims were very backward round about 1857. Even before that, they did not want to take to Western

education; they wanted to boycott Western culture and education; but along with that they also boycotted modern education, scientific education. After 1857 they were oppressed, maligned, deprived of every right and were reduced to a very miserable condition. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan thought about the situation. He thought that the only way of regenerating the people and improving their condition was through modern education. At the same time there was the agitation that no education without religious instruction can be true education for anybody. That was the idea of the whole Muslim community. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan recognised the validity of this opinion and he himself subscribed to that opinion. Therefore, he was thinking of combining Western education, modern and scientific education, along with religious education. He went to England; he saw how the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford were working . . .

Mr. Speaker: The whole history is not necessary now.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I will be very short. I am placing this before the House so that we may have the right understanding of the position of the Muslim University.

Mr. Speaker: That has been done during the general debate. All these facts have come there.

13 hrs.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I have to supplement the things that have been said in the course of the debate. I thought that I would be given an opportunity to speak and I was very hopeful because of some of your remarks that I would have my turn, but then I was not given an opportunity. However, I am quite relevant in saying these things in reference to the amendments I have moved. My amendments cannot be understood without this background. Religious education and modern education had to be combined for making the Mussalmans take to education and allow themselves to be lifted from the backwardness to which they had been pushed by cir-

cumstances. So, in 1870, a committee was appointed, and the committee recommended the establishment of a school on modern lines. First a High School was established in 1875 and then a college in 1877, i.e. the M.A.O. College. Its foundation-stone was laid by the then Viceroy of India, Lord Lytton. At that time, this idea of a university was placed before the Government as well as the people of the country. Sir Syed said that Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental college, or MAO College, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Viceroy, was an institution belonging to the Muslim community as a whole; it had been brought into being by the combined efforts of the Muslim community. It was not a donation or a gift by any individual or by a Monarch, as used to be the practice during those days with reference to the setting up of educational institutions, but it was the effort of a whole community which had brought the MAO college into being.

He also said that the plan was that this MAO college might expand into a university whose sons shall go forth throughout the length and breadth of the land to preach the gospel of free enquiry and of large-hearted toleration and of pure morality. That was the plan and that was the aspiration of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. He was the founder of the MAO college which became the nucleus of the Aligarh Muslim University.

This idea of forming a university or setting up a university is to be found running through the efforts of all the people who were then working in the field of education, right from 1870 up to the formation or the establishment and inauguration of the university in 1920, for a period of more than fifty years.

Then, the Bill itself was framed in consultation with the Muslim University foundation committee which had been set up by the authorities of the MAO college. They were in negotiation with the Government all along

[Shri Muhammad Ismail]

on the question of transforming and converting the MAO college into a Muslim university. The chairman of the Education Commission, Sir William Hunter in a report of his after referring to the 'idea that education without religious instruction is no education', says:

"At the same time, the Mohammedan founders of this strictly Mohammedan institution have thrown open their doors of the university to all races and creeds; among the 250 students I find 57 Hindus (or nearly one-fourth of the whole) Christians and Parsi lads have also received a liberal education within its walls. This liberality of mind pervades not only its rules and its teaching but the whole life of the place."

This was what Sir William Hunter, the chairman of the Education Commission said about the M.A.O. college which was the nucleus of the Aligarh Muslim University. So, this idea was already there. It was not such an exclusive educational institution as is being thought of by some of our friends. However, it had to cater to the special needs of the Muslim community whose members were specially backward because of the circumstances, political and otherwise. The necessity and fact of the control and management of that institution being with the Muslims, because of the combination of scientific and religious education there, is evident by many a record bearing upon the establishment of the university. After prolonged negotiations with the Muslim leaders and the Committee concerned with this university, the Government of India finally agreed to that arrangement. But they said that they must first get the sanction of the Secretary of State for India for that purpose. In the despatch from the Government of India in 1911 to the Secretary of State, there are certain passages which I shall crave your indulgence to read out.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member wants to quote extensively and take one hour to move an amendment, I think that is not proper.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I was not given an opportunity to speak previously.

Mr. Speaker: I quite appreciate that. That is why I am allowing him to speak now. But there ought to be some limit. Even then, he would have got only ten to fifteen minutes, and I am allowing him that much time.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: It is a supremely important and vital question for the Muslim community spread throughout the country.

Mr. Speaker: Other Members were given only about 15 minutes. Even now, I shall allow the hon. Member 15 minutes, but he should not exceed that.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I am extremely obliged to you, and I shall crave your indulgence a little further. In the despatch to the Secretary of State, the Government of India had stated:

"We trust that Your Lordships in sanctioning a university at Aligarh will share the hope which we confidently entertain that this new and interesting educational experiment supported by the confidence of the Government of India and the Mohammedan community will be the source of enlightenment and prosperity to that community and will fittingly crown and carry on the noble work and the lofty hopes of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan."

That was what the Government of India said. The Secretary of State, in replying to that sanctioned the university in principle and wanted the Government of India to settle the details with the Muslim University Foundation Committee. That took a long time. There were prolonged negotiations. Finally, a Bill was drafted. As I said, that Bill was drafted by the Education

Member at that time, in consultation with a deputation of the Muslim University Foundation Committee which was vitally connected with the MAO college. Finally, the Bill was framed and completed in consultation with the Muslim leaders through their committee, and it was presented to the Imperial Legislative Council in 1920 and it was also passed almost unanimously; I do not think there was any opposition to it. There were Muslim Members, Hindu Members and also European Members in the Imperial Legislative Council; they sympathised with the sponsors of the university and with the objects of the university and they passed the Bill.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to that Bill it was clearly indicated that this was an institution which had grown out of the MAO college, which had been established and administered by the Muslim community and all the properties belonging to the MAO college and all the committees which were working under the auspices of that college for the establishment of the university were to be handed over to the university; properties worth lakhs of rupees were to be handed over to them and all those Committees and College had to be dissolved, and only the university should take the place of all those bodies. Therefore, it was the MAO college which had been transformed into the Aligarh Muslim University; all its endowments, all its properties, all its money, and even its debts and liabilities were to be handed over to the university under the 1920 Act. According to the provisions of the 1920 Act, even any donations that might be given later on in the name of the MAO college or any of its committees should be construed as having been given truly to the Aligarh Muslim University. That is the provision in the 1920 Act.

Now when this University was in the offing, when it was going to be established, there were further collections from the people, apart from the properties and assets belonging to the

MAO College. In one instance, Sir Aga Khan went round the country and collected Rs. 30 lakhs. That was given to the Government of India for this Muslim University. Even after the establishment of the University, millions of rupees, eight millions and ten millions of rupees, were collected and handed over to the Aligarh Muslim University.

Therefore, it was all along understood that it was a Muslim, a minority institution. I want to mention one fact in this connection. Sir Surendranath Banerjee, whom I used to consider as my hero in my youthful days, as a member of the Imperial Legislative Council congratulated the sponsors of the movement, including the Education Member who presented the Bill, on having established this University for the benefit of the Muslim community. He assured them of the sympathies of the Hindu community. He said, 'I representing the Hindu community assure you of our sympathy towards the object of this Muslim University'. Other members like Shri Sabadhikari....

Shri Pallwal: May I know if other Members will also be given a chance to speak?

Mr. Speaker: It looks as if Shri Muhammad Ismail will take most of the time left.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: If you do not want me to continue, I shall resume my seat.

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some end. He has taken more than 25 minutes.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: We are the people who are vitally interested in this matter. Fairness demands that we must be allowed some opportunity to explain facts.

Mr. Speaker: Does he not think that I have given him sufficient time already? He is still asking for more.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: If we cannot ask for our rights, I request you for latitude and indulgence.

[Shri Muhammad Ismail]

It was understood at the time the Bill was passed that it was a minority organisation intended specially for the benefit of the Muslims of India. However, it was not confined at any time, from the time of its nucleus MAO college upto today, to the Muslim community alone. There were members from other communities, as there are now. There was no wall, and there is no wall, as is being imagined by certain people that divides these University students from other students. They were there in the life of the country; in extra-curricular activities, they were going throughout the country, not only throughout the country but throughout the world. Nothing prevented them from mingling with the rest of the country and the rest of the world. That is the tradition this institution has fostered, though it is a minority institution. Therefore, no harm will come if it is allowed to continue as it had been envisaged.

And how did this incident happen, on 25th April? At the very outset, I want to tell you that whatever may be the provocation, whatever might have been the circumstances, nobody will condone the violence that was inflicted not only on the Vice-Chancellor but upon anybody else. We all sympathise with the Vice-Chancellor and wish him well and complete recovery, long life and all happiness.

But that is not the question. The point, as has been stated by Shri Frank Anthony and others, is, could this incident not be dealt with by the ordinary law already existing in the country?

Are there not conspiracies in the country, much bigger and worse conspiracies? Are they being dealt with by ordinances? That is what I want to know.

About the words 'establish and administer', so much emphasis is being placed on the word 'establish'. There

are different meanings to the word 'establish'. If we ask for the meaning of 'communalism', 'nationalism' and so on, then it is said, 'go to the dictionary'. Different dictionaries give different meanings. There are different meanings for the word 'establish'. When I say that I have established the fact that today the House of the People is sitting, does it mean that when and because I established the fact the House of the People has come into being only then? When I say I establish that fact, it is clear it means that the fact is being confirmed, recognised. We have asked Government to recognise this institution and help us to set it up as a minority institution. It is a contract between two parties. It is put in the shape of an Act. When I go to a Registrar in connection with the purchase of a property, and he puts many conditions for registering the sale-deed; and then when I come out as the owner of the property, am I denied the right and ownership of that property because I went to the Registration offices, a Government agency? Is that right? In the same way, in establishing a University, if we go to Government for certain rights and privileges which are very necessary for running a university—the degrees and diplomas have to be recognised and we have to receive aid and assistance. . .

Mr. Speaker: Now he ought to stop.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: Therefore, it is a minority institution. It is well protected by the Constitution of India by more than one article which has been placed before the House by previous speakers, article 30(1) and other articles.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I am sorry for the hon. Members whose speeches I have heard with rapt attention. I do not think there is any question of an institution being a minority institution or a majority institution. I am a member of the Punjabi University, Patiala. All these days I have not heard anybody say there that it is a minority institution meant for the

Sikhs established for the Sikhs and to be administered by the Sikhs. I think this is a proposterous proposition that has been put forward by some of my friends and I am really sorry for them.

There is no question of minority and majority here. Otherwise, Delhi University will have to change its character, Vishva-Bharati will have to change its character. Shri Khadilkar who is a Maharashtrian is a member of the court of Vishva-Bharati University. What right has he to be there? It is a University established by Shri Rabindranath Tagore of Bengal for Bengalis. What right has Shri R. K. Khadilkar to go there?

Shri Raghunath Singh: He should be turned out!

Shri D. C. Sharma: This kind of argument about a minority University or majority University has absolutely no validity in the year 1965. I think as time passes this kind of talk will have absolutely no significance in free India.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: But the Constitution of India is in existence now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am coming to that.

I therefore submit most respectfully whether a University is established by the Centre or whether it is established by a State or by a person—as it is by a gentleman called Karve. I am referring to the Women's University which was, I think, taken over by the Bombay Government—all these universities belong to India, they belong to the Indian nation and they belong to all of us. I am as much interested in the Muslim University as any Muslim, and I do not think they should have a minority University and others should have a majority University.

Secondly, my friends were very much worried about the imparting of religious instruction in that Univer-

sity. In the first place, I think most of them do not understand what a university is. I am very sorry to say—and I say this without meaning any disrespect to anybody—that a Member has been arguing here the case of Aligarh Muslim University and he has been basing all his arguments on 300 schools that he has been running. He does not know the difference between a school and a University. He does not know what schools are and what a university is. So far as schools are concerned, in Punjab we have schools like those run by the Arya Samaj, those run by Christians, those run by the Sikhs and those run by so many other denominations. They go their own way, but you cannot say that the Punjab University, Chandigarh, belongs to the majority community and the Kurukshetra University belongs to some community which exists in heaven.

Shri Frank Anthony: May I ask the Member whether he has looked at the Constitution?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Much more often than you. You look at the Constitution for your practice, I for my own edification.

Shri Frank Anthony: Since he has referred to me, on a point of clarification, may I say this? Let him look at the Constitution. The words used are "educational institution"—no difference between a university and a school.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have read the Constitution.

Shri Frank Anthony: Then you have not understood it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not understand because I represent eight lakhs of people. I do not understand anything. Because you are a nominated Member, you understand everything.....

Shri Frank Anthony: Representing my community.

Shri D. C. Sharma: . . . all the intelligence in the world belongs to you, and we who are elected have no intelligence whatever. It is a very preposterous suggestion put forward by the gentleman who should know better.

I was saying that people do not understand what a university is, what a court is, what an executive council is, what an academic council is. I have great respect for my friend over there. His hero might have been Surendranath Banerjee when he was young, but unfortunately Mr. M. A. Jinnah became his hero when he grew up. That does not matter, I still respect him. What I mean to say is this, that so far as the courses of study are concerned, they are not the concern of the court, they are not the concern of the executive council; they are the concern of the academic council. As the hon. Minister has said, the academic council has been kept intact, and nothing has been done to change it or amend its constitution or modify it. Therefore, if the academic council, which is already there and which would continue to be there even now when the ordinance is imposed, wants religious education for the Muslim boys, I think nobody will come in their way. Therefore, I think this is an unfounded fear, and I must say that most of the things which have been said against this ordinance are based upon fears which should not exist.

I may tell you very respectfully that I have been a student of Sir Syed Ahmed, and I may tell you very respectfully that I have written a biography of Sir Syed Ahmed also. I may tell you also very respectfully that that biography has been selling very well. One of the things which impressed me when I was preparing to write his biography was this. Sir Syed Ahmed said, "We have two eyes. The Hindus are one eye and the Muslims are the other eye. You cannot see unless both the eyes are there."

Shri Muhammad Ismail: This is exactly what we want.

Shri D. C. Sharma: So, Sir Syed Ahmed, if I have understood him aright, was one of the pioneers of nationalism in this country, was one of the persons who led the vanguard of Hindu-Muslim unity in this country, and my friends have themselves said that Sir Syed Ahmed stood for freedom, for large-heartedness and for tolerance. If so, may I ask a question? When there is talk of a minority university and a majority university, are they following in the noble path which was laid down by Sir Syed Ahmed, namely that we should look at everything from a spirit of tolerance, large-heartedness and all that?

I want to say one thing about the court. The court has different functions in different universities. In some universities I may submit very respectfully it has no function.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Like the Delhi University.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I did not want to mention the name of any university. Take the Delhi University. What function has the court got there? It only meets once a year and it is a get-together, and nothing more than that. You may call it an academic or social get-together or something like that; it is nothing more than that. It has no function. In some universities the court is supreme, in other universities the executive council is supreme; in some universities it has been said that the Registrar is the chief executive officer, in some universities it has been said that the Vice-Chancellor is the chief executive officer. Therefore, I say that the whole property of the Aligarh Muslim University which we took over from the MAO College, and which has been augmented during all these years, will remain with the Aligarh Muslim University, and nobody can take it away. As I look at the constitution of the

court here, I find that no fundamental rights of any community have been infringed, I find that no sentiments of any kind have been affected by this Bill. I find that whatever has been said here is very much in the interests of the Aligarh Muslim University.

I would like my friends to see the composition of the court. Who is the Chancellor, who is the Pro-Chancellor? Is he a Hindu? Who are the members of the executive council, who are the heads of departments there, who are the persons other than the heads of departments, who are the persons that are teachers in the university?

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): That is an old Act.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Who are the persons who are there? I would submit very respectfully that after all the members of the court will not fall from heaven. The members of the court will not be taken from this place or that place. I can say, without knowing the mind of Shri Chagla or any one else, that the whole power will vest in the executive council and the academic council. All the members of the court, I can assure you, will be taken from those persons who understand a Muslim university's problems, who understand the ideas of a Muslim university, and who understand the working of a Muslim university, who want that this university should grow from strength to strength. The members of the court are not going to be brought in there to liquidate the Muslim community; they are going to be brought in there in order to add to the strength and prestige and glory and power of this university. I think nobody should have any doubts about this.

It has been said that it was only Muslim property. I am sorry. I did not know that this point was going to be raised, but my humble opinion is this. When Sir Syed Ahmed went about collecting money for this university, I think, and you will find it

if you look at the list of donors, that some Hindus also gave money. This is my humble opinion.

Shri Badrudduja: Theirs was the largest contribution.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Now they say it is Muslim property. The Hindus donated money, but the Hindus do not claim anything. Therefore, I feel you should not raise this bogey of Muslim property and Hindu property. Somebody might get up and say, "We contributed so much money. Why should it not be a joint Hindu property?" I do not want any talk of this kind. It is neither a Muslim property nor a Hindu property; it is the property of the Aligarh Muslim University and that is for all of us.

It has been said that this Ordinance will distort the identity, personality and the character of the Muslim University. I do not know how this is going to mar the image of the Muslim University because I know that the image of a university is projected partly by the court, partly by the executive council and I can assure you, I have been associated with some universities in my life, unfortunately or fortunately and I can tell you Sir, that the image of a university is projected by the Vice Chancellor; if he has some powers, he will see to it that the image goes on improving. If the founding of the University by Sir Syed Ahmad was the first landmark in the history of the university, if the appointment of Sir Ross Masud as Vice-Chancellor was the second landmark. If the 1956 Act was the third landmark, the appointment of Ali Yawar Jung is going to be the fourth landmark in the history of this University.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I shall finish in a minute, Sir. It has been said that this is a bad law. Well, Sir, I have not been a lawyer.

Shri Frank Anthony: Fortunately for the bar.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Fortunately for you; if I had been a lawyer I would have accepted briefs and I would have seen that you are defeated in those cases. But I was submitting very respectfully on this point. I have great respect for this gentleman. It was said that it was a bad law. What is a good law? What is an indifferent law? What is a perverse law? All laws are good. Only, any arguments put forward in favour of a law can be perverse like the arguments of my hon. friend, Mr. Frank Anthony; they can be one-sided like the arguments of some of my friends and they can be liberal, all-embracing catholic and catchy like the arguments of some of my hon. friends. Therefore, this law is not bad. Only when the perverse interpretation of this law is presented to the House and that is bad. I say that this law is going to do a good deal of good to the Aligarh University and to the Muslim friends and to the Indian nation and to all our people and add to the glories of our country.

Mr. Speaker: I have given opportunities to all Members. I will accommodate Mr. Paliwal. But on other amendments there could not be as prolonged speeches as on this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, I would limit myself to the amendment that had been introduced. We are in the second reading stage and there is no point in making general observations. I have stated earlier that I am not against certain changes being brought about in the constitution of the University, because certain very wrong things have developed there and it is necessary to treat them. But the treatment which has been recommended is to my mind drastic and may do more harm than good. Of course, Mr. Chagla has assured us that it will be for a very short period

and I hope he will be able to bring forward a new law by the next session. I still feel that even for this short period the Ministry and the University need not have gone in for such undemocratic measures which had been recommended as the cure to the ills that had taken place in Aligarh.

I am surprised at the previous speaker who is associated with many universities. But when he treats with contempt such institutions as the court, I am surprised; in treating institutions like the court in that way, he is treating himself in that way. Because the court is an important body. Our universities have senates and syndicates; we do not have executive councils or courts. I am of the view that the court is more or less the same as our senate; the executive council, more or less our syndicate. They have very important functions to perform and to give blanket powers to the Visitor is not at all a good thing. I found from section 23 of the original Act that the court is the supreme governing body with certain important functions to perform; section 28 gives overall power to the Visitor whose approval shall be necessary and he has the power to sanction, disallow, or remit any new statute for further consideration. Such a regulatory clause is already there. To my mind, at this stage, it is regulation that is necessary; it is supervisory authority that is necessary and not so much of complete change in all the rights of the court. When I come to the position of the court, I shall say something further because that is also very important and that could also have been done through an amendment rather than give drastic blanket powers to the Visitor.

13-38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

As I said earlier, I am totally against the grant to the Visitor of all the

powers and making this only an advisory committee. I think that this goes against the grain and it has nothing to do with the university. I would have preferred that a man of the standing of Mr. Chagla had not brought forward a Bill asking us to support such a measure even for an interim period. Although I accept that there is much wrong and it has to be righted I am unable to support this because once we do this, this will be adopted for another university. I am totally opposed to any such bid. In our universities, let me confess that invigilators had been beaten; in this particular case such violence had taken place in another context. Such very unfortunate situations have to be tackled and faced but not by going against the fundamental principles for which such stalwarts like Asutosh Mukerjee, have fought and won from the British regime. Therefore, I am not going to support this amendment.

Shri Paliwal: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, great stress has been laid and it has been strongly pleaded that article 30 of the Constitution is drawn and applies to institutions like the University also. I have great respect for Mr. Anthony's legal acumen but I must confess my sense of surprise now that in spite of his vast legal knowledge and perhaps equally vast contempt for the layman, he has not been able to appreciate the difference between the institutions the like of which he is running, hundreds of schools and may be, colleges and a university.

Within the few minutes that you have allowed me, I will try to explain for Shri Anthony's benefit the difference between the two sets of institutions. A university is not only a teaching institution; it is an institution which by law is authorised to grant diplomas and degrees to individuals after a certain course of instruction and education. Those degrees and diplomas give a certain legal character to the individuals and, in turn, qualify them or entitle them to practise and

enter certain very responsible professions like the one to which my hon. friend Shri Anthony belongs. These diplomas and degrees also entitle the individuals to hold certain public offices. This is a right which can be given by law only to certain kinds of institutions. This is the main difference between a school or college on the one hand and a university on the other. The schools and colleges are free to impart education according to the lights of their founders or the managements. But if they want those students to qualify for certain degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities, then, to that extent, they have to conform to the syllabus prescribed by the universities. Apart from the syllabus, they are free to impart their own instruction. That is the main difference. It seems to me that this simple difference escaped Shri Anthony's notice, and because of this, he has been labouring under a very serious misapprehension and, I should say, also with the resultant handicap.

The history of the Aligarh Muslim University has been traced and repeated time and again. I need not go into it in any minor details, but the simple facts are that originally the school was started by some Muslim gentleman with Muslim donations and finance probably. Then it was raised to the status of a college. It did much good to the community, both the Muslim community and the other communities. I understand that the others also benefited by it. Then, as Shri Sharma said, when it came to the question of creation of a university....

Shri Badruddoja: The major or the largest contribution came from the Muslim community.

Shri Paliwal: That is all right. But when it came to the creation of a university, public donations were raised, but in spite of all the public donations put together, it could not have been created as a university. The creation of a university is only left to the legislature. It was an Act of the legislature which created that university. Article 30 says that the

[Shri Paliwal]

minorities shall have the right to establish and manage and administer their own institutions. This university, or for that matter, any university cannot be established by any minority or majority; it can only be established by an Act of the legislature. These few universities—four of them—have been declared institutions of national importance. In such circumstances, I do not think Shri Anthony should have any apprehension to the effect that if these universities are treated as national institutions and not as minority institutions, then his own institutions—small schools such as primary schools or high schools or even colleges—may also be treated, sometimes, as not belonging to his particular community. That apprehension, I think, is not well-founded.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मुझे कब समय दिया जायेगा ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It should be over by 1.45, but I am extending the time.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): I wanted to speak for a few minutes.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not want to repeat what I said yesterday, but there are one or two misapprehensions or misstatements found in the speech of Shri Frank Anthony, which I must rebut and repel. Shri Anthony should remember that our Constitution is a Constitution of a secular State, where all citizens are equal, where all citizens enjoy the same fundamental rights. We have no first-class and second-class citizens, and therefore politically there are no minorities in India, all citizens being equal. But the Constitution, as Shri Anthony said, considering the mosaic that exists in this country, the different cultures, different religions and different languages, has guaranteed certain rights to the minorities with regard to their religion, their language, their culture and their educational institutions. But the greatest

protection to the minorities is the Constitution itself which, as I said, guarantees fundamental rights to every citizen and sets up a judiciary which is the guardian of those rights. I do not know why Shri Anthony has put forward this extraordinary theory that if my contention prevails the rights of the minorities will be destroyed.

What is article 30? It is a very simple article. Shri Anthony may argue as he likes in the Supreme Court, but in this Parliament, he will realise that it is a very simple article. It says:

"All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice".

I am not seeking to take away that right. The Anglo-Indian community, the Muslim community, the Sikh community, can establish any institution tomorrow, set up any school, any college, any educational institution. They have got that right, and they can say that only the Sikhs, the Christians or the Anglo-Indians shall run these institutions. They have that right. But, as my hon. friend said quite rightly, a university cannot be instituted by any community, a university has got to have a charter; it has got to be incorporated, and that charter can only be granted by Parliament or the legislature. Therefore the very premises of Shri Anthony is wrong.

About the executive council also on the facts, he is wrong. I have looked at the statutes; there is no guarantee under the old British Act of 1920 that the executive council should consist only of Muslims. In practice, that might be so. In practice, even today, the majority in the executive council may be Muslims. But except in the case of the court the old Act did not guarantee that all members shall be Muslims or even a majority shall be Muslims. What is the use of Shri Anthony talking

about—I am using his own words—“the fact that Parliament has passed this Act is merely a legislative veneer”? The very foundation of the university depends upon Parliament or the Legislature. It is not a veneer; it is the basis, the foundation. What is the meaning of veneer? It is a flourish which he might use before the Supreme Court, but at least those who are serious-minded Members of Parliament ought not to say in this Parliament that if it passes a University Act and gives life to a university, it is a merely a legislative veneer.

Many hon. Members have said about the amendment regarding religious instruction to Muslim schools. We cannot agree to that, because, under article 28(3), if we give any grant to this institution we cannot make religious instruction compulsory. It is perfectly open to the Aligarh Muslim University to have Islamic studies and to teach Islamic religion, but if any student, even a Muslim student, says, “I do not want to learn religion in this institution”, you cannot compel him.

Shri Frank Anthony: Who says that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is the amendment.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: According to the Constitution, no religious instruction shall be compulsorily imparted to any citizen by any educational institution. That is all right. But when some students want religious instruction, if the student is a minor, if the parents want that religious instruction should be imparted to their children cannot an educational institution agree to that?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The Academic Council is there. It can provide studies in Islamic philosophy, Islamic religion and Islamic theology. It can lay down that in a particular class in a particular building those who want to learn Islamic religion, can have that instruction. But that cannot be compulsory. The amendment of the

gentleman is that it should be compulsory. Otherwise, it is not necessary. The ordinance does not change the Academic Council. If religious instruction is being given today, it can continue to be given. The amendment says:

“to give directions as it deems fit to the appropriate authorities of the University on matters concerning the imparting of religious instruction to the muslim students of the university”.

Why? A non-Muslim may want religious instruction or, a Muslim may not want religious instruction. I am surprised that people who believe in academic freedom should say there should be a direction to give religious instruction.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: You may omit the word “muslim” and let it read “students” instead of “muslim students.”

Sari M. C. Chagla: The court or the executive council has nothing to do with the question of giving instruction.

With regard to Mr. Frank Anthony's amendment that the court shall be the supreme governing body, we cannot make it so because it is too large a body and for the time being it has got to be nominated by the Visitor and be advisory. For the benefit of the lady member, Mrs. Renu Chakravarty, I said yesterday that this is only a temporary provision. When we have substantive legislation, we will give the necessary powers to the court.

Shri Amares (Panjim): He has referred repeatedly to article 30 and said that only the government obviously has the right to set up a university by law. Does it mean that the provisions of that article do not permit any minority community to set up a university, but only permits them to set up other educational institutions which are of lesser status than a university? Is that provision infructuous because nobody can set up a university and a university can only be set up by the government?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Quite so; a minority community can set up a school or college or a *vidyapeeth*, but a university cannot be started by any community or minority or majority—but it can be set up only by Parliament or state Legislature.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): *Vidyapeeth* means university.

Shri M. C. Chagla: You can have it privately and give diplomas. But you cannot confer degrees.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendments Nos. 7 and 21 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 21 and 7 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 —(Amendment of section 28).

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 15, for "require the previous" substitute—

"first be placed before the Court and its opinion obtained thereon and then submitted with the Court's opinion for the final"(8)

This amendment seeks to give a little power, some kind of life to the court, which is made almost an actionless body. It says that before the Executive Council places any amendment or anything concerning the statutes before the Visitor, it must first be placed before the court and their opinions obtained and then the amendment of the statute or whatever it is, along with the opinion of the Court thereon should be submitted to the Visitor. This is all that I want. Even though it may be a temporary court, it should not be there as something even less than a mud idol; it must have something to

do. Previously the court was the supreme governing body. But now it has been reduced to less than shambles. A temporary measure need not do all that. The court must be at least in the know of what is going on between the Executive Council and the Visitor. For that purpose this amendment should be accepted.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry I can not accept it, because the whole basis of this Bill is that the court shall be an advisory body.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 8 to the House.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 8 were added to the Bill. Clause 9—(Amendment of Statutes).

Shri Frank Anthony: I move amendments Nos. 24 and 25.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I move amendment No. 9.

Shri Frank Anthony: I beg to move:

Pages 4 and 5,—

for lines 15 to 37, and 1 to 4, respectively, substitute—

"8. (1) The Court shall consist of the following members, namely:—

- (a) the Chancellor, *ex-officio*
- (b) the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, *ex-officio*,
- (c) the Vice-Chancellor, *ex-officio*,
- (d) all Ex-Vice-Chancellors,
- (e) Heads of Departments of Studies,

- (f) Principals of Colleges of the University,
- (g) Professors who are not Heads of Departments of Studies,
- (h) five persons from among teachers of the University who are not Heads of Departments or Professors or Principals to be Selected by rotation according to seniority.

number of members shall be muslims.

(2) All members of the Court other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a term of three years.

(3) Twenty-one members of the Court shall form a quorum.”; (9)

Shri Frank Anthony: I beg to move:

- (i) five representatives of Parliament; three to be elected by Lok Sabha and two to be elected by Rajya Sabha from among the Members of the House in such manner as the Speaker or the Chairman may direct in respect of each House,

(i) Page 4, line 37,—

add at the end—

“Provided that the majority of the persons so nominated shall be Muslims”. (24).

- (j) every person who has made a donation of rupees one lakh or more or transferred property of like value to the University.

(ii) Page 5,—

for line 18, substitute—

“(b) seven persons nominated by the Visitor of whom the majority shall be Muslims, and” (25).

- (k) five persons representing donors other than those mentioned in clause (j) to be elected by the Executive Council,

14 hrs.

- (l) ten persons representing Alumni (Old Boys Association) to be elected by the Court.

- (m) ten persons representing the learned professions, industry and commerce to be elected by the Executive Council of whom at least five shall be persons residing outside the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (n) five persons representing Muslim culture and learning to be elected by the Executive Council,

- (o) ten persons to be nominated by the Visitor, and

- (p) two persons to be nominated by the Chief Rector;

Provided that not less than sixty per cent. of the total

Shri Badrudduja: I am speaking on amendment No. 9. This amendment seeks to provide that not less than 60 per cent of the total number of members shall be muslims. That is our simple amendment. It has been forcefully contended with sufficient emphasis by my hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony, that the Aligarh University is a muslim institution, although Mr. Chagla has repeatedly tried to deny it. It is quite in the various correspondence that passed on between the representatives of the muslim community and the government of India that it was a muslim institution, that it was administered by the muslims, the administration and management of the entire university rested with the muslims. Now he says that because it has been passed by the Government that it has to be established under the Act, for the mere legal sanction it loses the minority character. Sir, it is very difficult for me to believe that by legislation you create that no

[Shri Badrudduja]

minority institution, no institution which is intended for the welfare of the minorities, educational or otherwise, can be established. It is very difficult for me to believe that any Parliament can pass anything like that. Parliament consists of members representing various communities, various linguistic and religious minorities all over the country. How can it be that an institution sought to be established in the interest and for the welfare of the minorities by that Parliament is not to be recognised as a minority institution simply because of the technical or some other sort of interpretation put upon it that it must be established by Government? It is established in the sense that the Government which represents the minorities and the majorities including all classes of people in the country has to protect the interests of the minorities. It is the duty and responsibility of every government, particularly of a democratic government, that minority interests, educational, cultural and religious, are protected in the best possible manner.

The Constitution also provides in article 30 that these minorities have got the right—linguistic and religious minorities—to establish and administer their institutions. That right is sought to be taken away by relying on the word "established", fundamental right of the minorities is taken away. Therefore, in order to ensure that the rights of the Muslim minority are protected even under this Act—which is nothing but an encroachment on the fundamental rights of the minorities, which is nothing but a retrograde and reactionary piece of legislation, which seeks to deprive the court of all its powers and vests all powers in the Visitor, which contains provisions by which the court is shorn off of all its powers—a minority character is sought to be introduced by this amendment, by saying that at least 60 per cent of the members shall be Muslims, so that their minority

rights in a University which has been established by Muslims, may be protected.

As was just now pointed out by my hon. friend over there, various other people have very generously made contributions. We have no objection to welcome any contribution, any help, any co-operation from any quarter. All that I repeat is that in a hopeless situation the minorities require protection and to ensure that they require safeguards in every possible shape or form. It is the duty of the administration to protect them. Therefore, the Constitution-makers have rightly provided that minority rights in the institution must be protected.

That is why, Sir, I have moved this amendment, that at least 60 per cent of the members should be Muslims. This is a simple amendment and I hope the hon. Minister of Education will accept my amendment.

Shri Frank Anthony: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my amendment says that at the end of page 4, line 37, which is:

"(h) thirty persons nominated by the Visitor from among persons who are men of standing in public life or have special knowledge or practical experience in education or have rendered eminent services in the cause of education"

the following be added:

"provided that the majority of persons so nominated shall be Muslims."

Sir, I have endeavoured at every step to be a model of reasonableness. I have wanted to meet the needs of the University the whole way. I have conceded everything to Shri Chagla, the need to reorganise this University, the need to clean up the University, the need to remove undesirable elements, all that. I do not want a vacuum. I have accepted the

principle of nomination. When the Prime Minister told me that he will be bringing in a legislation within a certain period, I said he may not be able to clean it up within that period. I have done all this. What I have been persistent about is this recognition of the minority character.

An hon. Member: Communal character.

Shri Frank Anthony: Look at this glib branding and communalism Article 30 places the seal on communalism. Look at this kind of perverse argument. In recognising a fundamental right in the minorities, according to this perverse line of revivalist argument, because you give a fundamental right to a minority institution the institution becomes a communal institution. Merely because it is a Christian institution . . .

Shri Pallwal: You should recognise the difference between an educational institution and a university.

Shri Frank Anthony: My hon. friend here is talking like an educationist. I have something to do with education—I am talking as a lawyer. Why? It is the lawyer in Shri Chagla that has come out. Why has the relished my arguments. He realises it as a Judge of the Supreme Court realised it. One of the Judge: put it to me: "Don't you think there may be a difference—I was arguing on a parity of reasons—according to article 30, there is no difference between a school or college or a university?" I said: "No". Take article 30. Take the plain meaning, the plain interpretation, the plain ordinary meaning of the term "educational institution". The functions may differ. You may put a university on whatever plane you like. It ought to be put on a much higher plane. But from the purely legal point of view there is no difference between a middle school, primary school, high school, higher secondary school, college, a small university with 2,000 pupils and a university which fulfils the highest possible standards and re-

quirements. It is just a simple educational institution according to article 30. You may say that it was a mistake, originally, to found an institution run by a minority community. The British Government, having advisedly said that they wanted a teaching university for regeneration of Muslims, found it, and when they were asked to take it over they said that they would do it. We may feel that when we get to the stage of university education we ought not to let it vest in a minority, although I feel that approach is wrong and for good reasons. I do not agree with Shri Chagla when he says that it is the Government that has established

Shri M. C. Chagla: Not Government but Parliament by legislation.

Shri Frank Anthony: I say this is merely a procedural motion Tomorrow, like a college, the policy may be that we don't want to legislate for university and will allow a university also to be established by anyone but impose stringent conditions for recognition. Don't you think the pre-condition of legislation can be done like you do with regard to colleges and schools? Then the pre-condition for legislation would not be there. Can Government be heard to say that before a school or college can function it has to be recognised and because it has to be recognised therefore Government has established it? There is a parity of reasoning. What is the difference in law between the recognition by a DPI—recognition by the Education Minister, let us say—of a school or college and recognition by the Legislature? There is no difference.

Shri M. C. Chagla: How can you establish it?

Shri Frank Anthony: I would equate establishment with foundation. Who founded it. If the minority founded it, then giving legislative recognition will merely be, as I said and I repeat, giving legisla-

[Shri Frank Anthony]

tive sanction. Why did the Chatterjee Committee, which was a responsible committee consisting of rather eminent people, recognise that there was a fundamental right of the Muslims? They were categorical in saying that. Why is it that Shri Chagla is recognising its Muslim character? If the Muslims have no right, then you have no right to recognise their character. No, the character, their personality, everything flows from the pre-condition that they have a fundamental right. Otherwise, why has the Prime Minister assured the Muslim members of the Congress Party that we will give them a preponderant majority? Why? If they have no fundamental right, what business have they to ask for it. All I am saying is that you are doing everything except recognising it in the Bill. I am asking you to recognise it in the Bill. My own feeling is that you will give them 80 or 90 per cent representation when you bring in a permanent legislation. Then, why don't you do it now?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Article 15 is against it.

Shri Frank Anthony: Article 15 has no application.

Shri Muhammed Ismail: I want to move my amendment Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. You have moved only amendment No. 9 earlier.

Shri Koya: There was some confusion about names in the list which was circulated. So, it was not then moved. I think you can review your ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I asked thrice which are the amendments that are being moved? Yet, these amendments were not moved. All right, they may be moved now.

Shri Muhammed Ismail: I beg to move:

(i) Page 4, line 30,—

after "the" insert "muslim"
(10).

(ii) Page 4, line 32,—

after "the" insert "muslim"
(11).

(iii) Page 4, line 37,—

add at the end—

"Provided that out of the persons so nominated not less than twenty shall be muslims" (12).

(iv) Page 5, line 18,—

after "Visitor" insert—

"of whom not less than five shall be muslims" (13).

All these amendments are intended for ensuring Muslim majority in the Executive Council. They are speaking of majority and minority insist they ought not to be mentioned at all and that a nation means only one group of people. Whatever it may be, I do not want to indulge myself in a peroration or speech upon that subject now.

I stand by the Constitution. I refer you only to the Constitution of India. The Constitution, rightly or wrongly, refers to certain things and we have to abide by it. Every one is bound by the Constitution. Article 25 recognizes the existence of different religions in the country. Article 26, again, refers to different religious denominations in the country. Article 28 (2) gives certain rights to certain followers of religions. Article 28 (2) says:

"Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to an educational institution which is administered by the State but has been established under any endowment or trust which requires that reli-

gious instruction shall be imparted in such institution."

So, that right has been given by the Constitution. Under this Bill we do not want anything which is not granted by the Constitution. Article 29 (1) says:

"Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same".

You speak of one people, one culture. But the Constitution says that if any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These have already been referred to earlier.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: They are very important. This article recognises the existence of different cultures and different religions. The 1920 Act recognised such rights even before the present Constitution came into being. This Constitution of ours sanctioned what was conceded by a foreign government in 1920. Since this new Bill is coming into force now after the Constitution has come into being, I do not think that we should be denied that right which we were enjoying even under a foreign despotic rule. Therefore, in order to maintain a little of that right, I have tabled the amendments and I request the House to accept them.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In this clause of the statute which we are trying to amend one of the unfortunate features is that we are giving less representation to the teachers and heads of departments. In the original Act there was far more representation for the teachers, heads of departments and professors and I would have thought that they

would have been given more representation. For example, there were representatives of the departments and colleges in which came Heads of Departments of Studies, Principals of Colleges and Professors who are not Heads of Departments of Studies. Then there were representatives of University Teachers other than Professors under which came two readers, by rotation according to seniority, who shall be members for a term of three years and three lecturers, by rotation according to seniority, who shall be members for a term of three years. In this matter we could have been guided by one of the recommendations of the Chatterjee Committee in which the Committee has very categorically stated that instead of two readers being there by rotation, the other readers should also be accepted into the Court.

Regarding the Court itself, the Chatterjee Committee had stated:

"We have no special changes to recommend for the constitution of the Court and the Academic Council except that representation of the junior teaching staff in the Court should be increased".

That is to say, the teaching section of the Court should be increased. I think that would have been a step in the right direction. Then it says:

"We recommend that instead of 3, as at present, there should be five lecturers by rotation according to seniority as members of the Court".

I do not want to come to the Executive Council at present. I will come to that later. Even with regard to the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor they have made certain very good recommendations. They have even recommended that the system which is followed by the Delhi University should be further amended and that three names, by order of priority, should be sent up

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarty]

to the Visitor for him to decide which particular name should be chosen and that if the Visitor considers none of the three is suitable then he may send it back again for further revision. They are very important recommendations and I would have liked Shri Chagla to take those recommendations for adoption, because that would have been an academic approach, instead of the panic approach which he has shown while bringing in this amending Bill.

Regarding the question of the composition of the Court, I would say that you should have changed some of them. Rather, you could have taken some of them away. There are a large number of donors. It is not necessary that every donor who gives a donation of Rs. 1 lakh or above should be in the Court. One or two of them could be there. Then, the alumni need not have been given such a large representation as 15. One or two would have been sufficient. A little more dispassionate consideration could have been given to this matter.

Regarding the minority question, I do not think it is very relevant. Here I would be guided by the Chatterjee Committee report, although I have much respect for Shri Chagla. That Committee has stated that it is a minority institution. I would say that some means must be found to ensure that the majority shall be Muslims. From this point of view, we have the past reaction to reservation of seats—let us be quite frank about it. Of course, I have not appreciated the way in which many of the majority communities have been talking. We should have been much more liberal; we should have been much more generous and we should have said, "Yes, we are out to guard the minority rights". I do feel that some sort of an assurance of some kind

should have been there and, if necessary, through the statutes, it should be guaranteed that Muslims will have a majority in the Council.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I hope Mrs. Chakravarty will remain in the House while I am answering the points. She makes a speech and walks out and never listens to me. That is why she goes on repeating the same argument.

The Chatterjee Committee's Report dealt with substantive legislation and not with the Ordinance. I hope Mrs. Chakravarty will be on the Select Committee when we introduce the Bill and all her ideas will be very valuable and will be very carefully considered. But this is a temporary emergency measure and, therefore, I cannot go into the merits of this. Lot of changes are required and all that. The Court is not properly constituted. I hope she will be there in the Select Committee and press for her point of view and I hope it will be accepted.

With regard to the Muslim majority, I am surprised that Mr. Anthony does not realise the importance of article 15 in the Constitution which is the most important article of the Constitution. It guarantees to everybody equality before the law and our Constitution does not permit discrimination from the point of view of religion, caste or race in the holding of any office. It is precisely because of this that in 1951 we amended the original Aligarh Muslim University Act and said that the provision that the Court shall be wholly Muslim must go. Similarly, we said with regard to the Banaras Hindu University. After all, the Constitution is supreme. It is not open to Parliament to say that for any office there shall be a Muslim majority or a Hindu majority. It is not permissible. Even if I want to do it, I cannot do it. I can assure Mr. Anthony and my other friends who are very worried about it—I do not know

why; even after 1951, in the Court, in the Academic Council and in the Executive Council, the Muslims were in a very large majority—that, as the Aligarh Muslim University is constituted today, in practice that would be so. But in law we cannot do it. It is against the Constitution.

Shri Alvares: You give an assurance.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I cannot give an assurance against the Constitution. It depends upon the electors. Suppose the electors have more confidence in Hindus, Christians or Parsis? They have the right to elect anybody they like.

Shri Alvares: At least for the interim measures that you have now introduced.

Shri M. C. Chagla: After all, the Visitor is going to nominate members. I hope he will exercise his discretion properly. Look at the Executive Council which has been nominated. It has a majority of Muslims. You will see very soon the names for the Court. I cannot anticipate anything. I cannot give an assurance as to what the Visitor will do.

Shri Muhammad Ismail: I referred to article 13(2) which says:

"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."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You have read all that. You should not make a second speech.

I shall now take Amendment No. 9. Is the amendment being pressed?

Shri Badrudduja: I am not pressing my amendment.

Amendment No. 9 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I shall put Amendments No. 10, 11, 12 and 13 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 10 to 13 were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should now put Amendment No. 24 moved by Shri Frank Anthony to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 4, line 37,—
add at the end—

"Provided that the majority of the persons so nominated shall be Muslims" (24).

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 13]

AYES

{14.30 hrs.

Alvares, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Badruddula, Shri
Chakravartiy, Shrimati Renu
Dharmalingam, Shri

Kar, Shri Prabhat
Koya, Shri
Mate, Shri
Muhammad Ismail, Shri
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri

Rameshadram, Shri
Sen, Dr. Ranan
Sehayan, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yaahpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A. S.
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Bahunath Singh, Shri
Bage, Shri
Barmar, Shri P.C.
Bisat, Shri J.B.S.
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Choudhuri, Shrimati Kamala

Das, Shri B.K.
Dasg, Shri C.
Desmukh, Shri B.D.
Deobhukh, Shri Shiveji Rao S.
Dighe, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Gokpati Ram, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gowdh, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri

Jedhe, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kannanwar, Shrimati Tai
Kappen, Shri
Keyal, Shri P.N.
Kedaris, Shri C.M.
Khaq, Shri Osman Ali
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lalit Sen, Shri
Lokar, Shri N.R.
Lonkar, Shri

Malhotra, Shri Inder J.

Mantri, Shri D.D.

Marandi, Shri

Maruthiah, Shri

Minimata, Shrimati

More, Shri K.L.

More, Shri S.S.

Muthiah, Shri

Paliwal, Shri

Pande, Shri K.N.

Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath

Patel, Shri Chhotubhai

Patel, Shri N.N.

Patil, Shri D. S.

Patil, Shri V.T.

Patil, Shri Vasantrao

Pratap Singh, Shri

Raghunath Singh, Shri

Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai

Ram Sewak, Shri

Rane, Shri

Rao, Shri Jagannatha

Rao, Shri Rameswhar

Ray, Shrimati Renuka

Reddy, Shri Linga

Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda

Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saha, Dr. S.K.

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar

Saigal, Shri A. S.

Samanta, Shri S.C.

Saraf, Shri Sham Lal

Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati

Sen, Shri P.G.

Shah, Shrimati Jaysben

Sharma, Shri D.C.

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir

Shastri, Shri Ramanand

Sheo Narain, Shri

Shree Narayan Das, Shri

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan

Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh

Sinhasan Singh, Shri

Sivapraghaasan, Shri Ku .

Snatak, Shri Nardeo

Subramanyam, Shri T.

Sumat Prasad, Shri

Tiwary, Shri D.N.

Tiwary, Shri K.N.

Tiwary, Shri R.S.

Tula Ram, Shri

Ulkey, Shri

Valvi, Shri

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Vyas, Shri Radhelal

Yadab, Shri N.P.

Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is.

Ayes: 15; Noes: 94.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I take up Amendment No. 25.

Shri Frank Anthony: I want to speak on it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not at this stage.

Shri Frank Anthony: We have not come to the Executive Council yet.

Mrs. Chakravarty wanted to speak on it. I said, I wanted to speak first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have already moved Amendment No. 25.

I am now putting it to the vote of the House.

Shri Frank Anthony: It has not been discussed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The whole clause was under discussion. The clause and the amendments were before the House. You cannot speak more than once on the same clause.

I shall now put Amendment No. 25 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 25 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 and 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take up the Third Reading on Monday.

An hon. Member: Let us finish it.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister can move the formal motion.

Shri M. C. Chagla: It won't take more than five minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But Members want to speak.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take up the Third Reading on Monday.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
SIXTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-ninth Report of the

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st September, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 1st September, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

14.31 hrs.

SIKH GURDWARAS BILL—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the motion moved by Sardar Amar Singh Saigal on the 19th August, 1965 for reference of the Sikh Gurdwaras Bill to a Joint Committee.

How much time does the hon. Minister want for reply?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Ten to fifteen minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Thirty-five minutes are left, Shri Hem Raj . . .

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Bill which has been brought forward by Sardar A. S. Saigal is a welcome measure. The object with which he has brought this Bill is also very laudable and very much to be appreciated. The objects for which the money of the gurdwaras are to be spent have been enumerated in clause 72 of the Bill, and there is no doubt that they will be spent for purposes which will be for the good of the society.

So far as the objects and reasons are concerned, it has been enumerated that they will bring about uniformity in the performance of religious rites. The gurdwaras are there for spiritual

purposes, to propagate the teachings of the Gurus to infuse a new life among the Punjabis and others. Guru Nanak preached for amity among the different communities at a time when in the Punjab the relations between Hindus and Mohammadans, in those old old Muhammadan times, were very much strained.

So far as the gurdwaras are concerned, as long as they remain places of religious worship, for bringing about amity and preaching goodwill among the communities, and for leading a religious life, it is all for good. But so far as the Punjab gurdwaras are concerned, we have got certain experiences. The experiences are that sometimes, as the previous speaker, Shri Kapur Singh, said, when these gurdwaras are used for political wranglings, then they become hot-beds of politics rather than places for religious worship. That is a danger which, instead of furthering the religious cause, would retard it. Instead of creating amity between communities, sometimes hatred begins to be preached. Thereby instead of bringing the communities together, it divides the communities. That is a danger that we should guard against.

Some time back when political agitations were started in the Punjab, in those days Panditji also remarked that gurdwaras are religious places and that they should be used for preaching goodwill and amity and for religious worship. But when they are being used for political agitation, then the purpose is defeated.

Even in these days, the political agitations, so far as the Punjab is concerned, take place not outside the gurdwaras but within the precincts of the gurdwaras themselves.

Therefore, when I see Part IV of this Bill I find it is provided under clause 28 that the Government shall not interfere with gurdwaras in any way whatsoever.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member, Shri Sinhasan Singh, should not show his back to the Chair.

Shri Hem Raj: Clause 28 says:

"Save as provided in this Act, it shall not be lawful for the Central Government or any State Government or for any executive officer of the said Central or State Government as the case may be in his official capacity, to undertake or assume the superintendence of any land or other property granted for the support of or otherwise belonging to, any Notified Sikh Gurdwara; to take any part in the management or appropriation of any endowment made for its maintenance or to nominate or appoint any office holder of, or to be concerned in any way with such Gurdwara."

That means that when a gurdwara, which is supposed to be a sacred place, is used for political agitations, this clause will prevent any Government from interfering with the gurdwara in any way, with the consequent result, Sir, that even if a murderer hides himself in a gurdwara or if a dacoit goes within the precincts of a gurdwara, no policeman can go inside the gurdwara, and that murderer or dacoit cannot be arrested there. That is a danger under this section which will prevent the Government from taking any action. By creating a centralised body you will be creating a theocratic state within a secular state at all India level. Because, there has been a statement only two days back by Sant Fateh Singh that this gurdwara, Akal Takhat within the Golden Temple, is a Vatican within which nobody can come, no Government can interfere. That is what he has said. If that view is to be taken, then ultimately they can within those precincts, even store arms, store smuggled goods, or do anything else. And no Government can interfere.

So I want Government to see in respect of these religious places, whe-

ther they belong to my Sikh brethren or to Muslim or to Christians or to Hindus, that no such religious place is used for political agitation; and if they are so used, then Government should be free to interfere and control those gurdwaras or other religious places. If this possibility is not ruled out or guarded against, the secularity of the State will be disturbed and destroyed.

With these remarks I would request the hon. Minister to explain and clarify the position in his reply.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the other day when this Motion was moved by the hon. Mover, there was universal support for this Bill being sent to a Joint Select Committee. But I am placed with a difficulty which appears to me to be fundamental. There is the Punjab Regional Committees Order, 1957, issued under Article 371(1) of the Constitution. Under that, all matters which are scheduled have first to be discussed by the Regional Committee and then only any amending legislation or original legislation can be introduced. This Bill has not been referred to the Regional Committee and is not based on the recommendations of the Punjab Regional Committee as required under the Order. Therefore, any Act that the Parliament has to pass or the State Legislature wishes to pass cannot be introduced under the Constitutional Order. That is my difficulty. The hon. Mover has not chosen to take the opinion of the Regional Committee. Under the Punjab Regional Committees Order, 1957, there are two Regional Committees in the Punjab, namely, the Regional Committee for the Hindi region and the Regional Committee for the Punjabi region. Under paragraph 4 of that Order, all scheduled matters shall be within the purview of the Regional Committees. The entry, 'charities, charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments and religious institutions' forms one

of the scheduled matters. As the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925, is relatable to this entry, no proposal for the amendment or repeal of this Act should be entertained unless the same has been referred to and approved by the Regional Committee. This appears clear from paragraphs 5 and 7 of the Order.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What is para 5?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The President's Order.

The present Bill seeks to repeal the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925. This will be contrary to the letter and spirit of the Punjab Regional Committees Order, 1957. At present no recommendation or suggestion has been made by the Regional Committee for the Punjabi region for the amendment or repeal of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925. In that view of the matter, the present Bill should appropriately exclude from its purview the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925. And if that Act is excluded from the present Bill, then the principal reason for the enactment of the present Bill vanishes.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Who is the authority appointing the Regional Committees?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The President under Article 371 (1) of the Constitution.

श्री बलजीत सिंह (उना): रिज्नाल कमेटी पंजाब के लिए है और यह चीज तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के गुरुद्वारों के लिए है।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The same Bill was introduced by the Mover in 1958; that was circulated for eliciting public opinion and the weight of the opinion was against introducing such a Bill. I am giving in brief the objections received.

"(a) The State of Punjab which is the original and principal home of the Sikhs is satisfied with the Sikh Gurdwaras

Act, 1925 and does not want its repeal.

- (b) Strong objections to the Bill have come from the other important States where there is any substantial number of Sikhs such as Bombay, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- (c) The Bengal Sikhs have expressed strong disapproval of the Bill.
- (d) Several other Sikh bodies and associations outside Punjab like the Shri Takht Harimandirji, Patna Saheb, Patna City or the Gurudwara Committee of Imphal, Manipur, have also expressed their objections to the Bill.
- (e) Last but not least, the most vehement objection to the Bill has come from the Chief Khalsa Diwan which is situated in the very citadel of Sikh religion, namely, Amritsar."

The public opinion seems to be against this Bill. In the face of these objections, the vital objection according to me being that it does not conform to the requirements of the Punjabi Regional Committee's Order, 1957, issued under Article 371(1). I cannot accept the principle of the Bill, much less the Motion. I oppose it. If, however, the Hon. Member wants to send it for circulation, it is a different matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I move:

"That the Sikh Gurdwaras Bill be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon by the 28th February, 1966."

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Let the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the Hon. Member accept the amendment?

Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): I accept the amendment moved for circulating the Bill for eliciting public opinion thereon.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Those were my objections to the Bill. If the Bill is sent for circulation, I may not seriously object to it. Technically 1958 Bill lapsed with the dissolution of the Parliament. You can take it as a new Bill though the Mover is the same person.

Shri A. S. Saigal: The Bill was circulated in 1958 and that Parliament was dissolved. Now this is a new Parliament. I request that the Bill be now sent for circulation. If there is anything against it in the law, I will request you to give the necessary permission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The same thing might happen again.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The Governments may change their opinions now. Seven years have elapsed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Sikh Gurudwaras Bill be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon by the 28th February, 1966."

The motion was adopted.

14.48 hrs.

THE DELHI RENT CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of section 14)

Shri N. B. Laskar (Karimganj): I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

My Bill No. 42 of 1963 seeks to amend the Act as to give protection to a section of tenants against evictions, i.e., that class of tenants who have sublet their premises or part of

their premises after 9th June, 1952, without any written consent from the landlord. I have also stated in my Statement of Objects and Reasons. The object is to help and safeguard the interests of the tenants from being ejected. Before moving for consideration of the Bill, I think I should refer first to the original Section of the Act to which I propose this amendment. The original Section 14 reads as follows:—

"14. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law or contract, no order or decree for the recovery of possession of any premises shall be made by any court or Controller in favour of the landlord against a tenant:

Provided that the Controller may, on an application made to him in the prescribed manner, make an order for the recovery of possession of the premises on one or more of the following grounds only, namely:—

- (a)
- (b) that the tenant has, on or after the 9th day of June, 1952, sub-let, assigned or otherwise parted with the possession of the whole or any part of the premises without obtaining the consent in writing of the landlord."

The Section 14 provides a large number of provisos from clause 'a' to clause 'l' and not only that, I find clause (c) also to be sub-divided. Here, I want to say one thing that we must realise also the composition of the tenants in this city as also with that in the other cities in the country. Most of the tenants are poor and they have no means to fight their cases in the higher courts or the appellate courts. So, it is not very much impossible for a landlord to

find out some sub-section mentioned in section 14 to suit his purpose and file a suit against a tenant for his eviction. As it is, section 14 is more in favour of the landlord than in favour of the tenants, and so, a landlord could easily find out some provision by which he can start proceeding for evicting a tenant.

I will not mention all the clauses as mentioned in section 14, but directly to clause (b) wherein is suggested the amendment.

The relevant sub-section in section 14 i.e., section 14, clause (b) reads thus:

"that the tenant has, on or after the 9th day of June, 1952, sub-let, assigned or otherwise parted with the possession of the whole or any part of the premises without obtaining the consent in writing of the landlord;"

I want that instead of the words '9th day of June, 1952' the words '9th day of June, 1962' be inserted, so that the period could be extended by ten years. I have suggested this amendment for two reasons. The first of these is that there has been increase in the population of Delhi for the last few years, and there is acute shortage of housing accommodation in Delhi. We know how the population of Delhi has been increasing all these years. In this connection, it is also interesting to see what the Delhi census report says. The report says:

"The density of population in Delhi has risen from 3,044 people per square mile in 1951 to 4,640 in 1961. Delhi continues to top the all-India density list."

The report further goes on to point out:

"The pace and pattern of migration into Delhi indicates the need to provide housing to an average of 99,000 . . ."

That comes to about a lakh of population per annum. Can we imagine

for a moment that the Government are able to provide housing to this large number of people who are coming to Delhi, when they have completely failed to provide shelter even to their own employees, not to speak of the innumerable number of other people who are coming to Delhi? Rightly or wrongly, these people have somehow made some suitable arrangements and got some accommodation. To disturb them and to create further difficulty in regard to the housing problem is not proper, according to me. I feel, therefore, that the amendment that I have suggested should be accepted by Government.

Another reason why I am suggesting this amendment is this. We know one thing from experience that whether there is provision for sub-letting or not, there will be sub-letting and it is bound to be there. Of course, one may argue why a tenant should be benefited at the cost of the landlord. Of course, that is a valid argument and one may not agree that the tenant should be benefited at the cost of the landlord. That is exactly why I say that it should be legalised. The landlord should also get something out of the spoils that the tenant gets; about 10 to 15 per cent should be allowed to the landlord, so that he could also get some share out of the spoils.

We know very well from our experience that sub-letting is existing in a very ruthless form now, and sometimes we find that a tenant realises more than double his rent from the sub-tenant or the persons to whom he has sub-let the accommodation. Sometimes it has been found that a tenant realises his whole rent from the sub-tenant by giving only a room to the sub-tenant of a flat. That is why I feel that the whole thing should be legalised so that the landlord also will get some portion out of the extra money that the tenant is getting

If we go through the figures in regard to the number of cases in Delhi, we find that there were 13,698 cases

[Shri N. R. Laskar]

Instituted for eviction of tenants. Of course, these figures are not up to date, but they relate only to the period 1959-62. I do not exactly know the number up to date. But the number during 1959-62 is a pretty big number.

So, I would say that since Government are not able to provide accommodation to the population in Delhi, they should at least legalise whatever arrangements the people are able to make by themselves for the purpose of accommodation. Therefore, I would submit that this amendment that I have suggested should be accepted.

With these words, I commend my Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, be taken into consideration".

There is an amendment to this motion. Is the hon. Member moving it?

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 November, 1965". (1)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is now before the House. The time allotted is one hour. Hon. Members should be very brief. Now, Shri Warior.

Shri Warior (Trichur): It is a very simple Bill, but it is a very important Bill, and, therefore, some more time should have been allotted for this.

If Government wish to accept it, they should do so. Otherwise, they must bring forward some legislation later to amend the Act so that the desired object can be achieved. In

that case, this Bill would only serve as a recommendation to Government and as a means to express our opinion. It is in that light that we are supporting this Bill.

The position in regard to housing in Delhi is that Government are not able to provide adequate housing accommodation even to their own servants. Most of those Government servants are now either sub-tenants or sub-sub-tenants. If Government are going to disturb that system, then most of those people would not be found working in their own offices and discharging their duties but they would be running about to the courts since they will be dragged to the court for eviction or ejection purposes. When Government are not able to provide housing accommodation to thousands of their own employees, how can they afford to close their eyes to this vital problem affecting very many other employees employed in commercial firms, business-houses etc.?

This Bill does not bring within its purview all those various workers or labourers who are daily-wage-earners, and who are not having any accommodation and who are living in *jhuggis*, *jhompri*s and small hutments etc. This Bill is mainly applicable to the small middle class employees or the higher middle class employees. We find that most of the accommodation has been given in the early stages after Partition to the refugees because they naturally got the greatest consideration. Most of the houses are either built by them or occupied by them under some allotment. After that, a new influx has started, and Delhi is becoming bigger and bigger daily. More and more people are coming to Delhi for employment. In recent times, we have found that owing to the developmental programmes in Delhi or near about Delhi, several people have come to Delhi and are residing in Delhi for their own convenience. All those people

have got to be accommodated. Either Government should have a comprehensive scheme of development of housing in order to accommodate all these people or else they should permit the people to make their own arrangements for accommodation and see that the arm of the law does not come down heavily or harshly upon them, so that these people could find some shelter somewhere and live here. At times these people have to pay very high rents. I have seen that these people pay as much rent as the first tenant owes to the landlord, even though they are given only a part of the accommodation, at times a single room, a joint kitchen and toilet. Even then they are forced to pay such exorbitant rents, to keep that accommodation.

15 hrs.

You know, as the Chairman of the Housing Committee, that we have been asked to submit returns about the accommodation we have got. I am sure many people would not have given that because we also have the same problem. I am told government officers, even section officers, do not get any accommodation, and by some relationship they approach MPs asking for accommodation. We cannot deny it, nor can we allow it. We are also in a predicament. In such cases, what shall we do? This is a pressing problem here.

More than that. There is another aspect. I want to know from Government by what time they expect to completely absorb all these people not accommodated by Government themselves. I am told that at present only 50—53 per cent are accommodated, that means 47 per cent are left to themselves. Where should they go. Now they seek refuge in this sub-tenancy or co-tenancy. I think this is a very pressing problem and I hope Government will pay its attention and find a solution to it as early as possible.

I support the Bill.

श्री बाल्मीकी (बुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री निहार रंजन सास्कर, ने जो संशोधनार्थक विधेयक इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

दिल्ली हमारे राष्ट्र का एक ऐसा स्थान है, जिस की ओर सभी का ध्यान जाता है। जब मैं 33 साल पहले यहाँ आया था, तो यहाँ की आबादी पांच लाख थी, लेकिन आज इस नगर की आबादी 27 लाख है और कम से कम चार पांच लाख आदमी रोजाना यहाँ आते जाते हैं। यहाँ की आबादी की समस्या एक विकट रूप धारण करती जा रही है। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये जितना धन करना चाहिए था, उतना भला नहीं हो सका है। जहाँ तक रहने के लिये मकान का प्रश्न है, यहाँ पर विशेषकर उन लोगों के सामने भयंकर सवाल है, जो कि छोटी आमदनी और छोटी तनकवाह के हैं जो अपना रोज का जीवन नृकल से चला पाते हैं और जो किसी तरह से अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। जब 1947 में देश का विभाजन हुआ और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान और पाकिस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों से हमारे पुश्तार्थी भाई आए, तब भी यहाँ पर इसी प्रकार की समस्या पैदा हुई थी। उस वक़्त यहाँ के सभी छोटे बड़े मकान वालों ने दया-याचना के भाव से नहीं, बल्कि हमारे पुश्तार्थी भाइयों की दिवंगत का श्रेष्ठ कर और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, इंदिरा जीहरलाख नेहरू, की प्रीति से प्रभावित हो कर, हमारे उन भाइयों को अपने यहाँ स्थान दिया।

जब दिल्ली रेंट कंट्रोल बिल पास हुआ, तो मैं समझता था कि यहाँ के मकान-मालिकों और किरायेदारों के बीच का रिश्ता ठीक होगा, लेकिन अब भी उन के बीच का रिश्ता ठीक नहीं हो रहा है, बल्कि उन के आपस के झगड़े बढ़ रहे हैं, और मालिकों का किरायेदारों को परेशान करने के लिये

[श्री वाल्मीकी]

राजाना अनेक प्रकार के हथकंडे प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं। किरायेदारों को रेंट कंट्रोल से किन्नी प्रकार की भी सहूलियत या सुविधा नहीं मिलती है और कचहरियों में उन के ऊपर जबरदस्ती केस चलाये जा रहे हैं।

यह ठीक है कि किरायेदार किसी भी कारण से उप-किरायेदार रखते हैं, लेकिन एक कारण यह है कि जो काम सरकार के करने का है, वह भी नहीं किया गया है। सरकार हमारे लोगों की जरूरियात को पूरा करने और उनके जीवन को उत्तम प्रकार से चलने का अवसर देने के सम्बन्ध में प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकी है। वे जीवन के बड़े विकट सवाल हैं किन्तु भ्रूवास, मकान और घरती का प्रश्न ही नहीं हल हो पाया है? अभी उस दिन चिन्त किया गया था कि हम देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं और इस लिए ग्रामों में लोगों को रहने के लिए और खेती के लिए जमीन दिलाने के लिए सीमा-निर्धारित करना चाहते हैं। अभी तक गांव में वह काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि बड़े बड़े लोगों ने अपने चाचा-ताऊ और अपनी श्रीलाद में घरती बांट दी है जैसे करोड़पति अपनी सारी सम्पत्ति और सारी दौलत को पच्चीस तीस लाख रुपये को दो महीने के बच्चे के नाम भी दिखाते हैं। इस लिए ग्रामों में सीमा-निर्धारण का कोई प्रभाव नहीं हुआ है।

पिछले दिनों सदन के सामने एक बड़ा सवाल आया था कि यदि हम देश में समाजवाद की प्रवृत्ति लाना चाहते हैं लोकतंत्र प्रतिक्रिया को लाना चाहते हैं तो यह जरूरी है कि देश के बड़े नगरों में और विशेषकर दिल्ली में सरकार घरती को और बड़े मकानों को राष्ट्रीय आधार पर अपने हाथ में ले ले उन का राशनिय कर दे ताकि गरीब और

मामूली लोगों को रहने के लिये जमीन व मकान का प्रबन्ध हो सके। इस प्रकार यह समस्या हल हो सकती है। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो संशोधन पेश किया है वह मामूली सा है। देखने में यह बिल छोटा प्रतीत होता है लेकिन हमारे किरायेदार और उपकिरायेदार उससे लाभान्वित होंगे और रहने की दृष्टि से उनके जीवन में जो कठिनाईयाँ हैं वे दूर हो सकेंगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का जोर-दार समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि उन के काम से केवल मकान-मालिकों को ही मदद पहुंचे। मैं दिल्ली में देखता हूँ कि पुलिस मकान-मालिकों के लालच में आकर किरायेदारों को सताती है परेशान करती है। मुश्किल यह है कि अब भी देश में गरीबों और मामूली लोगों को इन्साफ मिलना मुश्किल है और पुलिस अब भी मालदार लोगों के हाथ का हथकंडा है। अगर सरकार किरायेदारों को कानूनी सहूलियत दे भ्रूवास की स्थिति ठीक करे, घरती का प्रबन्ध करे और बड़े मकानों का राशनिय करे तो यह समस्या हल हो सकती है। मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि बड़े बड़े मकान-मालिकों की निस्वत किरायेदारों और उप-किरायेदारों का ध्यान रखा जाय ताकि वे लाभान्वित हो सकें।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, last year I also brought to the attention of the hon. Minister the necessity of having a proper control Rent Act in Delhi. I was very surprised that though Delhi is a large city, there is no proper rent control legislation here in the sense we have in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and such other big cities.

I would draw the hon. Minister's attention to the Bombay Rent Control Act which is considered a model Act. I request him to pay his fullest attention to it and accept it as the means for controlling interests of tenants and landlords in Delhi.

I have had occasions when I have come in contact with problems connected with this matter. A few years back Delhi was a small place, before partition. Later on many officials, civil and military, have built houses here. Military officials are today in a very awkward position. They had rented their houses to tenants while in service. But after retirement, they are unable to occupy those houses. This is a very absurd position. These officials when in service and stationed at different places had built houses, but in spite of owning them even after retirement they cannot have actual possession for their own use. Conditions in Bombay are different. There, if you prove that you have my other premises and that you want it for your own occupation, you can have it.

We also find that people take loans from Government or co-operative societies for building houses, and ultimately they do not live in them but give them on rental. They occupy the premises allotted to them and get rent from their own houses, thus getting double advantage, and that accentuates the problem.

In Delhi you cannot get a house for less than Rs. 250 or Rs. 300. Middle class people earning Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 a month cannot afford to pay their full salary for rent. In order to ease the position for the tenants and to assure the landlords a fair return, it is necessary that in a city like Delhi we should have a Rent Control Act on the lines of Bombay.

I therefore laud the objective of my colleague, Shri Laskar, in bringing this Bill, but it is not as comprehensive as it should have been. But the idea behind it is appreciated, and I request

the hon. Minister to accept the viewpoint that has been expressed by him.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): Personally I do not feel like my predecessor that the purpose of the Bill is very laudable. I am for the tenants and sub-tenants, but I am not for the owners and sub-owners. The purpose of the Act was to control the dealings of the house owners, but I think the Chief tenants who become sub-owners also exploit the tenants in the same way as the owners do.

Sub-owners are those who rented the building originally in their own names, but subsequently let out the whole or portion thereof for earning rent. I know of cases where original tenants are paying Rs. 25 per month, but they have sublet the house or partitioned the rooms, and are now earning Rs. 250 a month from sub-tenants. This kind of exploitation is worse than the exploitation from the owner's side. Therefore, we should not encourage sub-owners. You can control the original owner. The tenants can go to the court against him if he is charging more rent and they can get the same reduced, but the sub-tenant cannot go to the court against the sub-owner, because under the law subletting is prohibited and is illegal.

There is no doubt that there is want of housing accommodation in Delhi. So, Government should encourage house building activities, and strictly enforce the tenancy laws so that nobody should be able to charge more than is justified.

I am also in favour of imposing ceiling on urban accommodation. Nobody should be allowed to own or occupy unlimited space. There should be ceiling, so that housing accommodation should be properly distributed and divided. But while we try to control the owners, we should also similarly try to control those who were originally tenants but have become sub-owners, who sublet the houses and in many cases earn much more than the owner of the house. Therefore, I

[Shri A. N. Vidyalkar]

think that if this Bill is passed, a new evil would be encouraged, rather stabilised. I am not in favour of this Bill. I oppose it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र श्री लास्कर
ने जो बिल यहां रखा है में उसका समर्थन
करता हूं। इसमें जो व्यवस्था की गई है...

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): No
quorum.

Shri Warrior: He should have him-
self asked for quorum before speaking.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is
being rung. . . . Now there is quorum.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दिल्ली में
किरायेदारों और मकान-मालिकों के बीच
जो झगड़े चलते हैं इनके लिए विशेषकर सर-
कार ही जवाबदार है। हर मकान मालिक
यह चाहता है कि उसे ज्यादा किराया मिले
और ज्यादा किराया कमाने के लिए यह
किरायेदार रखता है। लेकिन उसके साथ
आप यह भी देखें कि वह किरायेदार को कोई
रखीद नहीं देता है और इसका नतीजा यह
होता है कि उस किरायेदार के पास कोई
भूख नहीं रहता है कि वह उस मकान मालिक
का किरायेदार है। एक किरायेदार के पास
उसके रिश्तेदारों भी रहते हैं और दिल्ली जैसे
बड़े शहर में चूंकि यहां मकान आसानी से
नहीं मिलता है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को
तो विशेषकर मकानों की बड़ी तंगी है।
उन्हें दिल्ली में मकान ठीक ढंग से नहीं मिल
सकता है। सरकार को जिस प्रकार से
सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों की
व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी नहीं की है जितनी
तेजी से पग इस विषय में उठाना चाहिए था
वहीं उठाया है। जितना उनको किराये
के तौर पर रखा दिया जाता है उतने पैसे
में आज कहीं भी दिल्ली के अन्दर मकान नहीं
मिल सकता है।

हर मकान मालिक की यह कोशिश होती
है कि किरायेदार से वह ज्यादा किराया
कमाये। इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो पुराना
किरायेदार होता है उससे मकान खाली कराने
के लिए वह दसियों प्रकार की झड़चनें डालत
है। दसियों प्रकार की उसको तकलीफें देता है
कभी वह नल काट देता है और कभी वह बत्ती
की लानई काट देता है। कई प्रकार से वह
किरायेदार को हैरान व परेशान करता है
और चाहता है कि तंग आ कर किसी तरह से
पुराना किरायेदार उसके मकान को छोड़
कर चला जाए।

आप देखें कि आज कितने ज्यादा झगड़े
मकान मालिकों के और किरायेदारों के
कोर्ट्स में चल रहे हैं। अगर उनका हिसाब
लगाया जाए तो आप को इस तरह से हजारों
केस मिलेंगे। सरकार को जिस ढंग से पग
उठाना चाहिये था जितनी तेजी से कदम आगे
बढ़ाना चाहिए था नहीं बढ़ाया है। यह
बहुत ही सुन्दर बिल है जो पेश किया गया
है। मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी
को इसको स्वीकार करने में कोई आपत्ति
नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह बहुत ही सरल
और छोटा सा बिल है। इसको बिना शर्त
स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए।

आज सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान
को लेकर जिस परेशानी का सामना करना
पड़ता है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए आपको
अधिक से अधिक मकान बनाने चाहियें थे।
क्यों नहीं सरकार लोगों को नौकरियां देने के
साथ-साथ उनको मकान भी देती है। उनको
साथ ही साथ रहने के लिए मकान भी दिया
जाना चाहिये। तब यह समस्या काफी हद तक
हल हो सकती है।

मुझे मालूम है कि झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों के
अन्दर बहुत से सरकारी कर्मचारी भी रहते हैं।
उनमें कुछ ऐसे लोग भी पढ़ेंगे हुए हैं जिन्होंने
अपने नाम पर दस दस और बीस-बीस

झुगियां डाल रखी हैं और उनका बे किराये पर चलते हैं। यह स्थिति क्यों पैदा हुई है? दस दस और बीस बीस झुगियां उन्होंने क्यों और कैसे डाल रखी हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि उनको पैसा मिलता है। यदि वे इस तरह से झुगियां डाल सकते हैं तो ऐसा वे उनके ऊपर किसी का हाथ हो तभी कर सकते हैं। किसी न किसी व्यक्ति का उनके ऊपर हाथ होता है। ऊपर किस व्यक्ति का हाथ हो सकता इस बारे में मैं ज्यादा धागे नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। परन्तु यह जो बिल लाया गया है उसको इसी साल से लागू करना चाहिये यह कहा गया है। यही सारा दुःख है। इसका जो संशोधन लाया गया है उसमें लिखा है कि इसको जनवरी, 1965 से लागू करना चाहिये इसमें पिछली बातें नहीं रखनी चाहियें। इसमें सन् 1952 से 1962 तक का समय दिया गया है उसके बजाय इस को 1965 से लागू करना चाहिये। अधिकांश लोगों ने देखा होगा कि मकान मालिक खुद तो पैसा कम देते हैं लेकिन किरायेदार को रख कर उससे ज्यादा किराया ले लेते हैं। लोग करें भी क्या। यहां पर मकान मिलते नहीं हैं। वह जब नीकरी करने प्राया तो यह सोच कर प्राया कि यहां पर किराये का मकान ले लेगा और वह इस तरह से किसी के किरायेदार बन कर रह जाते हैं। बहुत से लोगों ने इस तरह से अपने मकान दे रखे हैं। सुनते हैं कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने भी दे रखे थे। जितना संसद् सदस्यों को देना होता है उससे ज्यादा वह कमा लेते हैं। जहां एक दो साल हुए संसद् में चुन कर प्राये हुए लोग प्राये शुरू हो जाते हैं। जो लोग पहले से किराये पर रह रहे हैं उनका संसद् सदस्यों के पास पहुंचना कोई आश्चर्य की बात नहीं है। लोगों को रहने के लिये मकान चाहिये। आखिर कहीं न कहीं तो वह रहेंगे ही। अगर यहां से दस मील दूर मकान मिलेगा तो रहेंगे, बीस मील दूर मिलेगा तो रहेंगे। भले ही उसको दस की जगह बीस देने पड़ें, तीस देने पड़ें लेकिन उसे मकान चाहिये। मकान मालिक का लक्ष्य तो सिर्फ यह होता है कि वह देखे कि

प्रादमी कमाता कितना है। यह सोचता है कि फलां प्रादमी इतना क्यों कमाता है इतना खाता क्यों है, उस में से उसको भी हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये। उसको ईर्ष्या होती है। वह चाहता है कि पुराने प्रादमी को निकाले और नये को रखे। यहां पर जब तीन और चार मंजिला मकान नहीं बनते हैं तो बेचारे लोग कहां जायेंगे। इसलिये प्राप तीन या चार मंजिला मकान बनवाने की व्यवस्था करें क्योंकि लोगों को बहुत परेशानी है।

बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस और विशेष ध्यान दिया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य किसी दबाव में आकर इस बिल को वापस नहीं लेंगे और मन्त्री जी से चाहूँगा कि वह इसे स्वीकार कर लें।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Undoubtedly, the objects that have been put forward by my friend from Assam are laudable and I feel that it is in the fitness of things that the Government come forth with a comprehensive Bill on this issue. It is a matter of deep concern; in the context of the influx of the people from all over India to the city of Delhi (as the Minister of Works and Housing suggested the other day, 200,000 people per year are coming to Delhi) juggles and jampdies crop up in every corner of the city. When this particular order was issued it had another background, namely to discourage the irregularities. But from facts as they are revealed by the statistics of Government, we find that the Government officials themselves are lacking in accommodation to the extent of two-thirds; they have 33,000 houses and 66,000 houses have to be built to accommodate the Government employees only, not to speak of others. When people come, they are allowed to take shelter with somebody whom they know, maybe their relatives or friends or colleagues in the office and somehow the later want to accommodate them in their quarters, congested though these may be. In terms of this Bill, which is now proposed to be amended,

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

the owner of the house is to be informed and his permission taken. What is prevalent in Bombay is now spreading everywhere, the *pugree* system. Immediately, some payment has to be made without any regular receipt issued by the payee. The *pugree* system has been introduced in the capital also. What happens is this— a gentleman wants to share a small congested area with a colleague or a relative or an intimate friend of his own, who is in difficulties. He cannot do so if you force him in terms of the existing Act that the owner must give formal permission. The owner will not give him a certificate if he seeks his permission. He says: "Yes, give me something; give me a heavy amount as *pugree* and I shall give your co-sharer to stay." A monthly receipt for Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 will be given, this gentleman, willy-nilly, has therefore been forced to accommodate some person without a formal permission in terms of this control order in consideration of all these difficulties which he is confronted with. Obviously these difficulties face the poor lower middle-class. Taking into account these difficulties, I am sure the Government will bring a comprehensive Bill. But at this stage the proposed amendment is a little attempt to regularise the irregularities which are there because of the stark facts as they present themselves. So, I feel that Government will be accommodating certain sections of the people who are really in a difficult situation, who have been sheltered in small accommodation which are called as shanties; it is the shanties that they are living in; still they want to share the difficulties with somebody else who are ready to do so and if they have not sought the formal permission as is expected in terms of the rules and regulations, that ought to be set right and that is the attempt which has been made by my young friend. He comes from the other part of India and yet he understands the difficulties of the Delhi people. Being one who had been in Delhi legislature for some years, I also appreciate his laudable move and I am prompted to lend him my sup-

port with the fervent wish that the Government will come forward soon with a comprehensive Bill.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन भय यह है कि कोई भी कानून जब बना दिया जाता है तो वह तब तक ठीक तरह से प्रमल में नहीं आता है जब तक कि उसके कारणों का निराकरण न कर दिया जाये। लोग आखिर मकानों को क्यों सबलेट करते हैं। इसलिये कि वे किराया ज्यादा लेना चाहते हैं। इसका एक ही कारण है कि घरों की कमी है। इसलिये इस बिल को लाने के साथ-साथ यह भी देखना चाहिये कि उस को लाने के जो कारण हैं उनको पहले ठीक कर दिया जाये, नहीं तो यह बिल पास भी कर दिया जाये और इग को लागू करने की कोशिश भी की जाये, लेकिन इस से बुराई बढ़ेगी, घटेगी नहीं। कानून तो है ही। अभी तक है। लेकिन उस कानून के रहने हुए भी यह बुराई है और लोग पगड़ी लेते हैं। पगड़ी न लेने का कानून मौजूद है लेकिन कोई ऐसा शहर नहीं है जहाँ लोग पगड़ी नहीं ले रहे हैं, जैसा कि श्री चक्रवर्ती ने कहा। छोटी छोटी दूकानों में लोग बैठे हुए हैं, छोटी छोटी जगहों से मकान मालिकों को बड़ी इनकम है। किराये की जगह पर पगड़ी के नाम से छपया लिया जाता है। इसलिये इस के जो कारण हैं सरकार को पहले उनका निराकरण करना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ। एक बार पटना में मेरे एक दोस्त बम्बई से आये। उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे पटना घुमा कर दिखावा दो। मैंने दिखावाया। उसके बाद उनसे पूछा कि पटना के बारे में तुम्हारा क्या इम्प्रेसन है। तो उन्होंने कहा कि मेरा इम्प्रेसन तो यह हुआ कि :

"Patna has no consideration for space."

करीब करीब इसी तरह की बात दिल्ली में भी है। पहले जमाने के जो एकतल्ले के मकान

बने हैं उन में जगह ज्यादा लगी है। उनकी जगह पर भ्रगर दो मंजिले, तीन मंजिले और चार मंजिले मकान बनाये जायें तो उसमें ज्यादा लोगों को अक्रोमोडेट किया जा सकेगा और जमीनपर लोगों का खर्च भी कम होगा। इस लिये इधर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। जितनी स्पेस बच जायेगी उसमें और ज्यादा लोगों के लिये गुंजाइश निकल जायेगी। इस लिये इस काम को करना चाहिये।

मैं श्री विद्यालंकार जी से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि जिन लोगों के मकान दिल्ली में हैं उनके लिये रहने के मकानों की सीलिंग कर दी जाये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कोई एम० पी० हो, श्री विद्यालंकार जी एम० पी० हैं, मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं आखिर उनको दस कमरों का बंगला क्यों चाहिये। भ्रगर इस तरह से होता है तो लोगों के दिल में हार्ट बनिये होती है। भ्रगर आप यह समझते हैं कि आप को दस या बीस कमरे का मकान चाहिये तो जिस धादमी ने छोटा सा दस कमरे का मकान बना लिया है उसके लिये आप सीलिंग कर दें और एक कमरा उसे दे दें बाकी कमरे दूसरे को दे दें, मुझे यह कुछ इम्प्रीक्टिकल मालूम होता है। ऐसी बातें करने की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाना चाहिये क्योंकि उससे पब्लिक ऐजिटेशन हांगे और पब्लिक प्रोपीनियन सरकार के खिलाफ जायेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री लास्कर, यह जो दिल्ली कंट्रोल (अमेंडमेंट) बिल लाये हैं उस के लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ। भारत की जनता की धाबास समस्या की इस के झलावा और कोई हल नहीं हो सकता कि जिस तरीके से हमने यह नारा लगाया था कि जमीन जोतने वाले को मिले खंड भूट गो टू बी टिलर उसी तरीके से हम अब यह नारा लगाये कि जो मकान में रहता है वह मकान

का मालिक समझा जाये। रिहायश की समस्या को हल करने के लिये इस के झलावा हमारे सामने और कोई हल नहीं है। भ्रगर ऐसा किया जाये तो मसला एक महीने में हो सकता है बशर्ते कि सरकार उसे करना चाहे। आज हम देखते हैं कि मकान खाली पड़े हुए हैं, एक, एक के पास 50, 50 कोठिया खाली पड़ी हुई हैं। कोई बीबी के नाम से है, कोई नानी के नाम से है, कोई दोहते के नाम से, कोई स्टैप मदर के नाम से है तो, कोई भतीजे के नाम से है, इन सभी कोठियों में पब्लिक के लोगों को बसाया जाये और सरकार इस काम को अपने हाथ में ले। लेकिन अब उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ही इस सरकार को समझा दीजिये। उन्होंने उल्टा काम कर लिया है। पानी का काम दुनिया में मद करते हैं और दूध का काम स्त्रियां करती हैं, मारी दुनिया में ऐसे चलता है लेकिन हमारे यहां उसका उल्टा होता है। हमारे यहां डा० मुशीला नायर को पानी का काम सौंपा गया है और जनरल शाहनवाज को काम सौंप रक्खा है दूध का जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि दिल्ली शहर सूखा हुआ पड़ा रहता है। हमारे अपने साऊथ एवेन्यू में पानी की हालत यह है कि सिर्फ घाट घंटे को पानी आता है और बाकी के सौलह घंटे पानी बंद रहता है। जरूरत इस बात कि है कि यह काम महिलाओं से छीन कर किमी पुरुष को दिया जाये।

जहां तक मकानों के किराये का मवाल है तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जिन मकानों के आज तक किराये दिये जाते रहे हैं उनके किराये कब तक दिये जाते रहेंगे? महत्मा गांधी ने तो कहा था कि मकान मालिक किराया वसूल कर चुके हैं। भ्रगर किमी एक मकानों में 50,000 किराया लगा था तो उसके वह एक लाख रुपया वसूल कर चुके हैं इमान्तर अब मकान किरायों का कोई मवाल नहीं है। जो गरिब लोग हैं उन को मुफ्त मकान दिया

[श्री यशपाल निर]]

जाये । जो बड़े भ्रादमी हैं उनकी कोठियों के ऊपर किराया बढ़ाया जाये ।

जब यह बात घा गयी है तो मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मकानात एम० पीज० को दिये जाते हैं वह उनकी बोटिंग स्ट्रेंगथ को देख कर दिए जायें, अर्थात् जिस को जितने ज्यादा बोट मिले हों उसको उसी हिसाब से बड़ा मकान दिया जाये और जिसे थोड़े बोट मिले हों उसे छोटा मकान दिया जाये । लेकिन भ्राज बोटिंग स्ट्रेंगथ का कोई ध्यान ही मकान एलाट करते वक्त नहीं रक्खा जाता है । हालत यह बन रही है कि जिनके हुराये हुए लोगों को गवर्नर बनाया जा रहा है उन जीतने वालों को घोंसले में रक्खा जा रहा है । इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि इस मसले को हल करने के लिये सरकार इस काम को अपने हाथ में ले । अगर यह काम श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना को दे दिया जाये तो मुझे यकीन है कि वे इस काम को बखूबी प्रंजाम दे सकेंगे । श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना एक बहादुर और दिलेर भ्रादमी हैं और अगर सरकार उनको छूट दे दे तो खन्ना जी तीन महीने में इस मसले को हल कर सकते हैं । लेकिन भ्राज उनके हाथ बंधे हुए हैं । श्री खन्ना ने काम करके दिखलाया है और एक करोड़ लोगों को यहाँ पर बसाया है । डाक्टरों की सलाह की पूर्वाह न करते हुए और उनके मना करने के बावजूद खन्ना जी ने रात, रात भर जाग, जाग कर भ्रावास समस्या को टैकल किया है और उसी का परिणाम हम देख रहे हैं कि एक करोड़ भ्रादमियों को यहाँ पर बसाया है । ज़रूरत भ्राज श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना के हाथ मजबूत करने की है । जिस तरीके से हमने यह कानून बनाया कि जमीन खेती करने वालों की हो उसी तरीके से यह भी कानून बनाना चाहिए कि मकान रहने वालों का हो । जिन की तन्क्वाह 2000 रुपये से ज्यादा हो उनके किराये बढ़ाये जाये, नरीब भ्रादमियों का किराया ख़तम किया जाये

और जो मिडिल क्लास के लोग हैं उनके किरायों में भी कटौती की जाये ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय प्रथमो तक जितने सदस्य इस पर बोलें हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी लोगों ने इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन किया है सिवाय एक श्री विद्यालंकार जो छोड़ कर, लेकिन उन्होंने भी इस विधेयक की भावना का समर्थन किया है ।

श्री लास्कर ने जो विधेयक सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है उस विधेयक के द्वारा दिल्ली के रहने वाले लोगों के साथ उन्होंने वर्षी भलाई का काम किया है । दिल्ली की जन संख्या उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती चली जा रही है जब कि मकानों की कमी पहले से ही यहाँ पर मौजूद है । यहाँ मकानों की कमी होने की वजह से लोग मूल किरायेदारों के साथ उन के मकानों में उपकिरायेदार बन कर रहना चाहते हैं और अगर किरायेदार उन से मनमाने ढंग से अधिक किराया वसूल करते हैं तो यह अनुचित बात है और ऐसा नहीं किया जाना चाहिये । जो मकान मालिक हैं उन के अधिकार पर तो इस बिल के द्वारा कोई बाधा नहीं है और उन का जो अधिकार है वह तो क्यों का क्यों कायम है । श्री लास्कर ने अपने अमेंडमेंट बिल में महज यह चाहा है कि प्रथमो तक जो सर्वटैनेंस के लिये डेट 9 जून, 1952 है उस की जगह पर 9 जून, 1962 कर दिया जाये क्योंकि मौजूदा एक्ट में मकान मालिकों को यह अधिकार हासिल है कि जो मूल किरायेदार हैं उन के साथ अगर कोई दूसरा उप किरायेदार रहता है तो उन के ऊपर मुकद्मा चला कर निकाल सकते हैं । मकानों की किल्लत होने के कारण हाँजा यह है कि जो किरायेदार होते हैं वे अपने साथ में कुछ लोगों को बग़ीर उप-किरायेदार के रख लेते हैं और उनसे ज़रूरत से ज्यादा किराया वसूल करते हैं जो कि नामुनासिब है । एक समाजवादी सरकार होने के नाते उन का

यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह लोगों की आवास की समस्या का प्रबन्ध करे। सरकार को इस को देखना चाहिये कि मूल किरायेदार उकिरायेदारों से अधिक किराया वसूल न करें और भ्रमर वह ऐसा करते हैं तो गलत काम करते हैं।

जबलत इस बात की है कि सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दे, इस विधेयक के अन्दर ऐसा इन्जाम कर दे जिस से मकान मालिक किरायेदारों को निकाल न सके और तब तक के उन पर मुकद्दमे चला कर परेशान न कर सके। छोटे किरायेदार परेशान न किये जा सकें और इस दृष्टि से उन किरायेदारों को आवश्यक सुविधा प्रदान करने के हेतु जो उन्होंने विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है वह स्वागत योग्य है। जो इस वक्त किरायेदार रह रहे हैं उन को सुविधा दी जाये जिस से वे आसानी के साथ उन अपने मकानों में रह सकें।

इस तरह की कानूनी व्यवस्था करनी इसलिये भी आवश्यक है कि क्योंकि मकानों की अत्यधिक कमी है और चूकि रुपये की कमी है इसलिये आवश्यकतानुसार नये मकानात बनाये नहीं जा सकते हैं। इतना बिल्डिंग मैटेरियल भी उपलब्ध नहीं है कि मकान भारी तादाद में बन कर तैयार हो जायें। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी होने के नाते यहां पर जनसंख्या लगातार बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है इसलिये जो श्री लास्कर ने संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है इस कानून के अन्तर्गत उसे स्वीकृति प्रदान की जाय। बैसे मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार एक बिस्तृत विधेयक लाये ताकि इस रेंट कंट्रोल ऐक्ट का पूरी तरह से धाज की परिस्थिति के अनुसार बदलाव हो सके और यहां के जो रहने वाले किरायेदार हैं उन को सुविधाएँ प्रदान हों। इन शब्दों के साथ जो उन्होंने विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do admit that Delhi has an acute housing prob-

lem, and there can be no doubt about it. It is, as you know, a fast-developing city, and in less than 20 years' time its population has grown from five lakhs to 30 lakhs. The present population is therefore six times that of what it was 20 years ago. Such is the growth of population of Delhi, and the housing programme has not been able to keep pace with the galloping growth of population. Therefore, the problem of housing is there in Delhi and there is no doubt about it. We have a special programme for housing both in the private sector and the public sector. You may yourself have seen that a number of new colonies are coming up fast and yet the problem continues. I do admit it. We are trying to encourage the private people to come up and build up colonies and we provide incentives and facilities for that. In spite of all this, the shortage is there.

But I want to know one thing from the hon. Member: whether this Bill is any answer to the problem; whether he seeks to solve this problem by the passage of this Bill. I think this Bill does not serve that purpose. The only object of this Bill is to legalise sub-letting. It has been argued that the landlords, or most of the landlords are a set of undesirable and unscrupulous people, and therefore, protection must be given to the tenants. I do admit that there are some landlords who might be of that character or that nature, but this is not a correct approach. All landlords are not as bad as they have been painted. There are a number of landlords who are widows and even orphans and the rent that they get from their houses is the only means of their maintenance or livelihood. What is their plight?

I would like to give one or two examples here. I have been associated with the administration of Delhi for the last 15 to 16 months and my experience in that particular direction has not been really happy. I have got instances where I have seen that widows and children, whose husbands

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

ur fathers previously had let out the houses a long time ago, are clamouring for rent and genuinely so, and their tenants do not listen to them. The houses that had been let out at Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 a month and the tenants have now sub-let the houses at Rs. 100 or Rs. 120, and to whose pockets does the money go? Not to the pocket of the poor widows or the orphans or the children whose houses they are, but to those people who call themselves tenants. I am telling you all these things not because all the landlords are good and the tenants have no problem. The tenants have problems. I have also that experience. Many tenants are not given due receipts and they are evicted or ejected and asked to leave the house. As Shri Yashpal Singh and Shri Kachhavaia said, many difficulties are created for the tenants and they are forced to leave the houses. The problem is there. But this is also a fact: that sub-letting has got very adverse effects. Therefore, if we want to legalise sub-letting it will not be a desirable thing to do. He wants that all the sub-letting done upto 1962 should be legalised. That is the main and only object of his Bill. As you know, Sir, we passed a comprehensive legislation on this subject sometime in 1957. When we were faced with that situation, we almost legalised sub-letting upto 1952, because it was very difficult for us to ask those people who were in occupation of the houses to leave, because the government felt that they were genuine tenants. After that, a number of people have left the houses and sub-let the houses to other tenants. Sub-letting has very undesirable effects and I do not think it would be proper to legalise some illegal act.

It is necessary to have some kind of comprehensive legislation on the subject. The question is whether the government have done something on this matter or not. I shall now point out some salient features of what we have tried to do in this regard. The need

for a comprehensive rent control law was felt by the Cabinet which directed the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply on the 6th August 1957 to hear the representatives of both the landlords and the tenants and consult other ministries concerned with a view to formulating appropriate proposals for the revision of the rent control law then in force in Delhi. The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and later the Ministry of Home Affairs to whom this work was transferred, after detailed discussions and meetings with all the interested parties, devised certain principles to reconcile the various conflicting claims to ensure that while the tenants were assured of reasonable protection against eviction and exploitation by the landlords, there was incentive still left for the landlords to maintain their existing houses in proper condition and to build new houses in future. One of the objectives of the new law was "to give to the tenant adequate measure of security against unreasonable evictions." The provisions of the earlier Acts in force were suitably modified to fall in line with this objective.

In the statement of objects and reasons in the Bill introduced by the hon. member, it has been stated that the object of the Bill is to help and safeguard the interests of the tenants from being ejected. It is not understood how the intended measure is going to help and safeguard the interests of the tenants from being ejected, except those who have deliberately sub-let their premises in contravention of the provisions of the laws which have been existing right from the 9th day of June, 1952.

The Delhi and Ajmer Rent Control Act, 1952, which came into force on the 9th June, 1952 prohibited sub-letting by the tenant without obtaining the consent in writing of the landlord in cases of sub-letting after the commencement of the Act. Sub-letting before 9th June 1952 was permissi-

ble with the consent of the landlord though not in writing. During the discussions on the Delhi Rent Control Bill, 1958, it was urged that there were; a number of cases of sub-letting where the landlords had given formal permission though not in writing and were then utilising the provisions of the 1952 Act to evict the tenants denying the fact that permission had informally been given. To prevent hardship to the tenants, sub-letting prior to 9th June, 1952 was recognised in the 1958 Act, but as a specific provision against sub-letting was made in the 1952 Act, any sub-letting thereafter without obtaining permissions as provided in the Act was an infringement of the provisions of that Act and so it was felt that such an action should not be regularised. The provision in the 1958 Act was accordingly made.

This Bill now wants to change this date, i.e., 9th June 1952 to 9th June 1962, thereby seeking to regularise sub-tenancy upto 9th June 1962. The provision against sub-letting without obtaining the consent of the landlord in writing has been in force from 9th June 1952 and a number of tenants have already been evicted for a breach of the provision of the law. Changing the date now to 9th June 1962 and permitting sub-tenancy which had occurred upto that date will not only be unjust but irrational and arbitrary. Furthermore, such a change will benefit only those tenants and sub-tenants against whom the landlords have not taken action using the provisions of the 1952 and 1958 Acts and no relief can be given to tenants and sub-tenants already evicted. Moreover, an arbitrary date like 9th June 1962 would create unreasonable classification contrary to article 14 of the Constitution.

It may be mentioned here that under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 14 read with sections 17 and 18 of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, it is provided that where a tenant has given notice of his sub-tenancy after the commencement of

the 1958 Act to the landlord in the prescribed manner, the sub-tenant can become a tenant direct; thereby adequate protection is afforded to sub-tenants from being evicted.

Before I conclude, I would like to sum up by saying that acceptance of this amending Bill will lead to confusion and will also operate unjustly against tenants and sub-tenants already evicted and will show undue favour to those tenants and sub-tenants who, even though they have committed a breach of the provisions of the law, have not been evicted, because the landlord had been indulgent.

Sir, for the reasons mentioned by me above there is little justification for carrying out the amendment proposed by the hon. member. I would, therefore, request him to withdraw the Bill.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Does he propose to bring a comprehensive Bill? Last year also it was promised.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The problem is before us. Delhi is going to have a new set-up. We would like to wait for their opinion in this matter.

Shri N. R. Laskar: Sir, many hon. members have supported my cause. Generally all the members who have spoken have emphasised this point that Delhi's population has been increasing like anything in the last few years. From the report of the Delhi census I have shown that nearly 1 lakh people are coming to Delhi every year. How are we to solve their housing problem? The Hon'ble Deputy Minister has said nothing about all these things. However, since he has given us the assurance that he will bring a comprehensive Bill on this matter, I withdraw the Bill.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I did not say that

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about Mr. Pandey's amendment?

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: I withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the mover of the Bill have the leave of the House to withdraw his Bill?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: No, Sir. I object to it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

15.49 hrs.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of section 24)

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be taken into consideration."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश को स्वतन्त्र हुए इतने दिन हो गए हैं, लेकिन आज तक हमने यह व्यवस्था नहीं की है कि हम अपनी मोटर व्हीकल्स की प्लेट्स पर अपनी मातृ भाषा का इस्तेमाल कर सकें। मुझे आज तक यह भी पता नहीं चला है कि इस मामले में हमने कितनी तरक्की की है। किसी भी देश में यह नहीं होता है कि उस को स्वतंत्र हुए सोलह सत्रह साल हो जायें और वह एक मील भी आगे न बढ़ सके। इसलिये मैं अपने बिल को पेश करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी से यह इरिक्वास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आज वह इस हाउस को यह विश्वास दिलायें कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उन्नति हो रही है।

इस के अलावा मुझे आज तक यह भी पता नहीं लगा है कि हम इस मामले में कुछ आगे हैं या पीछे हैं। कुछ मैं कह नहीं सकता

हूँ। किस तरह से दूसरे लोग इस को एक दिन के लिये भी बरदाश्त कर सकते हैं। अभी हमारी गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट थी कि जर्मनी में हमारी जब एग्जीक्यूशन हुई थी तो जर्मनी के लोगों ने इन्कार कर दिया और कह दिया कि ये जो प्लेट्स हैं या तो ये जर्मन लैंग्वेज में लगाई जाये या फिर हिन्दी में लगाई जायें। यह नहीं हो सकता है कि जर्मनी की भूमि पर अंग्रेजी में इस तरह से प्लेट्स लगाई जायें।

हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत बड़े मंत्री हैं और वह हमेशा अपनी संस्कृति के लिये, अपनी भाषा के लिये तत्पर रहते हैं, रात दिन काम करते हैं। लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं कि क्यों यह एक छोटा सा काम वे आज तक जो मैं ने इस बिल में पेश किया है, नहीं कर सके हैं। हमारे देश की यह मर्यादा जरूर रही है कि हम दूसरी भाषाओं को भी सहन करते हैं, दूसरी भाषाओं को भी स्थान देते हैं। लेकिन कम से कम हमारा अपना जो चलन है वह चलन तो हिन्दी में होना चाहिये। मैं तो यहां तक बूझूँ कि हमारी जितनी भी प्रादेशिक भाषायें हैं, उन सब को हमें अधिकार देना चाहिये कि बहानों के लोग अंधार चारों तरफ उन भाषाओं में भी प्लेट्स लगा सकते हैं। लेकिन आज हो उल्टा ही रहा है। कब तक हम इस बात को सहन करते हुए चले जायेंगे? माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह इस के बारे में खुद एक बिल पेश करें। किसी प्राइवेट मैनबर के द्वारा बिल पेश करने से यह काम नहीं हो सकता है और यह काम चल नहीं सकता है। वह खुद पेश करें। जब वह ऐसा करेंगे तो कम से कम मिनिस्टर्स की जो कार्रवाई है, मैनबर्स की जो कार्रवाई है, वे तो एक प्रादर्श देश के सामने उपस्थित करेंगी। तब जनता के सामने एक प्रादर्श उपस्थित करेंगे कि हम ने जो वादा किया था जनता के साथ उस वादे को हम लोग पूरा कर रहे हैं।

कौन देश है जो इस तरह की बातों को बरदाश्त कर सकता है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि कोई देश बरदाश्त कर सकता है। हमारे देश को आजाद हुए सतरह साल हो गये हैं लेकिन आज भी लोग ऐसे यहाँ हैं जो उस भाषा को अपनाना नहीं चाहते हैं, उस भाषा से नफरत करते हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में किस तरह से हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं, किस तरह से हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। मुझे याद है कि जिस दिन बर्मा आजाद हुआ उसी आधी रात को वहाँ का काम काज बर्मा भाषा में होने लग गया। जिस दिन लंका आजाद हुआ उसी आधी रात को सिधली भाषा में वहाँ काम शुरू हो गया। मेरी बढकस्मती है, हमारे इस देश की बढकस्मती है कि जिस छोटी सी चीज को पहले ही दिन से शुरू कर दिया जाना चाहिये था वह काम आज तक नहीं हो सका है। माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दें।

मैं उन को यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस तरह का आदमी नहीं जो बिल पेश करने के बाद उस को वापिस ले लें। "रामोद्विनं विभाषते"। राम के बंभज एक बात को कह कर वापिस नहीं लेते हैं। इस वास्ते वह मूख से यह उम्मीद न करें कि मैं इस बिल को वापिस ले लूँगा। वह इस सबन को यह विश्वास दिलायें कि वाकई इस मामले में आज तक जो स्थिति रही है उस स्थिति को दूर किया जाएगा और कम से कम मिनिस्टर लोग, एम० पी० लोग और वे लोग जो कि अपने आप को रचनात्मक कार्यकर्ता कहते हैं, इस में पहल करेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be taken into consideration."

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salem-pur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th December, 1965." (1)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both the original motion and the motion for circulation are now before the House. One hour is the time allotted for this Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, Shri Yashpal Singh is one of my most dear friends in this House. He is also one of the most active Members of this House. He is also one of those persons who will not let go any occasion to lose his hold on the proceedings of this House. Sir, there are two persons to whom I look up as models. One is Dr. M. S. Ancy who sits in the House from 11.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M., and the other is Shri Yashpal Singh who also sits here throughout the day. They are our model legislators.

Now, this is a very simple Bill, a very harmless Bill and I hope the hon. Minister will not suffer from that negative complex from which all ministers suffer whenever we come to these Private Members' Bills. Sir, I read a play in English. It was about a lady. She was a spinster. It was said about her, and she also agreed with the remark, that she missed her chance of marriage because she was used to saying 'no' every time. These ministers somehow have got the habit of that spinster. They have also got the habit of saying 'no' to whatever Bill a private Member brings forward.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): What habit do widowers have?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, it is a very unfortunate thing. One of the reasons given is that Members should not press a Bill because it is a small Bill. As it does not deal with the question as a whole, they should wait for some time and after some time the ministers themselves would bring forward a comprehensive Bill.

15.57 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

Madam, I have been in this House for the last so many years. I think

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, who is not here, should go through the proceedings of this House and find out how many ministers have promised comprehensive Bills on certain subjects and how many of them have brought forward those Bills. If he does that he will find that the performance of the ministers is not very good. They promise one thing and they do something else. Of course, they are all very good people—I know—but they want to evade the responsibility which is thrust upon them by a private Member in the matter of a Bill or Resolution by saying that he should wait for some time and that they would bring forward a very comprehensive Bill. This 'comprehensive Bill' never comes. This 'comprehensive Bill' may come some day when the private Member is in the other world or has gone, not to Rajya Sabha but, to parlaksabha. This is a very unfortunate state of affairs.

Shri Yashpal Singh says that registration marks should be displayed in Hindi or in any other language enumerated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. You can have registration marks in the Punjabi language. In some States of India registration marks are put in the language of those States. I had been to some States and I have found that the States are doing it. But you require a kind of regulation or order from the Central Government to do it.

Madam, Hindi and our other languages are having a very bright future. We have adopted all the 14 languages as the medium of examination at the UPSC level. What more do you want? It means we have placed them on a par with each other. We have done so in the case of UPSC examinations. We have done so in the case of other things. But when it comes to the question of showing the number of vehicles we say we cannot display the number of the vehicles in Hindi or in any other language. Shri Yashpal Singh gave the instance of West Germany. I will give you ano-

ther instance. An Indian Ambassador went to present his credentials to a foreign government, and he took those credentials in the language of the King of England, that is, English. The Head of that State refused to accept those credentials. He asked him: "Have you no language of your own? Is your country so barren of languages that it has no language of its own? I will not accept these credentials in the language of another country. You should bring credentials in a language of your own country."

16 hrs.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Why are you speaking in English then?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am speaking in English so that you would be able to understand it. I do not know your language or Rajasthani. Therefore, I am speaking in a language which the Minister, Shri Balmiki and yourself can understand.

So, I would submit very respectfully that this noble Rajput from the noble State of Uttar Pradesh and from the noble constituency of Saharanpur should be given credit for putting forward this noble idea in this noble Bill and I am sure my hon. friend, Shri Raj Bahadur, who is also a noble Kaya:tha from the noble State of Bharatpur will agree to this and he will bless Thakur Yashpal Singh. Thakur Yashpal Singh will then be very happy.. Yesterday, he was very unhappy. Today we have to make him happy. Unhappiness will lead to happiness and happiness will lead to unhappiness. Yesterday he was unhappy. I think you are going to make him happy by accepting this Bill. Then, he will be happy and I am sure he will forget whatever happened yesterday. So, with all my heart and, perhaps, my head I support this Bill.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): The object of the mover of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 1965 is quite national Section 24(3)

of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with Sixth Schedule of the Act provides for the display of registration marks of vehicles in English. He wants that the registration marks should be in Hindi. As far as that goes, there is no objection. But he says further that the other languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution could also be employed. Suppose the registration number is written in Tamil, Malayalam or Bengali, I do not think a police man in Delhi will be able to take down the number of the vehicle if it meets with an accident or violates the traffic rules. In the same way, if the number is written in Punjabi in a vehicle plying in Calcutta, the police man there will not be able to note down the number of the car. This will create confusion. So, I suggest that the number in English should be still continued. If anybody so desires, the number can be mentioned in Hindi as well.

Suppose we take one of our cars to a foreign country. We can hardly expect an American or European to know any of the Indian languages. So, we should not rush to make suggestions whereby our Acts will be considered foolish by foreign countries, leave alone the people of India.

The idea behind this Bill is to bring forward Hindi. But it will create more confusion. So, my suggestion is, if any person so desires, he can write it in Hindi in addition to writing it in English, on the analogy of what we are doing in the House here, talking in either Hindi or English. I would, therefore, request the hon. mover to accept the amendment that along with English Hindi may also be used. The usage of other languages in the number plates is bound to create confusion and so should not be attempted.

श्री बिहबनाथ पाण्डेय : सभापति महोदय, श्री यशपाल सिंह ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, वह उन्होंने ने बड़ी मूस बूस का काम किया है और उन्होंने ने जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है

उस में उन्होंने ने अंग्रेजी को हटाया नहीं है। उन का कहना यह है कि :

"Provided that it shall not be an offence, if the owner of the vehicle so desires, to display the registration mark in—

(a) Hindi; or

(b) Hindi and any other language enumerated in the Eighth Schedule of the constitution of India."

उन्होंने ने कहा है कि यहाँ अंग्रेजी को हटाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है, लेकिन अगर कोई आदमी चाहता है कि हिन्दी में भी अपनी नम्बर प्लेट लगाये तो वह ऐसा कर सकता है।

इसी के साथ साथ उन्होंने ने यह भी बताया है कि जो प्रादेशिक भाषायें हैं उन में भी हो। इस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। क्योंकि इस चीज को संविधान में स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है साथ ही यह भी कहा गया है कि जो प्रादेशिक भाषायें हैं उन की उन्नति हो। इसलिये मोटर रखने वाले जो लोग हैं अगर वह चाहें तो हिन्दी में या प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अपने नम्बर प्लेटों को रख सकते हैं। ऐसा करना कोई गैर-मुनासिब बात नहीं है। जो यह कहा जाता है कि जो मोटर रखने वाले हैं दिल्ली में और वहाँ की पुलिस अन्य भाषाओं को नहीं जानती है, तो यह कोई अच्छी दलील नहीं है। अगर उन की कारें कलकत्ता या बम्बई में जायें तो वहाँ के लोग उन की भाषाओं को नहीं समझ पायेंगे यह कोई दलील नहीं है। जहाँ समझ सकेंगे वह तो समझेंगे। साथ ही सब लोग यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दी भाषा जो है, जो प्रादेशिक भाषायें हैं, उन का प्रचलन हो। इसलिये मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री बास्वीकी (बुर्जा)

सभापति महोदय, श्री यशपाल सिंह जी ने जो छोटा सा विधेयक सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

हूँ । आज जैसी स्थिति देश की है उसमें हम भाषा के झगड़ों में पड़े रहें तो यह उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता है । फिर भी जब देश सारे संसार में अपना सर्वमान्य स्थान प्राप्त कर रहा है तो हमारा लोकतंत्र केवल इस बजह से नीचे पड़ा रहे कि उसकी कोई अपनी भाषा नहीं है, यह बात भी कोई उचित प्रतीत नहीं होती है । आज भी हमारे राजदूत अपने परिचय-पत्र लेकर विदेशों में जाते हैं । यदि वे विदेशी भाषा में, अंग्रेजी भाषा में परिचय उन पत्रों को देते हैं तो वह अच्छा नहीं लगता है । अगर वह अपनी भाषा में हों तो कुछ ज्यादा सुन्दर प्रतीत होता है । अभी तक मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि 17 वर्ष के सारे प्रयत्न करने के बावजूद भी हम अपनी भाषा को निश्चित करने में बहुत अधिक आगे जा पाये हैं जिस को सारा संसार समझ सके जहाँ तक हिन्दी के स्थान और हिन्दी की संवैधानिक स्थिति का सवाल है, उस ने अपना स्थान प्राप्त किया है और कर रही है । किसी के मस्तिष्क में कोई भी विचार हो, वह दूसरी बात है, लेकिन जहाँ तक हिन्दी की अपनी उन्नति और अपने स्थान का प्रश्न है, वह प्रश्न आ रहा है ।

कुछ भाई हमारे ऐसे भी हैं यहाँ सदन में भी और बाहर भी जिन के मस्तिष्क में यह विचार आया हुआ है कि एक विदेशी भाषा, जो यहाँ विदेशी प्रभाव से पनपी है, जिस ने इतनी उन्नति की है, किसी आधार पर केवल उसी के द्वारा बुद्धिमत्ता प्रदर्शित होती है । मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी भाषा, चाहे वह कौसी भी हो, वह बन रही है और अपना स्थान प्राप्त कर रही है । इस के सम्बन्ध में यह सोचना कि वह बुद्धिमत्ता प्रदर्शित नहीं कर सकती है, मैं इस प्रकार के विचार को युक्ति संगत नहीं मानता हूँ । हम इस विचार के हैं कि हिन्दी एक ऐसी भाषा है कि जिसका अपना स्थान है । उस को और बढ़ाना चाहिये

और इसी में देश का भला है । हिन्दुस्तान की अधिकतर जनता, साधारण से साधारण जनता के आदमी उसे समझते हैं । आज लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं में जो विद्यार्थी बैठते हैं वे संविधान के परिशिष्ट 8 में लिखी सभी 14 भाषाओं में अपने परीक्षापत्र प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और उनमें बैठ सकते हैं ।

श्री शर्मा जी ने अभी एक मिसाल दी थी लेकिन मैं उसको तर्कसंगत नहीं मानता । मैं उतनी दूर नहीं जाता लेकिन इतना जरूर सोचता हूँ कि अगर एक स्थान पर 14 नारियाँ इकट्ठी कर दी जायें तो वह शांत नहीं रह सकेंगी । भारतीयता की दृष्टि से उनमें अक्सर लड़ाई चलेगी । जो परि-पक्व भाषा का स्थान होता है आज वह हिन्दी को प्राप्त हो ।

जहाँ तक इस विधेयक द्वारा किये गये संशोधन का प्रश्न है, उन्होंने साफ तौर से यह कहा है कि जब पंजीकरण होता है तो पंजीकरण की स्थिति में अभी तक अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग होता है । उस में हिन्दी का भी प्रयोग हो सके । आज चाहे किसी भी प्रकार की वैहिकल हो, किसी प्रकार की मोटरें हों, या कारें हों, उन पर जो नम्बर प्लेट लगी होती है वह अंग्रेजी में ही रहें ऐसी बात नहीं है । अगर उन वैहिकल्स के मालिक यह चाहें कि उन के नम्बर प्लेट्स हिन्दी में हों अथवा अन्य किसी प्रादेशिक भाषा में हों तो उसमें क्या आपत्ति है ? उसके लिए किसी को आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए । आज की स्थिति में हमारे वैहिकल्स चाहे वह इस देश की धरती पर चलें या विदेशी धरती पर चलें उस में कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता है । यदि हम आज बाहर अपनी भाषा को लेकर जाते हैं तो दुनिया हमें सम्मान की दृष्टि से ही देखती है । क्योंकि एक स्वतंत्र देश की अपनी भाषा होना नितांत आवश्यक है । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ के हजारों

मजदूर व माधारण आदमी जो कि आज यहां पर भी है और काकी वह विदेशों वगैरह में जाते हैं, वे अंग्रेजी इतनी जानते नहीं है तो भी किसी न किसी प्रकार काम चला लेते हैं। कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस प्रकार से वह काम चला करता है। जहां विभिन्न देशों में मोटरों पर के नम्बर प्लेट्स पर जो अंक उन पर अंकित होते हैं वह संसार के किसी भाषा के हैं तो अब ऐसा भी प्रचलन हो सकता है कि हिन्दी अंक के नम्बर प्लेट्स भी लगने लग जायें और हिन्दी भी दुनिया के मंच पर जो कि उसका स्थान होना चाहिए या उसे प्राप्त कर सके।

यह बात निर्विवाद है कि हिन्दी संसार कि एक बड़ी समृद्ध भाषा है। संस्कृत के साथ-साथ हिन्दी भी उसकी पुत्री होने के नाते जो उसे सर्वगुण सम्पन्नता प्राप्त हुई है वह संसार में अपनी उचित स्थान ले रही है लेकिन जब मैं इस देश में एक हिन्दी के प्रति उपेक्षा का रूख देखता हूं तो मुझे बड़ा ही दुःख होता है। संस्कृत हमारी भारतीय भाषाओं की जननी है और अधिकतर भाषाएं संस्कृत से ही निकली हैं और अभानेत्री महोदया प्राय तो संस्कृत की प्रकांड पंडित हैं और प्राय यदाकदा हिन्दी का प्रयोग भी करती रहती हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि जब प्राय फिएट कार लें तो उसकी नम्बर प्लेट पर हिन्दी के अंक अंकित होने चाहियें। मैं नहीं समझता कि हिन्दी के शब्द अंकित करने में उन्हें किसी प्रकार की कोई आपत्ति होगी। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि यह नम्बर प्लेट्स केवल हिन्दी में ही नहीं अपितु अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में भी रखी जा सकती हैं। अब जहां तक उनके पढ़ने का सम्बन्ध है और यह समझा जाय कि उसमें एक बड़ा संघट पड़ेगा एक बड़ी विवकत होगी तो ऐसी तो कोई बात है नहीं लेकिन मुसीबत यह है कि केवल अंग्रेजी के शब्द ही कुछ ऐसे अंकों में जम गये हैं कि जिससे कि कारण ऐसा सोचा जाता है। ऐसा सोचना हमारी दायता की निशानी है ३म

अबसर पर मुझे श्री चक्रवर्त का एक पुराना शेर याद आ रहा है :-

“यह इन्कलाब हुआ भाल में असीरी में।
कफ़स में रह के हम अपनी सदा भूल गए ॥

हमारी अपनी भावाज हमारी अपनी सदा अंग्रेजी में नहीं है हमारी अपनी ध्वनि अंग्रेजी में नहीं है बल्कि हमारी अपनी ध्वनि मातृ भाषा में है चाहे वह प्रादेशिक भाषा हो या विशेषकर हिन्दी हो या संस्कृत हो। जो भी ध्वनि हम सुनते हैं उसमें हमारी भाषा प्रस्फुटित होती है और यह आवश्यक ही नहीं बल्कि वांछनीय है कि उसका प्रयोग हम हर एक क्षेत्र में और मोटर वैहिकल्स के सम्बन्ध में भी अपनायें।

यह एक छोटा सा संशोधन विधेयक है और मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इसे स्वीकार करने में माननीय मंत्री जी को कोई हिचक होनी चाहिए। मंत्री जी को मैं मानता हूँ कि बहुत व्यापक दृष्टि है। उचित तो यह था कि उनकी ओर से इसके स्थान पर कोई व्यापक बिल लाया जाता लेकिन वह नहीं किया जा रहा है और केवल बातों को टालने की उनकी ओर से चेष्टा की जाती है। उनकी दृष्टि तो बहुत व्यापक है लेकिन उसमें व्यवहारिकता नहीं है। वैसे व्यापक बिल लाने की कोई खास जरूरत भी नहीं है और केवल उस सम्बन्धित धारा का संशोधन किया जाना आवश्यक है। जो हमारी गाड़ियों या कारों आदि चलती हुई दिखाई दें उन पर अपनी भाषा लिखी दिखाई दें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसे स्वीकार करने में मंत्री जी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का जोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री एणजय सिंह (मुसाफिरखाना) :
अभानेत्री महोदया, मैं इस बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरे मिल श्री यशपाल सिंह ने कल यहां एक चीज को लेकर जहां एक दृश्य उपरिबन

[श्री रणजय सिंह]

कर दिया या वहां आज उन्होंने एक बहुत प्रच्छा विधेयक को उपस्थित किया है। इस में कोई संदेह नहीं है कि जब तक हमारी प्रत्येक चीज चाहे वह कोई भी हो भ्रषवा जब तक हमारी प्रत्येक गाड़ी पर हमारे अपने देश की भाषा का व्यवहार नहीं होता है तब तक यह हमारे देश के लिए एक कलंक का विषय है। हिन्दी इतनी वैज्ञानिक, सुन्दर सपाट और सरल भाषा है कि उसे किसी के लिये भी बहुत थोड़े समय में सीखना आसान है और उसके लिए यह दलील देना कि हिन्दी के नम्बर प्लेट्स पुलिस वाले पढ़ नहीं सकेंगे, जान नहीं सकेंगे यह सचमुच में एक आश्चर्यजनक बात है जोकि समझ के परे है। हिन्दी को लागू हुए काफ़ी समय बीत चुका है और अब तक सब को उसे समझ लेना चाहिए था। यहां पर जो प्रश्न है वास्तव में वह भाषा का उतना नहीं है जितना कि लिपि का है। अब नागरी लिपि बड़ी सुन्दर है सपाट है इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी देखना है कि यहां तो सिर्फ़ अंकों का प्रश्न पैदा होता है। नागरी लिपि में अंक होंगे तो उन्हें पढ़ने में किसी को दिक्कत आयेगी तो मेरा तो कहना यह है कि नागरी अंक जो नहीं पढ़ सकता है तो उसकी बड़ी भारी बूटि व दोष है और जो नागरी के अंक पढ़ नहीं सकता है मैं समझता हूँ कि उस पुलिस वाले को यह अघिकार ही नहीं कि वह गाड़ियों का निरीक्षण करे और उनको देखे-भासे।

दुसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि यदि विदेशों में कहीं गाड़ी गई और उस मोटरकार की नम्बर प्लेट हुई नागरी लिपि में तब विदेशों में कैसे चल सकेगी तो यह तो एक मोटी सी बात है। अब जहां कहीं भी आप जावेंगे, बहुत से देश हैं, भिन्न-भिन्न भाषायें हैं भिन्न-भिन्न लिपियां हैं और अगर हम जापान में गाड़ी अपनी लेकर जायें तो क्या अंग्रेजी उसी प्रकार से मानी जायेगी? इसी तरह

यदि हम स्विट्जरलैंड में जायें या जर्मनी में जायें, रूस में जायें तो क्या वहां अंग्रेजी उसी प्रकार मानी जायेगी? इसी तरह से चीन में हम जायें वैसे तो हमारी शक्ति चल रही है लेकिन अगर हम बढ़ते ही उपर चले जायें तो क्या वहां अंग्रेजी को माना जायेगा? अब इसके लिए तो हमें यह करना होगा कि अपनी नम्बर प्लेट ऐसी रखें जिसमें दुनिया भर की जितनी भाषाएं हैं, जितने लिपियां हैं सब उनमें लिख कर रखें ताकि हम कहीं भी जा सकें। इसलिए यह कोई ऐसा विषय नहीं है और यह कोई ऐसी बाधा नहीं पड़ती है। हम अपने देश की लिपि में जोकि संविधान से समर्थित है, स्वीकृत है उसमें लिख कर हम उन नम्बरों को और उन अंकों को लेकर अगर चलते हैं तो मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार को उसमें कोई आपत्ति होनी चाहिए। सरकार को तो प्रसन्नता के साथ उसको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए। आज देश में कितनी ही गाड़ियां चल रही हैं, देश के प्रत्येक भाग जाती हैं, में ने नहीं देखा कि उनमें कहीं हिन्दी की नम्बर प्लेट होने पर आपत्ति की गई हो भ्रषवा यह कहा गया हो कि हिन्दी के नम्बर प्लेट लगा कर यहां गाड़ी न लाई जावे। लेकिन अगर कहीं ऐसा होता भी हो तो उचित नहीं है। इसलिए इस बात को अनिवार्य आवश्यकता को समझते हुए इस विधेयक का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ और आपके द्वारा मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि सरकार को इसे स्वीकृत करने के लिए अपनी सलाह दे या फिर स्वयं मंत्री जी इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करके जो चिन्ता की बात हो जाती है उस चिन्ता को दूर करके भारत के लिए गौरव की बात प्रदान करें।

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): The question of Hindi needs no support or argument. I think this only requires that every member of the Government

and every Member of Parliament read Article 351 of the Constitution a little more carefully and try to adhere and implement that provision of the Constitution. It was in 1950 when the Constitution was framed that it was decided that it was the duty of the Union to develop Hindi language in a way that it becomes the national language and is accepted by the whole country. It was a mandatory duty of the Union? What is the Union? The Union consists of three limbs: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. It was the duty of every Member of Parliament, it was the duty of every Minister, it was the duty of every judge, to develop Hindi. How Hindi is to be developed? Hindi is to be developed by its use wherever there is occasion to use it. If Article 351 remains in the mind of every Minister, whether at the Centre or in the States, no argument is necessary in support of Hindi. The real reason is that we have started arguing so far as the Constitution is concerned. Where is the need for arguing today about the Constitution? It was decided by the people of this country through the Constituent Assembly sitting here, and they decided in article 351 what the duty cast on the members of the executive, the legislature and the judiciary was.

Therefore, I say that this Bill which my hon. friend Shri Yashpal Singh has found it necessary to bring forward has been brought forward only because that article had been forgotten or was not in the view of the members of the Government. Therefore, I would only draw the attention of Government towards that article so that they may peruse it and act according to the provisions and the interpretation of that article.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय (देवास) -
महापति महोदया, हमारे मित्र, श्री यशपाल सिंह, ने जो बिल सदन के सामने रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार को यह कहता हूँ कि वह बिना संकोच इस बिल को स्वीकार कर ले।

शाज सरकार हिन्दी भाषा की उपेक्षा कर रही है और हिन्दी के प्रचन को टालना चाहती है। क्या कारण है कि हमारे देश में सभी मोटरों और बसों की प्लेटों पर अंग्रेजी के नम्बर लिखे हुए हैं? वे हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं लिखे जाते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि सब प्लेटों पर हिन्दी भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाये और कानून के द्वारा इस बात को लागू किया जाये। सरकार को एक आदेश निकालना चाहिए कि जो व्यक्ति ऐसा नहीं करेगा, उस को सजा दी जायेगी।

शाज हम यह भी देखते हैं कि नगर-पालिकाओं, प्रन्तीय सरकारों या केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से सड़कों पर जो नाम आदि लिखे होते हैं, यह लिखा जाता है कि फ़लां गांव इतने मील दूर है, वे अधिकतर स्थानों में अंग्रेजी में होते हैं। यह भी देखा गया है कि कई बसों के जगह के टिबट भी अंग्रेजी में छपे होते हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि जब हमारे देश की भाषा हिन्दी है, तो फिर सरकार जान-बूझ कर उस की तरफ दुर्लक्ष्य क्यों कर रही है। वास्तव में सरकार चाहती है कि देश में लोग भाषा के नाम पर फ़िजा को बिगाड़ें और जगह जगह पर दंगे हों। दक्षिण में लोगों को हिन्दी का विरोध करने के लिए उकसाया गया केन्द्र के द्वारा उकसाया गया कि वे इस प्रकार के झगड़े खड़े करें। मैं ने दक्षिण में जा कर देखा है कि वहाँ पर सब लोग हिन्दी समझते हैं और इस बारे में उनको कोई कठिनाई नहीं है, लेकिन उन को जान-बूझ कर हिन्दी के विरोध में दंगे करने के लिए भड़काया गया। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, सरकार हिन्दी के विषय को किसी प्रकार से टालना चाहती है और हिन्दी की ओर उस का विशेष ध्यान नहीं है।

सड़कों पर नामों के बोर्ड, बसों और कारों की प्लेटों पर नम्बर और बसों की

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

टिकटें हिन्दी और प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में हों, ये बिल्कुल साधारण सी बातें हैं, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार ने इन की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आज देश की जनता इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं करती है कि बसों और कारों के नम्बर, सड़कों के नाम और बसों के टिकट आदि अंग्रेजी में हों इस विषय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है ?

मैं जानता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय यह बिल वापस लेने के लिए कहेंगे और उस के बाद अपने बहुमत के आधार पर अस्वीकृत करवा देंगे। इस बात का पुराना अनुभव है। इसलिए मैं उनसे बड़ी नम्रता के साथ निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लें और सारे देश में बसों, टैक्सियों और कारों के नम्बर, सड़कों के नाम और बसों के टिकट हिन्दी और प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में हों। जनता इस विषय में सरकार की ओर बड़ी उत्सुकता से देख रही है और इस लिए सरकार को इस ओर जल्दी कदम उठाना चाहिए। जब जनता देखेगी कि बसों और कारों के नम्बर, सड़कों के नाम और बसों टिकट हिन्दी में हैं, तो उसको विश्वास होगा कि सरकार उस की सुविधा की ओर ध्यान देती है।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक विशेष दिक्कत यह भी आती है कि पुलिस वाले और रोडवेज लोग ज्यादा पढ़े-लिखे नहीं होते हैं। सरकार ने यह नियम तो नहीं बनाया है कि केवल मैट्रिक-पास लोग रखे जायेंगे इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि लोग ठीक प्रकार से नम्बर नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं मेरा अनुभव है कि पुलिस वाले को पूछना पड़ता कि किसी बस या अन्य गाड़ी का नम्बर क्या है। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है सरकार को सारे देश में इन बातों में उस भाषा का प्रयोग करना जिस को जनता समझे;

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ कि सरकार इस को स्वीकार कर ले।

श्री बड़े (खारगान): सभापति महोदय, यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि हमारे मित्र को यह बिल इस सदन में चर्चा के लिए रखने की आवश्यकता पड़ी है। वास्तव में मंत्री महोदय को इसे तुरन्त स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये था। यद्यपि मेरी मानुभाषा मराठी है, तो भी मैं सहमूस करता हूँ कि हमारी एक राष्ट्र-भाषा होनी चाहिए, जो कि हिन्दी हो।

आज-कल यह परिपाटी हाँ गई है कि छोटे छोटे बच्चों को भी अंग्रेजी के शब्द सिखाए जाते हैं। एक दिन मेरे पड़ोस में एक लड़की घर आकर कहने लगी कि ममी, आज मुझको मास्टर ने मारा है। उस लड़की ने कहा कि जब मैं ने "टाटा" कहा, तो मास्टर ने कहा कि "टाटा" तो एक कारखाने के मालिक का नाम है, तुमको "टा—टा" कहना चाहिए और जब मैं ने "ममी" कहा, तो मास्टर बोला कि "ममी" तो डैड बाडी होती है, हमको "म—मी" कहना चाहिए। समझ में नहीं आता कि हमारे बच्चों को "टा टा" और "ममी" कहना क्यों सिखाया जाता है। उनको "नमस्ते" और माताजी कहना सिखाने में क्या हानि है ?

जब मैं इस हाउस में आया, तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि यह हाउस आफ कामन्ज है या हिन्दुस्तान की लोक सभा है, क्योंकि यहां पर उस समय केवल इंगलिश ही इंगलिश चलती थी। बाद में स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और श्री यशपाल सिंह के प्रयत्नों से यहां पर हिन्दी को कुछ प्रचलन हुआ। अब हमारा एट्टेंडेंस रजिस्टर, उपस्थिति पत्रक, दोनों भाषाओं में होने लगा।

आज कल स्थिति यह है कि भ्रगर व्हीकल्स की प्लेट्स पर इंगलिश नहीं लिखी होती है, तां कोर्ट से सजा होती है । मध्य-प्रदेश में कोर्ट ने एक व्यक्ति को केवल इस लिए सजा दी कि उस की गाड़ी की नम्बर प्लेट हिन्दी में थी । मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह धारा सम्बन्धित कानून से निकाल दी जाये । और नम्बर प्लेटों पर शुद्ध हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने की इजाजत दी जाये । मैं मद्रास, कोचीन, और विशाखापत्तनम आदि स्थानों पर हो आया हूँ । वहाँ प्रबेजी और हिन्दी दोनों भाषाओं के बोर्ड होते हैं । वहाँ की भाषा का भी प्रयोग किया जाता है । इस लिए यह उचित है कि गाड़ियों की नम्बर प्लेटों पर हिन्दी और प्रान्तीय भाषाओं का प्रयोग किया जाये । चूँकि आंकड़ों में कोई विशेष फर्क नहीं है, इस लिए नागरी के आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये जा सकते हैं ।

मैं यह बिल लाने के लिए श्री यशपाल सिंह को बघाई देता हूँ । माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बारे में ज्यादा विचार न करने हुए इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए । यदि वह समझते हैं कि हिन्दी भाषा जा रही है, नष्ट हो रही है, तो मैं मराठी के कुछ श्लोक उन को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ ।

म्हणताल जे मराठी भाषा होणार ही
असें नष्ट ।

मिलणार काम करुनी व्यर्थ तियाव
कचवावपा कष्ट ।

त्यांना हेंच पुसाकि मरनणोन्मुख हांय
आपुली माय ॥

म्हणुनी घोषध कांही पुत्री देऊं नये
तिला काय ।

माता तुषी स्वभाषा सेवाय होम
आपणा उचित ।

किवहुना मानेहुनि अधिक हिषी
योग्यता असे उचित ॥

इसका अर्थ यह है कि मातृ-भाषा की योग्यता में भी ज्यादा है । इसलिए हिन्दी हमारी माता से भी ऊँची है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह इस बिल को स्वीकार करें ।

श्री गौरीशंकर कृष्णकृष्ण (फतेहपुर) :
सभापति महोदया, मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य है कि इस तरह का संशोधन विधेयक यहाँ पर लाने की आवश्यकता हुई । सही बात तो यह है कि हमने अपने संविधान में जो कुछ स्वीकार किया है, उस के ही अन्तर्गत इस तरह का संशोधन विधेयक तो सरकार को स्वयं लाना चाहिए था । हम ने अपने संविधान के आर्टिकल 343 में यह स्वीकार कर लिया कि हिन्दी हमारी आफिशल लैंग्वेज होगी । उस के बाद आर्टिकल 351 में हम ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि :

"It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment....."

माननीय सदस्य, श्री यशपाल सिंह, ने जो बिल सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, वह बहुत साधारण है । इस में केवल यह प्रोवाइजो बढ़ाने के लिए कहा गया है:

"Provided that it shall not be an offence if the owner of the vehicle so desires, to display the registration mark in Hindi or Hindi and any other language enumerated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India."

यह एक बड़े खेद की बात है कि जिस भाषा को हम ने नेशनल लैंग्वेज स्वीकार किया है, उस भाषा का अगर हम अपनी मोटर-गाड़ियों की प्लेटों में प्रयोग करते हैं,

[श्री गौरीशंकर कक्कड़]

तो वह जर्म बन जाये, अपराध बन जाये। जब हमने हिन्दी और चौदह रिजनल लैंग्वेज को अपने संविधान में स्थान दिया है, उन को नेशनल लैंग्वेजिज मान लिया है, तो संविधान में दी गई व्यवस्था की पूर्ति करना अन्यन्त ही आवश्यक है।

अभी पिछले साल यह देखा गया है कि केवल इसी बिना पर कि हिन्दी में प्लेट्स थीं, कई जगहों पर काफी बड़ा झगड़ा हुआ है और लोगों को सजायें तक दी गई हैं। ऐसी बात पर सजा दी जाए कि एक उस भाषा का प्रयोग किया गया है मोटर की प्लेट पर तो भाषा की स्वीकृति है, जिस भाषा को कि मान्यता प्राप्त है, बहुत ही खेद का विषय है कि, बहुत ही आश्चर्य का विषय है। महोदया, मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जो भाषा संविधान में स्वीकृत हो चुकी हो उसकी पूर्ति के लिए इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करें।

डा० मा० श्री अग्ने (नागपुर): सभापति महोदया, यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इसका मैं समर्पण करना चाहता हूँ। अच्छा होता कि इसकी पूर्ति बहुत पहले हो जाती, इस चीज को बहुत पहले कर दिया जाता। मुझे एक बात याद आती है। बात बहुत पुरानी है लेकिन मैं उसको यहां बतलाना चाहता हूँ। 1940 की बात है। मैं शिमला से बम्बई जा रहा था गाड़ी में। मेरे कम्पार्टमेंट में मेरे साथ एक जापानी साथी बैठा हुआ था। वह जापानी एसेम्बली में काम करता था। मैं अपनी डायरी में कुछ लिख रहा था। उसने मुझ से पूछा कि मैं डायरी में किस भाषा में लिख रहा हूँ। मैं अंग्रेजी भाषा में लिखा करता था। जब मैंने तो उसको कहा कि अंग्रेजी में मैं लिख रहा हूँ

इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि आप अपनी डायरी भी अंग्रेजी में लिखते हो, अपनी मातृभाषा में मैं क्यों नहीं लिखता हूँ। उनका यह देख कर बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ कि मैं एक विदेशी भाषा में डायरी लिख रहा था। उस वक़्त तो मैंने कह दिया कि एक आदत हो गई है अंग्रेजी में लिखने की लेकिन उस के बाद से हमेशा मैंने अपनी डायरी अंग्रेजी के बजाय अपनी मातृभाषा मराठी में लिखनी शुरू कर दीया।

यहां पर जब बात होती है कि अंग्रेजी को निकाला जाए या न निकाला जाए तो 95 प्रतिशत लोग जो अंग्रेजी जानते हैं वे यही कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी को न निकाला जाए या इस को बनाए रखा जाये। इस अंग्रेजी भाषा ने हमारे दिमागों को जिस प्रकार से पिछले 18 बरसों से जकड़ रखा है, इसको निकालने के लिए कुछ नहीं हुआ है इसको निकालते हुए हमें डर मालूम होता है। है। कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो हमने इसके बारे में व्यवस्था कर रखी है, उसको हम कायम रखना चाहते हैं। अंग्रेजी की अवधि समाप्त हो चुकी है लेकिन उसका स्थान आज तक हिन्दी नहीं ले सकी है, यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। हम हिन्दी को किसी के ऊपर लादना नहीं चाहते हैं। हम तो यह कहते हैं कि इन प्लेट्स को हिन्दी में लिखो, मराठी में लिखो, तमिल में लिखो, किसी भी लिपी में चाहो लिखो, उस के साथ साथ अगर आप चाहते हैं तो आप यह भी कह सकते हैं कि जो एसोसिएट लैंग्वेज अंग्रेजी है और जो अभी तक रहने वाली है, उसमें भी लिखी जायें।

हिन्दी को राष्ट्र भाषा मान लिया गया है। हिन्दी को आफिशियल लैंग्वेज मान लिया गया है। कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो व्यवस्था की गई है, उसे आप बन्दे हुए हैं। उस में लिखना शुरू करो। मेरे भाई यशपाल सिंह

जी ने इस बिल को यहां पर लाकर एक बड़ा सवाल हमारे सामने खड़ा कर दिया है। आप इन प्लेट्स तक को न तो हिन्दी में लिखने देते हैं और न ही किसी दूसरी भाषा में। आप यहां कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी में लिखो। अंग्रेजी का जो मोह है इसको छोड़ना होगा। यह मोह चल नहीं सकता है। हम को जो स्वराज मिला है इसका सच्चा आनन्द, सच्चा स्वागत तब तक हम को प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता है। जब तक कि हम अपनी भाषा में काम शुरू नहीं कर देते हैं। अपनी भाषा को अपना नहीं लेते हैं। इस अंग्रेजी के मोह को हमें छोड़ना होगा। एकबार हम ने इस अंग्रेजी को अपने दिमागों से निकाल दिया तो हमारे दिमाग सफ हो जायेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

परिबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

समानेवी महोदया, इस विधेयक के द्वारा जो प्रश्न उठाया गया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं शुरू से ही बिनती करूंगा कि उसके मूल तत्व के उपर विचार करें क्योंकि मैंने देखा है कि बहस के दौरान में कुछ मौखिक प्रश्न भी उठा दिये गये हैं भाषा सम्बन्धी। मेरी अपनी धारणा ऐसी है कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा हम कोई भाषा का प्रश्न यहां हल नहीं कर रहे हैं और न ही इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। केवल मोटर की नम्बर प्लेट्स देवनागरी लिपि में हों, हिन्दी में हों, इसी को इस बिल में करने के लिए कहा गया है। देवनागरी लिपि में हों या अथवा अंग्रेजी में हों यह प्रश्न उठाया गया है। जो कुछ मोटर गाड़ियों के ऊपर हम रजिस्ट्रेशन का नम्बर देते हैं, रजिस्ट्रेशन के अंक अथवा अक्षर देते हैं उनका तात्पर्य क्या है, इसको आप देखें। तात्पर्य केवल भाषा से सम्बन्धित ही, यह बात नहीं है। तात्पर्य प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था, प्रशासनिक

प्रबन्ध से है। भाषा के प्रश्न पर हम बहस नहीं करेंगे। यह अपनी जगह पर है। प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था पर, प्रशासनिक प्रबन्ध पर, सुविधा पर, सहूलियत पर ही हम विचार करेंगे। आप कल्पन कीजिये कि यदि इस विधेयक को मान लिया जाए और जितनी हमारी भाषायें हैं चौदह उनकी और लिपियां हैं, सब की सब अगर हम मोटरों की प्लेटों पर लिखना शुरू कर दें तो वह संस्था पट्टिका नहीं रहेंगी। नम्बर प्लेट नहीं रहेगी। बल्कि एक ब्लैकबोर्ड लेकर चलना पड़ेगा। और चौदह भाषाओं में चौदह लिपियों में हमें वह लिखना पड़ेगा अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा मोटर यान, हमारी मोटरगाड़ी काश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक चले अथवा कच्छ से कामरूप तक चले। तो देवनागरी में लिखी हुई एक पट्टिका शायद तमिल प्रदेश में अथवा कर्नाटक प्रदेश में अथवा तेलंग प्रदेश में नहीं पढ़ी जा सकेगी।

हमारे बड़े साहब ने कहा है कि उनकी मातृभाषा मराठी है किन्तु वह हिन्दी का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। उनकी मातृभाषा तो मराठी है, यह ठीक है, लेकिन लिपि तो उनकी भी देवनागरी ही है, इसलिए कोई अन्तर अधिक नहीं होता है।

श्री बड़े : मद्रास में तो स्टेशनों पर बांड़ हिन्दी में भी हैं और तमिल में भी।

श्री राज बहादुर : यदि आप चाहें तो एक मोटरगाड़ी के ऊपर जो नम्बर प्लेट लगाई जाए उस में अंग्रेजी भी साथ में हो तो समझ लीजिए कि चौदह भाषाओं के साथ साथ एक अंग्रेजी भी हो गई।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : अंग्रेजी खत्म कर दो।

श्री राज बहादुर : अगर भाषा का का प्रश्न उठाना चाहते हैं तो मैं आप से

[श्री राज बहादुर]

बिनती कहेंगे कि दूसरा विधेयक ग्राम लायें, दूसरी किसी व्यवस्था को ग्राम करें तो शायद ठीक होगा ।

Shri Warior (Trichur): These figures are not English; they are Arabic. Why are we fighting about English now?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This was the information of the hon. Member. They are international form of Indian numeral.

Shri Banga: Whatever is sensible does not make any sense to them.

श्री राज बहादुर : हम जो कुछ भी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं मोटर गाड़ियों के सम्बन्ध में वह एक सर्वमान्य प्रकार से, सर्वमान्य तरीके से, कर रहे हैं और इस बात का भी ध्यान करते हैं कि इन के पढ़ने में नम्बर के पढ़ने में किसी प्रकार की असुविधा न हो । एक तो सर्वमान्य तरीका हां जिस का सब मान लें और दूसरे यह जिसको सारे राज्य, सारे प्रदेश मान लें ।

कसैस शब्द बार बार आता है । जहां इस सम्बन्ध में हम बात करते हैं वहां और भी अधिक बातें आ जाती हैं । क्योंकि एक पुलिस ट्रैफिक का कांस्टेबल है जोकि मद्रास में खड़ा है, अगर कोई गाड़ी राजस्थान से या मध्य प्रदेश से जाती है तो उसके लिए यह अत्यन्त दूधर हां जाएगा, मुश्किल हां जाएगा कि वह पढ़ सके अगर केवल देवनागरी लिपि में लिखा हो । इसलिए मैं ठाकुर साहब से बिनती कहूंगा कि इसकी गहनता को सोचें । जहां तक भाषा के प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है यह प्रश्न हमें अब तय नहीं कर रहे हैं । उन्होंने कहा है कि बर्मा ने रातों रात जहां अंग्रेजी थी, वहां बर्मी भाषा में काम करना शुरू कर दिया, मीलों ने रातों रात सिचबीज में करना शुरू कर दिया । क्या ही अच्छा होता यदि हम भी भारत में ऐसा कर पाते । किन्तु केवल हिन्दी भाषा भाषी क्षेत्रों या वहां रहने वाले लोगों की बात होती तो

जरा भी इस में न तो कठिनाई होती और न इस में किसी प्रकार की असुविधा होती । बात यह है कि हम चाहते हैं कि अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्रों के हमारे भाई हैं यह इस कार्य में हमारे साथ चलें । इस में कोई शक नहीं, जैसा कि श्री दीक्षित ने कहा कि जो संविधान में यह लिखा गया है कि हिन्दी भाषा को विकसित किया जाये और विकसित करने के उपरान्त उसे इस योग्य बनाया जाये कि वह हर प्रकार से सक्षम हो सके और इस योग्य हो सके कि हमारे कार्य को कर सके । यदि ऐसी बात हो तो इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं । किन्तु यह प्रश्न उन के तय करने का है । जिनकी भाषा हिन्दी नहीं है और उन को साथ लेकर हमें चलना है । जो भी आश्वासन भाषा के सम्बन्ध में दिये गये हैं, जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति है और जिस राष्ट्रीय नीति के साथ समूचे राष्ट्र को चलना है, निस्सन्देह हमें उसे ध्यान में रखना होगा । यदि हम उस को ध्यान में नहीं रखते तो हमने उस के बहुत से दुष्परिणाम देखे हैं । उन की और न मैं संकेत करना चाहता हूं और न इस बिनती में उसे नाना चाहता हूं ।

दी ऐसे माननीय सदस्यों ने इस प्रश्न पर अपने भाषण दिये और अपने विचार रखे जो हिन्दी जानते हैं । एक तो प्रा० शर्मा ने और दूसरे श्री दीक्षित ने दोनों ने बड़ी योग्यता से आंग्ल भाषा में अपने अपने विचार रखे । क्या अच्छा होता कि हिन्दी की हिमायत तो कम से कम हिन्दी में हो । लेकिन हिन्दी की हिमायत भी अंग्रेजी भाषा में करने की आवश्यकता अनुभव होती है । यह भी एक बात है । श्री बाल्मीकी ने बहुत सुन्दर ढंग से अपनी बात रखी । उस को सुन कर बहुत ही प्रसन्नता हुई । मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम हम पहले अपने मानसिक दृष्टिकोण में और मानसिक भावना से इस बात के लिये

उद्यत हो जायें, नैयार हो जायें कि हम हिन्दी भाषा को राष्ट्र भाषा और राजभाषा स्वीकार करेंगे बिना किसी झगड़े के, बिना किसी फसाद के, बिना किसी मतभेद के और बिना किसी धोषा धापी के, क्योंकि यदि हम ने घोपने की चेष्टा की तो जो लक्ष्य हम प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं वह प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे, बल्कि लक्ष्य से दूर चलते चले जायेंगे। मैं इस प्रश्न पर अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हर प्रश्न के ऊपर मिनिस्ट्रों का रुख नकारात्मक होता है वह हर प्रश्न पर असहमति प्रकट करते हैं। क्या अच्छा होता कि मैं इस में हां कह सकता। उन्होंने जो नकारात्मक रुख है, नकारात्मक व्यवहार है उस की तुलना की और उपमा दी स्त्रियों से कि स्त्रियां "न" कहती रहती हैं और इस कारण अन्त तक क्वारी रह जाती हैं। हो सकता है कि कुछ बात ऐसी है कि स्त्रियों का स्वभाव नहीं करने का है और मर्दों का स्वभाव हां करने का है। लेकिन यदि केवल स्त्री के स्वभाव और मर्द के स्वभाव पर भाषा और नम्बर प्लेट का फैसला कर दें तो गलत प्रशासनिक फैसले हो जायेंगे।

श्री बड़े : शेक्सपियर कहता है :

When women say no they mean yes.

श्री राज बहादुर : स्त्रियों का अनुभव श्री बड़े को मुझ से अधिक है यह मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ। शेक्सपियर ने इस संबंध में चाहे जो कुछ कहा हो, उस को तो मैं कह नहीं सकता लेकिन एक पंक्ति हिन्दी की मुझे याद आ गई इस लिये मैं भी कह देता हूँ :

"किसी नहीं में धरी हुई है, हां की एक हिलोर।"

यह बहुत पुरानी बात सुनी जाती है और बहुत जानी मानी हुई है। क्या अच्छा होता कि प्रोफेसर यहां होते और इन

बातों को सुन पाते। लेकिन मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न के पीछे केवल प्रशासनिक समस्या है जिस को और उलझाया नहीं जाना चाहिये। इसीलिये मैं श्री यशपाल सिंह से बिनती करूंगा कि भाषा का प्रश्न एक मौलिक प्रश्न है और इस प्रश्न को उसके अपने स्थान पर हल किया जाये। इस के सम्बन्ध में वहां निर्णय लिया जाये। यह छोटा सा प्रश्न है कि अगर नम्बर प्लेट देवनागरी में हो तो किसी को कोई असुविधा नहीं होगी।

श्री हुकूम चम्ब कच्छबाय : तब फिर जिन मोटरों पर हिन्दी में नम्बर प्लेट होती है उनका चासन क्यों होता है।

श्री राज बहादुर : उस का कारण यह है कि अब तक कानून और कानून के अन्तर्गत बने हुए कुछ नियम हैं वह इस प्रकार के हैं कि हम अंग्रेजी प्रशासकों में ही लिखें और अंग्रेजी अंकों में ही लिखें। अगर हम उस कानून को तोड़ते हैं तो निश्चय ही कानून मौन नहीं बँठ सकता। हां, कुछ राज्यों ने यह किया है, विशेषकर एक राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश ने, कि उन्होंने अपने नियम बदले हैं और मोटरों के नम्बर प्लेट हिन्दी में भी लिखे जा सकते हैं। अक्षर भी हिन्दी के और अंक भी हिन्दी के।

16.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री बड़े : मध्य प्रदेश में भी ऐसा ही होता है।

श्री राज बहादुर : लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर जब तक गाड़ियां रहती हैं तब तक कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, अगर मध्य प्रदेश से निकल कर अगर वे तेलंग प्रदेश के अन्दर जाती हैं, उड़ीसा में जाती हैं, बंगाल में जाती हैं, मद्रास में जाती हैं तो वह प्लेटें उन के काम नहीं देंगी। वहां के हिसाब से अगर उन के पास सारे देश का

परमित है तो वह कानून तोड़ेंगी। इस-लिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वह कठिन प्रश्न है। जैसे जैसे हम भाषा के प्रश्न को हल कर सकेंगे वैसे वैसे यह प्रश्न भी हल हो जायेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर बिनती करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य यह न समझें कि मेरी बात केवल नकारात्मक है। मैं यह भी नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि मैं कोई बड़ा विस्तृत बिल लाऊंगा और तब विधेयक सदन के सामने रखूंगा। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है। मैं यहां पर एक बात और कह दूँ कि इसमें एक अमेंडमेंट रखे जाने का विचार प्रकट किया गया है। अगर उस को मैं स्वीकार भी कर लूँ तब भी कोई परिणाम निकलने वाला नहीं है। आप ने जनमत ले लिया, उसके उपरान्त भी जब तक भाषा का मौलिक प्रश्न हल नहीं हो जाता और उस का कोई हल नहीं निकल आता उस समय तक आप इस फंसले को कार्यान्वित नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस लिये इस के कोई माने नहीं रह जाते कि हम इस बिल को जनमत जानने के लिये भंजने का निर्णय करें। वर्तमान परिस्थिति में जो आज की ठोस हालत है, जो ठोस अवस्था है, हमें उस को देखना होगा और उस के अनुरूप अपना निर्णय करना होगा।

इसलिये मैं इस बिल से अपनी असह-मति प्रकट करता हूँ और असमर्थता प्रकट करता हूँ इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करने में।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं यह आशा करूँ कि यहां पर इस समय कोरम होना चाहिये। जब कोरम न हो तो किसी बोलने वाले को नहीं बोलना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Quorum Bell is being rung. Now there is quorum, the hon. Member may continue

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अफसोस यह है कि मैं माननीय राज बहादुर का जो मेरे लिये हुक्म है उसे मानने में बिल्कुल असमर्थ हूँ। इसलिये कि जब हम सत्तरह भाग तक एक जरा सा काम नहीं कर सके, एक मामूली सा काम जब सत्तरह साल तक नहीं हो सका तो हम लड़ाख में जा कर, काश्मीर में जा कर, चीन के मुकाबले में जा कर कैसे लड़ेंगे। यह तो एक मामूली सी बात है जो एक घंटे में हल की जा सकती थी, लेकिन अब तक सत्तरह सालों में हल नहीं हुई। मेरे लिये बड़ा मुश्किल है कि मैं गवर्नमेंट की शिथिलता में, कमजोरी में, गवर्नमेंट की नेगलिजेंस में और ज्यादा सहयोग दूँ। यह काम सरकार का था कि वह इस काम को उसी वक्त करती। क्या कोई इस बात को आज मान सकता है कि किसी देश ने अपनी भाषा के बगैर अपना डेवेलपमेंट और डिफेंस कर लिया हो। हाँ, गिज नहीं मान सकता। चीन की तरक्की का राज यह है कि चीन ने यह कानून बना दिया और दीवारों में लिखवा दिया कि यहां अंग्रेजों बोलने वाले को सजा दी जायेगी। आप तो यह कहते रहे कि चीन बैकवर्ड है और चीन ने आज इतना कब्जा कर लिया। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब के जी में क्या है। लेकिन जैसे उन्होंने एक शोहा पड़ा है वैसे ही मैं भी पढ़ देता हूँ :

“होटों पे हंसी अवरू पर है बल,
इनकार भी है, इकरार भी है”।

कोई बजह नहीं है कि जब उनके दिल में है तो वह इसे मंजूर क्यों नहीं कर लेते। दिल से दिल को राहत होती है। उन के लिये यह क्या अपहिल टास्क है। यह कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। जब हमने कानून बना रखा है तो अगर ज्यादा न हो तो कम से कम इतनी नालेज ताँ होनी चाहिये कि कोई भी 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 पढ़ सके। प्रलिफ बे तो पढ़ सकता है।

बहुत छोटी सी बात है। इसीलिये आप का डेबेलपमेंट फेल हो गया, कि आप की योजनायें उस अबान में आई जिस जबान को 2 फी सदी से ज्यादा आदमी समझते नहीं हैं। इसलिये आप का डेबेलपमेंट फेल हुआ कि जब बी० एल० डब्ल्यू० डेबेलपमेंट करने के लिये निकला तो उस का पेट 150 रु० में सिला हुआ था जब कि उस की महीने की तनख्वाह 120 रु० है। इसीलिये यह डेबेलपमेंट फेल हो गया।

मैं एक छोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि अगर माननीय मंत्री जी मुझे यह आश्वासन दे दें कि दो महीने के बाद अथवा एक महीने के बाद या पन्द्रह दिन के बाद यह बिल लाया जायगा और माननीय मंत्री जी उसे मंजूर कर लेंगे तो इसे मैं वाकई वापिस कर लूंगा वरना यह हाउस के समय को बर्बाद करना होगा। हमें यह नहीं भूलना है कि इस हाउस की एक घंटे की बैठक में हम हजार रुपये खर्च करते हैं और उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ कि पहले तो उसे पेश किया गया फिर उस पर डिस्कशन हुआ और बाद में उसे वापिस ले लिया गया? ऐसा करना तो जनता के रुपयों के साथ खिलवाड़ करना होगा। सरकार जो कुछ भी यहां खर्च करती है वह जनता की जेब से आता है इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि जिस बिल के लिए अगर व्हिप न आये, माननीय सत्य नारायण सिंह का व्हिप न आये, हमारे राने साहब का व्हिप न आये जिस बिल के लिए यहां के 80 फीसदी आदमी चाहते हों कि वह बिल आये तो उसे क्यों रोका जाये? जब 80 फीसदी की आवाज मेरे बिल के साथ है तब उसे स्वीकार करने में मंत्री जी को आखिर क्या आपत्ति है अथवा वे यह बतलायें कि उसमें खामी क्या है? लेकिन उन्होंने उसमें कोई खामी नहीं बतलाई है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हिन्दी की नम्बर प्लेट्स लगाने के लिये आपको एक वातावरण

नैयार करना होगा। यह इस देश के लिये कितने बड़े कलंक की बात है कि जिसने इस देश की जबान में अपनी कार में नम्बर प्लेट लगा रखी हों उस को सजा दी जाय? क्या जो सजा देने वाले हैं उन्होंने ऐसा करके संविधान का उल्लंघन नहीं किया है? क्या आपका यह कानून कांस्टीट्यूशन के खिलाफ नहीं है? हम तो आपको चेतावनी देते हैं, हम आपको के विरोधी नहीं हैं। यह विरोधी का शब्द तो अंग्रेजी का दिया हुआ है। यह तो हमें पश्चिम की देन है। दरअसल हम तो आप के हितैषी हैं। हमारे यहां साफ़ कहा गया है :—

“सखिम् सखा साधु न शास्ति योधिपम हितान्न यः संश्रुते स कि प्रभुः”। यह हमारा फर्ज है कि हम आपको समझायें और हमारी बात इतनी साधारण और इतनी सीधीसादी बात है कि वह एक घंटे में हासिल हो सकती है लेकिन उसे भी आप टाल रहे हैं। आखिर इस तरीके से एक घंटे हाउस का समय लेने के बाद इसको वापिस ले लिया जाय तो यह हाउस के कीमती समय के साथ और जनता के रुपयों के साथ खिलवाड़ करना ही होगा इसलिये मैं अपने संशोधन विधेयक को वोटिंग के लिए प्रैस करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he want me to put it to the vote of the House?

Shri Yashpal Singh: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about the amendment of Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey?

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: I withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be taken into consideration.”

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 14]

AYES

[17 hrs.

Aney, Dr. M.S.

Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker

Singh, Shri Y.D.

Bade, Shri

Kapur Singh, Shri

Sinhassen Singh, Shri

Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand

Shastri, Shri Prakesh Vir

Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Akkamma Devi, Shrimati

Jyotishi, Shri J.P.

Prabhakar, Shri Naval

Alva, Shri A.S.

Kindar Lal, Shri

Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Koujalgi, Shri H.V.

Raj Bahadur, Shri

Bahunath Singh, Shri

Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.

Rajaram, Shri

Basappa, Shri

Kureel, Shri B.N.

Rane, Shri

Bhagvat, Shri

Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati

Samanta, Shri S.C.

Brajeshwar, Shri

Lalit Sen, Shri

Sen, Shri P.G.

Chandrabhan Singh, Shri

Malaichami, Shri

Shree Narayan Das, Shri

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati

Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari

Siddananiappa, Shri

Das, Shri B.K.

Mukane, Shri

Snatak, Shri Nerdeo

Dasa, Shri C.

Niranjan Lal, Shri

Sumat Prasad, Shri

Deshmukh, Shri B.D.

Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath

Tyagi, Shri

Dighe, Shri

Patil, Shri D.S.

Vaishya, Shri M.B.

Heda, Shri

Patil, Shri V.T.

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Iqbal Singh, Shri

Pattabhi Ramen, Shri C.R.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes 9; Noes 44.

The motion was negatived.

17.01 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 etc.)

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (विजयनौर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, "मैं भारत के संविधान में प्रागे संशोधन करने वाले अपने संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक 1965 को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।"

इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करते समय मैं इस को पृष्ठभूमि पर कुछ प्रकाश डालना आवश्यक समझता हूँ। भारत सरकार ने स्वतंत्रता से पहले, हमारी सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी ने, जो कुछ आश्वासन इस देश को दिये थे, विशेषकर, उस समय जबकि उन्होंने यह कहा था कि स्वतंत्र होने के बाद हम देश में भाषावार प्रान्तों का निर्माण करेंगे उस समय उस में फंस कर वह निर्णय इस प्रकार का ले तो बैठे लेकिन इन निर्णयों का जो दुष्परिणाम हुआ और एक भाषा वाले प्रान्त

ने दूसरे भाषा वालों को जिस दृष्टि से देखना आरम्भ किया उस भूल को सरकार ने बाद में स्वीकार किया और उस भूल का प्रायश्चित्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने दूसरा मार्ग निकाला और वह यह कि सारे देश को पांच भाषों में विभक्त कर दिया जाय और पांच जो क्षेत्रीय परिषदें हैं उन के कुछ अधिकार बढ़ा दिये जायें। जिस समय उन्होंने अधिकार बढ़ाने की बात सोची और इस का निर्णय किया

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : चूंकि अब पांच बज चुके हैं इसलिए माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात अपनी भाषण जारी रखेंगे।

17.01½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): I beg to present the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, September 6, 1965/Bhadra 15, 1887 (Saka).