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**Friday, September 17, 1965
Bhadra 26, 1887 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Twelfth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Friday, September 17, 1965/Bhadra
26, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Ten of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Foundry Pig Iron Panel

*689. Shri Rameshwar Tanti: Will
the Minister of Industry and Supply
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-
ceived the report of the seven-
member foundry pig iron panel con-
stituted to study the requirements of
pig iron for the various foundries;

(b) if so, what are its recommen-
dations; and

(c) the action taken by Govern-
ment thereon?

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

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

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या यह सही
है कि रेलवे के घाटों की कमी के कारण,
जो कि इन फाउंड्रीज का लय से बढ़ा खरीदार
है, इन में बहुत सी फाउंड्रीज बन्द हो गई
हैं या कम चल रही हैं ? अगर वे घाटों
कम हो गए हैं, तो उसका क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा०
राम सुभग सिंह) : यह कहना यथार्थ नहीं
है, क्योंकि पहले जितनी फाउंड्रीज थी, वे

एक मानोपली रेट ब्योट करती थीं। उन की
उस मानोपली को तोड़ने के लिए लोएस्ट
टेंडर के आधार पर यह काम दिया जाने लगा
है। यदि वे यथार्थ कीमत ब्योट करें, तो
सारा दरवाजा खुला है।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या सरकार
ने इस बात की जांच की है कि प्राज देश में
इन फाउंड्रीजों की कुल कितनी कैपैसिटी है
और अगर वह कैपैसिटी प्राज की मांग की
तुलना में ज्यादा है, तो क्या सरकार नई
फाउंड्रीज का लाइसेंस देने के बारे में विचार
करेगी ?

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मन्त्रालय में भारी
इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बि०
बा० सिंह) : जो कुछ कैपैसिटी लाइसेंस
की गई है, वह अनुमान के मूल्यांक की गई
है। मांग कितनी है इसे ध्यान में रखा गया
है। कर्मी पिंग धारण की कमी हो जाती है।
किसी बक्त डिमांड धारजी तौर पर कम
हो सकती है, लेकिन उसके माने में नहीं है
कि कैपैसिटी डिमांड से ज्यादा है।

Shri Basappa: Since the private
sector has failed to meet the target
allotted to it and also since we are
importing more pig iron from the
USSR and other countries, may I
know what efforts are made to in-
crease the production of pig iron and
whether a pig iron plant will be
started in the Bellary district of
Mysore State?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: First of
all, to increase the production of pig
iron, a number of new schemes have
been licensed; permission has been
granted by the Ministry of Steel and
Mines. We are now waiting for the
report of this committee to find out

whether inferior pig iron can be used by the foundries.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त कच्चे लोहे की कितनी जरूरत है इस काम के लिए और कितना हमारे पास है और कितना बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The availability today is 1.2 million tons; the need estimated is two million tons and the import in 1964 was 1.5 million tons.

Shri R. S. Pandey: After the decontrol, may I know whether the prices of pig iron have gone up or have gone down?

Shri T. N. Singh: We cannot give the information; probably the Minister of Steel and Mines may be able to give it.

Textile Industries

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- *690 { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Ananda:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to offer credit to help the Indian Cotton Textile Industry modernise its equipment;

(b) if so, the amount of credit; and

(c) how it will be utilized?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A credit worth 10 million U.S. Dollars has been finalised between the State Trading Corporation of India and the Japan Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Association for the import of textile machinery for cotton, woollen, silk and art silk industries for modernisa-

tion or expansion of existing units as well as for installation of new units.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह प्राश्वासन देगी कि इस प्राधुनिकीकरण में किसी एक कर्मचारी की भी कटौती नहीं की जायेगी—वर्कर्स विल नोट बि रिट्रेंच्ड ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We cannot give any assurance, but in modernisation we will see to it that as far as possible people who are in employment are not thrown out of employment.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि क्या ये सारी मशीनें विदेशों से मंगाई जायेंगी या इन में से कुछ का प्रोडक्शन हिन्दुस्तान में भी होगा ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: All those machines which are going to be imported are those which are not manufactured in India. Those which are indigenously manufactured will not be allowed to be imported.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई लिमिट लगाई है कि प्रमुक्त सीमा तक काड़े का उत्पादन करने वालों को ये मशीनें दी जायेंगी और उससे ज्यादा उत्पादन करने वालों को ये मशीनें नहीं दी जायेंगी ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : ऐसी कोई लिमिट नहीं लगाई गई है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार ने यहां के कपड़ा उद्योग को कुछ नई मशीनें लगाने के लिए ऋण दिया है ; यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा आज तक नई मशीनें न लगाए जाने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मशीनें तो बहुत लग रही हैं । यह तो एक कान्टीन्चुएब प्रॉसेस है । हिन्दुस्तान की टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्री के 60 परसेंट का प्राधुनिकीकरण हो चुका है । यह प्राधुनिकीकरण रोज करता पड़ता है ।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: To what extent is the textile industry of our country going to be benefited and

what percentage of the industry is going to be modernised in the first instalment?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no question of instalment. It is a continuous process. As and when we get foreign exchange, we shall import machinery and modernise.

Shri Daji: May I know how the government propose to allocate this credit from Japan to the various Mills in India? Is there any scheme worked out or is it to be done *ad hoc* basis?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not on *ad hoc* basis. Mills which are in need of it will have to apply to the Textile Commissioner. There is a provision that in the case of individual contracts of Rs. 4-76 lakhs and above, they can have direct contact with the manufacturers themselves. Less than that, they have to be registered with the Textile Commissioner. He will collect them and pass them on to the STC.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: By introducing modernisation of this machinery, may I know whether any assessment has been made of the increased output in production?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: According to the third plan, our requirement is 9,300 million yards. Already it is estimated that we have come up to 9,000 million yards of production. To come up to the targeted level, it has been estimated that we should modernise about 4 million additional spindles. But we are not able to get the necessary funds for that. Nevertheless, the production is almost up to the target.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : जब कि कपड़ा मिलों के मालिकों के पास करोड़ों रुपये हैं, तो फिर जापान से ऋण मांगे जाने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह ऋण नहीं है—यह रुपया का लोन नहीं है। यह फ्रागेन एक्सचेंज का लोन है।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is there any condition attached to the allotment of this credit with regard to raising matching funds here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Rupee loan is obtained either from their own depreciation reserves or general reserves or they can borrow from the Industrial Finance Corporation or the Industrial Development Bank of India.

श्री बाहरीकी : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछ सकता हूँ कि क्या प्राधुनिकीकरण या मशीनीकरण का यह प्रभाव नहीं होगा कि मजूरों की अधिकतर छुटनी होगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह हमारी गारण्टी है कि इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस ने जो "माइनाइजेशन विदाउट टीयर" तय किया है, उस के माफिक किसी धादमी को माइनाइजेशन की वजह से नहीं हटाया जायेगा।

Shri Wasnik: While modernising the textile industry, will special consideration be given to those units which are being closed down because of old machinery?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not merely old machinery. The criteria will be the capacity and ability of the management to run it efficiently.

Manufacture of Paper in Public Sector

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- *991 {
- Shri S. C. Samanta:
 - Shri Subodh Hanada:
 - Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 - Shrimati Savitri Nilgam:
 - Dr. P. N. Khan:
 - Shri Mohammad Elias:
 - Shri A. V. Raghavan:
 - Shri Ravindra Varma:
 - Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
 - Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
 - Shri Himatsingka:
 - Shri Ramchawar Tanti:
 - Shri Koya:

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

reply given to Starred Question No. 1239 on the 7th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to set up Pulp|Paper|Newsprint Mill(s) in the public sector and also a Paper Corporation for that purpose; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Feasibility Project Reports have been prepared for setting up Pulp|Paper|Newsprint Mills in the Public Sector in the various States and one more is under preparation. The Reports are under examination.

A final decision about setting up one or more plants in Public Sector and also the Paper Corporation will be taken after the above Reports have been fully scrutinised and also the allocation of funds for public sector projects has been finalised.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the technical committee that was set up to explore ways and means of increasing production in the existing units has also suggested the establishment of more units in the public sector?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Yes, Sir. As a matter of fact, there are at present six feasibility reports. One is already under study so far as Bihar is concerned. After all these seven reports are in hand, they will be studied from the expert point of view. Also, much would depend upon the allocation that is made with regard to public sector.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., has been expanded; if so, what is the capacity and what would be the cost?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): The hon. Member is probably refer-

ing to the NEPA Mills. Its capacity is being expanded from 30,000 tons to 75,000 tons, and the paper plant is expected to come into operation in 1966.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What about the cost?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Rs. 9.5 crores so far as expansion is concerned.

श्री स० सा० त्रिवेदी : सरकारी क्षेत्र में जो नेपा कागज का कारखाना लगाया गया है वहां जिस प्रकार का कागज उत्पादित होता है वह बहुत ही मटमैला रंग का होता है और उसका अपने देश में उतना अच्छा नहीं समझा जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो नए कारखाने लगाये जाने वाले हैं इन में भी क्या इन्ही प्रकार का मटमैला कागज या न्यूज़प्रिंट तैयार होगा या दूसरी तरह का होगा ? नेपा के न्यूज़प्रिंट की क्वालिटी को इम्पूव करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ?

Shri T. N. Singh: The raw material utilised at NEPA is salai wood which is not capable of being bleached white. If it is bleached completely white its tensile strength decreases. That is why it is slightly off colour. All the same the quality of NEPA newsprint has considerably improved in the last two years. As far as other mills which are not based on salai wood are concerned, there will be no reason for their producing any such dark coloured newsprint.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this Paper Corporation, when established, will take all the newspaper factories under its umbrella or it will take only those factories under its shelter which are going to be set up in the near future?

Shri T. N. Singh: This proposed Paper Corporation is not intended to take over all paper mills in the country. There are private sector companies, and hardly any public sector company exists today except the

NEPA Mills. The new units which will be started will probably be started under this Corporation. Even separate companies can be formed if those units are being enough to justify that.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: The hon. Minister has just now said that a technical committee is going into the setting up of public sector projects for paper mills. May I know what are the places that have been asked to be examined by this Committee and whether in the Fourth Plan necessary provision has been made to set up paper factories in the public sector; if so, how many?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The States are mostly Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Assam. The six feasibility reports given by the NIDC refer to these four States. Whether all these reports would come up or not would depend on the availability, as I said, of provision made in the Fourth Plan and the allocation made in the public sector.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there is any scheme for linking sugar production with paper manufacture; if so, what are the details of that scheme?

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Member is probably referring to the proposal to utilise bagasse for paper making purposes. That is being considered as a very useful raw material.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether it is a fact that although the Assam Government sent up a proposal for the establishment of a paper mill in the public sector in Assam, it is not receiving sympathetic consideration by the Government at the Centre?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is not a fact. Assam always receives sympathetic consideration.

श्री विद्यान प्रसाद : अभी तक हमारा जितना सिस्कोरिटी पेपर है वह बाहर से मंगाया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर

सरकार कितना हय्या खर्च करती है ? क्या टैक्नीकल कमेटी ने ऐसा भी कोई सुझाव रखा है कि हमारा सिस्कोरिटी पेपर हिन्दुस्तान के घन्दर ही बन सके ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : सिस्कोरिटी पेपर एक प्रलग किस्म का पेपर होता है और इससे उसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। लेकिन सिस्कोरिटी पेपर की किस्म का कागज बनाने का भी यत्न किया जा रहा है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री उसको देख रही है।

श्री तुलसीदास जाखव : प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो लॉग कागज के कारखाने लगाना चाहते हैं, उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से महाराष्ट्र में ऐसी कितनी मिलें लगाने की परमिशन दी गई है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : प्राइवेट सेक्टर की एप्लीकेशंस की यहां मेरे पास कोई लिस्ट मौजूद नहीं है। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र से एप्लीकेशंस घाती रहती हैं।

Shri Shivnanjappa: May I know whether it is a fact that paper mills in the private sector are working at a loss, particularly the Mandya National Paper Mills?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is true that there are some paper mills which are not doing well. I cannot say about this particular mill at Mandya. Probably, the Member is correctly informed.

Shri M. B. Krishna: Sometime back the Government of India wanted to manufacture newsprint out of bagasse and some State Governments made certain proposals. Why was this scheme given up. Some State Governments, particularly Andhra Pradesh Government, wanted to manufacture newsprint out of bagasse. Has that Government been encouraged to go ahead with its programme or has that programme been dropped?

Shri T. N. Singh: The process for manufacture of newsprint from bagasse has been under investigation

by technicians and scientists all over the world for quite some time. The latest process which seems to be in a position to utilize about 90 to 95 per cent of bagasse for newsprint purposes is said to be one designed by Dr. Cussi. The proposal of Andhra Pradesh was for a different process. Really speaking, only a part of the bagasse, not 80 or 90 per cent but some lower proportion—I am not exactly sure of the proportion—was to be utilized for newsprint purposes and the rest for other purposes.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : इस समय हमें कितने रुपये का पेपर बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है और सरकार की क्या योजना है कि हमें बाहर से न मंगाना पड़े और अपने देश में ही वह बनने लग जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो इस तक ही लिमिटेड था कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में नया कारखाना क्या खुलने वाला है ।

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : इस समय हम कितना कागज इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, यह प्रश्न इससे सम्बन्धित है ।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The import today is roughly Rs. 4 crores.

Shri Heda: Has there been any offer from the private sector for the manufacture of not newsprint, but printing paper, out of bagasse? If so, why has such a useful commodity not been used so far?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is true that even ordinary printing paper can be manufactured from bagasse. The difficulty is that bagasse gives a short fibre pulp and not a long fibre pulp and there has got to be a mixture in order to get the right quality of paper.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : नेपा मिल के घनदर कच्चे माल की भारी कमी है और अगर उसे कच्चा माल नहीं दिया गया तो खतरा है कि वह मिल बन्द न हो जाए । मैं जानना चाहता

हूँ कि उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेपा के बारे में भगला सवाल है जो आ रहा है ।

Shri R. S. Pandey: Taking into consideration the tremendous scarcity for newsprint in the country I would like to know whether Government would give licences for starting newsprint factories to the private sector people also.

Shri T. N. Singh: There are proposals from the private sector for establishing newsprint factories and one or two have been licensed.

Mr. Speaker: The next question is by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, who is not here. Therefore, I am allowing the earlier question asked by Shri Kachhavaia. It may also be answered.

Shri T. N. Singh: At present there is no shortage.

दिल्ली में दूताकार रेलवे

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* 693. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसवा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री प्र० चं० बछ्पा :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
श्री तन सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजधानी के चारों ओर दूताकार रेलवे बनाने के मामले में कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) क्या इस लाइन का विद्युतीकरण करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) मंजर परियोजना "दिल्ली परिहार लाइनें और यातायात की संबद्ध सुविधाएं (Delhi Avoiding Lines and Connected Traffic Facilities) कहलाती है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि माल गाड़ियों को दिल्ली और नयी दिल्ली के भीड़-भाड़ वाले यादों से न गुजरना पड़े। लेकिन जब यह परियोजना पुरी हो जायेगी तो इसकी विभिन्न संपर्क लाइनों पर उपनगरी सवारी गाड़ियां चलाने में भी मदद मिलेगी। अब तक कुल मिला कर 44 प्रतिशत काम हुआ है।

(ख) इन लाइनों पर बिजली गाड़ी चलाने का फिलहाल कोई विचार नहीं है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सदन में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुये रेलवे मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि दिल्ली में एक सर्कूलर रेलवे बानई जायेगी जिससे कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न बस्तियों से घाने में सुविधा मिलेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सर्कूलर रेलवे के लिये भूमि उपलब्ध करने में जो कठिनाइयां थीं वह दूर हो गईं प्रथवा नहीं। यदि वह दूर हो गई है तो इस सर्कूलर रेलवे को बनाने में कितना समय लागेगा।

श्री शाम नाथ : यह जो प्रोजेक्ट है उस का प्रमती मकसद यह है कि जो दिल्ली में और नई दिल्ली याद है वहां जो मालगाड़ियां फीरोजपुर शम्बाला वगैरह से जाती है वह न जाए क्योंकि वहां कंजेशन बहुत है। लेकिन जब यह स्लीम पूरी हो जायेगी तो इन लाइन्स पर सुबर्बन ट्रेन्स चलाने में भी मदद मिलेगी। इन सुबर्बन ट्रेन्स को चलाने की जो योजना है उसको सर्कूलर रेलवे कहा जा सकता है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि दिल्ली के प्रास

पास जितने रेलवे स्टेशन हैं, जैसे कि निजा-मुद्दीन है, वहां से गाड़ियों के जाने में एक एक घंटा तक लग जाता है फिर क्या कारण है कि इस सर्कूलर रेलवे के इलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन की तजवीज पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है यदि किया जा रहा है तो उस का क्या एस्टिमेट है।

श्री शाम नाथ : इस की वजह यह है कि इन प्रोजेक्ट का प्रमती मकसद यह है कि जो गुड्स ट्रेफिक पंजाब से आता है वह नई दिल्ली और दिल्ली में को बाईपास करे। इस लिये सेंट्रल रेलवे और दूसरी रेलवेज पर जो लाइनें हैं उनके मुताबिक ही ये लाइनें होनी चाहियें। बूकि उन लाइनों पर एलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन नहीं है इस लिये इन पर एवाईडिंग लाइन्स पर भी एलेक्ट्रिकफिकेशन होना जरूरी नहीं है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any proposal that instead of making it circular this railway should be made rectangular or horizontal?

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri P. C. Borooah: On the basis of what criteria was Government led to decide to set up this circular railway and on similar grounds is Government going to set up this sort of railway in other cities particularly in the north-eastern side?

Shri Sham Nath: As I have just now stated, the primary object of this project is to enable the goods traffic from Ambala and Ferozepore side to bypass Delhi Main and New Delhi yards which are very congested. It was for this purpose that this project was started, but because it would be possible to use it for increasing suburban traffic also some people have called this project 'the circular railway project'.

श्री सचिव सिंह : इस योजना को समाप्त करने के लिये जितना समय चाहिये था क्या

वह उस फेज्ड प्रोग्राम के अनुसार बराबर प्रगति कर रही है।

श्री शाम नाथ : यह ठीक है कि इस योजना को पूरा करने में कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हुईं और सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई यह थी कि हम को इसके लिये जो जमीन वगैरह हासिल करनी थी उस के ऐंजायर करने में देर लगी। अब इस में जल्दी की जा रही है और आशा है कि यह प्रोजेक्ट 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार इतने काम हाथ में ले लेती है कि दस-दस साल तक वह लटके रहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली को बुनाकार रेनवे के काम को किसी प्राइवेट कंस्ट्रक्टर को दे कर उस से कराया जायेगा जिस में काम अच्छा हो सके।

श्री ए० ला० बाबूपाल : दिल्ली के बालामान को कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए जिस प्रकार यह रेनवे बनाई जा रही है उसी प्रकार लॉडिंग और अनलॉडिंग की कठिनाई है छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन पर। यह एक समस्या बन गई है। तो क्या सरकार छोटी लाइन की जगह बड़ी लाइन बनाने पर विचार करेगी।

सम्बल महोदय : यह तो दूसरा सवाल हो गया।

Heavy Structural Steel Plant

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1994. { **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Koya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 1075 on the 12th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether an agreement has been entered between the Government of India and Messrs. Voest of Austria for setting up a Heavy Structural Steel Plant;

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

(c) the terms and conditions of Austria's participation in the said project?

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

(b) About Rs. 5 crores.

(c) VOEST will hold 49 per cent and the Government of India 51 per cent of the Indian Company's equity capital of Rs. 2 crores. Of VOEST's holding, shares of the face value of Rs. 20 lakhs (10 per cent of the equity capital) will be issued for consideration other than cash, by way of technical assistance to be rendered by them and the balance will be against cash in Austrian currency and/or machinery or materials to be imported. VOEST and Government will nominate an equal number of Directors, the Government's nominees including a Managing Director and a Chairman with a casting vote.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether all the technical personnel for this plant will come from the Company or whether Indian technicians will also participate in this venture?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is wrong to say that all the technicians will be from Austria. Indian technicians will certainly be associated.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know when the Factory is likely to go into production and what is the production programme in the first year and at the end of five years?

Shri T. N. Singh: The Factory is only making a beginning today. It is very difficult to say exactly but it

is believed that in about two years time the Factory should go into production. The actual value of the production cannot be stated at present but that is going to be of the order of roughly Rs. 6 crores.

Shri Daji: If I heard the Minister aright, shares worth Rs. 20 lakhs will be given to them free against technical assistance to be rendered by them. I want to know if this is not a departure from the usual agreements of collaborations that you have been entering into with other countries? Are these not new terms which have been given to the Austrian Company alone?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is not a departure from the usual practice. Even in the private sector, one has to pay for the technical know-how, the drawings, the specifications, the designs, etc. and we are paying for that. Instead of payment being made and then going and coming back again, this is how it has been adjusted.

Shri Daji: My question was this. Is it not a fact that the shares worth Rs. 20 lakhs will be given to them free and that they will continue to earn profits on them *ad infinitum* and, if so, has such a term found place in any of the collaboration agreements in the public sector?

Shri T. N. Singh: There is hardly any public sector project of this kind where there is actual participation of a foreign company in its shares. But wherever there is technical know-how to be obtained, one has to pay for it and we are paying for it. That is exactly what has been converted into shares.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In continuation of this question and its answer, I would like to know whether the payment which is to be made for this technical know-how can be continued indefinitely by virtue of the profits they will draw on the shares—it is a big price for the technical know-how. If we give them the shares, how long will they go on drawing profits on them?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think this is one of the very fine and nice projects negotiated with a foreign Company. VOEST itself is a public sector concern in Austria and it is really creditable that we are in a majority with another public sector project of another country holding a minority share. I think, on the whole, the terms are very good and I would commend them to the House.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know how does this project compare in the matter of cost and other aspects with similar projects sponsored by other countries?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think the VOEST people are one of the most experienced people in this line and the present project compares very well with others.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether a detailed project report has been submitted by these collaborators and, if so, whether it will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri T. N. Singh: It is in the process of being received.

Sugar Industry in Uganda

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{ Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hanvda:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
*608 { Shri Bagri:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved a proposal to collaborate with the Government of Uganda in the development of Sugar Industry in that country;

(b) If so, the broad features of the proposal and the cost of the scheme; and

(c) when the scheme will be implemented?

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

(b) (i) In cooperation with Indian private parties the Government of India will participate with the Government of Uganda and Ugandan parties for the expansion of the sugar manufacturing capacity in Uganda by 80,000 tons a year as a start by setting up viable sugar cane farms and factories.

(ii) to arrange for feasibility studies of sites proposed by the Ugandan authorities and prepare project report.

(iii) to train Ugandan citizen in India for managerial, technical and administrative posts in sugar factories, workshops and farms.

(iv) Indian participation will be in the form of supply of sugar manufacturing machinery and equipment, materials for factory buildings and other purchases made in India for the project. The cost of the project and extent of Indian investment are yet to be determined.

(c) The report of the Indian Technical Team which was sent to Uganda in January, 1965, has been sent to the Uganda Government and is under their consideration.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know what will be the basis of share percentage and who will manage, Uganda people or the Indians?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Sugar Development Corporation, which will directly own these factories and estates will be set up in Uganda. The equity capital will be divided as follows:—

Indian Government and their nominees	..	45%
Uganda Government	..	45%
Uganda Private Investors	..	10%

The Corporation will be managed by a Board of Directors who will be representative of the Government of India, the Uganda Government and the Uganda private investors in the same proportion. The General Manager of the Corporation shall be nominated by the Indian side from the commencement of the work on the estates and will continue for six years with effect from the commencement of the production of sugar.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What are the reasons to have this sugar factory in Uganda when we have got scope for this in other countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): There is scope in our country and also in other countries. All are to be equally treated.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the sugar content in the Uganda sugarcane has been examined so that it will help our production here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The sugar content is between 13 per cent to 14.2 per cent, which is quite satisfactory.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has any idea of expanding the scheme of collaboration with other countries of Africa also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have examined in Sierre Leone where we are contemplating to put up a factory. As a matter of fact, I laid a statement on the Table of the House that 29 point ventures in Africa, Asia, Uganda, Colombia, Canada and Ireland had been approved to be established by Indians with their own technology.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the whole of this sugar development in the country will be done by our country in collaboration with Uganda or there will be some other parties also to participate in this development like China and other countries?

Mr. Speaker: That question has been answered.

Shri Basappa: Since Uganda offers a very good scope for development of sugar industry and many countries are competing with it, will the Government expedite starting of the sugar industry there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There were about nine competitors in Uganda who tendered along with India for this. In preference to British, German, Czechoslovakian, Japanese and the other competitors, the Uganda Government accepted the Indian tender.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि हमारे इंजिनियर और मिनेनिक जो वहां लगेंगे उनके द्वारा कितना रुपया हिन्दुस्तान में आवेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: जितना आवेगा उसकी रिपोर्ट हम हाउस के सामने करते चलेंगे ।

Shri R. S. Pandey: The hon. Minister just now informed the House that many African countries expressed their desire to have collaboration with Indian parties. I want to know whether there is any condition to export machinery from India to establish the factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally we are not in a position to permit free foreign exchange to go out. Most of the ventures are, therefore, based on the concept that the capital goods and technology of this country will be exported, so that there is no outgo of free foreign exchange and in return, we get a continuous export market as well as the prestige for the country that technologically we are helping our under-developed brethren in the same manner as we are helped.

श्री सुब्रह्मणी दास जाधव: युगांडा में प्राय फैक्टरियां लगा रहे हैं। आपने कहा कि 14 पर सेंट रिकवरी है। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र

में 14 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा रिकवरी है, वहां जो लोग फैक्टरी लगाने की मांग करते हैं उनको प्राय इजाजत क्यों नहीं देते ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: यह चीज प्रलय है। हिन्दुस्तान में जितना डेवलपमेंट करना है वह तो पूरा किया जाएगा। उससे इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। जब हमको फारिन कंट्रीज से फारिन एक्सचेंज मिलता है तो हम वहां भां डेवलपमेंट करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी: अभी जवाब देते हुए कहा गया कि यह प्रश्न युगांडा सरकार के सामने विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके कब तक फाइनलाइज हो जाने की उम्मीद है और कब से काम शुरू हो जाएगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: उनके प्राइम मिनिस्टर डा० मिल्टन ओबोट यहां आए थे। उनके साथ इस बारे में चर्चा हुई थी और हमें प्राशा है कि युगांडा सरकार जल्द से जल्द इस प्रोजेक्ट को मंजूर कर देगी, और जब मंजूरी हो जाएगी तो उसके 18 महीने के अन्दर हम इस फैक्टरी को चालू कर सकेंगे ।

श्रीमती रामकुमारी सिन्हा: मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या चीनी उद्योग के लिए सिर्फ इस योजना में गन्ने का क्रिशिंग किया जाएगा या बीट को भी क्रश किया जाएगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: बीट का प्रासेस दूसरा होता है। यह तो रेगुलर क्रिशिंग होगा।

Bisrampur Colliery

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*99. { Shri P. E. Chakraverti:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Asia's biggest dragline operating in the National Coal Development Corporation's Bisrampur Colliery in Madhya Pradesh was found damaged on the 3rd June this year;

(b) whether the electrical equipment of the dragline was discovered severely tampered with in between two shifts rendering the machine inactive;

(c) whether the National Coal Development Corporation management has arranged for suitable repairs of the machine and if so, whether it has been set right; and

(d) whether it is a case of sabotage and whether culprits have been brought to trial?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmalah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In order to repair the dragline completely and to make it fit for operation, certain parts needing replacement have to be imported. Action in this respect has been initiated.

(d) It is suspected to be a case of sabotage and police investigations are in progress. One arrest has already been made.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that the machine is a very costly one, may I know the amount of loss sustained by the NCDC for the period when it was lying idle?

Shri Thimmalah: It is about Rs. 30,000 including the charges for replacing certain parts.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What positive steps have been taken to first of all get hold of the people responsible for the sabotage?

Shri Thimmalah: As I have stated already, one person has been arrested already, and some of the employees who are suspected and who are of doubtful character have been shifted from that section, and the police investigations are in progress.

Shri Daji: Apart from the fact that one employee has been arrested, may I know whether there has been an inquiry, and whether Government have come to know that there is a complete lack of supervision and control in that entire belt of collieries,

which has resulted in this sabotage? Unless the supervision and control are tightened up, similar acts might be repeated. So, I would like to know whether Government have made some inquiries in this matter.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Government have been making inquiries about indiscipline etc. Because of retrenchment, there is a certain amount of indiscipline there, and the NCDC is taking action.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether this sabotage was done by our own nationals or by nationals of other countries, and may I also know what security arrangements are being made to guard against such sabotage in future in these collieries?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It was done by our own people who are working there. Some of them are disgruntled and dissatisfied. There is no foreign national involved in it.

श्री प्र० सि० सहगल : इस मशीन को बाहर से मंगाने की क्या आवश्यकता थी जब हम उसकी मरम्मत अपने यहां कर सकते हैं ?

इस्पल्ट प्रीर खान मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : यह बड़ी कीमती मशीन है जिसकी लागत सवा करोड़ रुपए है और इसमें जितने स्पेयर पार्ट लवेंगे वह भी विदेश से मंगाने पड़ेंगे ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This is not the first instance of its kind when this sabotage and damage etc. was done. May I know whether this Ministry is not getting adequate protection from the security forces, and whether Government are considering the question of having their own security protection forces for maintaining and protecting these plant and machinery?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: This particular instance has been brought to the notice of the Home Ministry here,

and they have contacted the State Government who are taking action; and I would submit that they are taking fairly good action.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्लुवाय : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि अपने ही लोगों ने यह काम किया, वह असंतुष्ट लोग थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा गया है क्या वे ईटक के सदस्य हैं जो कि वहाँ एक मात्र मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन है, और क्या इसी यूनियन के सदस्यों ने यह काम किया था ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: A separate question might be tabled. I do not know whether there is only one union.

Shri Bade: There is only one union there. The hon. Minister is avoiding the question. There is only one union there. I want to know whether the person who has been arrested belongs to that union or not.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that he does not know it now. A separate question might be tabled.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I take the information from the hon. Member. He may be correct.

Allotment of Scooters to Government Employees

- *697. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bagri:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:

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

(a) whether the rules for the allotment of scooters from the Central Government pool have been changed; and

(b) if so, the precise changes made therein?

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

(b) Under the revised rules only applicants drawing a minimum pay

of Rs. 350.00 per month will be considered for allotment of scooters.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार की जानकारी में यह बात आई है कि कई कर्मचारी तो एक, एक साल में तीन, तीन स्कूटर्स ले लेते हैं जब कि बहुत से ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिन को कि एक भी हासिल नहीं होता है, यदि हाँ, तो इस बेकायदगी को मिटाने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: No, Sir. Under the rules, that is not permissible.

Shri Daji: That we also know. But does it happen like that?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it violated?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Not the rules.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर गौर किया है कि कारों का कोटा और स्कूटर्स का कोटा मिनिस्टर्स और एम० पी० से बंद कर के पब्लिक में भेजा जाय और जब तक सार्वजनिक मांग इन की पूरी न हो जाय तब तक मिनिस्टर्स और एम० पी० को कोई कोटा न दिया जाय ताकि पब्लिक की दिक्कत हल हो सके ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The public's quota has nothing to do with the Central Government's quota. It is altogether separate. The Central Government quota is meant for MPs, Government servants, public sector undertakings, press representatives etc. Dealers also get some quota. The public are also entitled to take it from them.

Shri D. J. Nalk: Has any misuse been made by persons who get these scooters?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): Misuse may have been made. If any

such case comes to my notice, I assure the House that I will certainly take action. Wherever such a case has come to notice, independently I am taking action.

Shri Daji: Has it come to Government's notice that though the rule is that there should be no transfer for the first two years of the allotment of the scooter, it is violated in the sense that though the registration may be in the name of the person who originally had been allotted it, he sells it in the black-market? Scooters allotted to some people in the public sector undertakings and to, some government employees find their way to the black-market. Has this loophole come to the notice of Government, and if so, what steps do they propose to plug it?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There have been some complaints about it, though not any specific complaint by any specific name. There is certainly this loophole that though the rule is that it should not be transferred before two years, the rule is violated in the sense that though the registration remains in the name of the original allottee somebody else is using it. We are considering what steps to take to stop this.

श्री बूटा सिंह : स्कूटरों की ब्लैकमार्किटिंग जिस रफ्तार से बढ़ रही है उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार स्कूटर मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स की मोनोपली को तोड़ने के लिए किसी ग्रीड फॉर्म को भी स्कूटर्स मैन्यूफैक्चर करने की इजाजत देने का विचार रखती है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There is no monopoly. As a matter of fact, the ban on production of scooters had been lifted and fresh applications were invited. As I have told the House, as many as 174 applications have been received. They are being processed now.

श्री क० ना० शिवबारी : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि उनके पास 174 एप्लीकेशंस पड़ी हुई हैं, जाहिर है कि स्कूटरों की कमी की वजह से यह सारी बातें होती हैं तो कब तक उन को इस का लाइसेंस दे दिया जायगा ताकि स्कूटर्स का प्रोडक्शन जरूरत के मुताबिक हो सके ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is very difficult to process 174 applications so soon. We have appointed a technical committee. They are now considering it. After they get the list ready, which we hope may be by the end of next week, it will be placed before the committee dealing with it.

श्री बुलश्रीबास जाधव : स्कूटर्स की देख में कमी है। ग्रीड जो कारखानेदार हैं वह स्कूटर्स ज्यादा निकालने के लिए परमिशन मांगते हैं तो सरकार द्वारा उनको ज्यादा स्कूटर्स प्रोड्यूस करने की परमिशन क्यों नहीं दी जाती है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There are some applications pending.

Shri R. S. Pandey: In order to produce more scooters, is it a fact that Government invited applications from the public? If that is, when is Government going to take a decision on the applications?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I have already answered it.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the urgent demand for scooters, have Government fixed a quota for the last year of the Third Plan?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There is no separate target in the Third Plan for scooters.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why is it that a minimum pay of Rs. 350 per month has been fixed for allotment of a scooter to a government servant? What are the criteria applied in fixing this target?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Formerly, any Central Government servant was free to make an application for a scooter. It is well known that the Central Government quota could not cater to the demand of all the applicants. So, in February, as many as 17,000 applications were pending. Therefore, the Government decided to lay down some rules for allotment, and it was fixed at Rs. 500. One of the conditions was that any Government servant not getting a salary of Rs. 500 would be eligible to make an application, but then, as is well known, a demand was voiced in the House and Members of Parliament felt probably that Rs. 500 was too high and it should be reduced. Now, after considering that, it has been reduced to Rs. 350.

Swadeshi Steel Plant, Ranchi

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1956. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinha:
Shri Madhu Limaye.
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

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

(a) whether a completely "Swadeshi" Steel Plant is to be set up under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the capacity and other salient features of the plant; and

(c) where it is to be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). It will not be practicable to set up a steel plant which has been fully fabricated indigenously during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Every effort is however being made to maximise procurement of equipment supplies from indigenous sources.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether this swadeshi plant is going to be fabricated, and how it will com-

pare with the fabrication of other plants?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The fabrication position is gradually improving. In Bhilai when we started it was 10 to 15 per cent indigenous production. In the sixth blast furnace coming up there, 50 per cent would be indigenous.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Hindustan Engineering Corporation has been entrusted with the work of fabricating this plant? Is it a fact that 40 per cent of the equipment supplied by HEC to Durgapur was rejected; and if so, may I know what steps have been taken so that this sort of defect is not repeated?

Shri P. C. Sethi: HEC, Ranchi, would be the premier producer as far as equipment is concerned. Apart from that, there would be some private sector fabricators also. They would be manufacturing 19,350 tons per year.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has any assessment been made as to what percentage of the fabrication work of the Bokaro steel plant can be done indigenously.

Shri P. C. Sethi: It would be approximately 35 per cent.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether there is a wide difference between the landed cost of imports and the indigenous material manufactured by HEC, and whether the Ministry has requested that production of indigenous material should be at least on a par with the landed cost, and if so, the reaction of HEC to that request?

Shri P. C. Sethi: In the beginning, when production starts, of course it is not possible to maintain parity, but as soon as HEC improves, certainly their cost would go down.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether, to make this project a success, Government will be compelled to pull out technical people from other steel factories?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Fabrication of machinery is the concern of the Industries Department.

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

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*699. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that normal functioning to capacity by the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi is being impeded by lack of firm orders from the Steel plants; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for better co-ordination between the demands of the Steel Plants for indigenous equipment and the Heavy Engineering Corporation's capacity to meet them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The Heavy Machine Building Plant of the Corporation is designed for an ultimate installed capacity of 65,000 tonnes of steel plant equipments out of a total capacity of 80,000 tonnes. Against an installed capacity of 3,600 tonnes in 1965-66 and 13,600 tonnes in 1966-67, firm orders and likely orders add up to 3,550 tonnes and 10,038 tonnes respectively. The Steel Plants indicate firm orders as soon as their requirements are clearly known.

(b) The Heavy Engineering Corporation are in close touch with the Steel Plant authorities and there is full coordination between the Department of Industry and the Department of Iron and Steel with a view to ensuring full workload. The Corporation is also in touch with other steel producers for procurement of orders.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to a statement made by the Chairman of the HEC in which he states that the expansion of capacity in HEC has outstripped the rate at which they are receiving orders from the various steel plants and if this discrepancy continues it might create some difficulties

in the working and expansion of this plant?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): It is true that we need many more orders. I must assure the House that we are getting full co-operation from the Steel Ministry in regard to orders placed in advance. What is needed is we should have a large programme spread over a number of years in advance. It is to that that a reference was made. We must get advance orders for two or three years.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Can the Minister tell us out of these orders which have already been received and mentioned in the original answer, what proportion has come from the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and what proportion from the private sector steel plants?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It is mostly from the steel plants in the public sector.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बता सकते हैं कि इस समय हमें कितने संयंत्रों की जरूरत है और कितने हमें बाहर से मंगाने पड़ते हैं और हरिद्वार के हेबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स ने किस हद तक इस काम को पूरा किया है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : हरिद्वार के हेबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स से हम स्टील प्लांट्स के सिर्फ इलेक्ट्रिकल पार्ट्स को ले सकते हैं। और चीजें तो हमें रांची में बनानी पड़ती हैं।

Shri Ranga: In the very nature of this manufacture they have to assure themselves of orders over a long period and from what the hon. Minister has himself stated just now it is clear that there is not that proper and needed co-ordination. Why is it that my hon. friend fights shy of making a confession here that he is not getting sufficient co-operation from the consumers though most of them happen to be in the public sector?

Shri T. N. Singh: I am saying this with all possible information that I

have got. We are getting the maximum co-operation possible from the Steel Ministry in this regard who are the main consumers for our products. What happens in this. There are certain difficulties. Specifications have to be prepared. They take time. Unless specifications are prepared we cannot execute orders. So, the Steel Ministry is engaged in it; it is a difficult task and they are doing it very sincerely on an urgent basis.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister, what attempts have been made to co-ordinate the consuming plants and the manufacturing plants, along with the supplies to be received from the Steel Ministry?

Shri T. N. Singh: In this regard I may say this. There is the purchaser; we approach our clients just as anyone should approach. We are using that technique in getting orders to the best of our capacity. We are approaching them constantly and look at everything that we can offer for production. This approach is producing results.

श्री बड़ें : क्या यह सच है कि हैबी इंजीनियरिंग कॉर्पोरेशन को स्टील प्लांट्स से जो ऑर्डर मिले हुए हैं, उन को पूरा करने में बहुत देर हो गई है, इसलिए बाकी के स्टील प्लांट्स उस को ऑर्डर नहीं देते हैं? कारण यह बताया जाता है कि वहां पर लेबर ट्रबल है। क्या यह बात सच है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने ऐसे ऑर्डर हैं, जो पूरे नहीं किये गए हैं या टाइम पर पूरे नहीं किये गए हैं?

श्री श्री० ना० सिंह : मैं प्रश्न को समझा नहीं।

श्री बड़ें : शिकायत यह है कि स्टील प्लांट्स इस कॉर्पोरेशन को जो ऑर्डर देते हैं, उन को पूरा नहीं किया गया है और सम्प्राई समय पर पूरी नहीं की गई है, इस लिए बाकी के स्टील प्लांट्स ऑर्डर नहीं देते हैं

प्रौर कोऑपरेशन नहीं करते हैं। क्या यह बात सच है।

श्री श्री० ना० सिंह : ऐसी बात तो नहीं है।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Is this lack of order from the steel plants possibly due to the fact that almost all the existing steel plants are either with foreign collaboration or foreign aid and there is an increasing reliance on the imported machinery rather than the indigenous?

Shri T. N. Singh: There is some difficulty in regard to adaptation of certain plants which are in collaboration with parties other than Russians. We are making efforts. It has been possible to get adaptations done in the case of orders from Durgapur. It is British collaboration. Similarly in regard to Rourkela unit also, and also with regard to Tatas.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: While appreciating the fullest co-operation existing in this matter, may I know the extent of the demand of the proposed Bokaro Steel Plant to be met by the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: About the Bokaro Steel Plant, perhaps the Minister of Steel and Mines will correct me if I am wrong; the report is not ready and the question will come up after the report is ready.

Shri K. C. Pant: Is there sufficient flexibility in the design of the Heavy Engineering Corporation unit that if orders are not placed by the steel plants, its capacity can be switched over to the production of machinery for other plants?

Shri T. N. Singh: I cannot claim that we have got sufficient design capacity at that place, but a very big capacity has been developed for this purpose at Ranchi and they are making efforts to meet the demands on them.

Taking over of Coal Mines

*700. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to take over unsafe and old mines including coal mines after the Dhori disaster in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmalah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri H. C. Soy: May I know whether the Government is aware that the inspection of the mine was perfunctory and not thorough and that before the Dhori coalmine disaster an inspection was made and it was said that the mine was safe?

Shri Thimmalah: If the mine is found to be unsafe and there is danger to life, then the Chief Inspector of Mines takes action under the Mines Act and there is no question of the Government taking over such a mine.

Shri H. C. Soy: The question was whether there was a regular inspection before the Dhori disaster and whether the report of the Inspector was that the mine was safe.

Shri Thimmalah: That is for the Labour Ministry to take note of.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: So far as the Dhori mine is concerned, when was the last competency certificate taken by the mineowners for working the mine?

Shri Thimmalah: I want notice for this question.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma rose—

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order. To the first question the answer was that the Labour Ministry should take note of it. For another question, he wants notice. This shows that the Ministry has not come pre-

pared to answer the questions. The Dhori mine disaster was a major disaster.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I was called but the other hon. Member is speaking.

Mr. Speaker: If an hon. Member gets up to raise a point of order, what should I do? The hon. Member has also to realise that difficulty. Now, he can put his question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government has under contemplation, a project to list the mines which are old and the mines which are safe and, if so, how is the Government going to tackle this question *vis a vis* the proprietors of these two types of mines?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): May I make it clear that as far as the inspection of the mines is concerned, it is done under the supervision of the Labour Ministry under section 22(3) of the Mines Act, while as far as the working of the coalmines from the economic point of view is concerned, we certainly look into that aspect of the question.

Shri Hem Barua: Is there any co-ordination between the two Ministries?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): There is.

Zinc Smelter Plant at Udaipur

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*704. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Solanki:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a request for a loan of Rs. 5 crores for India's first Zinc smelter plant at Udaipur has been pending with Government since long;

(b) whether Government are aware that heavy demurrage charges are being paid for the machinery imported for the plant and at present lying at Bombay Port owing to the non-availability of the loan;

(c) the details of the request received by Government; and

(d) what is holding up the sanction of the loan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (c). A request for a loan of Rs. 3 crores to M/s Metal Corporation of India was received by the Government of India in August 1963 through the Government of Rajasthan. In August 1964 the Corporation came up with a request for a rupee loan of 6 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(d) As the Corporation has defaulted in the repayment of certain loans already advanced to it and is also not in a position to raise matching equity, the advance of a further loan of this magnitude has to be considered carefully.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are the Government taking any steps to see that the operations of this Corporation do not suffer on account of any delay caused on this side by the Government.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): It is under active consideration of the government just at present. In a few days' time, we will take steps.

11.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Location of 5th Steel Plant

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SNQ. 5. { Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah;
Shri Chandak;
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh;
Shri Radhelal Vyas;
Shri Daji;
Shri Basappa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that discussion has been held at the highest level on the location of the fifth steel plant in the public sector;

(b) if so, what are the conclusions arrived at; and

(c) whether the report of the Anglo-American Consortium has also been taken into consideration.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government will be taking a decision on the location of the Fifth Steel Plant shortly.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The Anglo-American consortium, which is a technical body, has given its categorical recommendation in favour of locating the fifth steel plant at Visakhapatnam. May I know what is holding the government from coming to a quick decision about the finalisation of this location?

Shri P. C. Sethi: After the report was received, it was examined from the various aspects and the various ministries had to be consulted. Now after all these consultations are over, the matter is before the Cabinet.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that steel is going to be a very important factor in our defence production and other matters, may I know whether the government will come to a quick decision in locating the steel plant at Visakhapatnam, which is the considered opinion of a technical team?

Shri P. C. Sethi: All these aspects would be considered when the Cabinet gives its final decision.

Shri Chandak: May I know whether the site at Balladila in Madhya Pradesh was considered by the consortium and, if so, why this site has been rejected?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The technical team considered all the aspects of all the six sites which were submitted to them. They examined them and gave their report.

Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh: Despite persistent demands for the publication of the report of the consortium, the

government has not published it. May I know what is secretive about it and when the government proposes to lay it on the Table?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): It was long ago placed in the library. My hon. friend has not cared to read it.

Shri Badhelal Vyas: Is it a fact that the team of experts that examined the different sites could not visit Bailadila in time and could not meet the officers there and when they visited that place when the officers had already left?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: All that I can say is they did visit Bailadila also. When they went the officers were not there. There might have been some confusion about the time.

Shri Daji: Has the government taken note of the fact that the Chief Minister of M.P. Government stated on the floor of the Assembly there that the M.P. Government was not given a full opportunity by the consortium and that the consortium itself recommended that from the point of view of the cost of both coal and iron, Bailadila was the most suitable and cheapest site? Has the government considered that also?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I had the honour of discussing it with the Chief Minister and the representatives of Bastar. We have had full discussions and the report is there in the library. I need not comment on the report; it can be read by hon. members and they can form their own opinion.

Shri Daji: The M.P. Government stated that the consortium did not have sufficient consultations with the M.P. Government. This complaint was voiced on the floor of the Assembly by the Chief Minister himself. May I know whether the government has taken note of this factor?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not know whom they consulted. But they did go to Bailadila. That cannot be denied. The complaint of the M.P. Gov-

ernment is that their officers were there either a day late or a day earlier. There was no contact between the consortium members and the officers. Nothing more is known.

Shri Basappa: Since the Anglo-American consortium has not correctly calculated the costs of this project and since the Mysore Chief Minister requested the Prime Minister to go into the whole question by appointing some experts, will the government appoint financial experts to go into the whole matter?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I think too many experts have already studied it. Anyway, the Cabinet is seized of the matter.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that some ministries of the Government of India had seriously objected to the assumptions of this consortium on which they have made this recommendation, and they have also objected to certain recommendations, made by the consortium; if so, will the hon. Minister lay on the Table of the House the considered opinion of the various ministries before taking a decision on the subject?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir; definitely not. The Cabinet is considering it. How can all the recommendations of the Secretariat be placed on the Table of the House. The Cabinet will consider them and the considered opinion of the Cabinet can be placed before the House (*Interruption*).

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, the earlier part of my question has not been answered. I want to know whether objections have been raised by various ministries?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir. Every department has been expressing its views regarding its own aspect of the question.

Shri Ranga: May we have an assurance, Sir, from the Minister, that

this question would be decided only on the basis of experts opinion and no political considerations would be allowed to come in?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The Government is thinking on those lines and it will come to a fair decision.

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that there was some misunderstanding and therefore the officers of the Madhya Pradesh Government could not meet the consortium people with the result that the Madhya Pradesh Government could not place its views before the consortium?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir. The Chief Minister has placed the point of view of the Madhya Pradesh Government before the Central Government. He has already submitted a memorandum. He has met and the Prime Minister also.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know who in the Steel Ministry is responsible for misguiding this BASIC Team about the Goa metre gauge link, because over and above the steel plants the Railway Minister has already proposed that the Goa Metre Gauge link should be converted into broad gauge and this factor alone seems to have affected adversely the team?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Nobody has mis-guided the team.

Shri R. S. Pandey: In order to establish this steel plant, I want to know, is it not a fact that in the Bailadila area in Madhya Pradesh high grade iron ore is available which is very favourable to have a steel plant there and, secondly, is it not true that crores of rupees have been spent in order to have a complete survey which goes in favour of Bailadila?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is not so.

Mr. Speaker: Members are pleading to get the plant in their areas. These may be examined on merits.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nepa Newsprint Mill

*692. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nepa Newsprint Mill is facing acute shortage of raw material;

(b) whether this acute shortage is likely to further accentuate because of the failure of the mill to re-plant the planned forest area with trees which supply the raw material; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken to avert this crisis?

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

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

Refractory Plant at Bhilai

*701. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed project report from the Russian Consultants or setting up a refractory Plant at Bhilai for supplying refractories to the Steel Plants has been received;

(b) whether any decision has been taken to give effect to the recommendations made therein; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The Project Report submitted by the Russian Consultants is under examination. A decision will be taken by the Government after the examination has been completed.

Export of Coal Mining Machinery

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

(a) whether Government propose to export coal mining machinery to earn foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, whether Government have assessed the requirements of foreign markets and competitive prices of such machinery?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The production level of coal mining machinery so far reached is hardly sufficient for the country's requirements. Steps have been taken to increase the capacity. The requirements of foreign markets etc. will be assessed after production has been stepped up adequately.

Public Sector Undertakings

*703. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state in how many cases techno-economic studies have been carried out in respect of public sector undertakings by the Indian agencies and with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4879/65].

Export of Coal to Pakistan

*705. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal is being supplied to Pakistan;

(b) if so, on what basis; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah) (a) to (c). Under the provisions of the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement of 1st September, 1963, India had agreed to supply 1.30 lakh tons of coal per month to Pakistan against free foreign exchange. Later, under the two Rice deals concluded with Pakistan in July, 1964 and January 1965, it was agreed that coal would be supplied to that country against a proportion of the value of rice supplied by Pakistan to India. It is in pursuance of these arrangements that coal was being exported to

Pakistan till recently. However, exports of all commodities including coal from India to Pakistan have been prohibited with effect from 10th September, 1965.

Heavy Electricals Project, Ranipur

*706. { Shri Ramanand Shastri:
Shri Ansar Harvani:
Shri Sheo Narain:
Shri K. C. Sharma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of bags of cement became solid lumps like stone in the Heavy Electricals Project, Ranipur (Hardwar);

(b) if so, the number of bags thus spoiled and the amount of loss suffered on this account;

(c) whether the matter has been investigated;

(d) if so, the persons found responsible for this and the action taken against them; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent such recurrences in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Due to a sudden severe windstorm and rain on the 19th June 1964, some cement bags were damaged while being unloaded from the railway siding. Some bags were also damaged in the cement godown as a few sheets of the roof were blown off.

(b) 590 bags costing about Rs. 5350/-.

(c) to (e). This was investigated by a Committee of officers. No individual was found responsible, the damage and loss having been caused by a natural calamity.

Accident to 4-Down Kamrup Express Train

*707. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 4-Down Kamrup Express of the Northeast Frontier Railway was involved in a serious accident on the night of 23rd July, 1965;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the loss of life and property involved in this accident?

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

(a) No, sir. But train No. 3 Up Assam Mail was involved in a serious accident that night.

(b) At about 21-42 hours on 23rd July, 1965 just after 3 Up Assam Mail had passed Seleng Hat station a loud explosion occurred and the train engine along with 2 coaches next to it derailed and capsized and the third coach derailed. The coupling of the fourth coach was damaged.

(c) As a result of this accident 11 persons were killed. The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 1,56,000.

Manufacture of Tractors

*708. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Pottakkatt:
Shri Kappen:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:

{ Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia have offered for collaboration in setting up a public sector project to manufacture medium size tractors;

(b) whether any final decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The Government of Czechoslovakia have offered to collaborate with the Government of India for the establishment of a project in the public sector for the manufacture of medium size tractors. Provision for this project has been included under the Second Agreement on Economic Co-operation between India and Czechoslovakia signed in May, 1964. At present no other proposal for a similar project in the public sector is under consideration by Government.

(b) and (c). An agreement has been signed with M/s. Motokov of Czechoslovakia on the 28th August, 1965 for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report. The Report is expected to be ready by the end of the year 1966. The project envisages establishment of capacity for the manufacture of 12,000 tractors (20 HP), 28,000 agricultural implements and spare parts for both tractors and implements to the extent of 20 per cent of the total value of production.

Copper for Rakha Project

*709. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Navitri Nigam:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Solanki:

Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India is at present importing copper worth Rs. 16 crores a year;

(b) whether arrangements are being made to negotiate with Poland to give India aid for copper project at Rakha in Bihar; and

(c) whether Government had contacted Polish experts in this connection and if so, the progress made in persuading them to undertake the project soon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) During 1964-65 more than Rs. 25 crores worth of copper and alloys were imported.

(b) No, Sir. This project is, however, being considered for assistance from the U.S.S.R.

(c) No, Sir.

H.M.T. Factory at Bangalore

*710. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

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

(a) whether there was a lock-out for three days in the Hindustan Machine Tools at Bangalore in the second week of June, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how the dispute was resolved?

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

(b) The reason was the stay-in-strike by the majority of workers who struck work on the 10th June 1965.

(c) By mutual negotiations and with the help of the Commissioner of Labour of the Government of Mysore.

Price of Jute

*711. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity Council's study group on jute industry has recommended that jute mills should purchase jute directly from the growers to ensure that the latter get a fair price; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated for the implementation of this recommendation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Industries in Public Sector

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

(a) whether Government have any regular agency for examining and evaluating the industrial requirements of the country with a view to assessing the need for the setting up of fresh industries in the public sector; and

(b) if not, whether such a proposal is under consideration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b) There is no single agency for this purpose nor is there any proposal under consideration to set up such an agency. The question of examining and evaluating the industrial requirements of the country in different sectors involves a composite process in which such agencies like the Development Councils, the Directorate-General of Technical Development,

the administrative Ministries concerned and the Planning Commission take part. After the requirements have been assessed the decision as to how much capacity should be set up in the public sector and how much in the private sector is taken by Government in consultation with the Planning Commission, having regard to the position of the financial and other resources necessary.

Electrification on Northern Railway

*714. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the electrification of the traction on the Northern Railway is going to be completed;

(b) the estimated outlay involved in the electrification and the savings in consumption and cost of coal likely to accrue therefrom; and

(c) the economics of the comparative cost of operations by means of coal and electricity?

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

(a) Electrification of Mughalsarai-Allahabad (Subedarganj) Section has already been completed, and the section Allahabad (Subedarganj)—Kanpur is expected to be completed by the middle of 1986. Further extension upto Tundla by about the middle of Fourth Plan is under consideration at present.

(b) The gross estimated cost of Mughalsarai-Kanpur section is Rs. 20.09 crores and of Kanpur-Tundla section is Rs. 18.84 crore including rolling stock costing Rs. 6.02 crores. In the initial stages mostly through goods trains will be operated by electric traction. Later, as electric locomotive production builds up in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, through passenger train operation will also be initiated. At that time about 11½ lakh tonnes of coal costing Rs. 5.5 crores is expected to be saved annually.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4880/65].

Import Tariff Schedule

*715. { **Shri P. E. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Siha:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tariff Revision Committee set up by Government to examine the present structure of the Indian Customs Tariff has expressed the view that India should have an import tariff schedule based on the Brussels tariff nomenclature with necessary modifications;

(b) how many countries have adopted the standard nomenclature incorporated in the Brussels Convention of the 15th December, 1950;

(c) whether the Revision Committee has submitted an interim report; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). In an interim report submitted to Government in May 1965, the Tariff Revision Committee has recommended that the revised Indian Customs Tariff should adopt the broad structure of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature with suitable contractions and expansions as may be necessary in the light of the country's trade pattern, development needs and other factors and that in the matter of expansion, i.e. opening of sub-headings, reference should be freely made to the Revised Indian Trade Classification. It is understood that more than 80 countries and territories have already adopted the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature as the basis of their tariffs. Among the various reasons mentioned by the Tariff Revision Committee in favour of adopting this classification as a

basis for tariff purposes are (i) its international comparability leading to its use in international customs discussions and tariff negotiations; (ii) the precision attainable with this nomenclature; (iii) the various aids to interpretation which are available; and (iv) its correlation to the Standard International Trade Classification and through it to the Revised Indian Trade Classification. The report also explains how and why the existing tariff has become out of date and requires revision.

Import Rationalization and Import Substitution Committee

- *716. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri Prabhat Kar:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Heda:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on import rationalization and import substitution set up as a result of the recommendation made by the Board of Trade at its 19th Meeting held on the 14th June, 1965 has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao only recently. The terms of reference and the composition of the Committee are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4881/65]. It expects to submit an interim report later this year.

Sale of Cars by S.T.C.

- *717. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of second-hand imported cars was conducted recently by the State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the number of cars sold during 1965 so far;

(c) the amount of profit earned by the State Trading Corporation through the sale of these cars; and

(d) the highest and lowest price fetched by any car?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The imported cars acquired by the State Trading Corporation are disposed of according to the priority categories approved by Government. The cars which are not thus disposed of are sold to the public by inviting sealed tenders periodically. The last tender was invited in July 1965 for 109 cars.

(b) Number of cars sold during 1965 upto the 13th September, 1965 is 404.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose the information. There is obviously some profit in these sales.

(d) The highest price fetched is Rs. 1,11,100. The lowest price is Rs. 2,800.

Export of Iron and Steel

*718. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to the supplementaries on Starred Question No. 242 on the 27th August, 1965, and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of entrusting the export of iron and steel to the State Trading Corporation; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The export of iron and steel has been organised through a specialised agency of the All India Steel Exporters Association which consists of all the main producers of iron and steel including the three public sector plants of Hindustan Steel, the Joint Plant Committee, the Steel Re-rolling Mills Association of India and all the experienced exporters of iron and steel, besides government nominees of the Central Ministries concerned. As this specialised agency represents all the available expertise in the production and marketing of iron and steel for export and is producing results, it has not been considered necessary to entrust the export of iron and steel to the State Trading Corporation.

H.M.T. Factory at Pinjore

2311. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3278 on the 7th May, 1965 and state the steps so far taken to meet the demand of the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Pinjore for raw materials and components?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): During 1965-66, foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 318.00 lakhs has been allocated to all the machine tool factories, including the Pinjore factory, of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., for import of components and raw materials. This meets their demand in full.

Export of Prawns

2312. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned by the export of Prawn and Prawn products during 1964-65;

(b) the percentage of export of these commodities from the State of Kerala;

(c) whether the trade of these commodities is conducted by the public or the private sector;

(d) whether Government are aware that the quality of the Prawns exported is deteriorating;

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government for the quality control of these exportable commodities; and

(f) whether Government propose to form a Trading Corporation for handling the trade of these commodities?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Value of foreign exchange earned from exports of frozen, canned and dried prawns during the year 1964-65 is as under:

Item	Value (in lakhs) Rupees
Frozen prawns	381.14
Canned prawns	68.46
Dried prawns	81.56
Total:	511.16

(b) The share of Kerala State in the export of these items is approximately 97 per cent, 94 per cent and 80 per cent respectively.

(c) The export trade of these items is at present handled entirely by the private and co-operative sectors.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) As a positive measure to improve the quality of prawns exported from India, a scheme for compulsory pre-shipment inspection and certification of export consignments of frozen and canned shrimps has been introduced with effect from 15-3-1965.

In the case of Dried Prawns, as a preliminary step towards the introduction of compulsory pre-shipment inspection, a voluntary scheme for inspection, based on the I.S.I. specifi-

cations for this item has been finalised and is being implemented by the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Ernakulam. Under this Scheme, the Central Institute of Fisheries Technology will at the request of the exporter concerned, inspect and certify consignments of dried prawns intended for export.

(f) No, Sir.

Export of Cashewnuts

2313. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned during the last financial year by the export of Cashewnuts;

(b) the percentage of this export from the state of Kerala;

(c) whether this trade is conducted by the public or Private sector;

(d) whether Government have received complaints from the Cashew traders about the duty restrictions; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to redress their grievances?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Rs. 29.06 crores.

(b) 900% approximately.

(c) By the Private Sector.

(d) and (e). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member has in mind the 10% Regulatory Duty on all imports imposed in February, 1965. The imports of cashewnuts, however, were exempted from the payment of this duty subject to the execution of a bond by the importers to the effect that cashew kernels produced from imported raw cashewnuts would be exported in full. This duty itself has since been withdrawn in respect of all commodities. There is no export duty on cashew.

Geological Survey of Kerala

2314. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the scheduled programmes for conducting the geological survey in Kerala this year; and

(b) the schedule of operations?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Systematic geological mapping and preliminary mineral assessment will be conducted in the districts of Palghat, Trichur, Kottayam and Quilon. In addition detailed investigations for gold in the Wynaad region by drilling and preliminary investigation of iron ore deposits in Kozhikode and Palghat and of clays and ochres in the coastal tracts will also be carried out.

Investigations in connection with the Kuttiyadi, Idikki, Sabaragiri, Kallada, Rettiyar and Pallivasal projects will also be done.

Systematic groundwater investigations will be conducted in the coastal tract between Alleppey and Cannanore.

(b) The schedule of operations is as follows:—

- (i) Systematic mapping and mineral assessment over 375 sq. km. in Palghat and Trichur, 375 sq. km. in Kottayam, 750 sq. km. in Quilon on 1:63,360 scale.
- (ii) Wynaad region mapping of 750 sq. km. on 1:63,360 and 1:31,680 scales, 0.5 sq. km. on 1:500 or 1:1000 scale; drilling of 800 metres.
- (iii) Investigation of iron ore in Kozhikode and Palghat; reconnaissance mapping of 500 sq. km. and detailed mapping of 2 sq. km. on 1:8000 or 4000 scale.

- (iv) Clays and ochres in coastal tracts; large scale mapping of 1 sq. km. on 1:500 or 1000 scale; and auger drilling of 200 m.

Mineral Deposits in Kerala

2315. { Shri A. K. Gopalan;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that large deposits of China clay, limestone, ilmenite and glass sands have been found in Kerala;

(b) if so, the estimated deposit;

(c) whether any help was sought by certain industrialists to start a research centre; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Issue of Licences for Industrial Undertakings

2316. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licences granted for the setting up of industrial undertakings during the last three Plan periods;

(b) the number of licences which have been utilised; and

(c) the number of licences which have been cancelled?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) 3,190 licences have been issued during the period upto the 31st March, 1965, for establishment of new industrial undertakings.

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

(c) 701 licences have been revoked/surrendered, during the period upto the 31st March, 1965.

Non-Government Railway Lines

2317. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the interval at which the inspection of non-Government lines is undertaken;

(b) when the non-Government Railway lines in Bihar were last inspected;

(c) the shortcomings pointed out by the Inspecting Authority; and

(d) the steps taken to remove the shortcomings by the non-Government Railway authorities?

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

(b) The Non-Government Railway lines in Bihar were last inspected in the month of February 1965 by the Addl. Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta.

(c) and (d). No major shortcomings have been reported by the inspecting Authority during his last annual inspection; only some minor deficiencies were noticed. The shortcomings have been looked into and appropriate action has been taken to rectify them.

Chakola's Spinning and Weaving Mills

2318. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the automatic powerlooms in Chakola's Spinning and Weaving Mills, Kerala, have stopped functioning;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many working days have been lost and the loss of production caused thereby;

(d) whether Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (e). It is understood that the weaving section of Chakola's Spinning & Weaving Mills has been closed down since 19th July, 1965, and that the closure of the Weaving Section is due to the accumulation of cloth stock. The working days lost were 31 involving production of approximately 5 lakh metres. Government have received no representation in the matter.

Accident at Gudla on Gangapur-Kotah Section

2319. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the statement made by him in the House on 16th August, 1965 regarding the collision between a goods train and a railway material special train at Gudla on the Gangapur-Kotah section of the Delhi-Bombay main line of the Western Railway on the 18th June, 1965 and state the number of persons held responsible for this accident and the punishments awarded to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Bombay who held a statutory enquiry into this accident, has not finalised his report so far.

यवतमाल-एलिचपुर रेल लाइन

2320. { श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री तुलशीबास जाधव :
श्री कांबले :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष

1967 के बाद यवतमाल-एलिचपुर छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कब तक सर्वेक्षण होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाह नाथ) : (क) यह एक छोटी लाइन है न कि मीटर लाइन । फिलहाल इस लाइन को दूसरे आमान की लाइन में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Export of Kuth Roots

2321. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of kuth roots exported to foreign countries during the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far;

(b) the articles or commodities obtained in exchange for it; and

(c) how much of the profits of those commodities were given to the Lahaul and Spiti Cooperative Marketing Society, Manali (Punjab) who are the actual producers of this commodity?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The quantities of Kuth Roots exported during the years 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 (upto June) are of the order of 1,000 kgs., 1.25 lakh kgs., and 62,000 kgs., respectively.

(b) and (c). Kuth Roots are largely grown in the border districts (Lahaul & Spiti Areas) of Punjab. This is the only cash crop of the region and the tribal economy of this region is largely dependent upon the export of this commodity.

In view of the decline in exports in 1962-63, the exports of kuth roots were canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., with effect from the 30th November, 1963, so as to stabilise the prices and to ensure a steady flow of exports so that the tribal economy of the Lahaul and Spiti areas may not be adversely affected.

The exports are being handled by the Punjab State Small Industries Corporation (PSSIC), Chandigarh, who have been appointed as STC's agents for the export of kuth roots. Private shippers are allowed to participate in the export trade in collaboration with the PSSIC subject to their adhering to a minimum export price namely Rs. 1900/- per metric ton C&F fixed by the S.T.C.

The PSSIC has arrangements to buy kuth roots from the cultivators. Even though the prices realised are around Rs. 1900/- c.i.f. per metric ton, the growers are paid a price of Rs. 90/- per 40 kgs. which works out to a price of Rs. 2250/- per metric ton excluding cost of transportation, storage, handling, gunny bags labour charges for packing and sewing, transit insurance, clearing charges and loss in cleaning, port trust and other miscellaneous expenses, as well as shipping freight and insurance. The net loss per metric ton on the export of kuth root works out to about Rs. 1030/-.

To make good the loss on the export of kuth roots two barter have been so far sanctioned in favour of PSSIC each involving export of kuth roots for a f.o.b. value of Rs. 10 lakhs. Against the first barter the PSSIC are being allowed to import gambier and betelnuts of the c.i.f. value of Rs. 1 lakh each. Against the second barter import of betelnuts worth Rs. 1 lakh would be allowed and additional imports would be considered if the losses in exports necessitate such imports.

1329(Ai) L.S.D.—3.

Wagons at Nangal Station

2322. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a shortage of wagons at Nangal Railway Station for the carriage of fertilizers from the Nangal Fertilizer Factory intended for Kangra District in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(d) Does not arise.

Alloy Steel Plant

2323. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a low Alloy Steel Plant somewhere in the country in collaboration with the Experts of the Japanese Consulting Institute;

(b) if so, the suitable sites for the project; and

(c) the approximate outlay involved for the Project?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). A survey team sponsored by the Japan Consulting Institute is currently studying the feasibility of setting up a small low Alloy Steel Plant in the Neyveli-Salem area. The result of the study is awaited.

Names of Trains and Stations in Hindi

2324. Shri Lakshmi Bhawani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways will shortly have names of all the trains and stations in Hindi; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Some of the passenger trains have already been given Hindi names viz. Janata Express, Toofan Express etc. while some others have been named after their originating and terminating stations or after the State through which they traverse viz. Delhi-Howrah Express, Panjab Mail, Assam Mail etc. There are, however, some trains which have been named in English and there is no proposal at present to change the existing names of such trains.

As regards names of Railway stations, instructions are that station name-boards in Hindi areas should be displayed in English and Hindi and in non-Hindi areas, in English, Hindi and the regional language. No change is contemplated in the existing practice.

(d) Does not arise.

इलाहाबाद-फैजाबाद लाइन पर रेलवे स्टेशन

2325. श्री रणजय सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इलाहाबाद-फैजाबाद सेक्शन पर किन-किन स्थानों पर नये रेलवे स्टेशन बनाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनके निर्माण पर कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा ;

(ग) किस समय से गाड़ियां वहां ठहरने लगेंगी ; और

(घ) क्या निकट भविष्य में इस सेक्शन पर तेज रफ्तार गाड़ियां भी चलाई जायेंगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) पीपरपुर-कोहड़ोड़ के बीच रामगंज बाजार झण्डी स्टेशन ।

(ख) लगभग 58,000 रुपये ।

(ग) निश्चित रूप से अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

(घ) गाड़ियां इस समय जिस रफ्तार से चल रही हैं उससे अधिक तेज चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचारारधीन नहीं है ।

लखनऊ-मुस्तानपुर-जीनपुर लाइन पर नये रेलवे स्टेशन

2326. श्री रणजय सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लखनऊ - मुस्तानपुर - जीनपुर सेक्शन पर किन स्थानों पर नये रेलवे स्टेशन बनाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक स्टेशन के निर्माण पर पृथक् रूप से कितनी-कितनी राशि व्यय की जायेगी ;

(ग) प्रत्येक स्टेशन का निर्माण कार्य पृथक् रूप से किस-किस समय तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(घ) उनमें से प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर गाड़ियां पृथक् रूप से किस-किस समय से ठहरने लगेंगी ; और

(ङ) क्या निकट भविष्य उस सेक्शन पर तेज रफ्तार वाली गाड़ियां भी चलाई जायेंगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) अभी ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Naupada-Gunupur Narrow Gauge Line

2327. Shri Satyanarayana: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal in the Fourth Five Year Plan to convert the Naupada-Gunupur Narrow Gauge line on the South Eastern Railway, into a Broad Gauge line; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make improvements on the existing line?

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

(a) No.

(b) The South Eastern Railway are considering the question of effecting rehabilitation of the track and rolling stock, with a view to improve the passenger services and goods transport facilities to the extent practicable and justified.

Report on Department of Technical Development

2328. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Team appointed under the Chairmanship of the Director-General of Technical Development has submitted their preliminary report on its organisation, methods of working and procedures; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) and (b). Report (Part I) of the Study Team for the Directorate General of Technical Development set up under the Chairmanship of Shri H. C. Mathur, M.P., was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 10th September, 1965.

Ongole-Hyderabad Rail Link

2329. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Das:
Shri Kolla Venkiah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for a rail link from Ongole to Hyderabad via Nagarjunasagar; and

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

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The Ongole-Hyderabad link via Nagarjunasagar will be approximately 350 KMs. in length and would cost between Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 crores. With the doubling of the Vijayawada-Gudur and Vijayawada-Kazipet sections, there is no justification for this line from the operational angle.

Rail-road Communication in Bundelkhand Area

2330. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the people of Bundelkhand (U.P.) for effecting improvements in the rail-road communication system in this area; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Several representations have been received for new lines in the Bundelkhand area. The new lines, to be taken up in the Fourth Plan, still remain to be decided upon in conjunction with the Planning Commission and other concerned interests. The funds for construction of new lines, however, appear to be very limited and it is doubtful whether any of these suggestions, for new lines in the Bundelkhand area, will merit sufficient priority for inclusion in the Fourth Plan.

The development of roads in the area, other than National Highways, is the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government have not received any specific representation for development of National Highways in the area.

Home Delivery of Goods by Northern Railway in Delhi

2331. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of home delivery of goods by the Railway Administration in Delhi has been successful; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A scheme of home delivery of parcels (not goods) was introduced at Delhi and New Delhi in April, 1961, for parcels marked "for street delivery". This system was extended in May, 1965, to parcels bearing clear addresses of the consignees and not booked to 'self'. From April, 1961, to June, 1965, about 7,600 packages were delivered under this scheme. Since the scheme as it is has not been very popular, it is proposed to extend it to parcels marked for 'self' under certain conditions.

राजि में छोटे स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों में चढ़ना

2332. श्री बागड़ी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि राजि में गाड़ियों में, विशेष रूप से छोटे स्टेशनों पर मेल गाड़ियों में चढ़ने में यात्रियों को उस समय बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है जब कि दरवाजे नहीं खोले जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां। इस तरह की कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं।

(ख) गाड़ों, कंडक्टर गाड़ों, चल टिकट परीक्षकों और स्टेशन के कर्मचारियों को इस बात की हिदायत है कि वे मध्यवर्ती स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों में चढ़ने वाले यात्रियों को गाड़ियों में जगह दिलाने में मदद करें। सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों का ध्यान इस हिदायत की ओर फिर से दिलाया जायेगा।

मोतीहारी-पटना-महेन्द्रघाट सेक्शन पर एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ियां

2333. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यात्रियों को मोतीहारी रेलवे स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) से पटना महेन्द्रघाट तक पहुंचाने में, जिसकी दूरी केवल 100 मील है, 8 घण्टे लग जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन लाइनों पर मेल और एक्सप्रेस रेल गाड़ियां चवाने का विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख)। मोतिहारी और महेन्द्रघाट (पटना) के बीच की यात्रा में मोतिहारी से पहलेजाघाट तक रेल गाड़ी से और पहलेजाघाट से महेन्द्रघाट तक स्टीमर से यात्रा करनी पड़ती है।

मोतिहारी से पहलेजाघाट के लिए सीधी गाड़ी 98 डाउन है। इसके अलावा, इन दोनों स्टेशनों पर मेल लेने वाली 4 जाड़ी गाड़ियों की सेवाएं भी उपलब्ध हैं। सीधे सफर करने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए नःकटिया-गज/मोतिहारी से पहलेजाघाट के लिए 92 डाउन/81 अप गाड़ियों में सीधे डिब्बों की व्यवस्था भी की गयी है।

अभी मोतिहारी से महेन्द्रघाट (पटना) तक की यात्रा में कुल मिलाकर घासतन 8 घंटे

29 मिनट का समय लगता है जिसमें पहलेजाघाट से महेन्द्रघाट तक स्ट्रीमर की यात्रा में लगने वाला में 1 घंटा 5 मिनट का समय और गाड़ियों की क्रासिंग, गाड़ियों के मेल की व्यवस्था करने, सीधे डिब्बों की लदावा-बदली और इंजन आदि को बदलने के कारण मुजफ्फरपुर, सोनपुर और पहलघाट में यात्रियों द्वारा गाड़ियों की प्रतीक्षा में लगने वाला 2 घंटा 19 मिनट का समय भी शामिल है।

1-10-65 से जो समय मारणी लागू होगी उसके अनुसार 94 डाउन और अन्य मेल लेने वाली गाड़ियों द्वारा मोतिहारी से महेन्द्रघाट तक की यात्रा में कुल मिलाकर कम से कम 7 घंटे 41 मिनट का समय लगेगा। इसके अलावा सीधी जाने वाली गाड़ियों अर्थात् 98 डाउन और 92 डाउन/81 अप गाड़ियों—जिनमें सीधे डिब्बे भी जुड़े रहने हैं—द्वारा की जाने वाली यात्रा में लगने वाला कुल समय भी 34 और 26 मिनट कम हो जायेगा।

मोतिहारी और पहलेघाट/महेन्द्रघाट के बीच हम समय जो गाड़ियां चलनी हैं, वे इन स्टेशनों पर घाने वाले यानायात के मात्रा और उसके स्वरूप को देखने हुए पर्याप्त समझी गयी हैं। अतिरिक्त गाड़ियों के रूप में प्रयत्न वर्तमान गाड़ियों को हास्ट स्टेशनों पर न ठहराकर इस खंड में टाक/एम्प्रेस गाड़ियां चलाने के लिए कोई प्रीचिन्त्य नहीं है।

निजामुद्दीन होकर नई दिल्ली तथा गाजियाबाद के बीच रेल गाड़ियां

2334. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री प्र० चं० बरघा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निजामुद्दीन होते हुए नई दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच कुछ रेल-

गाड़ियां चलाने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ;

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

(ग) इस रेलवे लाइन पर यातायात कब से शुरू हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्रों (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). दूसरे यमुना पुल के ऊपर से एक और साहिबाबाद और तुगलकाबाद तथा दूसरी ओर साहिबाबाद और नई दिल्ली को मिलाने वाली दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के लिए 'माल परिहार लाइन्' नाम से एक प्रायोजना का काम हाथ में लिया गया है। इससे दूसरे यमुना पुल के ऊपर से नयी दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच सीधे रेल-सम्पर्क की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी और यह लाइन हजरत निजामुद्दीन से नहीं बल्कि नयी दिल्ली और हजरत निजामुद्दीन के बीच के एक स्थान से प्रस्तावित रेल मार्ग से निकाली जायेगी।

इस प्रायोजना का काम 30-6-1966 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है। प्रायोजना का काम पूरा हो जाने और नयी दिल्ली में टर्मिनस सम्बन्धी अतिरिक्त मुबिधाओं की व्यवस्था हो जाने के बाद गाजियाबाद से नयी दिल्ली के बीच कुछ गाड़ियों का मार्ग बदल कर उन्हें दूसरे यमुना पुल के रास्ते चलाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

किसी भी गाड़ी को नयी दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद के बीच हजरत निजामुद्दीन के रास्ते चलाने का विचार नहीं है।

तोसरी ओषी के बाकिरों के लिये सुबिधायें

2335. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
डा० महाश्वेद प्रसाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में

तीसरी श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिये अधिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बों में पंखों और प्रकाश की व्यवस्था के लिये इस समय क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शामनाथ):

(क) रेलों की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रथम अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं हुई है। इसलिए प्रथम निश्चित रूप से यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं को, जिनमें तीसरे दर्जे के यात्री भी शामिल हैं, अधिक सुविधाएं देने के लिये चौथी योजना में क्या-क्या उपाय करने का विचार है। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यात्रियों और अन्य रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं की सुविधा के कामों के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी थी, जब कि रेलवे की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिए अन्तिम रूप से 20 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है।

(ख) इस बात की हिदायत है कि तीसरे दर्जे के जो डिब्बे 5 साल से अधिक समय तक चलाने के लायक हैं उन सभी में पंखे लगाये जायें। जहां तक रोशनी का सम्बन्ध है, तीसरे दर्जे की बोगी के हर खाने में दो-दो बत्तियों की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसे पर्याप्त समझा जाता है।

Coal Washery Bye-Products

2336. { Shri Subodh Hansda;
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 it is a fact that West Bengal has refused to use coal washery by-products from Bhajudih for its Durgapur and Bandel Thermal Power Stations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how Government propose to utilise the by-products which are of high ash contents?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government has declined to use coal washery bye-products from Bhojudih for its Durgapur Thermal Power Station on the ground that the ash content of these middlings is 42 to 45 per cent, whereas the boilers are designed to utilise middlings of 36 per cent ash content.

The question of these middlings being consumed at the Bandel Power Station will be examined after the power generation from the plant is fully stabilised sometime early next year.

(c) In the meantime it is being examined whether, by blending these high-ash middlings with raw coal and thus bringing down the overall ash content, the blend can be made suitable for thermal power units.

Foundry Forge Plant at Hardwar

2337. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shri Shree Narayan Das;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a three-man delegation visited certain countries to negotiate collaboration in the proposed foundry forge plant at Hardwar;

(b) if so, whether any final decision in regard to the setting up of this plant has been taken; and

(c) the countries which have agreed for collaboration and on what conditions?

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

(b) and (c). Proposals for collaboration have been submitted by a Japanese firm and a French firm and are presently under consideration.

जिवनाथपुर स्टेशन पर एक रेलवे बोगी में
भाग लगना

2338. { श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री किन्वर लाल :
श्री राम हरलाल यादव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिवनाथपुर स्टेशन पर 25 मई, 1965 को मुगलसराय-लखनऊ पैसेन्जर गाड़ी के एक डिब्बे में भाग लग गयी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप पूरा डिब्बा जल कर राख हो गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भाग लगने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) भाग लगने से फितनी हानि हुई ; और

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

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां । 25-5-65 को 357 अप मुगलसराय-लखनऊ सवारी गाड़ी में लगे एक पासल यान से उस समय धुआं निकलते देखा गया, जहां यह गाड़ी जिवनाथपुर स्टेशन में दाखिल हो रही थी । जांच करने पर यह देखा गया, कि यान से भाग की लपटें निकल रही हैं । भाग के कारण यान का प्रायः सारा सामान जल कर नष्ट हो गया ।

(ख) भाग पकड़ने का कारण बगल वाली लाइन से गुजर रहे एक इंजन से एक चिनगारी का उस समय निकलना था, जब माल डिब्बा 357 अप सवारी गाड़ी से जुड़ा हुआ खड़ा था । भाग लगने की यह घटना एकदम आकस्मिक थी ।

(ग) पासल यान को 1,000 रुपये और उसके सामान को 47,000 रुपये का नुकसान पहुंचने का अनुमान है ।

(घ) वाराणसी से फायर ब्रिगेड तत्काल मंगाया गया और स्टेशन पर भाग बुझाने के जो भी उपकरण उपलब्ध थे, उनका उपयोग किया गया । उत्तर रेलवे के 1716 इंजनों में से 1317 इंजनों में चिनगारी निरोधक (spark arrestors) लगे हुए हैं ।

Appointment of Scheduled Castes on North Eastern Railway

2339. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kishor Lal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Castes persons appointed in the various Departments of the North Eastern Railway during 1964-65;

(b) whether the appointment was made against the reserved quota;

(c) the number of posts kept reserved in the various categories during the above period;

(d) whether all of them have been filled up;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken to fill them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Class III 103, Class IV 132.

(b) Yes.

(c) Class III 121, Class IV 187.

(d) No.

(e) Non-availability of suitable candidates.

(f) Wide publicity is given to the reserved vacancies. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Associations and the Employment Exchanges in the area of recruitment are also contacted.

North Eastern Railway Accounts Department

2340. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Junior Accountants, Senior Accountants and Accounts Officers who are on deputation to the Railway Board's office and whose lien is in the North Eastern Railway Accounts Departments for more than five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are being paid deputation allowance at the rate of 15 per cent per month of their basic pay; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). In view of answer to (a) above, (b) does not arise but it is clarified that the posts of Accounts Officers and Accountants in the Board's office carry a special pay of Rs. 150 and 15 per cent of basic pay respectively in consideration of the more onerous duties and higher responsibilities of these posts as compared to similar posts on the Railways.

Train Collision near Etawah

2341. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 705 on the 5th March, 1965 and state when the report of the enquiry committee on the train collision near Etawah is likely to be submitted to Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The report of the Enquiry Committee has since been received. According to the report the accident was due to failure of 'railway staff'.

Robbery in Train near Meja Station

**2342. { Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhaviya:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a robbery was committed on the night of 6th June, 1965 in a first class compartment of a train on the Allahabad-Mughal Sarai Section of the Northern Railway nearabout Meja Station between Allahabad and Chopan;

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

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. But the incident took place on the night of 5/6-6-1965 on Allahabad-Moghalsarai Section near Meja Road Station and not on Allahabad-Chopan Section.

(b) On 5-6-65, the Carriage & Wagon Inspector Chopan left Allahabad for Varanasi by 2 VMA. When the train reached Meja Road Station, the Inspector was advised by a T.T.E. to latch the compartment from inside as he was travelling alone, which he did. When the train started, two unknown youngmen entered the compartment which the Inspector opened at their request. After a little while, the bandits opened attack with two big knives, tied the hands of the Inspector, pushed the towel in his mouth and dragged him into the lavatory. By this time the train had reached railway station Unchdih and the Inspector managed to free his hands and attempted to resist. Thereupon the bandits inflicted knife injuries on him. The culprits escaped with one bag, one suit-case, a watch and cash worth Rs. 500. The injured railway employee was given first aid at Mirzapur.

(c) The Government Railway Police, Allahabad registered a case U/s 394 I.P.C. which is still under in-

vestigation. The bag containing files was recovered by the Station Master, Unchidih in the field nearby. One culprit has been arrested by the Government Railway Police Allahabad so far.

Mechanical Workshops, Kharagpur

2343. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Boroohah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the introduction of a new method of incentive scheme, the average productivity in the South Eastern Railway Mechanical Workshops at Kharagpur has increased considerably during 1964-65;

(b) whether the workshops have found it possible to enter into new lines of production by utilising the workers; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend the scheme on other Railways?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) With the introduction of the incentive scheme there has been a substantial improvement in productivity in the Kharagpur workshop of the South-Eastern Railway.

(b) There has been considerable increase in conventional work load including periodical overhaul of Diesel locos on the South-Eastern Railway which has absorbed a major portion of the additional capacity generated in Kharagpur workshop and the balance capacity available has been utilised on new lines of production, such as manufacture of truck bodies.

(c) A similar incentive scheme has already been introduced in the major workshops of all other Railways.

Textile Mills

2344. Shri P. C. Boroohah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instituted inquiries into the working of

certain textile mills during the last six months;

(b) if so, the names of these mills; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Government have investigated the affairs of the following four textile mills under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, during the last six months.

1. M/s. Savatram Ramprasad Mills Ltd., Akola.

2. M/s. Krishna Kumar Mills, Ltd., Mahuva.

3. M/s. Aurangabad Mills Ltd., Aurangabad.

4. M/s. Hira Mills Ltd., Ujjain.

(c) The reasons for instituting the inquiries are:

(i) Un-economic working and consequent loss in production;

(ii) Likely closure of the mills, rendering the workers unemployed.

Alloy Steel Project, Durgapur

2345. { Shri Daji:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shrimati Vinola Devi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Krishnaopal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3293 on the 7th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the demand for compensation made by the foreign suppliers of plant and machinery for the Durgapur Alloy Steel Project; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). No demand for compensation has been made on Government by foreign sup-

pliers of plant and machinery for the Alloy Steel Project at Durgapur.

As already stated in reply to Question No. 3293 on 7th May, 1965, the Project authorities on whom the demands were made have not accepted the claims.

Export of Tobacco

2346. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of different grades of flue cured virginia tobacco exported to different countries during the first six months of 1965;

(b) the quantities of different grades of flue cured and country tobacco of 1963-64 and 1964-65 awaiting orders from foreign countries for export; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for exploration of market for the export of this tobacco?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Two statements showing grade-wise and country-wise exports of FCV tobacco during the first six months of 1965 are attached.

(b) A statement is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4882/65].

(c) Efforts are being made through the State Trading Corporation, which is constantly in touch with foreign buyers, for the disposal of the unsold stocks by direct sales or by means of barter arrangements.

Import of Zinc Ingot by the M.P. State Electricity Board

2347. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri A. S. Salgal:
Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Chandak:

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

(a) whether any request was made by the Central Water and Power Commission for the issue of no-objection certificate by the Director

General, Technical Development in favour of Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board for the import of 100 M. tons of zinc ingot;

(b) if so, when the request was made; and

(c) whether no-objection certificate has since been issued?

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) Yes.

(b) 20-4-1965.

(c) Yes.

Gold Deposits in Gujarat

2348. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prospects of finding large gold deposits are very bright in Gujarat;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in those areas; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As a result of surveys carried out by the Geological Survey of India occurrences of gold have been recorded at Godhra in the Panch Mahals in the Sourekha river in Junagadh and near Satapur in Nawanagar. The occurrences have been examined and found to be of no economic importance.

It is proposed to carry out a survey of the Rupen river sands near Kheralu in Mehsana during the field season 1965-66.

Shifting of Central Railway Offices to Secunderabad

2349. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Offices of the Central Railway which have been

shifted to Secunderabad since the decision to create one new South Central Railway Zone; and

(b) how long it will take the Railway Board to shift or to establish all the Offices needed for the efficient functioning of the new Zone at Hyderabad?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) None.

(b) About one year from now.

Shawl Industry in Jammu and Kashmir

2350. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shawl Industry in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has suffered for shortage of raw material;

(b) if so, whether this shortage is due to the reduction of foreign exchange allocation for the industry; and

(c) what was the foreign exchange earning and requirement for this industry during the last three years?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The foreign exchange earning of the shawl industry during last three years is: 1962-63, Rs. 5.61 lakhs; 1963-64, Rs. 35.06 lakhs and 1964-65, Rs. 4.89 lakhs. The foreign exchange requirements of shawl industry in Jammu and Kashmir State are of the order of about Rs. 48 lakhs.

Railway Shroffs

2351. Shrimati Renu Chakravarti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the duties of the Shroffs on the Eastern Railway, which comprise of scrutinising notes, cheques, vouchers, credit notes and coins to detect forged, defaced and other discrepancies in re-

mittances, simultaneously counting pieces of G.C. notes to make total valuation, are heavier than the duties and responsibilities of the Reserve Bank Shroffs;

(b) whether the prescribed scale for Reserve Bank Shroffs is Rs. 150—420;

(c) what is the routine grade of Railway Shroffs and what is their maximum upgradation;

(d) whether a special pay of Rs. 30/- has been granted recently to the Shroffs of the Customs Department; and

(e) whether the Railways have under consideration any proposal to follow the Customs Department in granting the Railway Shroffs Rs. 30/- p.m. as special pay and a 55 per cent upgradation to improve their lot?

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

(b) The Reserve Bank Shroffs at higher pay centres i.e. Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi, Kanpur, Madras, Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Hyderabad are in the scale of Rs. 155—5—165—8—181—10—211—EB—10—221—12—305—15—365—EB—15—380—20—420 and at other centres in the scale of Rs. 145—5—165—8—181—10—191—EB—10—221—12—305—15—320—EB—15—380.

(c) The routine grade of Railway Shroffs is Rs. 110—3—131—4—155—EB—4—175—5—180.

Distribution of posts of Shroffs in the higher grades is as under:—

Scale	Percentage distribution of posts.
Rs.	
110—180	65
150—240	25
210—320	10

(d) Shroffs in the Bombay Custom House only are granted a special pay of Rs. 30 p.m. in addition to pay in the scale of Rs. 110—3—131—4—155—

EB—4—175—5—180 and they have been drawing this special pay for a very long time i.e. even in pre-1931 scale of pay.

(e) No.

Export Promotion Consortium in Europe

2352. { Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set an export promotion consortium in Europe; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up and where?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Drinking Water at Manmad and Lasalgaon Stations

2353. { Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an acute scarcity of drinking water at Manmad and Lasalgaon Railway stations of the Central Railway;

(b) whether the Railway authorities have received any complaints; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to find out a permanent solution for the adequate supply of drinking water?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Railway's sources of water supply at Manmad and Lasalgaon Stations are adequate to meet the requirements of water during the fair season. Shortage of water is however, experienced during the summer months, when the sources of

water dwindle, as both these stations are situated in a belt of poor rainfall.

(b) Yes.

(c) Manmad.—Water supply position on domestic side is expected to be improved when the electrification of Igatpuri-Bhusawal section is completed, as the reduction in loco requirements will release more water for domestic purposes. In addition, the State Govt. of Maharashtra has assured supply of 2.25 lakhs gallons of water per day increasing to 3.00 lakhs gallons in the ultimate stage, from the scheme to be implemented for the Manmad Municipality.

Lasalgaon.—At this station it is possible to meet the requirements of water from the existing source viz. station well, for major portion of the year, but difficulties are experienced in summer months followed by a very weak monsoon. In order to tide over these difficult periods, water is supplied through travelling water tanks from Niphad, as this is the only expedient way of meeting the requirements at a station like this which is situated in a belt of poor rainfall, and where there is no alternative source to depend upon.

Inadequate Supply of Wagons for Onions

2354. { Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Jedhe:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints of inadequate supply of wagons for onions on the Central Railway; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to up-grade onions from 'D' to 'C' category in view of its perishable nature?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) A few representations were received against the inadequate supply of wagons for loading of onions and

for the upgradation of the priority for movement of this traffic from item 'D' to 'C' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule.

(b) During the period from 1st January to 31st August, 1965 4,942 wagons of onions were loaded. The priority accorded for perishables like onions is adequate to ensure their clearance and there is no justification for further upgradation of the priority.

Woollen Mill at Bikaner

2355. { Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state how long it will take to grant the licence for setting up a woollen mill at Bikaner for which proposals have already been made by the Rajasthan Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The proposal of Rajasthan Government is under consideration.

Exports to Canada

2356. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preliminary discussions with Canada have taken place regarding the promotion of Indian exports to Canada; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some discussions have been held with the Canadian Government about the promotion of our trade with particular reference to the removal of impediments such as anti-dumping duties. The Canadian Government are giving the most careful consideration to the matter.

Sale of Indian Wagons to European Countries

2357. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to establish a large plant in Yugoslavia for assembling Indian railway wagons for sale in east and west European countries is being considered by the two Governments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). In order to reduce the element of freight in the export of railway wagons to Europe, possibility of their export in semi knocked-down condition and assembly at some European port is being considered. No decision has been taken in the matter.

Misuse of Raw Materials by Factories in Delhi

2358. Shri Bagri: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent raid carried out by the Delhi Directorate of Industries in the Alipur Block to check the misuse of raw materials, it was found that no work was being done at several factories;

(b) if so, the names of those factories; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bhubendra Misra): (a) to (c). As a measure of anti-corruption drive of the Delhi Administration, the Directorate of Industries inspected recently several industrial establishments using controlled and imported raw materials. One such inspection was organised in the Alipur Block on

July 15, 1965. Out of 8 units in the block two units were found in idle condition, and detailed position regarding these units is given below:—

(i) *M/s. Alpna Industries*: In this case the machines were found installed but were not working. The firm is a quota holder of M.S. Steel Wire. The quota of the firm has been suspended. Further action will be taken after the necessary investigations are completed.

(ii) *M/s. Kalikrishna Industries*: In this case, some machinery, raw material and one worker were found in the factory premises, though at that time no work was being done. The firm have been asked to explain certain discrepancies and final action will be taken after the completion of the investigations.

Quota of Raw Materials for Factories in Delhi

2359. **Shri Bagri**: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licences and quotas of raw materials were issued to the various factories in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Administration recently carried out a Survey of these industrial units which revealed that there are no such factories in those areas to whom licences and quotas were issued;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). Quotas of raw materials and recommendations for issue of import licences for raw materials are issued by the Delhi Administration to various factories in Delhi. The total number

of units which are rendered such assistance is about 2,500. Delhi Administration carried out recently an inspection of 163 units and have issued show cause notices to 62 units for irregularities in the utilisation of raw materials. Pending final decisions in these cases, the Delhi Administration have suspended the grant of Licences/quotas to these units.

Capacity of Coal Washeries

2360. { **Shri B. K. Das**:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:

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

(a) the designed and installed capacities of coal washeries already set up in India;

(b) the performance of washeries regarding the input of raw coal and output of washed coal;

(c) the grades of coal being washed by individual washeries; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some of the washeries like Dugda which were designed to take grade HH and II coals are taking only high grades of coal?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the attached statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4883/65].

(c) The washeries generally treat a blend of different grades of coals, but the bulk of the input is in comparatively inferior grades.

(d) As stated in (c) above, the washeries (including Dugda) were designed to treat a blend of different Grades of coals. Some of the washeries have, however, been drawing a larger proportion of high grade coals, because such coals are available at present. With the establishment of more washeries in the Fourth Plan, the total raw coal input will increase, and the percentage of high grade coal

to the total coal feed is expected to come down to the level envisaged in the original designs of the washeries.

Bolani Ores Mines

2361. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion programme of Bolani Ores Mines to meet the increased requirements of the Durgapur Steel Plant has been given a practical shape;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be finalised and when the target of supplying 1.6 million tonnes of iron ore to Durgapur Steel Plant would be achieved; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to accelerate the pace of work in this respect?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). M/s. Bolani Ores Limited are already supplying about 1.6 million tonnes of iron ore per year to the Durgapur Steel Plant. To meet the requirements of the Steel Plant after expansion to 1.6 million ingot tonnes, a scheme for the expansion of Bolani Ores has already been finalised. The expansion envisages production of 2 million tonnes per annum of lump furnace feed and 1 million tonnes per annum beneficiated iron ore fines. The foreign exchange cost is to be financed by a loan from the Agency for International Development, Washington. Pending the grant of the loan, all preliminary investigations regarding rail movement, requirements of power, water, etc., have been completed and tender documents for the import of equipment have been furnished to the A.I.D. authorities. Efforts are being made to obtain early approval of the A.I.D. to the grant of the loan. The production target is expected to be reached by March, 1968.

Houses for Bokaro Employees

2362. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far re-

garding the construction of 1,000 permanent houses at Bokaro for the employees of the Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) whether the construction work is going on strictly in conformity with economy and utility?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The construction of 992 permanent houses at Bokaro is making satisfactory progress, and it is expected that these houses will be ready for occupation progressively from September to December, 1965.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Site Reclamation in Bokaro

2363. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility of procuring earth moving equipment from various project sites in India, where they are no longer required, was considered for site reclamation work in Bokaro from the point of economy and conserving foreign exchange;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons to place an order with the U.S.S.R. for supplying the equipment worth Rs. 13 million?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Site preparation work at Bokaro involves considerable earthwork and has to be completed within a period of two years to enable the construction of the steelworks to commence on schedule. In view of the volume of work and the tight time schedule it is necessary that earth moving equipment should be fully serviceable. Such earth moving equipment as may be surplus to the requirements of other projects would not meet this requirement as the equipment would have been in use for fairly long periods and would require considerable outlay of foreign exchange on

major overhaul to make it fit for extensive work of this sort.

(c) The price quoted by the U.S.S.R. was competitive and payment terms were also sufficiently attractive.

Land for Bokaro Steel Plant

2364. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate land has been acquired for the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) whether the acquirement of land is going according to the schedule; and

(c) the total acreage obtained free of cost and the amount of compensation paid for the acquired land?

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

(c) 3428 acres of forest and khas land belonging to the State Government has been obtained free of cost so far. The total compensation paid for the land acquired till the 31st August, 1965 is Rs. 15.42 million. A sum of Rs. 15.94 million has also been deposited during the same period.

Shortage of Wagon Supply

2365. { **Shri M. N. Swamy:**
Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has complained against the shortage of wagon supply to move rice to the outside States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) A telegram dated 30th August 1965 was received from the Chief

Minister, Andhra Pradesh about it.

(b) The complaint was not substantiated as demands equal to less than a week's loading were only outstanding with the Railways as on 31st August, 1965. Furthermore, sufficient demands for movement of rice in bulk in block rakes for Kerala, as required under the programme drawn up between the Railways, the Food Corporation of India and the State Government, were not available on this date. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has been requested to have demands placed suitably for loading of more rice.

Phosphate Deposits in Andhra Pradesh

2366. { **Shri Kolla Venkalah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Das:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for the exploitation of the reserves of phosphate deposits found around Vizianagram in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost involved?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir. Two private parties are however already mining apatite in this area.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Sheet Glass

2367. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturers of sheet glass have sought any help from Government by way of subsidy to compensate the losses incurred by them on exports; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Export of Textiles

2368. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of textiles has gone down by about Rs. 3.5 crores as compared to the first six months of 1964 mainly due to the decline of exports to U.K. by five crores of rupees; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Overall exports of cotton textiles during the first six months of 1965 have declined by Rs. 2.81 crores compared to the exports in the corresponding period in 1964.

With a view to fulfilling the export quota for the U.K., free licensing has recently been introduced in respect of all categories of cotton textiles.

All possible assistance is being rendered to exporters to maintain and, if possible, increase exports of cotton textiles to other countries also.

Visit of Hongkong Team to India

2369. { Shri Raghunath Singh
Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Basumatari:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Hongkong team visited India recently for collaboration possibilities between India and Hongkong in textile garments and allied industries; and

(b) if so, the results achieved by their visit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) A textile delegation from Hongkong visited India recently to have talks with Indian officials and textile industrialists on a number of matters of common interest. There was a mutual exchange of views on problems concerning the textile industry in both the countries, particularly with regard to exports.

Engineering Units

2370. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow diversification of the pattern of production by the Engineering Units in the country with their existing plant and machinery;

(b) if so, to what extent and on what basis; and

(c) how it will affect the overall production of these industries during the rest of the current year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). In the engineering field, industrial units have been given the freedom to diversify production for the manufacture of 'New Articles' with existing plant and machinery, provided no additional foreign exchange is required and provided further that (i) the items to be manufactured are not on the 'banned' list; (ii) the items are not reserved for the small scale sector and (iii) no substantial reduction in the production of items already licensed is involved; (iv) there is no diversion of production from priority and essential items to low-priority and non-essential but more lucrative items.

(c) The Government expect that these measures which were announced towards the end of July, 1965 will stimulate larger production of industrial products based on indigenous equipment and raw materials.

Concessions and Incentives to Small Investors in Industries

2371. **Shri P. C. Boroah:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently drawn out new schemes of offering concessions and incentives to the small investors in industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons necessitating such new concessions?

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

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

Hindustan Machine Tools

2373. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the watch unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools has cut down its production by 50 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its effect on imports or exports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). In the present difficult foreign exchange situation, it has not been possible to meet fully the demand of the watch unit of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., for the release of foreign exchange for the import of raw materials and components. There has, therefore, been considerable shortfall in the production of watches.

(c) Import of complete watches is not allowed. H.M.T. are trying to export a part of their production, to enable them to manufacture more watches with the help of the export incentives.

Public Sector Undertakings

2374. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the export targets for the next five years of the public sector undertakings industry-wise and year-wise?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): No separate export targets have been fixed for the Public Sector Undertakings as such. However, the Public Sector Undertakings, in whose case export possibilities exist, have initiated steps to increase as much as possible their export earnings over the next few years.

Technical Planning Cell

2375. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether a technical planning cell has been set up in the Department of Heavy Engineering;

(b) if so, its organisation and function; and

(c) whether the cell is patterned on similar cells in other Ministries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The nucleus of a Technical Planning Cell dealing with Machinery Industry has been set up under an Officer on Special Duty with necessary Secretariat Staff to assist him. Proposals for expansion of the organisation are under consideration. The Cell is processing proposals/schemes for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The organisation has been set up to meet the specific requirements of heavy engineering industries and is not patterned on similar organisation in other Ministries.

मध्य रेलवे पर पुल

2376. **श्री उवा० प्र० ज्योतिषी:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य रेलवे पर खडवा और

बीना स्टेजनों के बीच मई, 1965 में वर्षा के कारण किन-किन पुलों को नुकसान पहुंचा ;

(ख) ये पुल कब बनाये गये थे ; और

(ग) इन पुलों में कब सुधार किये गये थे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) मई, 1965 में वर्षा के कारण मध्य रेलवे के खंडवा-बीना खण्ड के किसी भी पुल को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

निर्यात संबर्द्धन

2377. श्री उवा० प्र० ज्योतिषी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकार ने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में अब तक उन गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों को क्या-क्या सुविधायें देने की घोषणा की, जो निर्यात संबर्द्धन कार्य में लगे हुए हैं ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इन संस्थानों को विदेशी मुद्रा में कितनी रियायत तथा करों में छूट दी गई है ; और

(ग) इन रियायतों के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ राष्ट्रीय धाय में कितनी वृद्धि हुई तथा सरकार को कितनी प्रतिरिक्त विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) निर्यात संबर्द्धन में लग हुए संस्थानों के लिए उपलब्ध रियायत सरकारी तथा निजी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों के संस्थानों के लिए समान रूप से दी जाती हैं । निर्यात संस्थानों के लिये इस समय उपलब्ध रियायतों का विवरण संलग्न है (विवरण - 1) [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, बजिए संख्या एल० टी० 4884/65]।

(ख) यात्रा, बाजार सर्वेक्षण, शिष्ट-मण्डल इत्यादि की सुविधाओं (जिनमें विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होती है) के प्रलावा, जो कि निर्यातक तथा अन्य संस्थानों को उपलब्ध होती हैं, जो अन्य रियायत निर्यात के आधार पर प्रायतः हकदारी के रूप में दी जाती हैं उनका व्यौरा विवरण सं० 2 से 4 तक में दिया गया है । निर्यात उपाजर्जन के अनुसार दी जाने वाली करों की छूट इस प्रकार है :—

(1) जिन विदेशी कम्पनियों ने भारत में अपने डिबीडण्ड को घोषित तथा भुगतान करने की निर्धारित व्यवस्था नहीं की है उन्हें छोड़ कर अन्य सभी करदाताओं को उनकी उस धाय पर लगने वाले धायकर तथा अधिकर के दसवें भाग की छूट दी जायगी जो भारत से हुए निर्यात से उन्हें होगी । यह छूट निर्यात प्रोत्साहन के रूप में दी जाती है । इस छूट के प्रतिरिक्त कर में और छूट भी दी जाती है जो किसी निर्माता द्वारा किये गये निर्यात की निकासी की 2 प्र० श० के बराबर होती है । यह निर्माता चाहे तो स्वयं निर्यात करता हो और चाहे उसके द्वारा निर्मित माल (कुछ विशिष्ट उद्योगों के माल के प्रलावा) को उससे खरीदने वाला पहला व्यक्ति निर्यात करता हो, जिनका उल्लेख उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम की पहली अनु-सूची में किया गया है और

(2) इनके प्रतिरिक्त विवरण-5 (संलग्न) में दी गई वस्तुओं

के निर्यात के आधार पर उनके प्रागे दी गई दरों के अनुसार कर समंजन की भी अनुमति दी जाती है ।

(ग) दी गई रियायतों के फलस्वरूप कुछ राष्ट्रीय प्राय में हुई वृद्धि का अनुमान लगाना कठिन है क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय प्राय की बणना उत्पादन और सेवाओं के मद्रामूल्य के रूप में की जाती है और ऐसा करते समय वह भेद नहीं किया जाता है कि यह उत्पादन और सेवा देश के अन्दर अथवा बाहर उपभोग के लिए की गई है । फिर भी पिछले कुछ वर्षों में निर्यात में हुई वृद्धि इस प्रकार है :—

1961-62	. 679 करोड़ रु०
1962-63	. 714 करोड़ रु०
1963-64	. 794 करोड़ रु०
1964-65	. 815 करोड़ रु०

ताप्ती कपड़ा मिल, बुरहानपुर (मध्य प्रदेश)

2378. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
 श्री बड़े :
 श्री लहरी सिंह :
 श्री जगबेब सिंह सिद्धांती :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लगभग दो वर्ष पूर्व केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में ताप्ती कपड़ा मिल, बुरहानपुर को नई मशीनें लगाने के लिये 52 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इसी मिल को इसी कार्य के लिये लगभग 25 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मिल ने मशीनें खरीदने तथा लगाने के लिये इस रकम का उपयोग नहीं किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस अनियमितता के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

बाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी, नहीं । मिल का प्राधुनिकीकरण और पुनः संस्थापन करने के लिये आवश्यक मशीनें खरीदने को 1963 में राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लि० ने मिल के लिये 34.62 लाख रु० का एक ऋण मंजूर किया था ।

(ख) मिल को सीधे राज्य सरकार द्वारा लिये गये किसी ऋण का पता नहीं है । किन्तु ज्ञात हुआ है कि मध्य प्रदेश विस्त निगम ने मिल को 10 लाख रु० का ऋण दिया है जिस की प्राधी रकम मिल का प्राधुनिकीकरण करने के सम्बन्ध में भाड़े, सीमाशुल्क स्थापन प्रादि पर खर्चा की जाने वाली थी ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Mineral Resources of NEFA

2379. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a systematic and scientific techno-economic survey was taken up last year in NEFA under the auspices of the National Council of Applied Economic Research;

(b) if so, whether they have offered any concrete suggestions to Government for the exploitation of the various mineral resources available in NEFA; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to exploit them?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. (b) and (c). As the survey is still

in progress it is not possible at this stage to formulate concrete proposals for exploitation.

Pay Scale of Railway Clerks

2381. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to revise the Pay Scale of Clerks Grade I on the Indian Railways from Rs. 130—300 to Rs. 210—425; and

(b) if so, by which date it will be finalised?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Boiler Maker Chargemen

2382. { Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any reduction in the number of posts in the categories of Divisional Boiler Maker Chargemen and 'A' grade Boiler Maker Chargemen in the Loco shed at Narkeldanga on the Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, whether any evaluation was made of the personnel requirements in this shed on the basis of the actual work-load; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes; in the case of the category of Divisional Boiler Maker Chargemen only.

(b) Yes.

(c) Out of one post of Divisional Boiler Maker Chargeman in scale Rs. 370—475 and one post of Boiler Maker Chargeman grade 'A' in scale Rs. 335—425, the post of

Divisional Boiler Maker Chargeman in scale Rs. 370—475]— has been surrendered due to reduction in the number of engines as a result of Electrification.

Small-Scale Industries in Punjab

2383. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Small-Scale Industries in Punjab have been hit hard by the ban imposed on the import of rolled and nickel anodes and if so, which industries have been affected by it;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the Small Scale Units from Punjab in this regard; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). Import of Rolled Nickel Anodes was banned during the current year having regard to the fact that indigenous manufacture of this item has started. Representations have been received from Small Scale Electroplaters in Punjab consequent on the ban. Cycle Assemblers, Cycle and Sewing Machine Parts Manufacturers and other Light Engineering Industries requiring Nickel Anodes for electroplating purposes are reported to have been affected by the ban on the import of Nickel Anodes. The various representations are under examination in consultation with the technical authorities concerned.

Prospecting in Narsinghpur District in M.P.

2384. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has recommended that the area around the coalfield at Mohpani, Narsinghpur District in Madhya Pra-

desh, be intensively and thoroughly prospected; and

(b) when the operation will be completed by the Department?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal

2385. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3334 on the 7th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the study of the periodical report submitted by the Director of the Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., U.K. has been completed;

(b) if so, which of the suggestions and recommendations contained therein (i) have been accepted (ii) which rejected and (iii) which are still under consideration; and

(c) the reasons for rejection in each case?

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

(b) and (c). The report contains suggestions for increasing production and appointment of adequate experienced staff in production and other Departments. All these suggestions have been accepted by the management of the company and remedial measures are being taken to implement them to the extent possible.

Enforcement of Mines Act

2386. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mines Act has not been enforced in

the Department of Indian Bureau of Mines although the same is a Mining Department;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to enforce the same?

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

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

Field Establishment Allowance to I.B.M. Employees

2387. { Shri Daji:
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines give Field Establishment Allowance to its employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not paying the same allowance to the Class IV employees who work under the same conditions as Class I, II and III employees?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Field Establishment Allowance is not admissible to all the employees of the Bureau. The categories of officers eligible and the conditions for the grant of such allowance are shown in the attached statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4886/65].

(b) This allowance is granted to officers in lieu of the assistance of a Class IV employee for field work. The question of granting a similar allowance to Class IV employees themselves does not arise.

Muster Roll Staff of Indian Bureau of Mines

2388. { Shri Daji:
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) the total strength of muster roll staff with the Indian Bureau of Mines as on the 1st August, 1965;

(b) the number of those who have worked for more than three years and five years respectively; and

(c) the rate of wages for these workers?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Mopeds

2388. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether the German Democratic Republic has submitted a project report to Government for the manufacture of mopeds in India; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

उगांडा की सूती कपड़े का निर्यात

2390 डा० महाबेश प्रसाद : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उगांडा में भारतीय सूती कपड़े की मांग बढ़ गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसको दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

बाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सॅ० वॅ० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय सूती वस्त्रों की उगांडा में मांग बढ़ जाने के सम्बन्ध में सूचना मिली है। सूती वस्त्र निर्यात संशुद्धि परिषद् ने व्यापारियों को उगांडा के बाजारों में भारतीय वस्त्रों की खपत के विषय में सूचना दी है और इस में रुचि रखने वाली पार्टियों को उगांडा में अपने प्रतिनिधि भेजने की सलाह दी है।

Electrification of Railway Lines

2391. { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Alvares:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have tentatively fixed priority for electrification in the Fourth Plan in any zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of the proposed allocation of funds for electrification of railways in the different zones in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). Electrification is justified only on routes carrying high densities of traffic. Detailed project studies for possible 4th Plan schemes are in hand on the following eight double line trunk route sections:

1. Rourkela—Durg, South Eastern Railway.
2. Kanpur—Tundla, Northern Railway.
3. Virar—Sabarmati, Western Railway.
4. Madras—Vijayawada, Southern Railway.
5. Itarsi—Bhusaval, Central Railway.
6. Sitarampur—Kiul—Moghalsarai, Eastern Railway.
7. Madras—Arkonam, Southern Railway.
8. Tundla—Delhi, Northern Railway.

The cost of these schemes is likely to be of the order of Rs. 150 crores.

In order to maintain the continuity in execution of electrification schemes advance action has been taken for the Rourkela—Durg and Kanpur—Tundla projects estimated to cost Rs. 33.4 crores (exclusive of the cost of electric locomotives). These sections are

contiguous to sections electrified in the Third Plan. Also preliminary studies have shown that the growth of traffic anticipated in the early years of the Fourth Plan on these two sections is such that if not taken up in time, execution of electrification works is liable to interfere seriously with movements of trains. The actual size of the electrification programme will depend on the resources finally allocated for this purpose in the Fourth Plan, but it is expected that it will be possible to take up, six if not seven projects for execution. Completion of the detailed project studies, which besides examining the economics and engineering aspects of the schemes, will cover such matters as the pattern of traffic and the timing of availability of power; this will enable a decision to be taken which one or two schemes should be postponed for consideration in the period following the Fourth Plan.

Sugar Centrifugal Liners

2392. { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Alvares:

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

(a) the total installed capacity for manufacturing perforated sugar centrifugal liners in the country;

(b) the amount of perforated sugar centrifugal liners for sugar factories imported during the year 1964-65;

(c) how many new licences have been issued for the manufacture of sugar centrifugal liners during the above period; and

(d) how many applications have been rejected and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibhudhendra Misra): (a) As perforated sugar centrifugal liner is only a minute component of a complete sugar plant, no assessment of the installed capacity for this item has been separately made. This item is, however,

being extensively manufactured in the small-scale sector.

(b) As this item is not separately classified in the Indian Trade Classification, no figures of imports during 1964-65 are available.

(c) Nil.

(d) No licensing application for sugar centrifugal liners has been rejected during the period 1964-65.

Construction of New Railway Lines

2393. { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Alvares:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board has tentatively fixed priority for constructing new lines in Metre Gauge and Broad Gauge in different Zones during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) whether the Railway Board has invited suggestions from the State Governments for giving priority to the construction of new lines;

(c) whether the Railway Board has received suggestions from different States for construction of new lines in different Zones during the Fourth Plan; and

(d) if so, the details of suggestions, Statewise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). The details of new lines to be taken up in the Fourth Plan are still to be finalised in conjunction with the Planning Commission and other concerned interests. The Railway Board had invited suggestions from the State Governments regarding new lines both in the Second and Third Plans. Out of the suggestions thus received, it has been possible to accommodate only a very small percentage within the funds and resources that were available in the last two Plans. Since a very large number of proposals, earlier made by the State Governments,

still remain uncompleted and since the indications are that the mileage of new lines that can be taken up in the Fourth Plan will be very little in view of the limited availability of funds, it was considered by the Railway Board that no fresh recommendations for the Fourth Plan, need be called for from the State Governments. However, practically all the State Governments, on their own, have sent in their recommendations for new lines to be taken up in the Fourth Plan. Due consideration will be given to these recommendations in finalising the Fourth Plan proposals.

(d) A statement is attached. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4886/65].

Tea Research Work

2394. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report in the 'Hindustan Standard' of the 25th August, 1965, captioned "Official Delay affects Tea Research Work";

(b) if so, whether Government have since probed into the allegations;

(c) if so, with what result; and

(d) the steps taken to make the necessary equipment available for the purpose?

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

(b) to (d). The allegations are being looked into. Appropriate steps will be taken on the basis of the findings.

Export of Tea

2395. { **Shri P. B. Chakraverti**:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been a steady increase in the export of Indian tea to countries with which rupee pay-

ment agreements with India exist during the season ended June, 1965;

(b) if so, how these exports compare with those during the corresponding seasons during the last four years; and

(c) how the exports to other countries particularly the U.K. and the U.S.A. during the season ended June, 1965 compare with those during the corresponding seasons in the preceding four years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement is attached. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4887/65].

उत्तर रेलवे के मुख्य नियंत्रक

2396. श्री ए० ला० बांडोपाय्य : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने यह एक प्रावश्यक घनहंता कर दी है कि परिवहन तथा यातायात नियंत्रण विभाग में मुख्य नियंत्रक के पद के उम्मीदवार को पी-17 पाठ्यक्रम पास होना चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर रेलवे में ऐसे कितने मुख्य नियंत्रक हैं जिन्होंने पी-17 पाठ्यक्रम पास नहीं किया है; और

(ग) ऐसे कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध, जो पहले से ही सेवा में हैं, क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुब्रह्म सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं, लेकिन उत्तर रेलवे में जनरल मैनेजर ने अपने निजी अधिकारों के अन्तर्गत यह योग्यता निर्धारित की है ।

(ख) चार ।

(ग) दो व्यक्तियों को पहले ही इस पाठ्यक्रम को पास करने से छूट दी जा चुकी है । बाकी दो कर्मचारियों को छूट देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

Railway Level Crossings

2397. { Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unmanned railway level crossings in each Zone which have been manned during the first six months of this year;

(b) the number of crossings provided with automatic signal and barrier systems during the above period; and

(c) the number which still remains to be manned/equipped?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). A statement giving the latest position is attached. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4888/65].

स्लेट-पेन कारखाने

2398. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में कितने स्लेट-पेन कारखाने हैं;

(ख) उन में कितना उत्पादन होता है;

(ग) क्या यह उत्पादन देश की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये काफी है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन कारखानों को कोई सहायता दी है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) इन कारखानों में कितने व्यक्ति काम करते हैं ?

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री बिभुशेखर मिश्र) : (क) से (च).

जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Handicrafts Export Promotion Committee

2399. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Handicrafts Export Promotion Committee set up by Government has recently submitted its report;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The report is under examination of the Government.

घरबारी कागज का मूल्य

2400. { श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम ने 1962-63 में घरबारी कागज का मूल्य 60 पौड, अर्थात् 802 रुपये 80 पैसे प्रति मीट्रिक टन निर्धारित किया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं कि आयात करने वाले एजेंट उसे चोर बाजार में 802 रुपये 80 पैसे प्रति मीट्रिक टन से अधिक मूल्य पर बेच रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री मनुमार्ई शाह) :

(क) 1962-63 में आयातित स्कैन्यूज घरबारी कागज के तक्तों का मूल्य विदेशी संभरण कर्ताओं के साथ लागत बीमा भाड़ा सहित भारतीय बन्दरगाहों पर 60 पौड स्टर्लिंग प्रति मीट्रिक टन तय हुआ था ।

(ख) तथा (ग) एक लाइसेन्सदार से उस के अधिकार पत्र प्राप्त व्यापारी के विरुद्ध इस आशय की शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी कि वह चोर बाजार में कागज बेच रहा है। चूंकि यह सगड़ा लाइसेन्सदार और उस के अधिकार पत्र प्राप्त व्यापारी के बीच का है इसलिये सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

National Federation of Railway Porters and Vendors

2401. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of Railway Porters and Vendors has presented a Memorandum asking for an increase in the portorage charges from 25p. to 40p. per trip and for an increase in the commission of Vendors from 12p. to 25p. and provision of educational and medical facilities to the children of porters and vendors; and

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

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

(b) The matter is being examined and appropriate action will be taken.

Mineral Wealth from Ocean

2402. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a publication entitled "The Biology of Seas of the U.S.S.R." by Mr. Lev Zehkevich a Lenin Prize Winning Book—wherein the author has stated that oceans contain gold, silver, nickel, cobalt, molybdenum, ferro-manganese concretion, mineral formations in the shape of cakes or globes with a high content of iron and manganese; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to tap watery floors of ocean for mineral wealth?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

11.08 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

Mr. Speaker: I have received Calling Attention Notices from many hon. Members about the Chinese ultimatum to India to dismantle military installations. In the meanwhile, I have heard that the hon. Prime Minister is making a statement at 3.30 P.M. today. These can be taken up then when we will have that statement from the Prime Minister.

11.08½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) AMENDMENT RULES

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 860 dated the 19th June, 1965, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4676/65].

AMENDMENT TO THE KERALA WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (ENFORCEMENT) RULES, 1958.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 12563/64/M1/RD published in Kerala Gazette dated the 19th May, 1964, making certain amendment to the Kerala Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1958, under sub-section (5) of section 43 of the Kerala Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1963, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4377/65].

GRANT OF LOAN TO LICENSED SALT
MANUFACTURERS (AMENDMENT)
RULES, 1965.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Grant of Loans to Licensed Salt Manufacturers (Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR. 1074 dated the 31st July, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Salt Cess Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4878/65].

11.09 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1965 passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 16th August, 1965.

11.09½ hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Extension of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Arbitration Act) Bill, 1965 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th September, 1965."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am

directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 14th September, 1965, agreed without any amendment to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th August, 1965."

11.09½ hrs.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (EXTENSION OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND THE ARBITRATION ACT) BILL—(As passed by Rajya Sabha)

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Goa, Daman and Diu (Extension of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Arbitration Act) Bill, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

11.10 hrs.

RE: VISIT OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO BORDER AREAS

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday the House expressed an opinion that some Members from this House, or perhaps both Houses, should be sent to the border area. I had a talk with the Defence Minister on this topic. He feels that it would be better to send small groups of Members instead of big groups. If necessary, after an interval we can send another group. So, in consultation with him I have decided that for the present 12 members might go, 8 from this House and 4 from the Rajya Sabha. When they go—of course, this is only my suggestion—they should take something with them to offer to the jawans. So far as the date is concerned, the Defence Minister has said that he can make arrangements for this Saturday and Sunday, that is, tomorrow and the day after. They can leave tonight, I will announce the names after a little while.

Shri Banga (Chittoor): If it is only one day's trip we can send 12 mem-

bers tomorrow and another 12 members day after tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: I have to make one request in this connection. There is a great desire on the part of Members to see the actual fighting that is taking place in the border and it is a good thing. But we have to take into account the security arrangements that the functionaries have to make for those who visit the forward areas.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): No special arrangements should be made for those who visit those areas.

Mr. Speaker: They have to make arrangements. When visitors go to that area, the district authorities get busy attending to the VIPs. When I was there day before yesterday the district magistrate and the SSP attended on me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): SSP?

Mr. Speaker: Not PSP but SSP, the Senior Superintendent of Police. They have to take some precautions. Therefore, some time is spent on that which could have been spent on other more important work that has to be attended to. Then, again, some officers of the army have to take care of the safety of the VIPs. Since we would be sending another group of members after some time, I would request individual Members not to try to go there. Of course, I am not talking of Members like Sardar Iqbal Singh who have their constituencies in that area. They have to go to their constituencies and, certainly, no one would obstruct them. But I would request other Members not to go there because it makes it difficult for the army to make arrangements.

Shri Ranga: Shri Kapur Singh is also in the same position.

Mr. Speaker: I am not talking of those members who have their constituency in the border area. They have certainly to go to their constituencies to keep up the morale of

the people. I am not speaking of them; I am speaking of other Members.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : (बाराबंकी) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे ऐसी खबर मिली है कि शायद जो बारह सदस्य जायेंगे उनमें दलों की संख्या का ध्यान होगा। मेरा प्राप से निवेदन यह है कि जो टीम वहां जा रही है उसमें प्राज की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए हर एक दल के सदस्य को लेने का प्रयत्न किया जाये कम से कम जो पहला इन्स्टालमेंट जा रहा है उसमें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य समझेंगे कि जब प्राठ सदस्य जाने हैं तो कम से कम चार तो उनमें कांग्रेस के होंगे। बाकी चार जो होंगे उनमें मैं सब दल के सदस्यों को कैसे भेज सकूंगा। जो चार घादमी विरोधी दलों के इस बार जायेंगे भगली दफे उनसे दूसरे दलों के जायेंगे।

श्री रामसेवक यादव: मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हम किसी उद्देश्य से वहां जा रहे हैं। शुरू में जो लोग जायें उसमें सब दल के लोग जायें। इसके बाद जब कोई टीम जाये तो भले ही उसमें कांग्रेस के ज्यादा चले जायें। इसलिये धब की बार कांग्रेस के चार सदस्यों को भेजने की व्यवस्था नहीं होनी चाहिये। भगली दफे भले ही उन की धार से छः चले जायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मुश्किल होगा।

श्री म० ल० द्विवेदी (हथौगपुर): इस समय हम लोगों के जाने से हमारे सुरक्षा दलों को कठिनाई हो सकती है इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मौके पर यह दल न भेजे जायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

Shri Nath Pal: I would beg that there should be no wrangle for getting on this team. You should, if possible, increase the number so that the different groups are represented, but it will not be very edifying to see that there is a wrangle for getting into

[Shri Nath Pai]

this team. We leave it to you. Let it not be that in the House we are fighting for it.

Shrimati Sahodra Bai Rai (Damoh) rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का यही कहना होगा कि महिलायें भी इसमें भेजी जायें ।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : जी हाँ, ठीक है । वहाँ महिलाओं को भी भेजा जाना चाहिये ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): When the team of MPs goes, Members would also take some gifts for the jawans. All Members of Parliament should immediately give one day's allowance for that purpose. It is only Rs. 31.

Mr. Speaker: It is for Members of Parliament themselves. I cannot suggest that. I am grateful to Shri Banerjee for it, that he has made this suggestion.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Sir, we must realise that our forces do not recognise, or know about, parties here. They will only know that Parliament Members had come to see them. So, it is not a question of this party or that party. Any number of people may be selected by you and sent. They all represent the Parliament; they represent the nation. Whether they are in the PSP or in the Congress or are independent, they will be representing Parliament.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I will only request that there need not be any announcement of names. You select whomsoever you wish and they will go. What is the use of announcing their names?

Mr. Speaker: I will inform only those hon. Members then.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): A few days ago we heard or we read that an important leader of a political party, not himself a member of the Government, was given the

opportunity to visit these forward areas. May I request you to see that this party of MPs that goes is also given facilities to visit forward areas proper and not simply be taken to Amritsar and brought back?

Mr. Speaker: That I will see.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Have I understood correctly that non-Congress Sikh Members are not going to be included in the team?

Some hon. Members: No, no.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (झज्जर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी कुछ कहना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप रहने दीजिये । बहुत देर से चल रहा है । इस तरह अगर बोलने का मौका दिया गया तो एक घंटा चला जायेगा ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : हरियाना इलाके के हजारों जवान वहाँ लड़ रहे हैं इस लिये वहाँ का एक प्रतिनिधि वहाँ जरूर जाना चाहिये ।

An hon. Member: May I submit .

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing that we should discuss here. I think, we should close it. That is all. I will nominate 12 Members and I will inform those who have to go. Arrangements cannot be made for more than 12.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I would like to say just one word.

Mr. Speaker: Now let me proceed.

श्री अचल सिंह (भागरा) : एक मिनट में मैं भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक एक मिनट में कितने प्रादमियों को कहने दूंगा ।

श्री अचल सिंह : मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि जब यहाँ से सदस्य वहाँ जायें तो जवानों के लिये कुछ तोहफा जरूर ले जायें ।

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): May I say a word? My hon. friend has just now returned from the border.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मुझे भी समय मिलना चाहिये कुछ कहने का ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य हर बात पर जम्प करने लग जायेंगे तो कैसे चलेगा । मैं लोगों को बोलने से मना कर रहा हूँ और माननीय सदस्य सुनते नहीं हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्राप सब को समय दे रहे हैं ।

11.18 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 20th September, 1965, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:—

The Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 1964.

The Goa, Daman and Diu (Extension of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Arbitration Act) Bill, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Press Council Bill, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(3) Discussion on the Resolutions seeking dissolution of the Indian Coconut and Indian Oilseeds Committees.

(4) Consideration and passing of:—

The Registration of Births and Deaths Bill, 1964, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

(5) Discussion on the statement of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals regarding supply and production of chemical fertilizers, laid on the Table of the House on the 27th August, 1965, on a motion to be moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah and others on Wednesday, the 22nd September at 2.00 p.m.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना): माननीय मिनिस्टर फार पार्लियामेन्टरी एफेयर्स को मैंने एक छोटी सी दरखास्त की थी बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज के बारे में । मेरा क्याल था कि उसके साथ इन्साफ होगा । उसको टालते टालते प्राज दो साल हो गए हैं । मेरा क्याल था कि निबल के बल राम है, और मन्त्री महोदय बुकि राम के वंशज हैं इसलिए वह इस चीज को इन्साफ देंगे । वह बतला दें कि इसको कब लिया जाएगा । चाहे वे इस को दो सेशन के लिए टाल दें लेकिन इस को जब लिया जाए तो इसके लिए 15 घंटे समय दिया जाना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह फैसला तो दूसरी जगह होगा ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Sir, I am glad that on your initiative we have begun to meet at 10 O'Clock and adjourn at 4 O'Clock. I have had the opportunity of talking to a few friends in our House and find they also feel the same way as I do. We find these hours of working very convenient in every way, both in the morning as well as in the afternoon. We are able to attend to our other correspondence and other activities also in the evening. Therefore, I would like to suggest to you to consider it

[Shri Ranga].

very seriously the advisability of continuing these hours for the next session also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, this is the penultimate, the last but one, Friday of this session and the last occasion on which the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will make such a statement. I crave your indulgence to make a four-point submission.

Firstly, I am sorry that the House has to reconcile itself to not having a discussion on the demands of those four Ministries which you assured us would be taken up in this session. I suppose that is the position and we have to resign ourselves to that.

Secondly, last Friday, I made a request that the first Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission might be taken up during this session. I do not think it has been included in the list.

Thirdly, last Friday or a little earlier, you promised that you would enquire into the matter as to why it has taken five days or more for a communication from the Central Jail, New Delhi to reach the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Mr. Speaker: I am getting that examined.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Lastly, last Friday, if I remember aright, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister told the House that the session would not be extended and that it will come to a close next Friday, the 24th. May I request him to ensure, in consultation with the Prime Minister and his other colleagues, that during the interregnum between this session and the next during the inter-session period, arrangements will be made for the Prime Minister and his Government to keep in touch with the Opposition so far as the war situation is concerned, and to ensure that no decision would be taken with regard to an

armistice or anything like that without consulting the Opposition on such matters as, unfortunately, it happened during the invasion of Kutch by Pakistan?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, first of all, I would like to submit to you and the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that after the threat by China—they have also given us an ultimatum and so on—it has become absolutely necessary that we should have a discussion on the foreign affairs. One day may be fixed for that. We are not going to discuss the military strategy. We are prepared to discuss only the political aspect of it and to see whether political solution can be there.

Secondly, I feel that it is necessary that the House should continue for at least a week or, if necessary, for a fortnight. Members—at least I say—will not take the daily allowance if it is a question of finance. But we should remain here.

Thirdly, we are not going to have a discussion on the prices immediately because that will take more time. About foodgrain prices, we were assured that steps would be taken by the Government to see that some hoarders and blackmarketeers do not take advantage of the situation and increase the prices. If the discussion is not possible, may I request you and through you the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ask some of his colleagues to make a definite statement as to what steps Government contemplate to take to see that prices do not rise.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I do not normally intervene on this occasion, but I am a little puzzled that the House is going to rise on the 24th September, adjourning *sine die*. We are in a situation, as far as our relations with Pakistan and China are concerned, which is very worrying and also, to a certain extent, dangerous. We do not quite know what is happening from day to day.

The Security Council is meeting, confabulating and taking Heaven knows what decisions and all sorts of things. I cannot imagine for the life of me that we adjourn only because there are some holidays; holidays would have to be liquidated for the time being. I do not quite understand how Government can advise sending Parliament away—packing it off so to speak—at a time when everyday we are in a mood of tension. I do not wish to continue attending meetings in Delhi but at the same time I cannot imagine myself in Assam or Gujarat or in the distant corners of our country while all kinds of decisions are likely to be taken in Delhi and elsewhere. It is, therefore, very necessary that Government apply their mind very seriously, and the Prime Minister and not the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs comes before us, tells us about it and gives a very definite decision.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): The Government have already announced its decision to adjourn the House sine die on the 24th September. I do not know, but they know the reasons best as to whether the continuation of sitting of this House will be beneficial for the country or not. Our views about this matter are well known. But I would like to make one request: even if the House is adjourned on the 24th September, the intersession period should be very small. The meeting of the House should be reconvened very soon; rather than giving the normal period of 1½ months between two sessions, it may be reconvened within 15 days or so in case Government feels it necessary to adjourn the House on the 24th as announced earlier; if they do not adjourn the House, then it is quite welcome.

Shri Nath Pai (Raipur): Mr. Speaker, when the hon. Minister made the announcement about the Government's decision regarding the continuation of this session last week, the situation was quite different from what it is today. The ultimatum—that is 1829(A) L.S.D.—5.

the only word we can use in regard to the latest communication from the People's Republic of China—is a time-bombed one which expires on Sunday night at 1.00 a.m. it has added a new dimension to the situation of very grave import. I would, therefore, like you to consider very seriously and the Minister to convey, I think, the sentiments of this House to the Prime Minister. One factor which has gone very long in building the morale of the people is the unanimity of Parliament on this major issue. This should be constantly available. I want the session to continue not because I am worried that the Government may take wrong decisions—that thought sometimes does worry us—but basically we want to be available here when these far reaching events are taking place; when events pregnant with all kinds of potentialities are taking place every day, the parliament should not go in recess. May be on some days there may not be any business. But it is all right if we meet even for a day to hear what is happening so that the true consensus of the nation is available here. It will be the best guardian and guarantee that right decisions are taken and secondly, the right decisions get the full backing of the country. This is the only way of ensuring this. I would like you not to adjourn the House as scheduled.

श्री रामसेवक वारव (बाराबंकी) : कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है और खास तौर से मेरे मित्र श्री बनर्जी ने भी कहा है कि सदन की कार्यवाही बमती रहनी चाहिए। हिन्दू-वाक वृद्ध और धनी प्रायः जो चीन ने बमकी ही है इन दोनों चीजों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, ताकि इस सदन को बोका इस बात का मित्रे कि देश का वृद्ध निम्नच्य जो हो इस बारे में उसका हम समर्थन करें, और चीन को या दूसरी ताकतों को बिखा दें कि हिन्दुस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता और उसकी सार्वभौम संस्था लोक-सभा भी प्रयत्न करारे के साथ जमने वाली है।

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

एक निवेदन और प्राप से कर्हंगा और मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय उस पर ध्यान दें। हिन्द-पाक युद्ध और सम्बन्धों के बारे में भी इस सदन में बहस होनी चाहिए। मैं एक निवेदन और कर दूँ और वह यह कि जब बहस चलेगी तो हो सकता है कि सरकार के सीमित इरादे और हम लोगों के बड़े इरादों में मतभेद हो सकता है लेकिन उसका यह फल्य कभी नहीं होगा कि हम सरकार के उस सीमित इरादे में सहयोग नहीं देंगे, उसमें हम पूरी मदद करेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि हिन्द-पाक सम्बन्धों पर बहस हो, हा यह हो सकता है कि उस दौरान स्ट्रेटिजी के सवालों को उठाया जा सकता है जिसे कि अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप नियन्त्रित कर सकते हैं और बहस को ठीक तरह से चला सकते हैं।

एक निवेदन मुझे और करना है और वह यह कि शायद संसार के आश्रचर्यों में सबसे अधिक आश्रचर्य की बात यह है कि लोक-सभा बैठ रही है, हिन्द-पाक का इतना बड़ा युद्ध चल रहा है, चीन का भी खतरा है लेकिन आज तक सदन में इस चीज पर चर्चा नहीं हुई, बहस नहीं हुई तो मैं चाहूंगा कि यह काम हो और साथ-साथ सदन बराबर चलता र ताकि जैसी भी स्थिति हो उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हम तत्पर रहें। कहीं किसी भी प्रकार की कोई डिलाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): I think that I have the almost unanimous support of this House, as far as I have been able to gauge it for the last three or four days, when I say that we are definitely of opinion that in these circumstances, the House should be allowed to continue. When I am saying this, I would only put before you one instance.

The hon. Prime Minister made a statement yesterday. That was a statement which was supported by the entire country. But that statement coupled with the statements of the

other Member here, and the support that the hon. Prime Minister got for his statement from all the Members of this House, especially the Opposition Parties got an entirely different meaning, and its importance became a thousand times more not merely before this nation but before the outside world.

It is said that Members have to go to their constituencies, I would submit that some of us always go to our constituencies and then come back generally. Of course, Members who are directly affected in their constituencies are going. There are also Members whom you are sending on behalf of Parliament to the afflicted areas just to show how we stand by their side in their time of distress, and this will go on from week to week, and it may continue for about fifteen days. So, some Members are going to their constituencies and other areas. It is not necessary that all the seven hundred odd Members of Parliament should be here, but the will of the nation as symbolised by this Parliament sitting here will always be a powerful support, moral and otherwise, to the persons who are in the fighting areas and also in other parts of the country. Therefore, we feel that it is necessary or rather imperative that this Parliament should continue.

Then, I would like to make one other point and that is in regard to the subjects for discussion next week which were announced by the hon. Minister just a few minutes ago.

As you know, I have been saying on the last two occasions when the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs announced the business for the next week, that this House should be given the chance to discuss especially the trap that is being laid out from day to day by Great Britain. When I say this, I am aware that we are a member of the Commonwealth. But I would submit that the senior member of the Commonwealth is trying every

day to evolve a new trap to put us into . . .

Mr. Speaker: The arguments need not be gone into. Only the submissions might be made.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: All right, I do not want to advance any arguments. But I would merely submit that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should give us a chance to discuss the absolutely hostile attitude of Great Britain and its way of evolving a trap in the name of the Commonwealth Team to show its partiality to Pakistan and against India.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I think the hon. Member means the United Kingdom.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Yes, let it be the United Kingdom and not Great Britain. I have no objection to this correction.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): I wholeheartedly support my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai and I request that Parliament should be allowed to continue throughout the emergency as it exists at the moment. I had exactly made this very request two weeks ago, and if there is any doubt in the mind of the hon. Minister that there are no precedents in regard to this, I would only like to remind him that during the Chinese invasion in 1962 many of us from the Opposition met Prime Minister Nehru and as a result of that Parliament was extended for a week. If it is a question of any additional expenditure being involved, I am sure the Members of this House would be very happy to accept less by way of remuneration during this period.

One thing is a fact, that the Government is strong and we have complete confidence in Government. But I am sure Government plus Parliament can raise a much stronger voice. Therefore, I would suggest that Parliament continue in session.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I should be pardoned for saying that

under your very constructive leadership, the proceedings of the House have been a morale booster not only for the Army but also for the Nation. The way we have been conducting ourselves these days has been a very good way and this has put heart into the Nation and has also given a great fillip to the fighting power of our Army.

Therefore, I think the value of Parliament should be realised in these critical times. In normal times, Parliament can go into recess, can go into an interval. But I think in critical times, Parliament's value in stepping up production, fighting, everything, should be taken into account. If that is done, I am sure you will agree with me that Parliament should continue to be in session as long as this fighting continues.

An hon. Member: No.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have another reason for saying so. This morning we were told that China is also coming into the scene.

Mr. Speaker: It has been argued by so many members. Members who want to add their voice to that may simply say so.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Now, that will be a new angle, a new factor, in this very difficult situation. I think it will make the situation more difficult. Therefore, in the light of that, we should continue to sit and not adjourn.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): If I may, I would suggest that we be available in Delhi. We cannot meet from day to day because that would hamper the work of Government. The work of Government must also go on. At any time you or the Government think it proper or when you are approached by Opposition members in sufficient numbers, you might call us and we should be available here.

Also during this interval, from the prorogation of this session and the assembly of the next, we might forgo our allowances.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): With regard to the suggestion for continuation of the session which has been made, I am inclined to think that on the matter of pure principle, it is just as it should be. Parliament, if it is in session, is in a position always to lend a great deal of moral support, and sometimes guidance also, to Government. But I recognise the other aspect of the matter also, that we sometimes might have a tendency to push about the Government a bit too much and thus hamper their day to day work and decisions.

With regard to the third proposal made, that if Parliament continues in session, members might forgo their daily allowance, I respectfully submit that there are members of this House—I know them—who do not know from where to provide for their daily rations unless they are given their allowance. This aspect of the matter may also be kept in view in coming to a decision on this point.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय (देवास) :

मैं संसद-कार्य मन्त्री से केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारी संसद का कार्य चलता रहेगा, तो सारे देश की निगाह हम पर लगी रहेगी। अगर हमारी बैठक चलती रहेगी, तो इसका असर पाकिस्तान की जनता पर भी पड़ेगा। वे लोग सोचेंगे कि हम सब समस्याओं पर विचार करते रहते हैं। जब तक यह युद्ध चलना रहता है, हमें किसी कारण से भी सदन की बैठक को स्थगित नहीं करना चाहिए और इसकी कार्यवाही बराबर चलती रहनी चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the commissioned officer who has just come back from the border area.

श्री गु० सि० मुस फ़िर (अमृतसर) :

स्वीकार साहब, कुछ मेम्बर साहबान ने यह राय जाहिर की है कि संसद की बैठक बराबर चलनी चाहिए, लेकिन मुझे उनकी किसी भी दलील ने प्रपील नहीं किया है। मेरा क्वाल है या संगद की बैठक जितनी जल्दी खरम हो

सके, वह फ़िजदाल ख़त्म कर देनी चाहिए और मेम्बर साहबान को उन बातों की तरफ़ ध्यान देना चाहिए, जिनकी इस वक़्त मुल्क को जरूरत है। बजाये इसके कि यहां पर जो रोख पार्लियामेंट का इजलास हो, हमें अपनी सरकार और कैबिनेट पर एतमाद करना चाहिए कि वह जो कुछ कर रही है, सोच समझ कर कर रही है। जैसा कि आचार्य जी ने कहा है, अगर सरकार ने किसी से कुछ पूछना है या सलाह लेनी है, तो वह विरांछी बल के सज्जनों को बुला कर पूछ सकते हैं और सलाह ले सकते हैं। अगर जरूरत पड़ जाये, तो फिर किसी वक़्त भी यह बैठक बलाई जा सकती है।

मैं इस बात को नहीं समझ सका कि इसका असर हमारे हक़ में पाकिस्तान पर पड़ेगा। यह बात छलत है। पाकिस्तान पर अच्छा असर तभी होगा, जब वे देखेंगे कि सारे मेम्बरान संसद की बैठक को छोड़ कर सीरियस और संजीदा काम में लग गए हैं। आज़ लड़ाई का मैदान ज्यादातर पंजाब की सरहद पर है और इस लिए सारा पंजाब एक तरह से लड़ाई की फ़िज़ा से घिरा हुआ है। इन हालात में खास तौर पर पंजाब के किसी भी मेम्बर का एक दिन के लिए भी यहां दिल्ली में बैठना ठीक नहीं है।

बैसे मैं समझता हूँ कि लड़ाई की अगह या मुहाब पर मेम्बरों का रोख रोख जाना ज्यादा फ़ायदेमन्द नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि वहां पर जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी तबज़ूह वहां पर जाने वाले लोगों के लिए कन्वेनेंस और हिफ़ाज़त का इन्तज़ाम करने में लय जाती है। इसलिए मैं नहीं चाहता कि सारे मेम्बरान रोख-रोख वहां जायें। हां, अगर कुछ धोड़े से मेम्बरान वहां पर हालात दर्यास्त करने के लिए चले भी जायें, तो इसमें कोई हज़े नहीं है।

लेकिन पंजाब के जो मेम्बर हैं, उनकी वहां बहुत जरूरत है—इस लिए नहीं कि उन्होंने वहां जाकर फ़ौज के साथ लड़ाई में

शामिल होना है। फ़ौज के मृतालिक तो हम सब लेमैन हैं। लेकिन इस वक़्त ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि हमारी सिविल आबादी को तसल्ली दी जाये, उसकी बात सुनी जाये और उसकी ज़रूरियात को तरफ़ ध्यान दिया जाये। इस तरह से हमारी फ़ौज का मीरेल भी बुलन्द होता है। जहाँ रोड ताँपे चलती हैं, रोड बम गिरते हैं, उस जगह में रहने वाले लो। प्रगर इरमीनान से बँठे रहें और वहीं बैठ कर अपने देश के लिए जहाँ तक हो सके, मुफ़ीद साबित होते रहें, तो इससे फ़ौज का मीरेल भी बनता है और सरकार भी तकली-फ़ान और इन्तज़ामात से बचती है।

इस वक़्त जो हालात हैं, यानी ज्यादातर गुरदासपुर...

Shri Kapur Singh: You should ask him to wind up. We cannot bear this insult.

श्री गुरु सिंह मुस हिर : मैं ज्यादा डीटेल में नह जाता। मोटी बात यह है कि जो बाईर के देहात, गांव और शहर हैं, वहाँ रहने वाले लोगों की तरफ़ तबज्जह देना, उन्हें तसल्ली देना, उनको ज़रूरियात मुहैया करना, इस वक़्त यह ज़रूरी काम है। खास तौर से पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान का यह काम है कि वे उन लोग से मिलें, वहाँ के हालात को जांचें और फिर अपनी राय सरकार को भेजें। संसद् की बैठक के बौर भी वे अपनी राय भेज सकते हैं। इस प्रारेण्डा से जितना भी परहूज किग जाये, वह अच्छा है।

श्री स. ग. जर्नी : वही पहनने का यह मतलब तो नहीं है कि जो चाहें कह दिया।

Chri Kapur Singh: May I enter in a word of protest? I must. I want to enter a word of protest, with your permission.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has insulted all of us by suggesting that we should do more serious work than sitting here... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Kapur Singh: We want an answer to this. Simply by wearing a uniform is he entitled to say anything?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You yourself said that Parliament does important work; you said so the other day.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About the suggestion of my friend Mr. Kamath about certain Ministry's demands.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it himself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not answer it; I asked the question whether the House should reconcile itself to this.

Mr. Speaker: It is my answer; it is difficult.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am glad that you are reconciled at least once. I did not see any motion about the annual report being admitted; I have no information about it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yes; it is admitted.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If it has been admitted, I do not think it has been recommended by that committee from whose recommendations I generally select one motion every week.

I said on the last occasion—I repeat it again—that the Government has no intention to discuss foreign affairs... (Interruptions.) Till this time when I am speaking, there is no intention. Anything might happen, tomorrow or the day after. You are walking through centuries of delay. We do not know what might happen tomorrow. About this price control business, so many Ministries are concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Assurance about prices.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Half an our discussion might be there.

Last week I had announced that this session is not likely to be extend-

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

ed. The question was asked whether it is to be... (Interruptions.) It is not like that to be or not to be in Hamlet. I had announced the Government's intention not to extend the session. Today also I had forestalled that question (An Hon. Member: anticipate): I anticipated; I stand I stand corrected. I consulted the Prime Minister also who happened to be here. I will convey to him the feelings expressed here in this House both for and against.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The records should be sent to him.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Till now the intention is not to extend the session anymore. My friend Mr. Kamath suggested that if anything important should happen, the Opposition must be consulted. That will be done; that goes without saying; there is no doubt about it. On the last occasion of the Chinese aggression, perhaps the late Prime Minister had given a promise to the House and so far as I can remember, there was a special session, not that the House was allowed to continue, but a special session was called. All these things will be placed before the Prime Minister and the Government and whatever the decision will be communicated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But they failed to do so in regard to the Kutch affair.

Mr. Speaker: We take up next business.

11.50 hrs.

CARDAMOM BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: We shall continue with the Cardamom Bill now. One hour and fifty minutes had been taken and only ten minutes remain. Shri M. L. Jadhav may continue his speech.

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): Sir, while referring to the Cardamom Bill I was suggesting that efforts should be made to increase the production of cardamom by giving adequate financial assistance to the smaller growers. They should also be given enough fertilisers in time and all possible technical assistance to increase their yield should also be given.

I feel that the Board should try to bring down the cost of cultivation so that the poor growers can be helped to have increased production. It is necessary that our research machinery should be gearde. Many a time we find that there is a failure of crops because the crop is affected by pests and insecticides also and a good crop is likely to be lost for want of proper research and research is not also made in time. It is very necessary that a money crop like cardamom should be preserved from these pests and insecticides and efforts should be made to have better research to save this crop from these pests and diseases.

Then I feel that there should be co-operatives for the small growers; these co-operatives may help them to have better plantation; they may also help the small growers to compete with the high plants and also with the traders. I find many a time that the traders and the big planters combine and make huge profits at the cost of the small grower. I feel that by having co-operatives and by pooling the produce we may help the small growers; these co-operatives may provide better incentives and better prices for the small producers.

Then I feel that these traders who are middlemen are making good profits from this business. As far as possible, it is necessary to eliminate these middlemen. These middlemen should be eliminated and the co-operatives should take their place so that the co-operatives can play an important

part to find a better market for the produce and can help the growers to have remunerative prices.

I also feel that the Government should also come forth whenever the prices come down, to support the prices of these products. Then I may also draw the attention of the Government to the fact that cardamom is a monopoly product of India, and we should try to preserve this monopoly and retain it so that by increased production we can have command of the world market in respect of this produce.

Then, I may also draw the Government's attention to the fact that from cardamom we can try to have many finished products. We cannot rely simply on our exports, but we can have good scents and other products manufactured out of cardamom so that the grower can have good money out of this money crop.

With these suggestions, I welcome the measure before this House.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Mr. Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members have spoken on this Bill. There has been a general consensus of opinion in welcoming this Bill though one hon. Member said that it was somewhat belated. I would like to correct one or two pieces of information which my hon. friend Shri Warior gave about the fall in prices of cardamom. What he was mentioning were the figures with regard to all the spices which include pepper, turmeric, etc., etc. But so far as cardamom is concerned, the unit value of cardamom has increased, that is to say, even though we exported less as a result of the fall in crops, or the failure of crops, our export earnings have increased. The following are the figures: in 1962-63, the quantity was 2,259 tons; we earned Rs. 2.67 crores, the unit value being Rs. 11,800 per ton. In 1963-64, we exported 2,306 tons and earned Rs. 3.2 crores; the unit value was Rs. 13,870 per ton.

In 1964-65, 1,760 tons alone were exported and we earned Rs. 2.84 crores, the unit value being Rs. 16,000 per ton. Therefore, the contention of my hon. friend Shri Warior that the prices are going down is not correct.

Again he suggested that the Government should purchase cardamom as in the case of lemon-grass. The case of lemon-grass is entirely different from the case of cardamom. Cardamom is a near monopoly and in cardamom, it is largely an export angle. In fact, when the prices sagged in 1962-63, we stepped in and fixed a floor price and a ceiling price, in order that the prices that were secured for the producer were economic. In fact, what happened was the prices shot far above the floor level with the result that we had to cancel the floor and the ceiling prices, because the prices went far above. Even now there is no need; the prices ruling now are far above the original prices that we fixed. In fact, my hon. friend Shri Maniyanganadan has replied to the point that Shri Warior made that the Government should purchase. There is no need for the Government to step in because it is moving on its own. If and when the prices begin to sag, we shall certainly step in. There is the STC which is already handling a commodity like lemon-grass in order to support the poor grower. But, as I submitted, there would not be any need for the Government to step in at the present rate of prices.

The second point that I wish to point out to the House is that many hon. Members have been mentioning about pooling and grading. I will come to pooling later, but with regard to grading, the cardamom grading and marking rules came into existence on the 30th April, 1962 under the Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act of 1937. It is now being Ag-marked. In addition to that, we have brought it under the quality control Act which the Parliament was pleased to pass in 1963. From the 1st January, 1963, there is pre-shipment inspection. Therefore, the

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

quality is ensured and no inferior quality of the commodity can leave this country.

In fact, I would like to read from a passage from the report of the cardamom delegation which was led by Mr. Seetarama Reddy who was the Chairman of the Coffee Board, who recently visited a number of middle-east countries which are our main market. There in he said that "the consensus of opinion among the importers of the middle-east is that the Indian cardamoms are costlier than the cardamoms from other sources in spite of their admittedly superior taste and flavour". He suggested several measures for improving our export potentialities in this area. One of the recommendations which they have made is of great importance to producers in Kerala. Shri Warrior, for instance said that there is a keen competition among the various producers and the benefit of the increased price does not accrue to the producer but to the trader. In order to meet this point, the delegation made a pointed recommendation which I shall read:

"Every possible encouragement should be given to make the export trade broad-based. A list of importing houses in the places visited is given at the end of this report. Interested parties in India may directly correspond with those importers for the export of cardamom."

"The services of the Directorate of cardamom and the Trade Representatives of India abroad can always be availed of in these negotiations."

Shri Warrior: How can the small producer contact the foreign importer?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is possible. It only needs some enterprise. He must correspond with them. Our trade representatives will help him.

It is no use merely sitting at home and saying, I want to export. Some initiative and enterprise must be there. If that is done, I am sure the trade will improve.

12 hrs.

Several hon. members spoke about research, pooling, cooperation, etc. If they kindly read clause 9 they will find that all those points are covered there. It is a comprehensive clause. Whatever they desire that the Cardamom Board should do in the interests of cardamom are covered. Sub-clause (k) reads:

"such other matters as may be prescribed".

It is here we thought that we would bring in research. I can assure the House that we will undertake research, but we could not specifically put it in the Bill, because research in agricultural matters is under the Food and Agriculture Minister in the ICAR. After negotiations, the Food and Agriculture Ministry have consented that we can take over research. That is why under the recent Presidential Order, cardamom has been assigned to Commerce Ministry. In fact, even before that order was passed, we approached the Food Ministry to kindly request the FAO to give us the benefit of a virologist, because the main difficulty about cardamom industry is a disease known as katta or mosaic, about which several hon. members have spoken. Nobody has yet been able to find out an antidote. No insecticide we know of is able to deal with this. The only remedy they have suggested is to pull out root and branch the cardamom and keep the land fallow for three years till all the virus dies. This is a very uneconomic proposition. So we want to take up this research very seriously to get hold of the services of an expert of world fame to study this matter and discover some medicine which will put an end to this disease. We are conscious that the existing facilities for research are not ade-

quate. In fact, almost one of the first things we will do after the Board is constituted is to organise this research.

Hon. members have spoken about fixing up prices economic to the producer. I would invite their attention to clause 20(a) which says:

"The Central Government may, by order notified in the Official Gazette, fix in respect of cardamom of any description specified therein—

(a) the maximum price or the minimum price, or the maximum and minimum prices, which may be charged by a grower of cardamom or cardamom dealer, wholesale or retail, whether for the Indian market or for export."

So, the government has got sufficient powers to see that the prices are fixed in such a manner that it is an economic proposition for the producer.

Hon. members have spoken about the financial aspect of assisting the growers. Clause 17(f) says:

"all sums realised by the Board in carrying out the measures referred to in section 9".

Clause 9(c) says:

"financial or other assistance for improved methods of cultivation and processing of cardamom, for replanting cardamom and for extension of cardamom growing areas."

So, clause 9 covers all the aspects which the hon. members have in mind. About research I have explained the position already. If they have any other suggestion, I welcome it. But as I said clause 9 is very comprehensive. In fact, clause 9(2) (a) says "promoting cooperative efforts among the growers of cardamom". We introduced this clause specifically because we are well aware that the cardamom growers are small growers and it is in their interest to

bring them together in the cooperative fold, so that they may have the benefits of cooperation.

An hon. member said that half the members of this Board should be producers. I have not heard of any commodity board where it is so. After all, the Board must represent the various interests including ministries of the Central Government, the State Government concerned, etc. In fact, there is a wrong reading of what has been mentioned in clause 4(3) (e) (ii) which says "cardamom-growing interests". It is in the plural. So, I presume that more than one member will be appointed. Shri Shankar Alva made a particular point that the small growers should be represented. We are keenly alive to it and I have no doubt that when the Board is constituted, special attention will be paid to this.

Some hon. members said, why not grow cardamom in U.P., Jammu and Kashmir and so on. Certain things grow only in certain areas depending on climatic and soil conditions. Co. coconut cannot be grown in Delhi.

Shri Warior (Trichur): There are coconut trees in De'hi—in Tin Murti.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May be in a hot house. You cannot grow coffee or cashewnuts here. It needs very heavy rainfall and there should be no stagnation of water. My friend knows that the best area for growing this is the west coast including Kerala, Mysore, etc. If similar climatic conditions are available elsewhere I am sure cardamom can be grown there.

I am once again thankful to the hon. members who participated in the debate and generally welcomed this Bill.

Dr. M. S. Anev (Nagpur): Will the Indian Government be in a position to dictate terms in regard to the price to the countries to which cardamom is going to be exported?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the Government would be able to dictate its terms to the countries to which cardamom is exported?

Dr. M. S. Aney: As regards price.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We cannot dictate. These are all trade relations. It all depends upon demand and supply, what other competing nations are offering, whether it is at a lower price and all that. Quality for quality, we shall maintain the highest price.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): May I know whether the Board that is stipulated under the Act will work on the lines of the Coffee Board, which is the most effective Board among all others....

An hon. Member: Tea Board also.

Shri Heda: Also, so far as internal marketing is concerned I want to know what arrangements Government are making, and if they are thinking of an independent establishment may I know whether they will take advantage of the existing similar marketing arrangements like that of the Coffee Board itself?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is a difference between coffee and cardamom. Coffee has not merely an export angle. It has got a large local consumption angle. The pooling system about which my hon. friends have spoken was thought of for the Coffee Board largely because there is a local consumption angle. Therefore, we thought that by pooling it and regulating the release we could control the prices here as well as export the necessary quantities abroad in order to earn foreign exchange. But in the case of cardamom about 70 per cent to 75 per cent goes for export. Indigenous consumption is very little. If and when it is necessary to have a pooling system, there is time enough to do that. I might tell the hon. Members that the Coffee Board Act itself was amended thrice,

based upon experience. If hon. Members feel that it would be necessary to have a pooling system, there is time enough and the Parliament has got full powers to do it.

Shri M. Malaichami (Periyakulam) rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Malaichami has already spoken on this.

Shri M. Malaichami: Sir, under clause 9(d)....

Mr. Speaker: He can speak on that when we come to the clause-by-clause consideration.

Shri M. Malaichami: Sir, I want to seek one clarification. Under clause 9(d) the Government proposes to regulate the sale and export of cardamom and stabilisation of prices of cardamom by constituting the Cardamom Board. What are the measures by which they propose to regulate the sale through this Cardamom Board.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, it is too early to say that. We shall have to think over it.

Shri Warior: Sir, yesterday, when I spoke, I said that one of the competitors in the world market for Cardamom is Guatemala. The Minister was pleased to say that Guatemala is not a producing country or an exporting country. I think I am more correct in that and I would request the hon. Minister to correct himself.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I may say, Sir, that the hon. Member is correct and I stand corrected. I was thinking of pepper also.

Mr. Speaker: We all stand corrected. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the development under the control of the Union of the Cardamom Industry, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take the Bill clause by clause.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(Establishment and Constitution of the Board)

Mr. Speaker: Then we come to clause 4.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Sir, I beg to move:

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after line 24, insert—

"(6) The Board shall elect from among its members a Vice-Chairman who shall exercise such of the powers, and perform such of the functions of the Chairman as may be prescribed or as may be delegated to him by the Chairman." (6)

Sir, in all other Boards, the Rubber Board, the Tea Board, the Coffee Board and also in the Commodity Committees like the Coconut Committee, the Arecanut Committee and others....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says he will come forward with an amendment if it is found necessary after experience.

Shri Maniyangadan: It is not a question of experience. There is a full-time Chairman. I do not think the Government will oppose it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, I accept his amendment.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4.—

after line 24, insert—

"(6) The Board shall elect from among its members a Vice-

Chairman who shall exercise such of the powers, and perform such of the functions of the Chairman as may be prescribed or as may be delegated to him by the Chairman." (6)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5.—(Acts or proceedings of Board on its Committees not to be invalidated).

Mr. Speaker: There is a Government amendment to clause 5.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 4, line 26,—

for "section 9", substitute—

"section 8".

There is one other small amendment, Sir, which may also be made along with this—

(ii) after "invalidated merely" insert "by" (1)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 4, line 26,—

(i) for "section 9", substitute—"section 8".

(ii) after "invalidated merely" insert "by". (1)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

[Mr. Speaker]

Clause 7.— (Executive Officers of the Board and other staff).

Mr. Speaker: There is a Government amendment to clause 7.

Amendment made:

Page 5, line 20,—

for "from to time", substitute—
"from time to time". (2)

(Shri S. V. Ramaswamy)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9.— (Functions of the Board)

Mr. Speaker: There are some amendments to clause 9.

Shri Maniyangadan: I am moving my amendment No. 7.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am accepting it.

Amendment made:

Page 7,

after line 6, insert—

"(jj) undertaking, assisting or encouraging scientific, technological and economic research;"
(7)

(Shri Maniyangadan)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 20.— (Power to control price and distribution of Cardamom).

Mr. Speaker: There is a Government amendment to clause 20.

Amendment made:

Page 11, line 21,—

for "the seizure", substitute—

"and the seizure". (3)

((Shri S. V. Ramaswamy))

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 21 to 33 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Government for bringing forward this Bill, though it has not come very early. Cardamom is a very important spice, rather it is the king of spices. It is used for many purposes.

The point I was raising was that when we are thinking of developing this agricultural industry, we should think of doing it most effectively. I mentioned the Coffee Board. The Coffee Board has got an effective control on the development of the agriculture and also on the internal and external markets. The Minister has laid stress only on the export.

His eye is on export and it should be so. No doubt, we are exporting 75 per cent of the produce and we should try and export more and more. At the same time let us not forget that there is a sort of starvation in the internal market itself. The expansion of this industry should be for the consumption of the internal population. From this angle, the consumers in this country are suffering from one difficulty, namely, non-availability of standard and good quality cardamom. No doubt, the Minister has referred to certain measures for Agmark. But when one goes to the market he does not find cardamom with Agmark. In the case of the Coffee Board there is already a good marketing arrangement and they sell standard coffee seeds. Similarly, we can make arrangements for having two or three grades of cardamom and sell them in 1 ounce, 2 ounce or 5 ounce packets with Agmark. So far as marketing or selling is concerned, we can take advantage of the Coffee Board. If that is done, I have no doubt that the demand will increase and the increased demand will be a big incentive for the producers or growers.

Then, I would like to suggest that a certain percentage of the proposed levy should be earmarked for research and development of the cardamom industry, as is being done in the case of the Coffee Board. If that is done, I have no doubt that those hilly tracts which are today barren and not producing anything could come under cardamom plantation. It will help not only the internal consumption but will enable us to earn more of foreign exchange every year. With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Though this Bill has been welcomed by all sections of the House, I have some misgivings about it. I would like to know the principle followed by Government in establishing commodity committees. There are so many commodity committees and

boards, some controlled by the Agriculture Ministry and others by the Commerce Ministry. Government have dissolved the Indian Central Jute Committee, of which I was a Member. That Committee was formed by a statutory resolution and then registered under the Societies Act. Now we have been asked to resign our membership of that Committee.

On the one hand, commodity committees are being abolished and complete control is taken by Government. On the other hand, we are asked to give approval for the formation of a new Cardamom Board, consisting of the representatives of growers, labour and Government. In the case of the Indian Central Jute Committee, which is being abolished, a Development Committee is being established in its place which has no representatives of agriculturist or legislature. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the fate of this Board will be after the Bill is passed into law.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Shri Heda has made very suggestions. I am quite sure that when the Board is constituted all these suggestion will be considered and acted upon. Regarding the point raised by Shri S. C. Samanta, I think that question should be addressed to the Minister of Food and Agriculture as those commodity committees are controlled by that Ministry.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Has the Government no common principles or policies for all Ministries?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Government is one but it functions under different Ministries. The Ministry of Agriculture deals with committees on coconut, arecanut, tobacco and, so on. We are dealing with certain commodity Boards like Tea Board, Coffee Board, Coir Board and now Cardamom Board. So, I would request my hon. friend to address that question to Shri C. Subramaniam, the Minister of Food and Agriculture.

Mr. Speaker: The only point of the hon. Member was that there should be uniform policies followed by the various Ministries, so far as the constitution of boards is concerned. He can discuss it with other Ministers and ensure uniformity. Now the question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

12.27 hrs.

SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT FUND BILL

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the institution of a provident fund for seamen be taken into consideration".

In a way this Bill constitutes a landmark. So far as our care and concern for our seamen and sea-farers are concerned. For a long time the question of providing social insurance for our seamen was pending. I would like Members to recall that it was as far back as 1936 that the ILO adopted the convention in this regard. But it took nine years for the then Government to appoint an *ad hoc* committee on maritime labour to consider the whole matter. That committee held a meeting on 4th August 1945. A report on social insurance for seafarers was also obtained from Dr. Laura Badwar of the ILO Office and Professor B. P. Adarkar of the Labour Ministry. They submitted their report to the Government of India in December 1945. They advised that the success of the social insurance scheme governing seamen will depend entirely on re-organisation of their recruitment methods and procedures and on the introduction of a system of rotation of sea-farers. To ensure this, the Seamen's Employment Office was consequently set up at Bombay and Calcutta in 1954-55.

12.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

It was at a meeting of the National Welfare Board, which is a statutory body created under the Merchant Shipping Act, that this matter was further considered. After the employment offices had come into being, on 4th July 1956 that Board appointed three sub-committees, one on welfare measures, another on social security schemes and the last one on raising finances for such schemes.

The Committee on social security schemes, which is concerned with provident fund etc., submitted its report in 1959 and the scheme had to be further examined by the Superintendent of Insurance, Simla. He took his time and the matter could be taken up as late as 11th January 1964 by the National Welfare Board. The National Welfare Board accepted the principle of providing social security benefits to the seamen. The Board having agreed to it in principle, the difference of opinion between the employers, namely, the ship-owners, and the employees, i.e., seamen mainly, centred round the form content or quantum of those benefits. A tripartite committee was, therefore, constituted consisting of representation of employers, employees—when I say employees I mean the sea farers—and Government officials to examine the form and content of the social security benefits.

The National Welfare Board simultaneously advised the creation of a separate statutory fund for promoting the necessary legislation therefor. In fact, the parties were extremely happy that they could agree on principle in the matter of providing social security to sea farers because, for the first time, the sea-farers who are our nationals, the bulk of whom are employed of foreign ships, could get a benefit which is unique in character, so far as seamen are concerned all the world over. We have to note that the foreign ship-owners also agreed to

the provision of social security benefits for our seamen. So, this was a great achievement. The quantum was the main question that had to be settled, and hence the appointment of the tripartite committee. But the parties agreed that the whole scheme might be brought into effect from the 1st July, 1964 and ever since that date contributions from both the employers and the employees have been collected and the scheme, as a matter of fact, is through.

This tripartite committee also sat and considered the whole matter and I am happy to say that they came to unanimous conclusions. The unanimous conclusions were that so far as the social security benefits were concerned, they would confine their attention to two of the most important questions, namely, provident fund and gratuity scheme. So far as these were concerned, the provident fund scheme assumed greater importance, comparatively speaking, and it is here that I welcome the agreement between the parties most heartily.

According to the terms of the agreement as represented or expressed through the unanimous recommendations of this tripartite committee, a compulsory contributory provident fund scheme was recommended and the rate of contribution was recommended at 6 per cent of the basic wages inclusive of cash payments in lieu of leave.

A question might arise as to why it is 6 per cent here when in other cases it was 6½ per cent, that is one anna in the rupee. In order to anticipate the objections that might be raised or a point that might be made in this behalf, I would say that because of the introduction of the decimal coinage system, it was more convenient to adopt an integral number, that is 6 per cent. Secondly, we also know that it was for the first time that a scheme was being accepted by the foreign shipowners and it was a unique scheme because in no other country has it so far been implemented or introduced.

It might be contended—perhaps this also I might anticipate—that in many industries they have already gone over to a rate of 8 per cent. I would say that so far as that is concerned, these members of the tripartite committee, the shipowners and the seafarers, came to an arrangement between themselves according to which the rate of 6 per cent will be increased to 8 per cent with effect from the 1st April, 1968. So, all matters on which there could be any difference of opinion or any dispute have been amicably settled.

I take this opportunity to offer my sincerest congratulations and thanks to all the parties concerned. Particularly I would like to thank the foreign shipowners who employ a large number of our seamen—in fact, if I look at the figures of engagements for the year beginning from 1st April, 1964, I find that up to 31st March, 1965 as many as 41,023 of these engagements were made available to our seamen. This does not mean the number of people engaged; one may be engaged more than once. This is how this has worked. As I said, this is a matter on which we can express our satisfaction.

So far as gratuity was concerned, according to the agreement it is to be 15 days' basic wages in respect of each year of effective service performed since 1-1-1954. The rate of wages on the basis of which it has to be calculated would be the wages earned or received by a seaman on 1st June, 1964. As far as the period of service after 1st June, 1964 is concerned, it has been agreed to between the parties that the rate would be one day's pay for every 24 days of articulated service.

I might say that the adoption of the whole scheme will benefit as many as 50,000 of our seamen. The financial commitment on behalf of the shipowners will be of the order of Rs. 70 lakhs a year to begin with and this will increase to Rs. 84 lakhs a year after 1-4-1968, the bulk of which would be in foreign exchange. So, this is a scheme doubly welcome.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

As I said, our seamen have got the unique distinction of having these social security benefits for the first time. We are first in Asia and, barring UK where they have got the system of pensions for which we are now having provident fund and gratuity, we are perhaps the foremost nation whose seamen will be getting this advantage. I will say that our seamen deserve every paise of it. Therefore, I think, it has come well in time and it is good that we have been able to get it.

The provisions of the Seamen's Provident Fund Bill have been drafted on the model of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 and the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952, as amended from time to time. There are certain differences—they have to be there—but they are because of the essential difference in the nature and character of employment.

I would take this opportunity to say that our seamen have been rendering the most wonderful service to our Country. So far as our country's seafaring traditions are concerned, they have kept them up. They are a group of our nationals of whom we can be proud. In this emergency also they have come forward with solemn pledge to stand by the country. Not only that; I would also like to make mention of the port and dock workers belonging to all affiliations and categories—they have all pledged themselves to work round the clock, to give the best performance and to promote and assist our defence efforts against all aggressions from whatever corner they come. Our ports are functioning at the maximum efficiency and I take this opportunity to thank and congratulate them. While doing so I commend this measure for the consideration of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the institution of a provident

fund for seamen, be taken into consideration".

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as far as the principle of this Bill is concerned, I of course welcome it most heartily and I join with the hon. Minister in expressing satisfaction that we are at last being able to employ legislation in order to bestow upon the seamen of our country a benefit which I consider to be long overdue.

Before I go on to the merits of the Bill, however, there is one point to which I would like to draw your attention. I am rather at a loss to understand why this Bill is being piloted by my hon. friend, the Minister of transport. It is as he himself has repeatedly said just now, a social security measure and the Government, in its wisdom, has only recently constituted an entirely separate ministry for the purpose of looking after social security. All the other provident fund schemes have become the care of that particular ministry. We had only a little while ago been debating the Bill to amend the Coalmines Provident Fund Act. That scheme, as far as I know, is certainly not being administered by the Ministry of Mines; it is being administered by the Ministry of Social Security. The whole purpose of setting up that ministry was that all similar social security measures, which are incorporated in the form of statutes, should be the concern of that particular ministry. I do not know why, when we make a beginning with our seamen after all these years and when we are giving them some measure of social security, they should be made an exception to the general pattern and should be made the special reserve of the Transport Ministry. That is something which I am not able to follow.

However, I would join with the hon. Minister in complimenting the 50,000 and odd seamen of our country for the wonderful work that they

Bill

have been doing not only now, in the present emergency, but all through these difficult years when this country had been struggling to build up its own mercantile marine to overcome the backwardness of the past and to come to a position where we can also rank among the leading shipping countries of the world.

The foreign trade of this country, most of which is almost entirely carried by ships, is of the value of something like Rs. 2,000 crores a year which means that this country's earnings of foreign exchange and also whatever we require for our national development is very much dependent on the services of efficient, hardworking and qualified seamen who man our ships. As the hon. Minister has said, at the time of an emergency, particularly in war time, for a country like ours which is bounded on three sides by sea, the merchant marine also has a very vital function to perform in the transport of munitions and materials required for our defence arrangements.

I may also refer briefly to the fact which is very well known to the Minister that the occupation of seamen has a peculiar hazard, that is, the hazard of the sea. It does not require much elaboration. There are hazards which are peculiar to the profession of seamen which do not obtain in the case of workers who are employed on land or on shore. There is also another fact that the very nature of their occupation deprives them of their normal family life. The fact that a seaman has to be away on a voyage for 7 or 8 months at a time means that he is deprived of even the normal social life and family life which other workers on shore or on land can enjoy. Therefore, I would have thought that because of all these factors seamen in our country deserve not only equal treatment or equal benefits, on par with other workers but, because of these different features of their occupation, they should really be treated better and that they should get some special

treatment to overcome handicaps which are attached to the very nature of their occupation. From that point of view I cannot share the sort of self-congratulatory air which the Minister assumes when he says that we are bringing forward this Bill which is a great land-mark and so on and so forth. Certainly, we welcome the Bill because before the Bill came, there was nothing. In that sense, it is a land-mark. But I would say that we should rather approach this subject in a more modest spirit because, for various reasons, we are being able to do very little for these seamen and that too so late. The Minister himself has referred to the I.L.O. Convention of 1936. It is really after 30 years, 3 decades, that we are able to put any kind of legislation on the statute book. So, we are late, we are doing something very late and we are really doing something which is very little also.

Now, I would like to point out that, social security benefits, particularly the question of provident fund, naturally, is very intimately linked up with the wage level of the workers concerned. Contributions to the provident fund are based on the wages that the contributor earns and, in this respect, you must remember that the Indian seamen even today, whether he is employed on Indian ships or he is employed on foreign ships, is infinitely worse paid than his counterpart employed on a foreign ship. Let us take particularly, the case of a British seaman because most of our seamen who are not employed on Indian ships are working on British-owned ships. We find that till last year an able-bodied, grade I, Indian seaman was earning Rs. 178 per month and an able-bodied, grade I, British seaman, doing exactly the same work, performing exactly the same duties, was getting a salary of Rs. 705 per month—that means about six times as much. This year, from 1st May, 1965, a wage increase amounting to Rs. 22.50 P. per month has been granted which brings an able-bodied Indian seaman's salary to Rs. 201 per month which is equivalent

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

to, in sterling, £ 16.4s. I put it this way for the reason that it will help us to understand the position. The Indian seaman gets a salary of £ 14.6s. per month. In 1948, nearly 20 years ago, the I.L.O. Convention laid down that the minimum wage which should be paid to seaman should be £ 16 per month. Twenty years ago, a recommendation was made that the minimum wage of a seaman should be £ 16 per month and today, after nearly 20 years, after a recent wage increase, the wage that the Indian seaman will get is £ 14.6s.

After that in 1958, the 41st session of the Indian Labour Conference raised the previous minimum of £ 16 to £ 25. At present, the I.L.O. recommendation is that no seaman should be paid less than £ 25 a month whereas our seaman today gets £ 14.6s. The British seaman of the same corresponding category, after May, 1965, is now earning a monthly salary of £ 60. That means he is earning five times what our seamen get. That discrepancy has been maintained over all these years. Therefore, when we talk about security measures and provident fund measures we have to remember that the base on which these security benefits are going to be calculated, the contributions are going to be calculated, is a very low base in the sense that the wages of the Indian seamen are lagging so far behind.

We find from the Bill, from the definition of "wages"—this is made quite clear by Government—that the "wages" will mean only the basic wages and will not include the overtime allowance. Seamen, as you know, do not get any separate allowance known as dearness allowance which the workers get in factories and in other industries generally. So, the only additional emoluments over and above their wage are in the form of overtime allowance that they may be able to earn as a result of working extra

hours. But that overtime allowance is now being specifically excluded by this Bill from the wages for the purpose of computing provident fund contributions. In the matter of overtime allowance also, it is worth-seeing that whereas under the labour legislation prevalent in our country a worker is paid overtime allowance at the rate of double his normal wage for the period of overtime—that is the standard legal provision at the moment—in the case of seamen the overtime allowance is not paid on that basis at all. It is paid at the rate of 25 P. per hour for those whose salaries are below Rs. 150 per month and at the rate of Re. 1/- for those whose salaries are between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200. I may mention here that the British seaman is paid an overtime allowance at the rate of Rs. 10 per hour. But this overtime allowance also which is admissible to our seamen, which is the only thing he gets over and above his salary and is linked with the extra hours that he works, has been specifically excluded from this Bill for the purpose of computing provident fund. The hon. Minister mentioned that this was a unique measure and that no other country had a similar type of social security legislation. There may not be a contributory provident fund for seamen in other countries—that may be true; I do not know—but certainly, in the case of British seamen, there is a pension scheme and there is also a national insurance scheme which covers seamen.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is either pension or contributory provident fund.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: So, it is not as if the seamen in other countries do not get anything at all.

On top of that, only last week, this House passed the Payment of Bonus Bill which was debated here at such a great length under which the seamen are specifically excluded from getting any bonus. Section 32 of that Bill has specifically excluded seamen also from the payment of bonus. What

I mean to say is that, when after so late a period we are trying to do something for them, we should not congratulate ourselves and become blind to the fact that we are putting in so many limitations and restrictions also.

Another fact which I would like to mention is that in the definition of "seaman", on p. 2 of the Bill, it is stated:

"'seaman' means a person employed or engaged as a member of the crew of a ship under the Merchant Shipping Act but does not include a master, navigating or engineering officer, radio officer, medical officer, welfare officer, purser, electrician, nurse, musician, pilot, apprentice or deck barber;"

All these categories are being excluded from the definition of 'seamen' for the purpose of this Provident Fund whereas you will find that the definition of 'seamen' given in section 34(2) of our own Merchant Shipping Act excludes only the master, pilot and apprentice. Only these three categories have been excluded from the definition of 'seamen' under our own Indian Merchant Shipping Act, but when it comes to the case of constituting a Provident Fund scheme, then the list of exclusions has increased—a dozen categories have been put in that. I do not understand why we should have this kind of niggardly outlook. If social security is to be provided, then why should these categories be excluded and deprived of this? I am not able to understand this. Are they not in need of social security, some provision for old age when they are not able to serve at sea? I would request the hon. Minister to look into these matters because this is going to create quite a lot of discontent and dissatisfaction.

In this Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is stated that the proposed Provident Fund will benefit 50,000 seamen. A round figure has been taken

of the total number of seamen who are registered at our various ports. But in order to appreciate the actual practical implication of the scheme, we must remember always—of course, the hon. Minister made a brief reference to it—that the total number of seamen who are registered at our ports far exceeds the number who actually get employment at any point of time. For example, on the 1st January, 1965—this is just to illustrate my point—at our ports of Bombay and Calcutta, the registered number of seamen was 49,088, but the number actually employed was 28,733. So the balance of about 21,000 people, although registered, were at that particular time not employed. The position is not as though all these men who are registered seamen in our ports are going to continue throughout their working life to derive the benefits of this Provident Fund because it is made quite clear that only the period of effective service will be taken into account. Effective service means the time when they are actually serving at sea on a particular ship. But the peculiar feature of this occupation is that, after he goes on a voyage for six months and returns home, he is let off for an appeal period, i.e., for another six months he has to sit idle waiting to sail on another voyage. At any particular time this Provident Fund is not going to directly benefit 50,000 seamen at all. During the periods when they are idle and are sitting at home, perforce, because of the fact that the number of registered seamen is so much in excess of the actual requirements, they will not be able to participate in the scheme.

Out of this number of 28 thousand and odd on 1-1-1965, it is found that 6,866 were employed on Indian ships and 21,868 were serving on foreign ships. I am not blaming anybody for this state of affairs because it is a reflection of the relatively backward growth of our Indian merchant shipping. But the fact remains—which cannot be denied—that for a long time to come, the majority of our seamen will have to serve on foreign vessels;

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

there is no other way out. Therefore, it means that the employment of Indian seamen is actually enabling British shipowners to make very substantial savings in the wage bill, which they would not be able to make if they were to pay Indian seamen on par with British seamen for doing the same work. The hon. Minister was effusive in his congratulations to the foreign shipowners. Let us remember that by enabling them to employ Indian seamen at lower rates of wages, we are, in fact, benefiting these foreign shipowners who are able to make substantial savings in their wage bill.

I come last of all to the substantive provision of this Bill. It is that the contributory rate will be six per cent upto 1968 and after that, it will be eight per cent. These seamen have to earn whatever they have to earn by way of social security benefit within a shorter period than the other workers. In other words, they earn only during periods of effective service; if a man works for 30 years, his effective service will not be more than 15 or 16 years. I should, therefore, think that, in the case of Seamen's Provident Fund, the rate of contribution should not only be on par with that of other workers, but it should actually be more. But the Bill gives them something less. Whereas the employees under the General Provident Fund in our country would get the standard rate of 8-1/3 per cent, the seamen will get only six per cent upto 1968 and after 1968, eight per cent. I would have said that what was necessary just now was an integrated scheme of Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Minister said that the Tripartite body had recommended a Gratuity scheme also, but there is no mention here of that. An integrated scheme of Provident Fund and Gratuity should have been introduced and the contributory rate of Provident Fund should have been, if they wanted to do it in two phases, eight per cent in the first phase and ten or twelve per cent in the second phase because the peculiar features of

this occupation will otherwise not enable the seamen to lay by anything except a small pittance in the old age. There is no mention of Gratuity. I would request the hon. Minister to see that, as soon as possible, a Gratuity scheme is brought into being which should provide them with at least one month's salary for each year of service they put in.

Another point in this Bill about which I am not very clear—I hope the Minister will clarify it later when he speaks—is, if the foreign shipping companies commit an offence against this law, if they violate the law, who is going to be punished and who will be caught hold of Clause 17(3) of the Bill says:

"Where any offence under this Act or the Scheme is committed by a company not registered in India and such a company has an agent in India which agent is also a company, then the provisions of this section shall apply to such agent as if the offence was committed by that agent."

Suppose a company which is not registered in India has an agent in India, which agent is not a company, then what will happen? Who will be punished? This is not clear. I would request the Minister to look into the drafting of this Bill, so that no loophole is left. Since the majority of our seamen are serving on foreign ships this is a very vital matter. Our experience of the operation of the General Provident Fund scheme has shown at several thousand cases have to be started against various employers for breach of the regulations or for failure to comply with the provisions. In regard to seamen, the majority of whom are serving on foreign vessels, if a breach is committed, how is the penalty to be imposed, how are the moneys to be recovered from the defaulting employers? Unless this is made very clear, I am afraid, much of the benefits of this Bill may remain only on paper and the seamen will be deprived of them.

13 hrs.

Finally, while I am certainly in support of this Bill because it does mean a step forward, nevertheless I feel that, in respect of the rates of contribution which have been laid down—I do not know what the details of the scheme are going to contain; these have not been placed before the House—we have made some sort of concession or surrender to the foreign shipowners. I know that they were putting up a lot of resistance; I know what went on; I know the very tough resistance that the foreign shipowners put up. It is but natural, but in the end the Government could have taken a firmer stand. The contributory rate must be on par with those which are applicable to other workers in India under the General Provident Fund scheme. Why should we accept a position which is inferior to that in the case of seamen who are facing greater hazards and difficulties? He has said, of course, that this is a tripartite agreement. But with all respect to the workers' representatives who were parties to that agreement, I would submit that I myself have been party to many agreements and I know that sometimes the workers' representatives have no option, because the shipowners take up such an attitude or the employers take up such an attitude that either we have to accept what they are willing to give or we shall be left with nothing at all; they force us to a point like that. Therefore, the strategic position is occupied by Government in that tripartite discussion. Government can force the employers to come to a position which is both legally and morally defensible and which they cannot controvert. But I am afraid that that has not been done, and, therefore, this represents a surrender to those profiteering interests of the big shipowners who are minting money hand over fist, because the shipping industry is a very profitable industry nowadays. They could have easily afforded to pay, but they have been allowed to go scot-free for the time being. I hope that in future steps will be taken to remedy these

defects in the Bill and our seamen who are worthy of praises from this House and who should be complimented by everybody concerned will get their full deserts which are due to them.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad): I stand here to support this Bill. But I should say at the outset itself that there are many features in this Bill which do not benefit the seamen to the extent that they should have benefited them.

I would like to place before you what I have actually seen in many of the foreign countries, which I had the occasion to tour during the past fifteen years. I had been to Europe thrice in 1953-55 and again recently in 1965. I had been in 1959 to Ceylon, Rangoon, Bangkok, Singapore and Australia and many other places. May I say that by and large, the number of Indian seamen that get employment in our own ships is very meagre? The hon. Minister has mentioned that the total number of seamen who may roughly get the benefit of this Bill may come to about 50,000. I would say that the majority of these seamen are working in foreign ships. As regards the conditions of service of our seamen in foreign ships, I think that is a matter which we all ought to know. In England, where there are both men and women employed, the minimum wage permissible for any type of work today is about £16 per week, and nobody generally gets less than £20. On an average, I should say that an English worker gets about Rs. 1000 per month. Let us see what happens in Germany. In 1953-55, the average pay-scale of a German worker was somewhere about Rs. 700 to 750. Today, no German worker of any type get less than about Rs. 1500 per month, whether it be seamen or a worker in the building industry or in any other industry. These people are employed in foreign ships, and those ships come to our port, and they do the same kind of work, and still those ships are capable of paying this much of money to their workers. Why should an Indian worker get a poor

[Dr. Melkote]

sum of only Rs. 160 to 170 per month? If many of our people are taken by the foreign ships, it is perhaps due to lack of manpower in their own countries because they are so highly industrialised and they want manpower, and manpower which would be intelligent and hard-working, and at the same time such that they would be capable of being absorbed on a cheaper pay-scale, and that is why an Indian worker is selected invariably by many of these foreign ships. I have found that whomsoever I have met in the foreign countries, they utilise the Indian workers most. Many of these workers may not have been educated, but they say that the Indian worker is intelligent and hard-working, industrious and honest, and they absorb these Indian workers on a lesser scale of pay. That is so not only with regard to shipping but even with regard to other fields.

For instance, our doctors themselves go to England or America or Canada, and there they will certainly get more than what they would get in this country. But they are absorbed there for doing a kind of work which no medical men in these countries would do. Our people are absorbed for such type of work but are paid less, and in view of the unemployment problem in our country, and knowing that they would get a little better than what they would get in their own country and get also employment, they naturally get into the shipping industry. I cannot understand why our Government should permit the exploitation of our workers by these foreign shipping concerns. If one has to pay Rs. 1000 or Rs. 500 per month to the workers of those countries, but one could pay only Rs. 160 or 170 per month to our workers, then it is of advantage to those people and to those countries.

Now, the problem arises as to what we should do to improve their employment position. I personally feel that with unity in our ranks, a bold push by Government and support to these seamen, we might be in a better position to achieve something, because

many of these shipping concerns want Indians for their hard work and intelligence. In a matter like this where we are concerned with ourselves, is it because the Indian shipping companies or the Indian-owned ships themselves are not capable of paying the me wages that we are doing nothing about it? Why should that kind of thing happen? A similar thing is occurring in many of our public sector industries also. Our raw materials are very cheap, and our labour is cheap. The machinery that we are purchasing for our country is about the best that we can get in any part of the world. We are getting machinery from all countries. We are getting it from Russia, from Germany, from Sweden, from America, from England and many other places. Many of the foreign industrialists who come to our country say that we have a very sophisticated industry in our country and we are manufacturing exceedingly good products. This is the credit that we are getting for our country, and our workmen are supposed to be very intelligent and capable of delivering the goods. Yet, our Government do not give the highest scale of wages paid to workers in similar industries situated in foreign countries. If an English workman working in a steel plant gets Rs. 1000 and even more, and is capable of selling it to our country at a cheaper rate than what we do, when we are producing a similar product in similar quantities, I do not know why we are not able to do it. Where does this money go? Is it that Government are making money over this? Or is it that there is some kind of mismanagement? These are details which one has got to think about. And I would like to appeal to Parliament and to the Ministry concerned to give answers to many of these questions. If necessary, it may be taken up by the Economic Affairs Department of Government or by the Planning Commission, or they may set up a commission to find out where exactly the wrong is taking place.

If the benefit of progress has got to be given to the working classmen,

it is necessary that the increase in national income should get redistributed to the workers so that they will get the necessary incentive. After about 15 years we are still facing a situation wherein we are struggling to maintain our standard of life which we had in 1947, even though the national income has gone up from Rs. 3,000 crores to about Rs. 15,000 crores or even more.

It is in these circumstances that this provident fund is being introduced in our country and it is being introduced for the first time. Therefore, I congratulate the hon. Minister for that. But the value of the rupee has gone down considerably, and, therefore, I do not see why the percentage should be only 6 per cent as against the 8-1/3 per cent that has been introduced in the case of many other provident schemes. Is the percentage low in order to benefit again the shipping concerns? Whether it is foreign or Indian does not matter. If a foreign firm could engage these Indians and bring many of the foreigners and pay them those high scales of pay and still make profit, why should our Indian shipping companies not pay greater wages as well as greater provident fund to our workers? Therefore, I have not been able to understand why many of these things have been introduced here in this Bill.

The hon. Minister has said several things and I am pleased to hear them and I support what he has stated. I support him for the simple reason that a benefit which was not prevalent all these years is now being given to our seamen, and to that extent I welcome it. But one is disillusioned and is most dissatisfied with what has been done through this Bill.

I personally feel that the hon. Minister should be in a position to answer many of these points. Firstly, he should tell us why only 6 per cent has been fixed as the standard of contribution to the provident fund till 1968, because that would mean that

during the next three years, the workers will lose the benefit of the provident fund to the extent of nearly 2½ per cent or so.

Then again there is the question of foreign firms coming in. If our Indian firms are not capable of paying for any reason whatsoever, why should the foreign firms be benefited thereby by applying the same rate to them? We should be able to give protection to our Indian companies, but when the British and other foreign companies are capable of paying a larger share of the provident fund, why should they not be made to do it?

These are some points which I hope the Minister will deal with in his reply. I have nothing more to add.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (धलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक कहावत मशहूर है :— "देर धायद दुखस्त धायद"। हमारे मंत्री महोदय जो बहुत ही प्रगतिशील विचारों के हैं उनको यह देर क्यों लगी इस बिल के लाने में यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है ? देश को आजाद हुए 18 वर्ष हो गये। कम्पनियाँ हमारी तेजी से चल रही हैं। दूसरी कम्पनियों पर इसे लागू करना या धीरे जो दशा हमारे समुद्र में काम करने वाले लोगों की है वह उन से छिपी हुई नहीं है।

यह भी मैं निवदन करूँ कि जो श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा कि यह बिल इन मंत्री महोदय को क्यों लाना पड़ा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका इसे लाना बिलकुल ठीक था क्योंकि यह उस सारी समस्या के विश्व हैं, जानकार हैं और उस को अच्छी प्रकार से रख भी सकते हैं किन्तु जो उनका भाषण हुआ उस में इन बातों पर जितने विस्तार से प्रकाश डालना चाहिए था वह नहीं डाल सके हैं। इसलिए बहुत सी बातें धीरे संकाएँ उठीं जो मुझ से पहले दो माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाई हैं। उन में ज्यादा विस्तार में जाने की मुझे आवश्यकता नहीं है किन्तु मैं एक बात भी कहूँगा कि यह

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

बनियों की तरह से हिसाब कैसे चला कि सन् 68 तक 6 फ्रीसदी चलेगा और यह 2 फ्रीसदी का झगड़ा 3 साल के लिए उठा कर रख दिया गया। ऐसी कोई कंपनी हो जो यह 6 परसेंट दे सकेगी और 8 परसेंट नहीं दे सके वह हिसाब ही समझ में नहीं आता है। इसलिए इस में क्या रहस्य है यह तो मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे किन्तु वास्तविकता यह है कि जिन परिस्थितियों में हमारे समूह में काम करने वाले लोग रहते हैं उस का देखते हुए कुछ विशेष तेजी से काम करने की जरूरत थी। मैं निवेदन करूँ कि इतनी देरी से जो यह बिल लायें हैं उस का क्या नतीजा हुआ? यदि यह कुछ वर्ष पहले आ जाता तो आज जो बोनस कमिशन की बात सामने आई और उन्होंने जो इन को बाहर निकाल फेंका वह निकाल कर नहीं फेंक सकते थे चाहे वह दूसरी दर कायम करते किन्तु उन को बोनस के लिए इनका विचार करना ही पड़ता। अब इस बिल के एकट बनने के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि फिर यह प्रश्न उठेगा और उस समय मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय स्वयं इस बात को उठावेंगे कि बोनस के बारे में भी इन का विचार किया जाये।

जहां तक पेंशन की बात है तो पेंशन तो इस देश में बड़े बड़े कारखाने भी नहीं देते इसलिए पेंशन देने की बात तो जो इन्ड्रजॉल गुप्त ने कही है वह तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आती लेकिन प्रेचुएटो की बात जरूर इसमें आती है। वह भी इसीलिए रुकी हुई है क्योंकि अभी तक प्राविडेंट फंड का बिल ही नहीं आया। किन्तु एक निवेदन और है वह यह कि भ्रष्टा होता कि जिस प्रकार से यह ट्राईपारटाइट एग््रीमेंट बना है उस से पहले कितनी छानबीन इस के बारे में हुई है उस की जानकारी भी जदन को दी जाती। मैं समझता हूँ कि जितनी छानबीन होगी चाहिए इस सम्बन्ध में उतनी नहीं हो पाई है। यह लिखना कि उसका जो बिल बनने है उस के ऊपर ही वह लक्ष जायगा

प्राविडेंट फंड और उसके और जितने एलाउंस हैं वह इसमें शामिल नहीं होंगे यह इस बात को जाहिर करता है कि अभी भी इन बातों में जितने तथ्य में, गहराई में जाना चाहिए उतना हम नहीं जा पाये हैं। यह एक निश्चित बात है कि जहाजरानी का जो एक उद्योग है उस की अपनी विशेषताएं हैं। उस उद्योग में कर्मचारियों का वेतन कुल काम का कितना भाग होता है यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है और यदि उन के सब खर्च का जो भाग कर्मचारी का वेतन है वह बहुत बड़ा है तो फिर निश्चित बात है कि कर्मचारी उस के लिए सहायता लेने का हकदार भी है। उस प्रकार से भी यदि वह मशीनरी के जरिए, डैप्रीसिएशन काटने के बाद उनको भ्रष्टा मुनाफा होता है तो भी उन के लिए यह सब बात होने की जरूरत है अतः मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यह बिल स्वागतयोग्य है। इस में जो खाशियां हैं उन को एकट बनने के बाद शीघ्रातिशीघ्र जो विचार यहां प्रकट किये जा रहे हैं उनको देखते हुए मंत्री महोदय जल्दी ही एक ऐसा संशोधित बिल लायें जिससे कि उन लोगों को राहत ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिले क्योंकि सब लोग यह मानते हैं कि उन कर्मचारियों का जीवन जो है वह समूह में रहने से बड़ा कठिन रहता है, आयु उनकी कम होती है और इस दृष्टि से 6 परसेंट और 8 परसेंट की जो बात है वह कैसे लागू रहेगी?

इसके अलावा कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था कर कि उन को मुनाफे में से किसी प्रकार से विशेष रिआयतें मिल जिससे कि यह समस्या उन की हल हो तथा उनकी जो इधर काम करने की रुचि है वह कम न हो बल्कि वह और बढ़े। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में हमारी जहाजरानी बहुत बढ़ेगी और उस को देखते हुए हमें अभी से उस के सभी पहलुओं के बारे में सोचना है। यह ठीक है कि कम्पनियों की धाम-दानी को पहले देखना है और उनके मुकाबले भी देखना है। अभी तक विदेशी कम्पनियां ज्यादातर इस काम को करती रही हैं इसलिए

यह उन में धर सरक्षण देना होगा तो वह अलग विषय होगा। जहां तक यह कर्मचारियों का विषय है उस में स्टैंडर्ड बेज के बढ़ाने और किन किन अधिकारियों पर बढ़े इस को बराबर देखते रहना होगा और उस के आधार पर प्राविडेंट फंड को भी देखते रहना होगा। धन्यवाद।

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): The Seamen's Provident Fund Bill is welcome measure giving a number of facilities for seamen who work under difficult conditions. The provision that has been made is that upto a particular date the rate of contribution will be 6 per cent and after 31st March, 1968, it will be 8 per cent. The Minister has stated clearly in the statement of objects and reasons that this was the agreement arrived at and this was the suggestion made by the committee that was formed.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Why was it arrived at? That is the main point.

Shri Himatsingka: My hon. friend forgets that most of the employers are foreign companies and Government have not much control over them. Therefore, they have to be persuaded to a certain line of action, they cannot be forced to accept certain things simply because we here think them to be reasonable. After all, they are not bound to employ Indian seamen. If they can get others on more suitable terms, they would do so.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: You have lessened the burden of the Minister in replying.

Shri Himatsingka: Therefore, I feel this is a welcome measure making provision for seamen's benefit. There are various provisions in the Bill, about the constitution of a Board of Trustees, committees thereof and so on.

One criticism was made by Shri Gupta in regard to cl. 17. I feel clause 16 fixes the liability on any person who contravenes the provisions. Cl. 17 makes it clear as to what happens

if the employer is a company, that is to say, the directors will also be responsible. When it is a foreign company and the agent is an individual, he comes under cl. 16. If the agent is a company, it is explained that the company which is acting as agent will come within the purview of cl. 17(3). So I do not think there is anything wrong or any misunderstanding about an agent being a company and escaping any punishment.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a very important matter which is of concern and deserves consideration. Most of the seamen employed by shipping companies which ply more or less on the Calcutta-Assam side are foreigners. They are nationals of Pakistan, and I am afraid that they can at any moment immobilise our service.

Shri Raj Bahadur: They have.

Shri Himatsingka: Therefore, it is a matter of very great concern, and I feel that steps should be taken very quickly, if not immediately, to see that they are replaced by Indian nationals. I have been drawing the attention of the Government to this. Even now there are 12,000 foreigners who are working mostly in the Port of Calcutta. God forbid, but if they want to immobilise the Port of Calcutta, they can do so. So, they should be replaced by Indian nationals. This will also give a lot of employment to our people, and remove our apprehensions.

As you know, shipping in this country is in its infancy, it is coming up. Therefore, it needs all help to come to the standard of foreign countries. Our shipping does not stand comparison at all with other countries. Its gross tonnage is one or two per cent of the gross tonnage of some other countries. We have to increase our tonnage, and see that our ships are manned by Indian nationals.

[Shri Himatsingka]

With these remarks, I support the Bill.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I support the measure brought forward by the Minister.

It is a very essential measure. The seamen are the underdogs of our merchant navy. The workers in the lower ranks, whether in the railways, airlines or shipping, are the underdogs. Nobody seems to care about them, nobody seems to worry about their welfare, about their wives and children, about medical facilities for them when they are ill, about their children's education, about pension after their retirement and specially benefits when they are unemployed.

This Bill touches only the fringe of the problem, by giving them provident fund. Dr. Melkote and Shri Indrajit Gupta spoke about bonus. Foreign shipping companies are rich, fabulously rich. My mind goes back to the days when Indian politics was ruled by the P. & O. The directors of the P. & O. were more powerful than perhaps even the Prime Minister of England. They and their kind were responsible, sometimes, for sabotaging the Indian Round Table Conference summoned in London before and after Thirties. Those connected with Bird & Co. and others demanded that Europeans should have 25 per cent representation in the old Bengal Legislature. That was the rock on which the old constitutional proposals were wrecked. They were here, sitting in these very benches, lording over us all.

Those were the days when seamen were treated worse than dogs, they did not get anything. I myself, when I was a practising lawyer, had gone on behalf of workers in British ships of P. & O. I found that the directors were all Europeans. Now they have started having some Indians, but they are dummy directors. The Indian directors have really no power, the power is in London or in some, international body, though the Chairman in India now is also an Indian.

There is another phenomenon that has come. We have their counterparts in the shipping world of the British ship-owners. The Tatas and the Birlas have entered shipping. I do not know why they do not leave something to other people. There are ship-owners who have been there for 50 years like Scindias. Narottam Morarji, the patriotic founder of that shipping company, pathetically committed suicide, while others may be reaping the dividends. Now the Government of India has given help to several Indian shipping companies.

The seamen have never been looked after, never been cared for. It is a pitiable sight to see seamen, hardy, strong men, unemployed, they have no benefit for supporting their wives and children, who are living far away from them, especially when they are unemployed.

Dr. Melkote said that the purchasing power of the rupee had gone down, while the salaries were very high in Germany and England. My hon. friend, Shri Himatsingka, who is associated with big business is just now not here, but I want to point out that the Dollar has got only 87 per cent purchasing power today. I am quoting from *Time*, September 10, page 50, in which copy the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury Mr. Fowler has been front paged. The purchasing power of British's Pound is 80 per cent of what it was ten years ago. Japan's Yen is 70 per cent of what it was ten years ago, and that of the France is 64 per cent. What of the Indian Rupee?

Why should the lords of Indian business enter shipping? Why not the Ministry of Shipping tell them that shipping is for the people who are already there, that they cannot come in? You open the telephone directory and you find that the lords of business have 60 to 80 business or industrial concerns of every conceivable variety. If even by trading on even on carcasses, money can be got by the million, they would be prepared. This is something serious. Why should not shipping be

left to other people, to new entrepreneurs who are not monopolists in business and industry.

That is why today this Parliament has to worry about the conditions of the poor seamen, and we are trying to give them 8 per cent, or whatever is possible. I demand that it should be 10 per cent. What is 10 per cent of Rs. 150 after all?

When my hon. friend Shri Dahyabhai Patel, Shri Kamath and I along with other M.Ps. went to see a Jayanti ship, Shri Kamath said that the berth in which he travelled in the *Queen Marry* from London to New York was far worse than the both given to a seaman or workman in one of the Japanese built Jayanti tankers. That should be the comfort that we should demand for our seaman. Shri Kamath is now right here, and therefore I remember it well indeed. Seamen should have a good, little room with a bath room, which they must think of as their home, because for ten months in the year it is their home on the sea.

Today we have got 50,000 seamen, and by the end of the century there will be one million seamen, because our ships will increase a hundred fold then. Our tonnage has to go up to 25 million by 2000 if we want to take a pride of place. We have to be up and doing. We should also have submarines; otherwise, our merchant shipping and Navy will be in danger at the hands of neighbouring powers, powers in Southeast Asia who are arming themselves, who have submarines when we have none at present.

We must also not forget about the seamen in the small sailing ships. Take an individual owning three, four or five small sailing vessels. He will have 50 to 60 seamen on there all. What about the condition of these workers? In this Bill, is Parliament catering only for the big seamen who are in the international ships, or do we also cater for the little seamen who are on our coasts, who run the small sailing boats, who carry small

loads of cargo from port to port, from Bombay to Karwar, Karwar to Tuticorin, from Calcutta to other places? These seamen, these sailors, perhaps earn only Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per month their interests also will have to be protected. The highest quality of sacrifice made by an air force man or a man who goes up on the aeroplanes. The next in order are the people on the ships. They go down into the water. It is all nice and clean and a merry bed of roses on the sea, but when the ship goes down in the water, all is lost, and all these poor men are forgotten, nothing is remembered. I plead that the conditions of these seamen be improved, that especially when they are unemployed, they may be looked after. Foreign shipping companies which have been making enormous, fabulous profits throughout the last century and this century should be taken to task and asked to render proper justice, so that the salary of these seamen, who are getting Rs. 150 or a little more, is doubled. We the people of India and the Ministry of Shipping have a right to formulate proposals of that type and see that our seamen are well cared for.

13.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
 BILL

(Amendment of articles 1,2,3,4 etc.)

—Contd.

By Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up non-official business.

The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri on the 3rd September, 1965:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

[Mr. Deputy Speaker.]

One hour and fifty-eight minutes are left.

Shri Bade (Khargone): The Minister is not here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government is represented. Every word is recorded and it will be conveyed to the Minister concerned.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शात्री (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी मैं संविधान में संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक 1964 को उपस्थित करता हूँ।

इस विधेयक का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि प्रान्तीय सीमायें समाप्त कर देश में संघीय शासन प्रणाली के बजाय एकात्मक शासन प्रणाली की स्थापना की जाए। यह विधेयक, देश भ्राज जिन कठिन परिस्थितियों में से इस समय गुजर रहा है और अपने जीवन मरण के संघर्ष से निकल रहा है तथा युद्ध की जो घटायें देश के आकाश में इस समय छाई हुई हैं उस बातावरण में रख रहा हूँ। सम्भव है कि विधेयक जितना गम्भीर है, उतनी गम्भीरता से इस पर विचार न किया जा सके। लेकिन फिर भी यह मैं उचित समझता हूँ कि इस युद्ध की समाप्ति के बाद, भारत को जब विजयश्री प्राप्त होगी, उसके बाद देश के सम्बन्ध में कुछ ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिये जायेंगे जो देश को पुष्ट बनाने और उस की भ्रष्टता की दृष्टि से आवश्यक होंगे। यह चर्चा उस समय बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध होगी। इसलिए भी इस विधेयक को इस समय उपस्थित करना मैं बहुत आवश्यक समझता हूँ। उस समय जहाँ हम विचार करेंगे अपनी उन बातों पर कि किन भूलों के कारण हमें इस संघर्ष में फंसना पड़ा और कैसे भागे इस प्रकार की भूलों से देश को बचाया जाए? उस समय कोई पुष्ट निर्णय लेते समय इस पर भी विचार किया जा सकेगा।

इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करने के लिए मेरे मस्तिष्क में कौन सी भावनायें घाई मैं पहले नन्हें यहाँ उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ।

अब से कुछ वर्ष पहले यहीं दिल्ली में देश में एक राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन बुलाया गया था और उस राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन के बाद उस समय के हमारे कर्णधारों ने एक राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद का भी गठन किया था। जिससे देश में धीरे धीरे जो विभेद की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है वह न बढ़ने पाए और देश एकता के सूत्र में बंध सके। उसके पीछे जो भावना थी और उस समय जिस प्रवृत्ति का उदय हो चुका था और उसके बाद भी जो प्रवृत्तियाँ घाज उदय हुई हैं वे सब इस मेरे विधेयक को लाने की पुष्टभूमि का कार्य कर रही हैं। प्रान्तों में जो केन्द्र से पुथक हो कर स्वतन्त्र रहने की प्रवृत्ति का उदय हो रहा है, इस एक कारण से भी मैं इस विधेयक को यहाँ उपस्थित कर रहा हूँ।

दूसरा कारण जो इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करने का है वह यह है कि भाषावार राज्यों के बनने के बाद हमारे देश में धर्म और जाति के आधार पर कुछ राज्यों की सीमायें निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में भी आन्दोलन चल पड़े हैं।

तीसरा उद्देश्य इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करने का यह है कि राज्यों के छोटे छोटे प्रश्नों पर पारस्परिक विवाद इतना उग्र रूप धारण कर लेते हैं कि उनका निपटारा करना हमारे लिए बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है। जैसे अभी कृष्णा-गोदावरी के पानी के सम्बन्ध में एक बहुत बड़ा विवाद महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र के मध्य चल रहा है। एक विवाद बेलगाम के प्रश्न को लेकर चल रहा है। गोआ के प्रश्न को लेकर भी विवाद चल रहा है। यह भी बहुत बड़े कारण हैं जो भ्राज सोचने के लिए हमको विवश कर रहे हैं इस मामले पर और विचार के लिए एक बातावरण का निर्माण कर रहे हैं।

चौथा कारण यह है कि सत्ता का स्वाद जिन को लग जाता है उनके मस्तिष्क में

स्वार्थों का संघर्ष बढ़ने लगता है। प्रागे चल कर वह देश की अखण्डता के लिए बहुत हानिप्रद सिद्ध होता है। उदाहरण के लिए अब से कुछ समय पहले उत्तर प्रदेश की जो स्थिति थी, जिस प्रकार बीचतान सत्ता के लिए वहां चल रही थी, उससे इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य भली भांति परिचित हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में ही यह स्थिति हो, लगभग सभी राज्यों में इस प्रकार की स्थिति है। एक सत्तारूढ़ गुट वहां है और एक असन्तुष्ट गुट। उत्तर प्रदेश के बाद पंजाब में प्राप देखें, बिहार में देखें, उड़ीसा में देखें, मध्य प्रदेश में देखें। जहां प्राप देखेंगे वहां इस प्रवृत्ति का उदय बराबर होता हुआ प्राप पायेंगे।

अभी इस युद्ध के शुरू होने के बाद एक समाचार पत्र ने एक व्यंग चित्र प्रकाशित किया था, उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में। उस कार्टून में उसने यह दिखाया था कि प्रयूब के और पाकिस्तान के इस आक्रमण का और कुछ परिणाम हुआ हो... हुआ हो, यह परिणाम जरूर हुआ है कि श्री सी० बी० गुप्त गुप्त और श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी के बीच में युद्धविराम हो गया है। आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने अभी पीछे प्रपने इलाहाबाद के एक भाषण में कहा था कि न जाने क्या प्रवृत्ति हमारे देश की बनती जा रही है कि अब बाहर का कोई राष्ट्र हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण करता है तो हम सब एक हो जाते हैं लेकिन जब कोई आक्रमण नहीं होता है तो फिर विभेद की प्रवृत्ति राज्यों में जाग पड़ती है। आचार्य विनोबा भावे के इस कथन के पीछे भी एक भावना झलकती है कि देश की एकता संकटकाल में ही नहीं सामान्य समय में भी बराबर बनी रहनी चाहिये। इस प्रकार से बातावरण का निर्माण हमको करना चाहिये।

एक और भी कारण इस विधेयक को यहां उपस्थित करने का है। राज्यों में अंधाधुंध व्यय करने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़नी जा रही है और केन्द्रीय सरकार या केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री इस पर नियंत्रण र्क कर पा रहे हैं। यह बड़ी शोचनीय स्थिति

है। देश का जो समान विकास होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो पा रहा है और आज उस पर बड़ा विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। कहीं विकास की गति बहुत प्रागे है और किन्हीं राज्यों में विकास की गति बहुत पीछे है। यह भी एक कारण है इस विधेयक को यहां उपस्थित करने का। प्रांतों में जो पारस्परिक झगड़े जैसा अभी मैंने कहा कि महाराष्ट्र और मंसूर का झगड़ा है, बंगाल और बिहार के झगड़े, बंगाल और असम के झगड़े, आंध्र और तेलंगाना के झगड़े हैं, वे न रहें, यह भी एक उद्देश्य इस विधेयक को लाने का मेरा है। इनके प्रतिरिक्त एक और सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि राज्यों और केन्द्र में कुछ शृंखला न होने से बहुत से प्राय-श्यक और महत्वपूर्ण मामलों में निर्णय लेने में बहुत देरी हो जाती है। उससे जनता और देश को हानि उठानी पड़ती है। ये सब कारण हैं जिन की पृष्ठभूमि में मैंने इस विधेयक को यहां उपस्थित करने का निश्चय किया है।

हमारे देश में सब से बड़ी भूल उस समय हुई जब हमने भाषावार राज्य बनाने का निर्णय किया। इसी सदन में और राज्य सभा में भी हमारे पहले प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कई बार यह घोषणा की थी कि भाषा-वार राज्य बनाने से देश की अखण्डता संकट में पड़ जाएगी। लेकिन आंध्र में पांटी श्री राम्लू के दंष्ट्रावसान के बाद कुछ ऐसे वातावरण का निर्माण हुआ कि जो सरकार झुक गई और फिर दूसरे राज्यों में जिस संघर्ष की प्रवृत्ति का उदय हुआ मुझे उन दुःखद घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति आज नहीं करनी है। लेकिन प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार ने अपनी भूल का प्रायश्चित्त करने का निश्चय बाद में किया। भूल का सुधार या प्रायश्चित्त करने का निर्णय क्षेत्रीय परिषदों का निर्माण कर के किया। पांच क्षत्रीय परिषदें सारे देश को मिलाकर बनाई जायं और धीरे धीरे कई राज्यों की जो एक क्षेत्रीय परिषद हो और उसको कुछ अधिकार दिये जायं। पर दुर्भाग्य यह रहा कि क्षेत्रीय परिषदों को अघ-

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

कार देने में या उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र बढ़ाने में अगर हमारे देश में कोई सरदार पटल जैसा प्रभावी व्यक्तित्व होता तो शीघ्र सफल हो जाता और क्षेत्रीय परिषदें अच्छा रूप धारण कर लेतीं। लेकिन अभी तक वह प्रवृत्ति नहीं बन पाई। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि जिन भावनाओं को ले कर मैं आज इस विधेयक को उपस्थित कर रहा हूँ, दूर तक जा कर सरकार और सम्बद्ध मंत्री महोदय वहाँ तक निर्णय ले सकेंगे या नहीं ?

जैसी एक पहले भूल हमने भाषावार राज्यों का निर्माण करके की उसी प्रकार की दूसरी भूल हम अब करने जा रहे हैं, संघी लोक सेवा आयोग में चौदह भाषाओं को माध्यम बना कर। इससे मुझे खतरा है कि कहीं हमारे देश में जो एकता अब है वह भी टूट न जाय। देश विशृंखल न हो जाय, प्रागे चल कर कहीं हम आपस में न लड़ मरें। हमारे देश में महाभारत क्यों हुआ ? महाभारत का युद्ध होने से पहले भी यह देश छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में बंट गया था, कहीं जरासन्ध का राज्य था, कहीं शिशुपाल का राज्य था और कहीं किसी और का राज्य था। भगवान् कृष्ण ने देखा कि छोटे छोटे इस प्रकार के टुकड़े देश की अखंडता में बड़े भारी बाधक हैं इसलिए उन्होंने इस देश में एक संग्राम की पृष्ठभूमि बनाई। और उसी पृष्ठभूमि में सारे देश को एकता के सूत्र में बांधा। जो भारत छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में बंटा हुआ था वही फिर प्रागे जा कर महान् भारत के रूप में परिणत हो गया इसीलिए उसका नाम ही महाभारत पड़ा। इस प्रकार महाभारत का इतिहास है।

यह कहा जा सकता है कि आज अठारह साल की स्वतंत्रता के बाद हम इतने पीछे कैसे लौट प्रायें ? जो निर्णय हम 1950 में अपने संशोधन में ले चुके हैं, उन निर्णयों से पीछे लौटना शायद सम्भव न हो। लेकिन मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि भूल जब भी सुधारी जा

सके, अच्छा है। आज अभी अठारह साल का हमारा जनतंत्र है लेकिन पचास वर्ष के बाद तो और भी कठिन स्थिति हो जाएगी जब देश के अन्दर विभेद की प्रवृत्ति का और अधिक उदय हो जायगा। दूसरे हमें विश्व के इतिहास से भी कुछ शिक्षा ग्रहण करनी चाहिये। दुनिया में इस समय 87 देश हैं। उन 87 देशों में 70 देश ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर यूनिटरी फार्म आफ गवर्नमेंट काम कर रही है। 17 देश केवल ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर फ़ैडरल गवर्नमेंट है या दूसरी प्रकार की सरकारें हैं। सोचा यह जा सकता है कि क्या जनतंत्र के साथ एकात्मक शासन प्रणाली का समन्वय हो भी सकेगा ? जनतन्त्र के साथ एकात्मक शासन प्रणाली का सम्बन्ध किस प्रकार हो सकता है ? इसका उदाहरण हम ब्रिटेन और अमरीका की शासन पद्धति से देख सकते हैं कि उन्होंने किस प्रकार एकात्मक शासन प्रणाली और जनतन्त्र के समन्वय किया है। मेरा अपना सुझाव है कि हम धीरे धीरे देश में इस प्रकार के वातावरण का निर्माण करें कि राज्यों की यह छोटी छोटी सीमायें समाप्त हो कर देश का शासन केवल पांच भागों में विभक्त कर दिया जाये। सर्वोच्च सत्ता संसद के हाथ में हो और जो केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल हो उस के द्वारा सारे देश की शासन पद्धति चले। इस प्रकार के वातावरण का निर्माण हमें मिल कर इस देश में करना चाहिये।

मैं अपनी बात की पुष्टि में भूतपूर्व राष्ट्र-पति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद की चर्चा भी यहाँ करना चाहूँगा। इस समस्या को हमारे देश के कई प्रमुख चिन्तकों ने समय समय पर उठाया है। सबसे अधिक बलवती भाषा में इस समस्या को उठाया है जस्टिस मेहरचन्द महाजन ने। उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक पुस्तक भी लिखी है और देश के कई प्रमुख पत्रों में भी लेख भी लिखे हैं। जस्टिस महाजन ने इस सम्बन्ध में कई प्रमुख व्यक्तियों को पत्र भेजे थे उन पत्रों में से एक पत्र उन्होंने भूतपूर्व राष्ट्र-पति राजेन्द्र बाबू को भी लिखा था राजेन्द्र

बाबू ने जस्टिस महाजन के पत्र का जो उत्तर दिया था मैं उस का थोड़ा सा भाग पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। राजेन्द्र बाबू ने जस्टिस महाजन को लिखा था :

“ मैं यह जानता हूँ कि पृथकतावादी प्रवृत्तियाँ इस समय देश में विद्यमान हैं। संविधान सभा में भी कुछ लोग एकीकरण के इच्छुक थे और उसी के परिणाम स्वरूप कुछ उपबन्ध बनाये गये जिनके अन्तर्गत केन्द्र को शक्तियाँ प्रदान की गईं परन्तु प्रान्तों को केन्द्र के प्रभाव में लाने के लिये हम इससे अधिक कुछ नहीं कर पाये। मैं नहीं जानता कि यह भावना अब भी मौजूद है या नहीं। दूसरी ओर यह सम्भव है कि वह भावना और भी दृढ़ हो गई। जैसा कि भाषा के आधार पर बने राज्यों की माँग से स्पष्ट है या जिन बड़े राज्यों में एक ही भाषा है उनको विभाजित कर छोटे राज्यों में बाँटने की माँग की जा रही है। जहाँ तक सामने से आक्रमण असफल हो जाय वहाँ पर यह संभव है कि बगल से कोई उपाय सफल हो मेरे विचार में यह अधिक लाभप्रद होगा कि कोई ऐसा उपाय निकाल सकें जिस से राज्यों की शक्ति किसी प्रकार घीरे घीरे कम की जा सके। और केन्द्र के हाथों में अधिक शक्ति दी जाये। विधेयतया ऐसी शक्तियाँ जो एकता की भावना पैदा करने में सहायक हों और पृथकतावाद की प्रवृत्ति को क्षीण करें। यह न केवल कम से कम प्रतिरोध का मार्ग होगा बल्कि विभिन्न राज्यों में होने वाली घटनाओं को देखते हुए आवश्यक भी है। ”

राजेन्द्र बाबू जैसा कुशल और चिन्तनशील मस्तिष्क भी इस बात को अनुभव करता था। आज से कई वर्ष पहले देश को एकता के सूत्र में बनाये रखने के लिये उन्होंने आवश्यक माना कि हम यहाँ क्षेत्रीय परिषदों या इसी प्रकार के संगठन बनायें जिस के आधार पर देश की एकता बढ़े और सारे अधिकार उस के हाथ में आते चले जायें तथा देश में सत्ता का एकीकरण होना चाहिये।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी बात मेरे इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करने के पीछे यह भी है कि दुर्भाग्य से भी धीरे धीरे ज्यों ज्यों समय बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, हमारे देश में अखिल भारतीय व्यक्तियों का प्रभाव होता चला जा रहा है, प्रान्तीय स्तर के व्यक्ति उभरते चले जा रहे हैं। सन् 1947 से पहले हमारे देश के नेताओं के सोचने की जो प्रवृत्ति थी वह क्षीण होती चली जा रही है। इसलिये बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है कि हम अपनी नीति पर विचार करें और देश में इस प्रकार का वातावरण निमित्त करें जो सोचते समय हमारा दृष्टिकोण एक हो। जैसे इस समय हम युद्ध के वातावरण में एक हैं और सारा देश एक स्वर में बोल रहा है उसी प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति हमारे देश में युद्ध के प्रतिरिक्त समय में भी बनी रहे, इस प्रकार का वातावरण हमें देश की एकता के लिए बनाये रखना चाहिये।

बैसे भी मैं एक बात अनुभव करता हूँ कि भले ही हमारे देश में भिन्न भिन्न भाषायें हों, भिन्न भिन्न परिधान हों, भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार का रहन सहन का ढंग हो, लेकिन जहाँ तक सांस्कृतिक दृष्टिकोण का सम्बन्ध है, सारा देश आज भी एक सूत्र में बंधा हुआ है। अभी कुछ समय पहले मुझे नेफ़ा में जाने का अवसर मिला था नेफ़ा में जो कि भारत के एक कोने पर है, वहाँ से तिब्बत की सीमा कुछ ही मील रह जाती थी, वहाँ एक छोटा सा तालाब हमें दिखाया गया। उस तालाब के दिखलाने वाले ने परिषय दिया कि यह वह तालाब है जहाँ पांडवों ने बनवास

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

केसमय में पानी पिशा था। महाभारत की कथा नेफा के जंगलों में मुनने को मिली। इसी प्रकार का प्रकरण हमें मद्रास में देखने को मिला। कुछ दिन पहले हम महाबलिपुरम देखने के लिए गये। महाबलिपुरम में पत्थर काटकाट कर चट्टानों पर जो स्मृति चिन्ह बने हुए हैं वहां लिखा हुआ है कि यह प्रजन का स्थल है, यह ब्रौजवा का स्थल है, वह भीम की गदा है। इस प्रकार से धरम देखा जाय तो नेफा और मद्रास की भाषा एक नहीं, नेफा और मद्रास के रहने का ढंग एक नहीं लेकिन सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से सर्वत्र एकता ही एकता दिखनाई पड़ती है। जो कथायें नेफा में चल रही हैं वही सांस्कृतिक मद्रास में है, वही बंगाल में है, और वही कन्याकुमारी तक है। तो सारे देश में जो सांस्कृतिक एकता आज है उस में किसी प्रकार का विभेद पैदा न हो। हमलिये धारणाक है कि हम देश की एकता बनाये रखने के लिये सुदृढ़ कदम उठाये जगद्गुरु शंकराचार्य महाराज ने देश की एकता को दृष्टि में रख कर ही देश के चार कोनों पर चार धामों का निर्माण किया था, जहां से बैठ कर हम अपनी सांस्कृतिक एकता का संदेश देश को दे सकें।

हमारे यहां हिन्दुधर्म में एक पद्धति है प्रातःकाल जब वह स्नान करते हैं तो जो पुराने धार्मिक प्रवृत्ति के लोग हैं वह एक श्लोक का उच्चारण करते हैं :-

गंगे चं यमुने चैवं गोदावरी सरस्वती
नर्मदा सिन्धु कावेरी जले अस्मिन् सन्निधि
कुरु ।”

मैं दिल्ली में स्नान नहीं कर रहा हूं, बल्कि मैं गंगा, यमुना, कृष्णा, कावेरी, नर्मदा और जो सारे देश की बड़ी बड़ी नदियां हैं उन के मिश्रित जल में स्नान करता हूं। देश के लोग प्रथम स्नान करते समय सारी नदियों का स्मरण कर लेते हैं और देश की एकता

और प्रखंडता को सामने रख कर तब धरमना पूजापाठ आरम्भ करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि स्वतन्त्र भारत में इन सारी भावनाओं के वातावरण का राज काज और प्रशासन में भी स्थान हो।

राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग का निर्माण जिस समय हमारे देश में हुआ था उस समय इस देश में 28 राज्य थे। वह छोटी छोटी 28 सीमायें थीं। जब राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी तो उसने अपने प्रतिवेदन में यह कहा कि ये सीमायें कम की जायें। राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने अपनी प्रतिवेदन में इन 28 राज्यों को समाप्त कर 16 राज्य बनाये का निर्णय किया। लेकिन आज हम इस विभेद की प्रवृत्ति के कारण फिर उल्टे मार्ग पर चल पड़े हैं। और इस समय राज्यों की संख्या 19 से 25 पटुंच गई है या 28 के निकट पहुंच गई है। यह मांग अभी बहुत ही खली जा रही है। हमारी स्थिति यह है कि यह विभेद की प्रवृत्ति और बढ़ गई। हम पीछे लौटना चाहते थे देश की एकता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये और राज्यों की सीमायें बड़ी बनाने के लिये। लेकिन कुछ छोटे छोटे स्वार्थों ने राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग के सामने जाकर इस के विरुद्ध बातें कही। राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग के सामने जिन लोगों ने अपने ज्ञापन दिये थे उन्होंने आपनों में कहा था कि हम इतने मुट्ठी भर लोगों को सत्ता पृथक दे देनी चाहिये। मुट्ठी भर लोगों के लिये राज्यों के पुनर्निर्माण की प्रवृत्ति देश में दुबारा न चल पड़े और देश धलंग धलंग टुकड़ों में न बंट जायें इस के लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि हम देश में इस प्रकार से एकता की भावना का निर्माण करें।

अभी कल ही जिस समय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी वर्तमान स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य दे रहे थे मैंने एक मुझाब के रूप में

कहा था, बल्कि मैंने इस प्रकार का एक विधे-
यक भी कुछ समय पहले उपस्थित किया था,
हमने उस समय भूल की थी जब संविधान
में काश्मीर की एक विशेष स्थिति मान कर
धारा 370 रख ली। लेकिन अब जब हमने
दृढ़ता से इस प्रकार का निश्चय कर लिया कि
जम्मू और काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न
अंग है। जम्मू और काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में
कहीं कोई चर्चा नहीं की जा सकती तो फिर
हम इस निर्जीव धारा को अपने संविधान में
क्यों रखे हुए हैं ? इस से दूसरे लोगों को
व्यर्थ में सन्देह पैदा होता है। हम केवल उस
धारा को ही न हटायें बल्कि जम्मू और काश्मीर
का एक छोटा सा टुकड़ा अथवा जो पीस बना
कर भी उसे नहीं रखना चाहिये। हमें अपनी
सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिये जम्मू, काश्मीर,
पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश को मिला कर
एक सीमावर्ती सुदृढ़ राज्य की स्थापना करनी
चाहिये। मैं तो इस के पक्ष में भी हूँ कि यदि
उचित अवसर हो तो इस में राजस्थान को
भी मिला लिया जाये और उस को मिला कर
एक बड़ा सीमा प्रान्त बनाया जाये ताकि
कभी भी अपने देश की सीमाओं की ओर
कोई शत्रु धाँध उठा कर देख न सके। देश
की सुरक्षा के लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि
छोटी छोटी सीमायें समाप्त कर बड़े राज्यों
का निर्माण इस देश में किया जाये।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले शिक्षा मंत्री श्री
बागला ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये थे।
जैसे डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद ने जस्टिस महाजन
को उनके पत्र के उत्तर में लिखा था कि कम
से कम ऐसी चीजों का समन्वय या एकीकरण
हो जाना चाहिये जो देश में एकता की प्रवृत्ति
को बढ़ावा दें, जैसे शिक्षा है। श्री श्री
छामला ने प्रान्तीय सरकारों को पत्र लिखे
थे। उन्होंने यह लिखा था कि हम शिक्षा
को अगर समस्त सूर्य में या कम से कम विश्व-
विद्यालय स्तर की जो शिक्षा है उस को अगर
केन्द्र के हाथों में लें, तो इस के बारे में उनका
क्या विचार है। शिक्षा मंत्री ने जवन को
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बतलाया कि पंजाब का तो अनुकूल उत्तर प्राया
है किन्तु बाकी प्रान्तों का कोई उत्तर नहीं
प्राया है। अगर किसी का प्राया भी है तो
वह अनुकूल नहीं है।

यह बात मेरे विधेयक के उपस्थित करने
में भी सहायक होती है। जिन को थोड़ा
सा भी अधिकारों का आकर्षण हो जाता है
वह अपने अधिकार को छोड़ना नहीं चाहते।
लेकिन यदि इस तरह से हुआ तो सरकार
देश की एकता को सुरक्षित नहीं रख सकेगी।
उस को सुरक्षित रखने का प्रकार यही है कि
जैसे शिक्षा है, या जो दूसरे ऐसे विषय हैं जो देश
की एकता को बनाए रखने में और संगठित
करने में सहायक हो सकते हैं उन को केन्द्र
के हाथ में होना चाहिये।

मैं अपनी इस राय के समर्थन में देश के
कुछ प्रमुख व्यक्तियों की सम्मतियां भी यहाँ
उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। मैसूर के राज्यपाल
श्री बी० बी० गिरि ने कुछ समय पहले इसी
विषय पर एक बहुत अच्छा लेख लिखा था। मेरा
स्वयं श्री गिरि साहब के साथ इस विषय पर
पत्र-व्यवहार भी हुआ। तब उन्होंने इस
विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में जो शब्द लिखे हैं वे
बहुत विस्तृत हैं। लेकिन मैं उनका निबोड़
यहाँ आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। श्री
गिरि ने लिखा था कि :

“मेरा वर्षों से यह विचार है यदि
भारत को प्रान्तरिक शांति
रखनी है तो यह एकात्मक
राज्य स्थापना द्वारा ही
सम्भव है।”

हैदराबाद के एक बहुत बड़े न्यायाधि-
पति श्री मनीहर प्रसाद ने लिखा है :

“हमारे देश के लिए एकात्मक
शासन-व्यवस्था ही उप-
योगी सिद्ध हो सकती है
जिसमें केन्द्र शक्तिमान हो,

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

देश में सब मिलाकर पांच ही क्षेत्र होने चाहियें । मैं इस विचार से पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ ।”

श्री के० एम० मुन्शी जी ने जो कि वर्षों तक इस सरकार में मंत्री रहे हैं और जो बड़े न्याय शास्त्री हैं, उन्होंने भी लिखा है :

“यै एकात्मक शासन प्रणाली को देश की अखंडता के लिए सर्वोत्तम प्रणाली मानता हूँ ।

जब इस विधेयक की चर्चा समाचारपत्रों में हुई तो बेलगाम के एक रिटायर्ड आई० सी० एस० श्री डी० वी० रेगे ने मुझे पत्र लिखा । मेरा उनसे पराचय नहीं था । समाचार पत्र में इस विधेयक की चर्चा पढ़ कर उन्होंने मुझे पत्र लिखा । श्री रेगे ने जो पत्र मुझे लिखा वह सारा तो मैं यहां नहीं पढ़ना चाहता लेकिन उनकी सम्मति का आराधन यहां देता हूँ । उन्होंने लिखा है :

“ऐसा सामान्य अनुभव किया जाता है कि फेडरल गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा मजबूत हो जाती है किन्तु हमारे देश में ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें सब अपने आप को स्वतंत्र समझती हैं । हमारे संविधान में फेडरल किसम का होते हुए भी बहुत शक्ति है किन्तु उसका उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है । कुछ राज्य यदि केन्द्र का निर्णय उनके हक में न हो तो उस पर विरोध दिखाते हैं । आन्ध्र प्रदेश के एक मिनिस्टर ने तो यहां तक कहा है कि यदि उनके राज्य में नदी का

जो झगड़ा चल रहा है वह उनके हक में न हुआ तो वह केन्द्र से भ्रलग हो जायेंगे ।

इसी तरह महाराष्ट्र-मैसूर की सीमा का झगड़ा पिछले 9 वर्षों से चल रहा है जो कि केन्द्र अभी तक हल नहीं कर सकी है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने भी अनुभव किया है कि ये अन्तर्राज्यीय झगड़े देश को हानि पहुंचा रहे हैं और सम्भव है वह कुछ पग भी उठाएं । हमारे वर्तमान संविधान के आधार पर भी यदि केन्द्र कुछ शक्ति से काम करे तो इन समस्याओं का समाधान हो सकता है । अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के बंगलौर अधिवेशन में इस संबंध में कोई डांचा भी तैयार किया गया है ।

मद्रास के एक सज्जन श्री वेंकटा रमन ने बंगलौर की ए०आई०सी-सी० के अधिवेशन के लिये एक इस प्रकार का प्रस्ताव भेजा है । उन्होंने कुछ दूसरे प्रकार की ही समस्याओं की राष्ट्रपति शासन पद्धति का सुझाव दिया है । मुझे इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं यदि मेरे प्रस्ताव का कोई विकल्प कर लिया जाय । मेरा आग्रह यह नहीं है कि मेरा यह प्रस्ताव ज्यों का त्यों माना जाए, लेकिन जो इस प्रस्ताव के पीछे सिद्धान्त है वह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, पूरा हो ।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले अन्न के संबंध में जो क्षेत्रीय प्रणाली जारी की गयी उस में देखा गया कि कुछ ऐसे राज्य हैं जो अपनी आवश्यकता से अधिक अन्न पैदा करते हैं । लेकिन पड़ोस के राज्य को या तो वे अन्न देते नहीं और अन्न देते हैं तो मुहं मांगी कीमत ले कर देते हैं । केन्द्र सरकार ने चाहा कि ऐसा न हो मगर आपको पता होगा कि खाद्य मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री ने जो निर्णय दिया उससे कुछ मुख्य मंत्री सहमत नहीं थे । अभी यह बातें हलके रूप में चल रही हैं पर आगे चल कर इसका बड़ा भयंकर विस्तार हो सकता है । तो इन भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए और जो प्रमुख न्याया-

घिपतियों की इसके पक्ष में राय है और मद्रास के एक प्रमुख व्यक्ति ने जो प्रस्ताव कांग्रेस कमेटी के लिये भेजा है और जो वातावरण धाज बन गया है, उस सब को ध्यान में रखकर इस पर विचार किया जाए। धाज यदि सम्भव नहीं हो तो जब हम इस युद्ध से निकल जाएँ और युद्ध से निकलने के बाद देश की प्रांतरिक परिस्थितियों का हम निरीक्षण करें और निरीक्षण करें अपनी भूलों का उस समय देश के भविष्य के संबंध में एक इस प्रकार का दृढ़ निश्चय भी प्रवश्य लिया जाए कि केन्द्र मजबूत हो और केन्द्रीय शासन अधिक प्रभावी हो।

एक बात मैं और इस प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में कहना चाहता हूँ। धाज संकटकालीन स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रान्तों के अधिकार भी अपने हाथ में ले रखे हैं। धाज केन्द्र सरकार प्रान्तों के संबंध में भी जो चाहे दिल्ली में बैठ कर निर्णय दे सकती है। तो धाज केन्द्र को इस प्रकार के अधिकार की आवश्यकता अनुभव क्यों हुई? यही मेरे विधेयक के समर्थन में सबसे बड़ा कारण है। केन्द्रीय सरकार अनुभव करती है कि उसके हाथों में प्रान्तों की अपेक्षा अधिक शक्ति रहनी चाहिये। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार को समय समय पर ऐसा निर्णय न लेना पड़े बल्कि इसके लिये कोई स्थायी व्यवस्था बना दी जाये। इस व्यवस्था को बनाने का सबसे सुगम उपाय यही हो सकता है कि जो भूल हमने संविधान बनाते समय की उसका हम धाज प्रायश्चित्त कर लें और देश में संघीय शासन पद्धति के स्थान पर एकात्मक शासन पद्धति की स्थापना करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

Is Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey moving his amendment? He is not here. Yes; Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has brought

forward this Bill. This Bill may come with a shock to many after we have become habituated to a federal structure rule during the last 18 years, but even with that I should say, this Bill gives us food for thought even as an academic study. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has referred to the requirements for establishing a unitary government in India from certain points of view. I might refer to certain other historical facts which will go to support the need for such a government in India. Whether the question is taken up or not, the matter requires consideration. That is my point of view.

The historical background in India goes to show that in Indian history there has been a continuous alternation between a centrifugal tendency and a centripetal tendency. Whenever there has been a centrifugal tendency, India suffered and when the centripetal tendency has prevailed, India has flourished; that is, India has flourished under a unitary government all through history. Whether we go to the time of Chandragupta or to the time of Asoka, or to the time of Samudragupta or we come to the time of Harshavardhana—these are all unitary governments—each one of these governments has left a record which forms a brilliant chapter in Indian history. Even if we go to the Moghul and the Pathan periods, we find that the government of Akbar is recorded as one of the most flourishing governments we had in India and that was a unitary government. In the same way, in the British period too, they tried to set up a unitary government.

I wish to give an experience of mine in this connection. When we adopted this Constitution framed by our Constituent Assembly, I met one of the very senior ICS officers and requested him to say how they were going to adapt themselves to the requirements of the new Constitution. He told me, "Mr. Bhattacharjee, you are asking us to do the exact opposite of what we have been trained to do. In fact, what we have been trained to do is this: the order proceeded from the Viceroy; it came to

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

the Home Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council; then it came to the Home Secretary and thereafter came to the Governor, then to the Chief Secretary and then to the Home Secretary and then it came to us. That is the system of administration. We have been used to, but they are now trying to teach us to do just the opposite of it". In fact, that is the way the system of British administration worked in India.

14 hrs.

As I have said, India did flourish in history when the unitary government came into existence. I shall now come to the Congress period; the present constitution-making originated with the Government of India Act, 1935; when it was being discussed and debated in the Round Table Conference, in fact, if I may say so, the Congress reluctantly agreed to this federal structure. One of the features of the federal structure was the independence or semi-independence of the constituent units. The Working Committee gave this direction to Gandhiji when he went to the Round Table Conference that the residual powers will vest in the constituent units. But that was given under the pressure of the Muslim League. At that time, an attempt was being made to see whether there could be unification of the demand to be presented by both the organisations. But when our Constitution was framed, the Constituent Assembly went exactly the opposite way to the direction of the Working Committee. The Constituent Assembly directed that the residual powers will vest in the Centre and not in the States though originally Gandhiji went to the Round Table Conference with the direction of the Working Committee that the residual powers will vest in the constituent units. That is, when we got the chance of framing our own Constitution, we tried to make it as much unitary as possible under the circumstances and the commitments that we had made.

Gandhiji was a member of the Federal Structure Sub-committee of the Round Table Conference, which was putting the Government of India Act of 1935 into shape. Speaking about federation he said—I hope I remember the report of his speech all right—"I do not understand all the implications of Federation. But Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru explained it to me and gave me certain books from which I now understand what Federation is". That shows that the mind of the sole representative of the Congress deputed to the Round Table Conference, was working in a way not completely reconciled to the requirements of a Federal Constitution. When this Constitution was adopted, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri came out with an article in the paper of the Servants of India Society. He almost wept over the fact that we had broken up the unity we had achieved during the British rule in order to have a Federal Constitution. The heading of that article was "Exit British India". He said, under the British rule we had achieved at least unity in the area known as British India. Now what we are going to do is to break up that unity. That was the way their mind was working.

In any case we have adopted the Federal Constitution and we have been seeing its working for the last 18 or 20 years. Shastriji has referred to the writings of Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan. I have also gone through his writings. A number of his articles appeared in Calcutta papers and papers in other parts of India also. These give food for thought. It is not essential that whatever Shastriji has proposed comes upon us as an obligation to accept or adopt at this very moment. But it is essential for us that keeping our eye on the historical background of India and the practical necessities, the main proposal he has made, i.e. the requirement of a unitary government in India, requires consideration even as an academic study, as I have stated in the beginning.

भी बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री जो संविधान संशोधन विधेयक लाये हैं वह बड़ा समयोचित है और मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। भारतीय जनसंघ ने अपने चुनाव मैनिफेस्टों में जो उद्देश्य जाहिर किये हैं उनमें भी उन्होंने यही कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान को एकात्मक शासन की जरूरत है संचालक शासन की उसे जरूरत नहीं है। उस एकात्मक शासन का जो अर्थ किया गया था वह यह है:

"It is the given community of given individuals, viewed in a certain aspect, namely, political unity".

पोलिटिकल यूनिटी के वास्ते भारतवर्ष के सभी लोगों ने मिल कर यह निर्णय किया था कि हम सब एक रहेंगे, एक संस्कृति में रहेंगे एक हमारा देश रहेगा, एक हमारा शासन रहेगा। दो, सावरन, सार्वभौम सत्ता इस देश में नहीं रहेगी। यह निर्णय करके शासन कायम किया जाता है। जो हमारा संविधान बनाया गया उस में लिखा हुआ है :-

"इंडिया डैड इज भारत, गैल बी ए यूनियन प्रोफ स्टेट्स।" इस के लिये उन्होंने पहले ही निर्णय ले लिया कि इट विल बी ए यूनियन प्रोफ स्टेट्स। सब संघों का एकत्रीकरण इंडिया यानी भारत; राज्यों का एकत्रीकरण इंडिया हुआ। अब स्टेट्स का अर्थ क्या है? उसका भी मतलब यह है कि यह राज्य है। यदि राज्य है ऐसा माना गया तो फिर सार्वभौम की उस में दुगुन्ध घाती है। राज्य तभी कहा जाता है जब उसको सार्वभौम सत्ता होती है। संघ में सार्वभौम सत्ता उसको नहीं होती, सार्वभौम सत्ता फिर दूसरी जगह चली जाती है। इस प्रकार की यूनियन तैयार की लेकिन ऐसी यूनियन तैयार करने के बाद भी हमने देखा कि तीन साल के अन्दर अन्दर मद्रास में भाद्र प्रदेश हो गया, हर एक बोरडर का झगडा शुरू हो गया। यह एक विचार विनिमय आया होगा और उसके साथ में इसी संविधान को 17, 18 दफे संशोधन

करना पडा लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एकात्मक शासन से ही हिन्दुस्तान का भला होगा या संचालक शासन से होगा या राज्यों के शासन से होगा ?

हमारा पहले 1935 (?) में जो एक कानून था उस में उन्होंने फंडरल या संचालक शासन हिन्दुस्तान को दिया। 1935 का जो गवर्नमेंट प्रोफ इंडिया ऐक्ट के अनुसार दिया था वही कायम करके फिर संचालक प्रारूप तैयार किया गया। सन् 1935 में और भी राज्य थे जैसे कि होल्कर स्टेट थी, ग्वालियर स्टेट कहते थे, और उसी के साथ बाद में हैदराबाद स्टेट कहते थे उनको एक काल्पनिक तौर पर दिमागी तौर पर उनको सार्वभौम सत्ता भी लेकिन दरअसल ब्रिटिश लोगों की उनके ऊपर सत्ता थी, यह स्टेट्स ब्रिटिश सरकार की गुलाम हो गयी थी। उनकी सार्वभौम सत्ता थोड़ी सी उन्होंने छीन ली थी, उन का झगडा चल रहा था कि सार्वभौम सत्ता ब्रिटिश राज्य में रहे या न रहे लेकिन तो भी वास्तविकता यह थी कि उन पर ब्रिटिश सरकार की सार्वभौम सत्ता कायम थी और दरअसल ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट प्रभुसत्ता सम्पन्न थी। लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि यह जो कांस्टीट्यूशन हम लोगों ने देश के लिए बनाया वह एक खिचड़ी भी बना कर रख दिया है। आस्ट्रेलियाई, आइरिश, कॅनाडा इन सब देशों के संविधानों को स्टडी करके और कहीं का ईट कहीं का रोड़ा इकट्ठा करके भानुमती ने कुनबा जोडा, बाली कहावत अपने संविधान के बारे में हमने चरितार्थ कर दी है। इंग्लैंड को ईट पसन्द आई तो उनकी तो ईट ले ली और अमेरिका का रोड़ा पसन्द आ गया तो उनका रोड़ा ले लिया और इस तरह इधर, उधर से उधार लेकर हमने अपना संविधान तैयार कर लिया। हमने यह नहीं देखा कि दरअसल हिन्दुस्तान की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या परिस्थितियां प्रकट हो सकती हैं? हमारे देश के वह देशमकल लोग जिन्होंने कि अर्थियों की

[श्री बड़े]

भारतवर्ष से निकालने के लिए कुर्बानी की थी उन के मन में एक पूरे संगठित भारत का मानचित्र था लेकिन दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि हम उस रास्ते से हट गये और अब तो यह चिन्ता सवार है कि गोवा महाराष्ट्र में ध्रायेगा या वह मैसूर में जायेगा । लेकिन हमारे देशभक्तों के मन में इस तरह की धलगाव की कल्पना भी नहीं थी । उन के मन में पूरे संगठित भारत की, काश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक फैले हुए, देश की कल्पना थी । उस सारे भारतवर्ष पर राज्य करने का ब्रिटिश सरकार को कोई भी अधिकार नहीं है यह भावना उस समय लोगों के मन में थी और उनको बाहर से निकाल कर ही हमारे देशवासियों ने दम लिया । यह देशभक्ति की कल्पना उन लोगों के मन में थी लेकिन उनको क्या मालूम था कि ध्राये चल कर भारत इस तरह से विघटित होने वाला है ? हमने देखा कि यहां पर स्टेट्स रिभार्गोनाइजेशन कमिशन नियुक्त हुआ । उस में हमारे मध्य प्रदेश का क्या कर दिया है ? क्या हिन्दी भाषा भाषी क्षेत्र मध्य भारत एक जगह में है महाकौशल एक जगह है, किसी की भाषा कुछ है तो किसी की भाषा दूसरी है । अब हमारी भाषा हिन्दी मराठी मिक्स्ड है, ध्राये चल कर हम देखते हैं कि गुजराती मराठी मिक्स्ड है, महाकौशल में छत्तीसगढ़ी भाषा ध्रलग है तो इस भाषा भाषी प्रदेशों को लेकर भी ध्राज झगड़े हो जाते हैं । उसमें वह कहते हैं कि यह सी० पी० तो ए क्लास स्टेट है, चूंकि हमारी स्टेट बी क्लास है इस वास्ते इनफीरियर है और इसको लेकर ध्रफसरों में झगड़े होते हैं । इस प्रकार की छोटी छोटी भावनाएं ध्रलगव की पैदा हो गयी हैं । फिर उन्होंने कहा कि हम महाराष्ट्रीय कितने हैं, हम पंजाबी कितने हैं ? मध्य प्रदेश में मध्य प्रदेश वालों को ही नौकरी मिलेगी, मध्य प्रदेश वालों को पंजाब में नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी या पंजाब

वालों को मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं मिलेगी । फिर मिनिस्ट्रों को भी लेकर झगड़ा चलता है । जिस स्टेट का प्रतिनिधि केन्द्र में मिनिस्टर बन कर जाता है तो उसे ध्रपने राज्य का ध्यान रहता है । ध्रगर राज-स्थान से ध्राया होगा तो उसे यही चिन्ता रहेगी कि राजस्थान में ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीज कायम हो जायें और महाराष्ट्र का होगा तो उसे महाराष्ट्र की चिन्ता सवार रहेगी कि कैसे वहां पर नयी नयी इंडस्ट्रीज सैट ध्रप हो जायें । चूंकि मध्य प्रदेश का कोई मिनिस्टर नहीं होता है, इस लिए उसको कोई नहीं पूछता है ।

इन बातों से प्रकट होता है कि संघात्मक शासन प्रणाली की वजह से हमारे देश में विघटनात्मक प्रवृत्तियां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं । बाद में शासन को यह प्रतीत हुआ कि यह गलती हो गई है । इसका निराकरण करने के लिए उसने हर एक विषय के लिए ध्राल-इंडिया सर्विसिज स्थापित करना शुरू कर दिया, जैसे ध्राल-इंडिया पुलिस सर्विस, ध्राल-इंडिया एडुकेशन सर्विस, ध्राल-इंडिया फारेस्ट सर्विस ध्रादि । इस प्रकार केन्द्र ने धीरे धीरे राज्यों के मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करना शुरू कर दिया है और उनको जो अधिकार दिये गए थे, वह उनसे वापस ले रहा है ।

जैसा कि ध्रभी शास्त्री जी ने बताया है राज्य सरकारों में भिन्न भिन्न विषयों पर पारस्परिक विवाद खड़े होते हैं । मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर का कुछ ध्रन्य चीफ मिनिस्ट्रों के साथ ध्रनाज देने के बारे में झगड़ा होता है । मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि हम ज्यादा ध्रनाज नहीं दे सकते । यह बात भी समझ में नहीं आती है कि जब हिन्दुस्तान एक देश है, तो फिर यहां पर ध्रलग ध्रलग जोन बनाने की क्या जरूरत थी । लेकिन शासन की ध्रर से फूड के बारे

में भ्रग्य भ्रग्य जोन बनाए गए, जिन के कारण राज्यों में पारस्परिक झगड़े होते हैं ।

राज्यों में इस प्रकार का जो खराब वायु-मंडल पैदा हो गया है और देश भर में जो विघटनात्मक प्रवृत्ति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उस को समाप्त करने के लिए देश में एकात्मक शासन प्रणाली लागू की जानी चाहिए । इस के दो फ़ायदे होंगे—एक आर्थिक फ़ायदा और दूसरा पोलिटिकल फ़ायदा ।

जहां तक आर्थिक पहलू का सवाल है, आज हम देखते हैं कि हर एक राज्य में सैकड़ों की संख्या में एम० एल० ए० और एम० एल० सी० हैं, जिन के वेतन और भत्तों पर बहुत व्यय होता है । इस के अतिरिक्त हर एक राज्य में बीस, तीस, चालीस, साठ मिनिस्टर हैं । मिनिस्ट्रों में भी भ्रग्य भ्रग्य रूप बने हुए हैं । हमारे राज्य में एक देशलहरा रूप है और दूसरा मिश्र रूप है । इसी तरह कई राज्यों में हरिजन रूप भी हैं । उन सब पुंस के मिनिस्टर मंत्रि-मंडल में रखे जाते हैं, जिस का परिणाम यह होता है कि मिनिस्ट्रों की संख्या बढ़ती जाती है । इन सब का खर्चा लोगों को टैक्स के रूप में देना पड़ता है । भ्रग्य राज्यों की विधान सभाओं को तोड़ डाला जाये और केवल एक पार्लियामेंट रहे, तो वह सब खर्चा बच जायेगा । इस प्रकार जो रुपया बचेगा, उससे हमारे विभिन्न प्राजेक्ट्स चलाई जा सकेंगी और हमारे देश की आर्थिक उन्नति होगी ।

देश में एकात्मक शासन प्रणाली स्थापित करने का राजनीतिक फ़ायदा यह होगा कि देश में यह वायु-मंडल और यह भावना पैदा होगी कि भारत एक देश है, वह पूरे का पूरा, हमारा है, हम पंजाबी या महाराष्ट्रीय नहीं हैं, बल्कि हम सब भारतीय हैं और हम सब एक हैं, भाषा या क्षेत्र के आधार पर हम में कोई झगड़ा नहीं है ।

मेरे पास डब्ल्यू० एफ० विल्लोबी द्वारा लिखित एक पुस्तक है "दि गवर्नमेंट ऑफ़ माइन स्टेट्स" । इस में लिखा है :

"The outstanding feature of the unitary system of government is, as the name implies, unity. All the powers of Government are concentrated in the hands of a single set of authorities. All the organs of Government constitute integral parts of one piece of administrative mechanism. All the force of Government can thus be brought to bear directly upon the problems of administration to be solved. There can be no conflict of authority, no conflict or confusion regarding responsibility for work to be performed, no overlapping of jurisdictions, no duplication of work, plan or organisation which cannot be immediately adjusted."

लेकिन संघात्मक राज्य में इस से बिल्कुल उल्टा काम होता है । उस में एकता की, यूनिटी की, कोई भावना नहीं होती है । जब संविधान तैयार हो रहा था, तो बहुत डिस्कशन के बाद यह निर्णय लिया गया कि सेंटर को ज्यादा पावर दी जाये । उस समय संविधान में तीन लिस्टें, सेंट्रल लिस्ट, स्टेट्स लिस्ट और कानक्रेट लिस्ट, रखी गईं, जिन में केन्द्र और राज्यों के विषय दिये गए । परन्तु यह व्यवस्था करने के बावजूद झगड़ा होता है और खिचड़ी पकाने जैसी स्थिति होती है—सब खिचड़ी पकाते हैं और काम कोई नहीं होता है । उदाहरण के लिए यहां से शासन ने प्रादेश दिया कि प्रादिवासियों का इस प्रकार उद्धार होना चाहिए और इस बारे में यहां से प्रादेश आते हैं, लेकिन हमारा शासन प्रादिवासियों का उद्धार करने के बजाय वही पैसा दूसरे काम में लगा देता है ।

देश में एकात्मक शासन प्रणाली लागू करने से इस प्रकार की डिस-इन्टेग्रेशन दूर हो जायेगी । इस से ये दो फ़ायदे होंगे—शासन पर खर्च होने वाला पैसा बचेगा और देश में यूनिटी की कल्पना को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्रीमती सारकोष्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ध्राप का धन्यवाद करना चाहती हूँ कि ध्राप ने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया ।

इस बिल की तह में माननीय सदस्य, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री, की जो भावनार्यें हैं, उन का तो मैं स्वागत करती हूँ । यह ठीक है कि ध्राज सारे देश के ध्रन्दर यह बात उठती है कि हमें जिस पारस्परिक विश्वास के साथ काम करना चाहिए था, वह विश्वास हमारे बीच में नहीं है, या जो सिद्धांत ध्रौर उमूल हम ने बनाए हैं, या हमें एकीकरण ध्रौर एकत्व में बांधने वाले जो काम हैं, उन की तरफ ध्राज हमारा ध्यान नहीं है । परन्तु माननीय सदस्य ने ध्रपने बिल की मार्फत जो दवा तजवीख ध्रौर पेश की है, मैं उस से सहमत नहीं हूँ ।

किसी भी देश का संविधान कोई एक ष्ट्री नहीं है, जो बना कर किसी को पिला दी जाती है । एक देश का संविधान उस देश के संस्कारों का, उस की भावनाओं का ध्रौर उस के इतिहास का, उस की वर्तमान परिस्थितियों का ध्रौर भविष्य में उस के सामने प्राने वाली समस्याओं का एक झंका, एक तस्वीर होता है । मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री बड़े, की इस बात को नहीं मानती हूँ कि हम ने कुछ उधर से ले कर ध्रौर कुछ उधर से लेकर ध्रपना संविधान बनाया है । यह ठीक है कि दुनिया में जो संविधान काम कर रहे हैं, उन से हम ने कुछ तजुर्बा हासिल किया है ध्रौर उस की बुनियाद पर, उस में कुछ ध्रपना ध्रंश डाल कर, हम ने ध्रपना यह संविधान तैयार किया है । ध्रगर हम ध्रपने संविधान की किसी दूसरे से तुलना करना चाहेंगे, तो वह हम नहीं कर सकेंगे । कोई संविधान भ्रच्छा हो या बुरा, वह तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से नहीं देखा जाता है । हमारा संविधान हमारी ध्रपनी ही भावनाओं, संस्कारों ध्रौर परिस्थितियों को लेकर बना है ध्रौर उसी संविधान को ले कर हम ध्रागे बड़े हैं ।

मैं यह बात महसूस करती हूँ कि हिन्दु-स्तान की एकता के बारे में जब बात की जाती

है ध्रौर हम यह सोचने के लिए कुछ मजबूर हो जाते हैं कि ध्राज हिन्दुस्तान में वह एकता नहीं दिखाई देती है, जो पहले दिखाई देती थी, तो क्या इस का दोष संविधान को है । संविधान ने कहीं इस तरफ इशारा नहीं किया है कि ध्रापस में झगड़े हों या ध्रापस में एकता न हो । यह दोष है हमारी प्रेरणाओं की कमी हो जाने का—यह दोष है हमारे संविधान में दिये गये सिद्धान्तों के ध्रनुसार उचित संस्कार जिनको ध्रंप्रोजी में कन्वेंशनख कहते हैं, न बनाए जाने का । हमको इतना मौका मिला है—घठारह वर्षों से हम को ध्राजादी मिली है ध्रौर 1950 से हमने यह संविधान लागू किया है—लेकिन हमको ध्रपने मन से पूछना चाहिए, ध्रपनी सरकार से भी पूछना चाहिए कि इस लम्बी ध्रवधि में हमने ऐसे कौन से संस्कार बनाए हैं, जिन के द्वारा हम बिना देश की ध्रात्मा को दबाए हुए उस को एकीकरण के मूत्र में बांध सकते हों ।

हमें भी इस बारे में तजुर्बा है । इतिहास हम लोगों ने भी पढ़ा है । हम जानते हैं कि ऐसे भी बड़े बड़े देश हैं, जिन में एक सरकार कायम हो गई । जहां प्रजातन्त्र नहीं था, बल्कि एक व्यक्ति या एक शाखा की हुकूमत कायम की लेकिन उन देशों का रकबा ध्रौर उन की ध्राबादी इतनी बड़ी थी उन देशों के ध्रन्दर सिद्धान्त ध्रौर संस्कार इतने ध्रलग ध्रलग थे कि एक ध्रादमी की ध्रात्मा में स्वतन्त्रता की जो स्वाभाविक ध्रभिव्यक्ति थी, वू कि उस को हमेशा प्रश्रय नहीं मिला, इसलिए वे बड़े बड़े देश ध्रौर उनके शासन टूट गए । इतिहास में यह कोई पहला मौका नहीं है । इसलिए यह बात कहाँ लागू होती है कि किसी देश की एकता के मूत्र में बांधने का केवल एक ही तरीका है कि उस में एक सरकार हो जाये ध्रौर भिन्न-भिन्न सरकारें न रहें ?

हमारे देश की खूबसूरती यही है कि इस में ध्रलग ध्रलग संस्कार ध्रौर संस्कृतियां हैं, जो हमारे देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी ध्ररोहर है, ध्राती हैं—जो केवल देश

के पैरों की बेड़ियां नहीं हैं, धंकुच नहीं है। मुझे रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर की वह कविता याद आती है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारे देश के भिन्न-भिन्न संस्कार हैं, हमारे देश की भिन्न-भिन्न परिस्थितियां हैं, संस्कृतियां हैं, जो कि हमें एक ऐसा देश बना देती हैं, जो बड़ा उन्नत देश है, बड़ा ऊंचा देश है और बड़ा रंगीन देश है।

हम उस देश की कल्पना आज से नहीं, बल्कि बहुत पहले से करते आ रहे हैं। जब हमें अभी आजादी भी नहीं मिली थी, हम कांग्रेस के सदस्य यह क्वाब देखते थे कि इस देश के हर कोने की प्रतिभा और संस्कार फले-फूलेगा और धागे धायेगा। परन्तु मैं यहां यह उल्लेख करना चाहती हूँ कि आज लोगों के मन में देश की एकता के बारे में जो शंका उठती है, उसका कारण यह है कि हमने ऐसे संस्कार नहीं बनाए, जिनसे हमको एकता में बंध कर, एकनिष्ठ हो कर चलने में बहुत बड़ी सहायता या शक्ति या प्रेरणा मिल सके। इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि देश में संविधान गलत है। बल्कि इसका कारण और ही कुछ है। मैं जिस पार्टी की सदस्या हूँ उस पार्टी पर मुझे फخر है। मैं उस पार्टी की सदस्या हूँ जिस पार्टी की आज सरकार यहां और प्रान्तों में बनी हुई है। इतना होते हुए भी मैं अपनी पार्टी के बारे में यह कहे बिना नहीं रह सकती हूँ कि उसने इस बात पर तबज्जह नहीं दी है, एकत्व में देश को बांधने का प्रयास नहीं किया है, कोशिश नहीं की है। उसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है। जो भी सिद्धान्त हमने बनाया, जो भी योजना हमने बनाई, जब भी कोई कमिशन हमने बनाया और उसकी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई तो कमिशन बनाने से पहले तो हमने हमेशा यह कहा कि कमिशन हम इस लिए बनाते हैं कि उसकी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आएगी तो वह लागू की जाएगी, परन्तु जब रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई तो हमने उसको बदल दिया, उन वसूलों तक को बदल दिया जिन को

लेकर कमिशन बनाया गया था। मैं एक बनियादी बात को लेना चाहती हूँ। आजादी मिलने के बाद हमने अपना संविधान बनाया। तब हम में कोई भ्रम भ्रम धर्म काम नहीं कर रहे थे, भ्रम भ्रम पाटियां काम नहीं कर रही थी, आपस में कोई कशम-कश नहीं थी, मिलजुल कर हमने संविधान बनाया। लेकिन यह झगड़ा उस समय हुआ जब हमने स्टेट्स रिभागनाईजेशन कमिशन बनाया। उसकी रिपोर्ट हमारे पास आई। तब हमने उसकी सारी शकल में बदलाबदली करने की कोशिश की तब किसी राज्य का ज्यादा महत्व बढ़ गया, किसी राज्य के लोग ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण साबित हुए, ज्यादा शक्तिशाली साबित हुए और इस कारण से हमने जो जो सिफारिशें थीं उनको बदलना शुरू कर दिया। एक बार जब बदलना शुरू किया तो कई परिवर्तन हम को करने पड़े गए। जिन की धावाज ऊंची निकली उनके पक्ष में हमने उसको बदल दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जब बाद में हमने अपने सामने रिपोर्ट पाई तो बिल्कुल एक दूसरे ढांचे में पाई। पार्लियामेंट में जब वह रिपोर्ट मान ली गई उसके बाद भी चूंकि सरकार के ऊपर दबाव पड़ता रहा, हमारे केन्द्रीय शासन पर दबाव पड़ता रहा, इस बास्ते उसका फिर अक्षर केन्द्रीय शासन पर हुआ। इस बोझ के धागे जब हम झुक गए तो यह हमारी कमजोरी थी न कि हमारे संविधान की कमजोरी। अगर केन्द्रीय शासन अपनी मान्यता पर कायम रहता और किसी के दबाव में न आता, किसी भी दल के या किसी भी शक्ति के दबाव में न आता तो आज यह बात यहां पर नहीं उठती।

आज राज्यों में झगड़े क्यों हो रहे हैं। अभी माननीय सदस्य ने धन्न के बारे में सवाल उठाया है और झगड़ों का जिक्र किया है। उसका एक कारण जो मेरी समझ में आता है उसको मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ। पार्लियामेंट उसूल बनाती है, सिद्धान्त बनाती है और उनको लागू सरकार करती है। लेकिन

[श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा]

पार्लिमेंट को और इस सदन को सिद्धांत बनाने से भ्रमण रखा जाता है। जब खाद्यान्न के बारे में झगड़ा होने लगा तो मुख्य मंत्रियों को यहां बुला कर उनके ऊपर इस चीज को धोप दिया गया कि वे योजना या सिद्धांत बना कर भ्रमण का बटवारा किस तरह से हो, इस चीज को लागू करें। यह एक ऐसी जरूरी बात थी जो कि पार्लिमेंट को करनी चाहिये थी। इस चीज को पार्लिमेंट के अधिकार से भ्रमण करके, केन्द्रीय शासन से भ्रमण करके राज्यों पर जो यह छोड़ दिया गया यह ठीक नहीं किया गया। यह सीमा, यह दायरा राज्यों की सरकारों का नहीं होना चाहिये था। हमने कई बार खाद्य मंत्री जी से कहा है कि क्यों उन्होंने मुख्य मंत्रियों के हाथ में इस पालिसी को छोड़ दिया है। भ्रमण इसको पार्लियामेंट के हाथ में रखते और मुख्य मंत्रियों से यह भ्रमण करते कि जो पार्लिमेंट की पालिसी है, संसद द्वारा जो पालिसी प्रतिपादित की जाती है उसको केन्द्रीय सरकार की मान्यता है और राज्य सरकारों से वह इसको मनवाते तो ऐसी बातें नहीं खड़ी होतीं। भ्रमण उनके इशारों पर चलने लगे और इसका यह नतीजा है कि भ्रमण से भ्रमण कमजोर भ्रमण होते चले गये।

जोनल रेस्ट्रिक्शंस की बात भी होती है। कई गवर्नमेंट्स जोनल रेस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं चाहती हैं इसके उदाहरण भी दिये गए हैं...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : फूड पालिसी को हम डिस्कस नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : खाद्यान्न की बात सारे देश पर लागू होती है और सारे देश की यह समस्या है, और उदाहरण भी दिये गये हैं, इसलिए मैं इसके बारे में कह रही हूँ। यह जो खाद्यान्न के बारे में हमारी पालिसी रही है यह हमको कमजोर बना रही है।

दो तरह की समस्याएँ हैं जिनकी ओर मैं ला मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान खींचना चाहती हूँ। एक समस्या तो यह है कि दो राज्यों के बीच में झगड़े कैसे निपटाये जायें। भ्रमण कहते हैं कि भ्रमण कमिशन बना कर उनका निपटारा करवायेगे। कमिशन को वह मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं होती है जो होनी चाहिये। मैं चाहती हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक ऐसी शाखा भ्रमण स्थापित करे जो इन झगड़ों का निपटारा करवा सके। जिस तरह से इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट ऑफ जस्टिस है और वहाँ दो बड़े राष्ट्रों या छोटे राष्ट्रों के झगड़े जा सकते हैं, बटवारे के बारे में या किसी और प्रकार के और वह उन झगड़ों के बारे में फैसले सुनाता है उसी तरह से मैं अपील करती हूँ कि ऐसी ही एक सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अन्दर भ्रमण शाखा स्थापित करें जो कि दो राज्यों के झगड़ों के बारे में फैसले दे और वे फैसले सभी को मान्य हों और किसी को यह अधिकार न हो कि वह उन फैसलों को बदल सके।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि आर्थिक विकास का जो माध्यम है, जैसे पानी का दुष्प्रा, बिजली के बटवारे का दुष्प्रा या आर्थिक अनुदान के बटवारे का दुष्प्रा, उस के लिए भी भ्रमण उसी तरह से कमिशन बनायें जिस तरह से भ्रमण फाइनेंस कमिशन कायम करते हैं और उसके एवार्ड को भ्रमण मानें। जिस तरह से फाइनेंस कमिशन एवार्ड देता है उसी तरह से इंटर-स्टेट ऐसा कमिशन बना कर उसके एवार्ड को भ्रमण मान्य बनाये, किसी को उस पर धालोचना करने का अधिकार न हो। इस तरह से जो झगड़े हैं वे मिट जायेंगे और हमें कोई जरूरत नहीं है संविधान को बदलने की।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : माननीय प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने जो संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं

समर्पण करता हूँ । उनको इस विधेयक को लाने के लिये मैं बधाई भी देता हूँ । इस प्रकार का संशोधन विधेयक भ्रगर यहां पार्लियामेंट में मान लिया जाये तो वास्तविकरूप में एकता स्थापित हो सकती है ।

अभी हमारी बहन ने अपने भाषण में इस चीज को स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि हमारे विधान में दृष्टियां होने के कारण आज जो भी हम सोचते हैं या संकल्प करते हैं वह पूरा नहीं हो पाता है । हम सोचते हैं कि शिक्षा के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण होना चाहिये, एक राष्ट्रीय पालिसी होनी चाहिये, खाद्यान्न के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण हम रखें परन्तु ऐसा सोचने पर भी हम उस प्रकार का दृष्टिकोण रख नहीं पाते हैं, इसमें हम समर्थ नहीं हो पाते हैं । इसका कारण यह है कि ये सब विषय हमने राज्यों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में दे दिये हैं और हमारे विधान में जो व्यवस्थायें की गई हैं वे हमारे मार्ग में आकर बाधक हो जाती हैं ।

हमने संविधान बनाया । लेकिन उसके बाद बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें आईं कि एक बार नहीं, दो बार नहीं बल्कि पन्द्रह, सोलह या सतरह बार हमने अपने संविधान में संशोधन किया । यह जो विधेयक है यह भी हमारे विधान की प्रतिष्ठा के खिलाफ नहीं है । इस विधेयक को लाने का एक मात्र कारण यही प्रतीत होता है कि हमने 17-18 साल तक अपने विधान को चला कर देख लिया है और हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहां बराबर जो दृष्टियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं, हम बराबर क्षीण होते चले जा रहे हैं, हमारे यहां एकीकरण नहीं हो पा रहा है । राज्यों को जो अधिकार हमने दे रखे हैं अपने विधान में, उन विषयों पर वे केन्द्र की कोई पालिसी या सुझाव मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । एक बार नहीं अपने को बार इसी सदन में हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री श्री चागला जी ने इस चीज को स्वीकार किया है कि हमको बड़ा दुःख है कि आज हम इतने

बहुमत में होते हुए भी प्रयाप्त तैयार नहीं हैं कि हम यूनिवर्सिटी की शिक्षा को कम से कम प्रान्तों से हटा कर फंड्रल लिस्ट में ले धायें । उन्होंने कहा है कि हम कोई भी नेशनल पालिसी शिक्षा की चला नहीं सकते हैं और इसका एक मात्र कारण यह है कि हम प्रान्तों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में शिक्षा का विषय दे दिया गया है । इसका नतीजा यह है कि भिन्न-भिन्न प्रान्तों में उनकी भिन्न-भिन्न पालिसी चलती है और अपने तौर से वे उसको संचालित करते हैं ।

एक और बात भी है जिस पर आपको ध्यान देना होगा । एक ही दल की सारे देश में हुकूमत होने पर भी, केन्द्र में तथा सभी प्रान्तों में हुकूमत होने पर भी हमने 17-18 साल के बाद यह देखा है कि उस सत्तारूढ़ दल का एक हार्ड कमांड होने पर भी, एक ए० आई० सी० सी० होने पर भी, उसको कोई सफलता नहीं मिली है कि वह अपनी पार्टी में एकता स्थापित रख सके, किसी भी विषय में राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण अपना सके, एक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण सारे देश के सामने रख सके । आपको मालूम ही है कि सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी में दो इतने बड़े बड़े दल हो गये हैं कि विरोधी दल से ज्यादा उनकी संख्या हो गई है और आपस में वे लड़ते झगड़ते हैं और गुट बना कर रहते हैं । उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि व्यक्तिगतरूप से भी मंत्रियों ने यह कहा है कि भ्रगर इस प्रकार की चीज नहीं होती है, भ्रगर गोप्रा हमारे साथ नहीं मिलता है, तो हमारा त्यागपत्र हो जाएगा । वे यह भी कहते हैं कि भ्रगर सीमा का झगड़ा इस प्रकार से हल नहीं होता है तो हम जिस जगह पर बैठे हुए हैं उस से हट जायेंगे । इन प्रकार के व्यक्तिगत लाभ के आधार पर यह चीज संचालित होने लगे तो इस के कितने भयंकर परिणाम हो सकते हैं, इसका आच प्रनुमान लगा सकते हैं । इसका दुष्परिणाम यह भी हो रहा है कि हमारे यहां रोज-ब-रोज क्षीणता बढ़ती चली जा रही है ।

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

जैसा कि धर्म माननीय शास्त्री जी ने संकेत किया जब हमारे यहां संकटकालीन समय आया तो हमारे विधान में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था अवश्य की गई है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट किसी भी विषय को ले सकती है, उसको अपने नियंत्रण में रख सकती है। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल के एक घसर के कारण, व्यक्तिगत घसर के कारण आज इतने दिनों के बाद भी संकटकालीन स्थिति के इतने दिनों से जारी रहते हुए भी एक सिद्धान्त भी ऐसा नहीं आया है, एक विषय भी ऐसा नहीं आया है कि जिसमें इस सदन ने मजबूती से कदम उठा कर कोई एक राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाई हो। ऐसे समय पर इसका सदुपयोग किया जाता तो इससे बहुत फायदा होता। ब्रिटिश शासन काल में भी यह नहीं थी जो कि आज पिछले 17-18 सालों में बढ़ गई है। कारण इस का यह है कि किसी भी प्रान्त में सत्तारूढ़ दल है उस को सौंपन मिली हुई है कि वह अपना शासन चलाये। इसलिए उस में एक मनीवृत्ति आ जाती है कि हमारे ऊपर केन्द्र का प्रभुत्व कैंसा, हम को खुद अधिकार है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि अभी हमारी बहन श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने यह सुझाव दिया कि केन्द्र यहां पर इस तरह का प्रस्ताव पास कर के उसे लागू कर सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने संविधान को देखा नहीं है। हम बिल्कुल बेबस हैं। हमारी तो बेवसी ऐसी है कि कुछ विषय ऐसे हैं जैसे कि खाद्य है, कृषि संबंधी कारपोरेशन है, कम्प्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट है, शिक्षा है, जिन को हम ने अपने प्रान्तों को दे दिया है। केन्द्र चाहता है कि उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई सेंट्रल नेशनल पालिसी हो, लेकिन जगह-जगह पर केन्द्र अपने मन की चीज चलाते हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र का निर्णय हो चुका है कि सहयोग विभाग तमाम देश में नान आफिशिन एजेन्सी द्वारा चले लेकिन जो प्रदेश सरकार

के नियम हैं आज भी वह उत्तर प्रदेश में लागू हैं। होता यह है कि इन विषयों को ले कर भी प्रान्त मनमाने ढंग से अपनी चीज चलाते रहते हैं। धर्म जब अन्न का संघट्ट आया तो यह चीज सामने आ गई। एक प्रान्त दूसरे प्रान्त को अन्न देने में बड़ा संकोच करता है और किसी तरह पर भी इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं है कि यह एक राष्ट्र है, एक देश है, एक कंट्री है और उस के नागरिकों के साथ एक तरह का व्यवहार हो। हुआ यह है कि शुरू में जब हम ने अपने संविधान में कोई व्यवस्था रखी और उस को लागू चलाया तो लागू चलने के बाद जैसे-जैसे सरकार भाषा के आधार पर या दूसरे आधारों पर झुकती गई कभी सोलह राज्यों को ले कर कभी 25 राज्यों को ले कर, वैसे वैसे हमारे भीतर भेद बढ़ते गये। जब इस तरह की प्रवृत्ति चल रही है तब देश में एकता आ ही नहीं सकती है।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस में एक मात्र उपाय यह है कि केन्द्र मजबूत किया जाये। प्रान्तों के शासन में मैं धन आदि के अभाव की बात नहीं कहूंगा परन्तु जो मौलिक चीजें हैं उन के आधार पर मैं यह चीज सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप देश में एकता चाहते हैं, आप वास्तविक-रूप में राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाना चाहते हैं खाद्य के लिये, शिक्षा के लिये कम्प्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट के लिये और कोऑपरेशन के लिये तो जब तक आप प्रांतों के शासन को समाप्त नहीं करेंगे यह किसी प्रकार सम्भव नहीं हो सकता। हुआ यह है कि हम ने प्रांतों को सत्ता दी। अलग-अलग शासन चले फिर जिस तरह से हमारी सरकार के ऊपर दबाव पड़ा, धूरेजी हुई, हम प्रांतों को बढ़ाते चले गये। जिस मर्ज की दबा हुई वह दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ता चला गया।

आज जब हमारे यहां परिस्थितियों का भीषण क्रम चल रहा है तब इस में सन्देह नहीं

कि सरकार को इस का सुधार करना चाहिये लेकिन शायद आज की अवस्था ऐसी नहीं है जिस में यह तुरन्त किया जा सके। यह जो संशोधन विधेयक है वह आज के लागू होने की चीज नहीं है, इस में समय की योजना भी है। उस के बाद ऐसा प्रवण्य करना चाहिये। उस के बाद केन्द्र में एक मजबूत सरकार बने। जब प्रांतों प्रांतों का मनमाने ढंग से अपने काम करने का तरीका एकदम समाप्त किया जायेगा तभी वास्तविकरूप में देश में एकता आ सकती है, राष्ट्रीय योजना बन सकती है और राष्ट्रीय भावना आ सकती है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो हमारा देश टुकड़ों टुकड़ों में बंटता चला जायेगा।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने संविधान का संशोधन करने के लिये जो विधेयक उपस्थित किया है वह एक ऐसा मौलिक विषय है जिस पर थोड़े समय में विचार करना सम्भव नहीं है। जब हमारे देश में संविधान का निर्माण हो रहा था उस समय इस ग्रन्थ पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया गया था। यद्यपि सारे देश का प्रतिनिधित्व प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग से कर के संविधान सभा का निर्माण नहीं हुआ था, फिर भी हमारे देश के सभी प्रांतों का, सभी तरह के विभिन्न मतों और विभिन्न विचारों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले लोग वहां उपस्थित थे। उस में हमारा संविधान मंजूर किया गया और सब बातों का विचार करने के बाद यह तय हुआ कि हमारे देश में जो हम ने सर्वसत्ता सम्पन्न प्रजातंत्रात्मक गणतंत्र का निर्माण किया है वह एक प्रकार से संघ शासन हो। लेकिन संघ शासन का जो पूरा अर्थ होता है उस अर्थ में हमारे देश में संघ शासन नहीं है और न संघात्मक शासन है। हमने अपने देश की अवस्था को देख कर अपने देश की भावनाओं को देख कर, अपने देश की विशालता को देख कर, अपने देश की विविधता को देख कर अपने संविधान का निर्माण किया था। हम ने इस बात का ध्यान

रखा था कि केन्द्र में इतनी शक्ति रहे कि किसी प्रकार से हमारे देश में विघटन न होने पाये। इसलिये हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने जिन भावनाओं से प्रेरित हो कर इस विधेयक को यहां उपस्थित किया है उन भावनाओं के साथ तो मैं जरूर हूँ, लेकिन वह भावनाओं और वह प्रवृत्तियाँ जो हमारे देश में अनैक्य फैलाने वाली हैं, क्षाणिक हैं, अस्थायी हैं।

हम ने अपने देश में सिर्फ घट्टारह वर्ष पहले प्रजातंत्र का निर्माण कर के काम करना शुरू किया है। हो सकता है कि कई कारणों से हम इस तरह की एकता अपने देश में नहीं ला सके हैं जिस तरह की एकता रखना जरूरी है। लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इतने बड़े विशाल देश में, जहां 46 करोड़ की आबादी है और यह बढ़ते-बढ़ते और ज्यादा हो सकती है, इतने बड़े विशाल देश में जिस में विविध प्रकार की भाषायें हैं, हम अपने देश में एकात्मक शासन का निर्माण कर के देश की भलाई कर सकते हैं। आज हम देखते हैं कि जब यहां कुछ हिन्दी में कहा जाता है तो दूसरे लोग कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी में कहो और अगर अंग्रेजी में कहा जाता है तो कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि हिन्दी में कहो। जब इस तरह की भावना हो तब देश की एक पालियामेंट क्या कर सकेगी। इंग्लैंड एक छोटा सा देश है, छः करोड़ की वहां आबादी है, लेकिन वहां संसद की संख्या 600 के लगभग है। हमारे देश में जब एक पालियामेंट बन जायेगी और उस में देश के हर वर्ग के लोग आयेंगे तो उस में कितने सदस्य हों, इस का नियमन करना सम्भव नहीं है। अगर छोटी सी पालियामेंट होगी तो वह देश का रिप्रेजेंटेशन ठीक से नहीं कर सकेगी। इसलिये मैं माननीय मित्र की भावनाओं की तो कद्र करता हूँ लेकिन कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि हम अपने संविधान में इस प्रकार का मौलिक परिवर्तन करें।

इस के लिये एक दूसरा कारण भी देना चाहता हूँ। आप अमरीका के संघ शासन

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

को लीजिये, आस्ट्रेलिया के संघात्मक शासन को लीजिये। उन सभी संघात्मक शासनों से, जो दुनिया में मौजूद हैं, हमारा शासन भिन्न है। हमारे देश में एक जुडिशियरी है, हमारे देश में एक सिविल ला है, हमारे देश में जो प्रमुख सर्विसेज हैं वह एक हैं। हमारे देश में विभिन्न राज्यों को सब मामलों में अपना निर्णय करने का अधिकार नहीं है। हम ने सीमित अधिकार प्रांतों को दे रखे हैं। हमारे संविधान में तीन सूचियां हैं। एक सूची ऐसी है जिस के सम्बन्ध में हम पार्लियामेंट में कानून बना सकते हैं, एक सूची के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारें कानून बना सकती हैं और तीसरी सूची ऐसी है जिस के सम्बन्ध में समान अधिकार है पार्लियामेंट को और राज्य सरकारों को। हम भी कानून बना सकते हैं और राज्य सरकारें भी बना सकती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन बातों के लिये एकात्मक शासन के कायम करने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत होती है उन का हमारे संविधान में बुद्धिमानी से समावेश करने की कोशिश की गई है। इसी लिये मैंने कहा कि हमारा जो संघ शासन है वह न अमरीका का संघ शासन है और न आस्ट्रेलिया का संघ शासन है। हमारा जो संघ शासन है वह यूनियन आफ स्टेट्स है। राज्य हमारे यहां कानून बना सकते हैं लेकिन सीमित क्षेत्रों में, और उस के लिये भी आज जो स्थिति है, जब कि सारा देश इमर्जेंसी में है और सारे देश में उस का प्रोक्लेमेशन हो चुका है तब किसी प्रकार का कानून पार्लियामेंट बना सकती है जिस में कि देश का शासन ठीक से चलता रहे और लड़ाई का काम ठीक से चलता रहे।

यहां मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने संघात्मक शासन की जो बुराइयां हो सकती थीं उनको निकाल कर ऐसा बना दिया कि जो देश के लिए उपयुक्त हो।

सब से बड़ी बात जो एकात्मक शासन पद्धति को लागू करने में अड़चन पैदा करती है वह यह है कि यदि हमारे इतना विशाल देश में एकात्मक शासन लागू किया गया तो हो सकता है कि वह धीरे-धीरे तानाशाही में बदले जाए, क्योंकि एक प्रधान मंत्री यदि दिल्ली में बैठा देश की 46 करोड़ आबादी पर शासन चलावे तो यह प्रजातन्त्रात्मक शासन नहीं होगा, वह एक तन्त्रात्मक शासन होगा जो कि प्रजातन्त्र के सिद्धांत के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध होगा।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। जब डा० अम्बेडकर ने ड्राफ्ट कांस्टीट्यूशन संविधान सभा में पेश किया था तो यह सवाल उठाया गया था और उन्होंने अपने भाषण में इस बात का जिक्र किया है। हमारे प्रकाश-कीर्ण शाही ने उन भाषण को पढ़ा होगा और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी पढ़ा होगा। उन्होंने एक-एक बात का जिक्र करके कहा है कि हमारे यहां का संघीय शासन अमरीका जैसा नहीं होगा, हमारा संघीय शासन आस्ट्रेलिया जैसा नहीं होगा। हमारा एक विशिष्ट प्रकार का संघीय शासन है जिसमें अमर पड़ने पर केन्द्र को अधिक से अधिक शक्ति हासिल हो सकती है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारे संविधान में जितने अनुच्छेद हैं तो आप देखेंगे कि कुछ को साधारण तौर से हमें संशोधित करने का अधिकार है, लेकिन कुछ ऐसे अनुच्छेद हैं जिनमें हम प्रांतों की राय बिना संशोधित नहीं कर सकते। उन में भी यदि किसी राज्य के सम्बन्ध में संशोधन करना चाहते हैं तो उस राज्य की राय न होने पर भी देश के आधे राज्यों की सहमति से हम संशोधन कर सकते हैं। इस का अर्थ यह है कि हमारा संविधान लचीला है जिसमें हम देश में प्रजातन्त्रात्मक ढांचे को रखते हुए संघात्मक शासन के ढांचे को रखते हुए भी संविधान में

संशोधन प्रांतों की राय के जरिए कर सकते हैं। इससे संचालक शासन की बुराई नहीं रहेगी।

हमारे भाई ने जो कहा कि देश में खाद्य समस्या के सम्बन्ध में या नदियों के पानी के सम्बन्ध में विशेष प्रवृत्ति है। तो मेरा कहना है कि ये क्षणिक समस्याएँ हैं जिनका हल हम आसानी से कर सकते हैं। ये ऐसी बातें नहीं हैं, न इतनी गम्भीर हैं कि जिन से खबरदार हम अपने संविधान में इस प्रकार का संशोधन कर दें। यह एक व्यावहारिक चीज नहीं होगी। इस मामले में पहले देश की जनता की राय ली जानी चाहिये। संविधान में इस प्रकार का संशोधन करना मैं समझता हूँ प्रजातंत्र के विरुद्ध होगा। जब भी ऐसा सवाल संसद के सामने लाया जाए तो सब से पहले यह जरूरी है कि जनता की राय ली जाए कि जनता किस प्रकार का शासन चाहती है। ऐसा न करके संविधान में संशोधन करना प्रजातंत्र के विरुद्ध होगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि अध्यावहारिक भी होगा।

अभी बोड़े समय पहले ही हम ने संविधान को सांगू किया है और अगर इतनी जल्दी उसको संघीय से बदल कर एकात्मक करेंगे तो उससे जो समस्याएँ पैदा होंगी उनका हल करना असम्भव होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावना का आदर करते हुए इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ।

डा० राममनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री के संशोधन की एक बात का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ कि लोक-सभा के सदस्य चुन कर आने चाहिए और इनमें कोई नामजद सदस्य नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि नामजद सदस्यों से लोक का चरित्र बिगड़ जाया करता है। बाकी सब बातों के बारे में और जो संविधान में पहले से कलमें हैं, उनके बारे में मैं अपनी राय बिल्कुल धलना रखूंगा।

ये संविधान और संशोधन की कलमें "इण्डिया दैट इज भारत" के सम्बन्ध में हैं। यह है क्या "इण्डिया दैट इज भारत?" टूटा हुआ, खंडित किया हुआ और कहां से निकला उसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान, और इस वक्त जो सरकार शासन चला रही है इसने अपने प्रस्ताव को पास करके निकाला था, उस प्रस्ताव की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

यह पास हुआ 14-15 जून सन् 1947 को। इसके कुछ घंटों को लोग बिल्कुल भूल गये हैं। सिर्फ एक दो वाक्य मैं पढ़ कर सुना दूँ। उस प्रस्ताव में एक वाक्य था :

"भूगोल, पहाड़ों और समुद्र ने हिन्दुस्तान जैसा है वैसे बनाया है और कोई मानवीय ताकत उस शक्ति को बदल नहीं सकती, या उसके भाग्य को पलट नहीं सकती।"

फिलहाल एक मानवीय ताकत इस असली तस्वीर को पलटने हुए है।

उसी के साथ-साथ दूसरा वाक्य है :

"हिन्दुस्तान की वह तस्वीर जिसे हम ने पूजना सीखा, हमारे दिलों और दिमागों में रहेगी।"

यह उस प्रस्ताव में है अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के जिससे हिन्दुस्तान का बटवारा और तोड़ हुआ। एक तरफ हुआ "इण्डिया दैट इज भारत" और दूसरी तरफ हुआ पाकिस्तान।

और फिर एक वाक्य है :

"दो राष्ट्रों के नकली सिद्धान्त का सभी लोग तिरस्कार न. मे.।"

मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस प्रस्ताव में दो विभाग काम कर रहे थे, एक विभाग तोड़ने वाला था दूसरा विभाग जोड़ने वाला

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

था। यह वाक्य उसमें आया है क्योंकि जोड़ने वाले दिमाग का भी कुछ उस पर प्रसर पड़ा। इस प्रस्ताव को कम से कम कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्यों को हमेशा धीर खास तौर से आज की स्थिति में याद रखना चाहिए।

अब सवाल यह उठता है कि यह तस्वीर हिन्दुस्तान की जिसे पहाड़ों, समुद्रों और भूगोल ने बनाया, जिसे हम ने पूजना सीखा, जो टूट गयी, वह कैमफिर से साबुत बनायी जाये। इसमें बड़ी दिक्कत है। कई कारण हैं। लेकिन एक मुख्य कारण है कि पाकिस्तान को पल्टनी घमंड हो चला था। तो उस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना है कि जब एक बार मजबूर हो कर के हमें उस रास्ते पर चलना पड़ा, तब अब पाकिस्तान के पल्टनी घमंड को चूर किये बिना उस रास्ते से पलटना न हो। यह पल्टनी घमंड चूर हो जायेगा तो फिर बाकी दरवाजे खुल जायेंगे। शायद पाकिस्तान की जनता भी उसी तस्वीर को फिर से सोचने लगे जो 14-15 जून, सन् 1947 के पहले हम सारे लोगों ने मिल कर सोची थी।

धीर इस सम्बन्ध में मैं चाहूंगा कि पाकिस्तान की पल्टनी चमड़ी और मांस पर खरोंच या चोट भावे उससे काम नहीं चलेगा, अब तो उस पल्टन की हड्डी टूटे इस तरह कि उसे मालूम हो।

धीर आजकल युद्धविराम की बात चल रही है। मुझे इस पर कुछ नहीं कहना, कहने की मुझे ताकत नहीं है, मेरी बात चलेगी भी नहीं, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस क्षण तक युद्ध विराम होता है, उस क्षण तक पाकिस्तान के पल्टनी घमंड को चूर करने की कार्रवाई चलती रहनी चाहिए...

एक माननीय सदस्य : चल रही है।

डा० राममनोहर लोहिया : आप जरा अपने प्रधान मंत्री के यहां रोज सुबह जाकर यह सिखा आया करियेगा तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

धीर इसके साथ साथ एक बात धीर बताना है कि पाकिस्तान का पल्टनी घमंड चीन के घमंड के साथ भी जुड़ा हुआ है जिसका प्रमाण अभी-अभी आज सुबह हमें मिला। मैं चीन की अध्यक्ष जबान में नहीं बोलना चाहता, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि तीन वर्ष पहले जो बेइज्जती धीर जो जिल्लत हमें उठानी पड़ी धीर जिस कमजोरी के सबब से चीन धीर पाकिस्तान दोनों का घमंड बढ़ा है, उसको दूर करने के लिए जरूरी है कि अगर चीन हम से दो-दो हाथ करना चाहता है तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार धीर हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को चीन के घमंड को चूर-चूर करने के लिए बैसा करना चाहिए।

धीर मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि अमरीका धीर रूस आखिर दुनिया के दो शक्तिशाली देश हैं, वे दुनिया में कभी ऐसी हरकत नहीं होने देंगे जो पाकिस्तान धीर चीन वाले मिल कर करना चाहते हैं। धीर अगर मान लो कि हम अकेले पड़ जाते हैं तो मैं उस देश का स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिसकी सरकार की मैं ने हमेशा निन्दा की है, लेकिन जिसकी जनता की हमेशा तारीफ की है धीर वह है इंगलिस्तान कि अकेले खड़ा रहा, तूफान धाते रहे, सैलाब धाते रहे, पैर हिले, पैर हमारे भी हिलेंगे। कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। अगर मान लो चीन धा जाता है, धनु बम गिराये, सब कुछ गिराये, मरें, जले हम लोग अकेले खड़े रहेंगे। बचेंगे तो दुनिया में नई तरह से जिदगी बसर करेंगे धीर अगर नहीं बचेंगे तो थोड़े दिनों के लिए खरम हो जायेंगे।

उसके साथ साथ एक चीज पर धीर ध्यान देना है कि यह पाकिस्तान वाला मामला अभी तक चल रहा है। कुछ थोड़ा बहुत डर हिन्दुओं का भी है उस को हम दूर करें। कुछ इन लोगों को यह डर है कि 'इण्डिया टैट इज भारत' खरम हो गया धीर

हिन्दुस्तान कायम हो गया तो हिन्दुओं का उस तरीके से राज्य नहीं चल पायेगा जैसे कि आज चल रहा है। मेरा कहना है कि यह डर खत्म हो जाना चाहिए, बिलकुल खत्म हो जाना चाहिए।

उसी के साथ-साथ एक दूसरा डर भी है। कुछ दल यह सोचते हैं कि अगर कहीं फिर यह हिन्दुस्तान कायम हो गया तो हमारे दल की ताकत जोकि पिछले 17-18 वर्ष से चली आ रही है वह शायद हिल जायेगी, खत्म हो जायेगी तो वह दलगत डर भी खत्म हो जाना चाहिए और अपने दिमागों में उस तस्वीर की जिसकी हम ने पूजा की है फिर से उसकी पूजा करनी शुरू कर देनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं बार-बार आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि हिन्द-पाक, हिन्द में गलत कह गया इंडिया, भारत-पाक के मामले में तो हम को बय से भी ज्यादा कठोर होना चाहिए लेकिन हिन्दू मुसलमान के मामले में फूल से भी ज्यादा मुनायम होना चाहिए। हिन्दू मुसलमान के मामले में शुरू से जनता की चलती, आप कहते हैं कि बातें होती हैं जरा चलाइये इस काम को। सारे देश में हिन्दू-मुसलमान मामले में कम से कम महीने में एक बार ऐसे साथ बैठ कर के मिल कर खाने की परम्परा शुरू करो। वह एक राखी, बेमतलब, बाहियात राखी जिसका कि कोई नतीजा इतिहास में नहीं निकला लेकिन जो इतिहास के चमत्कारों में रह गई है, वह हुमायूँ वाली राखी, करोड़ों हिन्दू और मुसलमान एक दूसरे के राखी बांधते हैं और मैं इस सम्बन्ध में जो कल बृद्ध प्रिय मौर्य ने बात कही थी, प्रकेले हिन्दू मुसलमानों पर लागू नहीं होती, जरा ब्राह्मण, चमार, ठाकुर, बनिया सब तरफ लागू होती है और अगर ऐसा होता है तो फिर इतनी ताकत पैदा होगी कि जिससे यह "इण्डिया वेट इज भारत" खत्म होगा और उसके साथ साथ यह जो हिन्द-पाक का मामला है वह भी खत्म हो जायेगा।

मैं एक आखिरी बात कह कर बैठ जाता

हूँ। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि पलटन की यहाँ तारीफ़ की गई है। मैं ने भी अपने ढंग से तारीफ़ की लेकिन आज मैं चाहता हूँ, पता नहीं, शायद सारी लोक-सभा की तरफ से मैं इस वक्त बोल रहा हूँ, बोलना चाहिए, या प्रधान मंत्री को, मैं आज तारीफ़ करना चाहता हूँ खुशकी सेना की, खुशकी सेना के सेनापति जनरल चौधरी की और हवाई सेना के सेनापति एयर मार्शल प्रर्जन सिंह की। इन दो की खास तौर से मैं तारीफ़ करना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने कि नुमायां काम कर के दिखाया है। हिन्दुस्तान की पलटन के बारे में जिसके कि बारे में मेरा मन भी कुछ हिला था फिर से थोड़ी बहुत श्रद्धा पैदा हुई है इन दोनों को लेकर। लेकिन अभी एक बात कह दूँ। मैं नहीं जानता कि लाहौर सियालकोट लेना चाहिए या नहीं सेना चाहिए? यह पलटनी हुनर का मामला उन्हीं पर मैं छोड़ता हूँ। अगर मेरी उन से दोस्ती होती तो मैं प्रकेले में जाकर कहता कि फलां फलां काम करो लेकिन उनसे तो मेरी दोस्ती है नहीं...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य प्रश्न समाप्त करें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दो ही वाक्य कह कर मैं खत्म किये दे रहा हूँ। थोड़ा सब कीजिये। मैं खाली यही कह रहा था कि मैं पलटनी हुनर और सम्भावना की दृष्टि से कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता वह उन का काम है प्रसन्नता अगर दोस्ती होती तो उन से प्रसन्न जाकर कहता लेकिन नीति के बारे में जरूर कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। नीति का प्रस्सर जिक्र हो जाया करता है। प्रश्नकारों में, आपसी बातचीत में यह जिक्र किया गया है कि लाहौर अगर हम ने ले लिया तो वहाँ के 20 लाख आदिमियों को खिलाये कैसे? वहाँ पर प्रशासन का इंतजाम कैसे चलायेंगे? उस सम्बन्ध में नीति के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब एक बार मैदान में निकल पड़े तो इस तरीके से मन में गड़बड़ और डर नहीं रहना चाहिए। जो जिस को ले सकते हो, खिलाने पिलाने का इंतजाम

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

करेंगे वहां पर और अगर हटना होगा तो हटेंगे। यह एक सीधी सी बात याद रखनी चाहिए। इसलिए आखिरी वाक्य मेरा यह है कि "इण्डिया देट इज भारत" को खत्म करके पाकिस्तान को खत्म करो और वह हिन्दुस्तान जिसकी कि तस्वीर हम ने अपने दिलों में रख कर पूजी है उसको जरा फिर से अपने दिल में ले आओ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to close the debate at 3.30 P.M. We have only 35 minutes more.

An Hon. Member: Please extend the time. Let the debate continue.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : इस पर समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कच्छवय (देरास) : इस प्रस्ताव पर दो घंटे का समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

Several Hon. Members: Two hours more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right Two hours more.

14.57 hrs.

[**SHRI SONAVANE** in the Chair]

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): After hearing the observations made by Dr Lohia, I want to say one thing. The problem in India to day is this: the unitary element should go on progressively increasing and the federal element should go on correspondingly decreasing. I think the hon. Mover of the Resolution said that he wanted this to be considered fully and thoroughly. I agree with Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya that this cannot be discussed in a light-hearted manner and cannot be decided upon on the floor of this House but that it requires a thorough examination of the whole problem. But there are certain things of which we have to take note. We try

to create a classless and casteless society. We wanted to create a national ethos. Have we succeeded in that? There was an upheaval in one of the States, the name of which I do not want to mention here; I read in the papers that, behind that upheaval was a caste which had lost its power and which wanted to regain it. Of course, this applies to many other States in India. Casteism, of late, has been gaining ground in India. At the same time regionalism is also getting an upper hand over, what I may call, nationalism. Whenever there is a talk about a steel plant, everybody gets up and says, "what about a steel plant for my State". This is the voice of regionalism and regionalism is becoming rampant in this country. It is a very distressing sign. Besides, communalism has reared its ugly head again. Those of us who had heard the deliberations on the Aligarh Muslim University Bill must have noticed that a very innocent and harmless administrative measure had been misunderstood and had been interpreted in terms of the surrender of the rights of one community at the hands of another community. The approach which was made by some of us, including perhaps myself, was such that....

15.00 hrs.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Why 'perhaps'? My hon. friend is also included in it.

Mr. Chairman: That is his way of putting it.

The Minister of law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): That is the beauty of the English language.

Shri D. C. Sharma: ...the Aligarh Muslim University Bill was a kind of challenge to the Muslim community. I would submit that it was nothing of that kind.

My own humble suggestion is this. During the last eighteen years of our

life, in spite of our best efforts, we have not succeeded in creating what I may call a national entity, which should exist in the mind of every citizen of India....

Shri Kapur Singh: Let my hon. friend say it again.

Shri D. C. Sharma: . . . and which should animate all our actions, which should electrify all our thoughts and which should guide our behaviour not only in our home but outside. This is the big problem which we are facing today.

My hon. friend was talking about history and about what happened in the days of Samudra Gupta and Chandra Gupta. They are great names, and I bow my head before them.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is the hon. Member suggesting that we should be guided out side also by our wives? I object to it. It is enough that they should guide us in the homes.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): He said, 'in our lives', and not 'wives'.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not know why some people are so obsessed with the idea of their wives all the time. I gave up that obsession about 34 years ago.

Mr. Chairman: The obsession should not be there with the hon. Member.

Shri D. C. Sharma: My hon. friend was referring to past history. Take the case of the British Government. They started the process of giving us provincial autonomy in the year 1920 and provincial autonomy went on increasing day by day. In 1947, the British Government had to fold up its tents and quit. The reason is this. If you give the States a taste of power, the States want more and more. The appetite feeds upon what it gets and goes on increasing its fervour for getting more and more.

Shri A. K. Sen: My hon. friend is quoting Hamlet.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that these were the tendencies which were gaining ground in our country, and nobody can deny that.

Here, I might refer to a declamation competition over which I had presided a year back. I think there were about 5000 students assembled there, the pick of youth in my country, and the subject for discussion was the same as that my hon. friend has brought up for discussion here today. I may tell you that some of those young men made fun of us. I found that they were making fun of us, because I was a Congress Member of Parliament. They were making fun of us because of our river disputes, because of our boundary disputes, because of our disinclination to make education even a concurrent subject, because of our desire not to have more all-India services, because of our not having even one-third of the Members of the High Court from outside the State concerned....

Shri Kapur Singh: How can he discuss the conduct of the members of the High Court? This is too much.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not know what is objectionable in this. It is written there in the Constitution that in order to promote integration of the country, one-third of the members of the High Court should come from outside the State. Is it not written like that in the Constitution? I do not know why my hon. friend should try to obstruct me. So, those students made fun of us because we were giving a very sorry account of ourselves so far as national integration was concerned.

Shri A. K. Sen: Who made fun of the hon. Member?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I know that we have a movement for national integration now a days. I know that we are trying to promote national solidarity.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I know that this national emergency has welded us together and has brought us nearer each other, and I think India stands today one and united, and India has never had that feeling before which it is having now. I quite understand that. But the unity of India should not be created only at a time of crisis.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): It is bound to be like that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We should not wait for an aggression to think of this national solidarity and national unity. I think that this should become a part of our living, a part of the scheme of our life, a part of our daily thinking, daily behaviour and daily conduct. I think that that can be done only if the hon. Law Minister who is the custodian of the Constitution of our country devises some ways.....

Shri A. K. Sen: Which I was.

Shri Kapur Singh: Does the hon. Minister accept the assignment that he is the custodian of the conscience of the country?

Shri A. K. Sen: He is very partial to me.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the Law Minister could devise some means by which he can try to put an end to or eliminate or at least diminish those tendencies which are trying to promote a kind of disunity, and try to bring about or give expression to those tendencies which try to promote national unification.

I would take the example of only one European country in this connection, namely Germany. Germany was divided into many States and each State used to be independent and self-sufficient in some way. There was one great man, namely Bismarck who brought about the unity of that country. But that unity happened to be a short-lived one. Under the impact

of war and other things, that unity came to nought. Now, we have two Germanys there, West Germany and East Germany. Everybody talks about the reunification of the two Germanys. I do not know when that day will come when the two Germanys will be united. Of course, I want the two Germanys to be united, just as my hon. friend wants India and Pakistan to be united. Of course, I also want India and Pakistan to be united, but I do not know when that day will come. But before that comes, I want that there should be a scientific approach to this problem so that those tendencies which take us away from our Indianhood could be eliminated and these factors which promote our Indianhood could be strengthened. This is the problem before us, and I think that if Government undertake a study of this kind, the purpose of the Mover of this Bill will be served and he would have done his duty well.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कराना) : जो बिल माननीय शास्त्री जी लाये हैं, इसके लिए मैं उनको मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ। चूँकि इस समय भारत की एकता को कायम रखना है इस वास्ते सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि केन्द्र मजबूत हो और जितनी छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स हैं वे सब समाप्त कर दी जाएँ और उनके स्थान पर एक स्टेट बने। छोटी छोटी स्टेट्स जितनी होती हैं, उतने ही हम लोग गैर महफूज होते हैं और गैर महफूज रहेंगे। जिन देशों के अन्दर अच्छा इंतजाम है, जिन देशों के अन्दर घी दूध की नदियाँ बहती हैं रुपये पैसे की कोई कमी नहीं है मसलन अमरीका, कनाडा आदि, व देश इस तरह की चीज को बरदाश्त कर सकते कि उनके देश छोटी स्टेट्स में बंट रहें। हमारा देश आज जिस हालत में से गुजर रहा है, उसको देखते हुए मैं कहता हूँ कि पांच स्टेट्स के बजाय एक ही यहाँ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट होनी चाहिये। जो हालात

भाज दरपेश है उनका एक ही सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट मुकाबला कर सकती है। अलग अलग गवर्नमेंट्स, अलग अलग तरीके ।

इसी हाउस में माननीय सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब ने यह कहा था कि बिहार के बोर्डर से एक चावल का दाना भी चीन को नहीं जा रहा है । लेकिन बिहार की असेम्बली में माननीय मुख्य मंत्री श्री कृष्ण बल्लभ सहाय ने यह कहा है कि वाकई चावल जा रहा है चीन को । व्यापारी लोग वहां एक बोरी चावल दे आते हैं और एक तोला सोना ले आते हैं और मैं इसे अभी तक रोक नहीं सका हूँ । हर स्टेट में यही हालत है । सेंट्रल कुछ और कहता है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कुछ और कहती है । उत्तर प्रदेश के 52 जिले हैं । वहां कांग्रेसियों में आपस में कुत्सियों के लिए लड़ाई चल रही है । वहां आपस की पार्टीबाजी है और सारा समय इसी में चला जाता है । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि करोड़ों रुपया लैप्स हो जाता है, न उत्पादन बढ़ता है, न फैक्ट्रीज का प्रोडक्शन और न ही कोई नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगती हैं । इस हालत में और कोई उपाय नहीं है । हमारा बहुत बड़ा देश है । इसको चलाने का एक ही तरीका है । भाज देश के ऊपर संकट है और चारों तरफ से संकट की घटायें छाई हुई हैं । हमें चाहिये कि हम एक सूत्र में बंध कर एक पहाड़ की तरह से, एक स्तम्भ की तरह से खड़े हो जायें । इस देश में इस तरह की बात को देख कर मजाक मालूम होता है या आप कह सकते हैं कि हंसी आती है कि सहारनपुर में जो गैंगू 55 रुपयें मन विकता है वहां से आगे चल कर ग्यारह मील के फासले पर 16 रुपयें मन विकता है । ग्यारह मील में दो भाव, दो रेट । इस तरह की जो चीजें हैं, इन पर तभी कंट्रोल किया जा सकता है जब कि एक ही सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कायम हो । जिस दिन हम अपने गए हुए इलाके को वापिस ले लें, जो इलाका हमारी कमजोरी और बुजदिली के कारण चला गया है, उसको वापिस ले लें, जो हमारी

गलत पालिसी की बजह से चला गया है, उसको वापिस ले लें और जिस दिन पाकिस्तान के साथ हम निपट लें तब हम ये जो चीजें हैं स्टेट्स की इन पर विचार कर सकते हैं । भाज से तीन साल पहले इसी हाउस में मैंने कहा था कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान का मसला एक ही तरह से हल हो सकता है, इसका और कोई हल नहीं है, सिवाय रियूनियन के, अखंड हिन्दुस्तान के, पुनर्मिलन के, पुन-निर्माण के । यह काम तभी हो सकता है जब एक ही स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यहां हो ।

मैं निर्भीकता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अलग अलग स्टेट्स में आप माइनोरिटीज को गुलाम बना कर रखना चाहते हैं । अगर एक स्टेट होगी तो माइनोरिटीज को गुलाम बनाने का कोई जरिया उसके पास नहीं रहेगा ।

जब हमें एक जुट हो कर काम करना चाहिये था उस वक्त हमने उत्तर प्रदेश में देखा है, बिहार, उड़ीसा आदि में देखा है, बंगाल में देखा है कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट जो यह दावा करती है कि हमने एक सूत्र में सब को पिरो रखा है, केरल के अन्दर इसी के प्राद-मियों ने इनके खिलाफ बोट दिचे, कांग्रेस के मेम्बरों ने कांग्रेस ही के खिलाफ बोट दिये और कांग्रेस अपने घर को सम्भाल नहीं पाई, उसको सम्भाल कर नहीं रख सकी ।

महात्मा गांधी जो चाहते थे वही हो कर रहेगा । जब वह होगा तभी देश प्रागे बढ़ सकता है । गांधी जी ने कहा था :

'I would not accept the partition of India even if the whole country were to go in flames'.

लेकिन कुर्सी के दीवानों ने, जो राज्य के पीछे थे, उन्होंने गांधी जी की बात को नहीं माना और उसका नतीजा यह है कि भाज हम पछता रहे हैं । अगर हमने अपने देश की ताकत को पंचशील में खत्म न किया होता, अलग अलग पार्टी और दल बन्दी में खत्म न किया

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

होता, अगर हमने शक्ति की उपासना की होती और देश की रक्षा के लिए ताकत की पूजा की होती, तो आज हमें यह बुरा दिन देखने को न मिलता। पन्द्रह बीस दिन की लड़ाई कुछ माने नहीं रखती है। आज हिन्दुस्तान डिफीटिड नेशन लगता है और चीन के बन्दरों ने, चीन के मॅडकों ने हमारी सरहदों को पार कर लिया है और हमारे हिमालय को अपमानित किया है। इस सब का निराकरण करने का एक ही तरीका है कि अलग अलग स्टेट्स न रह कर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हो। जो इलाका हमारा हमारे हाथ से चला गया है और जिसे हमें वापिस लेना है और जो हमारी कमजोरी से गया है, जब वह हम वापिस ले लें तो उस वक़्त बैठ कर हम यह राय कायम कर सकते हैं कि हमारे देश में, 15, 16 या बीस स्टेट्स हों। लेकिन आज तो हमें अपनी सारी ताकत को कॅन्ट्रेंट करना है और हमें चाहिये कि हम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ मजबूत करें।

अलग अलग बोलियां बोली जाती हैं राजस्थान की असम्बली में बोलते हुए एक मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर कोई हमला नहीं हुआ है, कोई आक्रमण नहीं हुआ है। यह ठीक नहीं है। हमारा 45 करोड़ की आबादी वाला देश है। बाकई जब तक पाकिस्तान के मिलिटरी प्राइड को खंडित नहीं किया जाएगा, जब तक पाकिस्तान के इस मिलिटरी प्राइड को चूर नहीं किया जाएगा, उसके सैनिक अभिमान को चूर नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक हमारा देश न बच सकता है और न हमें चन मिल सकती है। ठीक है पंचशील के लिए भी जगह हो सकती है। ठीक है देश के अन्दर प्रेम के लिए, सद्भावना के लिए भी जगह हो सकती है। लेकिन मिटी हुई नेशन कभी सद्भावना और शील कायम नहीं रख सकती है। यह संसार "बीर भोग्या बसुंधरा" है। इसको बीर भोगते हैं। गीता माता का हुकम है :

संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिमरणादतिरिच्यते ।

इस प्रपमान की जिन्दगी से मोत अच्छी है, जिल्लत के जीवन से मृत्यु बेहतर है। इसके सिवा कोई चारा नहीं है।

अलग अलग स्टेट्स में आज अलग अलग खिचड़ी पक रही है, अलग अलग बाजे बज रहे हैं। उन बाजोंको मिटाने का एक ही तरीका है कि सेंटर को मजबूत किया जाए।

एक सवाल रह जाता है जिस पर गौर नहीं हुआ है। भाई भतीजों का क्या होगा इनको सरकार कहां एकोमोडेट करेगी। इनको एकोमोडेट करने का रास्ता खुला हुआ है। नेफा में, लद्दाख में, काश्मीर में, गिलगित में ले जा कर इनको एकोमोडेट किया जाए, इनकी तनख्वाह कम नहीं की जाएगी। परन्तु इनको पौरुष दिखलाना पड़ेगा, पराक्रम दिखलाना पड़ेगा, बाजू का बल दिखाना पड़ेगा। राज ऐसे ही लोग करते हैं। पंचशील से राज नहीं होता है। शक्ति से राज होता है। राज वे करते हैं जिन की छाती में ब्रह्मचर्य का लोहा होता है, आंखों में देशभक्ति का तेज होता है, बाहों में अकाल पुरुष का बल होता है। लैक्चरों से आज पाकिस्तान और चीन का मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है। 18 साल में अगर हमने निर्माण किया होता तो 45 करोड़ की यह नेशन अपनी विजय पताका लहरा सकती थी। 18 साल में हमने निर्माण नहीं किया। विस्मार्क अपने जमाने का सब से बड़ा आदमी हो गुजरा है और आज भी उसके लफ्जों में मुझे कहना पड़ता है :

'Not by parliamentary speeches of majority votes are mighty questions of state solved, but it is through a policy of blood and iron'.

भारत का बच्चा बच्चा फौजी हो कर निकलेगा खून का बदला खून से लिया जाएगा, टिट

फार टैट होगा, ब्लड फार ब्लड, इंजरी फार इंजरी। जब ऐसा होगा तब देश के धार्मिक-सम्मान की रक्षा हो सकेगी। सत्रह सालों के अन्दर जो कुछ सरकार ने किया उसका नतीजा डिफॉट निकला, शिकस्त निकला, पराजय निकला। सरकार को अपनी पालिसी बदलनी पड़ेगी। किला लोचपोच हो चुका है। इस पालिसी की बुनियाद को आपको बदलना पड़ेगा। यह पालिसी जो पंचशील की है नहीं चल सकती है, नान-एलाइनमेंट की है नहीं चल सकती है। पालिसी चलेगी, शक्ति संग्रह की। विजयी की पूजा होगी, अम्बर चर्खों की पूजा नहीं होगी। शस्त्र की पूजा होगी, तलवार की पूजा होगी, ताकत की पूजा होगी। एटम बम आपको बनाना पड़ेगा अगर नहीं बना सकते हैं तो लेना पड़ेगा, किसी मित्र राष्ट्र से लेना पड़ेगा। अगर एटम बम और हाइड्रोजन बम के इस भूमि की आप रक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे शास्त्री जी इस बात को मान लें कि पांच जौड़ के बजाय, पांच स्टेट्स जो वह चाहते हैं, उनके बजाय एक प्रकेली सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का यहाँ प्रभाव कायम हो, केन्द्रीय सरकार एक ही कायम हो। वह डट कर लोहा ले। तब पाकिस्तान भी पीछे हट सकता है, चीन भी पीछे हट सकता है। यह काम गीत से नहीं, रेजोल्यूशन पास करने से नहीं बल्कि बच्चे बच्चे के अन्दर गुंथ ग्रंथ साहब की सच्ची स्पिरिट भर कर ही हो सकता है, अत्रिय धर्म की तालीम दे कर ही हो सकता है। बच्चों को आपको सिखलाना पड़ेगा कि ताकत से वे जीवन बितायें। हिमालय की रक्षा वह कर सकेगा जिसका चरित्र हिमालय की तरह मजबूत होगा, जिस का स्वास्थ्य हिमालय की तरह से दृढ़ होगा। हिमालय की रक्षा बातों से नहीं हो सकती है। गलत पालिसी जो आपकी है उसको आप त्यागें। आज जो संकट है वह सरकार का खड़ा किया हुआ है। सरकार ने देश को पनपने नहीं दिया। दुनिया फौजी तालीम दे रही थी ये अम्बर चर्खों की तालीम

दे रहे थे। दुनिया अपने देशों को सुदृढ़ कर रही थी यहाँ पर कलचरल प्रोग्राम्स में करोड़ों रुपया बहाया जा रहा था। जब चीन की ललनायें राइफल ले कर चल रही थी उस वक्त इस सरकार ने अपने बच्चों को कलचरल प्रोग्राम की तालीम दी, नाच और गाने की तालीम दी। उस को छोड़ कर जरूरत यह है कि गीता माता द्वारा बताये गए सच्चे रास्ते को हम अपनायें।

सुखिनः अत्रियाः पाथं लभन्ते युद्धमीदृशम् ।
धर्मं युद्धं के सिवा कोई रास्ता नहीं है।

जो बिल माननीय शास्त्री जी ने पेश किया है, उसके लिए मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ और उन से मैं अज्ञात करना चाहता हूँ कि हंगिज हंगिज वह इस बिल को वापिस न लें चाहे उनके ऊपर कितना दबाव बयों न पड़े।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, अभी जो विधेयक सदन के सामने उपस्थित है उस पर बोलते हुए मुझ से पूर्व वक्ता जोश में आ कर विधेयक के बाहर बोल गये। जोश का समय आज कल है लेकिन जोश में आ कर धावमी होश को भूल जाता है। हम ने जो संघीय सरकार बनाई है वह हमने ब्रिटिश शासन की विरासत पाई है। ब्रिटिश शासन में एकात्मक शासन था, यूनिटरी शासन था, संघ शासन नहीं था। सन् 1935 में ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट ने प्रथम बार गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ऐक्ट में यह कल्पना की कि भारत में संघ बनाया जाये। लेकिन सन् 1935 से लेकर 1947 तक, जब भारत स्वतंत्र हुआ, वह संघात्मक सरकार की योजना नहीं बना पाई। किसी कारण से तो वह नहीं चल सकी। सन् 1947 में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का बटवारा हुआ और देश के दो हिस्से हो गये। इस के लिये बड़े अच्छे शब्दों में डा० मोहिया ने एकीकरण की धपान की है और एक विचार प्रकट किया है। लेकिन उस वक्त हमें जो मिला वह एकात्मक शासन

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

था। हम ने एकात्मक शासन को ब्रिटिश सरकार से पाया। सन् 1950 में जब हमने अपना संविधान लागू किया तो प्रथम बार संविधान के आधार पर हम ने संघात्मक शासन की व्यवस्था की। हम ने मिल कर उस संघात्मक शासन व्यवस्था में अपने अधिकारों को कई भागों में विभक्त किया। कुछ अधिकार हमारे ऐसे हैं जो देश के लिये डाइरेक्टिव कह कर लागू किये जायें यह हमने कहा। लेकिन चूँकि हमने संघीय शासन के आधार पर शासन व्यवस्था में उन डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स को लागू करने या न करने का काम राज्यों पर छोड़ा। इस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज तक वह डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स कागज पर ही रह गये और लागू नहीं हुए।

15.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

उदाहरण के लिये शिक्षा को ले लीजिये।

इस समय आवश्यकता थी कि हर एक लड़का कम से कम प्राइमरी हट तक शिक्षा प्राप्त करे। डाइरेक्टिव में यह है कि स्टेट्स इस बात का प्रयत्न करेंगी कि दस वर्ष के अन्दर सारे राज्यों में उन की शिक्षा व्यवस्था हो जाये। लेकिन आज दस के बजाय अठारह वर्ष हो गये परन्तु किसी राज्य में ऐसा नहीं हो पाया। दिल्ली में एक कानून जरूर पास किया गया कि प्राइमरी तक की शिक्षा कम्पल्सरी होगी। यह भी कहाँ तक हो पाया है मैं नहीं जानता। अगर यह शिक्षा की व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में होती तो यह बात शायद पूरी हो जाती। आज केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रान्तीय सरकारों को सहायता देती है कि वह शिक्षा का प्रसार करें। लेकिन वह लोग कोई न कोई मजबूरी दिखला कर, रुपये की कमी दिखला कर उस शिक्षा का प्रसार नहीं कर रही हैं। वैसे ही प्राहिबिशन की बात है। हमारे संविधान के आर्टिकल 45 में है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर प्राहिबिशन लागू होना चाहिये। लेकिन उसका लागू करना या न करना प्रदेश सरकारों के हाथों में चला गया। केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में

वह नहीं है। आप ने प्राहिबिशन कमेटी बनाई। उस की रिपोर्ट आई। आज कल जो नेपाल में हमारे राजदूत हैं उन की रिपोर्ट आई कि सन् 1965 तक सारे देश में प्राहिबिशन सम्पूर्ण रूप से लागू हो जाना चाहिये। लेकिन परिणाम क्या हुआ। मेरे बगल में जो भाई बैठे हैं उन को प्राहिबिशन के नाम से खतरा हो गया। परिणाम हुआ कि प्राहिबिशन उत्तरोत्तर आगे ही बढ़ता चला गया।

इस प्राहिबिशन के बारे में मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि सन् 1914 में जब पहला महायुद्ध शुरू हुआ तो उस समय लायड जार्ज चांसलर आफ एक्स्चेकर थे ग्रेट ब्रिटेन में। उन के सामने जहाज चलाने वालों ने जा कर कहा कि जर्मन यू वोट हमें उतनी क्षति नहीं पहुंचा रही है जितना कि शराब कर रही है। शराब पी कर कार्यकर्ता लोग ढीले पड़ जाते हैं और कार्य नहीं हो पाता है। आप इस को बचाइये। उन्होंने मांग की अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हम जीवें तो शराब का पीना बन्द कराइये। लायड जार्ज ने शराब का टैक्स 6 पीड फी बैरल से बढ़ा कर 28 पीड फी बैरल कर दिया और जा कर जार्ज फिफथ से आज्ञा ली कि जार्ज फिफथ लड़ाई के दौरान शराब नहीं पीयेंगे। इस बात की व्यवस्था करने के लिये कहा कि महल के अन्दर शराब नहीं जायेगी। जार्ज फिफथ ने कहा कि जब तक लड़ाई चलेगी मैं शराब नहीं पीऊंगा और मेरे मकान में शराब नहीं आयेगी। लायड जार्ज ने इस का एलान किया। उस समय ऐस्किवथ प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने इस को बुरा माना। उन्होंने कहा कि देश बरबाद हो रहा है और तुम शराब के लिये बुरा मानते हो। नतीजा यह हुआ कि ऐस्किवथ को जाना पड़ा और किसी तरह से शराब को रोका गया। हमारे यहां स्थिति क्या है। चूँकि शराब को रोकने न रोकने की व्यवस्था प्रदेशों के ऊपर है इसलिये प्रदेश सरकारें कहती हैं अगर हम शराब को रोक दें तो हमारी आमदनी कम

हो जायेगी। केन्द्र इस बात का जिम्मा ले कि जो हमारी ग्रामदनी कम होगी उसे वह पूरा करेगा। अगर यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का विषय होता तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उस को अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर रोकती। ग्राज स्टेट्स उस को बन्द नहीं करती हैं। यही नहीं, जब सन् 1962 में चाइना ने हमला किया तो जहां पर प्राइविज्ञान चल भी रहा था वहां से भी उसे उठा लिया गया और हमारे भाइयों को शराब पीने की सुविधा मिली। हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन जिले जो उस समय शुष्क थे वह तर हो गये। ग्रामदनी के लिहाज से हमारे उल्टे खयाल होते हैं क्योंकि भिन्न भिन्न मत भलग भलग राज्यों में हैं। एक नियम चालू नहीं हो सकता है।

यही हाल शिक्षा का है। यहां पर शिक्षा मंत्री का हवाला दिया गया। यूनिवर्सिटी एजुकेशन चार यूनिवर्सिटीज को छोड़ कर जो कि राष्ट्रीय यूनिवर्सिटियां कहलाती हैं, जैसे अलीगढ़ है, हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय है, विश्व भारती है और दिल्ली है, विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा प्रदेश सरकारों के हाथ में है। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्राण्ट्स कमिशन रुपया देता है और कहता है कि इतना ही रुपया राज्य दे। उस का प्रबंध प्रदेश सरकारें कर नहीं पाती हैं। परिणाम यह होता है कि जो रुपया केन्द्र द्वारा दिया जाता है उस का उपयोग नहीं हो पाता। अभी कम से कम कोई व्यवस्था इस प्रकार की नहीं है हमारे संविधान में कि शिक्षा केन्द्रीय विषय हो। केवल इमर्जेंसी के कारण यह अधिकार प्राप्त सकता है। वैसे किन्हीं किन्हीं बातों में अधिकार है जैसे कि हाई कोर्ट्स में जजों का अप्वाइंट करना। खाद्य का विषय ले लीजिये। खाद्य के बास्ते हमारे देश में कोई राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था नहीं है। खाद्य के बास्ते प्रांतीय व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। एक राज्य में ही यह देखने में आता है कि कहीं पर तो धान का भाव 55 रु० हैं तो कहीं पर 80 रु०। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि

यह सारा एक देश है इसलिये एक जैसी खाद्य व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। लेकिन प्रदेशों में मुख्य मंत्रियों ने अपनी सत्ता को कायम रखने के लिये प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा कि खाद्य की व्यवस्था भलग भलग प्रदेशों में भलग भलग रहेगी। खाद्य की एक व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती।

ऐसी सूरत में परिस्थितियों का तकाजा है जो बिल धाया है उस पर ठीक से विचार किया जाये और लोगों की राय जानी जाय। मैं श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जिस रूप में विधेयक को सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया गया है उस को जनमत संग्रह के लिये भेजने की बात मान लें। पहले वह विधेयक जाय जनमत संग्रह के लिये और उस के बाद सदन में उस पर फिर से विचार हो। अभी उन्होंने कुछ भावमियों की राय पढ़ कर सुनाई। लेकिन हम जो ग्रामूल परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं उस के लिये यहां के लोगों की राय भी हम जान लें कि जो एकीकरण की बात रोज उठती है उस को देखते हुए, एकात्मक राज्य व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता है या संघात्मक राज्य व्यवस्था की। कारण यह है कि हम आज कल आपत्तिकाल से गुजर रहे हैं और संघीय व्यवस्था से काम कर रहे हैं। उसमें परिवर्तन लाना कहां तक उचित होगा।

इस समय साढ़े तीन बज रहे हैं और प्रधान मंत्री आने वाले हैं। श्री शास्त्री का यह बिल अब भगले सेज्जन तक तो जायेगा ही इसलिये मैं उन से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस समय इस को जनमत संग्रह के लिये जाने दें। क्योंकि इस के अन्दर कितनी ही धारायें ऐसी हैं जिन में परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है। मसलन जो समय लिखा है उस को कम किया जा सकता है। जब पंडित पन्त गृह मंत्री थे तब उन्होंने राज्यों का भाषावार बटवारा कराया। लेकिन उन्होंने सोचा कि जब भाषावार प्रान्त बनें, तब उन में आपस में झगड़ा हो सकता है। इसलिये उन्होंने

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

देश के पांच बड़े बड़े जोन बनाये। उस समय कुछ भाइयों की यह भावना थी कि जो गवर्नर हैं उन को कम कर के पांच जोनल गवर्नर बनाये जायें ताकि देश में एकीकरण प्राये। लेकिन अब होता यह है कि एक साल में दो तीन दफे जोन्स की बैठक हो जाती है। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर उस पर प्रेजाइड कर लेते हैं और बात सत्य हो जाती है। नतीजा होता है कि जो जोनल सिस्टम है उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर प्रदेशों के बजाय जोन्स का प्राधार हो तो हमारा उद्देश्य बहुत कुछ पूरा हो सकता है।

15.29 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

अग्नी नदी के बारे में बंगलोर कांग्रेस में प्रस्ताव प्राया था कि नदियों के पानी को ले कर राज्यों में झगड़ा होता है इसको कैसे मिटाया जाये। ऐसा लगता है कि हर एक राज्य अपने अपने को स्वतंत्र मानने लगा है और नदियों का झगड़ा ऐसे होता है जैसे कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान का झगड़ा हुआ था, जिसमें बलूच बैंक प्राया था, उसने रुपया दिया था और हम को भी रुपया देना पड़ा था। आज जो लाहौर के सामने नहर बनी हुई है, कहा जाता है कि वह उसी रुपये से बनी है और एंटी टैंक केनाल के रूप में काम कर रही है।

पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान का यह झगड़ा तो समझ में आता है क्योंकि ये अलग अलग देश हैं, लेकिन देश के अन्दर एक राज्य जैसे मद्रास अपना पानी आन्ध्र में न जाने दे या मैसूर अपना पानी आन्ध्र में न जाने दे, इस प्रकार के झगड़े तो नहीं होने चाहिए। इन को रोकने की कोई व्यवस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिए।

15.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CHINESE NOTE.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur

Shastri): I want to inform the House that this morning we received a communication from the Chinese Government demanding that within three days we should dismantle our defence installations which they allege are located on their side of the border in Tibet across the Sikkim border. I might for the benefit of the House, read out the relevant portions of the communication, although I would be placing the communication and our reply on the Table of the House.

"In its notes the Indian Government continues to resort to its usual subterfuges in an attempt to deny the intruding activities of Indian troops along the Sino-Indian boundary and the China-Sikkim boundary. This attempt cannot possibly succeed. Since ceasefire and troop withdrawal were effected along the Sino-Indian border by China on her own initiative in 1962, Indian troops have never stopped their provocations and there have been more than 300 intrusions into China either by ground or by air. The Chinese Government has repeatedly lodged protests with the Indian Government and served warnings to it, and has successively notified some friendly countries. The facts are there, and they cannot be denied by the Indian Government by mere quibbling. Moreover, the Chinese Government has four times proposed the Sino-Indian Joint Investigation into India's illegal construction of military works for aggression on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary, but has each time been refused by the Indian Government. Now the Indian Government pretentiously says that the matter can be settled if only an independent and neutral observer should go to the border to see for himself. It further shamelessly asserts that Indian troops have never crossed the Sikkim-China boundary which has been formally delimited, and that India has not built any military works either on the Chinese side of the border or on the border itself. This is a bare-faced lie. How can it hope to deceive anyone?"

"As is known to everybody, the Indian Government has long been using the territory of Sikkim against China. Since September 1962, not to mention earlier times, Indian troops have crossed the China-Sikkim boundary, which was delimited long ago, and have built a large number of military works for aggression either on the Chinese side of the China-Sikkim boundary or on the boundary itself. There are now fifty six such military works, large and small, which they have built in the past few years all over the important passes along the China-Sikkim boundary, thus want only encroaching upon China territory and violating her sovereignty. In these years the Chinese Government has made thirteen representations to the Indian Government. But the Indian Government has all along turned a deaf ear to them and does not have the slightest respect for China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Far from stopping its acts of aggression, the Indian Government has intensified them by ordering its troops to intrude into Chinese territory for reconnaissance and provocations."

We are sending a reply to all those points and as I said I shall place the reply on the table of the House. I will read out the relevant portions of our reply.

"Ever since the Sino-Indian border problem was raised by the Chinese Government, the Government of India had made strenuous attempts to settle the question peacefully and with honour. Even after the unprovoked Chinese attack across the border in October-November, 1962, the Government of India consistently followed the policy of seeking a peaceful settlement honourable to both the parties concerned.

As has been pointed out in various notes to the Chinese Government in the past, the Government of India has given strict instructions to its armed forces and personnel not to cross the international boundary in

the Eastern and the Middle Sectors and the so-called 'line of actual control' in the Western Sector. The Government of India are satisfied after careful and detailed investigations, that Indian personnel as well as aircraft have fully carried out their instructions and have not transgressed the international boundary and the 'line of actual control' in the Western Sector at any time at any place. The Government of India are, therefore, absolutely convinced that the allegations contained in the Chinese note under reply are completely groundless. The Government of India are constrained to reject these allegations and to reassert emphatically that they do not accept the claims to vast areas of Indian territory in the Western, Middle and Eastern Sectors of the border put forward in the Chinese note under reply. As regards China's stand on Kashmir and on the present unfortunate conflict between India and Pakistan, it is nothing but interference on the part of China calculated to prolong and to enlarge the conflict."

The background of the matter is that in September 1962 some defence structures were constructed on the Sikkim side of the Sino-Indian frontier. These structures have not been in occupation since the cessation of hostilities in November, 1962. Since the Chinese Government alleged that some of these structures were on their side of the border, India had in its note of September 12, 1965 gone to the extent of suggesting that an independent Observer be allowed to go to this border to see for himself the actual state of affairs. The Chinese Government has not unfortunately, accepted this reasonable proposal and has reiterated its proposal for joint inspection. In our reply which is being sent today, we are informing the Chinese Government that their contention is entirely incorrect. Nevertheless, as an earnest of our desire to give no ground to the Chinese for making this a pretext for aggressive action, we are

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri].

informing them that we have no objection to a joint inspection of those points of the Sikkim-Tibet border where Indian personnel are alleged to have set up military structures in Tibetan territory. The Government of India on their part are prepared to arrange such an inspection as early as possible, at an appropriate official level, on a mutually convenient date.

We have sent a reply to the Chinese note accordingly and hope that Chinese Government would agree to action being taken as proposed. Copies of the Chinese note and of our reply have been placed on the table of the House.

I know the House would feel concerned about the intentions of the Chinese Government. We do hope that China would not take advantage of the present situation and attack India. The House may rest assured that we are fully vigilant and that if we are attacked, we shall fight for our freedom with grim determination. The might of China will not deter us from defending our territorial integrity. I shall keep the House informed of further developments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. You said you would take up the Calling Attention Notices at 3.30 p.m. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. In regard to the taking up of the Calling Attention Notices, I said that in the meanwhile I had received intimation that the Prime Minister would be making a statement on that subject.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have established a convention—(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I can call one Member from each group only to speak for a couple of minutes if he likes. (Interruption). Order, order. No questions and answers; I would not ask the Prime Minister to give individual answers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A clarification.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think that is necessary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are not going to probe into it. Only a clarification. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I think that we should not, at this moment do anything. That should be better. I would say that it is even more advisable that we should desist from putting any question or making any further enquiries. Let us now wait and see, after this statement has been made. That would be better. I think that is the sense of the House.

Now, would the House like to take up the non-official business?

Some Hon. Members: No no.

Mr. Speaker: Then we shall adjourn.

15.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Ten of the Clock on Monday, September 20, 1965/Bhadra 29, 1887 (Saka).