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Friday, December 10, 1965
Agrahayana 19, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 10, 1965/Agrahayana 19, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Rifles for Civilian Target Shooting Practices

*773. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposals to permit the manufacture of rifles, guns and cartridges for civilian target shooting practices in the private sector; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). A study is being undertaken to assess the demand of rifles, guns and cartridges in the next five years. If the study of the demand reveals that there is a requirement which is large enough to support the setting up of one or more economic units, it is proposed to explore ways and means of assisting units in this regard.

Shri Karni Singhji: May I know why Government have persistently turned down the request of the National Rifle Association of India and other bodies for the manufacture of target-shooting arms and ammunition within this country, more so when we know that there is a great shortage for the same?

2177 (Ai) LSD-1.

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Member is aware of the whole thing more than I would ever be aware of, because it was through him that the proposal was first initiated. But the point is that the Defence Ministry feels that it is a highly precision job and it may not be possible for any of the private-sector organisations to undertake this kind of work. They have felt that by and large with the demand that was there they would be able to meet the requirements, but during the last one or two or three years, the position did certainly change, and, therefore, the whole question is under consideration.

Shri Karni Singhji: Are Government aware that due to the defence commitments, if the present system of producing guns and rifles for civilian use remains the monopoly of the ordnance factories, it would be years before the target-shooting movement would ever be able to gain momentum?

Shri T. N. Singh: That is what I have said that in view of the present preoccupation of the Defence Ministry with other important production programmes for their own Forces, it is felt necessary to consider the whole question in great detail and that is being done. It will be recalled that the manufacture of arms and ammunition is in Schedule A of the Industrial Policy Resolution. That is also another question which has to be discussed.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Parliamentary Rifle Association prepared to undertake it?

Shri Karni Singhji: No.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In view of the fact that there is a great demand for getting this rifle training in the country, may I know why the

Ministry is not taking immediate steps at least to give permission or to make arrangements for the production of air guns which have proved to be very successful in giving training to the people?

Shri T. N. Singh: We have licensed a unit for manufacture of air rifles in Gujarat. Another which was licensed or which was proposed to be licensed in Punjab has somehow fallen through.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether Government have received any proposal from the Punjab Government that they want to make these guns.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that that has fallen through.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि मूंगेरों में एक लम्बे भस्से से बन्दूकें, रायफल आदि बनाने का काम किया जाता रहा है। इस बात वहां के जो कर्मचारी हैं वे बड़ी मुश्किल में हैं। क्या उनको सहायता दे कर फौजी तथा गैर फौजी इस्तमाल के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर हथियार बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : इस तरह के कार्ट्रिज कुछ लोग बना लेते हैं, लेकिन जो माहिर लोग हैं उनका कहना है कि यह चीज इतनी रिलायबिल नहीं हो सकती और इससे ज्यादा डिफेंस का काम नहीं चल सकता।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether rifles will be supplied to the ladies also when they are imparted rifle-training?

Shri T. N. Singh: How can there be any objection to that?

Mr. Speaker: Why should the ladies not start a factory by themselves?

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : सन् 1947 के गृहयुद्ध के समय हरियाना के लोहारों ने बन्दूकें, पिस्तौलें यहाँ तक कि तोपें तक बना ली थीं। क्या जनता की भाव-व्यक्तता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इन

लोहारों को राइफल आदि बनाने का लाइसेंस दे देगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब उन्होंने दे दिया।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : पाकिस्तान युद्ध के बाद वह अवश्यपक हो गया है कि बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाये। सरकारी कारखानों में जो बन्दूकें बनती हैं वे सरकार के काम के लिए ही काफी नहीं होतीं। क्या इस स्थिति के आधार पर एक वर्ष के अन्दर कुछ ऐसी फर्मा को लाइसेंस देने का सरकार विचार रखती है जो जरूरत के मुताबिक बन्दूकें बना कर लोगों को दे सकें ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : प्रशिक्षण की जरूरत और उसके लिए इन्तिजाम के बारे में दो रायें नहीं हो सकती और इसका इन्तिजाम डिफेंस और होम मिनिस्ट्री कर रही है। लेकिन जहाँ तक हथियारों के मैन्युफैक्चर का सवाल है अब तक की नीति यह रही है कि इमका उत्पादन ब्राइटेड सेक्टर में न हो और ज्यादातर पब्लिक सेक्टर में ही रहे। जो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रिजोल्यूशन मंजूर किया गया है उसमें भी यही विचार है। फिर भी आज कल की स्थिति में इस के ऊपर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: What is the assessment about the quality of certain arms being manufactured still by private manufacturers in some parts of the country?

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not know; there may be surreptitious manufacture. There is nothing legal about it.

Shri Shankre: Since the question relates to the manufacture of guns and cartridges for civilian use, why should Government or the Defence Ministry worry so much about their quality or precision? Or am I to understand that the Gandhian philosophy of non-violence also should apply in this matter . . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Shankre: What is the reply?

Mr. Speaker: Gandhian philosophy has nothing to do with this.

Shri Shinkre: Then the first part may be answered.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

श्री घणपाल सिंह : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है जो दस बीच में आपने बन्दूकें मैन्युफैक्चर की हैं बीस या बाईस दफा चलाने के बाद उनकी नाल गरम हो जाती है और वे बेकार हो जाती हैं, और यह भी जाहिर है कि आपकी आइंनेन्स फैक्टरीज आज की डिमांड को मीट नहीं कर सकती। तो आपको इसमें क्या एतराज है कि और नये कारखाने खुलें, चाहे वे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हों, जो कि आज देश की डिमांड की मीट कर सकें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो उन्होंने कहा है।

बंगटोक के निकट पाया गया सोना

+

* 774. श्री स० ना० चतुर्वेदी :

श्री स० सा० द्विवेदी :

श्री लुकोव हुंसवा :

श्री पाराशर :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 29 अगस्त, 1965 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में "मोल्ड डिस्कवर्ड नीयर गंगटोक" नामक शीर्षक वाले समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि डिगबू नामक स्थान पर सोना पाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने स्थान का निरीक्षण करने और तथ्यों का पता लगाने के लिए विशेषज्ञों को भेजा है ;

(ग) क्या विशेषज्ञों के विचार में यह सोना व्यापारिक दृष्टि से अच्छी किस्म का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितना सोना मिलने की संभावना है ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The investigations carried out by the Indian Bureau of Mines have revealed the existence of traces of gold associated with copper mineralisation. The gold content varies from traces to 0.3 grammes per ton of ore and as such is not economical to exploit on a commercial scale.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether the investigations have been completed and Government has decided not to go in for the exploitation of these mines?

Shri Thimmaiah: Yes, Sir.

Shri Joachim Alva: India has a place less than the tenth rank among the gold-producing countries of the world while the Soviet Union within 30 years has jumped to the second place. We are content only with 3 gold mines. Is there a dynamic programme before Government to exploit more of these and other minerals in the country?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): This is about a particular place which we have investigated. The whole of India has not been surveyed. If and when we find gold in better quantity, naturally we will exploit it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Alva suggests some sites. They may be exploited.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Most certainly.

श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो दो नई सोने की खदानों का पता लगा है, गंगटोक के पास डिगचू में, क्या उन दोनों के बारे में एक ही रिपोर्ट है या उनमें अन्तर है। इनको कमर्शियल बेसिस पर चलाने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं और जो अनुसन्धान किया गया है उसका क्या फल हुआ है ?

Shri Thimmaiah : When we discovered this mine, this gold was associated with copper, silver and other metals also. By underground working in these two mines, Bontok and Biohhu, some samples were taken by the Indian Bureau of Mines. They were tested in the metallurgical laboratory and it was found that there is a very negligible quantity or traces of gold, and it is not recoverable at all.

Shri Subodh Hansda : The Parliamentary Secretary said . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy : Has he not become a Deputy Minister?

Shri Subodh Hansda : . . . that this is not being exploited. If so, will it be leased out to some other party for exploitation?

Shri Thimmaiah : No. The Sikkim Corporation are developing the mines for other minerals like lead, zinc and copper and are recovering these metals.

Mr. Speaker : 'Minister' includes 'Parliamentary Secretary'.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy : Under the rules, Minister does not include Parliamentary Secretary. I was saying that he should be promoted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : Kindly see the rules.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know what sort of surveys were made; whether a magnetic survey was also conducted?

Shri Thimmaiah : I said by underground working we have taken some samples; they were analysed in the

laboratory and we found very negligible quantity of gold traces.

Dr. Ranen Sen : The hon. Parliamentary Secretary just now said that the gold content in the gold found in Gangtok is of inferior quality. May I know what is the gold content found in the Kolar Gold Fields, the area from which the Parliamentary Secretary comes.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy : He is making a mistake. It is not the quality. For the information of my hon. friend, while in Kolar it is 13.4, here it is 0.3.

Mr. Speaker : Minister means a member of the Council of Ministers, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : The Council of Ministers does not include Parliamentary Secretaries.

Mr. Speaker : I am not talking of Council of Ministers. At least once I am right.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath : More often than not, Sir.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अभी यह बतलाया गया कि वहाँ पर सोने के साथ में तांबा इत्यादि भी हैं तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह तांबा इस तादाद में है जिसको कि अच्छे तरीके से निकाला जा सकता है यदि है तो उसके लिए कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है अथवा नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तांबा तो अलहदा बात हो गई।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह तांबा उसी के साथ निकलता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो सोना निकाल रहे हैं।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : उसी के साथ तांबा निकल रहा है, प्रश्न उससे मिला हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिला हुआ है मगर यहाँ इस सवाल में हम फ़क़त सोना निकाल रहे हैं।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जानकारी मिलनी आवश्यक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे पता है।
नैस्ट क्वेश्चन।

Import Entitlement Scheme

+
*775. Shri Madhu Laxayo:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revision of the import entitlement scheme has made any difference to our export earnings and conservation of foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There has been no revision of the import entitlement schemes; and

(b) Exports of manufactured goods under these schemes have been steadily increasing.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि आयात हकदारी योजना के मातहत विदेशी मुद्रा हासिल कर के और आयात कर के उस के ऊपर बहुत पैसा काले बाजार में कमाया जाता था और इस निर्यात किये गये माल के लिए प्रसन्न में विदेशों में कोई मांग नहीं रहती है और न उस के लिए कोई बाजार रहता है तो क्या इस फ़र्जी निर्यात के बारे में सरकार ने कोई जांच की है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सारी जांच की है यह तो मैं ने बताया माननीय सदस्य को कि बहुत सी शिकायत सही नहीं हैं। इंजी-नियरिंग गुड्स की डिमांड्स बहुत है जो कि इस स्कीम के अन्दर है। हीडीकाफ्ट्स की भी काफ़ी डिमांड है और उस का निर्यात बढ़ रहा है और जहाँ तक टैक्सटाइल गुड्स का सवाल है हालांकि दुनिया में उसका

बहुत कमिपटीशन है तो भी उस का निर्यात अच्छे तरीके से चल रहा है। जितने भी मैनुफैक्चर्ड गुड्स इन स्कीमों के अन्दर आते हैं उनका एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ रहा है और उसमें दो ही साल में कोई 38 करोड़ का इजाफ़ा हुआ है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आयात हकदारी योजना जिस ढंग से चलाई गई उस के बारे में वित्त मंत्रालय का जो विदेशी मुद्रा नियन्त्रण विभाग है या रिजर्व बैंक आदि हैं क्या उन संस्थाओं की ओर से कोई आक्षेप उठाये गये थे; यदि हां तो उनका स्वरूप क्या था और उन को दूर करने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय ने क्या प्रयत्न किया ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कोई आक्षेप इन संस्थाओं की ओर से नहीं उठाये गये थे सिर्फ हम यह देख रहे थे कि हर साल जो हम इन स्कीमों को रेव्यू करते हैं तो जहाँ कोई हमें एक्सपोर्टर्स द्वारा अनुचित लाभ कमाने या उसके द्वारा कोई किस्म की एवयूज की बात नोटिस में आ जाय तो हम उस की तहकीकात करते हैं और उसको प्रौरन बंद करने के लिए मुनासिब कार्रवाही करते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि निर्यात बराबर बढ़ रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि जो इस वर्ष निर्यात बढ़ा उस की मात्रा पिछले वर्ष की अपेक्षा कितनी है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कम है उस से लेकिन फिर भी ज्यादा है मतलब यह कि जो पिछले वर्ष में बढ़ा 80 करोड़ उतना तो हम नहीं बढ़ा सके लेकिन 35 करोड़ जरूर बढ़ाया है।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले में इस दफ़ा जो निर्यात कम बढ़ा है तो उसका कारण क्या है और उसे हटाने के लिए क्या उपाय किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह चीज सदन के सामने कई दफा रखी गई है । फर्स्ट प्लान और सैंडॉक्स प्लान में 600 करोड़ के निर्यात की मात्रा थी जब कि इस थर्ड प्लान के अन्दर हम 815 करोड़ तक पहुँचे हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि फोर्थ प्लान के अन्दर वह बढ़ कर 1050 करोड़ हो जाय ।

श्री बड़ै : एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस जो दिये जाते हैं उनको ही इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं और वह इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस ब्लैकमार्केट में बेचे जा सकते हैं ऐसा आप ने कहा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गत साल में ऐसे कितने केसेज मिले हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने बतलाया कि चार लाख एक्सपोर्ट्स की यह एक बहुत बड़ी तादाद है जिन में कि डिफाल्टर्स महज 150 या 160 ही हैं और यह इतनी छोटी तादाद है कि उस पर ज्यादा जोर लगाना कुछ मुनासिब नहीं जंचता है बल्कि उचित तो यह होगा कि जो एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं उनकी सराहना ही की जाय ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: For earning foreign exchange, the Government of India have introduced a scheme of national defence remittance. May I know if it is a fact that, under this scheme the foreign nationals of Indian origin have not been entitled to this benefit and, if so, have the Government considered this aspect of the problem?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a new scheme which we have introduced temporarily; when I went to East Africa, many of the nationals of Indian origin also told me. The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Not once or twice but several times, many economic experts have pointed out that because of the scheme, a lot of foreign exchange is being accumulated and collected and misused in foreign countries or here, and so, may I know

why the hon. Minister is not ready to restrict it carefully and to take steps for further scrutiny?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are continuously scrutinising. As the hon. lady Member knows it fully, the question of accumulating money does not arise at all out of this scheme. If the Government is slack or if the party is of a rather doubtful character, they can always accumulate it. It has nothing to do with this scheme.

Shri T. Abdul Wahid: Could the Commerce Minister inform us as to how our import entitlements compare with those of Pakistan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is much smaller in character. But I do not want to compare ourselves with anybody. This has been the trend all over the world. As a matter of fact, in this country, it is unfortunate that so many manufacturers are allowed to import without any obligation to export.

बिना टिकट यात्रा

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* 776 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलों पर, विशेषकर किडार्कियों की मुन्डाबर्दी और बिना टिकट यात्रा रोकने के लिये क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ; और

(ख) उतका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेलवे संबन्ध में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री. रत्न सुबब सिंह) : (क) मुन्डाबर्दी और बिना टिकट यात्रा की रोकथाम के लिये जो उपाय किये गये हैं, उनका ब्योरा कृपा-पत्र पर रहे बन्धन में दिया गया है । [सुनकराज्य में रक्त गया, देखिये संख्या एच० टी० 5376/65]

(ख) राज्य सरकारों और शिक्षा विभाग के अधिकारियों के सहयोग से स्थिति में कुछ सुधार किया गया है। विद्यार्थियों में नागरिकता और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण आचरण की भावना उत्पन्न करने के लिये, विशेष रूप से बदनाम क्षेत्रों में, और भी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी : मेट्रन रेलवेज के अन्तर्गत झांसी डिवाजन के उरई स्टेशन पर टिकटलेस ट्रेविल करते हुए विद्यार्थियों को पकड़ने हुए, एक रेलवे गार्ड को जान से मार डाला गया और विद्यार्थियों पर कोई मुकदमा भी ठीक तरीके से नहीं चलाया जा रहा है उसी प्रकार भीदा स्टेशन पर एक गार्ड को जान से मार डालने की घमकी बी गई तो क्या सरकार रेलवे के स्टाफ की सुरक्षा के हेतु कोई विशेष उपाय या प्रबंध करने जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : भौदा में तुरन्त इसका मुकदमा इंतजाम कर दिया जायगा ताकि उस गार्ड की जान को कोई खतरा न पड़े।

श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी : इस बात में कहां तक सत्य है कि रेलवे के स्टाफ के कुछ लोग बिना टिकट ट्रेविल करने वाले लोगों से दो रुपये और सात रुपये की रिश्तत लेकर उम्हें फ्री सफर करने देते हैं, स्लीपिंग बर्थ पर फ्री सफर करने देते हैं जब कि टिकट वालों को स्लीपिंग बर्थ नहीं मिल पाती है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अगर उस बारे में कोई खास इतिहास मिलेगी तो उसकी जांच करवाई जायेगी और दोषी पाये जाने वाले स्टाफ के बिहद कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

Shri A. P. Sharma: According to the existing rules, if a railway employee is involved in a court case arising out of the discharge of his legitimate duties, he has to defend his case at his own cost. Only the disbursement is made after he wins the case. This aspect not only creates

difficulties in the way of defending the case but sometimes it also weakens the case. So, may I know whether the railway will defend such cases, because they arise in the course of discharging of their legitimate duties, and will they see that they are given all kinds of facilities in defending the cases?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: This is a suggestion which can be examined.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Sir...

Mr. Speaker: It is exactly a suggestion. What does he want?

Shri A. P. Sharma: Kindly listen to what I have said.

Mr. Speaker: I have followed every word of what he has said. Shri Samanta,

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that smugglers who are detected without tickets are beating up the TTEs? If so, may I know what protection has been given to the TTEs who are endangering their lives?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We shall provide suitable protection to the railway staff if the smugglers indulge in such activities.

श्री गुलशन : क्या सरकार ने इस बात की कभी जांच की है, कि किस राज्य के विद्यार्थी ज्यादा सीनाजोरी से बगैर टिकट सफर करते हैं, यह कभी जानकारी प्राप्त की है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जी हाँ, इसकी जानकारी प्राप्त की गई है, बंगाल बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और कल में से सुना गुजरात में भी देवीजी ने कहा कि पन्नास परसेंट लोग बिना टिकट सफर रहे हैं।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know whether any assessment has been made to find out in which part of the country ticketless travel is great?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That was the reply I gave.

श्री सरजू पांडेय: क्या यह बात सही है कि विचारधियों में ज्यादातर वही बिना टिकट सफर करते हैं जो कांग्रेस पार्टी से या उन मंत्रियों से संबंधित हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी ।

स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि उन मालदारों के लड़के ही जो उच्च श्रेणियों में पढ़ते हैं विशेषतया बिना टिकट ट्रेवल करते हैं और थर्ड का टिकट है तो प्रथम श्रेणी में चलते हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह सत्य है, लेकिन स्वामी जी लोगों के तो लड़के कोई नहीं होते ।

स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द : मालदारों के लड़के मैंने कहा ।

श्री जगबेब सिंह सिद्धान्ती: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह शिकायत पहुंची है कि डलही रेलवे स्टेशन से टिकट ईश्यू किया गया बिना चेक किये हुए और बिना डेट के कलकत्ते का और वहां से वह डेलही वापस पहुंचा दिया गया, क्या इस प्रकार की जो गड़बड़ी है बिना टिकट आने जाने की यह भ्रापको मालूम है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं । इसकी जांच की जा रही है ।

Shri D. J. Nalik: What is the incidence of ticketless travelling and what is the loss of revenue to the railways?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The incidence of ticketless travel is from 4 to 5 per cent. of the total number of passengers. The loss of revenue is to the tune of about Rs. 5 crores per annum.

डा० राम मनाहर लोहिया : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात पर सोचा है कि बिना टिकट लड़कों के सफर करने की गन्दी धादत

जिसको मैं स्वार्थी अनुशासन हीनता का अंग समझता हूँ इस कारण से भी है कि समाज को बदलने के लिए जो एक परमार्थी अनुशासन-हीनता होनी चाहिए उसको दबा दिया जाता है और अगर सोचा है तो मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाहियां की हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह सही है कि सामाजिक कुव्यवस्था से ही ऐसी भावनाओं को प्रश्रय मिलता है, और इस में सबों को मिलकर प्रयास करना है, केवल रेल मंत्रालय, समाज में पूरा परिवर्तन लाने का प्रयास तो करेगा मगर अकेले सम्भव नहीं होगा, इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि इस कुव्यवस्था को हम को सबको मिल कर दूर करना है । . . . (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : क्या यह बात सही है कि कई स्टेशनों पर छपे हुए टिकट मिलते ही नहीं हैं इसीलिए लोग टिकटलेस ट्रेवल करते हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : दो एक स्टेशनों पर बिराबल बगैरह पर एसी सूचना मिली है और उस में तत्काल इन्तजाम किया गया है ।

श्री के० बे० मालवीय : इस बकूती हुई बीमारी के पीछे जैसा डाक्टर राम मनोहर लोहिया ने कहा कि सामाजिक कुव्यवस्था की भी जांच पड़ताल करनी चाहिए तो क्या यह मुनासिब नहीं है कि इन कारणों के प्रतिरिक्त बुनियादी तौर से जो गरीबी और एजुकेशन की कमी उन में है, इनको दूर करने के लिए भी ऐसे तरीके निकाले जिस से यह बुराई दूर हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सजेशन है ।

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Is it not a fact that the incidence of ticketless travel is more in such trains as are much over-crowded; if so, may I know whether the Government has

considered this aspect of the question also?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is true that whenever there is over-crowding people do feel the difficulty and sometimes they go without tickets. But the problem of over-crowding is constantly being studied and we are introducing new trains and increasing the number of coaches virtually throughout the country.

कोयला खानों में मशीनों का प्रयोग

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* 777. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये |

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री श्यामलाल सराफ :

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

(क) अब तक कितनी कोयला खानों का यंत्रीकरण किया गया है ;

(ख) अभी कितनी कोयला खानों का यंत्रीकरण किया जाना बाकी है ; और

(ग) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत छोट कोयला एककों को बड़े कोयला एककों में मिलाया जायेगा ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) 88.

(b) 743.

(c) there is no scheme as such for mechanisation of coal mines under which small coal units would be merged with bigger ones.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि अमेरिका में 12 टन और इंग्लैंड में 5 टन तथा भारत के अन्दर आधा टन के हिमादब से कोयला निकलता है ? अगर यह सही है तो मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इस अन्तर के साथ हम कैसे दुनिया के साथ चल सकते हैं और इस अन्तर को मिटाने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): We are trying to introduce mechanisation in the coal mines. By mechanisation, certainly the production is increasing and the capacity per worker to produce is also increasing. But there is some limitation as compared to foreign countries. We cannot mechanise all our mines because it involves a lot of foreign exchange and other things.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या वह इस किस्म के कोयले की खानों के मालिक जिनका सरकार से संबंध है वह लोग मजदूरों को निकालने के वास्ते मशीनीकरण का नाम उपयोग कर के छंटनी करते हैं और ठेकेदारों से काम करवाते हैं । क्या सरकार की जानकारी में ऐसे मालिकों का व्योरा है और अगर है तो इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Sir, it is true that when mechanisation will come there would be a certain amount of retrenchment. We are trying to see that as far as the NCDC is concerned there is the least possible retrenchment. We are also trying to absorb those retrenched somewhere else. As far as private sector collieries are concerned, wherever mechanisation has come, to some extent there is retrenchment.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि चीन ने हमें लड़ाई के मैदान में हराने के पहले इस्पात तथा कोयले की पैदावार में हराया था ? यदि हाँ, तो कोयले की मशीनों का देश में बड़ पैमाने पर निर्माण करके और पुरानी तथा नयी खानों का बिना छंटनी किये, यंत्रीकरण करके, कोयले की पैदावार कराने का क्या प्रयत्न उन्होंने किया है ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोयले की पैदावार करने की योजना चालू है । सही बात तो यह है कि कोयला इस समय अधिक मात्रा में पैदा हुआ है और उसकी खपत कम है । जहाँ तक यंत्रीकरण और मशीन

का सम्बन्ध है, वह भी हमारे देश में अब तैयार की जाने लगी है, और आशा है जल्दी ही उस में भी हम अर्त्मानिर्भर हो जायेंगे।

डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय ने यह खुद स्वीकार किया है कि यंत्रीकरण अभी हिन्दुस्तान में नाकाफी है, करीब करीब नहीं तक है, और हमारे यहां फी आदमी आधा टन और अमेरिका में 12 टन कोयला होता है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात पर विचार किया कि जो पुरानी खान हैं वह तो जैसा भी कर रही हैं करती रहें यंत्रीकरण वगैरह, लेकिन नयी खाने बिल्कुल यंत्रीकरण वाली चाहे सरकारी धन्ये की तरह से या निजी धन्ये की तरह से हों उनको प्रोत्साहन दें, कि वह ज्यादा बनयी जायें ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही है। इसीलिए वर्ल्ड बैंक से लोन निगोशियेट कर के निजी लोगों के लिये लोन दिखाने का प्रयत्न किया गया और बहुत लोगों ने लिया भी। नयी खानों में खुदायदी नगदी एन० सी० डी० सी० की कोकिंग कोल की नयी माइन्स हैं जिन में प्रॉडर प्राउन्ड 2300 से 2500 फुट तक जा रहे हैं।

Shri A. P. Sharma: How many workers have been rendered surplus as a result of the introduction of mechanisation in NCDC collieries so far and how have they been absorbed?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I would require notice for that.

Dr. Ramen Sen: Is it a fact that four or five years ago the Government of India entered into negotiations for a loan with the World Bank for mechanisation of certain private collieries in India and that the private colliery owners refused to take that money for mechanisation of the coal mines as a result of which the Government of India incurred heavy loss; if it is a fact, what steps have the

Government of India taken in regard to this?

Shri P. C. Sethi: This is not correct. The loan was negotiated and more than Rs. 13 crores of the loan has already been consumed; hardly Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 2 crores have been left.

Shri P. B. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has studied the effect of voluntary amalgamation of collieries in terms of the Balwantray Mehta Committee Report; if so, what is the Government's reaction to it?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As far as amalgamation is concerned, we tried first for voluntary amalgamation but that has not proved a success. Government is contemplating to bring forward legislation for this purpose.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि चूंकि कोयले की खपत कम है, इसलिए अभी ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन की जरूरत नहीं है। देहात में अभी तक गोबर को जलाया जाता है। क्या उस को रिप्लेस करने के लिए फ्युअल के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने के लिए कोयला हर एक देहात में पहुंचा दिया गया है? मेरे खयाल से खपत जहां तक पहुंचनी चाहिए थी, वहां तक नहीं पहुंच पाई है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस बारे में क्या स्थिति है?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह सवाल फिर आ रहा है। जहां तक गोबर की खपत का सवाल है, गांवों में जो फ्युअल मिलता है, वह करीब करीब मुफ्त मिलता है। इसके मुकाबले में कोयला चाहे हम जितना भी सस्ते दाम पर पहुंचाएँ, वह मुफ्त नहीं हो सकता है।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Reverting for a moment to the question of the World Bank loan, may I know whether it is not a fact that the provisions of that agreement were that the loans would be available to mines which made matching grants and it

was because the smaller mines could not make matching grants that they were not able to avail themselves of these loans? Has Government tried to get any kind of relaxation of that agreement so that smaller mines may be able to take the loans and help them in any other way?

Shri P. C. Sethi: We try to help them and to finance through bank guarantees. As far as these matching grants are concerned, I have already said that Rs. 13 crores of the World Bank loan has already been utilised. That means that to that extent they have come forward.

Coal and Mining Machinery

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*779. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there would be a huge shortfall in the production of coal and other mining machinery by the end of the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this shortfall will affect the country's requirements and the extent thereof?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has said that there will be no shortage of coalmining machinery. Do I understand that the coalmining machinery project at Durgapur is running on schedule?

Shri T. N. Singh: We have got in the public sector, what is called, the Mining Allied Machinery Project at Durgapur, which was scheduled to produce 5,000 tonnes in the current year and I have every hope that we shall exceed that and it will rather be about 6,000 tonnes.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has stated that it will exceed its target within the stipulated time. Can he assure us that Government would stop the import of coalmining machinery material?

Shri T. N. Singh: The demand is yet very large. We have made a beginning and we are producing according to schedule; still, there is a large gap to be made up.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether all the raw materials necessary for the production of coal and mining machinery are available in the country; if not, what is imported?

Shri T. N. Singh: I would not say, all the raw material, because some of the special alloy steel and non-ferrous metals that are required for these machines etc. have to be imported today; but by and large we are having all the necessary raw material in the country.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are our requirements for this machinery and what percentage will we be able to cover after there is full production in this particular unit?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is estimated that by 1971-72 this Mining Allied Machinery Project at Durgapur will be producing about 45,000 tonnes and by the end of the Sixth Plan it is felt that the total demand will be of the order of 60,000 tonnes which will be met as there are also a number of private sector units.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अभी गत प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि कोयला आवश्यकता से अधिक पैदा हो गया है। जब कोयला आवश्यकता से अधिक उत्पन्न हो गया है, तो उस का घोर उत्पादन करने के लिए मशीनों तकल्ल जतने का विचार है और वे मशीनें प्राप्ती है विदेशों से। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में कच्चे से ही व्याप्त जो बेकारी है, उस को घोर विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने इस बात की तरफ ध्यान किया है कि इन

मशीनों को न मंगा कर मनुष्यों के द्वारा या सरकार के और साधनों के द्वारा कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस साल का जवाब तो माननीय सदस्य ने खुद ही दे दिया है। उन्होंने कह दिया है कि मशीनें न मंगवाई जायें और आदमियों से कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जब कि देश में बेकारी बढ़ रही है, सरकार मशीनें लगा रही है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छा मुझाव दिया है।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know how much of the capacity of this Durgapur plant is at present actually being used for the manufacture of coal mining machinery and how much is being used for structural and other machines?

Shri T. N. Singh: We have booked an order for mining machinery of the order of 5,125 tonnes. Our capacity, as scheduled in the first year of the production, i.e., 1965-66, is of the order of 5,000 tonnes for such kind of machinery; the balance of 1,000 tonnes is mostly for structural and other machines.

Import of Plant and Machinery

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- *786. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shrimati Matmoona Sultan:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri P. C. Boroah:

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

(a) whether the Engineering Association of India has recently suggested to Government that only such

items of plant and machinery as are not manufactured in the country, should be allowed to be imported;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the suggestions made by the Association; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) The Engineering Association of India, Calcutta, have recently addressed a letter to Government making certain suggestions regarding industrial licensing but this letter does not contain any suggestion on the lines referred to. It is, however, the declared policy of Government not to allow imports of plant and machinery which are indigenously manufactured.

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

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : इस समय हम संयंत्रों और मशीनों के आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करते हैं और इन सामानों को न मंगाने में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी ? इन सामानों की जरूरत किस तरह पूरी की जायेगी ? क्या इन का हम स्वयं यहाँ पर निर्माण करेंगे ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह इंडस्ट्रीज का बड़ा व्यापक सवाल है। मैं बिना नोटिस के इस का जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : अगर यह व्यापक सवाल है, तो मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि उन को नोटिस चाहिए।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : वह यह तो बता सकते हैं कि कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की जाती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य दूसरा सवाल करें।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार किन किन देशों से यह सामान मंगाती है और अगर यह सामान न मंगाया जाये, तो सरकार इस की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति कैसे करेगी — क्या वह स्वयं निर्माण करेगी ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : इंजीनियरिंग के सामान हजारों लाखों किस्म के होते हैं और वे करीब करीब बहुत से देशों से मंगाए जाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे किन किन देशों से मंगाए जाते हैं ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यूरोपियन कंट्रीज यू० एस० ए०, आस्ट्रेलिया, कैनडा, ईस्ट यूरोपियन कंट्रीज और रशिया वगैरह बहुत सी जगहों हैं ।

Dr. L. M. Singh: It is evident that part (b) of the main question has not been answered. It is true that the suggestion contained in part (a) has not been made in that letter. But part (b) is independent of part (a). You should therefore, ask the Minister to answer part (b), as to what are the broad outlines of the suggestions made in the representation of the Association.

Shri T. N. Singh: The important points made by some of these Associations are in relation to developing and making utilisation of captive capacity to the fullest extent. There are specific industries; for instance, there is the drum and barrel industry; they have made some suggestions. In regard to razor blade industry, they say that, because of imported raw material difficulties, no further capacity should be licensed. Like that they have made some suggestions.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government propose to launch a swadeshi movement in the matter of importation of plant and machinery and if so, by what time

Government expects the movement to be successful to the extent of 100 per cent?

Shri T. N. Singh: Government has been laying stress on the need for self-reliance to the utmost capacity; that effort is being made consistently and persistently and that will continue to be made.

Shri Mohammad Elias: May I know whether the association has suggested importing plant and machinery from the rupee-currency areas, and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not think that there is any specific suggestion regarding import from any particular country, from this association.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Even in the case of imported machines, in cases where it is found that the imported landed cost is lower than the cost of manufacture of the same type of machine indigenously, what is the reaction of Government?

Shri T. N. Singh: Even when the cost is higher, we insist on the indigenous capacity to be utilised to the full. It is only when we are not able to manufacture these things that we allow imports.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या सरकार को पता है कि लुधियाना और पंजाब की दूसरी जगहों में कारीगरी इतनी अच्छी है कि सब्ज से सब्ज मशीनों और यहां तक कि इलेक्ट्रोनिकस के कल पुर्जों आदि की वे नकल कर लेते हैं ? क्या कारण है कि सरकार उनका उपयोग नहीं कर पाती है ? क्या इसका एक कारण यह नहीं है कि पेटेंट राइट्स या पेटेंट के जो अधिकार हैं विदेशों के, वे रास्ते में आते हैं और दूसरे फंशन ? अगर ऐसा है तो सरकार कब तक इस अड़चन को दूर करेगी ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : मुझे बिल्कुल पता है कि लुधियाना के कारीगरों और इंजीनियरिंग

फर्म ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और वे कर रहे हैं और उनका उपयोग भी किया जा रहा है। लेकिन इस मुल्क में बहुत सी चीजों की जरूरत होती है और सब चीजें लुधियाना में नहीं बन सकती हैं। आनरेबल मेम्बर को पता होगा.....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने पेटेंट अधिकार और फजन के बारे में पूछा था। एक सेकंड में मैं बता दूँ कि रूस में जैसे प्रोटो-टाइप बनाते थे.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही रहने दीजिये।

The question is whether patents by foreigners come in the way of their manufacture here.

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : जहाँ तक पेटेंट का फी सम्बन्ध है वह इसलिए भी है कि जो आविष्कार प्रवेषण करता है चाहे हमारा हिन्दुस्तान का कोई साइंटिस्ट हो या बाहर का हो, वह प्रामाण्य करता है कि उसको उसके लिए कुछ मिले। वह चीज यहाँ भी की जाती है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो ठीक है इन्होंने कहा है कि लुधियाना में....

श्री मधु सिन्घये : वाणिज्य मंत्री इनको प्राम्प्ट कर रहे हैं। ये दोनों महकमे अलग अलग हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में कोई बुराई नहीं है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उन्हीं को तब जवाब देने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिन के पास सवाल है वही जवाब देंगे।

इनका सवाल यह है कि जो टेक्नीशियन लुधियाना में हैं वे हर एक चीज को बना सकते हैं, नकल कर सकते हैं। वे तरबकी नहीं कर रहे हैं इसलिए कि उनको सहूलियतें नहीं मिल रही हैं। चूँकि फारेनर्ज के पास पेटेंट हैं, इसलिए वे रुकावट डाल रहे हैं।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : मैंने पहले कहा है कि बहुत सी मशीनें हैं, सब लुधियाना में नहीं बना सकते हैं। लेकिन जो बना सकते हैं वे लोग, जहाँ तक मैंने उनको देखा है पेटेंट उनके रास्ते में कोई रुकावट नहीं है। वे काफी अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether this representation of the Engineering Association contains any specific suggestions for fuller utilisation of idle capacity in the industries, for increasing exports and for curtailing the dependence on imported ingredients and components in the engineering products of this country, and if so, whether Government have taken any decision in respect of these suggestions?

Shri T. N. Singh: As I have said, there are various kinds of suggestions. Some relate to restrictions on licensing. Some relate to fuller utilisation of captive capacities. Some relate to cases where there is no import capacity for raw materials, and, therefore, they say that no more units should be allowed to be licensed. Like this, they have made various kinds of suggestions from various points of view and not specifically on any particular industry.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is Government's reaction?

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: Is she Shri D. C. Sharma?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wish she were.

Mr. Speaker: If he wishes that she were Shri D. C. Sharma, then what would he be?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would be Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Mr. Speaker: He is much too late.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether Government have devised any incentive scheme for those who fabricate machines that can take the place of the machines that we import from abroad, and if so, what incentives have been given to those persons at Ludhiana and Batala and other centres in India?

Shri T. N. Singh: I must say that we have been trying to do all that is possible particularly for this area. I myself visited it. I had a number of discussions with those who are doing this job. They are getting from us orders, encouragement, financial help and any other help we can reasonably give.

श्री शिव नारायण : हमारे देश में बहुत बड़े बड़े और अच्छे अच्छे इंटरट्रिपलिट मोजूर है और बहुत बढ़िया कारीगर भी मौजूद है। सरकार उनका उपयोग क्यों नहीं करती है ? विदेशों से क्यों इन चीजों को बनवाती है ? जब हिन्दुस्तान में ही बहुत बढ़िया लोग काम करने वाले हैं तो उन से ही बनवाने में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है, उन से क्यों नहीं बनवाती है, विदेशों से क्यों बनवाती है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : मैं माननीय सदस्य से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ। मैं भी यही चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हो सके, यहाँ पर इन चीजों को बनवाया जाए। ये चीजें हमारे देश में ही बननी चाहिये।

श्री को० बे० मालवीय : बरतों से यह खवाल गवर्नमेंट के सामने पेश है कि जो मशीनों के लिए कारखाने इन देश में लगे हैं उनका पूरा पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है। बड़े बड़े विशेषज्ञों तक की यह राय थी कि डिजाइनिंग यूनिट्स, प्रोटोटाइप्स और दूसरी टेक्नोलॉजिकल रिसर्च करने की जरूरत है। गवर्नमेंट इस-सकत जब सेल्फ रिसार्च के बड़े बड़े काम करना चाहती है तो क्या उसने कोई ऐसे कदम उठाये हैं जिन से कि लाखों

से जो मसले पड़े हुए हैं वे जल्दी से तय हो सकें।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : हम लोगों ने डिजाइनिंग और प्रोटोटाइप प्रोडक्शन और इस तरह के कामों पर काफी जोर दिया है। यही नहीं बाहर के मिल देशों से, रूस इत्यादि से विशेषज्ञ लोग यहां आए हैं और वे भी हमारी काफी सहायता कर रहे हैं। इलेक्ट्रिकल में, हैवी इंजीनियरिंग में और मीडियम इंजीनियरिंग में हमें काफी सहायता मिल रही है और काम भी शुरू हो गया है।

Extension of Railway Line upto Jammu

*781. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision to extend the Railway line upto Jammu during the Fourth Plan period has been taken;

(b) if so, the preliminary steps taken in this regard so far; and

(c) the outline of the project report, if any?

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

(a) to (c). Surveys for extension of rail link beyond Kathua to Jammu have been carried out and the alternative alignments are under consideration in conjunction with other concerned interests. No final decision has so far been taken on the alignment to be adopted nor about the inclusion of the project in the Fourth Plan. Till such time a decision is taken on the alignment to be adopted, it is not possible to give details thereof.

Shri N. R. Laskar: Since this rail link is a question of vital strategic significance for our state of Jammu and Kashmir, why is it that it is taking such a long time to come to a decision?

Shri Sham Nath: It is true that this rail link will have some strategic importance. In the first place, the Northern Railway had surveyed two alternative routes between Kathua and Jammu. Then the Defence Ministry were consulted; they indicated that from the defence point of view, there was little to choose between these two. Therefore, they suggested that another alignment should be surveyed. That has been surveyed and as soon as the Defence Ministry approves of that alignment or any of the previous ones, work will be taken in hand.

Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister assure us that it will receive top priority?

Shri Sham Nath: After the Defence Ministry has given its final opinion, we will try to include it in the Fourth Plan, subject to availability of funds.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : सभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कठुआ से जम्मू तक का मार्ग कहां कहां से हो कर होगा इसका अंतिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। क्या और इसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए संघर्ष में सियालकोट और पसरूर रेलवे लाइन पर जो भारत ने अधिकार किया है, उसको लाहौर से होते हुए धर्मतसर से मिलाने का रेल मंत्रालय का विचार है ?

श्री शामनाथ : इसका उससे क्या तात्पर्य है ?

Shri A. P. Sharma: Just now the hon. Minister said that after the survey is completed, attempts will be made to include it in the Fourth Plan. In view of the strategic importance of this, as accepted by the hon. Minister also, can he assure the House that this will be included in the Fourth Plan?

Mr. Speaker: No assurance is given during question hour.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This question has been raised so many times when we have been discussing the railway budget, and the same stereotype reply has been given this time as had been given at that time.

May I know if the Government is really serious about having this railway, or it is only playing with the idea of this railway and thinking of surveys and this Ministry and that Ministry, in order to evade the issue?

Shri Sham Nath: The Government is very serious; it is also true that we have to take the opinion of the Defence Ministry and then go ahead with the project.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni: May I know whether the statement which appeared in the papers is correct that the railway line from Pathankot to Kathua will start in the month of January?

Shri Sham Nath: It will be opened very shortly, may be in the first week of January next.

Dr. L. M. Singhal: May I know whether the Government would say how long this proposal has been under its consideration, and whether already the Government have not taken much too long, an inordinate period of time, in finalising and executing this decision?

Shri Sham Nath: I do not think that the railways have taken too long. Two different alignments were surveyed, and then at the suggestion of the Defence Ministry, a third alignment also was surveyed. Moreover we have to depend on the Defence Ministry to give their opinion and approval to any such project.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I wanted to know since when this has been under consideration. Instead of saying this, he says: no, it has not taken too long. It is for us to judge whether it has taken too long or not.

Mr. Speaker: Since when has this been under consideration?

Shri Sham Nath: I cannot say definitely.

Indian Trade Delegation to East African Countries

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*785. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Shri Brij Basu Lal:

Shri Himatsingka:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Linga Reddy:

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Shri Ramanand Shastri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether he led a high-powered trade delegation to the East African countries in November, 1965; and

(b) if so, the countries visited by the Delegation and the result of the talks held in the various countries?

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

(b) The countries visited by the Delegation are Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

The Delegation to Uganda concluded the first Trade Agreement between India and Uganda and signed an Agreement on Friendship Techni-

cal, Economic and Scientific Co-operation between the two countries. Other points of mutual benefit to both countries were also discussed.

In Tanzania and Kenya useful discussions were held with the Governments of the two countries on various trade and economic matters. Draft trade agreements were finalised, which will be signed in early 1966 in New Delhi. Economic assistance to both the countries has been offered. A loan of Rs. 2½ crores has been offered to Tanzania and a similar loan of Rs. 2½ crores to Kenya.

Copies of the Joint Communiqué issued in the three countries on the conclusion of the talks are available in Library of the House.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the delegation assessed the effects of Pakistani anti-Indian activities in respect of our trade and economic relation with these countries, and if so, what is the assessment, and what steps have the Government taken to neutralise this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. House would appreciate, that was not our primary motive in going to these countries. The primary motive was to increase the bonds of friendship and economic co-operation, and in that we have succeeded.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that our non-traditional items fail to compete in the international market for high price, if so, what steps have been taken so that we can push out our non-traditional items in order to earn foreign exchange?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As a matter of fact, as a result of the protocol signed in Kampala and Dar-es-Salaam I expect that in the so-called non-traditional goods, i.e., manufactured goods, we shall increase our exports by more than Rs. 4 crores to these East African countries.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is not a fact that in all these three countries which the hon. Minister visited, we are suffering under the handicap of a great deal of competition in the textile trade and other trades from Pakistan and China? May I know if the hon. Minister took any estimate of the damage done by this and what steps has he taken in order to repair that damage?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This was also one of the impressions I carried; when I visited those countries, I found to my utter surprise that the conditions are not of that type at all; there is some competition from Pakistan occasionally and China only once or twice in some consignments. On the whole, our trade is well appreciated and as a result of this, three agreements are under way; one of them has been signed and two will be signed in New Delhi between Tanzania and India on the one hand and between Kenya and India on the other. I think we shall be able to improve and reduce any fears of future competition from these two countries.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस व्यापार मंडल से हमें कितना फायदा अनुमानित है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमने यह कोई फायदे के लिए नहीं किया था। यह तो हमने म्युचुअल बेनिफिट के लिए किया था जिसमें उनको भी फायदा हो और हमको भी हो।
..... (अवधान) यह एक कंट्री के लिए नहीं होता, दोनों कंट्री का इसमें फायदा होता है।

श्री राम हरल यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां फारेन एक्सचेंज की बहुत कमी है अगर यह मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम है तो जितने मुमालिक से तिजारत की बात हुई है उनमें क्या ऐसे भी मुल्क हैं जिनसे रुपये की बेसिस पर बात हुई है और अगर कोई ऐसा मुल्क है तो वह कौन सा मुल्क है ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: वैसे तो मैं बहुत ज्यादा नहीं समझा हूँ लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले बताया the advantage will be mutual, as the trade expands and is at a higher level. Therefore, our exports will rise and similarly we shall have to buy something more from both countries. And, more than anything else, the industrialisation of these countries will, to a certain extent, be assisted by the experience of India, the experience of our technology and the supply of technical goods and services and skill.

श्री भगवत झा प्रजाप : क्या इस दौरान में इस बात पर विचार किया गया कि पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों की नई बाइलेटरल एग्रीमेंट के प्राधार पर हमारा अपना बिलेंस आफ पेमेंट रुपये और उन देशों की करेन्सी के अनुसार किया जाय या हमें विदेशी मुद्रा डालर या स्टलिंग में पेमेंट करना पड़ेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ये देश भी इन्टर-नेशनल मानेटरी फंड के मेम्बर हैं इसलिए जो माननीय सदस्य ऐसा चाहते हैं, ऐसा एग्रीमेंट तो शायद पासिबल नहीं है लेकिन हमने यह कोशिश जरूर की है कि उनकी जितनी राज्य स्कीमें हैं उनके साथ हमारा बाइलेटरल व्यापार हो जिससे कि किसी तरह का हित सिद्ध हो जाय।

Setting up of Industries with U.S. Collaboration

*786. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new U.S. companies which have started business in India in collaboration with Indians as well as independently during 1956-65;

(b) the main industries in which such companies have been set up;

(c) the percentage of capital share held by the Indians and U.S. nationals;

(d) the special safeguard, if any, to protect the Indian interests; and

(e) the investment of capital, if any, by Government in these joint collaboration firms?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d). The information has not so far been compiled. The Reserve Bank of India have recently undertaken a comprehensive survey of foreign collaboration agreements in India. This survey is expected to give detailed information regarding foreign capital (including U.S. capital) invested in various industries in the country. The Survey Report is likely to be ready for publication in about a year's time.

The general policy of the Government is to ensure that the foreign capital participation in joint ventures is on a minority basis.

(e) (i) An investment of Rs. 3.67 crores has been made by the Central Government in Messrs. Cochin Refineries Ltd., set up by Government for construction of a petroleum refinery with the collaboration of Messrs. Phillips petroleum Company of U.S.A.

(ii) In the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. in which the Central Government have invested an amount of Rs 350 crores, M/s. International Standard Electric Corporation, New York have also invested an amount of Rs. 0.36 crores.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The statement laid on the Table of the House informs us that the information asked for in most of these questions has not been compiled. It is very peculiar. May I know why it is when the United States, whose finance-capitalist role in different parts of the world is very well known, is

there in our country collaborating in different forms, that we do not yet have any accounts in regard to the amounts of their participation and that sort of thing, and may I know the reason why our statistical apparatus is apparently so very ineffective?

Shri T. N. Singh: The statistical information that we have got, I felt, was not so accurate and therefore, the Reserve Bank has been asked sometime ago to undertake this survey; they are doing it for these very periods so that we can get accurate information on this matter, and we must await the result of their study which they are shortly going to conclude.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Do I take it that as far back as 1956, which was the information asked for in the question, no facts are available from the Reserve Bank and, if they are available, may I know if it is a fact, as reported in many different journals, that the return enjoyed by the United States collaborationists in our country is much higher than what the United States capitalists draw in other countries?

Shri T. N. Singh: We are gathering the details. But we have got some information which I can certainly give from the documents available in my ministry. For instance, there were 63 cases of foreign collaboration in 1960, 58 cases in 1961 and 69 cases in 1962.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The answer is not at all audible, Sir. I am interested in the answer.

Mr. Speaker: Naturally.

Shri T. N. Singh: In the foreign collaboration schemes that we know of, so far as majority U.S. Capital participation is concerned, there are hardly 6 cases of U.S. majority participation in 1961, two such cases in 1962, one such case in 1963 and no such case in 1964 or 1965. But there are a lot of financial participations involved in a number of concerns

ranging from 50 in the early years to only 15 in 1965.

Mr. Speaker: Short Notice Question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. Under Rule 54 . . .

Mr. Speaker: First let me finish these short notice questions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is another white paper; this is also about short notice questions.

Mr. Speaker: First let me finish these short notice questions.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

ऊनी कपड़े के मूल्य

S.N.Q. 11. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या वार्तापत्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऊनी कपड़े के मूल्यों में गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा सौ प्रतिशत से भी अधिक वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की कोई जांच की है ; और

(ग) मूल्य घटाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) We have checked up carefully the prices of woollen cloth as compared to last year. In some varieties the prices have gone up by 11.1 per cent, in some cases by 5 per cent and in some varieties by 1.8 per cent. Therefore, I do not agree with the hon. member's observation that the prices have gone up by 100 per cent.

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

श्री यशपाल सिंह : शायद कभी माननीय मंत्री जी को कपड़ा खरीदने का मौका न मिला हो। इतने माननीय सदस्य यहां बैठ हुए हैं,

सब से पूछ कर देख लें कि आज देहात में गरम कपड़ा किसी मूल्य पर नहीं मिल रहा है और दिल्ली में जो मिलता है वह दुगने दामों पर मिल रहा है, इतना दाम बढ़ा हुआ है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का ताल्लुक है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहला सवाल तो यह है कि क्या कभी आपने कपड़ा खरीदा है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह मैं मानता हूँ कि चालीस साल हो गए तब से मैं मिल का कपड़ा नहीं पहनता। लेकिन जो हमारे इन्स्पेक्टर लोग हैं और यशपाल सिंह जी जैसे दोस्त हैं वे जाते आते रहते हैं, उनसे भी तहकीकात की है। माननीय सदस्य का ख्याल गलत है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या माननीय मिनिस्टर महोदय, यदि वे खुद नहीं जा सकते हैं, तो अपने किसी कर्मचारी को चांदनी चीक भेज कर मालूम करेंगे कि कितना दाम बढ़ा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं सदन का सेवक हूँ। जब सवाल आया है तो पता करना ही होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा हो आप यशपाल सिंह जी को ही भेज दें।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that not only the price of woollen cloth, but the price of wool has gone up abnormally in Delhi and other important cities of the country? If so, is it because of the non-availability of wool or diversion for the needs of jawans?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main reason is lack of foreign exchange for import of foreign wool. Practically all the fabrics knitted or woven, as the House knows, are manufactured out of imported Switzerland and New Zealand wool, which in the present circumstances of foreign exchange difficulties we are not able to provide adequately.

**Advance Insurance Company
Bombay**

S.N.Q. 12. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence has been issued to the Advance Insurance Company, Bombay, for carrying on insurance business;

(b) whether a person or persons whose licence had been cancelled on account of malpractices is/are connected with the above Company;

(c) whether the Controller of Insurance has made a probe into these associations and connections with a view to preventing malpractices; and

(d) whether the above person or persons were involved in the raids carried out in Bombay recently?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Advance Insurance Company was registered in 1942 under the Insurance Act as an insurer to carry on general insurance business, and their registration has been renewed from year to year automatically;

(b) and (c). Some of the Directors of the Company were formerly Directors of another Insurance Company whose registration was cancelled for contravening some provisions of the Insurance Act. There has been no statutory investigation into the affairs of the Advance Insurance Company; and

(d) One of the persons involved in the raids is a Director of the Advance Insurance Company.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले मैं सफाई चाहता हूँ। मेरे सवाल के भाग "ग" का उत्तर नहीं आया है ठीक से। क्या "ग" का जवाब उन्होंने दिया है ऐसा माना जाए। मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या जो बीमा निबन्तक हैं उन्होंने जांच की थी।

Mr. Speaker: Part (c) of the question is: "whether the Controller of Insurance has made a probe into these associations and connections with a view to preventing malpractices;"

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is what I have said. There has been no statutory investigation into the affairs of the Advance Insurance Company. Statutory investigation is done by the Controller of Insurance.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जिस व्यक्ति का लाइसेंस छीन लिया गया था उसने एक बेनामी व्यक्ति को खड़ा कर दिया जो उसका दामाद है और उसको मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर बना कर खुद एक मामूली डाइरेक्टर बन कर यह एडवांस इश्योरेंस कम्पनी के नाम पर चोरी के काम, काला बाजार का पैसा इकट्ठा करने का काम कर रहा है। इसके बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह बेनामी मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर बनाया या नहीं, इसकी तो मैं सूचना चाहता हूँ। इसकी तहकीकात कम्पनी। लेकिन जहाँ तक और भी डाइरेक्टर बन कर के गड़बड़ी करने की बात है, इस पर निगरानी रखी गयी है, और अभी जो शिकायत माननीय सदस्य ने की है, उसके बारे में जांच पड़ताल हुई है और कुछ कागज बगैर भी बरामद किए गए हैं, और उनकी तहकीकात हो रही है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता लगा है कि जो मौजदा काला बाजार और भ्रष्टाचार का सिलसिला है, उसका प्राधार है बड़े पूंजीपति और नीकरशाही का अपवित्र गठबन्धन? इसी का एक उदाहरण मैं आपको देता हूँ कि बम्बई में जो इन्वैक्टिंग प्रमिसटेड कमिश्नर आफ इनकम टैक्स है केन्द्रीय सरकार में, इस प्रादमी ने बार बार प्रयास किया है उपरोक्त शब्दों को बचाने का जिसके कारण उन्होंने दो करोड़ के करीब के इनकमटैक्स की चोरी की है और सरकार को नहीं दिया है। तो इस अपवित्र गठबन्धन

को खत्म करने के लिए सरकार क्या करेगी, और जो मैंने उदाहरण दिया है उसके बारे में सरकार क्या कदम उठाएगी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस उदाहरण में, जैसे कि मैंने बताया, कमिश्नर आफ इनकम टैक्स ने जांच पड़ताल की है और कागज बरामद किए हैं और छानबीन हो रही है और जो कुछ भी काले बाजार का रुपया उनके पास निकलेगा वह ले लिया जाएगा। इसलिए गठबन्धन तो साबित नहीं होगा।

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know how the Government is protecting the interests of the average man who puts his money in this company? How does the Controller of Insurance allow directors who have been fired out from another company to become directors of this company? Either the previous company is closed down or these directors have been disqualified and fired out. I want to know what kind of vigilance is exercised by the Controller of Insurance.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: They are all exercised under the powers conferred by the law. Unless a director is penalised for moral turpitude etc., and is sentenced to imprisonment, he is not debarred from becoming a director.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the reply of the hon. Minister it appears that the income-tax authorities or the Income-tax Commissioner are making investigation into the matter. I want to know whether after the investigation Government propose to prosecute some of these persons against whom particular charges are found to be true.

Shri B. B. Bhagat: If the charges are proved—this is against the particular person, not against the company—certainly all the necessary action in law will be taken.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पिछले तीन, चार दिन से समाचारपत्रों में एक

समाचार आ रहा है कि राजस्थान के अन्दर कोई एक बहुत बड़ा फोलादी कमरा है जिमको तोड़ने में प्रायकर विभाग के अधिकारों समर्थ नहीं हो रहे हैं और उस में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में सोना, हीरा, और जवाहिरात आदि है, तो क्या वह भी इसी कम्पनी से सम्बन्धित है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस को वो मुझे तहकीकात करनी पड़ेगी।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसे डाइरेक्टर जिन को कि सरकार के टैक्स का काला बाजार करने में किसी कम्पनी से हटाया गया हो या निकाला गया हो तो ऐसे डाइरेक्टर भ्रष्ट किसी कम्पनी में दाखिल हों या खड़ी करें तो उस कम्पनी पर सरकार क्या ऐक लगानेगी और उसको रोकने का सरकार को अधिकार है या नहीं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो निर्भर करता है कि उन को कहां से सजा मिलती है, यदि उन के खिलाफ बात साबित होती है तो प्रागे कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री बागड़ी : यदि दो भ्रष्टाचारी डाइरेक्टर कोई एक नई कम्पनी बना लें तो चूंकि पहले वह भ्रष्टाचार के सिलसिले में किसी एक कम्पनी से निकाले गये थे तो उन के खिलाफ सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करेगी या नहीं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

प्रभ्यक्ष महोदय : बतला दिया।

RE: SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): By your leave, Sir, I raise a point of order under rule 54. This morning I and, I believe, my colleagues on both sides of the House received an interesting little white paper which is captioned "List of Short Notice Questions Admitted for WRITTEN ANSWERS". I invite your attention to rule 54, sub-rule (2).

Mr. Speaker: I know that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You know that? May I read it?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The rule is mandatory. It says, when a Minister has agreed to reply, such questions shall be put down and answered on a day to be indicated by him and shall be called immediately after etc. Then, another rule comes into operation as to what is the meaning of "calling". When the Speaker calls a question, it cannot be for a written answer. Here rule 46 comes in. "Calling" means that you have to call the Member in whose name the short notice question stands. If you follow this practice of putting short notice questions for written answer, we will lose our right to ask supplementary questions in the public interest. There are four questions of public importance—Asian Development Bank, Conscripton and two other questions—which are very important and written answers to them will fail in their impact.

Mr. Speaker: He is right in that respect that if a short notice question is accepted and the Minister is prepared to answer it, it has to be called here; but, yesterday, I got the permission of the House. I told the House that I could not put even on the last day six or seven questions; therefore, I would put only two questions on the list and would not allow any other question to be asked here. That was the decision that I took yesterday with the consent of the House.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): The House was very absent-minded.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a mandatory rule. Rules can be amended if you want.

Mr. Speaker: But there is also a complaint that I would put before the Ministers that in the beginning of the session it is very seldom that Ministers accept short notice questions, but now on the last day there

are seven short notice questions which they have accepted to answer. How can I put seven questions on the last day? It is very strange . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let it come back from the Minister that he cannot accept it at short notice.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): What is the harm?

Mr. Speaker: If I allow seven questions, it would take another hour and a half . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is due to nobody's fault . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is in the national interest.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is on account of nobody's fault but the usual unwillingness of Ministers to accept short notice questions that you have had to bunch seven of them together. That is not our fault.

As Mr. Kamath pointed out, if a short notice question is permitted, the Member concerned automatically gets the right to ask supplementary questions because in the question we do not show all our hand and the answers of the Ministers almost always give rise to so many lacunae being exposed that we have to ask supplementary questions. Therefore, if short notice questions are admitted on the hypothesis that they are urgent, full answers have to be given in the House. (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I submit to you that, on earlier occasions, on the last day of Parliament, we have had as many as four short notice questions and two Calling Attention Notices quite often. You can see the records. You had also the right to make one of the short notice questions given an oral answer giving it the first place on the questions List. I think we have to deal with this in the same way as we have dealt with it in the past.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that, so far as the rule is concerned, I have absolutely no objection and I do not differ from them. But then I will have to regulate it because I have expressed yesterday and today that I cannot put seven short notice questions on one day. That means that, when I am admitting them as short notice, questions, I will have to regulate . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Today is the last day of the session. If there are important questions, they could be admitted.

Mr. Speaker: The only reason that I can give is . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Daji: We can sit tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: It is not for the sake of short notice questions that I should extend the session.

I will have to exercise my discretion; even when the Ministers accept, I may not put them in the list; I may not accept them. If I put only two, there will be no advantage to the members. I wanted that the answers to all the questions should come. I gave that facility to the members. (Interruptions).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: There is no meaning in short notice questions then.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You have indicated your unwillingness to extend the session by a day only for the sake of these questions . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is not my option.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am submitting to you a point which you may consider to be of some little importance. Till yesterday we were given an order paper in which some very urgent matters were listed. I personally do not take part in everything. But there were certain matters in which, I thought, even I ought to take part and I discovered something which, I considered, ought to have been disposed of in this session because the next session is likely to

be a crowded and congested one. We got all those things listed in yesterday's order paper and today we find them pushed away altogether. We were told, as organised parties, to suggest names for membership for Joint Committee and all that kind of contraption, as Government were going to move certain motions in order to include certain people in the Joint Committee. We got the consent of our members. We intimated the members; they announced the names of those members. Those members possibly made some arrangement about their programme during the recess and all sorts of things. Suddenly, everything is pushed away. My submission is that, when to you the Government submits a list, which according to your orders is circulated to the members, when that list is there before you, and when that list includes all kinds of things including short notice questions, which, you have decided, were deserving to be called short notice questions and the Ministers also agree, there is the totality of things before you and you, in your discretion, could certainly ask the Government, even for a short while, to come tomorrow. Tomorrow we can sit down for a little while, if necessary. I am suggesting this for your consideration. Why should Government make it impossible for you and the House to function in a proper manner? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. So far I have been able to understand—I may be wrong—the question as to how long the Parliament would sit, is for the Government to decide.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no. You have said here on earlier occasions . . .

Mr. Speaker: Please listen to me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I shall listen to you first and then speak.

Mr. Speaker: The ruling party, the majority party, has been re-

turned by the electorate in a majority. They have a right to call the Parliament in order to get endorsement and approval to their policies, programmes and Bills that they want to get through. As soon as they call that session and for a particular period, then certain rights of the private Members do accrue.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): I would submit that we have got a much wider function than merely bestowing approval for what Government want to do; we have got our rights to criticise, castigate and to exercise control. You have not referred to these functions but you have referred to only approval.

Mr. Speaker: When Government want approval, certainly, the Opposition would criticise. The Opposition will have that right.

Shri Nath Pal: I would submit that you have referred to only approval and not to the wider functions that we have....

Mr. Speaker: When Government would ask for approval, the Members then shall have the opportunity to criticise also; they will have the opportunity to criticise, to oppose and to obstruct and to do everything that they want.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is our right and our duty to expose, oppose and depose. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Can I just call Parliament for the sake of obstructing something, unless there is something that is brought before the House by Government....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I made one submission?

Mr. Speaker: He may kindly listen to me first. When the session is called, certainly, there are prerogatives, privileges and rights that accrue to the private Members to have their own business also and to give

their opinions, and to criticise and to obstruct and do everything that they want.

If there was a very important business which Government wanted to push through, but they have suddenly withdrawn it now, how can I compel them to take it up? It is their job . . .

Shrimati Benu Chakravartty: Here is a rule in our Rules of Procedure.

Shri M. E. Masani: You, Sir, in your discretion will decide whether the importance of the business held over does or does not warrant an additional sitting tomorrow. But your statement that the Government alone have the right to determine the sittings of the House or the length of the session, I do not think is altogether accurate, considering rule 15 of the Rules of Procedure regarding adjournment of the House.

Rule 15 reads thus:

"The Speaker shall determine the time when a sitting of the House shall be adjourned sine die or to a particular day, or to an hour or part of the same day:

Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit call a sitting of the House before the date or time to which it has been adjourned or at any time after the House has been adjourned sine die."

The greater includes the less. If you can recall the House after the House is adjourned, much more can you, if you desire or decide, prolong the sitting of the House by one day.

Let us get the legal position clear that you would be perfectly entitled now from the Chair to decide that the House shall sit tomorrow. Whether you do that or not is in your discretion, and you will no doubt exercise it in the fitness of things.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I make one suggestion? During all this discussion which arises from what is laid down in rule 15, I cannot understand

why the Treasury Benches should be sitting like King Log and not opening their mouths to say that they are prepared to sit tomorrow and thereby oblige this House and have this matter discussed and also to take up the Bills which they have now shunted off. What is wrong there?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Let us look at rule 13 also.

Mr. Speaker: I was just reading rule 13 also. Has the hon. Minister to say anything?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have only to point out one thing in this connection. This is most unusual. Here it is not a question of shelving any Bills, but there are certain motions before the House which are half-considered; certain Bills which have been part-discussed are not coming up before us. Will you not be within your right to say that these items should be taken up and all these half-discussed matters should not be shelved for a session which would meet after two months?

Shri Nath Pal: There is just one small point that I would like to make. We feel that you could have extended the sitting of the House. We think the House has the right and authority and not only the Government. I would like to draw your attention to rule 14. That means that the discretion is absolutely vested in you and it cannot be challenged. Rule 14 reads thus:

"Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, sitting of the House on any day shall ordinarily conclude at 17.00 hours."

Mr. Speaker: Then I can say that the House may sit till six o'clock or seven o'clock . . . (Interruptions).

Shri Nath Pal: I have not completed what I wanted to say because I am being interrupted. If the short notice questions, as Shri Kamath claims, were to be answered today, heavens would not have crashed. You could have directed that the House should

sit from 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.; if you do not want to extend the sitting for tomorrow certainly it is within your discretion completely to extend it by two hours.

Mr. Speaker: All right. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: While supporting Shri M. R. Masani and Shri Kamath, I would invite your kind attention to the business of the House as it has appeared in today's Order Paper. I am not talking of the short notice questions or the Bills which do not appear.

At 4 P.M. today, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, our Prime Minister, is to make a statement. After that, there is this item, further consideration of the motion moved by me on the 3rd December, 1965 regarding the decontrol of cement, which is part-heard. Many party members have not spoken on it, and if it goes over to the next session, then it will not be a news but it will become a story.

The second thing which I would like to submit is this. After great consideration and with your help, Sir, we have been able to secure a discussion on the large-scale retrenchment and lay-off in engineering, metal and other industries throughout the country; that discussion would also relate to the closure of the textile mills in the country. My submission is this. Supposing Shri Madhu Limaye initiates the debate, and he alone speaks, and he does not get a reply, then we shall not be doing justice either to the business before us or to the workers and the country at large. So, my request is that we should finish the business for the day and for that purpose we should sit up to 9 P.M. today—I do not mind it—or even if necessary tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: So far as that is concerned, there is no doubt. So far as rule 14 is concerned, the Speaker can extend it to any hour and say that the House might sit up to such and such a time. There is no question about that. But the difficulty is this.

We have requested the hon. President to inaugurate the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, and we have to attend that function.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In that case, we can sit tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You can extend the sitting by one day.

Mr. Speaker: So far as sitting for tomorrow is concerned, I would like to say this. When the hon. Minister has announced that we shall sit up to the 10th instant, then probably other Members also might have made arrangements on that basis; they would have felt that it is almost a decision when he announces that we shall sit up to the 10th instant, and the House also acquiesced in that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House can revise its decision.

Mr. Speaker: The House can do everything that it wants. I do not object to that . . .

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We can sit even up to 10 P.M. provided we get the co-operation of Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaviaya and Shri Kamath that they would not raise the question of quorum . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would not raise it.

Mr. Speaker: If the House is very particular that the short notice questions must be answered, then I can say that the House might sit up to 5.30 P.M. today so that we can take up those short notice questions between 5 and 5.30 P.M. We shall devote that half an hour to those short notice questions today, and not tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification in regard to your ruling . . .

Mr. Speaker: We can sit up to 5.30 P.M. today.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Wrongful Utilisation of Substitutions by Traders in Madras

*778. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Solanki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the 'March of the Nation' Weekly, dated the 18th September, 1965 regarding the wrongful utilisation of substitutions by certain traders of Kumarapalayam in Madras;

(b) whether there is any veracity in this report; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Action has already been initiated and is being pursued to punish the defaulting firms under the Foreign Exchange Control and Import & Export Control Acts.

Export of Steel

*782. **Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of prime steel, structural and non-structural, separately exported during 1964-65 and the total value of such exports;

(b) the total foreign exchange earned against these exports and the amount of foreign exchange so earned and actually credited to the foreign exchange earning accounts;

(c) the quantity exported against barter deals and the quantities of exports for direct payment and barter separately by (i) prime producers and (ii) other exporters; and

(d) the names of such exporters with (i) their respective exports and values against such exports; (ii) the amount of foreign exchange actually earned and credited in the books of Banks by these exporters; (iii) the

value of the import licences issued to such private exporters respectively and (iv) the dates on which the import licences were granted to these exporters and on which the foreign exchange realisations from these respective exports were made?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5377/65].

Fertiliser Factory, Neyveli

*783. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed fertiliser factory at Neyveli has been commissioned; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Fertiliser Unit at the Neyveli Lignite Project is in the process of commissioning. The gasification plant was commissioned in July, 1965 and the gas purification plant in August, 1965. The Ammonia plant and the Urea plant have not yet been commissioned.

(b) The Ammonia and the Urea plant in October, 1965, when the gas cause unexpected impurities were noticed in the gas from the gasification plant in October, 1965, when the gas was processed in the gas fractionation plant. The contractors are taking steps to eliminate the impurities.

Import of Automobile Spare Parts

*784. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that licences issued to import automobile spare

parts have been misused by the licensees during the last six months; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

नाइजीरिया में बिजली वितरण ?

* 787. श्री बड़े :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक भारतीय फर्म ने नाइजीरिया में बिजली-वितरण लाइन लगाई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका क्या विवरण है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने की दृष्टि से विदेशों में ऐसे अन्य कार्यों के लिये अन्य भारतीय फर्मों को प्रोत्साहन देने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री अनुभाई शाह) :

(क) और (ख). जी, हाँ । एक भारतीय फर्म ने नाइजीरिया में 62 मील लम्बी 132 के बी, ट्रान्समिशन लाइन प्रायोजना का निर्यात कार्य समाप्त किया है । इस कार्य में भारत में बने टावर और अन्य सामग्री का उपयोग किया गया है ।

(ग) और अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा का उत्पादन करने के लिये सरकार की नीति विदेशों में ऐसे ही महत्वपूर्ण कार्य करने के लिये भारतीय फर्मों को प्रोत्साहन देने की है ।

Manufacture of Refinery Plant

*788. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Rumania have offered help in setting up a plant for the manufacture of refinery equipment in India;

(b) if so, on what terms; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh):

(a) to (c). A technical project report has been received from M/s. Industrial export of Rumania on the establishment of a project designed to manufacture, among other things, equipment for oil refineries. The report is under examination.

Fuel Consumption

*789. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

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

(a) the steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken for substituting the wide-spread consumption of natural manure like cow-dung and agricultural wastes by soft coke with a view to diverting the former for improving land fertility in our present Grow More Food Drive;

(b) the steps taken for liberalising the existing licensing procedure for the opening of brick-kilns and soft coke depots for meeting the growing demand for bricks and domestic fuel in the country;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from Associations of producers of coal suggesting re-orientation of pattern of fuel consumption in accordance with the national resources; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction to the suggestions made and the difficulties listed therein?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Relaxation of control on the distribution of soft coke, liberalisation of licencing policy for opening of soft coke depots, emphasis on coal based industries, advice to State Governments for quick growing plantations and popularisation of cow-dung gas plants, are some of the measures already taken by the Government.

(b) State Government have been advised to liberalise policy and procedure for opening of new brick-kilns and soft coke depots.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Suggestions regarding re-orienting the pattern of fuel consumption and popularisation of soft coke and lower grades of coal even in rural areas and removal of transport restrictions are engaging the attention of the Government.

Economy in Higher Grade Coal

*790. Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to replace the use of higher grade coal, the known reserves of which are extremely limited, by those of lower grades, wherever possible, in the overall interests of our national economy;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for making greater use of lower grade coals, supplies of which are abundantly available in the country;

(c) whether any steps are proposed to be taken by Government to utilise the lower grade coal in place of metallurgical coal, as far as possible, by scientific research and by improvement in quality; and

(d) the result of experiments conducted by the Central Fuel Research Institute in this regard?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The grade-wise allocation of coal to different industries is regulated according to a schedule which has been drawn up after taking into account the grade of coal that the industry can use consistent with the type of furnace used in the industry or process. Further, inferior grades of coking coal are beneficiated, by washing, for use by metallurgical industries.

(b) In order to encourage the use of lower grades of coal, the following steps have been taken:

- (i) All new power stations are being designed to burn high ash coal;
- (ii) the distribution control over inferior grades of coal has been removed;
- (iii) licenses for opening brick kilns and soft coke depots are being issued liberally;
- (iv) the prices of grade II and grade III coal from the Bengal/Bihar coalfields have notified as "ceiling prices."

(c) and (d). The possibility of preparing metallurgical coke from coal which is now classed as non-coking is being examined.

Decontrol of Cement

*791. **Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the statement made by him in the House on the 18th November, 1965 regarding Government's decision to decontrol cement and state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Committee composed of Members of Parliament to watch over the working of the experiment of decontrol of cement;

(b) if so, the composition thereof; and

(c) the functions and powers of this Committee?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). Such a suggestion was made in the Informal Consultative Committee Meeting and in the Rajya Sabha. It is under consideration.

New York World Fair

*792. **Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the extent of success achieved by the Indian pavilion in the sale of Indian goods at the New York World Fair which concluded on the 17th October, 1965;

(b) if so, which of the Indian goods attracted the foreigners, and what would be its impact on the export of these goods;

(c) the total sale of Indian goods at the shops of the Indian pavilion in the Fair; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred on the Indian stall?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The New York World's Fair closed on the 17th October, 1965. Judging from the interest shown by foreign visitors/importers for the import of Indian goods, it is expected that there has been a substantial increase in the sale of India goods to U.S.A. through the medium of this fair. The major items on which there was indications of bulk off-take and agency arrangements were, machine tools, cutting tools, cast iron pipe fittings, light engineering goods like knitting machines, stainless steel ware, cycle, sewing machines and canned sea foods and fruits, tea, cashewnuts, spices, coir and jute products, plastic goods, handicrafts and handloom products,

textiles, leather goods, essential oils, mica etc.

483 enquiries for various Indian products were received at the Pavilion and these enquiries are under negotiation with foreign importers. However, we have been advised that firm bookings to the extent of Rs. 2.70 crores have been made with Indian Manufacturers. The items cover industrial canvas, cotton textiles, readymade garments, knitting machines handicrafts, handlooms, plastic goods, stainless steel ware and cast iron pipe fittings, shoes and slippers soaps, non-ferrous forgings etc.

All enquiries indicate a total of Rs. 20 crores as export sales of our goods that are estimated to be promoted to U.S.A. and other markets through this Fair.

The Souvenir sales at the sales Section in the Pavilion and the units at the International Plaza amounted to \$21.02(973 equivalent to Rs. 1,00,10,151/- during the two sessions of the Fair. The sales include sale of Indian food stuffs and snacks prepared in the Indian restaurant.

The figures of actual expenditure incurred on India's participation in the Fair by the Government are not available, at present. However, the estimated expenditure on India's participation at Governmental level is Rs. 130 lakhs in foreign exchange and Rs. 35 lakhs in India. Regarding expenditure of individual parties, who organised sales units in the India Pavilion and in the area of International Plaza, the same was met by the parties themselves.

**Heavy Engineering Corporation,
Ranchi**

*793. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1235 on the 7th May, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the causes of fire that broke out in

the Heavy Engineering Corporation's plant at Ranchi have been completed, and if so, the result thereof;

(b) whether any pro-Pakistani elements were found to be responsible for this; and

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

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry & Supply (Shri T. N. Singh):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The case is being investigated by Bihar C.I.D. in collaboration with Central Bureau of Investigation. A case of arson has been registered by the Police. Police have so far arrested nineteen persons. Some more arrests are expected before the investigation can be closed and the case sent to court.

Trade with U.K. & U.S.A.

*794. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Ramnand Shastri:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-U.S. and Indo-British trade is on the increase;

(b) the volume of trade with U.S.A. and U.K. separately during 1964-65 as compared to 1960-61; and

(c) the main commodities being exported to and imported from these two countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indo-U.S. and Indo-British trade is based on the increase during the years 1961-62 to 1964-65.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5078/65].

Trade with European Common Market Countries

*795. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the development of the Indian trade with the European Common Market Countries; and

(b) the volume of trade carried on with these countries during the current year so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The steps taken by us for the development of our trade with the countries of the European Economic Community are twofold:

(i) Through diplomatic approaches to the Commission of the E. E. C. by our Economic Mission in Brussels and efforts in GATT to secure concessions for India's trade by urging removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to India's exports to the Community; and (ii) through intensive trade promotion work in the region.

Our Economic Mission in Brussels has been continuously taking up with the Commission of the E. E. C. the question of removal of both tariff and non-tariff barriers on many of the Indian commodities exported to the Community. As a result from 1st January 1964 for a period of two years, in the first instance, the common external tariff rates of the Community have been either totally suspended or reduced in the case of some items of interest to India such as cashew kernels, cardamoms, coriander, ginger, curry powder and paste, mango chutney, castor oil, tobacco seed oil, chillies, shellac and cricket and polo requisities. Under an agreement with U.K. the E. E. C. has also suspended duties on tea and tropical hardwoods. We have approached the E. E. C. for continuation of the concessions beyond 31st December 1965 till they are consolidated in the Kennedy Round of negotiations.

Members states of the E. E. C. individually have eliminated quantitative restrictions or liberalised quotas of items, like leather, jute bags and sacks, certain types of woven fabrics, knitted fabrics, sewing machines, castor oil, cotton jute and woollen yarn, wool or animal hair and rugs and blankets. Similarly in bilateral trade negotiations which are held annually with West Germany and France efforts are made to obtain increased quotas for items of export interest to India, still subject to restrictions.

Largely through the efforts of our Economic Mission in Brussels, the European Parliament on the 23rd November 1965 adopted a Resolution on an interim report on trade relations between the E. E. C. and India, presented by Mr. G. L. Moro, an Italian member of the European Parliament, inviting the Commission of the E. E. C. to pursue and intensify contacts with the representatives of the Indian Government with a view to prepare the opening of bilateral negotiations between India and the countries of the Community for expanding trade relations.

On the trade promotion side the State Trading Corporation, the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation, the Engineering, Cotton Textiles and Cashew Export Promotion Councils and the Tea Board have opened offices in West Germany, Belgium and Netherlands to explore the market for Indian export products in the countries of the Community. We have participated in several Fairs in these countries and have planned participation in about 6 Fairs in 1966. Several delegations and sales teams of the Export Promotion Councils have visited the countries of the Community in the last 2 years for detailed investigation of the market. Some of the countries have also provided financial assistance for India's participation in exhibitions in their countries. Efforts are also being made to secure the services of technical ex-

perts from West Germany and Italy to advise some of our export oriented industries in the production of specified products, like components, spares and other engineering items, processed food and leather manufactures which can be exported to those countries. Engineering products offering possibilities for export to West Germany have been identified and special efforts are being made to arrange for their exports by getting West German importers interested. Expositions are being arranged in departmental stores to popularise our handicraft and handloom products, processed food, tea, spices, cashew kernels etc. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has established contacts with steel mills in the Community for the sale of iron ore and manganese ore.

(b) In the period April/August 1985 India's exports to the Six countries of the Community were valued at Rs. 21.8 crores and imports from these countries, mostly capital goods, machinery, equipment and industrial raw materials, were worth Rs. 77.4 crores.

Release of U.S. Aid Cargoes

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

(a) whether the U.S. Embassy has persuaded India to release the U.S. aid cargoes detained during the recent Indo-Pak hostilities; and

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

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

(b) The question does not arise.

Service Extension to Railway Officers

*797. Shri Shinkre:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

2177 (A1)—LS 3.

Shri G. K. Singha:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the speech of the Hon'ble Minister in the last budget debate that Government did not favour the idea of giving extension to the superannuated employees, any extension has been given to Class I employees since then and, if so, to how many and on what grounds;

(b) whether Government are still considering the ill-effect of such extension on the morale and efficiency of the Officers who would have been promoted but for such extension;

(c) whether some Class I Officers who are about to be superannuated or are already on extension have applied for further extension; and

(d) if so, their number and the Departments to which they belong?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Extension of service has been granted to 13 Class I officers in public interest.

(b) This factor is always kept in view.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Location of Pig Iron Plant at Vishakhapatnam

*789. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs. Kuljian Limited in their report to Government relating to the pig iron projects have stated that Vishakhapatnam is not a suitable site for location of a sizeable pig iron plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). M/s. Kuljian Corporation (India) Private Ltd. were asked to study the feasibility of locating large sized blast furnace complexes for the production of pig iron in the following areas:—

- (i) Sindri-Bermo-Ramgarh area (Bihar).
- (ii) Barajamda-Barakote-Bonairgarh-Hirakud-Talcher area (Orissa).
- (iii) Paradip (Orissa).
- (iv) Kakinada (Andhra);
- (v) Rowghat (Madhya Pradesh).
- (vi) Nagpur-Chanda-Pench Valley area (Maharashtra).
- (vii) Jilimilli area (Madhya Pradesh).
- (viii) Haldia (West Bengal).

The area indicated to them were to be looked upon as *prima facie* suitable for the location of such complexes and the indication given was not intended to exclude consideration of other sites which the firm might consider suitable.

M/s. Kuljian Corporation (India) Private Ltd. studied the feasibility of locating a large sized blast furnace complex at Vishakhapatnam on their own initiative in the course of a study of coastal sites for the location of such complexes. While in their Report they have generally commented on the unfavourable cost of assembly of raw materials and of distribution of finished products at the coastal sites, they have also made mention of certain conditions which if they are fulfilled would justify consideration of these sites for the location of such large sized blast furnace complexes. Of the four coastal sites studied by them, viz., Haldia, Paradeep, Kakinada and Vishakhapatnam, they pointed out that raw material assembly costs were lowest for Vishakhapatnam.

(c) The Report is under consideration by the Government.

Railway Book-stalls

***799. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that book-stalls on the Railway Stations on various zones have been monopolised by a few Companies, particularly M/s. Wheeler and Company;

(b) if so, what percentage of book-stalls are being run by that Company and which are the other Companies running such stalls; and

(c) how the books to be exhibited and sold at such stalls are regulated?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) 65 per cent of the book-stalls on Railways are held by M/s. Wheeler and Company. The names of the other book-stall contractors are given below:

1. M/s. Higginbothams (P) Ltd.
2. M/s. Swadesamitran (P) Ltd.
3. M/s. Gulab Singh & Sons (P) Ltd.
4. The Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh.
5. Jalgaon District Sarva Seva Samiti.
6. The Gita Press.
7. M/s. Mathrubhoomi Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.
8. M/s. Saraswathi Book Depot.
9. Shri B. S. Kulkarni.
10. Shri L. Seshadri.
11. M/s. A. K. Brothers.
12. M/s. Rashtriya Sahitya Mandir Co.
13. Shri Jagan Nath Joshi.
14. M/s. Bhogilal Tanna.
15. M/s. K.M. Agarwal & Sons.
16. M/s. A. H. Pandya & Sons.
17. 64 Individual contractors (holding 1 book-stall each).

(c) The stall contractor is free to sell books, according to demand, subject to prohibition against selling pornographic books.

Closure of Textile Mills

*800. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Textile Mills have been closed down throughout the country causing loss in production and extreme hardship to the workers employed in those Mills; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remedy the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The bulk of the Cotton Textile mills in the country of over 560 in number with a total capacity of 16 million spindles and 2.06 lakh looms, is working efficiently providing employment to about 1 million workers.

The closure problem is thus confined to only about 12 mills involving 2.90 lakh spindles and 4720 looms involving 22600 workers. All possible help is being extended by way of liberalising credit facilities with the banks, grant of loans on Central and State Government guarantees, etc. to enable the mills to reopen.

Government are keeping careful watch over the position of closure of textile mills in the country. Whenever found necessary, investigations under Section 15 of the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 are instituted and, on the basis of the investigation reports, action is taken in suitable cases to appoint Authorised Controllers under Section 18 of that Act to run the mills. At present 6 mills are being run under the management of Authorised Controllers/Authorised Managing Agents.

Industrial Establishments in Amritsar

*801. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of industrial establishments in Amritsar have remained closed since 6th September, 1965;

(b) whether several employers have started dismantling machines and retrenching workers in the said establishments;

(c) whether Government have ascertained the reasons for such large-scale and continuous closures in the premier industrial and trading centre of Punjab; and

(d) the steps taken to check further deterioration of the situation?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry & Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5379/65].

New York World Fair

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

(a) what have been the concrete gains and losses, the achievements or otherwise, of the India Pavillion at the two sessions of New York World Fair;

(b) whether balance sheet on the above lines has been prepared and if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether India will participate in other International Fairs or Exhibitions in the near future;

(d) if so, where and when;

(e) whether Government have decided not to participate in certain International Exhibitions or Fairs; and

(f) if so, which, and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5380/65].

Industries in West Africa

2219. Shri Kolla Venkiah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to send a delegation to West Africa to study the possibilities of establishing industries in collaboration with those who are interested in the development of industries in those countries;

(b) if so, when the Delegation will be sent; and

(c) the prospects for such industries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (c). No Sir. However an industrial Delegation comprising a few wellknown Indian industrialists visited some West African countries in October-November, 1955 to explore *inter alia* the possibilities of setting up joint ventures in that area. A copy each of the itinerary and composition of the delegation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5381/65.]

The delegation returned to India only in the middle of November, 1965. The prospects of the establishment of Joint Industrial Ventures in this region with Indian collaboration will, it is expected, be brought out in the delegation's report.

(b) Does not arise.

Manganese Production

2220. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the increase in the Indian steel production, manganese output in India is not rising at all;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether efforts have been made to export larger quantities of manganese to countries like Japan; and

(d) the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Manganese ore is mainly exported and only part of it is consumed by indigenous steel industry. The output of manganese ore therefore depends mainly on export possibilities. The production of manganese ore for 1961 to 1964 was as follows:—

1961	14,05,000 tons.
1962	16,36,000 "
1963	13,16,000 "
1964	14,05,000 "

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. As a result, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. has already concluded contracts for the export of 4,54,500 tonnes of manganese ore to Japan during 1965-66 besides the export of 60,000 tonnes negotiated by the private sector.

Foreign Exchange for Low Shaft Furnace at Barbil, Orissa

2221. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) how much foreign exchange has been sanctioned for the Low Shaft Furnace at Barbil, Orissa in favour of Kalinga Industries or any of its sister concerns from its inception up-to-date, year-wise; and

(b) how much has been utilised for the said purpose?

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.

Train between Shoranur and Cochin

2222. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the time taken by an ordinary

passenger train to run between Shoranur and Cochin in Kerala;

(b) the reasons for taking much time to cover such a short distance; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to speed up the trains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The time taken at present by an ordinary passenger train to cover the journey between Shoranur and Cochin Harbour Terminus is about 5 hours, minimum being 4 hours and 20 minutes and maximum 5 hours and 35 minutes.

(b) Speed restrictions on account of sharp curves on the section, clearance of four-wheeler stock by these trains, which are scheduled to stop at almost all stations, limit their booked speed. Overall running time provided is, thus, the minimum, consistent with the existing traffic, safety and operational requirements.

(c) Feasibility of accelerating the passenger trains by restricting attachment of four-wheeler stock is under scrutiny.

रेलवे की जमीन

2223. श्री रणजय सिंह :

श्री प्र० चं० बरक़्सा

क्या रेलवे मंत्रों यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे का फालतू पड़ी जमीन पर सस्त्रियां अथवा अनाज उगाने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा. तो उक्त निर्णय कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या इस जमीन पर रेलवे विभाग स्वयं खेती करायेगा अथवा अनाज उगाने के लिए अस्थाई तौर पर किसानों को दी जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय से राज्यमंत्री (डा० राम सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) जी. हां; खेती नायक जमीन पर ।

(ख) हिदायत जारी कर दी गई है. रेल प्रशासन पहले से इस ढंग पर काम करते रहे हैं और बुधार्ड के इस मौसम के लिए समय रहते वे इन निर्णयों पर यथासम्भव अमल कर रहे हैं ।

(ग) रेल प्रशासन स्वयं खेती नहीं करेगा। अब से बाद की हिदायत के अनुसार जून, 1966 तक सब्जों और दूसरी फसलों का स्वयं काश्त करने के लिए स्टेशन याइों का जमीन रेल कर्मचारियों का और रेलवे लाइन के किनारे की जमीन किसानों को दे दी जायेगी ।

Bridges over Yamuna near Delhi

2224. Shri Lakhma Bhawan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two new Railway bridges are presently under construction over Yamuna near Delhi;

(b) if so, when these will be completed; and

(c) the nature of these bridges (i.e. only Railway Bridge or Rail-cum-Road bridge) and full details thereof along with the progress made in their construction so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). A new rail bridge over the Yamuna, near Purana Qila in Delhi, has recently been constructed as a part of the Ghaziabad-Tughlakabad Goods Avoiding Line Project. This is a double track BG railway bridge (and not a Rail-cum-Road bridge), consisting of 12 x 150 ft. spans with 5 ft. wide foot-paths on either side. Though the bridge itself is complete, other works in connection with the Avoiding Lines Scheme are still in progress and the whole scheme is expected to be opened by end of June, 1966.

Indian Tobacco Association

2225. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Indian Tobacco Association regarding the perished leaf of 1965 virginia tobacco crop and all grades of 1966 crop;

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

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A letter was received recently from the Indian Tobacco Association, Guntur, requesting Government not to remove the PL grade tobacco of 1964 crop from the minimum/maximum export price for 1964, as they felt that foreign buyers may press for similar waivers in respect of tobacco crops from 1965 onwards. Government informed the Association that the PL grade tobacco of 1964 crop had been removed from the floor price list after taking into consideration all relevant factors. The 77th meeting of the committee of Administration of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council, held on 29th October, 1965, considered the question of enhancement of minimum prices for 1966 crop of F.C.V. tobacco and detailed proposals from the Council are awaited.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe of B.D.S.O. Lucknow

2226. Shri Iswar Marandi:
Shri Utliya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees of the Research Designs and Standard Organisation, Lucknow who are (i) permanent and (ii) temporary?

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

Singh): (i) Scheduled Caste: Permanent—34.

Scheduled Tribe: Permanent—3

(ii) Scheduled Caste: Temporary—148.

Scheduled Tribe: Temporary—5.

3 A.K. and 4 A.K. Passenger Trains

2228. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murlj Manohar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the timings of the 3 A.K. and 4 A.K. Passenger Trains running on the Khomkaran-Amritsar section of the Northern Railway have been recently revised;

(b) if so, the details of the new timings; and

(c) the reasons for the change considering the severe hardship experienced by the residents of the sector during the recent Indo-Pak. conflict?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). 3 AK Up/4 AK Dn. Passenger trains running between Amritsar and Gharyala from 1-10-65 were extended, with effect from 11-10-1965, to and from Valtoha to meet public demand.

There has been no change in the schedule of 4 AK Dn. Passenger but from the date of extension of 3 AK Up Passenger, its timings have been revised ex. Valtoha to Gharyala for operational reasons. 3 AK Up Passenger now leaves Valtoha at 13-00 hours arriving Gharyala at 13-40 hours and from Gharyala onwards, it runs according to timings shown in the time table in force from 1-10-65.

Srikakulam-Amudalavalasa Rail Link

2229. Shri Satyanarayana: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link the district headquarters of Srikakulam with Amudalavalasa (S.E.

Railway) which is at a distance of seven miles to facilitate the export of forest produce of timber to the other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Raw Film Industry

2230. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which the raw film industrial plants are functioning at present;

(b) the production of raw films during 1964-65 and whether India is self-sufficient in this regard;

(c) whether the Government of Mysore have urged the Centre for the location of a raw film industrial plant in Mysore State; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The only Project licensed for the manufacture of Raw film is being implemented by the Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd., Ootacamund, Madras State (a Central Government undertaking). Regular production is expected to start during 1966 when a portion of the country's requirements would be met. In the meantime, the required raw films are met through imports.

(c) and (d). No Sir, however, Mysore Government approached this Government about the possibility of taking up the manufacture of colour films and X-ray in the existing factory, "Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Company". They have been informed that since H.P.F. have included these items in their production programme, it is not necessary for the Mysore factory to take up these items.

फिल्मों का निर्यात और आयात

2231. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री लक्ष्मी लियडे :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में अब तक कितनी भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात किया गया तथा कितनी विदेशी फिल्मों देश भर में सिनेमाघरों में दिखाई गईं; और

(ख) फिल्मों के निर्यात से भारत को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई झाह) :

(क) निर्यात की गई फिल्मों के बारे में सूचना मीटरों में उपलब्ध है संख्या में नहीं। उपबन्ध प्राकड़ों के अनुसार जनवरी से अगस्त 1962 के दौरान कुल निर्यात की गई भारतीय फिल्मों की लम्बाई 39,36,097 मीटर थी। 1 जनवरी, 1965 से 5 नवम्बर 1965 तक, की अवधि में फिल्म सेन्सर के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड द्वारा प्रमाणित किए गए आयातित रूपकों तथा लघुचित्रों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 167, तथा 1,111 थी।

(ख) अप्रैल, से अगस्त 1965 तक की अवधि में 74.05 लाख रु० मूल्य की फिल्मों निर्यात की गईं।

Issue of Import Licences

2232. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study with regard to the issue of import licences to the following categories of the relatives of Ministers of the Central and State Governments during the period between the 15th August, 1947 to 15th August, 1965:

- (i) sons and daughters; (ii) sons-in-law and daughters-in-law; (iii) brothers; (iv) parents; (v) nephews and nieces; and (vi) wives; and

(b) if so, the conclusion of this study?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Industrial Licences

2233. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

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

(a) whether Government have made any study with regard to the issue of industrial licences to the following categories of the relatives of Ministers of the Central and State Governments during the period between the 15th August, 1947 to 15th August, 1965;

- (i) sons and daughters; (ii) sons-in-law and daughters-in-law; (iii) brothers; (iv) parents; (v) nephews and nieces; and (vi) wives; and

(b) If so, the conclusion of this study?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh):

(a) The form of application for industrial licences prescribed under the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking Rules, 1962, does not call for any information regarding the relationship of applicants to any Central or State Ministers. The information sought is not therefore available with Government and no study in this regard has been undertaken.

(b) Does not arise.

**झांसी-मानिकपुर सेक्शन पर
एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी**

2234. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे के झांसी-मानिकपुर सेक्शन पर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के चलाने के प्रस्ताव को स्थगित करने का क्या कारण है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस सेक्शन पर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के न मिलने के कारण झांसी डिवीजन के बहुत से यात्रा सड़क परिवहन का उपयोग कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कम से कम परीक्षण के तौर पर कोई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का है जिस से कि उस गाड़ी की उपयोगिता मालूम की जा सके ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) झांसी-मानिकपुर खण्ड पर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का कोई विचार नहीं रहा है। लेकिन 1.10.1964 से वर्तमान गाड़ियां तेज कर दी गयी हैं और उनका यात्रा में लगने वाले समय में 1 घंटे से लेकर 1 घंटे 45 मिनट तक की कर्मा हुई है।

(ख) यह कहना सही नहीं है कि झांसी-मानिकपुर खण्ड पर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी न होने के कारण झांसी मण्डल का बहुत सा यातायात सड़क के रास्ते होने लगा है।

(ग) चूंकि वर्तमान गाड़ियां यातायात की आवश्यकताओं के लिए पर्याप्त हैं, इस लिए परीक्षण के रूप में भी इस खण्ड पर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने का विचार नहीं है।

कानपुर-बांदा संकशन (मध्य रेलवे)
पर रेलवे गाड़ों की घमकी

2235. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० ख० सामन्त :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 25 सितम्बर, 1965 को मीदहा के कुछ विद्यार्थियों ने मध्य रेलवे के कानपुर-बांदा संकशन पर रंगील और मकोना स्टेशनों के बीच 112-प्रप यात्री रेलगाड़ी को खतरे की जंजीर खींच कर रोक लिया;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उन विद्यार्थियों ने उक्त रेलगाड़ी के गाड़ों को जान से मारने की घमकी दी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उन विद्यार्थियों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) घटना से तीन दिन पहले गाड़ों ने विद्यार्थियों द्वारा अनधिकृत रूप से खतरे की जंजीर खींचे जाने के बारे में उन्हें टोका था और ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि विद्यार्थी इस बात से नाराज हो गये थे ।

(घ) शिक्षा विभाग के अधिकारियों से कहा गया है कि इस घटना से सम्बद्ध विद्यार्थियों पर कार्रवाई की जाये । इसके अलावा, सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस को भी सचेत कर दिया गया है । कानपुर के बरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक और हमीरपुर के पुलिस अधीक्षक से भी एहतियाती उपाय बरतने का अनुरोध किया गया है ।

बर्फ के प्लेक बनाने के लिये मशीनों का निर्माण

2236. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय यंत्रित इन्जीनियरी अनुसंधान संस्थान, दुर्गापुर ने बर्फ के प्लेक बनाने के लिए किसी मशीन का आविष्कार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह मशीन किसी कारखाने में वाणिज्यिक स्तर पर बनाई जा रही है और इस मशीन की लागत क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इन्जीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री बि० ना० सिंह) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां । इनके मूल्य 52,000 रु० से लेकर 2,60,150 रु० के बीच हैं जो 3 टन और 30 टन के बीच मशीनों की क्षमता के अनुसार भिन्न-भिन्न होते हैं ।

Statutory Board for Cardamom

2237. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Statutory Board for Cardamom has been set up;

(b) if so, the location selected for its headquarters; and

(c) whether Government have taken into consideration the premier position occupied by Mysore State in this connection?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Mannabhai Shah): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). The headquarters of the Cardamom Board will be Ernakulam. In deciding on this location, due consideration has been given to relevant factors, such as the acreage under cardamom and production in the States producing this commodity.

Silk known as 'Mysore Princess'

2238. **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state that steps taken to develop the variety of mulberry silk known as 'Mysore Princess' which has been discovered in Mysore?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): The new race of silkworm evolved in the Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Mysore is presently under field-trial. An Expert Committee is guiding the field-experiments which are being laid out for precise appraisal of the commercial potentialities of the new race. Its future development will depend upon the outcome of the present series of field-trials.

Up-grading of Posts of Commercial Clerks on the Railways

2239. **Shri Gulshan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board issued orders in November, 1964 for upgrading the posts of Commercial Clerks in different grades on a percentage basis on all the Railways;

(b) if so, whether these orders have been implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The orders have been implemented on some of the Railways and are in the process of implementation on the other Railways.

(c) Delay in the implementation of the orders is due to holding of suitability tests and selection of staff due to promotion and their fixation of pay in the upgraded posts. This work is also in progress.

Foreign Exchange for Steel and Mines

2240. **Shri Kolla Venkalah:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of the foreign exchange requirements of his Ministry for the year has been made;

(b) if so, the main points reviewed; and

(c) the result thereof?

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

(b) and (c): Requirements of foreign exchange are worked out on the basis of detailed proposals called for from the plants. The plants, in turn, take into account their requirements of rolls refractories, tin, copper, etc. as also the stocks in hand.

As a result of the critical foreign exchange situation requirements, as worked out above, have been reviewed from time to time so that within the limited foreign exchange available requirements of the plants can be made to the maximum possible extent. Efforts have also been made to make the maximum possible use of indigenous substitutes.

Pig Iron Plant in Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh)

2241. **Shri Kolla Venkalah:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish in private sector a Pig Iron Plant in Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the production capacity of the Plant;

(c) the cost of the plant and particulars of the foreign collaboration; and

(d) when the plant will be established?

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

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

Oil Cake Industries

2242. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of help rendered by Government to oil cake industries which exported their products during the current year;

(b) the total quantity of oil cake exported during 1965 so far; and

(c) the foreign exchange, if any, earned therefrom?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Government have been assisting the exporters of oil cakes by providing incentives which are currently as follows:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) <i>Deoiled groundnut Cakes:</i> | Exporters of deoiled cakes are eligible to obtain import licences for import of spares, machinery & chemicals upto 1% of the f.o.b. value of exports. Besides, a tax credit of 2% is also available to them. |
| (ii) <i>Deoiled linseed Cake:</i> | Exporters are eligible to obtain import licences for copra/palm oil upto 10% of the f.o.b. value of exports. |
| (iii) <i>Copra Oil Cake, (produced either through rotary or expellers)</i> | Exporters are eligible to obtain licences for import of Copra/palm oil upto 75% of the f.o.b. value of exports. |
| (iv) <i>Decoricated Cottonseed Cake:</i> | Exporters are eligible to obtain licences for import of 1 tonne of copra against export of 3.5 tonnes of cake. |

(b) and (c). A total quantity of 621188 tonnes valued at Rs. 2832 lakhs was exported during 1965 (upto August).

Export of Garments

2243. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries where the Indian-made garments are in great demand;

(b) the value of exports during 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far; and

(c) the new countries which have been explored for the export of garments?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The main markets for Indian garments are the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., the U.K., West Indies, Malaya, Singapore, the Middle East and African countries. The value of exports of garments during 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 has been as follows:—

	(in lakhs of Rs.)
1963-64	292.85
1964-65	276.08
1965-66	124.46
(April-August 1965)	124.46
	(as against Rs. 90.36 lakhs during April-August 1964).

The new countries which have been explored for the export of garments are in the West European region to which a delegation of garments manufacturers recently went.

Qutab Road Bridge, Delhi

2244. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that widening of the Qutab Road bridge in Delhi has been delayed because of a court injunction by a private party;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the injunction is pending for many years; and

(c) the causes for the delay in deciding this case by the Court?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The Railway's work of widening the bridge has been completed as far back as July, 1957. However, the widening of the approaches to the bridge to be carried out by Delhi Administration, involves removal of encroachers on the railway land, for which the Delhi Administration has already moved the Civil Court.

(c) The Railway is not aware of the causes for the delay in the Court.

Shortage of Tin Metal

**2245. Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 4500 workers of the British-owned Tinsplate Company at Jamshedpur have been laid off on the plea of non-availability of tin metal and other material since the 18th October, 1965; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government so far to facilitate the re-starting of the closed Departments of the Company and to make up the shortage of tin metal?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Because of dwindling stocks of block tin, 1,068 workers were laid off on the morning of 18th October, 1965, at the Tinsplate Company's Works in Golmuri. Another 1061 were expected to be laid off by about the third week of November, 1965.

(b) Block tin, one of the essential raw materials for the production of tinplates, has to be imported from Malaysia or from the USA. Import of block tin from Malaysia requires free foreign exchange and import from the USA utilises US Aid Credit. The free foreign exchange that could be made available to the Tinsplate Company

was very limited because of the current foreign exchange situation. The allocation made under the US (AID) Non-Project Loan has been inoperative because the loan arrangements have not yet been finalised. Till more foreign exchange is effectively available, there is little than can be done immediately to improve the situation. The Tinsplate Company have recently been allowed to utilise Rs. 20 lakhs of free foreign exchange earned by scrap exporters.

Manufacture of Tennis Balls

2246. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tennis Balls manufactured in India are in short supply;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh):

(a) No complaint to this effect has been received by the Government of India.

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

टिकट परीक्षण

2247. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टिकट एग्जामिनरों को उनके द्वारा पकड़ गये बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा उन पर मुकदमा चलाये जाने पर, न्यायालय में अपने बचाव की अपने खर्च पर व्यवस्था करनी पड़ती है और विभाग की ओर से ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि ऐसे मुकदमों की वैरबी स्वयं सरकार द्वारा की जानी चाहिए, ऐसा करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). हर मामले की परिस्थितियों और गुण-बोध को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार टिकट परीक्षकों के बचाव की व्यवस्था करती है। जिन मामलों में टिकट परीक्षक अपने खर्च पर अपने बचाव की व्यवस्था करते हैं, उनके पक्ष में फैसला हो जाने के बाद हर मामले के गुण-बोध के आधार पर कानूनी खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाता है।

पश्चिम रेलवे में टिकट परीक्षकों को रात में काम करने का भत्ता और मील भत्ता

2248. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी रेलवे के टिकट परीक्षकों को रात में काम करने का भत्ता और मील भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि उसी श्रेणी के अन्य कर्मचारियों को रात में काम करने का भत्ता दिया जाता है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). चल टिकट परीक्षक रात-ड्यूटी भत्ता और मील-भत्ता पाने के पात्र नहीं हैं। पश्चिम रेलवे या किसी दूसरी रेलवे में इन भत्तों के भुगतान का सवाल नहीं उठता।

टिकट परीक्षकों के लिये क्वार्टर

2249. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सभी जोनल रेलवे पर कितने कट परीक्षकों को अभी तक सरकारी वॉटर दिये गये हैं;

(ख) कितने टिकट परीक्षकों को सरकारी क्वार्टर नहीं दिये गये हैं;

(ग) कितने टिकट परीक्षकों के पास न तो उनके मकान हैं और न ही सरकारी मकान हैं; और

(घ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 1504।

(ख) 5559।

(ग) 4786।

(घ) पर्याप्त संख्या में क्वार्टर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Indian Oxygen Limited, Calcutta

2250. Shri Mohammed Elias:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

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

(a) the different kinds of licences issued so far in favour of Messrs. Indian Oxygen Limited, Calcutta;

(b) the names of the manufacturers to whom similar licences have been issued;

(c) whether these licences have been fully utilised by these manufacturers; and

(d) if not, what steps are being taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited, Calcutta have been granted licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of Industrial Gases, like Oxygen, Dissolved Acetylene, Nitrogen, Hydrogen, Nitrous Oxide, Argon etc., Welding Electrodes, Electric Welding Equipment, Gas Welding and Cutting Equipment, Torches, Valves etc.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5382/65].

(c) Not in all cases.

(d) Some of the schemes are in different stages of implementation on account of the time taken for arranging the necessary foreign exchange for import of equipment etc., and on account of various other factors also such as collaboration terms etc. Government are trying to render the all possible assistance to these firms for the early implementation of their schemes as and when their problems are brought to notice.

Burning Appliances

2251. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) the outline of the research made in designing new apparatus or improving upon the present fuel burning appliances in Steel Plants; and

(b) if no study has been made so far, whether Government propose to entrust the task to the Central Fuel Research Institute or Fuel Efficiency Services?

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.

Manufacture of Boilers

2252. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2872 on the 30th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the American firm commissioned to carry out feasibility-studies for the setting up of a new unit for the manufacture of large

capacity thermal boilers of 200 Mw and above; and

(b) the estimated capacity that would be available at the end of the Fourth Plan period and the estimated requirements of the boilers?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir. An agreement has yet to be executed with the U.S. firm.

(b) The requirements of boilers to match the thermal power equipment to be manufactured in the country by 1970-71 are estimated at 2.1 million Kw and the capacity available from the existing units at that time will be 1.25 million Kw. Efforts are being made to expand the Boiler units at Tiruchirapalli as early as possible. After this expansion takes place the capacity available will be 2.5 million Kw.

Land along the Railway Tracks

2253. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the N.E. Railway has let out thousands of acres of land along the railway tracks of the North Eastern Railway and also near its stations either to railway staff or to the Governments of Bihar and U.P. for raising crops under the plan to raise food production; and

(b) if so, the total acreage of such land?

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

(b) 16150 acres of railway lands have been handed over to State Governments and 3500 acres allotted to Railway employees for Grow More Food purposes. Instructions have been issued to the Railways to bring under cultivation the balance cultivable lands during the current year as far as possible.

Fertilizer Factory, Rourkela

2254. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in Rourkela Fertilizer Factory has recently gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy) (a) to (c). No, Sir. On the other hand, the production of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate has been going up as indicated below:—

	(tonnes)
1962-63	
(November 1962 to March 1963)	40,000
1963-64	120,000
1964-65	181,000
1965-66	
(April to October, 1965)	108,000

The Rourkela Fertilizer Plant is designed to operate on 4 streams to produce 5,80,000 tonnes per annum of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate. So far the Plant has been able to operate on 2 streams only due to insufficient supply of coke oven gas from the Steel Plant, its hydrogen content being lower and the carbon dioxide content being higher than what was envisaged in the Project Report. The matter was examined recently by an Expert Committee headed by Dr. Husain Zaheer, Director General, C.S.I.R. The recommendation of the Committee have been examined by the Government and Hindustan Steel Ltd. Remedial measures are being finalised and orders for necessary plant and equipment are expected to be placed shortly.

रेलवे पासों का दुरुपयोग

2255. श्री हुसैन खान कदमाय :
क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रथम श्रेणी के मानार्थ (कम्पल.मेटर्स) पासों के दुरुपयोग के बारे में हाल ही में कुछ मामलों का पता चला है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ व्यक्ति अपने पद का दुरुपयोग करके रेलवे कर्मचारियों पर दबाव डाल कर बिना टिकट खरीदे अपने मित्रों तथा पारिवारिकजनों को ऐसे मानार्थ पासों पर यात्रा कराते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कर्मचारियों को रोकने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। केवल चार मामलों का।

(ख) इस तरह का कोई मामला नोटिस में नहीं आया है।

(ग) टिकटों की जांच के लिए सभी रेलों में नियमित कर्मचारों रखे गये हैं। इसके अलावा विशेष दस्तों से भी टिकटों और पासों की जांच कराया जात है।

पूर्व प्रकीर्ण देशों की कपड़े का निर्यात

2256. श्री श्रीराम लाल बेरवा :
क्या आर्थिक मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्व प्रकीर्ण देशों ने भारतीय कपड़ा लेना बन्द कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवर्ष कितने माल का निर्यात किया जाता था; और

(ग) इससे भारत को कितनी हानि हुई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह):
 (क) से (ग). पूर्वी अफ्रीकी देशों द्वारा भारत से कपड़े की खरीद जारी है। 1963-64 से पूर्वी अफ्रीकी देशों को निर्यात हुए सूती धानों और सूत का परिमाण इस प्रकार रहा है :—

	सूती धान	सूत
	(लाख मीटर में)	(लाख कि० घा०)
1963-64	464.46	6.88
1964-65	366.04	4.33
1965-66	120.02	2.26
(अप्रैल-अगस्त 1965)		

पूर्वी अफ्रीका में सूती कपड़े का निर्यात कम होने का कारण अन्य निर्यातक देशों से कड़ों प्रतिस्पर्धा होना, और पूर्वी अफ्रीका में ही सूती वस्त्रों का उत्पादन बढ़ जाना है। फिर भी, आगामी कुछ महीनों में इस क्षेत्र में हमारे सूती वस्त्रों का निर्यात बढ़ जाने का अच्छा सम्भावनाएं हैं।

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

**2257. Shri P. K. Ghosh:
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
 Shri Solanki:**

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

(a) the estimated cost of the sewage disposal scheme taken up by the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ltd., Ranchi;

(b) whether the effluent can be utilised for the purpose of agriculture: and

(c) if so, whether any efforts have been made to collaborate with the State Government for the utilisation of the effluent and sludge?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Rs. 86 lakhs.

(b) Yes; during eight months of the dry season.

(c) A scheme for setting up a model farm of 100 acres with the collaboration of the State Government is under examination.

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

**2258. Shri P. K. Ghosh:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**

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

(a) the total acreage of land acquired by the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi for its projects at Ranchi;

(b) the total acreage out of this utilised for the factory, stores and office buildings and residential quarters of the township; and

(c) the total number of acres lying unutilised so far?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) 6885 acres.

(b) 4390 acres.

(c) 2495 acres.

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

**2259. Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**

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

(a) the number of deputationists from the various State Governments who are working in the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi;

(b) for how long they are going to be kept by the Heavy Engineering Corporation; and

(c) the total amount of deputation allowances and other allowances, over and above those paid to the regular staff, being paid by the Corporation to these deputationists annually?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) 298.

(b) The period of deputation varies from case to case depending upon the exigencies of requirements of the Corporation. Extension of period of deputation is allowed only when it is not possible, in the interest of work, to replace the deputationist.

(c) 292 deputationists have joined in the Corporation's scales of pay and are paid salaries and allowances as are payable to regular staff of the Corporation. The deputation allowances paid to the other 46 deputationists amounts to Rs. 24,336/- a year.

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलों में काम करने वाले श्रमिक

2260. श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप :
श्री बड़े :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कपास की उपज में कमी हो जाने से जो श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गये हैं, उन्हें कोई अन्य रोजगार देने के लिये क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी स्वीकृत क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में कपास की उपज में कमी हो जाने के कारण कपड़ा मिल के श्रमिकों के बेकार हो जाने की कोई सूचना

नहीं मिली है; और श्रमिकों को कोई अन्य रोजगार देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Loading Time for 4-wheeled Wagons

2261. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present restriction of 5-hour daylight loading time is to be relaxed, particularly for 4-wheeled wagons, in view of the fact that this time has been found to be extremely inadequate for satisfactory loading of coal; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(a) and (b). Prior to 1st February, 1963, a free time of 5 hours was allowed for loading of coal in all types of wagons. On receipt of representations from the trade and with effect from 1st February, 1963, the free time for BOX wagons was enhanced to 10 hours in the case of a group of 20 BOX wagons or more placed at a time. Later, with effect from 17th February, 1964, 7 working hours were permitted for groups of 11 to 19 BOX wagons.

In the case of 4-wheeled wagons, the free time continues to be 5 hours.

There is no proposal for any liberalization in it.

Trade Agreement with U.S.S.R.

2262. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 332 on the 19th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since concluded a trade agreement with U.S.S.R. for which a Soviet Trade Delegation recently visited India; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir. The trade negotiations with the U.S.S.R. Trade Delegation who are already here are proceeding according to agreed schedules and are likely to be concluded shortly.

Diesel Locomotives

2263. Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether in the face of uncertain prospects of import of diesel from abroad and the critical position in respect of foreign exchange, the Railway Board still maintains its earlier decision to discontinue steam locomotives and replace them by diesel locomotives completely by 1970-71?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): A statement is given below:

Statement

The Railway Board have not taken any decision to discontinue steam locomotives and replace them by diesel locomotives completely by 1970-71. In this connection an extract from the answer given to Starred Question No. 101 in the Lok Sabha on 20th November, 1964, is reproduced below:—

“(c) and (d). It is not possible at this stage to state the time by which a complete change-over to electric locomotive manufacture may take place at Chittaranjan. There are possibilities, however of the manufacture of steam locomotives at Chittaranjan being tapered off gradually as and when the Indian Railways are able to:

- (i) switch over the production facilities at Chittaranjan to the manufacture of electric locomotives and equipment for them and other desired and appropriate purposes; and

- (ii) step up the production of electric and diesel locomotives to the level necessary to meet all needs.”

There is no material change in the position as explained above and the Railways intend to taper off the steam locomotive production only in gradual stages to suit the production schedule of electric locomotives in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

The Railways have a fleet of about 10,800 steam locomotives at present, of which about 2,900 locomotives have done over 40 years of service. Even at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1970-71) after allowing for the retirement of the old and unserviceable locomotives, the Railways will have about 9,800 steam locos in service and this will still constitute a very high proportion of the total fleet of all the locomotives—steam, diesel and electric put together. No steam locomotive is being retired or replaced by diesel or electric locomotives unless it has outlived fully its useful and economic life.

As regards the use of diesel oil by the Railways, it has been assessed that the requirement of diesel oil as a result of the extension of dieselisation on important routes of the railway system will be of the order of 6.5 lakh tonnes only per annum at the end of the Fourth Plan, which, as compared to the anticipated indigenous availability of about 47 lakh tonnes in all the Indian Refineries in that year, will represent only about 14 per cent of the total availability of this fuel. The Railways' demand for diesel oil is thus but a fraction of the total Diesel oil demand of the country.

B.G. Outlet to Sahibganj Loop

2264. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Assam Government have requested the Central Govern-

ment to establish a second Broad Gauge outlet for the North-east Frontier Railway to the Sahibganj loop of the Eastern Railway through Manihari Ghat;

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon; and

(c) the estimated cost of the proposed scheme?

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

(a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Import of Baby Food

2265. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Companies which have applied for licences for importing baby food from abroad during this year so far; and

(b) the names of the Companies which have been given such licences?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No application for the import of "Baby Food" as such has been received during the current licensing period upto the 13th November 1965. However, applications for special licences from 79 parties in Goa have been received for import of "Milk Powdered and Condensed, including that intended for infant feeding."

(b) The names of the parties to whom the special licences have been granted are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5383/65].

Manufacture of Scooters

2266. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has applied for an industrial licence

for the manufacture of scooters with a capacity of 60,000 scooters per year; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is for the setting up of a factory at Hyderabad in collaboration with a foreign party. It would involve a foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 2.5 crores for import of capital equipment and about Rs. 1 crore per annum for the import of components and raw materials.

Farakka-Khajuriaghat Ferry

2267. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether by the opening of the broad gauge Assam Link Line from Siliguri to Jogighopa on North-east Frontier Railway to goods traffic, increased goods traffic to the extent of 1,000 wagons per day would be moved on this line and whether Farakka-Khajuriaghat Ferry will be capable of bearing the burden of carrying such large-scale traffic; and

(b) if not, what alternative arrangements for the movement of goods over the Ganges is contemplated?

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

(a) The capacity of the Farakka-Khajuriaghat ferry has only very recently been raised from 250 to 400 Broad Gauge wagons per day. After the Farakka barrage and the through rail link thereon are completed, it will be possible to move roughly 600 Broad Gauge wagons, each way every day. This will be in addition to the passenger traffic.

(b) The increased ferry capacity of 400 wagons per day along with the

Metre Gauge line capacity which is also being enhanced by the provision of Centralised Traffic Control over the Bongaigaon-Gauhati section, are considered adequate to meet the transport requirements during the Fourth Plan almost fully. The capacity of 6000 Broad Gauge wagons, which will be available in the final stage, after the completion of the barrage and the rail link over it, will improve the position still further. The question of providing alternative arrangements does not, therefore, arise.

G.T. and Southern Express

2268. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals to speed up the long distance G.T. and Southern Express trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No acceleration of the Grand Trunk Express trains is feasible at present, as no curtailment in the time required for speed restrictions imposed on account of a large number of developmental works, which are in progress on this route, is anticipated in the near future.

There is, however, a proposal to haul the Southern Express/Air-conditioned Express trains running between New Delhi and Madras, by diesel locomotives as soon as sufficient engines are available and maintenance facilities for these have been developed, and when this is done, some acceleration of these trains will be feasible.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा माल रोक लेना

2270. श्री श्रींकार लाल चेरवा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान ने

सिंधिया स्टाम सेव.वेशन कम्पन. लिमिटेड के कुछ जहाज पकड़ लिये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने और उनमें कितना माल था ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दो जहाज जिनमें 2,460 टन माल था ।

Junior Administrative Rank Officers on the N. Ry.

2271. Shri Buta Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Junior Administrative rank officers of the Northern Railway against whom cases of corruption and malpractices have been received by the Vigilance Directorate of the Railway Board or Vigilance Directorate of the Home Ministry during 1965 so far;

(b) the action taken in each case; and

(c) the Department in which each officer is serving?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). During the period 1-1-1965 to 30-11-1965, six complaints or cases relating to Northern Railway Officers of the Junior Administrative Grade, were received in the Vigilance Directorate of the Ministry of Railways. A copy of one of these complaints had also been received by the Central Bureau of Investigation as also by the Central Vigilance Commission.

The officers involved in these complaints or cases belong to various departments as indicated below:—

Traffic (Transportation) & Commercial Department	2
Civil Engineering Department	1

Mechanical Engineering Department	1
..	1
Signal & Telecommunication Department	1
..	1
Stores Department	1

One of these cases was enquired into and in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission appropriate action has been taken in respect of the officer involved.

One complaint was investigated and the matter is being considered further in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

Two complaints are under investigation.

The remaining two complaints are under preliminary examination.

In addition to the six officers mentioned above, the name of one Junior Administrative Grade officer belonging to the Traffic (Transportation) and Commercial Department of Northern Railway has figured in one of the reports received from the Central Bureau of Investigation. This report is under consideration of the Central Vigilance Commission.

Clerks Grade I of Indian Railways Accounts Deptt.

2272. Shri Buta Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain senior-most Clerks Grade I in the Indian Railways Accounts Department get less pay than their Juniors (Junior as Clerks Grade II & Grade I); and

(b) the steps taken to remove this anomaly?

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

(b) This is a general anomaly which exists not only in Accounts Department but in all other departments of the Railways as well as in

non-Railway Departments. The question of removal of this anomaly is under consideration.

Assistant Inspector of Works

2273. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a selection for the post of Assistant Inspector of Works was held in 1964 by the Divisional Superintendent, Northern Railway, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the result of this selection has not so far been declared; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the target date for declaring the result?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Office of the Director General of Supplies and Disposals

2274. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some staff of the Directorate of Railway Stores are continuously working in the Office of the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi for more than 2 years, on the seats where the rate contracts are dealt with;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the administration propose to shift them to other sections?

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). Yes. There are three Purchase Officers and 5 Assistants. In accordance with the existing procedure both gazetted as well as non-gazetted staff is transferred from one Section/seat to another

after expiry of a period of 4 years. Such transfers are effected on the basis of annual review.

Mining Finance Corporation

2275. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the **Mineral Ores Export Advisory Committee** has recommended for the setting up of a **Mining Finance Corporation** for the development of mines;

(b) the other recommendations made by the Committee at its recent meeting; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) It is understood that a suggestion for the setting up of a **Mining Finance Corporation** etc. came up for general discussion at the last meeting of the **Mineral Ores Export Advisory Committee** held on 22-11-1965. However, a recommendation of the Committee in this regard has not yet been submitted to Government.

(b) The proceedings of the Committee containing other recommendations have also not been received by Government so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Pay Scale of Passenger Guides on the Railways

2276. Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the present pay scale of the **Passenger Guides on the Various Railways;**

(b) whether there was a higher pay scale before 1955 and whether any appointments had been made prior to

1955 in the scale of Rs. 100 to Rs. 185 or Rs. 150 to Rs. 225; and

(c) if so, the reasons for lowering it and whether it has adversely affected the promotion position of the **Passenger Guides** appointed before 1955?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Smbhag Singh): (a) Rs. 110-4-150-EB-4-170-5-180-EB-5-200 (Authorised)/Rs. 60-150 (Prescribed).

(b) and (c). The scale Rs. 100-185 had been prescribed in the year 1948 when the scheme of recruiting **Social Guides** from **Social Service Organisations** to help third Class **Passengers** was introduced purely as an experimental measure. Since the working of the scheme by social workers did not bring in desired results, it was decided to re-designate the posts as '**Passengers Guides**' and to fill them from **Railway servants** having necessary railway background and scale of Rs. 60-150 was allotted to this category on the basis of worth of charge. The then existing social guides who were found fit and eligible were retained as **Passenger Guides** in prescribed scale of Rs. 60-150 but were allowed their higher grades as personal to them. Since February, 1962 they have been allowed seniority in their respective personal grades below **Ticket Collectors** in the same grades for the purpose of advancement. Thus their chances of promotion has not been affected adversely.

Passenger Guides in Khurda Division

2277. Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the **Passenger Guides** in the **Khurda division** of the **South Eastern Railway** are not being allowed weekly holiday for the last nine years; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to pay them overtime allowance as compensation for the days they have worked extra?

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

(b) Does not arise.

M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta

2278. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Indian Oxygen Ltd., with its Head Office in Calcutta, has a virtual monopoly in India, and if so, to what extent;

(b) the amount of foreign capital invested in it and the percentage of its shares held by M/s. British Oxygen Ltd. of the U.K.;

(c) whether it has had since 1957 any expansion schemes and what they are; and

(d) if so, whether such schemes were approved by the Central Government?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh):

(a) M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd. are virtually the only manufacturers of Argon, Nitrous Oxide and gas cutting and welding equipment in the country. In the field of Oxygen, Dissolved Acetylene and Nitrogen there has been some decrease in the share of this firm in the country's total production but still they account for a substantial portion of country's total production for these gases. So far as welding electrodes and Hydrogen are concerned, units other than M/s Indian Oxygen, account for a major portion of country's production.

(b) The percentage of shareholding of M/s British Oxygen Co. Ltd., U.K. in the capital of M/s Indian Oxygen Ltd., is approximately 67.7 per cent. The shareholding of other non-residents is not significant.

(c) and (d). Since 1957 Government have approved firm's proposals

for expansion of their capacities for the manufacture of Oxygen, Dissolved Acetylene etc. at Bombay, Visakhapatnam, Jamshedpur, Burnpur, Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad. Government have also approved the firm's proposals for expansion of their capacity for the manufacture of Gas Cutting and Welding Equipment and Continuous Special Electrodes at Calcutta and Mild Steel Electrodes at Madras.

Production of Steel Armour for Tanks

2279. Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bado:

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

(a) whether the production of steel armour for tanks has been started in Rourkela; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Transformers and Capacitors

2280. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 203 on the 5th November, 1965 and state:

(a) the names of the members of the Committee appointed by the Central Government to consider and recommend the scheme of the Punjab Government to set up a new unit at Nangal for the manufacture of transformers and capacitors; and

(b) when the Committee will submit its recommendations?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh):

(a) and (b). No Committee has been set up by the Government to

consider the scheme of the State Government of Punjab to set up a new unit at Nangal for the manufacture of transformers and capacitors. The Government of India appointed a Committee consisting of the following members to assess the existing capacity and further capacity required in relation to the prospective demand for heavy electrical equipment:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Shri B. S. Nag | Chairman |
| 2. Shri M. K. Gopalaingar | Member |
| 3. Shri K. L. Vij | " |
| 4. Shri B. D. Kalckar | " |
| 5. Shri K. B. Mathur | " |
| (Alternate Shri V. Krishnamurthy) | |
| 6. Shri K. C. Lall | Member |
| (Alternate Shri S. Swayambu) | |
| 7. Shri Hari Bhushan | Member |
| 8. Shri K. N. Ramaswamy | Member-Secretary. |

The State Government's proposal would be considered in the light of the recommendations of the above Committee. The report of this Committee has just been received and is being examined.

Tea Board

2281. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) when the term of the present Tea Board will expire;

(b) when new members will be nominated to it; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to take some non-officials in the Board in place of the Officials of the State Government?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). On the 31st March, 1966 when fresh members will be appointed for a period of three years.

(c) No, Sir.

Parcel Office at Delhi Main Station

2282. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the officials of the Vigilance Department

of the Railway raided the Parcel Office, Delhi Main Station on the 31st October, 1965;

(b) whether any malpractices and other irregularities were detected; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhas Singh): (a) The Central Investigating Agency of the Railway Board conducted a check in the Parcel Office, Delhi Main Station on 21-10-65.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter has been reported to the Railway Administration for taking further necessary action.

Fourth Blast Furnace at Durgapur

2283. Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ramen Sen:

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

(a) whether the fourth Blast Furnace of Durgapur Steel Works has been installed; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and its repercussion on the production?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Fourth Blast Furnace is under construction and is scheduled for commissioning in January, 1966. Due to a serious accident which occurred in October, 1965 in which the bell and the bell rod were badly damaged, there is likely to be a delay of about a month, provided the damaged parts are repaired locally and for which efforts are being made. If it becomes necessary to import the bell rod, the completion may be delayed by another month. The Furnace will then be ready by end of March, 1966. The repercussion on production can be worked out only when the extent of the actual delay is known.

Udyog Patrika

2284. **Shri Surya Prasad:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to stop the Hindi publication of "Udyog Patrika" in the near future; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. With effect from 1st September, 1965, it has been discontinued.

(b) The Committee of Secretaries reviewed, from the point of view of economy and financial viability, the various journals, periodicals and other publications, and decided that, among other things, the Hindi journal "Udyog Vyapar Patrika" should be discontinued for the duration of the Emergency.

Iron Ore Deposits in Kerala

2285. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warrior:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

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

(a) whether substantial deposits of iron ore located in Calicut and Kozhikode districts of Kerala State;

(b) if so, the estimated quantity of these deposits; and

(c) the result of the survey regarding other minerals in Kerala State?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A number of occurrences of iron ore with a total estimated reserve of 17 million tonnes were located by the Geological Survey of India in 1956-57. These occurrences are not considered substantial.

(c) As a result of survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India workable deposits of clays, ilmenite and glass sands have been located. A small deposit of limestone has also been recorded.

**Heavy Engineering Corporation,
Ranchi**

2286. **Shri P. K. Ghosh:**
Shri Buta Singh:

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

(a) whether he met the representatives of the Surplus Civil Engineers of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi as promised by him on the floor of the House in reply to a call attention notice dated the 12th November, 1965; and

(b) if so, what were their main grievances and what steps Government have taken to remove them?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation was in regard to their absorption. Government have all along been as considerate as possible and have circulated the names of surplus engineers to concerned authorities in the Public Sector who may need their services.

**लालगढ़ रेलवे वर्कशाप (बीकानेर डिवीजन)
के पास अस्पताल का निर्माण**

2287. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल :

- श्री धुलेश्वर मोना :
- श्री वागड़ी :
- श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
- श्री रतन नाल :
- श्री यादू राम :
- श्री यशपाल मिश्र :
- श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय यहाँ अनाले का सुपा करेगा कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में लालगढ़ रेलवे वर्कशाप के पास बनने वाले अस्पताल में मायवान की बहुत घटिया विरम की लकड़ी प्रयोग में लाई गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके स्थान पर बढ़िया किस्म की लकड़ी के लिये भुगतान करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह ठेकेदारों और इंजीनियरों की सांठगांठ से किया गया है और क्या सरकार का विचार इसका जांच करने के लिये कोई समिति नियुक्त करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) ठेकेदार को जो भुगतान किया गया है उसका सम्बन्ध सागौन की लकड़ी से है जिसका उपयोग, रेलवे विनिष्ठियों के अनुसार, निर्माण-कार्यों में किया गया है। खिड़कियों के पल्लों में लगायी गयी लगभग 2000 बर्ग फुट सागौन की लकड़ी निर्धारित स्तर से घटिया किस्म की पायी गयी है। ठेकेदार से इसे बदलने के लिए कहा गया है।

(ख) और (ग) . सवाल नहीं उठता लालगढ़

रेलवे वर्कशाप (बीकानेर डिब्बीजन) के पास अस्पताल का निर्माण

2288. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :

श्री लालेश्वर मीना :

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :

श्री रतन लाल :

श्री साधू राम :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिब्बीजन में बनाये जाने वाले अस्पताल में प्रथम श्रेणी की ईंटों का प्रयोग न किये जाने के बावजूद ठेकेदारों को प्रथम श्रेणी की ईंटों का ही भुगतान किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में कोई जांच समिति नियुक्त करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). निर्माण कार्य में इस्तेमाल की गयी 87.5 प्रतिशत ईंटों की कीमत का भुगतान ठेकेदार को पहले दर्जे की ईंटों के भाव से किया गया है। स्थानाय रूप से उपलब्ध सबसे बढ़िया किस्म की ईंटें निर्माण-कार्यों में लगायी गयी हैं। लेकिन, चूकि ईंटें उत्तर रेलवे की पहले दर्जे की विनिष्ठि के अनुसार नहीं हैं, इसलिए इनकी दर में समुचित कमी करने का विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) केन्द्राय जांच ब्यूरो इस मामले को पहले से जांच कर रहा है। ब्यूरो ने तकनीकी पहलू से सम्बन्धित रिपोर्ट मांगी है जो तैयार होने पर उसे भेज दी जायेगी।

Overbridge at Kesinga Level Crossing

2289. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for the delay in the construction of an overbridge at Kesinga level crossing on the South Eastern Railway in spite of the repeated assurance given by Government in this behalf; and

(b) when the construction work is likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The site for the proposed road overbridge has not yet been finalized by the State Government.

(b) It is too early to indicate at this stage.

Import of Books

2290. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1490 on the 3rd September, 1965 and state:

- (a) whether the Committee set up to advise Government on the import of books has submitted its report;
- (b) if so, its main recommendations;
- (c) Government's decisions thereon; and
- (d) how far the import of books this year will be reduced in comparison with last year and what will be the level of imports next year in the light of these recommendations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Committee have recommended that:—

- (i) A ceiling of foreign exchange of at least of Rs. 1.5 crores may be released for import of books and periodicals during the current year.
 - (ii) Out of Rs. 1.50 crores, a ceiling of Rs. 40.0 lakhs should be placed at the disposal of Ministry of Education for allocation to Universities, Educational Institutions etc.
 - (iii) Out of the balance of Rs. 1.10 crores, a ceiling of Rs. 1.0 crore would be required for issue of quota licences at 50 per cent quota as already announced in the current Red Book.
 - (iv) The balance of Rs. 10.0 lakhs should be utilised for allowing imports of permissible Magazines, Journals, Periodicals in the case of only such established importers who have been importing such publications in the past.
- (c) The above recommendations of the Committee are under consideration and steps are being taken to get the necessary foreign exchange re-

leased and further action can be taken only after the foreign exchange is released.

(d) Upto August, 1965, books and periodicals worth Rs. 155.62 lakhs have been imported into India against the figure of Rs. 148.50 lakhs during the corresponding period in 1964. It is considered that during 1965, imports of books will not be very much reduced as compared to the total imports worth Rs. 330.83 lakhs during 1964 because a good number of licences issued during the last period will be utilised during the current period. It is too early to visualise the level of imports next year as it would depend upon the foreign exchange position prevailing at that time. In fact the Committee was set up to review the import policy for books and publications as announced for current period and recommend modifications, if any, and not to go into the question of imports next year.

European Economic Community

2291. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report has been prepared by the European Economic Community on India's commercial relations with that Community;

(b) if so, the salient features of that report; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto, and how the recommendations, if implemented, would affect India's trade with the Community?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). At the invitation extended on behalf of India's Parliament a delegation of members of the European Parliament visited India between 9th and 14th December 1963. Following this the Commission on Foreign Trade of the European Parliament was given the task of preparing an interim report on trade relations between the European Economic Community and India

The interim report by Mr. G. L. Moro was presented to the European Parliament on the 23rd November, 1965.

The report briefly describes the efforts made by the India's Economic Mission at Brussels to establish bilateral contacts with the E.E.C. Commission with a view to discussing trade relations between India and the Community. It analyses the development efforts of India through series of Plans and emphasises the magnitude of the financial burden which India has to bear in implementing fourth Five Year Plan and the need for providing not only financial assistance but help in the development of trade relations for enabling India to regain international stability in economic field. The heavy imbalance which India faces in her trade with the countries in the European Economic Community has been brought out clearly in the report.

The report recommends positive action on:

(i) coordination of programmes of the member countries of the Community in the Credit sector; and (ii) study of large scale specific agreements on determined products which will ensure steady and increasing flow of exports of Indian products to the Community.

The European Parliament in a resolution took note of the interim report and invited the Commission of the E.E.C. to intensify its contacts with representatives of the Indian Government with a view to prepare the opening of real bilateral negotiations between India and the countries in the Community. It also emphasised the importance of action for a co-ordinated programme of the Six member States of the Community in the field of economic and financial aid. The President of the Parliament was asked to transmit the resolution on the report to the Commission of the E.E.C. and to member Governments.

(c) Government welcomes the awareness of the European Community of the problem which India faces in developing her economy and appreciates the resolution passed by the European Parliament, and hopes that the initiative taken by the European Parliament would lay the foundation of an abiding relationship between India and the European Economic Community.

Help to Ceylon for Railway Security

2292. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been agreed to help Ceylon in reorganizing its railway security measures; and

(b) if so, the nature of help proposed to be given?

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

(b) The Government of Ceylon had requested the Government of India for lending them, for two months, the services of an expert, under the Colombo Plan, to examine and report on problems relating to the Security Service Organisation of the Ceylon Government Railways. The services of the Inspector-General Railway Protection Force of the Indian Railways, have accordingly been loaned to that Government.

Ferry Service

2293. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount that is being spent every year by the Indian Railways for the maintenance of Ferry Service across Sahibganj—Sakrigali Ghat—Manihari Ghat and Farakka—Khejuria Ghat?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Rami Subhag

Singh): The amounts spent for the maintenance of ferry services across Sakrigali Ghat—Maniharj Ghat, and Farakka-Khejuria Ghat for the last two years are as follows:—

Year	Expenditure (in lakhs)	Rs.
		1963-64
1964-65	39.52	

These figures are exclusive of expenditure incurred on major repairs to vessels in the Marine Workshops at Mokameh, as and when necessary. This expenditure varies from year to year and was approximately Rs. 12.00 lakhs in 1964-65, for combined repairs to vessels plying these services as well as across Mahadeopur Ghat—Barari Ghat and Paleza Ghat—Mahendru Ghat.

Exports to Malaya and Singapore

2294. **Shri Warier:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Daji:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our exports to Malaya and Singapore have dropped heavily in the last quarter of 1965;

(b) whether it is also a fact that our trade balances have been almost washed away as a result of the drop in exports; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There has been a decline in India's exports to Malaya and Singapore from Rs. 7.29 crores in 1964-65 (April-August) to Rs. 5.12 crores in the corresponding period of 1965-66.

(b) and (c). The decline has been mainly in petroleum products, cotton piece goods, sugar, cotton and synthetic fabrics and apparel. Owing to our inability to export sugar and petroleum products and the establishment of factories in Singapore for the

manufacture of textiles and ready-made garments. India has had favourable balances of trade with Malaya and Singapore in 1963-64 and 1964-65 and the question of trade balances being washed away by the decline in exports in the above period does not arise. Our exports are likely to pick up in the remaining period of the year.

Bangalore-Chickballapur - Bangarpet Railway Line

2295. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been made for the conversion of the Bangalore-Chickballapur-Bangarpet railway into Broad Gauge;

(b) whether there is a great demand by the public for its conversion;

(c) whether the people of Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh are agitating for a rail link from Madanapalle to Chintamani; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Representations have been received for the conversion of the Bangalore-Chickballapur-Bangarpet narrow gauge line to broad gauge. Although no regular survey for this conversion has been undertaken, investigations made in this regard revealed that the conversion is not financially justified.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received for the construction of this line. However, this proposal cannot merit sufficient priority for its inclusion in the Fourth Plan schemes, in view of the very limited funds available for new lines. Hence no further action is proposed at this stage.

Overbridge at Malur Railway Station

2296. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether an estimate has been prepared for the construction of an overbridge over the Malur-Masthi Road at the Malur Railway Station on the Bangalore—Madras Broad Gauge Railway line;

(b) the reasons for the delay in the construction of the bridge; and

(c) when the construction of the bridge will be completed?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Site for the overbridge has not yet been finalized by the State Government.

(c) It is too early to indicate at this stage.

Pig Iron Plant at Hissar

2297. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the setting up of a pig iron plant at Hissar (Punjab);

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) In September 1963, a letter of intent was issued to the Director of Industries, Punjab, for the setting up of an industrial undertaking for the manufacture of 100,000 tons of pig iron per annum. The State Government has reported that the land for the proposed plant has already been acquired. The scheme is at present under the consideration of the Central Government. A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act has not been granted so far.

(b) Rs. 14 lakhs has been spent so far by the State Government on this project.

(c) Depending on clearance by the Government of India, the plant can be ready for production in the Fourth Plan.

Foreigners employed in Bhilai Steel Plant

2298. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreigners employed in the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) whether the agreement for setting up the Bhilai Steel Plant contains any provision regarding the employment of top technical personnel;

(c) if so, for how long and how many foreign personnel are proposed to be continued on the plant; and

(d) the annual expenditure incurred on their salaries, allowances and essential amenities?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) As on 30th November, 1965, 298 foreign personnel were working on construction and 54 on operation and maintenance.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At the end of 1964, there were 301 foreign personnel for engineering, design and construction/erection work connected with the 2.5 million tonne expansion. On maintenance and operation, there were 21 foreign personnel. According to the existing programme, the number is likely to be very much reduced on the construction side but to ensure smooth functioning of new units of the 2.5 million tonne expansion, about 80 foreign personnel may have to be continued on operation and maintenance during 1966. In 1967, however, only a small number will be required to man some top posts. The number of foreign personnel is being reduced as Indian personnel gradually replace

foreign personnel in operations maintenance, engineering, design and construction/erection work.

(d) The estimated expenditure for 1965-66 will be approximately Rs. 126 lakhs.

Plant for Special Steel

2299. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the consideration of the proposal submitted by Tata Iron and Steel Co. to set up a plant for manufacturing special steel in India;

(b) if approved, the broad outlines thereof with estimated cost and the extent of foreign collaboration, if any; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A letter of intent has been issued to Tata Iron and Steel Co. on 25-8-1965 for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking in Bihar for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes of alloy and special steels per annum. The total cost of project is estimated at Rs. 21 crores with a foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 9 crores. Foreign financial and technical collaboration is envisaged with the Nishho Co. Ltd. and Kobe Steel Works of Japan.

(c) The plant is expected to go into production three years after negotiations for technical collaboration and equity participation by the collaborators and allocation of yen credit have been finalised.

Bharati Textile Mill at Pondicherry

2300. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sri Bharati Textile Mill at Pondicherry has been totally closed down since 20-11-1965;

(b) whether the closure is due to the gross financial mismanagement and mal-administration of the present owners; and

(c) whether Government propose to take over and run the mill with the co-operation of the workers?

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

(b) and (c). It was reported that due to defective management and unsound financial conditions the working of the mill had been fast deteriorating. An Investigation Committee under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act was appointed on 16-11-1965 to investigate the affairs of this Mill. Suitable action will be taken on receipt of the report of the Committee.

Machine Tool Plants

2301. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to establish a number of Machine Tool Plants in India, in fact at least one in each State;

(b) if so, whether the turn of Madhya Pradesh will come in the very near future;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present for setting up one machine tool factory in each State. During the Fourth Plan period, Government will set up two new machine tool factories, one at Bhavnagar in Gujarat and the other at Ajmer in Rajasthan. Besides, the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. will be undertaking expansion of their existing units in Punjab, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh; in addition they plan to set up two new units. These new units may be set up by the end

of the Fourth Plan. It has been decided that one of these units should be located in Madhya Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

2302. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British Minister for Overseas Aid and Development visited the Heavy Electricals Ltd. Bhopal, a few months ago;

(b) whether she made certain proposals to Government for more efficient working of the factory;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the extent to which they have been implemented so far?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Minister did not make any formal or specific proposal. However, she stressed the importance of obtaining foreign technical specialists from the U.K. This is being implemented to the extent possible. As a first step, eleven British technicians are being obtained under the Colombo Plan.

Inter-Divisional and Inter-Railway Transfers of Railway Officers

2303. Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 492 on the 26th November, 1965 regarding the inter-divisional and inter-railway transfers of Gazetted Officers and state:

(a) the broad details of the procedure followed for the transfer of Officers from one Division to another on the same Railway and from one Railway Zone to another; and

(b) the number of Officers on the different Railways who are staying for more than three years at a particular station and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subbaj Singh): (a) Transfers of officers from one Division to another on the same Railway and from one Railway Zone to another are made to meet administrative requirements, taking into consideration the cadre position of the various Departments obtaining from time to time. Transfers are also made on compassionate and personal grounds to the extent possible and administratively convenient.

(b) Central	199
Eastern	144
North Eastern	72
North-east Frontier	85
Northern	167
South Eastern	141
Southern	128
Western	140

In the exigencies of services as stated in reply to part (a).

Steel Plant in Andhra

2303-A. Shri Shree Narayan Dast: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the foreword written by Shri Brahmananda Reddi, Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh to a book entitled "Andhra's Steel" in which he has stated that overlooking Andhra Pradesh's claim to the steel plant is bound to lead to an explosion of public wrath; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard and the steps taken to prevent any such explosion of public wrath leading to disturbance of peace and deterioration of law and order situation during the emergency?

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

(b) Government have taken note of the observation made. It is considered that for the present this will suffice.

12.27 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

**DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES**

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Failure of the Government to increase the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees even after the twelve-monthly average consumer price index had gone up by more than 10 points as per figures published in the Press Note issued by Press Information Bureau on the 6th November, 1965."

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Yesterday I had answered a question on this subject and I had indicated that the figures available to us as at the end of October showed only 164.92.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): It is 173 points.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a question of how each person works. The people who work out the figures for me had indicated that at the end of October it was 164.92, and if further rise has taken place since then, we shall be getting the information, and Government will consider the matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Before raising this issue, I had written to you also that I wanted your permission to quote certain things; after this question had been answered in the House, I had an opportunity to get the index number of wholesale prices of some groups of commodities. These are the figures supplied by the Press Information Bureau. They say that the 2177(Ai) LS—5.

index for food articles for the week ending 6th November, 1965 was 172.2, and for all commodities it was 160.1. Even the wholesale index is more than that. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether after getting the November figures which are available to us, which are available to the press but which are not available to Government, the dearness allowance will be immediately increased without waiting for any agitation to be launched in the country.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: There is nothing automatic about it. When prices go up, Government will have to consider the situation. This is a decision which has to be taken by Government as a whole, not by the Finance Minister. Therefore, I cannot automatically take a decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Government take a decision without waiting for an agitation. In the case of those drawing Rs. 2500, they did not wait for anything to grant an increase in pay.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The answer given yesterday was that a revision is made only when the twelve-monthly average reaches 165. Does that mean that if the cost of living index goes up abnormally before the twelve months are completed, Government does not, will not, and cannot, raise the dearness allowance at all at any stage?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member knows this language better than I do. The answer that I have put in means exactly what it means.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He must clarify the answer. This is not clear enough.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): This is not being fair to us. We want to know the facts. But the Minister refuses to clarify. Where are the facts....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Some Ministers are masters of the art of evasion, some are masters of untruth..

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We want to know what are the facts. There is no use of indulging in equivocations like this.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Some Ministers are addicted to evasion, some are addicted to untruth.

Mr. Speaker: May I request the hon. Minister to just give the facts. If hon. Members have not followed the answer, he might answer it again.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: What I have stated yesterday in answer is clear enough.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are trying to suppress facts.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : जो दफ्तर का बाबू लिख कर दे देता है उसको पड़ देते हैं ।

He must reply to the question of Shri Kamath.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Part (c) of the question was:

"Whether Government have decided to increase the dearness allowance of Central Government employees to neutralise the rise in prices?"

The answer was:

"According to the Pay Commission formula, the next review of the rates of dearness allowance admissible to Central Government servants is due only when the twelve monthly average reaches 165".

It says 'review'. It does not mean a decision. Government has to review the position when this figure reaches 165. As I said, the twelve-monthly average at the end of October 1965 according to the figures available to me was 164.92. May be the agency that works out the figures is not quite competent, but that is the agency I have to depend on, and it has given the figure as at the end of October as 164.92. If in November, the figure has exceeded this limit, then Government will review the position

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The law of averages, as you know, can be misleading, if not fatal. You know the story of a man who wanted to ford a rivulet. So he asked what was the average depth. He was told 4 or 5 feet. Then he started crossing the river, and got drowned in the middle of it.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have been fighting for monthly average. The 1960 strike was based on that.

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing it further.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because if it goes beyond 1965 in between there is no relief possible under the present formula . . .

Shri Priya Gupta: There has been a rise in prices of essential commodities throughout. We are here concerned only with Central Government servants . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have not allowed him to speak. He should not interrupt the proceedings in this manner.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

12.36 hrs.

MISCELLANEOUS POINTS FOR CLARIFICATION

Mr. Speaker: This being the last day some Members have written to me that because they will have no opportunity of asking for review of any decision, they want to raise a few points which may be clarified by Government. I have agreed to allow each Member two minutes, not more than that.

Re. NAMES OF UNIVERSITIES

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): A written answer was given by the Education Minister day before yesterday in which a list of the names of universities to which names of individuals were attached was given, like Annamalai University and so on. All sorts of names were there. But along with the names of those universities, the name of Shri Venkateswara University, a University named after a deity, was also mixed up. This is a grave sacrilege of the Hindu community, the action in equating the name of a deity with the names of individuals. Will the hon. Home Minister admit that this mistake has occurred and that it should not have occurred in giving this list?

Mr. Speaker: It is for the Education Minister.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I am very sorry. I was asked to give a list of universities which were named after individuals.

Mr. Speaker: He is saying that the names of deities should be distinguished from the names of ordinary individuals.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Not necessary.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I did not intend any disrespect to any deity. The department prepared the list. I thought I gave it in the Rajya Sabha. I did not know that it was here.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the harm anyway?

ELECTIONS TO ORISSA ASSEMBLY

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You have been pleased to disallow my call attention notice. That is the point I want to raise. My call attention notice is regarding preparations for elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly in April, 1966.

I was communicated the reply you have received from the Ministry saying that no decision has been taken. But it is a fact that preparations are going on for the elections. We have come to know that the Orissa Government has already asked officers to act as presiding officers in a number of constituencies. We have written to the Prime Minister to let us know at least before the end of the session; let them now make a statement whether the elections are coming. Otherwise, it may be too late for us to prepare for it.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I have received letters from Shri Masani as well as Shri Dwivedy about Orissa elections. The Home Minister will be making a statement today.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): At what time?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: May be about five minutes to five.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Just now the Finance Minister had said that the cost of living figure is 164.92. . . .

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into that now; it is finished.

Shri Prabhat Kar: This is for clarification.

164.92 is 0.8 less than 165. There is already inquiry carried on in different States for different corrections to the consumer price index. The Labour Ministry has got reports about that. In the light of those corrections, the all India consumer price index will undergo change. I want to know what action has been taken on those reports and what is going to happen about those reports.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that already.

This is only in respect of business that is before the House.

DEATH OF A RAILWAY EMPLOYEE

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, during the two minutes at my disposal, I will be referring to two matters.

One is the subject-matter of my note to you. I paid a visit to Bareilly to participate in a railwaymen's convention. On arrival at the station, I was informed that an employee while on duty—I do not know the exact duty he was expected to perform and was performing—died. He might have been electrocuted. He died on the 8th afternoon, after 4.30 P.M. The relatives of the employees and the leaders of the employees and two MPs who happened to be there to participate in the convention proceeded to the spot to pay a homage to the employee who, if he had discharged his duty, was entitled to the respect of society. When we approached the door of the Izzatnagar workshop for the only purpose of just paying a homage to the departed employee, promptly came a message which has been a very shocking and distressing experience, rather unprecedented in my life as a trade unionist, 'I cannot allow to enter. If you wish to see me, you can do in my office'. I did not want to seek an interview with the Works Manager or any manager for that matter. We did not go to seek any concession from anyone.

Mr. Speaker, here is an example of apathy, indifference and callousness of the most inhuman type. Neither the parents nor the leaders nor the MPs were allowed just to go and look at the body. I want an assurance from the Ministers concerned—none of whom is present—I want an assurance from the Minister of Railways that there will be a proper inquiry conducted and there will be an end to this kind of disregard of human life. I want that a little more value and

respect shown to human life than that to which we are accustomed in this country.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): This case concerns the Works Manager of the North Eastern Railway Workshop at Izzatnagar. He meted out the same treatment to me also.

Mr. Speaker: Unless I call him, he should not stand up.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sorry.

Mr. Speaker: I have been warning him again and again.

Shri Priya Gupta: Because I have to support the same thing along with Shri Nath Pai.

Mr. Speaker: If it is to be supported, it should be after I call upon him to do so.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker: That is the usual answer, and then persistence goes on.

Shri Nath Pai: Before I sit down, I should also like to say that I was entitled to your courtesy which is customary, which you have been very vigilant to extend to Members of this House. I would draw your attention to rule 197(5) which says:

"The proposed matter shall be raised after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon and at no other time during the sitting of the House."

My Calling Attention day before yesterday was duly raised. Under your discretion, you gave the Minister of Health time to reply. I subsequently wrote to you that it should be taken up today. The Calling Attention was, under the rule, completed. It was only the answering that remained. If the answering can be taken up at the

convenience of the Minister, I think it should be up to you to extend . . .

Mr. Speaker: That objection, I feel, is correct. It was not the convenience of the Minister. The Minister said she would be prepared to answer it today also. It was because of the convenience of the other signatories who insisted that it would not be convenient today, that I changed it. It was not the will or the convenience of the Minister.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सवाल मैं उठाना चाहता हूँ वह लोकशाही के आधारभूत सिद्धान्तों से सम्बन्ध रखता है। इस सत्र में लोकशाही की सम्पूर्ण हत्या हुई है इस माने में कि सरकार लोकशाही की जिम्मेदारी के पहलू को भी भूल गई और वाद-विवाद के पहलू को भी भूल गई। वह प्रश्न क्या था उस पर मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा लेकिन यह कि जब राज्यसभा में सरकार ने काशी विश्वविद्यालय का नाम पास करवा दिया फिर लोक सभा में उस विधेयक का स्थगन करवा दिया तो वह जिम्मेदारी का परित्याग था। वह जिम्मेदारी का परित्याग छागला साहब की तरफ से हुआ था शास्त्री जी की तरफ से हुआ जिसने भी यह जिम्मेदारी का परित्याग किया है उसका इस्तीफा होना चाहिए, अगर लोकशाही हमारे देश में चलनी है। इसके अलावा मैं आपका ध्यान लोकशाही के दूसरे पहलू वाद-विवाद की तरफ दिलाऊंगा। आखिर लोकतंत्रीय सरकार के मतसब हैं, वाद-विवाद के द्वारा सरकार, और अगर वाद-विवाद में एक तरफ तो गलतबयानी चलती रहे, दूसरी तरफ झूठ इत्तिहा दी जाती रहे, तीसरे दुःखमुल यकीनी चलती रहे और चौथे जिम्मेदारी का परित्याग होता रहे तो फिर लोकशाही कैसे चलेगी? जितनी ज्यादा गलत इत्तिहा हुई है वह इसी से जाहिर है कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने तो शायद अनजाने लेकिन श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने जानकर के शायद यहां यह नहीं बताया कि इस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम 1916 से ही हिन्दी

में काशी विश्वविद्यालय रहा है। इसलिए हिन्दी वालों के लिए सवाल प्रा जाता है कि उसमें वह हिन्दू शब्द जुड़े या न जुड़े। यह गलत इत्तिहा उन्होंने दी। गलत इत्तिहा के कारण ऐसी अवस्था देश में पैदा हो गई है जिसमें हिंसा का वातावरण है। अगर लोकशाही चलाना है तब तो सच्चाई के ऊपर लोकशाही चल सकती है और ऐसी गलत इत्तिलायें अगर होती रहीं (व्यवधान)

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी इजाजत होनी चाहिए, मेरा नाम आया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नाम आने से कुछ नहीं हो गया। आप बैठिए। (व्यवधान)

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : काशी हिन्दू विश्व-विद्यालय उसके फाटक पर लिखा है (व्यवधान)

राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह भ्रष्टा हुआ मुझको इन्होंने बता दिया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइए (व्यवधान) मैं ऐसा लेकर इस वक्त नहीं सुन सकता। दो-दो मिनट मैंने दिया है

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : दो मिनट नहीं, मैं आपको बता दूँ बुनियादी जो बात है उसको फिजूल को चीजों से न रोक दिया जाये। फाटक पर लिखा है या यहां लिखा है वहां लिखा है, इससे कुछ नहीं होता . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आप बैठ जाइए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, आप बैठें । आपने मुझे लिखा था कि दो मिनट आपको मैं दे दूँ । क्योंकि आज आखिरी दिन है मैंने सोचा दो-दो मिनट मैं सब को दे दूँ । अब आपका (व्यवधान)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्योंकि यह हमेशा यहां पर फाटक बगैरह का जिक्र होता है । नाम के लिये फाटक नहीं देखा जायेगा न यह देखा जायेगा कि मालवीय जी की मौत के बाद कहां क्या इंट किसने लगाई इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है । इस विश्वविद्यालय का नाम पता चलेगा या तो शिला के पत्थर से या विश्वविद्यालय की मुहर से । इन दो चीजों के अलावा (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब डाक्टर साहब बैठ जाइये । मैंने उस दिन भी कहा मगर डाक्टर साहब मुझे बार-बार लिखते रहे श्रीर आज चूकि मैंने श्रीरों को टाइम दे दिया दो-दो मिनट जिन्होंने मुझे लिखा था इसलिए लाजिमी था कि मैं उनको भी बुलाऊं वरना यह सवाल तो पहले ही फंसजा हो गया था । वह पिछलो दो दफा भी इसको उठा चुके हैं श्रीर मैंने कहा है कि यह सवाल अब तब पैदा होगा जब दूसरी दफा अब डिस्कशन इस पर शुरू होगा (व्यवधान) अगर नहीं रहा तो रहेगा जो कुछ है मैं इसमें क्या कर सकता हूँ ? (व्यवधान) अब इन पर कोई सवाल नहीं उठ सकता । (व्यवधान)

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर का रूल फोन था है, रूल बताइए (व्यवधान) आर्डर । श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी ।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1952 ईसवी से जब से

मैं इस हाउस में आया, तब से सोशलिस्ट पार्टनर आफ सोसाइटी के सिद्धान्त के तहत अपने क्षेत्र में एक कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्ट्री कायम करने के लिए तकरीबन अर्धक परिश्रम करने के बाद भी जब कि गंगावती में उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन भी हो गया, उसके बाद भी उसको डिजाइल करने तुलसीदास किलाबन्द को लाइसेंस दिया गया । इसके बाद फिर इस मर्तबा हमने कमला पुर बड़ारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में विजयनगर हम्पी स्थान में एक कोआपरेटिव फैक्ट्री खोलने के लिए कोशिश की लेकिन अब तक उसके लिए लाइसेंस नहीं मिल रहा है । उसके लाइसेंस के लिए 1960 से प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं लेकिन अब तक लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया । यह वहां के लोगों की आयाज है । जल्दी से जल्दी इसको लाइसेंस देना चाहिए ।

12.43 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad) : I raise a point of order under rule 376. This is in respect of the business before the House. Yesterday you held it over. Yesterday I raised the point, you could not call me yesterday.

The business before the House today and the business that has gone before during the week, I may say, shows that the Government has been unable to plan its business particularly for the week before Parliament session ends. All the work which was done has been in shreds and patches, and I am sorry to say that at this rate what the famous English poet said about a big-wig of his times—he said: "Stiff in his opinions, always in the wrong, everything by fits and starts, and nothing long"—is true of the personality of Government.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want me to do now?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The business before the House included the Seeds Bill and the High Court Bill.

Mr. Speaker: What does he want?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would request you to see to it, if you want to excuse that the reputation of this Parliament is not tarnished, that at least some of the half-finished business is put through before the House comes to a close.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी एक बात सुन ली जाये
(अवधान)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ (अवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रार्डर । व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहे हैं तो मैं सुन लूंगा । प्रश्नी प्राप बैठें ।

12.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MEMORANDUM AND ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF THE BHARAT ALUMINIUM COMPANY PRIVATE LTD.

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bharat Aluminium Company Private Limited. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5358/65].

NOTIFICATION UNDER KERALA AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Fo.d and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): On behalf of Shri C. Subramaniam I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) a copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Kerala State Agricultural Loan Rules, under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Kerala Agriculturists Loans Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the

functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

- (i) S.R.O. No. 63/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 17th March, 1964.
- (ii) S.R.O. No. 209/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 7th July, 1964.
- (iii) S.R.O. No. 210/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 7th July, 1964.
- (iv) S.R.O. No. 228/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 28th July, 1964.
- (v) S.R.O. No. 297/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 29th September, 1964.
- (vi) S.R.O. No. 398/64 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th December, 1964.
- (vii) S.R.O. No. 120/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 30th March, 1965.
- (viii) S.R.O. No. 194/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 11th May, 1965.
- (ix) S.R.O. No. 227/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 1st June, 1965.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5359/65].

- (2) a copy of Notification No. G.O.M.S. 422/Agri/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 10th August, 1965, making certain amendments to the Special Loan Rules for development of Rubber Plantation, 1961, under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Kerala Agriculturists Loans Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the Pre-

[Shri Shah Nawaz Khan].

sident, in relation to the State of Kerala. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5360/65].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. ETC.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) (i) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1964-65, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5361/65].

- (2) Annual Report on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, for the year 1964-65, under section 19 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5362/65].

ANNUAL REPORT OF AIR INDIA ETC.

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 37 read with sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953:—

- (1) Annual Report of the Air-India along with the Annual Accounts for the year 1964-65 and Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5363/65].
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines Corporation along with the Annual Accounts for

the year 1964-65 and Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5364/65].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED, ETC.

Shri Manubhai Shah: On behalf of Shri T. N. Singh I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (2) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5365/65].

NOTIFICATION UNDER MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): On behalf of Shri B. S. Murthy I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (5) of section 65 of the Madras Cooperative Societies Act, 1932, a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 343/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 14th September, 1965, making certain amendments to the Rules issued by the Government of Kerala under the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5366/65].

SEVENTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Seventh Report of the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities for

the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1964, under article 350B(2) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5367/65].

ORDER OF THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION ETC.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of following papers:—

- (1) Order No. 11 of the Delimitation Commission determining the Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in the State of Mysore, published in Notification No. S.O. 3709 in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5368/65].
- (2) Report of the Working Group on the Khadi and Village Industries along with its Appendices and the Comments of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5369/65].
- (3) Report of the General Election to the Kerala Legislative Assembly, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5370/65].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Arising out of part (3) of this item, laid on the Table by Shri Jaganatha Rao, namely elections in Kerala, may I know, on a point of clarification, whether it is a fact, as stated by the Governor of Kerala, Shri A. P. Jain, that a general election in Kerala is in the offing, whether there is a conflict between him and the Congress President, Mr. Kamaraj, and, if so, what the present position is about Kerala?

Mr. Speaker: This is a paper laid on the Table, on the elections that were held last time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know. Arising out of that...

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise.

LIST OF INDIAN NATIONALS WHO HAVE DEPOSITED JEWELLERY WITH INDIAN EMBASSY, RANGOON

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a List of Indian Nationals who have deposited their jewellery with the Indian Embassy at Rangoon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5371/65].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Now, in connection with this list of Indian nationals who have deposited their jewellery with the Indian Embassy at Rangoon, I would like to know... (Interruption).

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : इस बर्मा के मामले के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न नहीं ।

श्री बागड़ी : प्रायः सब का तो प्रतीक देते हैं मुझ को नहीं देते

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न प्रायः इस तरह नहीं समझते तो कोई चारा नहीं । (Interruption)

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Why is Shri Banerjee interrupting?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is on the Panel of Chairmen and still he is not showing maturity.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is a reflection on all the Presiding Officers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am sorry, Sir. Now, I want to know whether any agreement has been reached between the Government of India and the Government of Burma regarding the repatriation of jewellery and moveable articles from Burma.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot answer it now.

12.52 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

STATEMENT re. CHAPTER V OF
SIXTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to lay on the Table the Statement showing the reply to the recommendation noted in Chapter V of the Sixty-third Report of the Estimates Committee which was not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5372/65].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, in item No. 11, in the tail piece it is said, "which was not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the Report." May I ask Shri Guha—the Chairman of the Estimates Committee who is now here—whether the Government has given any explanation for the delay in the matter, or have they simply glossed over it?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Is Shri Kamath in order in asking Shri Guha to reply to this point? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When Shri Guha has laid the paper on the Table of the House, and if I allow the hon. Member, he can certainly ask the question.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: He can ask through you; how can he ask Shri Guha direct?

Shri A. C. Guha: It is the usual procedure: when the report of the Estimates Committee or any of the financial committees of Parliament is placed before the House, the report goes to the Government and Government considers it and gives a reply and then again the replies are considered by the Estimates Committee and the correspondence goes on for sometime; and then the final stage comes when the report on the action taken is ultimately placed before Parliament. This

is not the first time; it is a continuous process; we go on examining the witnesses from Government and other bodies. Some replies come too late to be incorporated in the report on action taken.

12.53 hrs.

POINTS RE: CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : रूल 176 (1) के मुताबिक मैं नियमावली के नियम 377 और संविधान की धारा 105(3) के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ और इस सदन में आप के द्वारा जनवना चाहता हूँ। नियमावली के नियम 377, को आप पढ़ें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पढ़िए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह इस प्रकार है

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दी में पढ़ें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं हिन्दी में तर्जुमा करके बोले देता हूँ :

"एक सदस्य सदन के सामने कोई मामला लाना चाहता है जो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है, वह रुचिव को नोटिस दे देगा और थोड़े में लिखेगा कि किस प्रश्न को वह सदन में उठाना चाहता है। उसके साथ ही वह तर्क भी देगा जो उसके पास है और फिर जब अध्यक्ष महोदय उसको अनुमति दे देंगे, तो वह उस सवाल को उठायेगा ऐसे समय पर और ऐसी तारीख पर जबकि अध्यक्ष उसको इजाजत दें।"

यह नियम 377 मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ और यह नियम बिल्कुल ठीक कहता है कि कोई भी प्रश्न जो कि व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है उठाया जा सकता है।

अब सवाल यह आता है कि यह अनुमति आपके विवेक में है। तो क्या उसके लिए कोई दिशाएँ, कोई आधार हमारे पास हैं? तो मैंने जो अव्यक्त के निर्देश हैं उनको पढ़ा है। उनमें तो कोई किसी तरह के निर्देश नहीं हैं। इसलिए इस 377 का मतलब हम को संविधान के संदर्भ में ही समझना होगा, और इसलिए मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आप संविधान की धारा 105 की उपधारा (3) को पढ़ें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी हाँ, कहिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह इस प्रकार है :

“और सब मामलों में सदन के अधिकार, विशेषाधिकार और कानून की रियायत और सदन के सदस्यों के वैसे ही रहेंगे जैसा कि सदन कानून से उनको निर्धारित करे और जब तक वह निर्धारित नहीं होते तब तक वह अंग्रेजों के सदन और हाउस आफ कॉमन्स के अनुसार रहेंगे, और उसकी जो भी कमेटियाँ वगैरह हैं”

तो यह तीसरी उपधारा बिल्कुल साफ करती है कि अगर कोई कानून से नहीं तय किया गया है; तो फिर अंग्रेजों के सदन से हमको सहायता लेनी पड़ेगी।

और जो मैंने अभी आपको नियम 377 पढ़ कर सुनाया है, उसके बारे में कहीं किसी निर्देश में, क्लिग में अथवा निर्णय में कोई बात नहीं कही गयी है। इसलिए अंग्रेजी की लोक-सभा से हमको सहायता लेनी पड़ेगी।

और अब मैं आप का ध्यान Sir Thomas Erskine May, की किताब “The Law, Privileges, Proceedings and Usage of Parliament.” के पृष्ठ 248 की तरफ खींचना चाहूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहिए, मेरे पास है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसमें कहा गया है, मैं तर्जमा ही सुनाता हूँ (अवधान)

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : अंग्रेजी में ही पढ़िए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

“The chief characteristics attaching to the office of Speaker in the House of Commons are authority and impartiality”.

‘शक्ति’ और ‘निष्पक्षता’ ये दोनों गुण रहेंगे, और जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ कि ये दोनों एक ही गुण के दो बाजू हैं, जितनी ज्यादा निष्पक्षता होगी उतनी ही ज्यादा शक्ति होगी और जितनी ज्यादा शक्ति होगी उतनी ही ज्यादा निष्पक्षता होगी।

और इसी किताब के पृष्ठ 249 पर लिखा है :

“Confidence in the impartiality of the Speaker is an indispensable condition of the successful working of procedure, and many conventions exist which have as their object not only to ensure the impartiality of the Speaker but also to ensure that impartiality is generally recognised.”

तो इन निष्पक्षता के लिए कुछ कन्वेंशन, कुछ नियम, कुछ आदेश और परम्पराएँ अंग्रेजी के यहाँ बनी हुई हैं और उन परम्पराओं के संदर्भ में हमको नियम 377 को समझना पड़ेगा और उन परम्पराओं का समझने के लिए आप सफ. 249 का भी पढ़ें। उसमें कहा गया है :

“The conclusion of public business is invariably followed by the moving of an adjournment motion by a member of the Government . . . S.O. No. 1(6) allows an interval of half an hour between the moving of this motion and the compulsory adjournment of the House without question put and the right to choose the subject of, and initiate, the discussion during

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

this period on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays is determined by means of a fortnightly ballot held by the Speaker and on Thursdays by the Speaker's own choice."

अब यह है असल बात । सोम, बुध और शुकवार को तो आपको केवल इतनी ही इजाजत है यानी इस अध्यक्ष को कि वह जो कुछ भी प्रस्ताव आपके ऊपर लाटरी डाल कर तय कर दें । उस में आप को विवेक का अपना कोई अधिकार नहीं है खाल फौसला लाटरी से ही जायगा और मंगल को और बृहस्पतिवार को आप अपने विवेक से फौसला कर सकते हैं कि कौन सा प्रस्ताव आयेगा । मैं यह सब बात इसलिए खासतौर से कह रहा हूँ कि जहाँ तक स्थगन प्रस्ताव है और वह हमारी नियमावली में रखा गया है उसको तो आप ने करीब करीब खत्म कर दिया । जहाँ तक मुझ को मालूम है एक भी स्थगन प्रस्ताव इस सत्र में नहीं आया है और नियमावली का वह नियम खत्म हो गया है ।

अब दूसरी बात नियमावली का यह 377 नियम है जो ठीक ठीक 376 के बाद आता है । वह इसलिए तो नहीं रखा गया है कि उसका कोई प्रयोग न किया जाय । उसका प्रयोग होना चाहिए और उसका प्रयोग हर रोज होना चाहिए । उसका प्रयोग उसी ढंग से हो सकता है जिस ढंग से अर्थों की पार्लियामेंट में बताया गया है । उसके लिए मैंने आपको संविधान की धारा भी बतला दी । इसलिए आधे घंटे के लिए 377 नियम के प्रयोग का आप का कर्तव्य ही जाता है और हमें अधिकार मिल जाता है । उन में से तीन दिन ऐसे हैं कि जिन में आप को विवेक का अधिकार नहीं है । दो दिन ऐसे हैं जिन में आप को विवेक का अधिकार है । इसलिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि लोक सभा में बहस को ज्यादा लोकतंत्री बनाने के लिए और इन नियमों को ठाक तरीके से चलाने के लिए आप इस 377 के मतलब को तय

करें और हमें इस का सुविधा दें कि हर रोज आधे घंटे के इस नुबते को लेकर बहस छेड़ सकें । जैसा मैं ने आप से कहा दो दिन आप के हाथ में और तीन दिन लाटरी के हाथ में है । मुझे इतनी ही बात आप के सामने अर्ज करनी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस प्रीक कामन्स में तरीका है कि आधे घंटे का हाउस के एडजर्नमेंट का मोशन आता है । वह हाउस प्रीक कामन्स ने अपने हाथ में रखा है और जिसे कि डा० साहब ने पढ़ा । गवर्नमेंट का मेम्बर एक मोशन करता है और उस पर हाउस डिस्जर्जन लेता है और वह आधे घंटे का हर रोज बहस का जाता है । यहाँ जो उन्होंने 13-14 में कहा है कि कब तक बैठेंगे यह खासकर स्पीकर के हाथ में रखा है तो वह जो वहाँ कायदा है यहाँ पर हम ने उसको फौलो नहीं किया इसलिए वँसा वह लागू नहीं होता 377 । बाकी आप ने कहा कि उस में उन को अधिकार है कि छोटी बातों पर प्वाएंट प्रीक आर्डर वह उठा सकें । यह बिलकुल दुरुस्त है । 377 में वह उठा सकते हैं । इस वास्ते मैं ने इजाजत दी । बाकी उसके डिटेल्स की बकिंग को मुझे देखना है । उस प्रोमनाविस रूल में किस तरीके से हम डिटेल्स का वर्क आउट करें ताकि यहाँ सुविधा से सब चोज हो सके । मेरे खयाल में जो रूल कायदे यहाँ पर चल रहे हैं वह दुरुस्त है ।

फिर उन्होंने कहा कि एडजर्नमेंट के लिए वहाँ आधे घंटा है यहाँ उन्होंने बिलकुल उड़ा दिया है । वहाँ कौल एट्रेशन नोटिस का कोई कायदा नहीं है जबकि यहाँ कौल एट्रेशन नोटिस और एडजर्नमेंट मोशन में कोई बहुत फर्क नहीं रखा गया है । **मैटर प्रीक अर्बॉट पब्लिक इम्पोर्टेन्स** उस में भी है और हमारे यहाँ भी है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : दोनों में फर्क तो है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इसीलिए कहा कि बहुत फर्क नहीं रखा गया है । मैं ने भी वही

कहा है और पहले भी जिस दिन फंसला लिया था तो इसी बात पर लिया था। जब यह कोल एट्रेशन नोटिस का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता था तब भी डाक्टर साहब को मैं पढ़ूंगा कि वह रेकार्ड सारे देखें कि एडजॉर्नमेंट मॉशन पांच साल में मज़ से जो पहले प्रीडार्ससर थे उनके समय में इतने एडमिट नहीं हुए थे जितने मैं ने इन पिछले चार साल में एडमिट किये हैं।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): That depends on the circumstances of the country. Maybe it was better then.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मे बी। डैट इज पीसिबिल। मैं इस से तो इकार नहीं करता मगर मैं ने कहा था कि वह काम जो एडजॉर्नमेंट मॉशन से लेते हैं मैटर प्रोफ़र जेंट पब्लिक इम्पीटेंस माइट बी डिस्कस्ड बी सेम डे तो वह हम कोल एट्रेशन नोटिस ले सकते हैं और उन का चाहिए कि उस में उस का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करें। इसलिये उसी कोल एट्रेशन नोटिस का इस्तेमाल होता रहा और हम यहां हर रोज़ एक कोल एट्रेशन नोटिस रखते हैं। कभी कभी हम ने रूलस के बरखिलाफ़ दो भी नोटिसेज एक दिन में रखे हैं और उनका इजाजत दा है और कोल एट्रेशन वाले रूल को अव्वरराइड करने की कोशिश का है। एक सुबह रखा है, दूसरा चार बजे रखा है या और किस वक़्त रखा है। इसका कोशिश करते रहते हैं। जहां तक एडजॉर्नमेंट मॉशन का ताल्लुक है वह हम ने एडप्ट नहीं किया उनके बजाय कोल एट्रेशन नोटिस लाते हैं इसे एडजॉर्नमेंट का वार नहीं किया है और उनका हक़ मौजूद है और स्पेशल सएरन्टान्सेज में वह हो सकता है।

तमरां इम्पीटेंट चीज रह जाती है जिस पर कि एडजॉर्न करते है। हाफ़ अव्वर डिस्कशन है वह भी हम ने कई ऐनाऊ किये हैं। पिछले दिनों में कई हाफ़ अव्वर डिस्कशन होते रहे है। इप बास्ते यह कहना कि चाइ उन का नहीं है वह यहां दाखिल की जाय

नो फिर यह लॉकफ़ेज पर तिनो बाको हमारा बातें है वह निबाल दी जायें जोकि वहां नहीं है तो इस बारे में इक्वैबल उन को फीलों नहीं कर सकते है इस ने बाते में समझना है कि मेरी लाचारी है और इसके लिए मुझे वे माफ़ करेंगे।

डा० राम मनोहर साहिया अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुबारा इस बारे में थोड़ा निवेदन करने का इजाजत दी जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने अपनी बात कह ली थीर मैं ने भी अब फह ली। अब उस में और चर्चा नहीं हो सकती।

डा० राम मनोहर साहिया : इम में नियम है दुबारा बोलने का। आप ने 377 का मतलब नहीं बताया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और चर्चा इस पर नहीं चलना है। आप ने और मैं ने दोनों ने अपनी अपनी बात कह ली है।

13 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Sittings (72nd to 76th) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

13.0½ hrs.

RULES COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the sitting of the Rules Committee held on the 11th November, 1965.

13.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES

MINUTES

Shri Siddananajappa (Hassan): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Sittings (14th to 17th) of the Committee on Government Assurances held during the current session.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification, Sir. Yesterday a statement was laid on the Table of the House and you were good enough to direct or advise the Committee on Government Assurances to take up the matter and report by the next session. Is the House to understand that this matter, important as it is, will be taken up during the recess, so that the report will be submitted on the opening day of the next session? There are other assurances also which are pending for 3 or 4 years.

Mr. Speaker: I have not said that it would be taken up on the opening day. I have said during the next session the committee may make a report. The committee has to consider it now.

13.01½ hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

'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 Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill, 1965, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th December, 1965.'

13.02 hrs.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVER-
SITY BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: I lay on the Table of the House the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

13.02½ hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: Sir, I also lay on the Table the Taxation Laws (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) 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 3rd December, 1965.

13.03 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Eighty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the Estimates Committee on the erstwhile Ministry of Mines and Fuel-Coal Controller's Organisation, Coal Movement, Coal Board, Coal Washeries, Coal Council of India, etc.

13.03½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Forty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the

Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1963-64; Audit Report (Civil), 1965 and Audit Report (Commercial), 1965 relating to the Ministries of External Affairs, Health, Home Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and Labour and Employment.

13.07 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY
MEMBER

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): Sir, on Friday, the 3rd December 1965, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath's Private Members' Constitution (Amendment) Bill came up for consideration before the Lok Sabha for the purpose of changing the name of the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

13.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTEENTH REPORT

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the Management and Administration of Public Undertakings (Planning of Projects).

Mr. Speaker: The Food Minister would be making a statement on PL 480 imports at 2.30 P.M. today.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): He is doing nothing but making statements on PL 480!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): What about the Prime Minister's statement?

Mr. Speaker: That will be made at 4.00 P.M.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Regarding PL 480, is he making a statement on the news which appeared this morning about President Johnson? I want to know that because we have tabled a calling attention notice on that.

Mr. Speaker: How can I say what statement he is going to make?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If I heard you aright, the Food Minister will be making a statement at 2.30 and the Prime Minister will be making a statement at 4 P.M. May I ask whether this will not result in an unusual erosion of private members' time, if two statements are to be made during that period? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Dixit.

I raised a point of order that the Bill could neither be introduced nor considered as under Article 3 of the Constitution a Bill for the purpose of altering the name of any State cannot be initiated except on the recommendation of the President. The point of order was resisted on the ground that the bar applied to the States and not to Union Territories. There being no definition of 'State' in Part I of the Constitution, I relied on Article 1 which says: "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States". At the time I raised the point of order, the General Clauses Act was not with me. Later, I looked into it and I find that there was positive and categorical support to the correctness of my point of order. Article 367(1) makes the General Clauses Act applicable for the interpretation of the Constitution and the said Act—the General Clauses Act—gives the definition of the word State as under in section 3(58):—

"State"

(b) as respect any period after such commencement [commencement of the Constitution (Seventh amendment) Act, 1956] shall mean a State specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution and shall include a Union Territory."

While I was making my argument, and which argument was quite arguable even under Article 1, the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai made an observation saying: "He says Union ter-

(Shri G. N. Dixit)

ritories are also States; it is a profoundly ignorant statement." I have profound regard for Shri Nath Pai as a parliamentarian and especially, therefore, I was amazed to hear this observation.

My submission is this. You, Sir, yesterday, made an observation that 99.5 per cent of the points of order that are raised in the House are fake points of order, frivolous points of order and only 0.5 per cent are real points of order. My point of order came not only amongst those 0.5 per cent points of order, but it was a real and correct point of order. It was only with an intention to save the public time of this House in considering void resolutions that I raised the point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, this should be expunged.

An hon. Member: It is an insinuation.

Shri G. N. Dixit: Sir, I am very thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to offer my personal explanation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, he should be named "Mr. Point of Order".

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, are we to understand that when a point of order had been raised earlier and was disposed of,—whoever was in the Chair, I am not concerned whether you were in the Chair or somebody else,—that is a matter which is finalised—and one can refer to that matter in order to justify oneself? I do not understand this. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I am not revising any point of order or re-opening that. It is only a personal explanation that he has given.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Will you allow that on future occasions also? Will you permit others also to justify their stand?

Mr. Speaker: That matter is closed. I do not say I can open it again or I can make any observations on it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know the scope of "personal explanation". If somebody in the course of the debate calls me an ignorant person, I can answer him back or not answer him back. Does the right accrue to me to give a personal explanation to say that I am not an ignorant person and I am a very learned person? I do not understand the scope of this (*Interruption*).

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, the House is a little taken by surprise as this important item was not included in the agenda for the day. Under Rule 115 . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is the last day and I had relaxed those rules. That was my difficulty also (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): He wants an apology from you . . .

Shri Nath Pai: I like that lady's voice, but sometimes it is absolutely irrelevant.

Sir, I claim my right to speak under Rule 115 of the Book of Directives given by you. In the first place, may I point out to him that I do not think his point was frivolous. I fully agree with him, it was substantial. What I said was 'profoundly ignorant'. That was a case of transferred epithet, I did not say that Shri Dixit is profoundly ignorant. I do not know the depth of his knowledge. But I assume that he is a very learned man. I am prepared to say it publicly. Since I do not know, it is better to say about those whom you do not know that he is learned and profoundly learned. When I say that his point is profoundly ignorant, it refers to the point. I do not want to delineate. I hope he will take it in the spirit in which I said it. I never caused any disrespect to his scholarship. If I had any doubt about his scholarship, he has removed it by his very erudite expla-

nation which he was kind enough to give just now.

13.16 hrs.

UNIT TRUST OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Bills to be introduced—I shall call her afterwards.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963.”

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.17 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Sir, may I submit to you again, as I have done on the other occasions whenever there has been an attempt on the part of somebody to encroach upon the time of Private Members. Today we are having the statement by the Prime Minister which will take away the time allotted for Private Members' Business. There are other statements also as has already been announced by you. I think it should be possible for the Prime Minister and Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to so arrange things that they need not

bring all these things at the last moment, on the very last day of the session. Why should these important pronouncements not be made a day in advance or a week in advance. I see absolutely no reason why this small amount of time which is given for Private Members' Business should be eroded like this. I would beg of you, Sir, to make it clear that on future occasions no such thing is going to happen and we will not permit the Government to erode into our time like this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Rule 26 is mandatory, there is no discretion allowed.

Mr. Speaker: My only difficulty is that even before 2.30 there is Private Members' Business today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Some rules begin with “unless the Speaker otherwise directed”. But, unfortunately, Rule 26 is mandatory. There is no discretion at all. This Friday or some other day, time must be found.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. My difficulty is that even now we are going to take Private Members' Business.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): The Private Members' Business from 2.30 to 5.00 on Fridays is something different from that.

Mr. Speaker: I can take up the other things just now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If a certain rule is being waived, that is a different matter.

Mr. Speaker: Instead of at 2.30 the Minister of Food may be asked to make the statement at 2.15.

श्री मधु लिवडे (मंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। क्या आपने यह फैसला कर लिया है कि प्राय मंत्र को बिस्कुल नहीं मनेंगे? मैं कितनी बार कहा हुआ हूँ लेकिन प्राय ने मुझे नहीं बुलाया है।

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 10-12-1965.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Under what Rule?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Under Rule 376. The hon. Finance Minister asked the permission of the House to move a Bill and the permission was granted. But he did not move the Bill and he walked out.

Mr. Speaker: He moved the Bill.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: By the time he could rise to move the Bill, Shri-mati Renu Chakravartty got up and started speaking. He did not move the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: What is on the record?

I am told that he introduced the Bill.

13.20 hrs.

MOTION RE: DECONTROL OF
CEMENT—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the following motion moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee on 3rd December, 1965, namely:—

"That this House takes note of the statement of Minister of Industry on decontrol of cement, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th November, 1965."

The hon. Minister has to speak. Then I will ask Shri Banerjee to reply.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): The time may be extended.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Sir, some of us could not get time on the last day to speak on this.

Mr. Speaker: They will kindly appreciate that some speeches have been made on this motion and if I extend the time and this session is concluded, the Government shall have no opportunity to reply to the criticism that

has been made and only a one-sided version would go and the facts would not be known to the public.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sit tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore the Minister is anxious that his reply might be heard. Under these circumstances it is not possible to give more time to other Members . . . (Interruption).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Even after the Minister's reply you can permit some Members to speak . . . (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिसये (मुंगेर) : मुझ को क्या कभी बुलायेंगे ही नहीं ? तीन-चार बार मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन आप ने बुलाया ही नहीं है। दूसरों को पांच-पांच बार बुला चुके हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये बहुत नाराज हो रहे हैं, इनको पहले बुला लेने दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिसये : इतना गुस्सा आप मेरे ऊपर क्यों करते हैं ? कभी बुलाते ही नहीं हैं मुझ को।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े मेहनत करने के बाद हमारा यह सूती मिलों के बारे में श्रीर छँटनी के बारे में प्रस्ताव मंजूर हुआ है। मैं आप से पहले यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस तरह की कार्रवाई बलैंग. तो यह जो मेरा प्रस्ताव है यह खत्म हो जायेगा। आप देखें कि इस सत्र में हम ने अष्टाचार का मामला, विजिलेंस कमीशन का मामला लिया, उसको हम ने अग्रग छोड़ दिया सिमेंट का मामला ले लिया, उसको अग्रग छोड़ देंगे। अब सूती मिलों का मामला लें ता उसको भी अग्रग छोड़ देंगे। सरकार जब अपनी कार्रवाई का रपट पेश करती है तो ये जो अग्रे मामले हैं इनको जल्दी खत्म क्यों नहीं करती है। आज नहीं तो कल या परसों अगर इन पर कार्रवाई की जायेगी

तो मेरा खयाल है कि चर्चा पूरी हो पायेगी। मंत्री महोदय जवाब नहीं दे पाते हैं तो यह सारी बात ही जाती है। हमारे इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में बड़ा धन्याय हो रहा है। इस सत्र के प्रारम्भ से मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि इसके ऊपर बहस की जाये। आखिरी दिन रखी गई है और उसके बीच में किसी नये नये निवेदन आयेंगे, ध्यान आयेंगे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह जो लाखों मजदूरों का सबाल है, इसके बारे में मौका ही नहीं दिया जायेगा ?

श्री के० बे० मालवीय (बस्ती) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय,

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर)
रूल पेश कीजिये, मालवीय जी।

श्री के० बे० मालवीय : जो मामला विचाराधीन है, उसी के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि समय नहीं इस वास्ते दूसरों को मौका नहीं दिया जा सकता है और मंत्री जी भी जवाब देना चाहते हैं। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो रिप्लाय की बात रह जायेगी। मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। हम में से बहुत से माननीय सदस्य यह समझते हैं कि यह एक शुरूआत है, इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी का कम्प्लीट डिबियेशन है और यह दीना दानिस्ता किया जा रहा है। इसका अकेले मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं किया है बल्कि गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत विचार करने के बाद किया है। सारी गवर्नमेंट ने बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करने के बाद इसको किया है। हमें इस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करना है कि क्या यह जो डिक्टोरल की पद्धति शुरू की जा रही है यह शुरूआत नहीं है हमारे साथे इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रोज़ोल्यूशन से डिबियेट करने की ? इस पर हमें बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करना पड़ेगा। अगर यह बीज ही जाती है तो इस विषय में हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या करें और क्या न करें।

श्री Surendranath Dwivedy: On that point also I would suggest that if the Minister feels that he must give a reply, let him reply and after that you may permit speeches because the final reply is by the Mover of the Motion. So, some more speeches should be permitted even after the Minister makes his speech.

श्री Priya Gupta: I will take only two minutes.

आप चले जायेंगे और डिप्टी स्पीकर माहब आ जायेंगे। वह "आउट आउट" करेंगे, "सिट डाउन, गिट डाउन" करेंगे। तब हमें मौका नहीं मिलेगा। रोज़ ऐसा ही होता है।

Mr. Speaker: It is not fair. I am seeing it since the morning that reflections are being cast on me, the Deputy-Speaker and everybody.

श्री Priya Gupta: It is not a reflection.

Mr. Speaker: This infection is spreading.

श्री Priya Gupta: I am sorry; please do not misunderstand.

Mr. Speaker: Now he is continuing.

श्री प्रिय गुप्त : आप हमारे मासिक हैं। आप भी न कहें तो किस को कटें।

श्री Bhagwat Jha Azad rose—

श्री Surendranath Dwivedy: What is your decision? Would you permit the discussion even after the Minister's reply?

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear the Minister.

श्री Sonavane rose—

Mr. Speaker: When I call the Minister, another Member stands up who had not stood up earlier. What can I do? If it goes on like this, there will be no end to it.

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): Sir . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We thought, you had called the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

संवार तथा संसद्-कार्य-मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : सुबह से मैं देख रहा हूँ कि एक के बाद दूसरा माननीय सदस्य खड़ा हो कर चर्चा में भाग ले रहा है। मुझे बड़ा दुख होता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कभूर आपका नहीं है।

श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह : एबमोल्यूटली कभूर नहीं है। साढ़े बाईस घंटे का जो टाइम एलाटिड था और जिस को हाउस ने एप्रूब भी किया था, उसको देखते हुए जितनी आइटेम्स रखी हैं, उसके मुताबिक काम होता तो जो बिजिनेस है वह नहीं रहता, वह करी ओवर नहीं जाता। मैं क्या करूँ ? आप वहाँ से टाइम एलाट करते हैं, हाउस उसका एप्रूब करता है, बिजिनेस आता है और वहाँ टाइम एक्सटेंड हो जाता है, बार बार हो जाता है। उसके बाद आप कहते हैं कि अब क्या उपाय है। साढ़े बाईस घंटे जो हाउस ने टाइम एलाट किया है, उसको देखते हुए आप एक एक आइटम का देख लें और मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ कि अगर हाउस उसको कनफाइड करता, उसी टाइम में उसको खत्म करता जितना उसके लिए एलाटिड था ताँ एक भी आइटम करी ओवर न होती। आप समय भी बढ़ा देते हैं, फिर कहते हैं कि रखा क्यों है।

श्री हरि बिठ्ठु कामत : जीरो धावर का क्या करें ?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The boot is on the other leg.

Shri T. N. Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that this very important question was discussed in this

House at some length. It may be that it is not possible within the short time at our disposal to go at length, in greater detail, and see that other Members get an opportunity to participate in the discussion.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, before you leave the Chair, we want to know your decision.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I have asked him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Will this continue or what?

13.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri T. N. Singh: In any case, I must say that I had been expecting much criticism but I find that the criticism that I have come across up till now has been of a very constructive nature except in one or two cases.

This question of control and decontrol has been raised as if it were a matter of doctrinaire approach as such. I can say in the very beginning that there should be both control and decontrol in our economy without in any way violating the basic principles of a socialist society . . . (*Interruption*) or in any way affecting the Industrial Policy Resolution . . . (*Interruption*). All these years, for well nigh 15 years, we have had a planned economy with a great measure of success, I say, and yet the beauty of all our effort has been that it has not been a dogmatic approach. We have taken a practical, flexible approach and have adjusted ourselves to the situations as they arose. Now what is the situation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What is a dogmatic approach and a doctrinaire approach? I know, Government is taking excuse behind dogmatic approach. This is quite nonsense . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri T. N. Singh: So, what is needed is just to consider what the position is generally, how we have been

going. Under our whole approach we have got a certain sector which is mostly to be taken care of by, what is called, the public sector. There is another large field which is left to the private sector according to our Industrial Policy Resolution which this House has accepted and endorsed on many an occasion. Under that the mechanism of attracting investments in the private sector is the normal mechanism accepted all over the world so far as private sector effort is concerned, namely, they have got to have some encouragement, some basis on which they can invest, that their shares will have a subscribability in the market because nobody can find the entire capital for any individual concern howsoever big he may be; by and large he has to depend on, what is called, public subscription of the shares which are put in the market for open subscription.

We have watched the progress of the cement business and I may say that I am deeply disappointed with the investments in cement which have been very slow, even tardy, with the result that many important public sector projects and many of our efforts meant for the well-being of the people are being handicapped. What happens if cement is not there? Irrigation works get delayed.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Produce more cement.

Shri T. N. Singh: Exactly that is the point. Therefore you must have more cement production. In order to have cement production so far it has been a private sector effort. It has not succeeded to that extent. We are still in the midst of the Third Plan and we thought we should have investments from the public sector to make good what the private sector could not do. We have done that to a certain extent but nobody thought that there would be a war on our frontiers. I hope this House and the country would realise what great economic handicaps we are suffering from and what we have to fight. We have to

fight the economic problem and various other problems; we have to face them. It is no use saying that we should do this or that. One has to take decisions maybe hard or difficult decisions, but they have to be taken if the economy has to be kept going. (interruptions).

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Will the Minister assure us that, after decontrol, production will increase and the economy will be all right?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Sári T. N. Singh: I feel that, in this context, we have tried a number of methods and I find that the time has come when, in addition to whatever we can do from the public sector, we should allow the private sector to play its part. But what has been done? Every time there is the price fixation. We have said that this is the Tariff Commission's job. What is the directive which this House has accepted; every one has accepted that this should be a directive to the Tariff Commission. What is that? It is that there should be a capital return of 10, 12, 14 per cent on an average, i.e., about 10 to 12 per cent in ordinary cases and a higher return in special cases. That is the formula for the Tariff Commission price fixation. It is this which has been operating in the case of cement also. But because it was a commodity of general use, we felt, Government pleaded, that the return in other industries need not be a standard for this also. Somehow we found that the investment costs went up and, therefore, more capital was not being attracted. I may say another thing also. We cannot have it both ways. We want to have indigenous machinery manufactured. We are doing that, but the indigenous machinery costs more than the imported machinery. We cannot afford it. Time and again people have come to me to allow imports of machinery. But I said that it could not be allowed even though the indigenous machinery is costlier. We have done even this

[Shri T. N. Singh]

much. But all these factors have resulted in a slow rate of investment. So they could have gone to the Tariff Commission. Even now there is a claim pending before us, according to the Cost Accountant, for a rise in cement retention prices. (*Interruptions*). We looked into it and said that there was need for revision of the retention price. At the same time we wanted to be sure that there should be a higher investment rate in the cement industry. From that point of view it became necessary that we should examine the whole question. We examined it. I am saying with all the sincerity at my command that it is not possible for the private sector to carry on the programme, to find the necessary capital to plough back in the industry, in the present system. They have got to be provided. Therefore, in regard to money also, I would not. (*Interruptions*). . . I am going to find the money from the public sector also. (*Interruptions*).

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Give them money, if you like.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Why don't you give them loan? Give them *ex-gratia* grant, but why at my cost. why should you impose jizya tax on me to fatten the fattened?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think it is fair and proper that I should be allowed to speak. It is very unfair to interrupt me every now and then and I strongly protest against members getting up and shouting every time. I wish there is some consideration for the person who speaks. It is not the way they should behave. I can also claim to be very enthusiastic and in the matter of public sector or private sector . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri T. N. Singh: I feel that we have gone into the whole costing question. We felt that there should be at least a return upto 12 per cent. Suppose we had done it, what would

have happened? They would have got the profit and paid it as dividend. That will not be good. So we felt that we should give them a reasonable surplus but we should see that it is not frittered away in other ways. This is exactly what we have been doing. Unfortunately I did not have the occasion to open the debate. Of course, the statement was there; it was enough. We have said that we are working on the entire procedure. But without seeing the whole point, without listening to us, some members have indulged in unnecessary and unjustified criticism. Every one wants, and there is common unanimity in the House, that whatever surplus is there, according to a formula for return on capital, should be allowed or should necessarily go into investment. This is the objective which every one wants to achieve. What have we done here? We have stated that it would not be allowed to go as dividend and then we have been working out the details. This is the position that has been reached.

In order to ensure that the net resources which would be generated by the forthcoming increase in the price will be available for ploughing back for expansion or, in effect, utilised for the purpose for which they are intended, the cement industry will have to assure us that such resources will be specifically earmarked and not used for any other purposes. Accordingly, each manufacturer will credit the net resources from price increase into a separate account and withdrawals from such accounts will be made only for meeting expenditure on expansion. Details regarding the operation of these accounts are even now being worked out. We have already got a Development and Research Fund in the cement industry. That is a thing which cannot be operated without government knowing about it. This is what we should do. I say that this decision, which has been taken, has been taken at the correct time; it has been taken for the correct purpose.

It is going to result in higher cement production. With whatever experience I have in this and with all the sincerity that I can command, I say that we cannot claim that, in all cases, our controls have been an unmixed success; there have been failures; there have been defects. Here are some people. They are also Indians. They can also claim to be patriots. They assure us that they will try to play the game, that they will do it. I want to take them at their words. I am one of those people who believe that every Indian citizen, if he is honest minded, should be given a chance. Here is the whole industry, the entire Association. Every one of them has come and talked to me and has given me the assurance. Then in order to safeguard that these funds are not used otherwise, they are not being allowed to increase the dividend. I have restricted all these things and only after this, this arrangement has been made. We have got the experiences . . .

There should be some order in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri T. N. Singh: To whatever section of the community they may belong, if they want to abide by this arrangement, this is the best opportunity. I have had full-fledged discussions with members of this House and the other House in the Consultative Committee. There the only thing that was suggested was that the procedure should be worked out in regard to distribution. That is what we are doing.

I have already said that the procedure is being worked out. Instead of waiting for that procedure, some hon. members have been unfair in criticising it; one member has not hesitated to use words which should not have been used in this august House and if I try to make out my case, there are people who stand up and would not permit me to proceed. How can a democracy function if one side goes on

saying something and the other side is not allowed to speak.

Therefore, while protesting strongly against the way in which this subject has been dealt with, I would like, however, to point out—while I am saying this, I do not claim to be one who can forecast things—that the way the cement industry is going, and it is going to go, as I feel it, you will find that in another year and a half, there will not be a shortage.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If that be so, then that is all right, and we would welcome this.

Shri T. N. Singh: I can tell you this much. Of course, we shall not be flush and rich . . .

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Let him not make rash promises.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 'Going to go'? I hope it will not take a long time in going. 'Going to go' means something different.

Shri T. N. Singh: Already the trends are better.

Shri Nath Pal: Let not the hon. Minister make rash promises.

Shri T. N. Singh: I may tell the House that I have received representations and complaints against this not from the common man, but from the big cities and from the big-houses people. Let me tell you this frankly. They probably think that they have so far been able to get a number of things for their houses which they may not get now. Houses with eight or ten storeys are being built by them. Are we going to advocate their cause? I have never lived in these big houses. I have been born in rather humbler surroundings. I would, therefore, submit that these causes need not deter us. This kind of propaganda need not influence us in such matters. After all, we have never claimed, and nobody has ever said, that it will be hundred per cent a controlled commodity; nobody has said the other thing also that it will always be in the public sector.

[Shri T. N. Singh]

Then, there is one other thing that I might say. I thought that in industry, particularly in the heavy engineering sector, we would be able to push through investments. I have had great ambitions. I myself came from the Planning Commission and I had my visions, and I thought that I could do it. But I never knew that this Pakistani invasion would upset many calculations. There are people who want to strangle us on the basis of foreign exchange. That is happening. In every way, investment is being throttled. These are the difficulties under which we are suffering.

If for some reason, those who produce the machines and those who produce cement, and others come together and make this offer to us and say 'Give us a chance, we shall deliver the goods', I think that it is our duty to give them a chance, after having assured ourselves that they will be able to do so. I have no inhibitions in this regard. I am really very sorry that all kinds of unnecessary and undesirable imputations should have been made which should never have been made. Nobody is going to be caught in any trap, any dirty trap; I am saying this because all kinds of things have been said..

I do not know how it is possible. There will be ways....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We had nothing personal against the hon. Minister, when we raised this question. We were only attacking the policy.

Shri T. N. Singh: There may be different ways of approach to a solution of the problem. We may differ on them. But we must not attack one another in this House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: There was no attack on the hon. Minister personally. It was against the policy.

Shri T. N. Singh: I say that having assured ourselves that investment goes in the right channel.....

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह मापकी पार्टी का अन्दरूनी मामला है ।

Shri T. N. Singh: ..and having assured ourselves that there is the right amount of surplus available, which is very necessary, we have taken this decision. What is the use of assuring ourselves that all the surplus will be invested if we do not provide an adequate surplus? There were people in our midst who suggested a smaller rise and something smaller. But I felt personally that it should neither be very large nor very inadequate. Supposing we have got a programme that about Rs. 10 or 15 or 20 crores of investment will be made per year, then that much surplus should be made available. After all, the surplus will become available after a year. Only for four years we have got the surplus available in this Plan period. But people have been calculating on the basis of five years. All kinds of misleading calculations have, therefore, been made and quoted here. Even though I was sitting here, I had no intention to interfere or disturb any hon. Member who was quoting wrong figures when he was speaking; I went on listening to hon. Members and I thought that I would be given some opportunity at last when I could try to explain the correct position.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the procedure. It had been suggested in the consultative committee that the Members of this House or Members of the legislatures should be associated. I have some hesitation in associating the members of the legislatures in the distribution mechanism right up to the district and village level. But that can be examined. Personally, my advice will be that they should not be associated with it. Therefore, what we have said is this. After these details are worked out,—because these matters of detail in regard to the operational methods, banking, accounting etc. are still being worked out—and I am in a position to place

a little more detail, I intend to call some Members to discuss the procedure. Let us not then quarrel about the policy itself, accepting whatever policy has been decided upon, let us discuss what the proper procedure should be. I have already promised that, and hon. Members know it, and we are going to discuss it also. As soon as we are free, we shall have a discussion on the procedures to be adopted; the assurances of the mill-owners also are to be fully considered and we shall see how far we can rely upon them and further what safeguards we should have in order to see that really investment does take place.

So far as I am able to see the things, by and large, I have heard the discussion, and I feel that apart from some criticisms against me which I shall try to forget, generally, the objectives have been as follows. Firstly, let us assure ourselves that the thing reaches the remotest corner possible within the resources of cement available; secondly, it does not matter if for all that is available, the consumer has to pay for the time being something higher, provided it is not very highly unconscionable and provided that the amount goes in for investment in the same industry. These are the two objectives which we should aim at.

I may tell you that I have told the industrialists and the association people that 'I am giving you chance; I do not want to give this chance for more than a year.' I have also made it clear to them 'If you fail and you say that the Government distribution machinery is very defective, corrupt etc. etc. then we would see what should be done'. I have told them also. 'I am holding you to a period of trial, and you try to do it; if you fail after one year, then for all time to come, the private sector distribution mechanism will have been damaged'.

Therefore, I appeal to the House to accept this proposal in the spirit in which it is made. I think that it

is a good proposal. It is desirable that we should give a chance to a set of people who are after all, not aliens, when they tell us that they will be able to deliver the goods, and we also assure ourselves of the fact that their assurances would be fully observed and we take certain powers and authorities to ourselves also in that regard; after having ensured these things, let us give them the chance to distribute.

I think that it is all wrong to say that the STC should get involved in this. It should not. If it does, then there would be diffusion of responsibilities. I feel that there should be no diffusion of responsibilities. I am very clear on that point. I do not want the STC to come into this picture at all. Let the employers or the manufacturers take the full responsibility. Having agreed to take that responsibility, they must be fully responsible for their success or failure. I do not want them to have any excuse later on and say that the STC or some other agency was interfering. After all, it is one year's trial. I shall come before this House after one year with whatever has been happening, and certainly, the valuable advice of this House will certainly be fully cared for, looked to and implemented as far as is practicable and possible.

I have nothing else to say except to appeal to this House to accept this measure or this proposal in the spirit in which it has been brought forward.

Shri Priya Gupta: I would like to ask two questions of the hon. Minister . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There can be no questions now. The time allotted for this is already over.

Shri Priya Gupta: I would beg of you to give me permission to put only two questions. Earlier when the Speaker was in the Chair he had said that we could put the questions after the hon. Minister's speech was over; but then I had pointed out that

[Shri Priya Gupta]

the Deputy-Speaker when he is in the Chair may not allow it, but the Speaker had said that the Deputy-Speaker would allow . . .

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): The Speaker had said that he would permit the questions at the end.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House wants, I have no objection.

Shri Priya Gupta: The Speaker had promised that he would give me permission to put two questions. You may kindly go through the record and you will find that what I am stating is correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall allow only one question.

Shri Priya Gupta: In the sub-division of Katihar in Bihar, not a single bag of cement has been made available to a poor common man, to meet his necessities for repairs or erection of a mosque or a temple or a church or for construction of tombs over coffins of his parents, schools for childrens' education and ring wells. May I know whether after the decontrol of cement, the price of cement will be beyond the reach of the common, poor man and it will all flow towards the capitalist for hoarding, and whether Government have examined it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is supporting the hon. Minister.

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Member is aware that I am also a man from the village. For getting a bag or two of cement, I think people are paying already much more than the normal price.

Shri Priya Gupta: My second question is this. Government has in this case made a clear departure from the accepted policy of control of essential items in short supply. Cement is an important item for the

society. In view of the Government's decision that when essential commodities are in short supply, when production is less and consumption more, they would have control—as shown by their decision to reintroduce rationing—is not the present policy of decontrol of cement which is an essential commodity a departure from the accepted policy of Government?

Shri T. N. Singh: There is no departure.

Shri Priya Gupta: Very good
बहुत जल्दी एसेट हो गया इस मामले पर।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: According to the speech of the hon. Minister, it appears that Government want to adopt a flexible approach or an elastic approach and not confine itself to a dogmatic approach. Even today in the *Statesman* there is an article by one of the eminent journalists, Inder Malhotra . . .

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Question should be short.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is replying to the debate.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I hope after five years or four years people reach the stage of maturity.

Even in that article, he has mentioned that some of the Congress members are not convinced about the correctness of Government's decision. What will be the real position. I am not wedded to control. I am the last person to support control, if control brings miseries to the people. But if decontrol opens the floodgate of corruption, blackmarketing and high prices, I am definitely of the view that control is better.

What will be the position in our country after decontrol? I am told that the All India cement manufac-

urers' association never wanted decontrol. In their letter of August 1965 to the hon. Minister—I would request the hon. Minister to lay it on the Table if it is convenient—they demanded a price increase, but they never wanted that cement be decontrolled. So if the All India cement manufacturers' association did not want it, if people in general had no knowledge about it, if the Members of this House are horribly divided on this issue—there is no unanimity among us on this issue—what was the fun in decontrolling and having an experiment with the progress of our country?

I want the hon. Minister to kindly consider this. If decontrol results in blackmarketing, hoarding or more prices, what will be his position. In that case, with all my respect for the hon. Minister, I would urge upon him that the only remedy for him will be either to shift his seat from that side to this place and join the Swatantra Party, as suggested by Shri Mathur, or he should resign gracefully and peacefully.

An hon. Member: Why?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Because nobody wanted this decontrol. Production is limited. Internal consumption has increased. If we are wedded to socialism, if we are really progressing towards socialism, naturally there will be more consumption of cement to cope with the needs of the growth of industry, construction of buildings and so on. Consumption will be much more in the country. But when the production is limited, when supply is limited and demand is much more, naturally with this decontrol and a free hand given to the cement magnates, the country will not get anything out of it.

I would therefore request the hon. Minister to reconsider his decision. What is the guarantee given by these industrialists that the increase which has been given to them will be

ploughed back for expansion of capacity. STC is out of the picture today. They have given a free hand to the industrialists.

So I would request the hon. Minister to give a second thought to it and consider whether decontrol is in the larger interest of the country and the well-being of the nation or it will be in the interest of the select few who are holding the country to ransom.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That this House takes note of the statement of the Minister of Industry on decontrol of cement, laid on the Table of the House on the 18th November, 1965”.

The motion was adopted.

13.56 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 RE
CLOSURE OF TEXTILE MILLS ETC.

श्री मधु लिनये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन के सामने प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूँ कि सदन इस वक्त जा सूती मिलों बन्द हो रही हैं या बन्द होने का खतरा पैदा हुआ है और अन्य कारखानों में तथा इंजीनियरिंग कारखानों में भी व्यापक पैमाने पर छुटनी हो रही है इसके सम्बन्ध में विचार करे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Where is the Commerce Minister? He should be here now.

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): I am here.

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I am here.

श्री मधु लिमये : दा रोज पहले व्यापार मंत्री ने एक निवेदन सदन के सामने किया मूनी मित्रों के बन्द होने के बारे में। व्यापार मंत्री बहुत बालाक और चतुर आदमी हैं और आंकड़े बगैर ऐसे घुमा फिरा कर देते हैं जिसमें ऐसा लगता है कि कोई समस्या है ही नहीं। उन्होंने अपने निवेदन में कहा है कि मूनी मित्रों को इस वक्त कोई गम्भीर समस्या नहीं है और अपने निवेदन के अन्त में फिर इस बात को दुहराया है :—

“Thus there is no need to view the situation with any alarm.”

इस तरह के आंकड़े देकर एक आभास मंत्री महोदय ने पैदा किया है। मंत्री महोदय से मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आंकड़े तो रोते नहीं हैं न वह भूखे रहते हैं लेकिन इन आंकड़ों के पीछे जो आदमी हैं और उनके अोरतें और बच्चे हैं वे जब भूखे रहते हैं तो जरूर रोते हैं। इस बात का मंत्री महोदय हमेशा खयाल रखें कि जब यह मामले उठते हैं तो उन के बारे में उभेका की नीति वर्तना बहुत खतरनाक होगा।

जहां तक उनके आंकड़ों का सवाल है मेरे पास उन की तरह कोई बड़ा सचिवालय नहीं है फिर भी मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने सही जानकारी सदन को नहीं दी है। उसमें सत्य और तथ्य का खयाल नहीं है। उन्होंने जो फेहरिस्त दी है उस में मिसाल के लिए मैं तीन ही मिलों का जिक्र करूंगा। बम्बई में एक धनराज मिल है। दो, ढाई महीने से उस में 2000 मजदूर बेकार हैं। इसी तरह सबसेरिया मिल है। वह पूरी तरह तो बन्द नहीं हुई लेकिन उस में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उन में से 60 प्रतिशत बेकार हो चुके हैं। लोगों में डर है कि 10-15 रोब के अन्दर यह मिल भी बन्द हो जायेगी। कल सबेरे मुझ को कोयम्बटूर से एक चिट्ठी आई है। वह बेचारा लिखना नहीं जानता है लेकिन उस ने मुझे यह लिखा है

कि 18 सितम्बर को कोयम्बटूर में एक मिल बन्द हो गयी है जिसके बारे में उसने लिखा है कोयम्बटूर सी० एस० इन्ड्यू० मिल, मैं नहीं जानता कि उस का क्या सही नाम है, तो वह मिल भी बन्द हो गयी है। उसी तरह बम्बई में कई बदली मजदूर, जिनकी कि संख्या हजारों की तादाद में है वह बेकार हो चुके हैं, और महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने विधान सभा की बैठक में इस बात को कबूल किया है कि हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं और हजारों मजदूरों के बेकार होने का खतरा भी पैदा हो गया है।

14 hrs.

पिछले बजट-सत्र में जब मैं ने इस बारे में चर्चा की और एक प्रश्न पूछा, तो श्री मनुभाई शाह ने मुझ से पूछा कि आप ये सारे आंकड़े कहां से ले आये हैं, मैं व्यापार मंत्री हूँ और आंकड़ों के बारे में मैं ज्यादा जानता हूँ। तो मैं ने उन को मजदूर मंत्री की रपट का ही हवाला दिया, जो कि सदन में बैठे हुए है। उस रपट के चौदहवें पृष्ठ पर साफ लिखा है कि 1964, यानी पिछले साल, के प्रारम्भ में कुल 5,763 मजदूर बेकार थे, लेकिन उसी साल के अन्त में 17,000 से अधिक मजदूर बेकार थे। यहां पर रोजगार और श्रम मंत्री तथा व्यापार मंत्री दोनों बैठे हुए हैं। उनका आपस में जो झगड़ा है, उसका तो फ़ैसला मैं नहीं कर सकता हूँ—उस को वह आपस में निबटा लें—, लेकिन मैं ने जो हवाला दिया है और जो नई मिलों का नाम लिया है, उस से यह बात बिल्कुल साफ हो जाती है कि मंत्री महोदय के आंकड़े बिल्कुल शकत हैं। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि वह जान-बूझ कर ऐसा करते हैं, लेकिन उन के निवेदन का यह नतीजा है कि सदन उनके द्वारा गुमराह किया गया है। वास्तव में यह समस्या बड़ी गम्भीर है और गम्भीरता के साथ सदन को इस के बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

बम्बई की छः इन्डू मिलों के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 29 नवम्बर को

सरकार बेफ़ैसला किया कि वह उन मिलों को हाथ में ले रही है और राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार उन मिलों के लिए 2,40 लाख रुपये कर्ज के रूप में देगी। मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि सरकार के द्वारा नियुक्त इन मिलों के नये व्यवस्थापकों के हाथ में अभी तक वह पैसा नहीं आया है। एक करोड़ रुपये का बैंक महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने खरू दे दिया है, लेकिन उस के ऊपर भी शायद अभी तक हस्ताक्षर नहीं हो पाये हैं। इस प्रकार यह रकम उनके हाथ में नहीं आई है।

इसका नतीजा यह है कि हिन्दू मिलों के बाईस हजार मजदूरों को दो महीने से तन्ख़्वाह नहीं मिली है। सरकार बन्द मिलों में इन को शुमार नहीं करती है और न ही यह दिखाती है कि ये लोग बेकार हैं। लेकिन आख़िरकार बेकारी का क्या मतलब है? वे लोग बग़बर काम करते रहे, लेकिन उन को दो महीने से तन्ख़्वाह नहीं मिली है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि यह ज्यादा भयानक और ख़ूब बात है कि उन से काम तो लिया जा रहा है, लेकिन उन को दो महीने से तन्ख़्वाह नहीं दी जा रही है। 9 तारीख तक की ख़बर है कि उन को तन्ख़्वाह नहीं मिली है और न ही देने के सम्बन्ध में किसी किम्म का नोटिस मंगा है। जो एक करोड़ रुपये का बैंक दिया गया है, उस पर भी परमों तक हस्ताक्षर नहीं हुए थे। दुकान में ग़णन का भी पता नहीं था।

इन बातों के पीछे क्या कारण है? मैं दो रिपोर्टों से कुछ उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ। एक रामाम्बाजी मूर्तियार की रपट है, जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि मूर्ती कपड़े के उद्योग में काफी मुनाफ़ा हुआ द्वितीय महायुद्ध के बाद भी और और उस से ज्यादा लड़ाई के ज़माने में। उन को कहा गया था कि डिबिडेंड आदि बाटने में इस मुनाफ़े को बे बर्बाद न करें, उस का बचाव और उस पैस का इन्वेन्शुअल मिलों का प्राधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए नये यंत्र आदि बाटने के लिए करें।

लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया। करोड़ों, धरबों रुपये उन्होंने मुनाफ़ा कमाया, लेकिन उसका जो जायज़ इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए था, वह नहीं किया। अभी सरकार ने जो औद्योगिक विकास और नियंत्रण का तन बनाया, जिसके अन्तर्गत सरकार ऐसी मिलों को हाथ में लेती है, उस के बड़े विचित्र नतीजे निकलते हैं। उस के बारे में 1960 में जो बकिंग ग्रुप नियुक्त किया गया, उस की रपट के 48वें पृष्ठ पर कहा गया है कि एक मिल के बारे में तो सरकार को यह कहना पड़ा कि "जो मुनाफ़ा होगा, वह तो कम्पनी और उस के व्यवस्थापक को दिया जायेगा, लेकिन जो घाटा होगा, उस की जिम्मेदारी सरकार अपने ऊपर ले लेगी"। उन्होंने ख़द कहा है कि यह बड़ी विचित्र बात है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पांच साल से लेकर दस साल तक मेहनत करने के बाद जब वे मिलें अच्छी स्थिति में आ जाती हैं, तो उन का सारा फ़ायदा मजदूरों और जनता को नहीं मिलता है, बल्कि पुराने व्यवस्थापकों को, निर्जा क्षेत्र के लोगों को, मिलता है और फिर वही मिलसिला शुरू हो जाता है और वे पैसा खा कर फिर कम्पनी और मिलों को डुबो देते हैं और बर्बाद कर देते हैं।

तीन चार तरीके हैं पैसा खाने के। उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ। लेकिन वित्त मंत्रालय है, जांच करने के उस के सारे हाथियार हैं। ये सब क्या कर रहे हैं? कई और दूसरे सामान ख़रीदने समय ये मालिक और व्यवस्थापक लोग सारा पैसा खा जाते हैं और कम्पनी को डुबो देते हैं। उद्योगपतियों में से कुछ लोगों ने मज़ को बताया है कि हमारी चाल का प्राप को कभी पता नहीं चलेगा। उन्होंने कहा कि कपड़ा जब इकट्ठा हो जाता है, तो संकट-कालीन स्थिति पैदा कर के हम कपड़ा सन्ते में बेचने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन असल में सन्ते में बेचते नहीं हैं, वह पैसा हम खा जाते हैं।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

सरकार के द्वारा नागपुर और अकोला की मिलों का नियंत्रण करने के लिए एक अधिकारी को नियुक्त किया गया है, जिसका जिम्मेदार व्यापार मंत्री ने अपने निवेदन के परिशिष्ट 2 में किया है। मैं व्यक्तियों का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन बूकि उन्होंने नाम लिया है, इसलिए मुझे भी कहना पड़ता है। हनुमान प्रसाद नवेटिया का नाम इस में है। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, इस शक्स की पुलगांव में अपनी एक मिल है। सरकारी नियंत्रण में जो मिलें हैं, उन के लिए कई या दूसरा सामान खरीदते समय वह शक्स दो तीन प्रतिशत ज्यादा दाम दे देता है, जिस की जांच करने वाला कोई नहीं है, और जिन से माल खरीदता है, उन से वह अपनी निजी मिल के लिए रियायत लेता है। इस तरह की बातें भी मेरे कानों में पड़ी हैं।

उसी तरह शोलापुर के लिए सरकार ने एक अधिकारी नियुक्त किया है, जिस का नाम है मारु साहव। उन के बारे में भी काफ़ी शिकायतें मेरे पास आई हैं। मैं व्यापार मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इन की भी ठीक तरह से जांच करें।

सरकार की ओर से इस बारे में अक्सर एक सवाल यह किया जाता है कि जो संविधान और कानून है, उन के अन्दर हम क्या कर सकते हैं?—हम पांच साल के लिए और फिर दो दो साल और बढ़ा कर कुल दस साल के लिए, मिल को ले सकते हैं और बाद में हम को उन्हें मालिकों को वापिस देनी ही पड़ेगी, यर्ना हम को संविधान के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी, जो अदासत में टिकेगी नहीं। जब व्यापार मंत्री संविधान की पवित्रता की बात करते हैं, तो मुझे ताज्जुब होता है। जिस सरकार ने सालह सबह मतंवा संविधान को बदलने का काम किया है, जब वह संविधान की पवित्रता की बात करती है, तब मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि यह एक बेमतलब और बेमानी चीज है।

मैं आप का ध्यान संविधान के अनुच्छेद 31 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिस में कहा गया है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति की निजी पूंजी, सम्पत्ति, जायदाद केवल कानून के द्वारा प्राप्त अधिकारों के अन्दर ही छीन ली जा सकती है, लेकिन साथ ही कानून के बारे में बताया गया है कि ऐसा कानून, "जिस में नुकसान और मुआवजा देने के लिए कोई न कोई सिद्धान्त रखा गया हो या जिस में हम बात का उल्लेख किया गया हो कि यह रकम क्या होनी चाहिए"। मैं व्यापार मंत्री से कहूंगा कि जब इस सदन ने और इस सरकार ने समाजवाद का उद्देश्य मान लिया है, तो क्या वह समाजवाद हमेशा मौडान्तिक आदर्श वाला और साधारण समाजवाद रहेगा या उस को ठोन और अमली जाना भी पहनाया जायेगा।

इसलिए जहाँ तक संविधान का सम्बन्ध है, उस में तब्दीली की जा सकती है और जब इस सरकार की इच्छा होती है, वह तब्दीली कर देती है। संविधान में व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों, बुनियादी अधिकारों की बात कही गई है, जिन में बाणी और संचार स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार आते हैं। उन अधिकारों को खत्म करने के लिए तो सरकार संविधान में बार-बार परिवर्तन कर देती है। जहाँ तक कि कीमत का सवाल है मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि मुझे यह कहने में खुशी है कि जैन सम्प्रदाय, बौद्ध सम्प्रदाय और ये वेदांत वाले जो हैं उनमें और कार्ल मार्क्स में—जहाँ तक निजी सम्पत्ति का सवाल है, कोई फर्क नहीं है। निजी सम्पत्ति के सीमित अधिकार को हमें कबूल करना चाहिये। मान लें कि एक खेत है जो एक किसान और उसका कुटुम्ब खुद जोत सकता है। उस में निजी पूंजी के अधिकार को अगर आप मान लेते हैं तो यह बात समझ में आती है। या एक दूकान है या एक छोटी सी बकशाप है जिस में वह कुटुम्ब अपने अम से काम कर सकता है

उसके बारे में भी निजी सम्पत्ति का अधिकार समझ में आता है। लेकिन जिस समाजवाद की आप बात करते हैं अगर उस समाजवाद को आप भ्रमली जामा पहनाना चाहते हैं तो निजी पूंजी के अधिकार की रूकावट नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर ऐसा होता है तो कहना पड़ेगा कि हमेशा राष्ट्रीय एकता की हम बात करेंगे लेकिन व्यवहार में राष्ट्रीय एकता को तोड़ने का काम करेंगे। जब एकता वाषा कोई काम किया जायेगा तो मंत्री महोदय फिर भाग जायेंगे जैसे कि बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के मामले में हुआ है। राष्ट्रीय एकता सिद्धान्त में मानो, व्यवहार में उसके खिलाफ काम करो, समाजवाद की घोषणा करो लेकिन वास्तव में निजी पूंजी हिफाजत के लिए भले और बुरे हथियारों का और रास्तों का इस्तेमाल करो। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर मंत्री महोदय यह आवश्यक समझते हैं कि संविधान में तरमीम होनी चाहिये तो उनको एक विधेयक पेश करना चाहिये और अगर वह समझते हैं कि कानून में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये तो उसके लिए भी वह कोई संशोधन पेश कर सकते हैं या और कोई इस तरह की कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं जिससे ये जो बन्द मिलों का मामला है वह वैसे ही न रह जाये। मेरी सीधी सी मांग है। इन मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये। जब तक राष्ट्रीयकरण का कानून नहीं होता है उनको हाथ में लिया जाये।

व्यापार मंत्री चूंकि शुरू में यहां उस वक्त नहीं थे इस वास्ते मैं फिर याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि दो महीने से तनख्वाह नहीं मिली है, हिन्दू मिल के मजदूरों को। आंकड़े रोते नहीं हैं। उनकी आप हमेशा चर्चा करते हैं। लेकिन आंकड़े रोते नहीं हैं, आंकड़े भूखे भी नहीं रहते हैं। लेकिन जो मजदूरों के बच्चे हैं वे रोते हैं, इस बात का हमेशा आप खयाल रखें।

इस वास्ते मेरा कहना यह है कि संविधान कानून वगैरह में परिवर्तन कर मिलों को

आप ले लें। मिलों को लेने समय एक और बात का आप ध्यान रखें। विदर्भ में जैसा किया है, वैसा न करें। विदर्भ में और भ्रमलनेर में मजदूरों की तनख्वाह में कुछ कटौती की है। इस तरह की बात आप न करें। दूसरे जहां तक इंजीनियरिंग कारखानों का और दूसरे कारखानों का सवाल है, कच्चे मांस को लेकर और विदेशी मुद्रा के अभाव को ले कर बम्बई में कामानी के कारखाने में, कलकत्ता में कारखानों में और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में जो कारखाने हैं, वहां बड़े पैमाने पर छंटनी हो रही है, उस तरफ भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। त्रिदलीय सम्मेलन की बात है। उसके द्वारा यह कहा गया है कि एक अन्तर-मन्वीय समिति हो। लेकिन इसका मुझे पता नहीं है। वनी है या नहीं। मुझे पता है कि सचिवों की एक समिति बनी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या व्यापार मंत्री को या वित्त मंत्री को मजदूर मंत्री के साथ बैठने में कोई हिचक का अनुभव होता है? क्या मजदूर मंत्री द्वितीय श्रेणी के मंत्री हैं और वित्त मंत्री माहब जो हैं वह प्रथम श्रेणी के है? मजदूरों के जितने मामले होने हैं उनके बारे में हमेशा पक्षपात और अन्धाय किया जाता है। आप की मार्फत मैं व्यापार मंत्री से और वित्त मंत्री से भी एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि प्रावधान कच्चा मांस मुला में पैदा करने के लिए जो ठोस कदम पिछले दस पंद्रह साल में उठाने चाहिये थे, जैसे तांबे के सम्बन्ध में, पीतल के सम्बन्ध में, जिंक के सम्बन्ध में, और जो उठाये नहीं गये हैं, वे अब आप उठाये। उनको न उठा कर आप ने सारे मामले को चौपट कर दिया है। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि प्राज विदेशी मुद्रा के अभाव को लेकर हजारों मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनके बारे में भी कोई ठोस और उचित कार्रवाई मंत्री महोदय करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We will resume this debate after the Food Minister makes his statement.

14.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. WHEAT SUPPLIES
FROM U.S.A. UNDER PL 480

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): During my visit to Rome during November, 1965. I had discussions with Mr. Orville Freeman, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture of U.S.A. in regard to the present serious food situation, and our programmes for agricultural development. The US Administration and President have appreciated the difficult food situation facing India.

I am happy to announce that the Government of the United States have informed the Government of India that preliminary to the finalisation of further arrangements to meet the current food situation, 1.5 million tonnes of wheat will be made immediately available and that funds for this purpose are being provided under PL-480 Agreement. The United States Administration has also announced a loan of \$50 million for the purchase of fertilisers and an Agreement in respect of this loan will be shortly concluded. I would like to express on behalf of the Government of India appreciation of this generous gesture of the United States Administration. I would like to specially express my thanks on behalf of the Government of India to President Johnson for the personal interest taken by him towards meeting the immediate as well as the long-range food requirements of the country and assisting in our efforts to attain self-sufficiency.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We have tabled Calling Attention Notices on this subject; we may be permitted to put questions.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): May we ask some questions, Sir? We have tabled Calling Attention Notices also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One question each. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In the concluding part of the statement just now made by the hon. Minister, he gives thanks for both the short-term and the long-term assurances or promises that we have received. In the beginning of the statement he said that the arrangement which has just been made is a preliminary thing to some long-term agreement. These two things seem to be contradictory to each other. I would like to know, up to date, what long-term agreement have they entered into, that is, after the hostilities; and secondly, in the talks with Mr. Freeman at Rome, did he elucidate anything about the reported statement that for future long-term supplies we will have to pay in dollars for at least a part of the PL-480 supplies?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This was not mentioned at all—about the dollar payment, and this arrangement also does not contemplate any dollar payment. I already stated that these 1.5 million tonnes are preliminary to the finalisation of further arrangements to meet the current food situation. I have stated that this is only a preliminary allotment prior to further long-term arrangements which I hope will be entered into in course of time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that Shri Kamraj, the President of the Congress, in his statement has said that he prefers starvation in the country than to get wheat from America? That is their policy—wheat to India and arms to Pakistan. I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister and, if so, whether the ruling party feels that the statement issued by Shri Kamraj is wrong or that their policy is wrong?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Nath Pai.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want to know whether it has been brought to his notice. Let him reply. Shri Kamraj is the Congress President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister has made a statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He must reply to the first portion of my question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Nath Pai.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Under what rule do you disallow it, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not arise out of this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him reply to my first question. We are concerned with national humiliation. Even the Congress Benches feel the national humiliation. He is prepared to reply, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Minister must be surely aware of the annoying uncertainty of the exact shortfall and deficit of foodgrains. Whereas he has been telling the House his own estimates, there is another Ministry, equally competent to speak about the subject and perhaps the final authority, which has been, systematically, daily, regularly, through leakages, through briefs, estimating that the shortfall in the country—or in my own State,—the shortfall this year may be anything between 60 to 80 per cent as in your State—we know. Is he in a position today to state the estimated real deficit, and does he realise the danger to the country, as he claims that the shortfall is dangerous, and there is also another Ministry which, for reasons unknown to us, claims that the shortfall is an exaggerated one? Where do we stand in the matter and how are we going to meet the situation in the matter of the supply of foodgrains?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If the hon. Member is referring to the Finance

2177(A)LS—7.

Minister's statement, I might point out that he has only said that we had a record crop last year and therefore it is likely that some stocks may be lying; I also agree there, and that is how we are getting on now. Otherwise, the situation would have become difficult. But this would carry us only up to January—February. Therefore, I anticipate a critical situation would arise after February. So, there is absolutely no contradiction between the two. The Finance Minister emphasised the aspect that in 1964-65, the production was a bumper one and therefore there would be a carry-over stock. That is agreed, and that is why we have not still entered a critical situation. Otherwise, we would have already entered a critical situation.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, this is a serious situation. I do not deny, and he knows it and he may have his own reasons not to wash dirty linen in the House, as between one Ministry and another. I know his predicament and difficulty. But another Ministry does go on saying—and it is on record, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, please hear me—that the claim of a shortfall is an exaggerated claim, a vastly exaggerated claim: that the State Chief Ministers and the State Governments are exaggerating the quantum of deficit and the shortfall.

Is he in a position to tell us what really is the shortfall this year?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. member was not here when he made the statement.

Shri Nath Pai: I was not in my seat, but I was listening very carefully. You are a fellow-sufferer like me. Your State is a deficit State this year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said, they are negotiating a long-term arrangement.

श्री नथ् पियवे : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतला सकते हैं कि यह जो दीर्घकालीन

[श्री मधु लिमये]

समझौता होगा उसके पहले यह जो अनाज दिया जा रहा है इसका दाम कितना रुपये में चुकाना पड़ेगा और कितना विदेशी मुद्रा में या डालर में चुकाना पड़ेगा ? (व्यवधान)
... इसका जवाब नहीं आया ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are going to enter into a long-term agreement. It is a matter for negotiation.

Shri Bade (Khargone): We are happy to learn that America is going to give 1.5 million tonnes of wheat to India and it is part and parcel of a long-term agreement. Has America attached any string to the agreement that these 1.5 million tonnes are given to India simply because of the Tashkent talks between India and Pakistan? Is it because of that that they have hurried to supply this or have they given it without any condition or string?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is absolutely no condition attached to this.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy (Koppal): After the arrival of these foodgrains, will the Central Government be in a position to supply Mysore the target demand of 9 lakh tonnes made by the Chief Minister?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We will try to meet the demands of all the State Governments taking into account the availability.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): We find from the reports in the Press that the minister would be going to America for discussion about fertilisers and other things. Keeping in view the long-term needs of our country, is he going to negotiate about the fertiliser plants also that are to be established?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have also seen the Press report. But officially, I have not heard anything about my visit.

14.23 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 RE.
CLOSURE OF TEXTILE MILLS
ETC.—contd.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Sir, I am very sorry to say that in Maharashtra 7 mills are being closed. In my district of Sholapur two mills closed. One of them is Rajen Textiles Mills (B) Ltd. Barsi and another is Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Sholapur. This mill has thrown out of employment 3643 workers and the closure is on account of financial difficulties. There is an asterisk saying that this mill is to be scrapped. Since 1964 no effort was being made to restart the mills. Several committees were appointed and they had gone into the working of these mills. The debts were increasing against the owner Shri Gokuldas Morarka. But government was sitting with both hands folded. Their inaction was complete. There are hunger-strikes to restart the mill.

The ministry says that "out of 22 mills, 10 mills involving 2.65 lakh spindles and 3373 looms have been recommended to be scrapped. Thus, the problem is mostly confined to 12 mills." They simply say they are to be scrapped and they do not suggest any solution. The labourers of these mills are out of employment. They have gone on hunger-strikes till death. Even now the strikers are sitting there. Therefore, it is a case of inaction of the government in not taking over the mills under section 16 or 18. They have not done anything. They have allowed the government debt to increase. I do not know how they are going to recover that amount from Shri Gokuldas Morarka, who is heavily indebted to the government. No action has been taken. This is the way how our Industry Ministry is working. They allow the workers to suffer and the cloth production to go down. They simply say, this is a problem confined mostly to 12 mills. The Maharashtra Government has done some work. But the Centre should have been more

active from the very beginning. Immediately the mill was closed, enquiries were made. Some action to restart that mill should have been taken. They have not done so. The ministry has shirked the responsibility. I am sorry to say that the Labour Ministry also has not looked into it. Immediately after assuming office, our young Labour Minister should have looked into the matter and relieved the distress. In Sholapur, hunger-strikes are there; the famine problem is also there. In such circumstances some active steps should be taken and they should not allow the things to escape from the hands of the ministry.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): The country is at the moment facing a whole epidemic of closures and threatened closures not only in the textile industry and not only in Maharashtra. As far as the textile industry is concerned, in the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Commerce, there are a lot of inadequacies, omissions, rather. For example, it is stated here that the Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry is not closed. Subsequent to the preparation of the statement, it has been closed down. Similarly, I am surprised to find there is no mention of the Pangeshwari Cotton Mills, which has been closed down in Bengal for the last four or five months; it is not mentioned in the list of closures.

From the reasons given here for the closure or threatened closure of 8 or 9 mills, one finds that with one single exception, the reasons given by the minister show that these closures are not the result of any *bona fide* cause of shortage of raw material or power. A polite expression has been used—"on account of financial difficulties". This is the euphemism practised by Mr. Manubhai Shah to conceal the facts, namely, in every one of these mills, the closure is due to the fact that dishonest fraudulent methods have been employed by the management, rather mismanagement. Only in the case of Hira Mills, Ujjain, the minister has slipped up and used the word

"mismanagement"; in other cases, he has used the words "financial difficulties". Almost in every case the owners of the mills are responsible. They have brought the mill to a state of ruination by mismanagement, squandering of funds and in some cases misappropriation and so on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Private Members business.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What happens to this motion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This will be taken up next session.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: By then even the running units will get closed.

Shri Warior (Trichur): You can extend this by one hour and take up Private Members' Business at 3-30 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Hem Raj.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, you will please give us an assurance that this Motion is not now finished....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not finished, it will be carried to the next Session.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Because it is a very urgent matter.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Let us have a categorical answer, and let not any rule be applied. It is a vital matter and all of us are interested in it. So we must be acquainted with what the exact position is.

Do we understand from you, Sir, that this Motion is not killed, is alive and will be taken up again and we will have a full debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not killed.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): In the mean time the workers will be killed. What will be the fate of the workers?

14.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th December, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventy-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th December, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

14.31½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: OIL INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by **Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair** on the 26th November, 1965:—

"This House is of opinion that in view of the present emergency, the oil industry should be placed in the public sector."

Shri Vasudevan Nair was on his legs. He is not present here.

Shri Warior (Trichur): He is held up at the Coir Board meeting at Ernakulam.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His speech is deemed to have been finished. I will now place the Resolution before the House.

Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that in view of the present emergency, the oil industry should be placed in the public sector."

There are two amendments. Are they being moved?

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

"That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

'This House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of members of Parliament be immediately appointed to consider the necessity and desirability of placing the oil industry in the public sector in view of the present emergency or otherwise.' (1).

श्री मधु लिंगये (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

कि मूल संकल्प के स्थान पर यह रखा जाये :

"इस सभा का यह राय है कि वर्तमान आपात की दृष्टि में तेल उद्योग का तत्काल राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिये और उस उद्योग के मंचालन में मजदूर, ग्राहक तथा व्यवस्थापकों को हिस्सा देकर प्रशासकीय खर्चा कम करने की दृष्टि से सभी अधिकारियों की तनस्वाह एक हजार या उससे कम रखनी चाहिये।" (2)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hour and eighteen minutes are left for this Resolution.

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

श्री मधु लिंगये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो तेल के राष्ट्रीयकरण का मुझ

श्री वामुदेव नायर जी ने पेश किया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और उस प्रस्ताव पर मेरी जो तरमीम है उसके साथ उसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत मैं इसलिए करता हूँ कि तेल एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग है, और जब तक कि उस पर स्वदेशी कब्जा और नियंत्रण प्रस्थापित नहीं होता तब तक हमारी सुरक्षा नीति है, विदेश नीति है उसमें परिवर्तन कराने के लिए विदेशों के द्वारा उसके ऊपर दबाव डाला जायेगा और हम को विदेशी दबाव के सामने झुकना पड़ेगा ।

हम को मालूम है कि इस वक्त हमारे देश में चार विदेशी कम्पनियाँ तेल साफ करने का काम करती हैं । एक प्रसम की भ्रंजों की कम्पनी है, फिर भ्रंजों की दूसरी कम्पनी बम्बई में है, फिर अमरीका की दो कम्पनियाँ हैं, एक इसी की कम्पनी बम्बई में और कालटैक्स वाली विशाखापत्तनम में ।

तेल उद्योग के बारे में इन कम्पनियों का एक प्रसं से एकाधिकार है, और तेल की जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति है वह इतनी खतरनाक है कि उस का मुकाबला आज तक कोई भी अघिकसित देश की सरकार अच्छी तरह नहीं कर पायी है । इसलिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि तेल क्षेत्र में जो विदेशी कम्पनियाँ हैं उन को अपने हाथ में लिया जाये । यह जब नई कम्पनियाँ बम्बई में प्रस्थापित हो गयीं तो उसके बाद बीस प्रतिशत से लेकर चालीस पैंतालीस प्रतिशत तक इन्होंने मूनाफा हर साल कमाया है, और तीन चार वर्षों के अन्दर उन्होंने जो पूँजी लगायी वह सारी की सारी बसूल हो गयी । ऐसी हालत में इस उद्योग को अंगर बरतानिया के और अमरीका के पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में रखा जायेगा तो हमारे देश के लिए यह बड़ी खतरनाक चीज होगी । इसलिए मैं अदब से कहूँगा कि इतना काफी नहीं है कि आयन्दा में

तेल साफ करने के कारखाने प्राप सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में खोलेंगे और विदेशी कम्पनियों को ज्यादा मौका नहीं देंगे । इतना ही काफी नहीं है । जो इस वक्त विदेशी कम्पनियाँ काम कर रही हैं उनको भी राष्ट्रीयकरण के द्वारा अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए ।

अब राष्ट्रीयकरण की घोषणा इसलिए इस देश में इस वक्त बरनाम हुई है कि जिन उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है उनमें कार्यक्षमता भी कम रही है और खास कर के व्यवस्था का खर्च बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा है । इसलिए मैंने अपने वैकल्पिक प्रस्ताव में कहा है कि यह नीकरशाही और केन्द्रित व्यवस्था को खत्म करके नियंत्रण का और व्यवस्था का ऐसा इन्तजाम किया जाये कि उन कारखानों में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं तथा जो ग्राहक लोग हैं उनको भी उसमें प्रतिनिधित्व मिले । साथ साथ मैं ने यह निवेदन किया है कि बड़े अधिकारियों की तनक़्वाह पर और उन के भत्ते पर, उनके मकानों पर, उनकी मोटर गाड़ियों आदि पर जब तक रोक नहीं लगती है, तब तक उद्योग सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में प्रायेंगे, लेकिन उनका संचालन का ढंग सामन्तवादी रहेगा और गैर बराबरियाँ जैसी धाज है कायम रह जायेंगी । तां निजी क्षेत्र के उद्योग सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में लाने के बाद राष्ट्रीयकरण के साथ उनके संचालन में प्रजातांत्रिक ढंग को हमें लाना चाहिए, और साथ साथ जो गैर बराबरियाँ हैं ग्राम मजदूर और बड़े अधिकारियों में, और खास कर के ये विदेशी कम्पनियों में बहुत ज्यादा हैं, उनको दूर किया जाये । विदेशी कम्पनियों की यह नीति है कि जो हमारे बड़े बड़े मंत्री या अधिकारी हैं उनके भाइयों को, बच्चों को, भतीजों को ये कम्पनियाँ नीकरियाँ दे रही हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जो मंत्री रह चुके हैं या मंत्री हैं, या बड़े अधिकारी मन्त्रि के स्तर के रह चुके हैं या इस वक्त हैं, उनके कितने रिश्तेदार इन

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कम्पनियों में नौकरी करते हैं।

ये विदेशी कम्पनियां उनका नाबरी न दें और वह बाज़र में नौकरी मांगने जायें, तो मेरा खयाल है उनको शायद ठाई मी, नीन मी की भी नौकरी न मिले। लेकिन ये विदेशी कम्पनियां उनका बड़े भ्रोंहदे पर बिठाकर और उनको ज्यादा तनख्वाह दे कर रखती हैं कि वे इन कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात नहीं कर सकें। इसलिए मैं आपके मारफत निवेदन करूंगा कि आप सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में बढ़ रहे हैं वह ठीक है। साथ ही इस वक़्त जो चार विदेशी कम्पनियों हैं उनका भी राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिए और राष्ट्रीयकरण की जो बदनामी हो गयी है उसको समाप्त करने के लिए अधिकारियों की तनख्वाह घटाइए, उनको एक हजार से ज्यादा तनख्वाह न दीजिए। सरकार का समाजवाद केवल सिद्धान्त ही में रहता है, उस पर भ्रमल नहीं होता और जब तक उसको भ्रमली जामा नहीं पहनाया जाता राष्ट्रीयकरण एक बदनाम चीज़ रह जाएगी। इसलिए फिर मैं आपके मारफत उन से निवेदन करता हूँ कि प्रजातांत्रिक और बराबरी के आधार पर वह राष्ट्रीयकरण करें।

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जो प्रस्ताव अभी सदन के सामने विचारार्थ उपस्थित है, उसका मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि इस इमरजेंसी के समय में हमारे देश में जो प्राइवेट तरीके से पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स को पैदा करने और बांटने का काम किया जाता है, उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए।

अभी जिस स्थिति से हम गुज़र रहे हैं, उसमें हम सभी को मान्य है कि पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के उत्पादन, वितरण आदि का काम सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में भी सरकार ने शुरू कर दिया है। प्रश्न यह है कि जो विदेशी प्राइवेट

तां चल रही हैं उनके राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति कहां तक ठीक हो सकती है।

यह सही है कि आज की दुनिया में जो पेट्रोलियम के सामान हैं वे हर दृष्टि से बहुत महत्व रखते हैं। यह एक ऐसा युग है कि इस युग में जिस देश के पास पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के उत्पादन का और समुचित वितरण करने का साधन नहीं है, वह देश ज्यादा प्रगति किसी भी क्षेत्र में नहीं कर सकता। देश की सुरक्षा के लिए कितनी आवश्यकता इस बात की है, बसे ही इसकी आवश्यकता उद्योग को बढ़ाने और उद्योग को तरक्की देने के क्षेत्र में भी है। देश की समृद्धि के लिए भी पेट्रोलियम, प्रोडक्ट्स की बढ़ी ही आवश्यकता है। मैं सिद्धान्त के तौर पर इस बात को मानता हूँ कि ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में रहे लेकिन जैसा कि अभी के और उस के प्राचीन इतिहास से पता चलता है जब हमारा देश आजाद नहीं था तो कुछ कम्पनियों ने जो विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं उन लोगों के यहां कारोबार शुरू किया और यह बात माननी पड़ेगी कि उनके प्रयत्न से उनके सहयोग से हमारे देश में पेट्रोलियम का सामान बनाने का काम धीरे धीरे बढ़ता गया है। जैसा कि इस प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है इस इमरजेंसी के टाइम में अब समय आ गया है जब सरकार को चाहिए कि पेट्रोलियम बनाने का या वितरण करने के जितने भी काम हमारी विदेशी कम्पनियां इस देश में करती हैं उनको सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में ले लिया जाय। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा कि मैं इस बात को महसूस करता हूँ कि ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग अथवा ऐसा महत्वपूर्ण काम जिसका कि हमारे देश की समृद्धि से बहुत ज्यादा सम्बन्ध है और देश की सुरक्षा के लिए तो उसका बहुत बड़ा महत्व है ऐसे समय में उसको सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में ले लेना मैं समझता हूँ कि लाभदायक ही हो सकता है लेकिन

यह भी विचार करने की जरूरत है कि इतना बड़ा काम यथापक सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले तो उसको व्यवहारिक रूप देने में क्या क्या कठिनाई होती है या हो सकती उस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए।

अभी तक जो कम्पनियां काम करती हैं उनका संगठन बहुत ही मजबूत है व्यापक है उस में बुराईयां हो सकती हैं लेकिन इस में कोई शक नहीं कि प्राइवेट कम्पनियां जो अभी चलती हैं उस काम को बहुत मुश्किल रूप से उन्होंने किया है। हो सकता है कि उस में उन्होंने बहुत ज्यादा फायदा उठाया हो और अपने शेयरहोल्डरों को बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा दिया हो। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जाने से जो मुनाफा होगा वह देश को मिलेगा और पूरे देश को उससे लाभ पहुंचेगा लेकिन अभी सरकार को इस बात पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा सरकार ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में पेट्रोलियम बनाने का पेट्रोलियम का सामान तैयार करने का रिफाइनरी प्रादि खोल कर वितरण करने का काम शुरू कर दिया है। दोनों की जो प्रतियोगिता चलेगी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में करने वालों और पब्लिक सेक्टर में करने वालों में, दोनों में हमारी प्रतियोगिता चलने वाली है। दोनों की कुछ दिन चलने से मैं समझता हूं कि दोनों क्षेत्र के लिए फायदा ही होगा लेकिन यह भी हो सकता है कि इतना व्यापक संगठन अभी जो चार विदेशी कम्पनियां हमारे देश में हैं, एक बर्मा शील कम्पनी है जोकि 12 साल से चल रही है, बर्मा प्रायस कम्पनी है जो कि 60 साल से ऊपर चलते हो गये, ऐस्सो कम्पनी है जोकि 12 साल से चल रही है और चौथी कालर्टक्स है। यह सब संगठित रूप से हमारे देश में चल रही हैं। यह जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में संगठित संस्थाएं चल रही हैं सरकार उन सब कम्पनियों को अपने हाथ में लेकर इतने बड़े पैमाने पर संगठित रूप में उन्हें चला सकेगी या नहीं चला सकेगी यह बात विचार करने की जरूरत है। मैं नहीं कहता कि हम नहीं

चला सकते लेकिन इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। इन के साथ ही इन चार कम्पनियों में लेने में जो मुश्किलें देना पड़ेगा वह मुश्किलें भी हम किस हद तक और कहां तक दे सकते हैं यह भी हम को सोचना पड़ेगा। प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को जब हम मुश्किलें देंगे तो उसे धरने में हमें कितना खर्च करना पड़ेगा इस बात की पूरी जानकारी लेने की जरूरत है। इसलिए मैं ने, उदाहरण महोदय, संशोधन रखा है और सरकार उस को मान ले तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे प्रस्तावक महोदय भी उस को स्वीकार करेंगे कि इस बात की जांच करने की जरूरत है कि कोई एक ऐसी कमेटी बनाई जाय जो सब दृष्टि से इस विषय पर विचार करे। इन कम्पनियों को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लेने से क्या लाभ होगा, कैसे इस काम को करना चाहिए, किस ढंग से करना चाहिए और कितने बवं में करना चाहिए इन सब बातों पर विचार करने के लिए अगर कमेटी की नियुक्ति की जाय जोकि हर पहलू से इस सवाल पर विचार करे तो मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को भी नीति निर्धारण करने में फायदा होगा। यथापक इस प्रस्ताव को मान लेने से मैं समझता हूं कि कोई खास फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। मेरा ख्याल है कि इस पर सरकार को सारे दृष्टिकोण से विचार करने का मौका देना चाहिए। एक कमेटी अगर बनाई जाय तो इस प्रस्ताव पर पूरी तौर से विचार करे और सरकार के मामले अपनी सिफारिश रखे कि किस तरीके से यह जो हमारा पेट्रोलियम का कारोबार चलता है उसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कैसे किया जाय किस तरीके से किया जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को एक अच्छा मौका विचार करने का मिलेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने संशोधन का समयत करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री उस को स्वीकार करने की कृपा करेंगे।

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the motion before the House is that "This House is

Shri N. Dandekar

of opinion that in view of the present emergency, the oil industry should be placed in the public sector". In other words, quite briefly, it means that the oil industry ought to be entirely nationalised.

Sir, I have no hesitation whatever in opposing this motion entirely on the ground that that is not the direction in which, lies our best interest in this matter. My submission is that I do not think, in regard to vital commodity of this kind, we should approach this question from any ideological or pre-conceived considerations as to whether the oil exploration, the winning of crude oil, the refining of petroleum products and so on, ought or ought not to be in this sector or that sector. The more important consideration, having regard, in fact, to our situation in relation to the possibilities of war-like developments, is to ask which would be the alternative best calculated to give us the maximum production in all the directions that are relevant in the petroleum industry.

I would like, therefore, to give briefly a few facts and figures to indicate,—and this is a case where I indicate my conclusion first,—that the public sector in the oil industry has already got more than it can cope with, that it has got its hands full, that there is ahead of it a programme of work that will keep them fully occupied for the next five if not ten years, with the consequence that I do not think there is any scope whatever for loading their organisations with any more work in the direction of exploration, or winning or refining oil.

First of all, as regards oil refining. I understand that by the end of the current year, 1965-66 the refining capacity will be about 15 million tonnes. The planned refining capacity, according to the revised plans

of the Planning Commission, is expected to be 22.75 million tonnes by 1970-71. Some time ago an estimate was made of our petroleum requirements,—with reference to our energy requirements, power requirements and so on,—that the requirements of refined petroleum products ought to be of the order of 26 million tonnes as against 22.75 million tonnes which is the target set under the revised Fourth Plan. Even that 26 million tonnes requires considerable upward revision because of the experience we have had in 1962 and in 1965 of our war-time requirements. Therefore, I would place the refining capacity required in this country in five years from now at 30 million tonnes while that is the requirement, I find that so far as public sector refineries are concerned, at Nunmati, Barauni, Koyali, Madras, Cochin and even the proposed Haldia, will between them, by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, account only for a capacity of 14.5 million tonnes to about 16.5 million tonnes. Even that is going to be a tremendous job to achieve. I do not envy the Ministry or the Indian Oil Company or the Refining company. I do not envy their job at all. I would wish them the best of luck in their attempt to reach a refining capacity of that magnitude. It would be an achievement to be very well proud of. But, as I said, it is going to be a task of a very major kind, to reach a refinery capacity in the public sector, as planned, of 14.5 million tonnes to 16.5 million tonnes. That leaves us short of the requirements of refinery capacity, with reference to the target capacity of refined products of 30 million tons, by something like 13 million to 14 million tonnes. The present refineries in the private sector, at Digboi, Vizag and Trombay, can with adjustments of their present capacity produce 9 million tonnes, with the result that far from nationalising anything in the refinery part of this petroleum business, what will be necessary is to allow the private sector refineries to expand by 4½ million tonnes. It is only then

that we can get somewhere around a possibility of achieving refined petroleum products capacity of 28 million to 30 million tonnes.

I submit therefore that on a consideration of the refining capacities that exist, the refining capacity that is needed on the normal civil demand basis and the refining capacity that is needed on a war-time footing basis, taking into account the plans for the expansion of refining capacity in the public sector and taking into account the existing capacity in the private sector and the need to expand also in that sector, there is no scope whatsoever, unless everybody wants to fall down badly on his face in trying to do an impossible job, for nationalising the refining industry.

Now, Sir, I would like to say a few words about the problem of exploration and winning of oil. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission, again, has been doing a wonderful job. It has got plans for drilling—I forget, how many million cubic metres—over the next five years. But I remember seeing a report the other day that the Russians and the Rumanians with whom we have collaboration in the matter of exploration and drilling for oil have suggested that the capacities, or rather the quantities, of cubic metre drilling that we had in view is quite impossible of achievement. And, I think,—I am speaking from memory,—they have suggested that those targets should be cut down to approximately two-thirds of the targets planned. Even then the exploration and oil drilling work is going to be of a magnitude that ought to keep our organisations in the public sector busy for all they are worth. Exploration, for instance, is going to involve territories of 400 thousand square miles of potential oil-bearing sedimentary areas, another 100,000 square miles of off-shore areas with depth up to 50 metres and, I believe, an enormous area comprising off-shore continental shelf with depth up to 200 metres. Mere exploration, quite apart from drilling for oil, is

thus going to involve such an enormous and massive organisation in terms of equipment, technical know-how, men, materials and organisation and all that goes with it, that there is need not so much for saying, "We will not let anyone into this territory of exploration", but rather the other way round, to explore every possibility of getting these oil companies, who have long years of experience behind them and also ample technical expertise and know-how, to join with us on appropriate terms for exploring for oil. There is, I suggest, an impressive case for that, and not for nationalisation.

Lastly, I will give a few figures about the production of crude oil in relation to the requirements of crude oil. The requirements of crude oil in relation to a target of 26 million or 30 million tonnes of petroleum products,—whichever target you might take,—is going to be approximately twice or a little more than twice as much as the targets in the plans that now exist for winning crude oil. Presently, from the fields that have been discovered, the public sector refining company is winning, I gather, somewhere around 4 million tonnes of crude. An enormous increase in this will be required even for coping with 50 per cent of the refining capacity in this country, which as I envisage it will be something of the order of 26 million to 30 million tonnes. Plainly, it is going to be quite impossible to jump from 4 million tonnes crude production in this country to anything like that figure of refining capacity; and quite obviously, and quite rightly, the plans envisage a jump from 4 million tonnes of crude to 12½ million tonnes of crude or something of that order. There would still be left approximately 16 million to 18 million tonnes of crude to be imported. Thus, here again there can be no question about nationalisation. Indeed, I suggest, if we went about nationalising the refining industry merely because the crude oil producing industry is today wholly nationalised,—it is almost entirely in the

[Shri N. Dandekar]

public sector except for very small quantities,—we shall not be doing any good to the production of oil, whether crude or refined oil. All that we would be doing by such a step would be possibly, to bring about major difficulties in ensuring adequate supplies of crude to the total nationalised organisation that would be engaged in refining.

I have on my pad many more things I could say, but I hope I have said enough to indicate that, apart from mere ideological considerations, I can see no conceivable reason for nationalisation. In relation to our requirements of crude oil, in relation to our requirements of exploration of new fields and in relation to our requirements of refining capacity, I can see no advantage whatever and very considerable dangers, if the whole of the oil industry were brought into the public sector.

श्री रा० सा० तिवारी (खजूराहो) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने पेट्रोलियम उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के विषय में जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा है, उस के बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रस्ताव इस भावना से रक्खा गया है कि देश में व्यवस्था और शान्ति के साथ पेट्रोलियम और तेल उपलब्ध हो सके। लेकिन, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, गवर्नमेंट के पास इतना अधिक काम है कि तेल की सफाई करना भी उसके लिए मुश्किल है। इस समय हमारे देश में अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए पर्याप्त तेल नहीं मिलता है। इस लिए हमको विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों से सहयोग लेना पड़ता है। इस अवस्था में मेरा निवेदन है कि पहले तो सरकार यह काम करे कि तेल कहां मिलता है, उस की सफाई कितनी जल्दी हो सकती है। तेल की खोज और उसकी सफाई का काम सरकार के सुपुर्ब कर दिया जाये और निजी

कम्पनियां जो काम करती हैं, वह उनको करने दिया जाये। चूँकि वे कम्पनियां सरकार की आज्ञा का पालन करती हैं, इस लिए इस सम्बंध में कोई कठिनाई नहीं हो सकती है।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रस्ताव के पास करने से तो सरकार के काम में अड़-चन पैदा होगी। उस के पास पहले ही इतना काम है, जो पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। इस लिए तेल उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना उचित नहीं है।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने तेल उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति में देश को तेल की जो जरूरत है, क्या वह इस प्रस्ताव को क्रियान्वित करने से पूरी ही जायेगी। माननीय सदस्य का कहना यह है कि ये कम्पनियां देश के लिए अड़चन और डिफिकल्टीज पैदा करती हैं, राष्ट्र की संकट-कालीनस्थिति में भी इन कम्पनियों ने ऐसा वर्ताव किया, जिस के लिए देश के लिए और भी संकट पैदा हो गया, इमर्जेंसी के समय में इन कम्पनियों ने डीजल प्रायल, क्रुड प्रायल और पेट्रोल वगैरह को देश के बाहर ही रोक दिया और उनको यहां नहीं आने दिया, हालांकि उस समय देश को उनकी बहुत जरूरत थी। जिस के विरुद्ध काफ़ी लोगों ने आवाज भी उठाई थी।

हम देखते हैं कि जितने भी राष्ट्रीय-कृत कारखाने हैं, उनमें बहुत अव्यवस्था और दूरवस्था है और वे घाटे में चल रहे हैं, माननीय सदस्य, श्री मधु लिमये, ने कहा है कि इसका कारण यह है कि उन में बड़े बड़े मिनिसटरों के लड़कों को लगा दिया गया है। लेकिन मैं समझत हूँ कि ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं है, बल्कि इसका कारण मिसमैनेजमेंट है। वहां के मनेजमेंट और एक्सपर्ट्स को अनुभव नहीं होता है, इस लिए उन कार-



खानों में वे स्थिति पैदा होती है। हां, कभी कभी इस का कारण वह भी होगा, जो श्री मधु लिये ने बताया है। जो भी कारण हो, जब सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखाने समुचित रूप से नहीं चल रहे हैं, तो फिर तेल उद्योग अपने ऊपर लेना सरकार के लिए कहां तक ठीक होगा ? केवल भावना में आकर कोई कदम उठाने से देश का हित नहीं होगा। हमारे यहां कहावत है कि जब अपने छोड़े सम्भालना भी मशकत है, तो ब्याही ने अपना षोड़ा भी साथ ही बांध दिया। जब अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत कारखाने तो सरकार में सम्मिल नहीं रहे हैं और वे लास में जा रहे हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में क्या तेल उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना शासन के लिए सुविधाजनक या उचित होगा ? इस बात पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए कि क्या हमारे पास इसके लिए पर्याप्त पूंजी है। इस प्रस्ताव के लिए जाने के कारण यह है कि इन कम्पनियों ने मिसमैनेजमेंट के कारण या एन्टो-नेशनल फ्रीलीम्ब के कारण या ब्रिटेन और कमरोका के प्रभाव में आ कर तेल का वितरण ठीक प्रकार से नहीं किया है। ऐसा लगता है कि इंडिया प्रायल कम्पनी से उनका कोई झगड़ा है। मध्य प्रदेश में जहां से मैं आता हूं, और जो कि इंडिया प्रायल कम्पनी का, वितरण का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, रिजन है, हमको मनमाड़ से डोजल प्रायल वरीर लेना पड़ता है और वहां से वह आता है तब हमारी मोटोरे आदि चलती हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इंडिया प्रायल कम्पनी से बर्मा शैल वाले, कालटेक्स वाले और एस्सो वाले तीनों का द्वेष है। ये यह चाहती हैं कि इंडिया प्रायल कम्पनी का काम खराब हो और लोग उससे नाखूश हों। मैं समझता हूं कि बजाय इसके कि इन कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए और शासन को इन कम्पनियों के ऊपर अपना सख्त नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए, उनमें अपने शेयर रखने चाहिए, उनके ऊपर कंट्रोल रखना चाहिये। आपकी यह अधिकांश होना चाहिये कि वितरण की व्यवस्था में, तेल उत्पादन की व्यवस्था में आप

हस्तक्षेप कर सकें। इस तरह की सिफारिश जो इस रेजोल्यूशन में की गई है उस पर आप ध्यान न दें। अगर आपने इन कम्पनियों पर ठीक से नियंत्रण नहीं रखा, तो मैं समझता हूं कि तेल के वितरण में जो गड़बड़ी हो रही है, पासलेट की कीमतें जो ऊंची जा रही हैं, उनको आप रोक नहीं सकेंगे।

15 hrs.

इस प्रस्ताव को जाने का माननीय सदस्य का एक और उद्देश्य जान पड़ता है। उनका खयाल है कि जो कर्मचारी हैं उनको वे निकाल रहे हैं। इस कारण से यह यह चाहते हैं कि इन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए। मैं नहीं समझता कि राष्ट्रीयकरण ही सब बुराइयों का इलाज है। इलाज यह है कि आपको इन पर कंट्रोल का अधिकार रहे, आपको इन कम्पनियों के मामलों में इन्टरफीयर करने का अधिकार हो। अगर जरूरत महसूस हो तो वितरण को आप अपने हाथ में ले सकते हैं।

अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाता है तो आप को इन कम्पनियों को कम्पेंशन देना पड़ेगा। हमारे मधु मिये साहब ने जो कि डा० लोहिया की पार्टी के हैं कहा है कि कम्पेंशन देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। आप देखें कि बर्मा वाले भारतीयों को बर्मा से निकाल रहे हैं और जब वे उनको कम्पेंशन नहीं देते हैं तो हम यहां पार्लियामेंट में और बाहर कितना हल्ला करते हैं। आप जहां बोलिस्टिक पेटन की बात करते हैं और मो-बलिज्म लाना चाहते हैं तो आपको उनको कम्पेंशन तो देना ही पड़ेगा। यह हमारे संविधान में भी दिया हुआ है कि बिना कम्पेंशन दिये हुए आप किसी की सम्पत्ति नहीं ले सकते हैं। कम्पेंशन तो आपको देना ही पड़ेगा। हमें देखना होगा कि क्या हम कम्पेंशन देने की स्थिति में है जब आपके पास कम्पेंशन देने के लिए पूंजी नहीं है और

[श्री बड़े]

साथ साथ आपके जो राष्ट्रीयकृत कारखाने हैं वे सुचारु रूप से नहीं चल रहे हैं तो यह जरूरी मामलूम पड़ता है कि इनको अपने हाथ में न लिया जाए लेकिन साथ साथ इन कम्पनियों के ऊपर ज्यादा कंट्रोल रखा जाए, इनके मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने की पावर अपने हाथ में हो।

यह कहा जाता है कि हमारा ध्येय समाजवाद स्थापित करने का है। मधु लिमये साहब ने भी कहा है कि समाजवाद के यह अनुरूप होगा अगर इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए। मैं कहता हूँ कि समाजवाद का यह मतलब नहीं है कि इसकी खातिर हम अपने गले में फंदा डाल कर कुएं में कुद जायें और डूब जायें। समाजवाद का अर्थ यह है कि समाज को सुखी बनाया जाए। किस तरह से समाज को सुखी बनाया जा सकता है, इसके उपाय हमको करने हैं। देश के वास्ते नीति होती है, देश नीति के लिए नहीं होता है। इस वास्ते वितरण की व्यवस्था अगर खराब है तो हमें चाहिये कि हम उसकी तरफ ध्यान दें।

हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री दांडेकर ने प्रांकर्ड दे कर यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि आपके पास इतनी पूंजी नहीं है कि इन कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण आप कर सकें। इस वास्ते बजाय इसके कि इन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए शासन को इन पर ज्यादा कंट्रोल रखना चाहिये और ज्यादा अच्छी वितरण की व्यवस्था रखनी चाहिये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : सर्व प्रथम मैं हुमायून् कबिर साहब और भल्लगेशन साहब को बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद और बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि एमरजेंसी के समय में हमारे देश के लिए जो प्रायल सप्लाई थी उसको उन्होंने जारी रखा। पाकिस्तान के साथ जब हमारा युद्ध चल रहा था उस समय भी उन्होंने बाहरी देशों का मुखापेक्षी हमें नहीं

होने दिया। यह सब उनके सतत प्रयासों का ही फल है कि हमको तेल की कमी इस संकट काल में अनुभव नहीं हुई। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन कम्पनियों का जो रोल रहा है इस विषय में वह भी बहुत अच्छा रहा है, उन्होंने भी बहुत अच्छा पार्ट प्ले किया है। उन्होंने हमारे काम में किसी तरह का कोई अड़ंगा नहीं डाला है। बल्कि उन्होंने सरकार की हर प्रकार से सहायता की है, सरकार को हर प्रकार से सहयोग दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपके भी कोई रिश्तेदार इन कम्पनियों में होंगे।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हमारे रिश्तेदार तो आप हैं। मैं जो फैंक्ट है उसको आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। हमारा इंटरैस्ट तो आप में है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : हमें भी अपने मकान में एक कमरा दे देना।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जरूर।

राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात बहुत जोरों से उठाई गई है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देने मात्र से किसी समस्या का हल हो जाता है। मैं दो उदाहरण आपको देना चाहता हूँ।

बर्मा में उन्होंने तेल का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। आप देखें कि आज बर्मा की क्या प्रवस्था है? उनके कुएं आज सूखे पड़े हैं, उनके कुओं में आज कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : फेक्ट की बात करें। हवा में बात क्यों कर रहे हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (वाराणसी) : मिश्रित अर्थव्यवस्था और समाजवाद दोनों साथ साथ नहीं चल सकते हैं।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : भ्राय अपनी बात कह चके हैं, अब मेरी बात को शान्ति से सुन लें। बर्मा ने जितने तेल के कूप थे सब का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया। बर्मा हिन्दुस्तान को भी तेल सप्लाई करता था, बहुत जगह तेल सप्लाई करता था। आज बर्मा की अबस्था यह है कि अपने लिए भी उसके पास पूरा पूरा तेल नहीं है। विदेशों को भेजने की बात तो दूर रही।

आप ईरान को लें। वहां भी यह प्रश्न बहुत दिनों तक चलता रहा कि तेल का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय या न किया जाय। अन्त में ईरान में यही नीति तय हुई कि तेल का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होना चाहिए। वहां तेल का राष्ट्रीयकरण आज तक नहीं हुआ है। दुनिया में जहां जहां कूड आयल उत्पन्न होता है, जहां जहां तेल उत्पन्न होता है, मुझे ऐसा कोई उदाहरण मालूम नहीं पड़ता है कम्पुनिस्टिक कंट्रोल को छोड़ कर कि जहां तेल का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया हो।

लिमये जी ने बहुत राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कही है। उनके सामने मैं थोड़े से आंकड़ रखना चाहता हूँ और उनको मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के साथ साथ पब्लिक सेक्टर भी कितनी तरक्की कर रहा है। लेकिन हमको इतनी तेजी में नहीं जाना चाहिये कि एयरोप्लेन का क्रैग हो जाए। क्रैग को हमें बचाना चाहिये। हमें धीरे धीरे चलना चाहिये, धीमा गति में चलना चाहिये। अगर धीमी गति में हम चलेंगे तो हमारा कदम डाल उठेगा, अन्धा उठेगा। ऐसा करके हम अपनी शान्ति को भी सुदृढ़ कर सकते हैं।

अब मैं आपके सामने कुछ आंकड़े पेश करना चाहता हूँ। आप देखें कि 1965 में प्राइवेट सेक्टर रिकार्डिंग को रेटिड कमेसिटी क्या थी और पब्लिक सेक्टर कम्पनीज की क्या थी। बर्मा जीन की 3.75 थी, एम्सो की 2.50 थी, कालटक्स की 1.05 थी और ए० प्रो० सी० की .45 थी अर्थात्

कुल मिला कर 7.75 मिलियन टन थी। यह 73 प्रतिशत होता है। उसी समय पब्लिक सेक्टर की जो कम्पनियां थी उनके रिकार्ड को आप देखें। गोहाटी की रेटिड कमेसिटी .90 थी, बरोनी की 1 थी और कोयली की 1 थी और कुल मिलाकर 2.90 मिलियन थी यानी 27 प्रतिशत थी। अब आप देखें कि 1966 में हम बहुत तरक्की करने जा रहे हैं। जहां रेटिड कमेसिटी प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कम हुई है वहां पब्लिक सेक्टर की बढ़ गई है। जहां प्राइवेट सेक्टर की कम होगी वहां पब्लिक सेक्टर की बढ़ जाएगी। 1966 में पब्लिक सेक्टर करीब करीब सेंट परसेंट तरक्की कर लेगा। 1966 में बर्मा जीन की रेटिड कमेसिटी 3.75 है, एम्सो की 2.50 है, कालटक्स की 1.05 है और ए० प्रो० सी० की 0.45 है और कुल मिलाकर 7.75 मिलियन है यानी 50 प्रतिशत के करीब है। गोहाटी की इसके मुकाबले में 1.00 है, बरोनी की 2.00 है, कोयली की 2.00 है, कोचीन की 2.50 है और यह कुल मिला कर 7.50 बनती है यानी 50 प्रतिशत के लगभग बँडती है। इससे पता चलना है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में 27 प्रतिशत में बढ़ कर पचास प्रतिशत हमारा उत्पादन होने जा रहा है। इस तरह से आप देखें कि हमारे उत्पादन में कितनी प्रकार की बाधा नहीं पड़ रही है। इस अवस्था में मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें राष्ट्रीयकरण की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहिये।

राष्ट्रीयकरण एक आदर्श हो सकता है, इसको मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण कोई वास्तविकता नहीं हो सकती है। मैं आपका एग्जम्पल देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां स्टेट प्लाटम प्राइवेट और पब्लिक दोनों सेक्टर में है या नाचामो टैब प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी बनते हैं और पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी बनते हैं। अगर दोनों सेक्टर चलें हैं तो दोनों में प्रतिस्पर्धा होती है, कर्नाटकाजान होता है और उन्नति करने में हमें सहायता मिलती है। लेकिन अगर एक ही सेक्टर

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

रह जाए तो उसमें स्वस्थ उन्नति नहीं होती है। इस वास्ते में समझता हूँ कि हमारे यहां प्राइवेट और पब्लिक दोनों सैक्टर की आवश्यकता है।

हम एक डेमोक्रेटिक नेशन हैं। हमें दोनों सैक्टरों को कायम रखना चाहिये। इस वक्त राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात उठाना, हमारी नीति के विरुद्ध होगा। इसलिए विरुद्ध होगा कि जितनी आयल रिफाइनरीज इस वक्त हमारे यहां हैं वे सब यू० के० और यू० एस० ए० की हैं। हमें इन देशों की सद्भावना की आवश्यकता है, उनकी मदद की आवश्यकता है। ऐसे समय में राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रश्न उठाना बहुत अधिक उचित नहीं मालूम पड़ता है। राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहे हमारा प्रादर्श हो लेकिन बाधकता यह है, व्यवहार यह कहता है कि अगर इस समय हम शान्त रहें तो धोंडा अच्छा है। खास तौर पर हमें देखना होगा कि हमारे पब्लिक सैक्टर में रेटिड कैपेसिटी 27 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर 1966 में पचास प्रतिशत होने जा रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि प्रस्तावक महोदय इसको वापिस ले लें।

श्रीमती जयाबन शाह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कोई लम्बी चौड़ी बात नहीं कहना चाहती हूँ। एक ही सुझाव रखना चाहती हूँ। इस दफा जो हुआ उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। जब इस दफा रबी का मौसम आया तो कूड के बारे में और डिजिल या एलाइड डिजिल क्या कहते हैं उसको, उनका क्या हाल हुआ, यह देखने की बात है। अब हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे हैं कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन जो इसका है उसके बारे में खास कुछ सोचना पड़ेगा। मैं अपने यहां गुजरात की बात रखूँ तो कहने में मुझे शर्म आती है कि वहाँ किसानों को कितना अधिक दाम देना पड़ा,

कितनी मुसीबत उनको हुई? यहां से हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने आयल भेजने की तो कृपा की। उसमें भी बहुत मुश्किल रही, लेकिन फिर भी जब यहां से आयल चला तो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न आयल कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का है। डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का प्रश्न इस में नहीं है।

श्रीमती जयाबन शाह : प्लीज वन मिनट। वह जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आज प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथ में है उससे लेकर अगर कोओपरेटिव क्षेत्र वालों को दिया जाय या चाहे तो गवर्नमेंट ले ले तो ज्यादा अच्छा है, मगर आज की जो मशीनरी है डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन की वह बिलकुल बेकार है, वह बिलकुल नाकामयाब हो चर्पी है और उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा मुनाफा इस साल में कमाया है। जितना कि पिछले दस सालों में भी फायदा उनको न हुआ होगा उतना डबल से डबल फायदा उन्होंने इस साल लिया है। 60 रुपये का जो मिलता था उसका दाम 129 रुपये और 130 रुपये तक लिया है। तो मेरी राय है कि इसका डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन प्राइवेट पार्टी से लेकर के कोओपरेटिव सैक्टर को दिया जाय, यही सुझाव मैं रखना चाहती थी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेशी कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना इतना जरूरी है कि उसमें एक एक क्षण की देरी हमारे देश के लिए घातक होती जा रही है। उसके बाद क्या करना है उस पर शायद कुछ हिचक हो सकती है लेकिन इन कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण जरूरी है और श्री रघुनाथ सिंह को कुछ देशों का नाम जानना हो तो वह मेक्सिको का नाम जान लें जहां यह राष्ट्रीयकरण सफल हुआ। लेकिन उन्होंने खुद अपना जबाब दे डाला जब साम्यवादी देशों का नाम लिया। रूस से एक घाना पर लीटर पेट्रोल घा रहा है जो कि

यहां बीस गुना या सोलह गुना ज्यादा दाम पर बिकता है। जरा इस चीज के ऊपर सोच विचार करना चाहिए कि कहां क्या मामला है? पेट्रोल के मामले में मैं एक बड़ी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी कम्पनियां अपनी सारी पूंजी दो या तीन वर्षों में वापस ले लिया करती है मुनाफे से और इस से बढ़कर लूट या डाका कांड दूसरा नहीं हो सकता है। दो तीन वर्षों में पूरी पूंजी ले लेना और इसके लिए प्रमाण चाहें तो वह कागज पर भी है क्योंकि उनको आयकर की और घिसाई की इतनी छूट दी गई है कि पहले ही वर्ष सारी पूंजी का बीस, पचास और साठ सैकड़ा आयकर और घिसाई की छूट में ले जाते हैं। तो यह एक निश्चित चीज है कि इतना अधिक नफा कमाने वाली चीज को राष्ट्रीय बना लेना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात कि जितने हिन्दुस्तान में नीकर शाही और मंत्री और बड़े लोग हैं उनके रिश्तेदारों को यह विदेशी कम्पनियां जगह देती हैं और एक नहीं सैकड़ों के हिसाब से जिसके सबब से वह हमारे राजनीतिक जीवन को भी बड़ा गन्दा बनाये हुए हैं, इसलिए इन कम्पनियों के हाथ में कोई अस्त्र ऐसा नहीं रहने देना चाहिए जिससे कि वह हमारे राजनीतिक और राष्ट्रीय जीवन को गन्दा बनाती चर्नें और मैं जानता हूँ कि बहुत से लोग जो ऐसी कम्पनियों के तरफदार होते हैं, अगर उसका कारण इड़ा जाय तो कहीं न कहीं कोई न कोई ऐसा ही कारण निकलेगा जो मैंने बताया यहां तक कि प्रासाम आयल कम्पनी जो कि बर्मा शील का हिस्सा है अगर उसके प्रखबार को आप देखें, बातोरी, जो प्रखबार निकलता है, ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वह कोई लोगों के नाचने गाने का प्रखबार है या चाय पीने का प्रखबार है, लेकिन तेल का प्रखबार नहीं है। तेल का इतना जबर्दस्त अध्ययन जिसके लिए कितनी सारी जानकारी होनी चाहिए, लेकिन

उसके बारे में कोई जानकारी न देकर के प्रफसरों और उनकी बीवियों के बारे में जानकारी देने वाला यह प्रखबार है। यह सब क्यों होता है? क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान का आर्थिक जीवन इन विदेशियों ने कुछ ऐसे ढंग का बना दिया है कि लूट और डाका डालने के भलावा ये लोग हिन्दुस्तान में अपने आधुनिक जीवन को विभिन्न स्तरों में बांटे हुए हैं, प्रफसर, बड़ा प्रफसर, उससे बड़ा प्रफसर और बाबू फिर मजदूर इतनी सैकड़ों या हजारों सीड़ियां होनी हैं जिन्होंने जीवन को अस्तव्यस्त कर रखा है। इसके भलावा जब मैं इस पर आता हूँ कि इन विदेशी कम्पनियों अमेरिकी, अंग्रेज, और अगर कोई मान लो साम्यवादी हों तो मनों भी जोड़ लो, इन विदेशी कम्पनियों का खरम करके हम क्या करें, तब सवाल उठता है कि जब हम उनको राष्ट्रीय बनाते हैं तो कुछ न कुछ मर्यादायें होनी चाहिए। वहां मैं रघुनाथ सिंह जी के साथ कुछ थोड़ा हिचक जरूर करता हूँ क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय बना लेने के बाद भी इन कम्पनियों का इन्तजाम बहुत कुछ, उतना तो नहीं, बहुत कुछ उसी ढंग पर चलता है जिस पर यह निजी कम्पनियां चलाती हैं। वही तनकबाहें, वही फिजूलखर्ची, वही भत्ते, वही मकान, वही विश्रामगृह, विशेष प्रतिथि-गृह, मैंने एक कम्पनी के बारे में तो सुना है कि दस हजार रुपये महीने का खर्चा केवल एक दिल्ली में प्रतिथि गृह बनाने पर लगा दिया, तो उसकी कोई जाच नहीं हो पानी, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि कुछ नियम बना दिये जायें। मैं दो नियम दोहराता हूँ। नम्बर एक कि अगर हम सचमुच राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में गम्भीर हैं तो यहां हम सब जो भी लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं उनकी अपनी सम्पत्ति के किसी एक तरीके का चाहे जमीन, चाहे मकान, चाहे कारखाना, कोई एक तरह की वस्तु का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए उनका और उनकी एक पीढ़ी तक के रिश्तेदारों का, तब दुनिया समझेगी कि यह लोक-सभा के लोग गम्भीर हैं, कुछ करना चाहते हैं। नहीं तो आज लोग

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

हंस रहे हैं, कहते हैं कि दिन रात यह लोग राष्ट्रीयकरण राष्ट्रीयकरण की चर्चा करते हैं लेकिन खुद सम्पत्ति के ढेर के ऊपर कुंडली मारे हुए सांप की तरह बैठे हुए हैं। इसलिए पहली बात यह है कि हमें अपनी सम्पत्ति के किसी एक चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहिए और दूसरी बात यह है कि इसके बाद खर्च में जो भी सरकारी नोकर प्रयत्न मंत्री प्रयत्न और कोई लोग गड़बड़ करते हैं उनका सजा देनी चाहिए। सजा में फांसी की नहीं पसन्द करता। जेल की सजा देनी चाहिए। अब मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँच चुका हूँ कि जब तक जेल की सजा की बहुतायत से प्रयोग नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक हिन्दुस्तान का आर्थिक जीवन सुधर नहीं सकता और सबसे पहले मैं समझता हूँ कि रघुनाथ सिंह जो का अपनी पार्टी के पन्द्रह आदमियों पर जो सारी सरकार का चलाते हैं उनके ऊपर इसको लागू करना चाहिए।

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): Oil is the life-line of a nation, whether it is war or whether it is peace. It is such an important article that we cannot run our industries, we cannot fight war and we cannot work in the fields without oil.

From that point of view, I would say that the Oil Ministry has done commendable work. There was exploration of oil in Gujarat, Assam and other places, and new refineries have come up. All this credit must go to the Ministry. At the same time we find that some nationalisation also has been there.

We find that the resolution before the House urges nationalisation. Of course, nobody can differ on the principle of nationalisation. We have nationalisation already to the extent

of 50 per cent. But side by side with nationalisation, we see that other companies are also functioning in the private sector. We have to consider whether we are in a position, and whether we have got so much capital, so much money, and so many technicians that we can nationalise these companies and take them over.

In that view, I think that the step of nationalisation, although in the long run may be a right step, is not desirable at this juncture when there is emergency we must not embark nationalisation of this nature. At the same time, we should see that when the nation is in a state of war almost—nobody knows, with the armies of India and Pakistan facing each other, what will happen. Any time, a war may break out—when there may be a war between India and China, we must see to it that we have command over this particular commodity which is the life-line for prosecution of war. Under these circumstances, we should have more restrictions and control put on the industry so as to retain our command over it.

Therefore, I do not support the Resolution. At the same time, I feel that for the war as well as for agricultural production, it is very necessary that oil should be made available. We should see to it that our control over this industry on the products of which we depend so much should be there. There have been complaints in a number of states about shortage of oil. In Maharashtra, sufficient oil is not available and a number of pumps are idle. The Minister is trying to do his best to supply more oil. Still, I feel there is room for complaint. It is very necessary that when there is drought and scarcity of food, our agricultural operations should not suffer for want of oil.

As I said, I do not support the Resolution.

श्री श्री० ना० विद्यालंकार (होशियारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने मंत्रि-मंडल को मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने पिछले सालों से जो कुछ तेल क्षेत्र में काम किया उसकी वजह से भारतवर्ष तेल के क्षेत्र में और तेल के व्यापार के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ा। यह किस प्रकार सम्भव हो सका? यह इसी लिए सम्भव हो सका कि बावजूद इसके कि प्राइवेट कंपनियों ने विरोध किया, भारत सरकार ने तेल को अपने क्षेत्र में लिया, और उसके बहुत सारे अंश को नेशनलाइज करने की कोशिश की।

हमारे देश में ये प्राइवेट तेल कंपनियाँ इतने सालों से काम कर रही हैं लेकिन उन्होंने इस बात का प्रयत्न नहीं किया कि भारत वर्ष में तेल प्राप्त हो सके। बल्कि हमारे दिमागों में यह बात बिठायी गयी कि भारतवर्ष में तेल नहीं है। जो काम तेल के क्षेत्र में हुआ है, यह उस बक्त हो सका जब कि भारत सरकार ने तेल को अपने अधिकार में लिया। और उसके लिए स्वयं प्रयत्न करना शुरू किया। यह इस बात की दलील है कि यदि हम इस काम को अपने देश में बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा तेल को अपने अधिकार में लेना चाहिए।

प्रस्ताव से इमरजेंसी की बात कही गयी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राज दुनिया की राजनीति में तेल का बड़ा महत्व है। बल्कि कई लोग समझते हैं कि तेल ही दुनिया की राजनीति को चलाता है। कम से कम मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि एशिया की राजनीति तेल पर बहुत कुछ निर्भर है।

यह ठीक है कि पिछली इमरजेंसी के दिनों में ये तेल कंपनियाँ हमें बहुत परेशान नहीं कर पायीं, लेकिन बोड़ी बहुत परेशानी हुई जबकि कैरोसीन मिलना बन्द हो गया और

कुछ देर तक नहीं मिला। लेकिन मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़ी दृढ़ता से इस चीज को संभाला और समस्या को हल किया। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी मुसीबत के समय में कोई राजनीतिक प्रभाव डालने के लिए तेल की सप्लाई को रेगुलेट किया जा सकता है, तेल को देने में रुकावट पैदा की जा सकती है, और जब तक यह इमरजेंसी रहेगी तब तक यह खतरा बना रहेगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि भक्तसमन्धी का तकाजा यही है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपने को सुरक्षित रखें और तेल को, जो कि प्राज युद्ध के लिए और शान्ति के समय भी एक बहुत उपयोगी वस्तु बन गया है, हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपने अधिकार में लें।

आप जानते हैं कि अब ट्रैक्टर का जमाना आ गया है, हम अपने एथीकल्चर को ट्रैक्टर से बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। प्राज तेल का उपयोग हर क्षेत्र में हो गया है और कुछ समय बाद हमारी सारी इंडस्ट्री ही नहीं बल्कि हमारी खेती भी तेल के ऊपर निर्भर हो जाएगी।

यह हमारी नीति है कि जो जनता के उपयोग की वस्तुएं हैं उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा गवर्नमेंट अपने अधिकार में रखें, जैसे बिजली है, तेल है। प्राज तेल भी बिजली की ही श्रेणी में गिना जाता है। उसकी आवश्यकता इतनी बढ़ गयी है कि इस पर हमारी खेती और इंडस्ट्री का बड़ा दारोमदार है और साथ साथ जनता के दैनिक जीवन का भी। ऐसी चीजों पर प्राइवेट कंपनियों का अधिकार रहना सुरक्षित नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता के जीवन को सुरक्षित रखने के लिये यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि तेल को सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी अपने अधिकार में ले और तेल के सारे कारोबार को हम नेशनलाइज करें। लेकिन मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इसमें कई धक्कने हो सकती हैं। इसके बारे में दूसरे देशों

[श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार]

के कई एपीमेंट हैं । लेकिन मैं देखना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा झुकाव किधर है, आया हमारा झुकाव इस उद्योग को अपने अधिकार में लेने की तरफ है या हम प्राइवेट कम्पनियों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा अधिकार देना चाहते हैं । मुझे अफसोस होगा अगर गवर्नमेंट की नीति इस उद्योग को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपने अधिकार में लेने के बजाय प्राइवेट कम्पनियों में देने की तरफ हो । मैं गवर्नमेंट की टेंडेंसी जानना चाहता हूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी नीति यह हो कि हम तेल को, तेल के व्यापार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपने अधिकार में लें और इसमें प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को ज्यादा छूट न दें ।

जो यह बात कही गई है कि इस वक्त इमरजेंसी है और इसलिए हम को तेल पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपना अधिकार करना चाहिए, इस की स्पिरिट से मैं सहमत हूँ । लेकिन मैं इस चीज की सरकार पर छोड़ना चाहता हूँ । परन्तु मैं यह आश्वासन चाहता हूँ मंत्रो महोदय से कि हम तेल उद्योग को जल्दी से जल्दी काफी तेजी से, अपने कब्जे में करेंगे और अन्तिम तौर पर तेल हमारे अधिकार में होगा ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जी को इस दलील से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ कि हमारी मिक्सड इकानामी है और प्राइवेट और सरकार उद्योग साथ साथ चलेंगे । यह ठीक है कि हमारे यहां मिक्सड इकानामी है, लेकिन हमारी नीति तेल जैसे जनता के लिए उपयोगी चीजों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पब्लिक-क्षेत्र में लाने की है । यह हमारी नीति नहीं है कि इन मामलों में दोनों को बराबरी के स्तर पर रखें । कुछ लोगों का यह कहना है कि प्राइवेट उद्योग और पब्लिक उद्योग हमारे देश के उद्योग के दो चरण हैं और हमें दोनों को मजबूत करना चाहिए । लेकिन हमारा जो आर्थिक और औद्योगिक नीति है उस का उद्देश्य यह

है कि अन्तिम रूप में हम समाजवाद कायम करेंगे । और इस के लिए प्लान में भी कहा गया है कि धीरे धीरे हम पब्लिक क्षेत्र को बढ़ाते जायेंगे और पब्लिक क्षेत्र प्राइवेट क्षेत्र पर डामिनेट करेगा । अगर हमारी नीति यही है तो मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ । लेकिन अगर हमारे देश में पब्लिक क्षेत्र को प्राइवेट क्षेत्र डामिनेट करने लगे तो यह हमारी नीति के विरुद्ध होगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि तेल के क्षेत्र में भी पब्लिक क्षेत्र को प्राइवेट क्षेत्र पर डामिनेट करना चाहिए ।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्रो महोदय इस बारे में, जैसा कि मैं ने कहा, अपना आश्वासन देंगे ।

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion today. They have approached the question from different angles and to a large extent, they have cancelled one another's arguments. To that extent, my task is somewhat easier. I propose to take this opportunity to place before the House Government's general policy on this very large question.

I will start with my hon. friend who spoke last, Shri Vidyalkar. I was a little surprised by his speech because he wants that to be assured which has already been declared. From the very beginning, Government's policy in this matter is quite clear. The Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 and the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and the action of Government since then leave not the least room for doubt that it is Government's Policy to see that in this very important sector of the national economy, the public sector shall remain dominant.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): You have deviated from that.

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend imagines deviation because sometimes people see things through coloured glasses.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What about the Cochin agreement?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Cochin agreement was a long time ago.

But in any case, all these agreements have gradually established a position where the public sector is already reaching a position of dominance and within the next three or four years, its dominance will not be in question at all.

My hon. friend Shri Dandekar played with some figures, but his figures were only near accurate; in every case they were near the mark, but did not quite hit the mark. It is not a fact that there will be any expansion or there will be equality between the private and public sectors at the end of the Fourth Plan. The position will be that at the end of the Fourth Plan, only about one-third of the oil industry in the refining section will be in the private sector and two-thirds will be in the public sector, and that position will continually be improved.

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI P. K. DEO in the Chair]

Even in the case of collaboration, anyone who looks into the agreements into which we have entered in the last five or six years will find that in every new agreement, the position has been improved compared to the previous one, and in that way also the public sector is gradually asserting its dominance.

I should, therefore, like to reiterate what has been said before. It is my hon. friends, in fact, who, by raising these doubts, weaken the position of the country. They create misgivings as if there is some deviation in Government's policy, when, in fact, there

is no deviation. That is why I said I was surprised that Shri Vidyalkar, who is one of the most well informed Members of this House, should want a reiteration of something which has been said again and again.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Only to give you an opportunity to explain the position.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am not yielding.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

By repetition one does not show one's strength. If one goes on repeating, "I will do this, I will do this", it means that apparently there is some doubt in his own mind, and in this case in the minds of those who raise this question. In logic we know that when you say that something is, that is far stronger than "this must be so" or "this shall have to be so". The more words you use in such a context, the weaker your actual statement becomes. Therefore, this simple statement of Government's policy and the way Government has carried out this policy over the last 15 years is in itself irrefutable evidence that the oil industry will be maintained primarily and predominantly in the public sector.

But, in the Industrial Policy Resolution itself it was also laid down that where there are some small sections in the private sector, they will not be expropriated. They may be nationalised, that is a different matter, and the Government will decide every case on merits. Only a few days ago, Parliament passed a legislation about some mines in Rajasthan which were in the private sector; in the national interests they were taken over in the public sector.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It was not because of national interests.

Shri Humayun Kabir: So, every case will be judged on merits, but

(Shri Humayun Kabir).

there will be no expropriation as such.

I find that the whole basis of the resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Vasudevan Nair is wrong. When he started his speech, he referred again and again to the fact that the oil companies could in any way dictate Government's policy. This, unfortunately, was also repeated by my hon. friend Dr. Lohia, from whom I had expected much better. I never expected that such a careful student of economics and one who is so conversant with international affairs, would, in the year 1965, go on repeating and saying that the oil companies can dominate the national policies of governments. Whatever may have been the case in the past,—and I do not deny that in the latter decades of the nineteenth century and may be up to the second world war the oil companies did have a dominating voice in international politics—since 1950 increasingly it has been established that even the smallest of countries is more powerful than the most powerful of the oil companies. The examples which he himself gave will prove this. Mexico is sitting right under the nose of the United States of America, and there, if the oil companies could be nationalised and nothing could happen, that itself shows that the oil companies do not have that kind of power, do not have that kind of authority, which they exercised in the past.

So far as India is concerned, I will say this, that the oil companies have behaved, and during this emergency also there was never any occasion when we had to even reprimand them in any case. In fact, in one or two cases they came out to co-operate with us. ATF which was not produced in this country before was produced at very short notice, and here the co-operation that was received from some of the oil companies should be acknowledged.

My attitude is that they will have to work under our terms, they will have to work under our conditions. They are here to be governed by Indian laws, but so long as they conform to Indian laws, we shall not interfere with them.

So, the first argument advanced by Shri Vasudevan Nair, and repeated by a number of friends, that because of the emergency we should nationalise, I think, is not justified. That would be only a panicky measure. This Government is sufficiently strong to deal with any situation that may arise, and this Government has given evidence that it can deal with an emergency when it arises, and there is no need to resort to panicky measures which have many undesirable and unnecessary side effects. Therefore, the basis of the resolution itself is gone.

Then comes the question of practicality. My hon. friend Dr. Lohia mentioned two things. I was rather amused. He is always very proud of his statistics but today I found that his statistics went almost as wild as some of his political view. He said that the repatriation of capital was sometimes 30 per cent, 50 per cent, 60 per cent, in the very first year. Whatever it may be, 30 per cent is not 60 per cent, and if at the same time you say that it is 30 or 60 per cent, it means you have completely given away your case, that you are not sure of your figures and that you are making only a wild guess.

It is true that in the oil industry, as indeed in all the chemical industries, the rate of recovery, the rate of amortisation, is very high. In fact, today, no chemical industry anywhere in the world would be able to function properly unless it recovered the major part of its capital within five to seven years. Two to three years is too high a figure, and I do not think that is correct, but five to seven years is very often the case, but that is also

because of the risks, and the greatest risk comes from the rapid obsolescence of existing processes, the new discoveries which take place and the new technology which comes into being. Even then, we have definite controls in these matters, and we have so provided that wherever undue profits are made, they are absorbed by income-tax, by corporation tax, by the super profits tax. In all these ways, we ensure that a major part of whatever profit maybe earned remains within the country.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय इस वादविवाद के लिए यहां पर तैयार हो जायं कि उनका पांच वर्ष सही है या मेरा तीन वर्ष सही है ? क्यों न यहां पर यह तीन वर्ष और पांच वर्ष का विवाद तय कर लिया जाय ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: He is in the habit of not yielding to anybody, and he should pay the same compliment to others. He should listen. When he spoke, none of us interrupted, and therefore, if he has anything to discuss, it can be done afterwards. I do not know what he is muttering because I cannot even hear him. I am engrossed in what I am saying. If he has anything to say, he should say it after the debate is over, or he should have taken the opportunity earlier.

His second recipe was excellent, he laid down a wonderful recipe, that unless a very large proportion of people were arrested, nothing would happen in this country. This certainly was the most astonishing statement that I have heard from one who has been a socialist, a democratic socialist, and one who has prided himself in the past on his broad and liberal approach towards many questions. Certainly in this country we are not going to have a police State. I can assure him that so long as the party to which I have the honour to belong is in power in this country, there shall not be a police State, and we shall see to it that it will be ruled not by indiscriminate arrests but by

the due exercise of law, by the due exercise of power, by seeing that every one gets an opportunity and also ensuring that whoever goes beyond the limit is adequately punished.

Since the basis of the resolution has gone, and since in the present emergency nothing has happened to make the Government change its broad policy, which is of placing the oil industry squarely and fairly in the public sector and expanding the public sector without interfering, unless cause arises, with that very small segment which still remains in the private sector, I think the major part of my task is done.

This resolution has really no *locus standi* at all, because the present emergency does not justify it. I will not go into details over the points which other friends had mentioned about practical difficulties. We are today launched upon a vast economic enterprise. We want to change the economic basis of this country by assuring to every man a fuller and a richer life and for that industrialisation on a very large scale is necessary, and the only way this industrialisation can take place is through investment of capital in heavy and medium and small industries. This capital can come only in one of two ways. One way would be assistance from abroad, either by way of loan or in any other way—collaboration, equity participation—and the other way is by tightening our belts. Our belts are already so tight and on this point, I think Dr. Lohia will again agree with me that—he has put very vividly before the public eye the conditions in which vast numbers of our people live—there is hardly any room for tightening their belts. As far as the small fraction that may be comparatively well off—they are very well off—I do not deny—their number is so small and the total amount of money in their control is so small that even if we brought them down to the same standard of living as the vast numbers of

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

people in the country, that would not give us the necessary finances for the overall industrial development of the country in a proper way. Therefore, some amount of foreign assistance is inescapable, and in fact, no country in the world, whether socialist or otherwise, has been able to carry out the industrial revolution without injection of assistance from abroad; that was true at one time of England; that was true of America and even of the Soviet Union and certainly true of Japan and Germany. In every country there has been an injection of foreign assistance from abroad either in the form of equity capital or in the form of loan or in the form in some cases of even grants like Marshall Aid which America gave to Europe after the second world war.

If that has to be done, we have to maintain conditions here where this investment becomes possible. I entirely agree with those friends who say that in allowing foreign capital into this country, we must see that there are proper safeguards, that the interests of the nation are fully protected. I can assure the House that in the oil industry that is being continuously done. In fact, over the last few years, we have been tightening the control and we have been laying down the conditions where we dictate and the companies come on our terms. It will certainly be kept in mind. But, if we were to follow the advice of Shri Madhu Limaye or Shri Vasudevan Nair, in that case, this process would be immediately reversed and instead of any money coming here, even the money which is here would immediately go away. There would be a flight of capital from this country and that would create a number of unnecessary difficulties and problems which I am sure nobody in this House wants.

I do not wish to take up more time of this House....As I said, there is nothing in this resolution; the emer-

gency has not given any grounds why there should be immediate nationalisation. We have decided the policy that the oil industry will be in the public sector and predominantly so, and we are moving in that direction.

Some hon. Members referred to exploration. I will give only one figure. On the 1st of September, 1961, the production of crude oil by the ONGC was 100 tons per day. On the 5th December, 1965, barely four years thereafter, the production was 5,500 tons per day, and we expect that by the middle of next year this will go still higher. We have laid down the target of producing by 1971, if not half, more than one-third of the large consumption of crude oil within the country.

Here comes the question of luck over which neither any Member of this House nor anyone outside has any control. If we find some large reserves anywhere, this position may further improve, but in any case, by 1971, the crude oil position will be in a happier position, and we shall be able to utilise largely our own crude in order to meet our own requirements.

So far as the refineries are concerned, I have already stated that by 1971, two-thirds of the refineries will be in the public sector and the private sector will have to conform to the demands of the public sector and to conform to the policy which the Government have laid down.

So far as the refineries are concerned also, the progress of the public sector has been phenomenal and by 1970-71, we expect that roughly 80 per cent of the total distribution will be under the control of the Indian Oil Corporation which will be approximately about 13 million to 14 million tons out of a possible consumption of 26 million to 27 million tons per year.

All these facts show that the Government is moving in the direction of assuring public control over this most important industry and taking measures to see that this industry develops in a healthy way, but at the same time, it is allowing the private sector to play a useful and contributory role.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : समापति महोदय, एक प्रार्थना सुन लीजिए। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि ये विदेशी कम्पनियाँ छः बरस में अपनी रूजो वापस करती हैं, जब कि मैं ने तीन बरस कहा है। अब इस बारे में बहस इस सदन में जरूर हो जानी चाहिए कि मंत्री महोदय गलत बोले या मैं गलत बोला। यह तो बिल्कुल एक साधारण सी बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पहला काम अगले सत्र में यही करेंगे। तब आप यह जान जायेंगे कि मंत्री महोदय के आंकड़े सत्रहवीं अठारहवीं सदी के लिए हुए हैं।

Mr. Chairman: There is an amendment by Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I do not press my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Vasudevan Nair—he is not here. There is the amendment of Shri Madhu Limaye. I shall now put it to the vote.

The question is:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House is of opinion that in view of the present emergency, the Oil industry should immediately be nationalised and there should be participation of workers, customers and management in the operation of this industry and, with a view to reduce the administrative expenditure, the maximum salary paid to an employee should not exceed Rs. 1000.” (2)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 13]

AYES

[15.53 hrs.

Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kaashi Ram
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kar, Shri Prabhat

Kriplani, Shri J.B.
Lahri Singh, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Limaye, Shri, Madhu
Lohia Dr. Ram Manohar
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.

Pattanayak, Shri Kishan
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Alagesan, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bade, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Berman, Shri P.C.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Bheel, Shri P.H.
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala

Dandekar, Shri N.
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri N.T.
Deo, Shri P.K.
Deo Bhanji, Shri P.C.
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimala
Dighe, Shri
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gowdh, Shri Veeranna
Gupta, Shri Badsbah
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charva
Hanada, Shri Subodh
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulashida

Jayaraman, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kable, Shri Humayun
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Lildhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lalitan Chaudhry, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Malaichami, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mamajyangadan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chander

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D.J.
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raja, Shri C.R.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ramanjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ramandale, Shri

Reddy, Shri Linga
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samsanta, Shri S.C.
Sannani, Shri
Ranjil Rupji, Shri
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah Shrimati Jayaben
Sharma, Shri A.P.
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddish, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri Y. D.

Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Solanki, Shri
Soy, Shri H. C.
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Thengal, Shri Nalakoya
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tuls Ram, Shri
Ulkey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M.B.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadab, Shri N.P.

Mr. Chairman: The result of the division is: Ayes 17; Noes 103.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put the original resolution to the House.

The question is :

"This House is of opinion that in view of the present emergency, the oil industry should be placed in the public sector."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 14]

AYES

[15.55 hrs.

Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu

Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kripalani, Shri J. B.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar

Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Pattanayak, Shri Kishen
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Alagesan, Shri
Arumachalam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bade, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Bheel, Shri P.H.
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandraman Lal
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Dandekar, Shri N.
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri N.T.
Deo, Shri P.K.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P.C.
Deshmukh, Shrimati Vimala
Dighe, Shri
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha

Geiraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gowdh, Shri Veeranna
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jayaraman, Shri
Jedhe, Shri
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
Kabir Shri Humayun
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Kuroel, Shri B. N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Malaichami, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda

Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D.J.
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patil, Shri J.S.
Pratap Singh Shri
Raja, Shri C.R.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri V.K.
Ramanjai Singh, Shri
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Reddy, Shri Linga
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samsanta, Shri S.C.
Sannani, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben

Sharma, Shri A.P.
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Shree, Narayan Das, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati,
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari

Sinha, Shri Satya Naryan
Solanki, Shri
Soy, Shri H.C.
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Tabir, Shri Mohammad
Thengal, Shri Nallekoya
Tiwary, Shri R.S.

Tula Ram, Shri
Ulkey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valahya, Shri M.B.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadab, Shri N. P.

Mr. Chairman: The result of the division is: Ayes 16; Noes 96.

The motion was negatived.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I have no objection to Shri Sidheshwar Prasad's resolution, but if you can kindly permit, the third resolution in the name of Shri A. P. Sharma also may be moved simultaneously.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): My resolution is equally important; rather more important. So, if you permit me to move it simultaneously, I shall do so.

Mr. Chairman: Let us see how the discussion proceeds and then we will see, because resolutions are taken up according to the ballot and not according to their importance.

15.56 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONAL AND EMOTIONAL INTEGRATION

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad (Nalanda): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to make India nationally and emotionally integrated, necessary steps be taken to eradicate all disintegrating forces, namely communalism, casteism, regionalism, narrow linguism etc., from every walk of our life."

श्री मधु लिवर्ये (मुंनेर) : मेरा एक सुझाव है कि प्रस्ताव के साथ साथ स्थानापन्न प्रस्तावित संगोष्ठियों को भी ले लिया जाए क्योंकि भाषण तो ही नहीं पायेंगे ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने इस सदन के सामने जो संकल्प पेश किया है, इस मौके पर इस का महत्व बहुत अधिक हो जाता है । अभी हमारा देश चीन और पाकिस्तान की चुनौती के कारण जिस खतरे से गुजर रहा है उस की वजह से हम सब इस बात को बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ अनुभव करते हैं कि यदि हम अपनी आजादी की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं तो जैसे स्थिति में यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश के भीतर स्वयं ऐसी शक्ति उत्पन्न हो जो विदेशी खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लायक हमें बनाये ।

15.57½ hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

हम ने अनेक अवसरों पर इस बात को अनुभव किया है कि अन्ततः, खतरा घर का हो या बाहर का हो, हमें अपनी शक्ति पर ही भरोसा करना पड़ता है । यह सही है कि दुनिया के बहुत से राष्ट्र ऐसे खतरे के मौके पर हमारी मदद करते हैं और हम उन के प्रति कृतज्ञता अनुभव करते हैं, उन को उस के लिए धन्यवाद देते हैं लेकिन उस के साथ साथ यह उस से भी ज्यादा आवश्यक है, और बार बार परिस्थितियों ने यह साबित भी कर दिया है कि जब तक हमारे देश के भीतर एक्ता की शक्तियां सबल नहीं होती हैं, जब तक हम स्वयं अपने आदर्शों को, अपनी मान्यताओं को व्यावहारिक रूप देने में सफल नहीं होते हैं तब तक वस्तुतः हम उन खतरों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

इसी भावना से प्रेरित हो कर मैं ने इस सदन के सामने अपना यह संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है । अभी जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है, पाकिस्तान के हमले के कारण सारे देश में

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

जो वातावरण उत्पन्न हो गया है उस से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय अथवा भावात्मक एकता की कमी नहीं है। हमारे जवानों ने पाकिस्तानी चुनौती का जिस साहस के साथ, जिस बोरता के साथ, जवाब दिया है और इस खतरे का मुकाबला करने में हम जिस हद तक सफल हुए हैं, उस से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि वस्तुतः हमारे देश में एकता की जड़ें काफी गहरी हैं :। फिर भी इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि मीके मीके पर ऐसा वातावरण उत्पन्न हो जाता है, ऐसी परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं जिन की वजह से इस एकता में कहीं न कहीं कोई दरार पड़ जाती है और ऐसे खतरे उपस्थित हो जाते हैं जिन की वजह से ऐसा मान्य पड़ता है कि हमें राष्ट्रीय और भावात्मक एकता के लिए और भी गहराई तक जा कर प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is too much noise in the House. If it is only my responsibility and of the Reporters to listen to the hon. member who is speaking, then we might be allowed to listen to him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Members are getting impatient to hear the Prime Minister's statement.

Mr. Speaker: I thought the hon. member would finish.

Shri Siddheshwar Prasad: I have just begun.

Mr. Speaker: He might resume his seat now.

16 hrs.

PROPOSED MEETING OF THE PRIME MINISTER WITH PRESIDENT AYUB KHAN AT TASHKENT AND OTHER MATTERS

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, on 18th September, I received a communication from the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Mr. Kosygin, proposing a meeting in Tashkent between President Ayub Khan and myself under the good offices of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, if the parties so desired, for the re-establishment of peace between India and Pakistan. I sent a reply on 22nd September to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR in which I agreed to his proposal for a meeting between President Ayub Khan and myself in Tashkent, to discuss the question of restoration of peaceful relations between India and Pakistan. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR had sent a similar communication to President Ayub Khan. As could be gathered from President Ayub Khan's communication to Mr. Kosygin a summary of which was later published in the Soviet press, the Pakistan President thanked the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for his proposal and made reservations to the effect that the talks could only be held after the ground had been prepared and that this could be done first in the Security Council. I informed the House on 22nd September of Mr. Kosygin's proposal and our acceptance of it.

On November 16, I was informed by Mr. Kosygin that he had received a communication from the Pakistan Foreign Minister on behalf of the President of Pakistan, urging that talks between President Ayub and myself should take place in Tashkent as proposed by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The Chairman asked for my views on the proposed meeting and as I stated in the House on 16th November. I did not say no to the proposal. At the same time, I made it clear that so far as the Kashmir question was concerned it was not possible for us to deviate from the position that Kashmir was a part of India and that there was no question of parting with our territories.

Following upon this, there were informal consultations in Moscow between our Ambassador and the Soviet Government and I was also met by the Soviet Ambassador. I received a communication on November 27, from Mr. Kosygin in which I was informed that the Pakistan President was prepared to have the proposed talks in Tashkent without any pre-conditions. Certain tentative suggestions were communicated to me about the date of the meeting. I replied to Mr. Kosygin agreeing to a meeting in the first week of January 1966, and it has since been announced that this meeting will commence on January 4, 1966.

We on our part have agreed to the Tashkent meeting as we believe in establishing peaceful and good neighbourly relations through discussions. I have made it clear that our discussions in Tashkent should cover the totality of relations between India and Pakistan so that the two countries can live on the basis of enduring peace and mutual cooperation.

The facts of history and geography make it imperative that India and Pakistan should have harmonious and mutually cooperative relations. We have always believed that war and military conflict cannot provide a real solution to any problem between nations. If Pakistan has agreed to these talks with a genuine realisation that peace is preferable to conflict, the coming meeting at Tashkent may be worthwhile.

I would like to take this opportunity also to make a brief report to the

House about the present situation on our borders and to inform the House about certain visits abroad which I am scheduled to undertake during the coming weeks.

A situation of uneasy truce still continues on our western borders with Pakistan and, despite a ceasefire agreement, Pakistan is committing violations at different places at different times. Our armed forces have been dealing with this situation with considerable restraint, though naturally they have defended their positions.

In Rajasthan sector, as the House is aware, Pakistan has occupied certain isolated posts subsequent to the ceasefire becoming effective, in complete disregard of the agreement which she had accepted. This situation could not possibly be countenanced. Accordingly, action has been taken to rectify the situation, and some progress has been made.

The Chinese also have stepped up their activities on our frontiers. They attempted intrusions at a number of places. What their real objectives are, it is difficult to say. It is apparent, however, that they want to maintain an atmosphere of tension all the time and to keep up their pressure.

Altogether, the situation on our frontiers is such as to call for continuous vigilance and the country must remain on guard against the collusive activities of Pakistan and China. Our armed forces are alert and vigilant. We must remember, however, that the situation that we face will not be short-lived.

I would like to inform the House that in the coming weeks I propose to visit the United States of America and the Union of Burma, at the invitation of the Governments of these two friendly countries. I am looking forward to meeting President Johnson and the friendly American people. Between India and the United States

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

of America, there are many things in common. I am confident that my forthcoming talks with President Johnson, which are scheduled to commence on February 1, 1966, would lead to a closer understanding between our two countries and to a better appreciation of each other's point of view. I should like to express my sincere thanks to President Johnson whose decision in regard to accelerated food aid would help substantially in tiding over the present difficult food situation.

The House would recall that, some months ago, we were honoured by the visit of General Ne Win, President of the Union of Burma. At that time, the President had very kindly invited me to visit Burma and, ever since then, I have been looking forward to visiting this friendly neighbour of ours. I am very glad, therefore, that I would now have the opportunity of doing so very shortly. I shall leave for Burma on the morning of Monday, December 20, and will return to India on the morning of Thursday, December 23.

Important tasks lie ahead, and I have no doubt that I shall carry with me the good wishes of all the Honourable Members of this august House. To the people of the countries that I visit, I shall convey the warm good wishes of the people of India. It is our duty and our responsibility to explain our attitudes and our policies to the peoples of the world in an endeavour to gain their understanding. I think it is necessary for us to reiterate that India stands firmly for peace and for international amity. We seek friendship with all, more especially with our neighbours. We want to devote our energies to the vital task of developing our economy and improving the living standards of our people. The monies that we spend today on defence, we would much rather spend on fighting poverty, were it not for the serious threat to our territorial integrity all along our frontiers. The

problems that will arise will be challenging, and these, I need hardly tell the House, will be attended to with every caution and care.

The country is still passing through critical days. We have to face and overcome difficult internal problems of our own on the food front and also in the matter of resources. I have no doubt that this challenge of the time provides an opportunity for us all to put forth our best. There is fresh thinking every where on the part of individuals and also on the part of the nation as a whole: There is a new realisation that we must do on our own as much and as far as possible. Recent months have shown that our greatest strength is the unity of our people. Where national problems are involved, the people of India stand together as one man. I am very thankful indeed to all the political parties for the very cooperative attitude they have adopted in these difficult times. It is my sincere hope that this feeling will continue to be sustained. Let us continue to work together and thus shape our common destiny.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I had certain calling-attention notices also. Now, either I can treat it as a call-attention notice and call only those Members who gave notice or, if it is so desired, I can give chance to one Member from each party, whoever likes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Would not you rather think it appropriate for Parliament as a whole, as far as the groups are concerned, to express themselves very shortly in regard to the statement, because if it is a matter of calling attention, I do not know—you can put it that way.....

Mr. Speaker: I would endorse the views expressed by Shri Hiren Mukerjee. It would be much better if we

Parliament as a whole body and as representative of the people, just express our own views so far as the statement and the visits that are just going to be made are concerned. Therefore I would be very happy if we can just in few words express ourselves on behalf of all the people.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Wish him all success.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, while fully appreciating the effort of the Soviet Premier to bring about the talk between our Prime Minister and the Pakistan President, we sincerely hope that the talk in Tashkent will be crowned with success and that it will open the gate for a permanent solution of this problem and would bring about permanent peace between these two neighbours.

So far as the Prime Minister's visit to the United States is concerned, we sincerely hope that it will further strengthen the friendship between the two great democracies. We fully appreciate the timely food aid under PL-480 which has been announced just today. We sincerely hope that the Prime Minister's visit to Burma will be able to solve many of our unsolved problems.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am sure that Parliament would wish godspeed to the Prime Minister as he goes on his journeys to different countries on behalf of our country. The Prime Minister is growing into a peripatetic philosopher. As far as the peripateticism is concerned, it is already there, but I have a feeling that we would have to develop a great deal more of the philosophy in himself before he can be really successful. I feel, for instance, that it needs a great deal of philosophy to be able to reconcile ourselves to a visit which the Prime Minister is going to make—and I do not mind—to the United States, because without the consolations of philosophy, perhaps it would not have been possible for us to accept this invitation in the manner in which the Prime Minister has done as even as I

have noted today, in the telegrams that the United States Government has condescended to relax the ban to a certain limited extent on the filtration of aid to us, I have felt slightly regretful about the whole proceeding and I have wished things would have developed in a very different way. But I am not going to press that matter. He is going to that country and I wish him all success. As a self-respecting representative of the Indian Republic, I wish he has his way.

I wish him success also in relation to the visit to the historic city of Tashkent which is historic as an Asian centre of culture. It is very appropriate that India and Pakistan are being represented in that city so near Bukhara and Samarkand. In regard to that, I am sure, as **Shri Shastri** has himself pointed out, that we have always wanted peace and understanding. I do wish we can get a stabilisation of the cease-fire line and peace to follow. But I wish, however, to say at this particular point of time that occasionally I have been a little disturbed to notice that the Prime Minister says that he is willing and ready to discuss the totality of Indo-Pakistan relations but he makes an exception in regard to Kashmir. I want to make myself clear. We are all behind him when he says that Kashmir is not negotiable. We are all with him when he says that Kashmir is a part of our country and shall remain so and, therefore, we are not going to discuss this matter on the bargaining counter. But, when we discuss the totality of Indo-Pakistan relationship, it appears rather odd to countries outside, not to us who understand the limitations of the situation, who have a say in this matter, that we make a differentiation. I do hope that the Prime Minister by his conduct would be able to eliminate whatever misgivings might have appeared in the minds of many people overseas.

I wish only to add one word and that that we have noticed with much

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

pleasure, particularly in some speeches of the President in recent weeks where he has stressed the idea of India taking the initiative in regard to the restoration of peaceful relations with those countries which are our neighbours. I know the difficulties of the situation, but whatever the difficulties it is for India to overcome those difficulties. I do hope that with the new found strength which the Prime Minister has got in the support of his people he would go ahead in a manner which would really and truly bring about peaceful conditions and restore the initiative which India has had in her relations with her neighbours.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, there is absolutely no doubt in the mind of the country and of any Member in this House that we all do desire godspeed to our Prime Minister when he goes to Tashkent. It is very wise on his part to have set at rest doubts that existed in the minds of some that opportunity might be available for the question of Kashmir and our hold on Kashmir being discussed. This doubt having been set at rest we all feel that there must be an amicable settlement between Pakistan and India. Nothing could be more desirable than the avoidance of the horrors of war. None of us wants war and every effort in that direction would be a welcome effort. We shall be and have always been thankful to Russia for the kindness which it has extended to us from time to time; but the country cannot also forget for that matter the kindness that has been extended to our country by America. We appreciate the timely help that America was able to render to us at the time of the Chinese aggression and in our various difficulties. We have received vast amounts of aid and our country is not a country of ungrateful people. As a nation we have always expressed ourselves in grateful terms in favour of all those who have been kind to us.

This also is a welcome sign that our Prime Minister has agreed to visit Burma. Our relations with Burma have not been as desirable as they were before. Anyhow, General Ne Win had visited us and our Prime Minister has agreed to go there. I wish that he will be able to judge for himself the conditions that exist there and without in any manner harming the present interests as they exist or the past interests of those who had been made to leave that country, our Prime Minister will be able to talk on friendly terms with the Burmese Government.

It is indeed a matter of pride for us that our Prime Minister has been able to build up a good reputation of a big statesman and we do hope that that reputation grows from day to day.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The Prime Minister has taken the most unusual step in agreeing to a meeting at Tashkent in spite of the fact that Pakistan still continues to violate the Cease-fire and still occupies a large territory of our country. But this has been done obviously to show once again to the world that this country is always prepared to explore all avenues of peaceful settlement so far as our neighbour Pakistan is concerned. I would not like to speak on the other matters which the Prime Minister has mentioned in his statement. I do not like this procedure of making statements on important problems on the last day of the session, at the fag end of the day. I will confine my remarks only to the Tashkent meeting. I would like to have his clarifications on these points.

Firstly, he has been repeating, as has been mentioned, in recent days, that he is not going to discuss Kashmir but he is going to discuss Indo-Pakistan problems in its totality. I want to know whether this totality excludes Kashmir.

Secondly, I would like to know this. Whatever letter he may have received from the Prime Minister of Soviet Russia in November, on the 1st December, the President of Pakistan, in his broadcast, has said:

"Foreign Minister has had very useful talks in Moscow with Soviet leaders. Our relations with U.S.S.R. are developing favourably. As you know, we have accepted Premier Kosygin's offer of good offices in settling the Kashmir dispute in all sincerity and in hope that his efforts will bear fruit."

This is the assertion of Mr. Ayub Khan on the 1st December that Kashmir is going to be discussed.

Thirdly, I want to know whether, in the letter that he received from Mr. Kosygin in September or in a latter communication which he has received from him, it has been mentioned anywhere that Kashmir would either be discussed or not be discussed in this meeting. There is already a report in the Press that Soviet Russia has mooted some proposals, i.e., they would like Kashmir to be an autonomous State. There is some such publication in the Press also. Before the Prime Minister decides these matters, this country will be obliged if he will clear this misunderstanding or apprehension, i.e., whether by extending its good offices, Soviet Russia is going to play a mediatory role or it is going to put forward any proposals which the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan would discuss; how far its good offices will be utilised for this purpose because as it appears, although in the beginning it was stated that Mr. Kosygin will not be present in the meeting, now it seems that he may be present in the meeting also. Therefore, while I wish success to the Prime Minister's mission not only in Tashkent but also in Burma and other places, I would like him, before he goes for this meeting, to clarify the points which I have raised.

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya (Serampore): On behalf of my party in the Parliament....

An hon. Member: Which party?

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya: The Communist Party.

Mr. Speaker: Marxist-Leninist; he is the only member here.

Shri Dinesh Bhattacharya: I express our good wishes for a happy end of the meeting at Tashkent, i.e., the establishment of peace between Pakistan and India, and I take this opportunity to congratulate the Soviet Prime Minister, who has taken the initiative to arrange this meeting between India and Pakistan in order to settle their disputes peacefully. While appreciating this, while wishing success of this Tashkent meeting, I will urge upon the Prime Minister to avail himself of every opportunity to see that a peaceful settlement is reached in respect of our dispute with China because there are friends outside India (Interruptions) who are ready to offer, to bring about, a settlement between India and China, who is our neighbour. This is what I would like to remind him. I will express my gratitude to the Prime Minister as well as to the Soviet Prime Minister for making a sincere effort to end this dispute.

Mr. Speaker: Will Dr. Lohia speak?

श्री बलराम सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो लोग यहाँ एक एक मिनट बैठे रहते हैं, हर वक्त पॉलिग एटेंशन नोटिस देते हैं और जो एक एक मिनट पार्लियामेंटरो वर्क को डिवाइट करते हैं, उन्हें कब चांस मिलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हा० नाहिया ।

श्री बलराम सिंह : जो लोग पन्द्रह या बीस दिन में एक दफा आते हैं, वे चांस ले लेते हैं, लेकिन जो एक एक मिनट यहाँ बैठे रहते हैं और जिन्होंने कालिग एटेंशन नोटिस दिये हैं, उन को चांस नहीं मिलता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो फिर हम पार्टी सिस्टम को छोड़ देते हैं, युप्स को डी-रेकगनाइज कर देते हैं और सब माननीय सदस्यों को इंडिविजुअल्ज की तरह ट्रीट करते हैं। माननीय सदस्य युप्स में भी शामिल हों और उन को डिफाई भी करें, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : तो फिर इनसेसेन्ट वर्क का क्या क्रेडिट हुआ ? जेलखाने में भी अगर हम अच्छा काम करते थे, तो हम को रेमिशन मिलता था।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, कि आप ने हम लोगों को हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की तरफ से बोलने के लिए कहा है। तो मेरी पहली बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता शायद इस वक्त कुछ कह कर प्रधान मंत्री जी पर बोझ नहीं डालना चाहती। जो कुछ कहना है उसे, वह रूस के प्रधान मंत्री जी को और अमरीका तथा पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्र-पतियों को।

तो रूस के प्रधान मंत्री जी को मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब काश्मीर के ऊपर अकेले समझौता सम्भव नहीं है, तो खाली एक रास्ता रह जाता है। वह रास्ता सुरक्षा परिषद् वाला नहीं, यानी गोलीबन्दी, फिर 5 अग्रस्त वाले स्थानों पर वापसी और फिर आपस में काश्मीर की बातचीत, बल्कि दोनों देशों का किसी न किसी प्रकार का संघ, चाहे एक लचीला महासंघ। इस के अलावा कोई और रास्ता नहीं रह जाता है। और रूस के प्रधान मंत्री जी, कासिजिन साहब, यह बात जरूर ध्यान में रखें कि इस का उल्टा फिर जंग होना है—और कोई रास्ता नहीं रह जाता है।

इसी तरह से मैं पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति जी को बड़े प्रदब से कहूंगा कि अगर वह पिछले अठारह बरसों की धारा को पलटा दें, तो फिर पूरे एशिया में, शायद दुनिया में, हमारा इलाका बड़ा जबर्दस्त इलाका हो जायेगा। वह इस तरह से भी देखें कि यह देश दुनिया में सब से बड़ा इस्लामी देश भी हो जायेगा, क्योंकि यहां के पंद्रह करोड़ दुनिया के किसी भी इस्लामी देश से ज्यादा होंगे। यह बात मैं राष्ट्रपति अध्यक्षों को और उन के यहां की जनता को भी कहना चाहता हूँ।

इस के साथ साथ मैं अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति, जानसन साहब, से एक अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में कोई किसी तरह की होड़ न लगा कर के उन की यह कोशिश हो—वह सब से शक्तिशाली देश है संसार का, इस में कोई शक नहीं है—कि किसी तरह से अठारह बरस के पहले की धारा को पलटा कर इस इलाके में कम से कम इतनी समृद्धि हो कि दुनिया कहे कि अमरीका के जनतंत्र ने और रूस के साम्यवाद ने सचमुच सह-अस्तित्व शान्तिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व चला कर दुनिया में कोई अच्छी जगह बनाई है और गालीपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्व को खत्म कर के एक मिसाल रखी है कि दुनिया उस रास्ते पर चले।

बस मुझे यही कहना है।

श्री प्रकाशशंकर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष जी, भारत सरकार ने बड़ा बुद्धिमत्ता का निर्णय लिया उस समय जिस समय अपने पड़ोसी देशों के साथ पुराने सम्बन्धों को घनिष्ठ करने के लिए अपने परखे हुए राजनीतिज्ञ राजदूत के रूप में वहां भेजे। मेरा अभिप्राय नेपाल और श्रीलंका से है। हमारे कुशल राजदूतों ने जा कर जो वहां भारत के अनुकूल वातावरण बनाने के कार्य किये हैं उस के लिए भारत सरकार बधाई की पात्र है। प्रधान मंत्री की बर्मा यात्रा भी उसी ऋंखला की एक कड़ी है। इस से यह प्रतीत होता,

है कि दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया के जो अब तक उपेक्षा चलती रही, भारत सरकार दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया के साथ अपने सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों की कड़ी को मजबूत बनाने की दिशा में प्रधान मंत्री की इस बर्मा यात्रा का प्रारम्भ कर रही है।

दूसरी बात—जहाँ तक अमेरिका और ताशकन्द की यात्रा का सम्बन्ध है प्रधान मंत्री जी के लिए यह दोनों यात्रायें उन की प्रतिभा की कसौटी भी मानी जायेंगी। क्योंकि इन दोनों ही देशों में प्रधान मंत्री जिन समस्याओं पर अपने दृष्टिकोण उपस्थित करने जा रहे हैं वह साथ ही साथ उन देशों के जनमत को अपने दृष्टिकोण से परिचित कराने भी जा रहे हैं। अमेरिका के सम्बन्ध में मैं इस देश की जनता की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि अमेरिकन राजनीतियों को विशेषकर अमेरिकन प्रेजिडेंट श्री जानसन को आप भविष्य के लिए एक अनुरोध अवश्य करें कि वह भारत का अध्ययन करने के लिए ब्रिटेन का चरमान लगायें। हमें अपनी आँखों से पढ़ें। दुर्भाग्य से अमेरिका में भारत को अध्ययन करने के लिए ब्रिटेन को प्रमाणित मान लिया गया है। जब कि ब्रिटेन की मनोवृत्ति भारत के सम्बन्ध में उतनी पवित्र नहीं रही है जितनी कि होनी चाहिए थी, पिछले कुछ अनुभव, इस बात के साक्षी हैं।

दूसरी बात जो ब्रिटेन की ओर से यह कही जाती है कि कश्मीर में जनमत लिया जाये, इस सम्बन्ध में अमेरिकन राष्ट्रपति से आप इतना अवश्य कहें जैसा कि हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते थे कि कश्मीर में जनमत का अध्ययन प्रारम्भ करके हम दूसरी भारतीय रियासतों से जनमत का अध्ययन खुलवाना नहीं चाहते और दूसरी रियासतों में यह अध्ययन खोल कर हम यह कभी नहीं चाहते कि सारे भारत को सन् 47 के पहले का भारत मान कर एक बार फिर जनमत के दरवाजे पर लाकर खड़ा करें कि वह देश का विभाजन स्वीकार करते हैं या नहीं ?

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अमेरिका से यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कह देना चाहिए कि हाजीपीर, उड़ी और पूंठ के प्रतिरिक्त कश्मीर का वह भाग जो अभी भी पाकिस्तान के पास रह गया है उस को सुरक्षा परिषद् और अमरीकी तथा रूसी नेता बिना किसी पक्षपात के हम को वापस करायेंगे अथवा श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण और जनरल चौधरी को उसे वापस लेना पड़ेगा। यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट ढंग से कह देनी चाहिए।

तीसरी बात जहाँ तक ताशकन्द के सम्बन्ध में है, मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश के सन्देह को कई स्थानों पर निराकरण कर दिया कि ताशकन्द वार्ता में कश्मीर के प्रश्न पर कोई वार्ता नहीं होगी।

शास्त्री जी विदेश जा रहे हैं, उन्हें बधाई सब दलों की ओर से दी जा रही है। लेकिन एक शास्त्री की शास्त्री को बधाई ज्यादा कीमती होगी। शास्त्री की शास्त्री को बधाई इन शब्दों में देना चाहता हूँ।

शुभास्तं पन्यातः सन्तु ।

परमात्मा आप का मार्ग मंगलमय करें।

Shri Shinkre rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Shinkre represents the IPG?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta rose—

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): No, I represent the UPPG.

Mr. Speaker: But there is another hon. Member from the UPPG also standing behind him. The two Members might decide among themselves.

Shri Shinkre: Undoubtedly, the whole country is behind the Prime Minister in his great endeavours to restore peace in this region or in this part of the world.

[Shri Shinkre]

At the same time, we are also sure that the Prime Minister will not do or allow himself to do anything that is not becoming to the self-respect and dignity of this country.

With these words, I would only say in conclusion that may God bless him with the success that he so richly deserves.

Shri Muhammad Ismail (Manjeri): We heartily endorse the programme which the Prime Minister has announced before us and we wholeheartedly wish him god-speed and satisfying and brilliant success in his endeavours in his visit to the various countries.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आया कि जब कि कल रात के 9 बजे तक पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने यह एलान किया है कि सिर्फ काश्मीर के मसले पर चर्चा करने के लिए ताशकन्द की यह मीटिंग हो रही है और आज तक पाकिस्तान के रबीये में कोई फर्क नहीं आया है, पाकिस्तान ने हमारे सरस्वती नामक जहाज को जम्त किया, फिर उसको डिस फिगर करके उसके ऊपर रजिया नाम लिख लिया, तो इस हालत में जो मसला संगीनों के द्वारा हल होना है वह ताशकन्द को कोठियों में कैसे हल हो जायेगा ?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, I have nothing much to say, except that I would like to express my gratefulness to hon. Members for the kind sentiments expressed by them. I am also glad to notice that generally our stand has been endorsed by all the Leaders of the Opposition.

In regard to Kashmir, I need not say anything at all, because I have made my position and the position of the Government absolutely clear. But if you will permit me, I would say that I am specially grateful to Dr. Lohia for the constructive suggestions he has made.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जरा एक शब्द और कहना चाहता हूँ कि अयूब साहब से हिन्दी में बात काजिगा।

Mr. Speaker: I am glad that, by and large, every party has extended support to our Prime Minister in his mission and has wished him success. On behalf of those who have not spoken, I extend our support to him and wish him god-speed. On behalf of those in the country outside also, I wish him every success in the mission he is undertaking. He carries with him the support of everyone in the country.

16.37 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: NATIONAL AND EMOTIONAL INTEGRATION—
contd.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, मैं इस बात का निवेदन कर रहा था कि जब हमारे देश पर मुसीबत आती है तो एक प्रकार की ऊपरी एकता दिखाई पड़ती है। उसकी वजह से हम कुछ भ्रम में पड़ जाते हैं कि हमारे देश में वस्तुतः एकता उत्पन्न हो गई है। एकता दो प्रकार की हो सकती है। एक नारंगी जैसी जो ऊपर से देखने में तो एक मालूम पड़ती है लेकिन उसके भीतर फाँके भ्रलग-भ्रलग होती हैं और दूसरी खरबूजे जैसी एकता जिसमें ऊपर तो भ्रलग भ्रलग धारियां दिखाई पड़ती हैं लेकिन वस्तुतः वह भीतर से एक है। अभी हमारे देश की जो एकता है वह कई मानों में नारंगी जैसी एकता है। लेकिन हमारा यह आदर्श होना चाहिये, कि हम अपने देश के भीतर वास्तविक एकता उत्पन्न करने की कोशिश करें।

16.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करन चाहता हूँ।

कि 1961 में हमारे भूतपूर्व माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने एक राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन बुलाया था और वह सम्मेलन अनेक महत्वपूर्ण निश्चयों पर पहुँचा था। उस सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन करते हुए तत्कालीन उपराष्ट्रपति डाक्टर राधाकृष्णन ने कहा था :

तं वर्षं भारतं नाम भारती यत्र संतरिः ।

इस देश में इसकी सीमा के अन्दर रहने वाले जो व्यक्ति हैं वह भारतीय हैं, और इस सीमा के भीतर जो निवासी रहते हैं उन निवासियों में जो विभिन्न धर्म के हैं, विभिन्न भाषाओं को बोलते हैं, जो विभिन्न जातियों के हैं और जो देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों में रहते हैं उनमें एकता स्थापित करने के लिए यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये जाय ।

उसी सम्मेलन में स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि जब तक हमारे देश से साम्प्रदायिकता, जातीयता, प्रदेशवाद, भाषावाद और संकीर्ण मनोवृत्तियों का उन्मूलन नहीं होता है तब तक हमारे देश में वास्तविक एकता कायम नहीं हो सकती है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान उस सम्मेलन में स्वीकृत विभिन्न प्रस्तावों की ओर इस लिए आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में उन प्रस्तावों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार ने समझ बूझकर कोई ठोस कदम अब तक नहीं उठाया है। इस दृष्टि से मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि उस सम्मेलन ने इस बात का जिक्र किया था कि राष्ट्रीय एकता एक प्रकार से मनो-वैज्ञानिक और शैक्षणिक प्रक्रिया है। इसी दृष्टि से यह बात बतायी थी कि अगर हम सचमुच इस देश में राष्ट्रीय और भावात्मक एकता कायम करना चाहते हैं, उत्पन्न करना चाहते हैं, इस देश की ताकत को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि इस देश को जो शिक्षा पद्धति है उस में परिवर्तन लाया जाय, बुनियादी तौर पर परिवर्तन

लाया जाय इस देश में राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति का निर्धारण किया जाय। मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि इतने वर्षों के बाद भी, आजादी के इतने वर्षों के बाद भी, अब तक हमारी सरकार राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा सम्बन्धी किसी नीति का निर्धारण नहीं कर सकी है। यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन ने प्रधान मंत्री के सभापतित्व में ये प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किये थे फिर भी, इतने वर्षों के बाद भी, इस विषय में कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया है।

उसी सम्मेलन में इस बात की ओर भी ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया था कि सारे देश में जब तक सन्तुलित रूप से आर्थिक विकास नहीं होता है तब तक हमारे देश की एकता की नींव गहरी नहीं हो सकती है लेकिन मैं बड़े अदब के साथ सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी हमारे देश के क्षेत्रीय विकास में बड़ा असन्तुलन है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का ध्यान मैं कुछ प्राकड़ों की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

अभी नेशनल काउंसिल ऑफ ऐप्साईड ऐकोनामिक रिसर्च ने अपनी पुस्तक करैट प्रॉब्लम्स ऑफ प्लॉड ऐकोनामी में इस बात की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है कि इस देश की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय 261 रु० है और विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय में बड़ा भारी भेद है। असम में जब कि प्रति व्यक्ति औसत आय 306 रुपये हैं तो बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति की केवल 207 रुपये हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में इतना बड़ा अन्तर, केवल औसत आय का यह अन्तर भी अपने आप में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय नीति के रूप में हमने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि इस प्रकार का क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन नहीं होना चाहिये फिर भी यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि तीन योजनाओं के बाद भी क्षेत्रीय आय की दृष्टि से, क्षेत्रीय विकास की दृष्टि से, सारे देश में अभी भी बड़ा भारी अन्तर वर्तमान है।

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

प्रति व्यक्ति की आय में गरीब और अमीर की आय में इस देश में जो बड़ा भारी असन्तुलन है, अन्तर है उसकी और भी मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा ।

अभी सरकार ने जो एकाधिकार आयोग की स्थापना की थी उसकी रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित है और उस रिपोर्ट में बड़े विस्तार के साथ यह दिखाया गया है कि इस देश में किस प्रकार से आर्थिक शक्तियों का केन्द्रीयकरण होता जा रहा है । इसी प्रकार से कुछ वर्ष पूर्व प्रोफेसर महालोनबीस की अध्यक्षता में जो समिति गठित की गई थी उसने राष्ट्रीय आय के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में जो अध्ययन और आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये हैं उससे भी ऐसा सिद्ध होता है कि न केवल प्रति व्यक्ति की आय में बड़ी भारी असमानता है न केवल क्षेत्रीय आय में असमानता है बल्कि उसकी वजह से हमारे देश में जो राजनैतिक प्रवृत्तियाँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं और आर्थिक शक्तियों के केन्द्रीयकरण की वजह से हमारे देश की राजनीति पर भी प्रभाव पड़ता जा रहा है उसके कारण यह भी सम्भव नहीं है कि हमारे देश में वास्तविक एकता उत्पन्न हो सके । इसलिए इस बात की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान रखना जाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है ।

इसी प्रकार से मैं सरकार का ध्यान हमारे देश में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो असन्तुलन है उसकी और भी आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ । जबकि पूरे देश में साक्षरों की औसत संख्या के भी नीचे वाले कुछ प्रदेश हैं । ऐसा शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में असन्तुलन है कि दिल्ली में साक्षरों की संख्या करीब 52 प्रतिशत है और जम्मू कश्मीर में केवल 10 प्रतिशत है । ऐसी असमानता, ऐसा असन्तुलन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में है या चाहें जिस किसी क्षेत्र से लें, जब तक ऐसा असन्तुलन हमारे देश में बना रहेगा तब तक वास्तविक एकता सम्भव नहीं है । इसी प्रकार से भाषा को लेकर, जाति को लेकर, धर्म को

लेकर, साम्प्रदायिक भावना को लेकर आये दिन हमारे देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होती है, वातावरण को इस प्रकार से विषाक्त बनाने की कोशिश की जाती है जिसकी कि वजह से कभी कभी अशान्ति उत्पन्न हो जाती है । कानून और शान्ति, व्यवस्था का मामला बड़ा टेढ़ा हो जाता है । इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की और आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ । और जो विरोधी दल में हैं उनको भी यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उनका भी यह कर्तव्य है कि वे देश में शान्ति और व्यवस्था बनाये रखें । हम में राजनीतिक मतभेद हो सकते हैं लेकिन जहाँ देश को बात हो भारत की एकता को बात हो उसमें कोई किसी प्रकार के मतभेद को जगह नहीं होना चाहिए और देश की एकता खंडित न होने पावे । उसके लिए हमें बराबर प्रयत्न करना चाहिए ।

यह सही है कि जूँकि दो राष्ट्रों के सिद्धान्त पर हमारे देश का विभाजन हुआ तो उस का विष इतना गहरा चला गया, इतना गहरा हमारे जीवन में बैठ गया जिसमें अभी भी ऐसी प्रवृत्तियाँ देश में समय समय पर उभरती रहती हैं जिन की वजह से देश की एकता छतरे में पड़ जाती है । उन्हीं मनोवृत्तियों से प्रेरित होकर अभी भी हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि इस तरह के अवांछित काम करते हैं और वह चाहते हैं कि इस देश के और भी टुकड़े हों । ऐसी विघटनकारी प्रवृत्तियों को, ऐसे सिद्धान्तों को और ऐसी विचारधाराओं को हमें रोकने का प्रयत्न करना होगा और रोकने का यह प्रयत्न केवल कानून बना कर नहीं किया जा सकता है । इसके लिए शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में, आर्थिक क्षेत्र में, प्रशासकीय क्षेत्र में और जीवन के दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भी बुनियादी तौर पर परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा । हमें अपने दृष्टिकोण को बदलना पड़ेगा और ऐसा वातावरण बनाना पड़ेगा जिसमें हम इस बात का अनभव कर सकें,

अपने जीवन में इस बात को अनुभव कर सकें, हम सर्वप्रथम भारतीय हैं। धर्म, साम्प्रदायिक भादि, हर एक क्षेत्र में हमें इस बात को अनुभव करना चाहिए कि हम भारतीय पहले हैं, हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिक्ख, ईसाई आदि बाद में हैं। हम भारत के रहने वाले पहले हैं बिहार और बंगाल के रहने वाले बाद में हैं। हम भारतीय पहले हैं और हम इस जाति या उस जाति के सदस्य बाद में हैं। हम भारतीय पहले हैं उत्तर और दक्षिण के बाद में हैं। हम भारतीय पहले हैं हिन्दी भाषी, अंग्रेजी भाषी या तामिल भाषी, बंगला भाषी बाद में हैं। जब तक ऐसी भावना उत्पन्न नहीं होगी तब तक हमारे देश में बराबर ऐसा वातावरण रहेगा जिसकी वजह से जब भी संकट आयेंगा तब थोड़ी देर के लिए तो हम एक हो जायेंगे ऐसा मालूम पड़ेगा कि हम एक हों गये लेकिन वह वास्तविक एकता नहीं होगी। मैं इस बात की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में एक ऐसी स्थिति बनी रहती है जिसकी वजह से विकास कार्यों में जो जन सहयोग सरकार को मिलना चाहिए वह जन-सहयोग सरकार को नहीं मिल पाता है। योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने की बात हो या सामाजिक कुरीतियों से लड़ने की बात हो या और प्रकार के दुःप्रभाव हों, और प्रकार की कमियां हों, और प्रकार राष्ट्रीय जीवन के अभाव ही उन सब से लड़ने के लिए जो मनोबल चाहिए वह शक्ति और मनोबल हमें प्राप्त नहीं हो पाता है।

अभी लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय ने एक अध्ययन प्रकाशित किया है प्लानिंग एण्ड डी वीपुल, उसमें यह बात बड़ विस्तार के साथ सिद्ध की गई है आंकड़ों के बल पर इसे सिद्ध करने का कोशिश की गई है कि जो योजनाएं और विकास के जो कार्य सरकार की ओर से होते रहते हैं उनमें जनता का सहयोग नहीं मिलता रहा है। यह जन सहयोग कैसे प्राप्त हो यह भी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। अगर राष्ट्रीय भावना प्रबल होती, अगर

लोग इस बातों को अनुभव करते कि चीन का मुकाबला करने के लिए, पाकिस्तान के खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ायी जाय, यह आवश्यक है कि कारखानों में उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय, यह आवश्यक है कि जीवन के दूसरे क्षेत्रों में परिश्रम के साथ, ईमानदारी के साथ, निष्ठा के साथ अपने दायित्व का पालन किया जाय तो इससे निश्चय ही हमारे देश का स्तर ऊंचा होता, हमारे देश के निवासियों के जीवन निर्वाह का स्तर ऊंचा होता और हमारी जो इतनी बड़ी शक्ति है, जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से, हमारी जो प्राकृतिक शक्तियां हैं, उनका हम पूरी तरह से उपयोग कर पाते। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दिनकर जी की कुछ पंक्तियां आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :—

‘ये देश शान्ति के सबसे शत्रु प्रबल हैं,
जो बहुत बड़ होने पर भी दुबल हैं,
हैं जिनके उदर विशाल, बांह छोटी है,
भोषरे दांत, पर, जीभ बहुत मोटी है।
श्रीरों के पाले जो अलज्ज पलते हैं,
अथवा शेरों पर लदे हुए चलते हैं।
सिंहों पर अपना अतुल भार मत डालो,
हाथियों, स्वयं अपना तुम बांझ सभालों।
यदि लदे फिरे, यों ही, तो पछनाओ।
शब मात्र आप अपना तुम रह जाओ।
यह नहीं मात्र अपकीर्ति, अन्नय की अति है।
जानें, कैसे सहनी यह दृश्य प्रकृति है।’

जिस देश में 48 करोड़ लोग रहते हों जिसमें प्राकृतिक सम्पदा असी हुई हो, जिस देश की भूमि इतनी उपजाऊ हो, जिस देश में अन्य प्राकृतिक साधनों की कमी न हो, जिस देश के निवासियों में बुद्धि का अभाव न हो उस देश में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाय कि लोगों को पहनने के लिए कपड़े और खाने के लिए भोजन न मिले, अपनी रक्षा के लिए जिस देश को बराबर दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर रहना पड़े तो

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

उससे अधिक हमारे लिए राष्ट्रीय ग्लानि की बात दूसरी कोई और नहीं हो सकती है और जब भी ऐसे मौके आयेंगे हम इस बात का बराबर अनुभव करेंगे कि हमें दूसरों की ओर ताकना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं इस बात की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे खाद्य स्थिति की बात हो, चाहे हथियारों की बात हो या दूसरे विषयों की बात हो, हमें अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। हमने राष्ट्रीय भावना से प्रेरित हो कर जो त्याग किया, जो बलिदान किया, उसी के कारण हमने आजादी प्राप्त की। अभी मोर्चे पर हमारे जवानों ने जो बहादुरी दिखाई, जो बलिदान किया, उसकी वजह से इस देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा हुआ, जिसमें, थोड़ी देर के लिए और ऊपर से ही सही, एकता की भावना दिखाई पड़ती है। फिर हमें अपने सार्वजनिक जीवन और अपने प्रशासन में भी उसी त्याग और बलिदान की भावना से प्रेरित हो कर कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। यह तभी संभव है कि जब हमारे देश में वह शक्ति आए, वह तेज आए, वह आत्म-विश्वास पैदा हो, जिसके बल पर हम आगे कदम बढ़ा सकें, आगे बढ़ सकें।

इस दृष्टि से हमारे सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक जीवन में और हमारे जीवन के दूसरे पहलुओं में जो अभाव दिखाई पड़ता है, जो कमियाँ और त्रुटियाँ दिखाई पड़ती हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए, मेरा विश्वास है, माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय उचित और आवश्यक कदम उठावेंगे। इस विश्वास के साथ मैं इस संकल्प को पेश करते हुए सदन में डा० इकबाल की दो पंक्तियों को उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ :

ऐ तायरे लाहूती ! उस रिज्क से मौत
अच्छी ।

जिस रिज्क से आती हो परबाज में
कोताही ॥

हम बराबर दूसरे देशों की ओर देखते हैं—किसी मामले में इंग्लैंड की ओर, किसी मामले में रूस की ओर और किसी मामले में अमरीका की ओर देखते हैं, लेकिन हम अपने भीतर की शक्तियों को खोजने और उनको काम में लाने की कोशिश नहीं करते हैं। जब तक हममें [यह आत्म-विश्वास पैदा नहीं होगा, तब तक हम अपनी समस्याओं का सामना नहीं कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस संकल्प को पेश करते हुए यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए और देश की राष्ट्रीय और भावात्मक एकता को उत्पन्न करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठायेगी और इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगी।

अन्यवाद ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to make India nationally and emotionally integrated, necessary steps be taken to eradicate all disintegrating forces, namely communalism, casteism, regionalism, narrow linguism etc., from every walk of our life."

There are several amendments.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to creating healthy atmosphere congenial to the growth of national integration, stringent measures be taken against all fissiparous tendencies arising out of perverse outlook based on communalism, casteism, regionalism, narrow linguism etc."
(1)

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि मूल संकल्प के स्थान पर यह रखा जाये :—

“इस सभा की राय है कि भारत में राष्ट्रीय तथा भावात्मक एकता स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से भारत के राज्यों का पुनर्गठन करके उन्हें पांच प्रथवा छः इकाइयों में विभक्त किया जाये, जिससे प्रदेशवाद, साम्प्रदायिकता, संकीर्ण भाषावाद आदि तत्त्वों का उन्मूलन किया जा सके।” (2)

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House is of opinion that with a view to make India nationally and emotionally integrated and to achieve the objects of democratic socialistic society, drastic steps be taken to eradicate casteism, untouchability, regionalism and linguism.” (3)

Shri Mohammad Koya (Kozhikode): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

after “communalism” insert—

“intolerance towards minorities”.

(4)

श्री मधु सिन्हा (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि मूल संकल्प के स्थान पर यह रखा जाये :—

“इस सभा की राय है कि भारत में राष्ट्रीय तथा भावात्मक एकता स्थापित करने की दृष्टि से निम्न कदम उठाये जाय—

(क) पिछड़ा वर्ग जिन में हरिजन, आदिवासी, हिन्दू ब्राह्मण की छोटी जातियों,

ईसाई मुसलमान आदि अल्पसंख्यकों का पिछड़ा हिस्सा और प्रीरते आदि शामिल हैं, के लिए सभी क्षेत्रों में 60 प्रति शत जगह आरक्षित की जाये ;

(ख) समूह के पैमाने पर अन्त-राज्यीय और अन्तर्गामीय सहभोज, राष्ट्रीय बन्धन आदि कार्यक्रमों को अपनाया जाये ;

(ग) धम जात के नाम वाली किसी भी शिक्षा तथा सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं को कोई सरकारी सहायता, परोक्ष तथा अपरोक्ष रूप में न दी जाये ;

(घ) सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी स्तर पर जनेऊ, चोटी और दाढ़ी आदि के खिलाफ सामाजिक अभियान चलाया जाये ;

(ङ) अन्तर्गामीय, अन्तर्राज्यीय और अन्तर्राज्यीय शादी करने वालों को सरकारी नौकरी में विशेष अवसर दिये जाय ; और

(च) योजनाओं के स्थान, सीमा आदि से सम्बन्धित अन्त-राज्यीय प्रगड़ों का, न्याय तथा बराबरी हासिल करने के सिद्धान्त के आधार पर, निष्पक्ष प्रदायत द्वारा फैसला किया जाये।” (5)

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I beg to move:—

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House is of opinion that the Government should take positive steps to achieve national unity and integration at all levels,

[Shri Muthiah]

political, social, economic and educational, and eradicate the evils of casteism, communalism, regionalism and linguism." (6)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 8 in the name of Shri Muhammad Ismail is the same as No. 4 which has already been moved. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad is not here.

This Resolution and the amendments are before the House. We will resume this discussion on the next day.

श्री मधु लिमये : चूँकि यह प्रस्ताव घगले खल में आयेगा, इसलिये यह प्रस्ताव और दरमीमें उस समय फिर से परिचालित की जाये, क्योंकि माननीय सदस्यों के पास उस समय ये नहीं रहेंगी ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Home Minister.

16.5 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: POSTPONEMENT
 OF GENERAL ELECTIONS IN
 ORISSA

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir.

Following the introduction of President's rule in Orissa on the 25th February, 1961, the mid term elections to the Orissa Legislative Assembly took place in June, 1961 and the date appointed for the first meeting of the Orissa Legislative Assembly was 21st August, 1961. Therefore, in normal course the Orissa Assembly would continue up to the 20th August, 1966.

The General Election to a legislative assembly which does not synchronise with the country-wide general elections always presents a number of problems and difficulties. In the present case as the present term of the Orissa Legislative Assembly is going

to expire on the 20th August, 1966, the interval of time between that date and the country-wide general elections of February—March 1967 is small being only about six months. It is to be considered whether for this small interval we should face the problems and difficulties which I may presently mention. In the first place, there is the question of duplication of expenditure to be incurred by the Government as well as the candidates and the political parties, first for the general election to the legislative assembly and then again for the general elections to Parliament. In the second place, we should not overlook the heavy burden that will fall upon the administrative machinery if a general election is to be held for the Orissa Assembly in 1966 and then a few months thereafter for the Lok Sabha in the early part of 1967. In the third place, we should bear in mind the inconvenience of the electorate also.

For all these reasons some of the political parties functioning in Orissa, such as the Praja Socialist Party and the Bhartiya Jana Sangh are opposed to the holding of a separate general election for the Orissa Assembly. The Swatantra Party, have, however, passed a resolution early in August 1965 urging the holding of the general election for the Orissa Assembly in March—April 1966. This, it will be noted, was before the hostilities with Pakistan and the commencement of Chinese intrusions.

Finally, there is the emergency. And because of that even the by-elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies have been postponed. We feel it would not be desirable to dissipate our time, energy and money on a separate general election which would give rise to sharp political divisions inevitable in a general election.

Upon all these considerations, we feel that in the wider interests of the nation, it would be desirable to postpone the separate general election for the Orissa Legislative Assembly till

the country-wide general elections early in 1967. This would, of course, require legislation by Parliament under the proviso of Article 172(1) of the Constitution for extending the term of the present Assembly.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir I request your indulgence today to give us a little time to express our dismay at this decision. I would like to say at once that I am not satisfied, our party is not satisfied, that there are any justifiable reasons for not holding the Orissa elections in 1966. I am astonished that the expenditure involved or the administrative inconvenience are to be considered as adequate reasons for denying to the public the right to throw out the present corrupt and inefficient government in Orissa. This decision that has been taken by the Government will have the effect of continuing a government which they know, which the people of Orissa know, which the Government of Orissa also know, and which everybody in the country knows, is a government that is both corrupt and inefficient. I do not want to produce any further evidence of it than that of the conference of dissident Congressmen held in Orissa at the end of November where they have taken precisely the same view. I think, Sir, postponing the Orissa election in this light-hearted fashion, urging administrative inconvenience, urging expenditure, urging popular desire, which was in fact wholly opposed to the postponement of elections, is entirely malafide. I would beg of the Government to think this thing over again, reverse the decision and hold the elections next year. I think it is the right of the public of Orissa, even the right of the public of India as a whole, that these elections should not be postponed. I must, therefore, record the strongest protest against this decision.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, I want to say only one word. I welcome this decision. At the same time, I would suggest that

for the intervening period let there be President's Rule so that the discredited Ministry does not continue in office.

17 hrs.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस घोषणा का विरोध करता हूँ। तीन ही दिन पहले आप को भी मालूम हुआ होगा कि उड़ीसा में इतनी भ्रष्टाचारिता हो गई है कि बच्चों की बिक्री हो रही है। अगर इस भ्रष्टाचार की सरकार, भुखमरी की सरकार की मियाद को बढ़ाया जाता है, तो न जाने 1967 में उड़ीसा की क्या हालत हो जायेगी। इन सब दृष्टियों से इस सरकार को खत्म किया जाना चाहिये। मैं आपको यह आश्वासन दिला सकता हूँ कि अगर पहले चुनाव होते हैं तो कांग्रेस सरकार वहाँ खत्म हो जायेगी, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up short notice questions. The Defence Minister has got some engagement; so, I will take up the question regarding conscription to the armed forces first. **Shri Kamath.**

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hos- hangabad): It has already been circulated.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The answer has already been placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, you may read out the answer, though I do not have to read out the question.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): May I ask, Sir, why that question has been called earlier?

17.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—
—contd.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS—contd.

Conscription to the Armed Forces

SNQ. 13. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any truth in Press reports to the effect that Government has under active consideration, a proposal for some kind of conscription to the Armed Forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when a firm decision is likely to be reached?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). A proposal has been formulated for selective conscription of graduates for the officer cadre and also conscription of all University entrants for National Service. The proposal is in an elementary stage and is yet to be examined. Broad features of the proposal are as follows:

Selective Conscription: Every year 10,000 of the graduates turned out by Universities may be chosen by lot and put through the usual selection procedure to select about 2000 persons fit to be commissioned. After training for 6 months in an Officers Training School, they should be given temporary commissions and posted to regular units for 18 months. On termination of the period, they will be discharged and placed in Reserve with liability to serve, when called upon, up to the age of 30. Such persons if they desire recruitment to public Service will be given relaxation in maximum age limit. On selection, they will get weightage for seniority, pay etc. in service for the period spent in the Defence Services. The objective of the limited scheme is not securing of recruits to commissioned

ranks of which there is no dearth but to impress on every individual at this level his liability to serve in the defence of the country. It is also expected that such a scheme may attract a better type of recruit even to the S.S.R.Cs. (Short Service Commission).

National Service: All boys who complete the Higher Secondary and desire to enter an University, should before they are admitted to the University, render National Service for one year. This will consist of intensive military training for 3 months; for the rest of the period, they will be formed into self-contained battalions to work on a variety of defence tasks like construction of roads in forward areas and other Defence works. This National Service would give the individual a sense of discipline, a sense of pride in manual labour and a sense of national integrity and make him a far better citizen. Such a scheme of national service would have to be in substitution of the existing Senior Division of the N.C.C. This is just a broad feature of the scheme and not the scheme. No decision has yet been arrived at by anybody.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Besides this move, is there a proposal before Government to impart adequate military training to all young men and, if need be, young women also of the age group, say, 18—28 or some other similar group, and to teach military science in universities? What has been the Minister's reaction to his predecessor's recent utterances deprecating such military training and also conscription?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not seen exactly what my predecessor has said about this matter. These are the proposals which were considered by the Military Affairs Committee, which is a sub-committee of the National Defence Council. There were two views about the scheme in the Military Affairs Committee also, but I thought that our country should know

about it. If we know the views and reactions of the public at large, possibly it might be easy for the Military Affairs Committee, the National Defence Council and even Parliament to formulate its own views about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The question has not been answered. Moreover the main questioner can ask two supplementary questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are six questions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But you cannot deviate from the Rules.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection; but I want to take up the other questions also . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will sit for 45 minutes, if necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might ask his question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question has not been answered. The question was whether there is a proposal to impart military training to young men and women and for teaching military science in universities. It has not been answered at all.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Really speaking, this proposal itself meets the point to a certain extent. Then again, the senior N.C.C. Division which is functioning at present also meets partly that point. We have not got any proposal or scheme to train the entire younger generation in that sense.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The first question has not been answered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been answered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has not been answered. You are not attentive; I am sorry to say this.

Is the Government's move influenced by the fact that hostile China has a standing army of three million with a trained reserve of 10 million men and women. If the figures are not correct, what are the correct figures?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The present scheme has nothing to do with the idea of the militia of the Chinese; the present scheme has nothing to do with the Chinese threat. The idea was to make our younger generation more disciplined and more conscious of the Defence responsibility. I would like to remove any misunderstanding in the minds of anybody that the scheme is not contemplated as a defence measure against any threat from any quarter.

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of order. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: I do not know if you were present in the House when we cited Rule 14 to get the Question Hour extended after 5, which was precisely to be able to ask some supplementaries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From 5 to 5.30.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No; from 5 to 5.45.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right; go on; I have no objection. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nath Pai: While welcoming the first part of his announcement that anybody who is desirous of joining the University—if I have understood him well—will hereafter have to do national service—this makes the Defence burden more equitable—may I know what scheme Government has to see that the burden, the honour of defending the country, does not fall on the same category as it has been falling throughout and that this burden is distributed equitably in all classes of the society?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is exactly the idea behind selective conscription.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना विचाराधीन है कि जिस के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान के जितने डाक्टर हैं उनको फौजी कार्य के लिए अनिवार्य तौर पर भर्ती किया जा सके ? नहीं तो आज क्या होता है, इसको आप देखें । जिसको आवश्यकता होती है वह फौज में जाता है और जो बाकी लोग होते हैं वे दवाखाने और अस्पताल खोल कर पैसा कमाना शुरू कर देते हैं । इसी को लेकर सेंट्रल हेल्थ स्कीम के डाक्टरों में असन्तोष पैदा हुआ है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिनकी उम्र चालीस साल से कम है उनको तीन साल के लिए और जिनकी उम्र चालीस से पचास साल के बीच है उनको दो साल के लिए क्या भरती करने का इन्तजाम किया जाएगा ताकि सेना के लिए काफी डाक्टर मिल सकें ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: There is no such proposal before the Government.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: While replying to a supplementary question, the hon. Minister has stated that for the officer grade, boys will be taken from the University. I would like to know why he has excluded the girls from the officer grade cadre?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Ladies also have their own role to play. They can join nursing and medical courses.

Shri Joachim Alva: Apart from the NCC element, will it include the students of medical, science, law and engineering colleges as well as working people between the age group 23—30, drawing a salary ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1000, whether working in Government or non-Government offices?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: All these suggestions are certainly good. This is exactly the purpose of the proposal.

We would like to consider as many ideas as possible.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: There would be selective conscription. This raises some doubt. It will give a loophole to those people who want to find ways and means of getting out of this. I would, therefore, ask the hon. Minister not to use the word 'selective'. If it is conscription, it means conscription for every one. What does this 'selective' mean? Those who do not want to join can find some excuses.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is also an idea that will have to be taken into consideration, that will have to be examined.

Import of Rice from British Guiana

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**SNQ. 14. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of British Guiana have offered to sell rice to India in exchange for jute bags; and

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

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, they had made such a proposal some time ago.

(b) We expressed our willingness to negotiate a deal subject to some adjustment in prices. The reaction of the British Guiana Government is awaited.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि एक बैग के बदले में हमें कितना चावल मिलेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह हमारे यहां से बूट, चाय आदि कोई साठ चीजें ले रहे हैं, उनके बदले में हमें चावल मिलेगा ।

श्री यशराम सिंह : क्या कुछ पता चल सकता है कि इन साठ चीजों के बदले में हमें कुल कितना चावल मिलेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अभी कोई क्वांटिटी तै नहीं हुई है। अभी यह तै नहीं हुआ है कि कुल कितने करोड़ का व्यापार होगा। हमारा इरादा है कि ब्रिटिश गयाना से, जहां काफी हिन्दुस्तान के लोग आबाद हैं, और उनसे हमारी ट्रेड भी अच्छी है, हमारा दोनों तरफ का व्यापार 5 करोड़ का हो।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether Government have ascertained whether British Guiana is in a position to meet our overall rice shortage?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, but at least to the extent that we get more quantities, it gives us some relief.

Propaganda on Pak Radio

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SNQ. 15. **Shri Bade:**

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalya:

Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Y. D. Singh:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that propaganda is being done daily by Pakistan Radio that Government have given weapons to the Jan Sangh workers in Kashmir;

(b) whether Pakistan Radio is carrying on such false propagarda also that the Jan Sangh volunteers are killing Kashmiris with those weapons; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. Such reports have been broadcast by Radio Pakistan on a number of occasions.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The charges are completely false and typical of Pakistani fabri-

cations. These baseless allegations have been denied by Radio Kashmir. All India Radio has also broadcast Prime Minister's statement refuting these allegations.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह पाकिस्तान के प्रचार मेरे यज्ञ प्रश्न देने के 15-20 रोज पहले से नहीं चल रहा है ? फिर भी हमारे शासन ने इसका विरोध नहीं किया ? क्या यह इस बात का परिचायक है कि पाकिस्तान के इस प्रकार के प्रचार की ओर शासन का ध्यान है ? अगर शासन का इस तरफ ध्यान है तो उसने इससे पहले इसका प्रतिरोध क्यों नहीं किया ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : बहुत दिनों से इसका कांटेडिक्शन काश्मीर रेडियो की तरफ से हो रहा है।

श्री बड़े : अपने रेडियो से क्यों नहीं?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : काश्मीर रेडियो की तो प्रपना ही है। वह भी तो हिन्दुस्तान का रेडियो है।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is very unfortunate that while replying to this question, the hon. Minister has given an evasive reply of this type which creates an impression that there is no duty cast upon AIR to repudiate the things which are going on on the Pakistan Radio. The Kashmir radio is not heard by one and all, but it is AIR which is heard by all and sundry. It is very reasonable, therefore, that a demand should be made that in order to meet this propaganda coming from Pakistan, an all-out effort must be made by us, because we have suffered on account of lack of publicity all over the world it is very necessary that statements must be made and made in a very affirmative manner on AIR. May I know why it is that such a statement is not being so made?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government may take note of that suggestion.

Shri Swaran Singh: I think that I have made it in a very affirmative manner here. I could not make it more affirmative than that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The hon. Minister is affirmative here, but he has to be affirmative before the world also.

BMT Commodity Company, New York

SNQ. 16. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Calcutta High Court in its judgment confirmed that there has been illegal payment of large amount of foreign exchange to BMT Commodity Company, New York by National Company Limited for transactions in Jute Backing Cloth;

(b) if so, the amount involved and how Government propose to recover it;

(c) whether a previous agreement by the same company on the same matter was declared void by Calcutta High Court two years ago; and

(d) if so, what action was taken by Government then on the judgement and the action proposed to be taken on the recent judgement?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). In the absence of specific information regarding the parties to the suit in the Calcutta High Court or the date of the judgment the Government are not in a position to trace the case referred to. The Enforcement Directorate do not have any record of foreign exchange violation by this company.

(c) and (d). There is nothing on record to show that action was taken against this company. Information is being collected in regard to the judgment of the Calcutta High Court two years back.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that in *The Statesman* of day before yesterday or the day before that, the whole judgment has come out, wherein the judge has clearly made strictures to the effect that this company has gone

against various sections of the Companies Act? I would like to know why the Reserve Bank had permitted these violations to take place, such as violations of sections 294, 204 etc. of the Companies Act. May I know how this has not been brought to the notice of Government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: After the question was received, we tried to find out from the Reserve Bank whether the particular company had committed any irregularities. They have said that they have not committed any irregularity recently. But we are trying to find out; we will get in touch with the complainant in the court also and find out what the judgment is and so on, because it is a matter two years old.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I will follow it up next time.

Retrenchment of Civil Engineers of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited

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SNQ. 17. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishan Pattnayak:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Muthu Gounder:
Shri S. Kandappan:
Shri R. Dharmalingam:
Shri K. Raja Ram:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

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

(a) whether there is likely to be a large-scale retrenchment of Civil Engineers employed by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, the reasons for this retrenchment; and

(c) the number of Engineers involved

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). Consequent on the completion of civil construction works at the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, 5 Senior Engineers, 34 Assistant Engineers and about 150

Junior Engineers of the Corporation will be rendered surplus in a few months time.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि वैसे भी सिविल इंजीनियरी छात्रों को शिक्षा देने के लिए बहुत खर्चा किया जाता है उसमें करीब-करीब बीस प्रतिशत भ्रसफल हो जाते हैं। तो बड़ी पैसे की बरबादी होती है। इसके ऊपर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी धा चुकी है। जब ऐसी बात है इन छात्रों के बारे में, तो जो परीक्षायें पास कर चुके हैं उनके बारे में अगर सरकार इस तरह का व्यवहार करेगी तो राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की बड़ी हानि होगी। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन इंजीनियरों को अन्य उद्योगों में काम देने के बारे में क्या कोई इन्तिजाम किया जाएगा ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की हानि न हो इसी वजह से तो जब काम न हो तो उनको उस जगह नहीं रखा जाता। जहाँ तक संभव होगा उनको दूसरी जगह काम दिलवाने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा। उसके लिए प्रयास किया जा रहा है और जितने लोग हैं उनमें से 35 या 36 को दूसरी जगहों में काम में एबजार्ब कर लिया गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : कहां एबजार्ब किया गया है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इसका ब्यौरा मेरे पास नहीं है, मेरे पास केवल संख्या है।

Shri Sezhiyan: The Deputy Minister stated that about 229 civil Engineers are likely to be rendered surplus. I understand they have been given notice to the effect that their service will be terminated from 1-4-68. In this connection, I would like to say that though these candidates were appointed on a temporary basis, it was stated in the circular letter dated 27 September, 1965 issued by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation that 'there need be no

apprehension that the released men will be sent out'. In view of this assurance given by the Chairman of the Corporation, I would like to know whether these persons will be absorbed therein or at any other place in Government undertakings without any break in service in their career.

Shri P. C. Sethi: There we would be exactly requiring only 99 engineers. Besides this, whatever number we have got as surplus will have to be absorbed somewhere else and not in that Corporation.

Shri Sezhiyan: A specific assurance was given that nobody will be sent out. What about that?

Shri S. Kandappan: The civil engineers who are going to be retrenched are not all graduates fresh from the universities. They have experience ranging between 5 and 10 years. If even people who have served for 7 and 10 years are turned out like this, what security is there in the public sector enterprises for civil engineers?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): On the construction side, it always happens in all projects, not only in Neyveli. As I said in answer to a question on the floor of the House concerning Bhilai, there a few thousands are going to be retrenched after construction. This is a normal process. We try to absorb them in some other industrial undertakings.

I do not know about the assurance. No assurance is given at question time. But we will see if we can absorb them somewhere else.

Shri Rajaram: When a similar situation arose at Ranchi, the same Ministry had given assurance to the House that the engineers concerned will be absorbed in other public sector undertakings. Why should not the Minister come forward and give an assurance to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation engineers? The Japanese consultants had visited the place.

[Shri Rajaram]

They said that Salem was the treasure of India. If the Minister has got a soft corner for these engineers and for the South, he can consider the Salem project also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Apart from that, in Ranchi also a number of them were surplus. We did not give any assurance on the floor of the House. We said as far as possible we would like to absorb them.

Shri Rajaram: No, you gave an assurance.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not know about that. It was not given to the extent that I heard. I answered it partly. I only said we would try to absorb them as far as possible.

Shri S. Kandappan: Government is setting a bad example for the private sector by this.

Asian Development Bank

SNQ. 18. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed to establish shortly the Asian Development Bank;

(b) if so, the names of the constituent countries;

(c) the total initial capital, the aims and objects of the Bank; and

(d) when it will go into operation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir; subject to ratification in due course.

(b) (i) Regional countries who have so far pledged subscriptions to the capital of the Bank are Afghanistan, Australia, Cambodia, Ceylon, (Tai-

wan), India, Iran, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Vietnam, Singapore, Thailand, Western Samoa.

(ii) Non-regional countries who have so far pledged subscriptions to capital of the Asian Development Bank are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, U.K. and U.S.A.

(c) The authorised capital stock of the Bank shall be one billion US Dollars is about Rs. 500 crores; the aims and objects of the Bank shall be to foster economic growth and co-operation in the region of Asia and South East Asia and to contribute to the acceleration of the process of economic development of the developing member countries in the region collectively and individually.

(d) The inaugural meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank is expected to be held as soon as ratification of the agreement is obtained from 15 countries, 10 of whom at least will have to be regional countries. The last date for receiving ratifications is the end of September, 1966. The operation of the Bank is expected to commence after the inaugural meeting.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry I do not remember the names of all the countries mentioned, but is the Minister in a position to tell us whether the Soviet Union and the East European countries also are participating in this venture or they have kept out? What about African countries and Latin American countries as well?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is Asian Development Bank.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, the European countries are there because they are right from the beginning

non-regional members of ECAFE. We had the hope that the Soviet Union would join. So far we have not given up the hope, but they have not indicated their concurrence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Considering that this Asian Development Bank is a major economic advance, a major economic measure in this sphere and in this part of the world, is the House right in hoping, and is the Minister in a position to firmly and categorically state, that this is only the precursor of an Asian Common Market in the near future?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Those are not two connected things, but I can understand and appreciate the sentiment of the hon. Member, because he has been referring to it several times. What we need is to proceed step by step to enlarge the areas of co-operation, both intra-region and sub-region. Out of that some day greater and greater homogeneity may develop.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: As it is sort of usual practice that in any of the new economic operations, the haves always got the major share, may I know whether sufficient care has been taken to see that the developing countries may also get equal benefit?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is all meant for the development of the developing countries. The loans are not to be granted by the Asian Development Bank to any industrialised part of the region. They are meant for the developing countries.

Shri Joachim Alva: What part did India play in the formation of this Bank, and will the Board of Governors consist of members who belong to Asia, or will it be just like another World Bank with the strings being pulled by USA or the Big Powers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: So many assumptions have been included by the hon. Member in his valuable observation. Firstly, the countries which have really subscribed or rather oversubscribed—it is a very fortunate thing—are all regional countries. More than 60 per cent of the capital of the ECAFE—600 million dollars, that is, 50 million dollars more than what we expected—has come from 19 participating regional countries, and the non-regional countries about which the hon. Member expressed a fear, have fallen short of the subscription, from 400 million dollars to only 296 million dollars. As a matter of fact, a stipulation has been made that there must be a minimum subscription of 350 million dollars if they have to be real participants. India had a very major role; in the Wellington Conference of the ECAFE, where the charter was finally agreed to, so to say, we have had to play a major role, because most of the countries were opposing it and some of the regional countries were not very keen to participate; the country which the hon. Member has in mind has made an official statement that there is no need for an Asian Development Bank. Our voice—India's and that of some other countries—changed their mind and at the end of the conference, they agreed, and it is very good and kind of the United States that they have come forward as a non-regional member with a subscription of 200 million dollars.

Shri Joachim Alva: One of the major conditions of the Bank....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one question. I am sorry.

17.27 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die