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Wednesday, April 21, 1965
Vaisakha 1, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)



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CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 42—Wednesday, April 21, 1965/Vaisakha 1, 1887 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 946 to 953 10145—83

Written Answers to questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 955 to 967 10184—92

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2434 to 2470. 10192—215

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

(i) Firing by Pakistani troops on the Chief Minister of Punjab and party from across the ceasefire line. 10215—25, 10235—38

(ii) International Conferences on Cambodia and Laos. 10372—76

Suspension of Member—

(Shri Hem Barua) 10225—35

Re : Question of privilege 10238—75

Papers laid on the Table 10275—76

Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions—

Sixty-fourth Report 10276

Estimates Committee—

Seventy-seventh Report 10276

Re : Vigilance Commission Report 10276

Demands for Grants 10277—371

Ministry of Industry and Supply 10277—348

Shri Achal Singh 10277—84

Shri P. K. Ghosh 10284—89

Shrimati Jayaben Shah 10289—95

Shri Raghuramaiah 10295—301

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair 10301—05

Shri Himatsingka 10305—09

Shri R. S. Pandey 10309—15

Shri Alvares 10315—19

Shri Koya 10319—21

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma 10321—27

Shri T. N. Singh 10327—46

Ministry of Education 10348—71

Shrimati Gayatri Devi 10351—58

Shri S. M. Banerjee 10358—63

Re : Sitting of the House on 1st May, 1965 10376

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 21, 1965/Vaisakha 1,
1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

आसाम के पहाड़ी जिले

+

- * 964 { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह तिद्धान्ती :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :
श्री ल० ना० भंजदेव :

- { श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री प० ह० भील :
श्री कनकसबं ।

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसाम के कुछ पहाड़ी जिलों को स्वायत्तशासन देने के सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में आसाम के पहाड़ी जिलों के नेताओं का कोई शिष्ट मंडल प्रधानमंत्री से मिला था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इन पहाड़ी जिलों को स्वायत्तता देने के प्रश्न का अध्ययन करने वाले प्रस्तावित आयोग की नियुक्ति का मामला किस अवस्था में है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). जी, हां ; आसाम की आल पार्टी हिल लीडर्स कान्फेंस का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल दिसम्बर के दूसरे सप्ताह में प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिला और अनु-रोध किया कि पहाड़ी जिलों को आसाम राज्य के ढांचे के अन्तर्गत कार्य करते हुए, जितनी अधिक सम्भव हो उतनी स्वायत्तता देने की योजना का विवरण तैयार करने के लिये एक आयोग को अविलम्ब नियुक्ति की जाये। अतएव आयोग नियुक्त कर दिया गया है और उसने अपना कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है। उस संकल्प की एक प्रति सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई है जिसके द्वारा आयोग का निर्माण किया गया। [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 4226/65]।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आसाम के इन पहाड़ी जिलों का का जो शिष्टमंडल प्रधानमंत्री जी से मिला था, उसने कौन सी ऐसी कठिनाइयाँ सरकार के सामने रखी, जिन से विवश होकर सरकार ने ऐसा निर्णय किया।

श्री हाथी : उन्होंने जो कठिनाइयाँ रखीं, वे वहीं थीं, जो कि स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के सामने रखीं गई थीं अर्थात् उनका इकानोमिक डेवलपमेंट हो और उन को पार्टिसिपेशन इन ए ग्रेंटर मेजर फ़ार दी इकानोमिक डेवलपमेंट का अवसर दिया जाये।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर भी विचार किया है कि क्या आसाम जैसे छोटे प्रदेश में इस प्रकार की छोटी छोटी इकाइयाँ बनाने से पृथकतावादी मनो-वृत्ति को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा ?

श्री हाथी : वह बात भी सामने आई थी। पहले तो वे लोग अपनी एक अलग स्टेट मांगते थे, लेकिन जवाहरलाल जी ने उनको कहा कि उनका हित आसाम के साथ रहने में ही है और इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिस में आसाम की युनिटी भी बनी रहे, कैबिनेट फ़ार्म आफ़ गवर्नमेंट भी रहे, उन लोगों का विकास भी हो सके और उन को ऐसा महसूस हो कि वे भी इस विकास कार्य में सहयोगी हैं।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : सरकार ने जो आयोग नियुक्त किया है, उस को किन किन बातों पर विचार करने के लिए कहा गया है और वह कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर देगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह इन्फ़ार्मेशन स्टेटमेंट में दी गई है।

श्री अ.क. रलाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कितना एरिया है, जिस के बारे में इस शिष्ट-मंडल ने बात-चीत की थी

और इस समय वहाँ पर किस प्रकार से शासन चलाया जा रहा है।

श्री हाथी : चार डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने यह सोचा है कि अगर इन जिलों को आटो-नोमी देने के वजाय इन को मिलिटारइजेशन किया जाये, तो उस से देश की रक्षा हो सकेगी, क्योंकि आटो-नोमी देने से लोगों में पद-लोलूपता बढ़ेगी और वे पारस्परिक झगड़ों में फंस जायेंगे, इसलिये वजाय आटो-नोमी देने के सैनिकीकरण किया जाये ?

श्री हाथी : आटो-नोमी का अर्थ कोई स्टेट के रूप में आटो-नोमी नहीं है। उस के बारे में इस स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है :

...subject to the preservation of the unity of Assam, the continuation of a common legislature for the whole State of Assam and the maintenance of the Cabinet Government of the accepted form functioning on the basis of collective and joint responsibility to the State Assembly....

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि जैसे नागा-लैंड के पीछे फ़ारेन मिशनरीज काम कर रहे हैं, उसी प्रकार इन हिल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की आटो-नोमी मांगने के पीछे भी क्रिस्टियन मिशनरीज काम कर रहे हैं ?

श्री हाथी : काम करने की अलग बात है, लेकिन जहाँ तक हमारे बात करने का सम्बन्ध है, हम इन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ ही बात करते हैं।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस विवरण में बताया गया है कि स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू के साथ पहाड़ी नेताओं ने जो बात-चीत की थी, उस के परिणामस्वरूप वे कुछ निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे थे। लेकिन उस विवरण में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि वे किस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचे थे। मैं यह जानना चाहता

हूँ कि पंडित जी के साथ बातचीत में पहाड़ी नेता जिस निष्कर्ष में पहुंचे थे, क्या सरकार उस से अगे जाने के लिये तैयार है या केवल उसी निष्कर्ष के अन्तर्गत रह कर कोई निश्चय किया जायेगा ?

श्री हाथी : जो बातचीत हुई थी और उससे जिस नतीजे पर पहुंचे थे, वह कमीशन के लिये बेसिस होगा। उस बातचीत में यह तय किया गया था कि आटोनोमस डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के लिये कुछ सबजेक्ट्स के विषय में अलग प्रबंध हो, जिस को स्काटिश पैटर्न कहते हैं, उस के आधार पर वहां का लेजिसलेटर काम करे, उन का एक क्रिनांसल एडवाइजर हो, ताकि वे लोग केबिनेट के अन्दर ही स्वतंत्र रीति से अपना काम अलग तौर पर कर सकें।

श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय : पहाड़ी इलाकों का जो प्रतिनिधि मंडल पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू से मिला था, क्या उसने यह अनुरोध भी किया था कि पहाड़ी इलाकों की आर्थिक उन्नति और विकास के लिए उन का एक पृथक प्रान्त बना दिया जाये और उन को स्काटिश नमूने पर स्वशासन दिया जाये ?

श्री हाथी : जैसा कि अभी मैंने बताया है, पहले तो उन्होंने एक अलग राज्य की मांग की थी, लेकिन पंडित जी ने उन को समझाया कि आसाम के साथ रहने में ही उनका फायदा होगा और तरक्की होगी। आसाम के साथ रहकर वे किस तरह अधिक से अधिक उन्नति कर सकते हैं, कमीशनस इसकी जांच करेगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Minister has said that this commission has been set up to explore ways of accelerating the economic development of these areas. But from the statement I find that this commission is also going to deal with the administrative, financial and legal measures necessary for giving effect to the scheme. May I know how the economic development of

these areas will be conditioned by the overall overhaul of the administrative, legislative and financial and other arrangements?

Shri Hathi: As the House knows, the financial powers and the economic development go side by side. If a project is sanctioned, but if it is not implemented properly for want of financial Powers that means that some change is necessary in that regard.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन चार जिलों की उन्नति के लिए यह मांग की गई है, उन की आबादी क्या है। क्या ये चारों जिले सीमा क्षेत्र से मिलते हुए हैं और क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि ये लोग आसाम सरकार से असंतुष्ट क्यों हैं ?

श्री हाथी : हर एक जिले की आबादी के आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं लेकिन उन्होंने यह मांग इसलिए की है कि वे मानते हैं और उन के दिलों में यह विचार है कि उन की जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रही है।

गोआ , दमन तथा दीव का विकास

+

*947 { श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोआ, दमन और दीव में वित्तीय वर्ष 1964-65 में औद्योगिक, आर्थिक तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में कितनी प्रगति हुई ;

(ख) क्या इन कार्यक्रमों के फलस्वरूप इन क्षेत्रों के लोगों के जीवन स्तर में पराधीनता के समय की अपेक्षा कुछ सुधार हुआ है, यदि हां, तो क्या ; और

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिये कौन कौन सी नई योजनाएं मंजूर की गई हैं अथवा विचाराधीन हैं और उन का अनुमानित व्यय क्या है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) In the financial year 1964-65, an expenditure of Rs. 893.58 lakh was proposed to be incurred on various development programmes in Goa, Daman & Diu which would lead to progress in economic, industrial and other spheres.

(b) It is estimated that before liberation the *per capita* income of Goa, Daman & Diu was roughly about Rs. 376. As against this, the present *per capita* income is estimated to be roughly about Rs. 400.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4227/65].

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any assistance is given for the development of the iron ore mines by the private sector, and whether Government have any intention to mechanise the mines in future?

Shri Hathi: That is being done. The mines are being mechanised. And assistance is being given in almost all sectors.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I cannot make out whether any help has been given for the development of the Mormagao port. May I know whether any assistance is being given in this respect?

Shri Hathi: It will be for the Transport Ministry to take techni-

cally up the whole question of the development of the port.

Shri Shinkre: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that this increase in *per capita* income is only fictitious because of the fact that the cost of living in Goa has increased by at least 60 per cent as a result of liberation itself? What is Government contemplating to do to bring the cost of living down to at least the pre-liberation level?

Shri Hathi: So far as the first question is concerned, it may be known to the House that before liberation the main business or vocation of the people was export; much less attention had been paid to agriculture, roads, communications, bridges, fisheries, etc. All these schemes have been taken up. This would naturally give greater employment and greater income.

Shri Shinkre: When? After how many years?

Shri Hathi: During these three years it has been so. It will continue to be so.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने क्या गौर किया है कि गोवा की सर्वांगीण उन्नति के लिए सब से ज्यादा जरूरी यह है कि गोवा को महाराष्ट्र में मिलाया जाये और महाराष्ट्र की गवर्नमेंट ने और गोवा की गवर्नमेंट ने, दोनों ने मिल कर युनैनीमसली यह तय किया है कि उन का विलय हो जाय । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन दोनों की मांग को क्यों ठुकराया जा रहा है और उस पर जल्दी से कोई निर्णय क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह प्रश्न इस में से नहीं उठता है ।

श्री शिंदरे : क्यों नहीं उठता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूकि नहीं है इसलिए नहीं है ।

श्री शिकरे : दोनों सवाल इंटरचेंजेबल हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Goa cannot be merged under the supplementary.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : भारत में विलीनीकरण के पश्चात् उस में जो अनडिवेलेप्ड एरिया है, जिसका अभी तक डिवेलपमेंट नहीं हुआ है, उसको जल्दी से डिवेलप करने के लिए सरकार क्या सोच रही है ?

श्री हाथी : जो स्टेटमेंट टेबल पर रखा गया है उस में हर स्कीम के बारे में लिखा गया है, जो अनडिवेलेप्ड एरियाज हैं, उन के बारे में भी ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : खनिज पदार्थों—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्टेटमेंट में सब कुछ लिखा हुआ है ।

श्री शिकरे : कुछ नहीं लिखा है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : गोआ के भारत में विलीनीकरण के बाद वहां के निवासियों पर पुर्तगाल सरकार के अपेक्षाकृत करों का बोझ अधिक बढ़ गया है इसलिए उनका जीवन स्तर नीचे गिर गया है, क्या यह सही है ? यदि हां, तो उन को राहत देने का विचार क्या सरकार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि जीवन स्तर बढ़ गया है, आप कहते हैं कि गिर गया है, मैं क्या करूं ?

श्री शिकरे : कागजों में बढ़ गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कागजों में ही सही लेकिन वह जो इनफार्मेशन देंगे वही तो लेनी होगी ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि पोर्ट के जहां तक विकास का सम्बन्ध है इसका संबंध ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री से है । मैं मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि माइनर पोर्ट्स और रोड्ज इनका जहां तक ताल्लुक है यह स्टेट सबजैक्ट है, और यदि गोआ सरकार को इस काम को करना है तो वह इस को कैसे कर सकती है जबकि एक पैसा भी रोड्ज के वास्ते, माइनर पोर्ट्स के वास्ते, लाइट हाउसिस के वास्ते नहीं रखा गया है ?

श्री हाथी : जैसा मैं ने कहा 'सी' स्टेट्स के बारे में टेक्नीकल एस्पेक्ट्स ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री देख रही है ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the administrative set up which was in existence under the Portuguese regime has been geared so as to implement the schemes formulated by Government? If so, to what extent have they succeeded in reorganising the administrative set up in that direction?

Shri Hathi: The question of reorganising the administrative set up has also been taken up in hand. We have sent from different ministries different officers to reorganise, e.g. from the CPWD for roads, then for bridges, administration, judiciary etc.

Shri Kapur Singh: The latest annual report of the Ministry of Home Affairs tells us that the Government have distributed 900 tonnes of fertilizers, 100 tonnes of paddy seeds and Rs. 36,000 worth of vegetable seeds. Has this distribution been made free of cost, at subsidised prices or at market prices?

Shri Hathi: I have no information; I will find out.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गोआ विधान सभा ने महाराष्ट्र में मिलने का प्रस्ताव इस पृष्ठभूमि में पारित किया था कि गोआ के महाराष्ट्र में मिलने से गोआ का अधिक विकास हो सकेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है और यदि सही है तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूँ कि यह सवाल नहीं हो सकता है।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether Government is aware of this fact that mere provision of large amounts of money for intensive development is not enough, that it has to be followed up by efficient administrative machinery and action, and that the only way to ensure that is to link it with the socially, politically and economically viable unit of Maharashtra? What is the Government's reaction to it?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different suggestion.

Car Thefts in New Delhi

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- *948. { **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of car thefts in New Delhi in December, 1964 and January, 1965; and

(b) the action taken by Government to prevent such thefts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) 2 and 8 respectively.

(b) The following measures have been taken to prevent such thefts:

- (i) An Auto-Theft Squad has been set up in the Crime Branch of Delhi Police. This Squad collects necessary intelligence and sends monthly reviews to the District Superintendents of Police to enable them to keep a strict watch over affected areas.
- (ii) Systematic drives to educate car and taxi owners with regard to safe parking of their vehicles, especially when these are parked outside the parking lots, have been launched.
- (iii) Patrolling by beat constables has been intensified in areas where automobile thefts were reported.
- (iv) Surveillance over suspects and previous convicts involved in automobile thefts has been enforced.
- (v) The Delhi Police keeps itself in touch with the Bombay and Calcutta Police (where this crime is also prevalent) to exchange information.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know how many of these stolen cars have been recovered?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am happy to state that a large number of the cars were recovered, and only 8.4 per cent of the stolen cars have not yet been recovered.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if these stolen cars were also involved in some crimes committed in the Capital?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Cars have been stolen mostly for three purposes: 34

per cent of the thefts have been for stealing away parts of the car; 13 per cent for joy ride; 11 per cent mistaken identity; 3 per cent removal for financiers or hire purchase.

Mr. Speaker: What punishment was given to those who did it for joy ride?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मई, 1964 में जो कार चोरी हुई थी उस में ऊंचे स्तर के एक मंत्री के लड़के या सेक्रेटरी के लड़के का हाथ था और रिपोर्ट भी कराई गई थी क्योंकि समाचार पत्रों में यह चीज बार बार आई थी। इस रिपोर्ट को क्या यह सही नहीं है कि दवाने का प्रयत्न किया गया लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी उस केस को चलाया गया था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शिकायत क्या रही अगर केस चलाया गया था तो

श्री बड़े : नहीं चलाया गया। दबा दिया गया।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : पिछले सप्ताह इस के बारे में मैंने सदन के पटल पर एक वक्तव्य रखा था जिस में मैंने बताया था कि इस की काफी जांच पड़ताल की गई है। चूंकि यह मामला बार बार आ रहा है, इसलिए इस के बारे में मैं फिर कह देना चाहता हूं कि जिस ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी के लड़के का हाथ बताया जाता है उस लड़के की टैस्ट आईडेंटिफिकेशन परेड हुई थी और उस के फिंगर प्रिंट्स का एग्जामिनेशन हुआ था, जितने गवाह थे उन गवाहों का एग्जामिनेशन हुआ था। आई० जी० पुलिस ने इस की देख रेख की। मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा था कि देखभाल करने के बाद जांच करने के बाद यह देखा गया कि यह आरोप साबित नहीं हो सका है। इसलिए उस को मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किया गया और उस केस को फाइल कर दिया गया।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मंत्री के लड़के के खिलाफ भी क्या

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मंत्री के लड़के इस में नहीं हैं। किसी भी मंत्री के नहीं हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मंत्री के लड़के को छोड़ दिया और उस बेचारे को परेशान किया।

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some limit. The question has been asked and information given. Why should this continue indefinitely?

Shri Bade: It is a very serious question.

Mr. Speaker: It is a serious question but when the information has been given, what else does he want?

Shri Bade: There is a booklet distributed in Parliament entitled:

Car Thief? Hush, 'Tis A VIP Baby! Thou shall Not Tell The Truth?

Can we not ask a question when a 20-page booklet has been distributed?

Mr. Speaker: Let it be a hundred pages. The question has been asked and the information given. Would this continue after the information has been given?

Shri Bade: We are not satisfied with the reply.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बड़े मंत्री के लड़के थे इसलिए उन को छोड़ दिया गया।

Mr. Speaker: I am satisfied. He says no Minister's son was involved. Only some relation of a Secretary was mentioned. A regular enquiry was made, an identification parade took place, finger prints were also taken, all the investigation was gone through, and the conclusion was that that was not the man, he was not implicated. Then, what further does he want now?

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : उस समय मंत्री नहीं थे ।

Shri Bade: I want to know whether the Joint Secretary went from house to house to enquire whether there was any smashed car or accident there.

Mr. Speaker: And the Minister was also following him from house to house.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जिस तरह से उस सेक्रेटरी के लड़के से पूछताछ की गई उस तरह से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से मंत्री का लड़का था जिस के ऊपर इस तरह का इल्जाम लगाया गया था और क्या उस से भी कोई ऐसी पूछताछ की गई थी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैं एक बात कहूँ कि मंत्री के लड़के पर इल्जाम नहीं लगाया गया था ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : कौन से मंत्री के लड़के पर ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि नहीं लगाया गया और आप पूछते हैं कि कौन से मंत्री के लड़के पर लगाया गया ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उस समय मंत्री नहीं थे, आज हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां हर एक सवाल पर यह तहकीकात नहीं आ सकती कि अगर गवर्नमेंट गलत जवाब दे रही है तो मैं पुलिस बिठलाऊँ और तहकीकात करूँ कि जो वह कह रहे हैं वह गलत है । यहां मैं सिर्फ यही कह सकता हूँ कि आप सवाल पूछें और गवर्नमेंट जवाब दे । वह कहते हैं कि तहकीकात की गई । किसी मंत्री का कोई लड़का नहीं था । उस के बाद कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता, और आप कहते हैं कि जवाब दिलाया जाये ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : कौन से मंत्री का लड़का था !

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी मंत्री का लड़का नहीं था । यह कैसे दतला दिया जाये कि किम मंत्री का लड़का था ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों की एन्वयरी की गई थी, जिन की छानबीन की गई थी वह लोग कौन थे । वह किस के लड़के थे, जरा उन के नाम बतला दिये जायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कैसे हो गया । क्या यह भी रूल्स में लिखा हुआ है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आज मंत्री हैं, उस समय मंत्री नहीं थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : जो उस समय मंत्री नहीं थे उन के कोई लड़का नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उस में त्यागी जी का नाम नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow this to happen that every hon. Member should speak simultaneously while he is sitting. (Interruptions.) 'Member' includes ministers also. He should also not interfere. I am addressing every Member of the House. I do not know why Mr. Kachhavaia is not yet satisfied and he continues questioning. What more can I do? I fail to understand. He would never be satisfied but what can I do.

Shri Bade: Let us probe the matter further.

Mr. Speaker: Should I be the sub-inspector and go there?

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ गया जवाब ।

Shri Shinkre: The hon. Deputy Minister has given a list and serialised the various categories under which the thefts of cars have been sought to be put by the Ministry. I would like to know in which category this particular car theft was put, this case in which the son of a Joint Secretary was involved?

Shri L. N. Mishra: About the theft of that particular car I cannot say under what category it was put because it was not found for what purpose it was taken away and left somewhere in an abandoned condition.

Mr. Speaker: There ought to be some objective in putting supplementaries. Supposing Mr. Shinkre gets the category . . .

Shri Shinkre: My supplementary was aimed at knowing indirectly whether this particular theft of the car had been mentioned or included in the list given by them or not.

Mr. Speaker: He has mentioned it. He ought not to have put that question differently.

Shri Shinkre: Sometimes direct questions are not replied to directly.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मई, 1964 में जो कार चोरी हुई थी उस के सम्बन्ध में अभी उपमंत्री जी ने वक्तव्य दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस में छोटी अवस्था के बालक भी सम्मिलित थे। यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन के गार्जियन्स के साथ मंत्रालय का या सरकार का किसी प्रकार का कोई पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है और हुआ है तो किस किस के साथ ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : ऐसी बात है कि जिन की गाड़ी चोरी हुई थी उन को आशंका थी

कि कुछ बच्चे उस में सम्मिलित थे। उन्होंने जुबेनाइल्स कहा था। इस की जांच हुई। मालूम हुआ कि वह सम्मिलित नहीं थे। जिन की गाड़ी थी वह खुद आये थे और मंत्रालय में हमारे ऊँचे अफसर से मिले भी थे। उन्होंने वातचीत की। उन से कहा गया कि साहब जांच हो रही है। उन का सेन्टेन्स था कि ला विल टेक इट्स ओन कोर्स। इस में किसी प्रकार की कोई गड़बड़ नहीं होगी। आप इत्मीनान रखिये, हम सत्य पर पहुंचने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मेरा प्रश्न यही था? मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि क्या बच्चों के गार्जियन्स के साथ किसी प्रकार का पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है, और हुआ है तो किस किस के साथ। कार वालों के सम्बन्ध में मेरा प्रश्न नहीं था।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : बच्चों के गार्जियन्स के साथ कोई पत्र व्यवहार नहीं हुआ है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Arising out of the answer given by the Deputy Minister a little earlier, is the Minister aware that in the early hours of the morning after the nocturnal smash of the Fiat car in May 1964, the Joint Secretary—whose son, he said, was in the identification parade—the Joint Secretary visited the brother of the owner of the car which had been smashed and asked him whether he had lost the car,—the car which had been parked outside was missing,—and, if so, whether the Joint Secretary was interrogated about this matter as to why he went there in the early hours of the morning after the car was smashed?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Joint Secretary was, of course, interrogated. What he said was that he went to the owner of the car. But this was in reply to the subsequent statement made by the person who had made

the allegation about the theft of the car. I shall just read out from the report of the Inspector-General of Police, Delhi, because a lot of things are said about this. In his statement, the IG of Police, Delhi, writes: I may quote from the report of the I.G. of Police, Delhi:

"Shri Dharam Yash Dev was examined at length. In the light of his statement, we examined Shri Mohd. Yunus, Smt. Mohd. Yunus, the servants and orderly of Shri Mohd. Yunus's household, Shri J. N. Naidu, driver of the car which had picked up Shri Adil Yunus and reached him to Safdarjung Hospital, Shri Adil Yunus, his friends, viz., Sarvashri Vinay Kapoor, Santi Bachan and Sumant Chopra, Shri Raj Kamal Pasrich, his brother Shri Jit Singh Pasrich, and Shri Inder Singh Chawla, motor mechanic of Bhagat Singh Market, who had repaired Shri Pasrich's motor cycle. We have also examined the records of the Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Sen's Nursing Home, and of the office of the Director of Transport, New Delhi branch, regarding the treatment of Shri Adil Yunus, and his motor cycle driving licence. Shri Adil's finger impressions have been compared with the chance print found on the car on the morning of 17th May, 1964. Shri Adil Yunus has been placed on an identification parade before all the probable witnesses, who could connect him with the crime. During the enquiries, nothing has been learnt which could in any way connect Shri Adil Yunus with either the theft of Major Y. P. Dev's car or the misappropriation of petrol at Moti Bagh Indian Oil Petrol Pump. Shri Dharam Yash Dev was examined a second time, and he declined to give any further clues or to cite any more witnesses."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was whether Shri Yunus was interrogated and why he visited the house.

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

Pay Scales of School Teachers

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Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Eswara Reddy:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri J. B. Singh:
 Shrimati Renu
 Chakravartty:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri:
 *949. Shri Jagdev Singh
 Siddhanti:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri D. D. Puri:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
 Shri Koya:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Daii:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort is being made to improve salaries and living conditions of primary and secondary school teachers throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The main efforts that have been made in this direction are:—

1. Central assistance to States for improvement of salary scales both in government and non-government schools and the

introduction of Triple Benefit Scheme.

2. Impressing upon the State Governments the urgency of doing away with disparity in the emoluments of teachers of government and aided schools.
3. Educational facilities for teachers' children.
4. Merit scholarships for children of school teachers.
5. National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare.

As a result there has been a general improvement in the salary scales and living conditions of teachers at all levels. Efforts have also been made to remove the disparity between salaries and allowances of government and non-government school teachers.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो स्टेटमेंट हाउस की टेबल पर रखा गया है वह बड़ा बेग है। अब तक जो वेतन क्रम है वह ऐसा है कि दिल्ली में ठीक दुगना वेतन मिलता है और यू० पी० में उस से अर्धा मिलता है। सरकार ने स्टेटमेंट में यह नहीं दिखलाया है कि यू० पी० में कितना बढ़ाया गया और पंजाब में कितना बढ़ाया गया, और जो बीच का गैप था उसे किस प्रकार से भर गया है, डिस्परिटी को किस तरह से कम किया गया है।

Shri M. C. Chagla: This is essentially a State subject as I have told this House several times and the pay-scales vary from State to State. If a question had been asked specifically for that purpose, I would have laid a statement showing how the scales vary. But I have tried to answer the question as it has been put. The question is whether any effort has been made to improve the salaries. I have pointed out in the statement that efforts have been made by the Union Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order. We are fully aware that the responsibilities in this matter lie with the State Governments, namely, the teachers' salaries, etc. We table question in this House knowing fully well the responsibilities of the States and of the Centre. We put the questions because we are told that 50 per cent of the expenses are borne by the Centre. We have tabled several questions in this House and told the Education Minister that out of the Plan allocation, something should be given for this purpose. It is very unfair on the part of the Minister—I say this without imputing any motive to the hon. Education Minister, Shri Chagla—just to point out that this is a State subject. We are putting this question knowing fully well that the State is unable to do anything unless it is helped by the Centre.

Mr. Speaker: This question has been put several times and has been answered so many times. It has been explained. Now, the question was that there are different scales in the different States and the question is put: कितना पंजाब में किया गया, कितना यू० पी० में किया गया। इस बात के लिये गवर्नमेंट कैसे तैयार हो सकती है? There is no point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it open to the minister to give the same answer?

Mr. Speaker: All these questions have been put and answers given. If something has happened after the first question had been answered, I have to put it. That is the only thing that can be asked.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन अध्यापकों के साथ मैनैजमेंट यह ज्यादती करता है कि तनख्वाह तो दो सौ माहवार देता है और दस्तखत ढाई सौ और तीन सौ पर लेता है, क्या इन अध्यापकों को इन्साफ देने के लिये सरकार कुछ कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल भी कई दफा पूछा गया है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: It does not strictly arise from this. But if my attention is drawn to this abuse in Delhi administration, I will certainly take it up.

श्री भागवत मा आजाद : विवरण में जिन कदमों का उल्लेख है उस से सिर्फ यह मालूम पड़ता है कि इस से स्थिति उन्नत हुई है या हुई होगी । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि शिक्षकों की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए उन के लिए एक न्यूनतम वेतन निर्धारित किया जाए और क्या इस दिशा में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कुछ कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; we are seriously considering fixing a national minimum and I am having constant discussions with the Planning Commission. I am painfully aware of the fact that the teachers are not paid what they should be paid.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माध्यमिक स्कूलों और कालिजों के अध्यापकों की तनख्वाह . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिज का अलग सवाल आ रहा है, पहले आप प्राइमरी और सैकेंडरी स्कूलों के बारे में सवाल कीजिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आज की मंह-गार्ड को देखते हुए उन्हीं ने जो अपने वेतन को बढ़ाने की मांग की है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को शिक्षकों की सहायता के लिए क्या मदद दी गई है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have answered it often. We have promised to give 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the States in improving the lot

of teachers. Unfortunately that 50 per cent has to be confined within the State plan. The demand to lay is, give us something outside the State plan. I am trying to see whether it is possible to do that in the case of certain backward States.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: For sometime now there has been a promise made to the teachers and to the country as a whole that the entire question of Centre's help to States for bringing about uniform national scales of pay for both primary and secondary teachers is under consideration of the government. They have been discussing how they will do this. May I know exactly at what stage this discussion is and what shape it is taking, before the fourth plan comes into being?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I will point out the difficulties to the hon. lady member. Firstly, is it possible for the Centre to take over the responsibility for the payment of the teachers? It will be almost impossible, because it would involve crores of rupees. Education is a State subject and the primary responsibility is of the State. Secondly, should we fix a national minimum? If we do so, whose is the responsibility to raise the salaries to that national minimum? Thirdly should we have the question of ordinary payment to teachers within the plan or keep it outside the plan and tell the States, just as you pay civil servants, pay your teachers; give them DA and treat it as the ordinary expenditure of administration! These are very difficult questions. We are discussing the various aspects and I assure the House that I am doing my best to see that teachers get a fair deal.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: My question was specific. He gave a long answer, but did not catch my point. He told us in answer to another question a few days ago that he was having discussions with the

finance ministry in the presence of the Prime Minister, on how the Centre could meet, if not fully, at least partly the demands made by States. At what stage is this discussion and what shape is it taking?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That was restricted to UP. We did suggest to the UP Education Minister that we would be in a position to give certain help. It was pointed out to us that that must await the calling off of the strike by UP teachers. As soon as they called off the strike, I wrote to the UP Education Minister that now the ball was in his court and he must announce whatever concessions he wants to make to the teachers. Unfortunately, that has not yet been done.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, if strikes only can produce results, two M.L.C's are having a hunger strike about the teachers' case in Chandigarh at this time. I think both of them belong to the ruling party. May I know if there is any other way also of bringing to the notice of the ministers here and elsewhere the poor condition of the teachers? May I also know if the State Education Ministers who are going to meet at Srinagar in the month of June will consider this problem and the Central Government will give them a working paper on which they can take firm decisions all along the line, from the primary school to secondary school teachers and from college professors to university professors?

Shri M. C. Chagla: With regard to the first part of the question, whether there is any other method besides strike, my answer is yes, and the methods is the democratic method. With regard to the second part of the question, I will certainly take up this question at the Education Ministers' Conference which is meeting on the 5th June.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सभाचार पत्रों को देखने से पता चला कि उत्तर प्रदेश के शिक्षकों ने जो अपना आन्दोलन स्थगित किया,

वह केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री के आश्वासन देने पर स्थगित किया था। आज उत्तर प्रदेश के शिक्षा मंत्री का वक्तव्य निकला है कि हम प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों का वेतन बढ़ाने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं क्योंकि इस से सात करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त भार हमारे ऊपर पड़ेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने किस आधार पर उन को आश्वासन दिया था, प्रान्तीय मंत्री क्यों उन को मना कर रहे हैं, और क्या अपने आश्वासन को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री उन के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था करेंगे जिस से कि इन आन्दोलन स्थगित करने वाले शिक्षकों को कुछ मिल सके ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, the Finance Minister and myself met the Education Minister there. We discussed the questions and we made certain suggestions to what extent and in what measure the Centre can help the Uttar Pradesh Government to improve the lot of the teachers. The Education Minister is in possession of those facts. It is now for him to decide in what way and in what shape the help which the Centre is prepared to give should be distributed or allocated to the teachers. Their problem is a very big one. There are primary teachers and there are secondary teachers. The question is whether they should raise the salary or the dearness allowance. But that is essentially their matter. I cannot interfere in that. I have informed him, and so has the Finance Minister, to what extent we are prepared to help the Uttar Pradesh Government.

श्री जगदेव सिंह 'सिद्धान्ती : शिक्षकों के रहन सहन की स्थिति को सधारने के लिए जो यत्न किए जा रहे हैं क्या उन में इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जा रहा है कि शिक्षकों को उन के निवास स्थान पर या उस के निकट

रखा जा सक ताकि पारिवारिक व्यय कम पैसे में हो जाए ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : काम ही न हो, यह तो सब से बड़ी दिक्कत है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; the staff quarters is an important question, especially in the case of women teachers because we find that women are not prepared to go to villages unless they have living quarters.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : बिहार में भी शिक्षकों ने स्ट्रिक् का नोटिस दिया था, लेकिन बिहार सरकार से उनका कुछ समझौता हो गया। क्या उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है? यदि नहीं हो रहा है तो क्यों, क्या पैसे की कमी है? यदि हाँ, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार वहाँ को सरकार का कुछ मदद करने जा रही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Well, Sir, there was a proposal by the Bihar Government with regard to certain assistance and that is being processed. It is a very small amount, and, as far as possible, I think that concession will be made to them. I have nothing further for the Bihar Government.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Keeping in view the fact that there is a great disparity in the salaries of teachers from State to State, do the Government propose to lay down a concrete proposal to have uniform salary scales for the whole country and do they think it desirable to stop private tuition by the teachers?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As an ideal, I agree that there should be common salary and we should lay it down. But the question is of finding resources. If we had the money and the Centre could finance the increase in salaries of teachers, certainly, we would have done it. But I repeat, the ultimate responsibility must be

upon the States and there is no point in our saying that they should pay the teachers Rs. 150 if we are not in a position to implement that scheme.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखा है उस में अंकित है कि सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतनों की असमानता को दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया गया है लेकिन धनाभाव के कारण प्रतीत ऐसा होता है कि वह असमानता दूर करने में असफल रहे हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रारम्भिक विद्यालय जिन के कि संचालित करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर है वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रारम्भिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों की तनख्वाह केन्द्रीय सरकार के चपरासियों से भी कम है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय क्या उपाय करने जा रहा है जिस से कि प्रारम्भिक विद्यालयों के जो शिक्षक हैं उनका वेतन क्रम बढ़े ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रही चीज तो अब तक कही गई है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not quite understand the hon. Member. With great respect, I do not see how the responsibility for running the primary schools of UP is upon the Central Government. The responsibility is that of the State Government. But I have asked the Governments of the States over and over again that the disparity between the salaries of private school and Government school teachers should be removed and the scales of pay should be the same.

Mr. Speaker: The same question is repeated again and again.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that there is growing discontent among the teachers throughout the country, in all the States and the Education Ministers, whether it is UP or any other State, are unable to do anything unless they are able to get help from the Centre, may I know whether the Government of

India is prepared to appoint a wage commission or pay commission to go into the various aspects of the working conditions and salaries of teachers and to find out ways and means of improving their position?

Shri Ranga: Can the Union Government appoint such a commission over the head of the State Governments?

Mr. Speaker: But what can I do when such questions are asked? I have to give all hon. Members equal treatment. I have been saying again and again that some purpose ought to be served by asking a question. Now the same questions are asked which have already been answered many a time, more than once.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Sir, with great respect, you are right. I have answered this question several times. I will answer it again. With regard to the appointment of pay commission or wage committee the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have raised no objection. However, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat Kerala and Madras have not agreed to the proposal. That is one thing. Secondly, if we appoint a pay commission, we must be in a position to implement the decisions of that commission. When we appoint a pay commission for Central Government employees, we are in a position to implement its recommendations. Supposing the pay commission says that every teacher in India should be paid Rs. 200 a month, we must be in a position to say that we have the financial resources. But we have not. That is my difficulty.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, he has not answered my point.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that there is no point in appointing a pay commission.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me. Whenever the teachers approach the State Governments, whether it is West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh or Bihar, they tell the teachers "we have all sympathy for you but we are unable to do anything because the Centre will not give more than 50 per cent or give anything outside the Plan allocation". So, I want to know whether the Centre can instruct them to appoint a committee. Otherwise, let some commission be appointed to have a survey of the conditions of the teachers.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : एक न्यायाधीश के शिक्षा मंत्री बनने के उपरान्त सारे देश भर के प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक टीचरों को यह आशा थी कि उन की वेतन वृद्धि होगी लेकिन माननीय मंत्री ने अभी कहा कि यह विषय राज्य सरकारों का है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री यह प्रयत्न करेंगे कि तमाम राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन कर के कम से कम एक युनिफार्म पालिसी अध्यापकों के वेतन के सम्बन्ध में निर्धारित करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे ताकि राज्य राज्य में इस बारे में अन्तर न रहे?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have answered the question. I have already called the Education Ministers 'Conference' in the first week of June and one of the items in the agenda will be how to improve the salary scales of teachers.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : मैं मौका पाने के लिए कितनी ही बार उठा लेकिन मेरे ऊपर अध्याक्ष महोदय की नज़र नहीं पड़ी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी नज़र माननीय सदस्य पर बहुत बार पड़ी लेकिन मैं उनका नाम कहीं भी उस में नहीं देख पाया। मैंने उसे चार दफ़ा देखा लेकिन माननीय सदस्य का नाम उस में कहीं नहीं पाया।

National Text-books Committee

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 *950. { Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Onkar Lal Bareua:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a National Text-books Committee or Board to produce standard and quality text-books at cheaper cost;

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

(c) the financial implications in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Under the aegis of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, a Central Committee has been set up to prepare model text books for all stages of school education. Text-books of Hindi and Biology have already been prepared and published; in the rest of the subjects; text-books are expected to be ready in the course of 1965-66.

For College classes, an Expert Committee has been set up by the University Grants Commission to formulate a scheme for text-books, monographs, and other reading materials.

(c) The estimated expenditure on the preparation of school text-books is about Rs. 8,36,000.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : विभिन्न प्रान्तों में जो टेक्स्ट बुक्स कमेटीज़ हैं उन से उस का सहयोग हुआ है यदि हुआ है तो किस हद तक हुआ है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Every State has got its own Text-book Committee. The idea is that we should have uniform text-books and the text-books of the

highest standard. For that purpose, we have set up this Committee. We are getting text-books written by the best experts available. Then, these text-books will be sent to each State and each State will be asked to translate them in their regional languages with such adaptations as the States think proper. I think this is the best way of bringing about uniformity in education.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: My question was whether any person has been taken by the Central Text-books Committee from the State Committees and whether they were associated with this or not?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have had the representation of the States in the Committee.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has devised a particular norm in terms of which the standard and quality will be determined and, if so, what is that norm?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The standard or norm is this. Take, for instance, Biology. We have published the text-book. We get the best Biologists in India. They either write the book or they edit the book. Well there cannot be any other norm or standard than getting the best men available in India to write on the subject on which they are experts.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस समिति में कितने सदस्य हैं और क्या राज्य सरकारों में से भी एक, एक सदस्य लेकर उस कमेटी में रखा जायेगा या राज्य सरकारों ने कोई एक अलग समिति बनाने का निश्चय किया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have got the names of the members of the Committee. If my friends want them, I will give their names.

Mr. Speaker: Has anybody been included from the States or is there any proposal to States to put up their own nominees?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There is nobody from the State as such. But, as far as possible, we try and get persons from different parts of India if I can put it that way. We had not asked States to nominate persons.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरेवा : कुल सदस्य कितने हैं ? राज्य सरकारों के कितने सदस्य हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: How many are they in number?

Shri M. C. Chagla: In the Central Committee, there are 12 members. There are different panels. We have a panel of Hindi text-books, we have a panel of History text-books and then we have a panel of Geography text-books. For each subject, we have a separate panel. This is the main Committee with 12 members.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इन में किन किन भाषाओं की पुस्तकें ली जावेंगी ? क्या यह समिति विद्यार्थियों को व्यायाम करने तथा आसन लगाने की आदत पड़े इस के लिये क्या कोई स्वास्थ्य बनाने सम्बन्धी पुस्तक भी उस में ली जायगी ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I have said, we are publishing books in Hindi and also in English. The idea of publishing them in English is to be able to send them to the different States which would translate them into the regional languages.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या आसनों पर भी कोई टेक्स्ट-बुक होगी या नहीं ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: No, Sir.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राष्ट्रीय पाठ्य-पुस्तक समिति को यह निर्देश दिया जायेगा कि वह भाषा और विषय को ध्यान में रखते हुए ऐसा पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करे, जो देश में भावनात्मक एकता स्थापित करने में सहायक हो ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Certainly I attach the greatest importance to the preparation of proper history books in our country, and we have a panel which is preparing a history text-book of India which I hope will emphasise the unity of our country.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि टेक्स्ट-बुक कमेटी के द्वारा जो किताबें छपेंगी, वे विद्यार्थियों को किस दर पर दी जायेंगी—क्या वे नो प्राफिट नो लॉस के आधार पर या कुछ नफ़ा ले कर दी जायेंगी ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: The idea is to supply them as cheaply as possible. I have got some figures here with me....

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it would be on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

Shri M. C. Chagla: The idea is to subsidise them even if they cost more.

Koyali Refinery

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*951. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
 { **Shri D. J. Naik:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Engineers have undertaken complete designing of the added unit proposed to be set up by way of expansion of the Koyali Refinery, Gujarat; and

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

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Indian engineers at the Central Design Organisation set up at the Gujarat Refinery have undertaken complete designing work of the expansion of Gujarat Refinery project from 2 million to 3 million tonne capacity, with the help of a few Soviet specialists.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government have any proposal to import crude oil to be used in this refinery?

Shri Humayun Kabir: That does not arise strictly out of the main question, but Government have no such proposal.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May we have an indication about the terms of the agreement which has been entered into with the foreign country?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not understand the question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how it is that in spite of our experience of these refineries during the last so many years we are still spending such a large amount of money on getting foreign experts and thereby wasting our foreign exchange resources? May I know when this country will become self-sufficient so far as the technical aspect of these refineries is concerned?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have just now stated that so far as the expansion from 2 million to 3 million tonnes capacity of the Baroda refinery is concerned, Indian engineers are designing it. I do not, therefore, understand why my hon. friend thinks that foreign experts alone are there.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: The General Manager of the Koyali Refinery is in Moscow at present. Will he consult the USSR engineers in regard to the Indian design for expansion of Refinery, and see that the design is fool-proof?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have complete faith in our own engineers and they are designing it. But we are also taking the help of some specialists. There are 8 Soviet specialists who are assisting 40 Indian engineers and 80 draughtsmen and estimators etc.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether in view of the experience gained now

by the Indian engineers in designing, Government are proposing to have a completely Indianised designing centre for oil refineries in India?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I do not think that we have yet reached the stage when we could have complete designing from beginning to end. In expansion it is comparatively easier because some of the basic elements are already there. But we have set up a firm called the Indian Engineers Ltd., which will help us greatly in designing and providing engineering assistance for refineries in the future.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Is it a fact that the smell of oil in Gujarat is attracting Pakistan more and more towards that area?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I could not hear the question.

Mr. Speaker: Nor could I.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May we know the terms of agreement entered into with the country with whom Government has contracted for this purpose?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Koyali refinery near Baroda is being built with Soviet collaboration, and agreements have already been entered into, and the first million tonnes will be in production in a few months.

All India Secondary Teachers' Federation

*952. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of All India Secondary Teachers' Federation had waited on the Prime Minister in March, 1965 to present a memorandum of their demands;

(b) if so, what were their precise demands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands referred mainly to increase in emoluments, improvement in the service conditions, appointment of a Pay Commission and retention of Teachers' Constituencies.

(c) Government is already seized of the various problems and is taking suitable action.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What steps are being taken to ensure not only a living wage to the teachers but also a uniformity in the educational standard?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am afraid it is the same question in a different form, and my answer can only be the same.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Have Government considered the necessity of seeing to it that at least by the end of the Third Five Year Plan the legitimate demands of the teachers are met?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I hope they will be met long before that. That is my sincere hope.

Shri Hem Barua: Has the attention of Government been drawn to a demand made recently by the U.P. Secondary School Teachers that the Central Government should appoint a Secondary School Grants Commission on the lines of the University Grants Commission? If so, what is Government's response thereto?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We had the proposal legally examined. The opinion of the Law Ministry was that under the Constitution it is not possible for us to do so as secondary education is a state subject. But apart from a Commission, I am attaching the greatest importance to secondary education and am trying to do whatever can be done for the improvement of that education.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यापकों के सवाल पर मंत्री जी बार-बार ठीक से जवाब न देकर इधर-उधर की बात करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अध्यापकों को जो आश्वासन दिया है, उस के लिए वह नये बजट में क्या खास व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने इसी सदन में यह कहा था कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के अध्यापक अपनी हड़ताल वापस ले लें, तो मैं शीघ्र इस सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था करूँगा। मैं मुख्य रूप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह नये बजट में खास तौर पर क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are certainly going to increase the assistance that we can give to the States for improving the emoluments in the next budget. With regard to what special payments we are going to make, I have already pointed out that we had a discussion with the Education Minister of U.P. and we have made certain suggestions. It is now for them to announce such concessions as he thinks proper to the teachers in his State. We cannot force him to do x, y or z. It is only advisory.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फिर ठीक जवाब नहीं आया है।

Shri A. P. Sharma: How long will it take for Government to come to a final conclusion about abolition of teachers' constituencies?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The question is under the active consideration of Government.

Contributory Provident Fund for School Teachers

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*953. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme of contributory Provident Fund for the benefit of

teachers appointed under the Central Schools Scheme has been under Government's consideration; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the scheme and the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The teacher will contribute not less than 8-1/3 per cent of Salary and the Central Schools Organization will contribute 8-1/3 per cent of salary.

Shri P. C. Borooah: How long has this scheme been under consideration, and by what time is a decision in the matter likely to be taken?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: It is under consideration in consultation with the Law Ministry. The finalised scheme will be implemented from 1st April.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What pecuniary benefits at present accrue to teachers at the time of retirement, and how will these compare with the benefits according to secondary teachers under other government schemes?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: This Central Schools Scheme itself started only in 1963-64. The broad pattern of the plan will be something like that which is applied to Central Government servants. As I told you, the draft rules under the proposed contributory provident fund are to be finalised in consultation with the Ministry of Law. But it will come into force from 1st April even if the finalisation is a little later.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sharma:

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact.....

Shri A. P. Sharma rose—(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

जिला प्रशासन

*955. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने जिला प्रशासन की विभिन्न समस्याओं और पहलुओं का अध्ययन करने का निश्चय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित अध्ययन की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अध्ययन की विस्तृत रूपरेखा को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है । जो भी हो, इस अध्ययन का मूल उद्देश्य जिला स्तर पर प्रशासकीय विकास की प्रमुख दिशाओं का विश्लेषण करना तथा यह देखना होगा कि और भी अच्छा समन्वय किस प्रकार लाया जाय ।

राजस्थान के स्कूलों में पाकिस्तानी पाठ्य पुस्तकें

{ श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री बड़े :
*956. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के कुछ स्कूलों में बच्चों को पाकिस्तानी पाठ्य पुस्तकें पढ़ाई जा रही हैं और ऐसी 64 पुस्तकें वहां पकड़ी गई हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान पुलिस द्वारा कुछ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार भी किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राजस्थान में इन पाकिस्तानी पुस्तकों से पढ़ाना बन्द हो गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से सूचना मंगवाई जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme

*957. { Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Rameshwar Tantiya:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has recently finalised the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange programme for 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of 1965-66 Programme of Cultural Exchanges between India and U.S.S.R. comprising 80 items are—

that it provides for an all-round collaboration and co-operation between India and U.S.S.R. in the fields of Science (Natural, Fundamental and Medical), Art, Culture, Education, Language and Literature, Films and Broadcasting, Sports and Public Health, by way of—

(i) exchange of students|teachers|scholars for post-graduate study, training and higher specialisation in each other's country;

(ii) exchange visits of artists, scholars, educationists, journalists, editors, musicians and film workers etc., for study-cum-observation tours, mutual discussions and delivering lectures;

(iii) exchange of cultural troupes, exhibitions and sports teams;

(iv) reciprocal organisation of film festivals in each other's country;

(v) exchange of teachers for teaching of Languages and visits of Soviet teachers for teaching in Technical and Scientific fields; and

(vi) institutional co-operation between institutions of higher learning and specialised bodies by way of exchange of information, publications, material, etc.

राजभाषा का प्रयोग

* 958. { श्री पे० वेंकटामुन्जया :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :
श्री क० चं० पन्त :
श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण :
श्री प्र० चं० बद्यरा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वर्गीय श्री नेहरू द्वारा दिये गये राजभाषा के प्रयोग संबंधी आशवासनों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये केन्द्र, राज्य मंत्रिमंडल की कोई उप-समिति बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस समिति को यह काम भी सौंपा गया है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम के संशोधनों पर भी विचार करे; और

(ग) क्या संसद् के चालू अधिवेशन में कोई निर्णय किया जायेगा

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख) राजभाषा के प्रश्न के विभिन्न पहलुओं की, जिनमें राजभाषा अधिनियम को संशोधित करने का प्रश्न भी शामिल है, जांच करने के लिये मंत्रिमंडल की एक समिति बनाई गई है।

(ग) आशा है कि चालू अधिवेशन को समाप्ति से पहले अंतिम निष्कर्ष प्राप्त कर लिये जायेंगे।

Spurious Text-Books

*959. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of publications of spurious text-books have come to the notice of Government; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). An enquiry from the State Governments shows that there have been complaints about the evil of pirated editions of school text-books. In all such cases, the State Governments, who have the final authority to prescribe text-books, have reported that suitable action has been taken to check and minimise the evil.

शरणार्थियों की जांच पड़ताल

*960. **श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए शरणार्थियों की जांच पड़ताल कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन में से कितने शरणार्थी ऐसे पाये गये जो वास्तव थे शरणार्थी नहीं थे ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) अभी तक लगभग 1200 व्यक्ति ऐसे पाये गये हैं जो वास्तव में शरणार्थी नहीं थे। इसके अलावा पिछले कुछ महीनों में ऐसे व्यक्ति जिन के बारे में बनावटी विस्थापित होने का सन्देह है, बड़ी संख्या में इस डर से शिविर छोड़ कर चले गये हैं कि छान-बीन टीमों द्वारा उन का भेद खुल जायेगा।

बनावटी विस्थापितों को शिविर से बरखास्त कर दिया जाता है और उनके परिवारों से सम्बन्धित प्रदानों पर अभियोग चलाने के बारे में कार्यवाही की जाती है।

नये इंजीनियरिंग कालेज

*961. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंजीनियरिंग शिक्षा में बढ़ती हुई रुचि और देश की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रख कर इस वर्ष कुछ नये इंजीनियरिंग कालेज खोलने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ विद्यमान इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों का स्तर ऊंचा करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) चालू वर्ष में दो इंजीनियरी कालेज, एक सालेम में तथा दूसरा हैदराबाद में खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) इस समय प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मुख्य न्यायाधिपतियों की बैठक

*962. { श्री डा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह :

नया गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, 1965 के प्रथम सप्ताह में सब उच्च न्यायालयों के मुख्य न्यायाधिपतियों को एक बैठक दिल्ली में हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में जिन विषयों पर चर्चा हुई उन की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस में क्या सुझाव/सिफारिशों की गयीं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाणी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह बैठक भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति ने न्याय करने के बारे में ऐसी समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिये जिन में सभी को दिलचस्पी थी, बुलाई थी । इस बैठक की कार्यवाही गोपनीय प्रकृति की है, और उस को जाहिर करना अनहित की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं होगा ।

Pay-Scales of University Teachers

*963. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has of

late been considering the question of revision of pay-scales of teachers and professors in Universities;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Commission in this regard; and

(c) the proportion of expenditure on account of increase in pay-scales to be contributed by the Centre?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission has recommended that the following revised scales be introduced for teachers in Universities with effect from the beginning of the Fourth Plan:—

Professor: Rs. 1100-50-1300-60-1600.

Reader: Rs. 700-50-1250.

Lecturer: Rs. 440-40-800-50-950.

(c) The recommendations of the Commission and the related questions such as the contribution by the Centre are under the consideration of the Government.

Desertion from Mana Camp

*964. { Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shrimati Johraben Chavda:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 1000 refugees deserted the Mana Transit Camp during the first week of April; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this large scale and continued exodus from the Mana camp?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons for leaving the camps are stated to be:—

(i) disappointment on learning that their expectations in regard to getting land may not be fulfilled.

(ii) the stoppage of doles in certain cases for refusal to move to resettlement camps,

- (iii) doles not considered by them as adequate for their maintenance,
- (iv) fear of approaching summer, and
- (v) promises of better resettlement facilities in West Bengal made by instigators.

Punjab Border Police

*965. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has decided to meet the expenses of East Punjab border police; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Government of India have decided to meet in full the expenditure on border police forces employed on its international borders, including Punjab, as from the fourth Finance Commission period.

As regards the third Finance Commission period, the extent to which Government of India will reimburse expenditure to the Government of Punjab is under consideration.

कार्यालय आदेश हिन्दी में जारी करना

- *966. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री किशन पटनायक :
 श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
 श्री प० ल० ब.रूपाल :
 श्री उटिया :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन के मंत्रालय ने ऐसे आदेश निकाले हैं कि 26 जगदरी, 1965 के बाद केवल हिन्दी में कोई कार्यालय आदेश आदि नहीं निकाला जा सकता ;

(ख) क्या सरकारी कर्मचारी यदि चाहे तो, केवल हिन्दी में टिप्पण तथा

कार्यालय आदेश लिख सकते हैं या नहीं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकारी कर्मचारियों को साधारणतः हिन्दी में टिप्पण आदि लिखने की छूट है । वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार जब फाइल दूसरे मंत्रालय को या उसी मंत्रालय के दूसरे अनुभाग को भेजी जा रही हो तो हिन्दी टिप्पण का अपेक्षी अनुवाद या सारांश देना चाहिये ।

Reviewing Committee on Archaeology

*967. { **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
 } **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reviewing Committee on Archaeology headed by Sir Mortimer Wheeler has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) the action taken thereon by Government?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the report is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The report is, at present, under consideration of Government.

Adult Education Centres in Orissa

2434. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted during 1964-65 for Adult Education Centres in Orissa;

(b) whether any amount of grant has been given or is proposed to be given to the Government of Orissa for the same purpose during 1965-66; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Sundaram Ramachandaran): (a) to (c). Central assistance on State Plan schemes is released on the basis of actual expenditure on a particular head of development e.g. General Education and not for each Scheme separately. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the amount of Central assistance separately for the Scheme of Adult Education Centres to Orissa Government.

Archaeological Excavation in Orissa

2435. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to the Government of Orissa for archaeological excavation works in Orissa during 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) if so, the amounts thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to the State for same purpose during 1965-66?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is pre-mature to say anything in this regard at this stage.

Monument at Baijnath, Punjab

2436. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report was received from the sub-divisional officer, Paampur, Punjab for the renovation of the protected Monument at Baijnath;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government have any scheme of their own to improve the monument and its surroundings; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof and when it will be undertaken?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (i) *Repairs to the monument:* These are already in progress and are estimated to cost Rs. 6,742.

(ii) *Improvement of the surroundings of the monument:* This involves acquisition of the modern structures immediately around the monument on the south and south-east, and, in due course, conversion of the open area into lawn to provide a proper setting to the monument. Action for acquiring the structures will be taken up shortly.

(iii) *Proper preservation of the monument:* There is danger to the monument from the erosion of the high bank of the hill stream flowing nearby. A scheme for preventing the erosion is under consideration.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुप्रयोजनीय स्कूल

2437. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुप्रयोजनीय स्कूल खोलने के लिये तीसरी योजना अवधि में अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का विवरण क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में नए बहुदेशीय स्कूल खोलने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय योजना नहीं है। इसलिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को इस प्रयोजन के लिए कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया गया था।

उत्तर प्रदेश के कालिजों को अनुदान

2438. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा 1964-65 में विज्ञान तथा पुस्तकालयों के विकास के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के किन किन डिग्री तथा इण्टर कालेजों को कितनी कितनी राशि का अनुदान दिया गया ;

(ख) कितने डिग्री तथा इण्टर कालेजों के प्रार्थना पत्र इस समय विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) उन के नाम तथा उन के द्वारा मांगी गई धन राशि क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग) डिग्री कालेजों के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना, सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण (अनुबंध I और II) में दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 4228/65]

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 2 (एफ) के अधीन, इंटरमीडिएट स्तर तक के कालेज, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से सहायता पाने के हकदार नहीं हैं।

केन्द्रीय सड़क अनुसन्धान संस्था

{ श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी
2439. { श्री स० च० सामन्तः
{ श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्षों में जो सड़क अनुसन्धान कार्य हुआ है उस के फलस्वरूप सस्ते मूल्यों पर अधिक टिकाऊ सड़कें बनाने की दिशा में क्या खोज की गई है;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सड़क अनुसन्धान संस्था में किये जाने वाले अनुसन्धान व अन्य कार्यों का स्वरूप क्या है और क्या उस का कार्य-कलाप केवल दिल्ली में है; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सड़क अनुसन्धान संस्था का इस की स्थापना से अब तक वर्षवार भावतंतक तथा अनावतंतक व्यय क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 4229/65]

Research of Hormones

2440. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1179 on the 9th December, 1964 and state as to when the result of the research into a rich source of Hormones conducted by the Botanical Survey of India will be known to Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): It is estimated by the Director, Botanical Survey of India that it may take about five years to complete the research and make available the results to industry for utilisation for commercial purposes.

Delhi Teachers

2441. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers in Delhi whose services were terminated by the Delhi Administration during the last three years;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of teachers who have been demoted; and

(d) the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Services of 29 temporary teachers were terminated for one of the following reasons:

- (i) Failure to resume duty on the expiry of the extraordinary leave granted to them by the Administration;
 - (ii) for being declared medically unfit by the Civil Surgeon; and
 - (iii) for concealment of facts about previous service.
- (c) and (d). Of the 20 teachers demoted, one was a trained graduate teacher and 19 were post graduate teachers.

खाद्यान्न सम्बन्धी कानून का उल्लंघन

२४४२. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में राजधानी में हुए मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में यह विचार किया गया था कि खाद्यान्न सम्बन्धी कानूनों का उल्लंघन करने वालों पर निगरानी रखने के लिए एक गुप्तचर विभाग स्थापित किया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इस की पुष्टि कर दी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस गुप्तचर विभाग ने अब तक (राज्यवार) कितने मामले पकड़े हैं तथा कितना अनाज बरामद किया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी): जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Teachers of Kerala

2443. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether this is a fact that the college teachers of Kerala went on a strike in January, 1965 to press their demands for parity in pay scales and service conditions with those teachers serving in Government institutions; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Trombay Fertiliser Plant

2444. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Trombay Fertiliser Plant has practically halved its sanctioned personnel by adopting modern techniques;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and its effect on the industry; and

(c) whether it is proposed to apply the same method in other units of fertiliser industry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No; but the Fertilizer Corporation has fixed, on an experimental basis, the strength of the Trombay unit at about 1800, during the operational phase. This is considerably less than the figure usually fixed by the Corporation for other units under comparable conditions. The reduction has been mainly due to the omission of the category known as helpers.

(c) This is under consideration.

Migration Figures

2445. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 { Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the figures given about the influx of Indian Muslims and return of migrants in the Pakistan Press Release No. 4 on the 11th January, 1965, are true; and

(b) if not, what are the correct figures according to the review of the Ministry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The allegation made in the Press Release from Pakistan High Commission regarding influx of Indian Muslims into Pakistan has no basis. No Indian Muslim has been sent out of India. The total number of illegal Pakistani infiltrants evicted from Assam, Tripura and West Bengal dur-

ing the years 1961-64 was, however, 1,43,230. During the months of November-December, 1964, the number of such infiltrants evicted was 1892.

According to the information available, the number of migrants, who returned to Pakistan till September, 1964, was only 6,700.

Oriya Literature and Culture

2446. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 { Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

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

(a) whether any grants were given to Orissa for uplift and preservation of Oriya literature and culture during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The following grants were given for Orissa during 1964-65:

	Rs.
(i) Government of Orissa (for development of their Museums),	40,000.00
(ii) Government of Orissa (to meet 50% of expenditure for repairs to the Shahi Mosque Cuttack)	3,750.00
(iii) Kala Vikash Kendra Cuttack (construction of demonstration Hall)	9,600.00
(iv) Lalit Kala Peeth, Bhubaneswar (construction of their Building)	11,600.00
(v) Ganjam District Drawing Masters Association, Berhampur (conducting children drawing and painting competition)...)	500.00

Aid for Oriya Dramas

2447. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 { Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Akademi for promotion of Oriya Dramas in the State during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to Orissa by Sangeet Natak

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The Akademi sanctioned a grant of Rs. 18,000 to the Janata Rangamancha, Cuttack, for the purchase of lighting and sound equipment.

Sports in Orissa

2448. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ram Chandra Mallick

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to the Orissa State Government for the encouragement of sports in the State during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay-scales of Teachers of Orissa

2449 { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the affiliated colleges and high schools of Orissa were given any financial assistance for improvement of pay-scales of teachers during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa sanctioned a sum of Rs. 3,40,177 towards payment of revised pay-scales to teachers of aided non-government affiliated colleges. No specific amount was sanctioned for improvement of pay scales of teachers of non-government aided high schools as the normal grants-in-aid are for maintenance, which covers the pay of teachers.

Taj Mahal

2450. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lightning conductor of Taj Mahal is missing;

(b) if so, since when this is missing?

(c) whether it has been traced out; and

(d) if not, whether any attempt was made to trace it?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The night of 10-11th February, 1965.

(c) Not yet, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir; a complaint was lodged with the police who are still investigating the theft.

Language Institutes for Indian Languages

2451. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Development Council suggested in February, 1965 in Delhi the setting up of language institutes in various parts of the country for developing all Indian languages; and

(b) if so, Governments reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The Social Services Committee of the National Development Council which met in February, 1965 emphasised the need for the development of all Indian languages and suggested the establishment of 15 Central Institute, one for each language.

(b) The matter will be considered when the proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan are finalised.

(b) if so, the number of such scholarships; and

(c) the total amount thereof?

Scholarships in Sainik Schools

2452. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) 150.

(c) The scholarships will be awarded on merit-cum-means basis to such of the boys coming from the Union Territories who are eligible for admission to the Sainik Schools in India on the basis of a competitive entrance examination that may be held every year for this purpose. The scales of scholarships are as under:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give scholarships every year to boys from Union Territories for education in Sainik Schools;

Income	Rate of scholarship	Amount of scholarship and clothing allowance
Rs. 0-500 P.M.	Full Scholarship plus clothing allowance.	Rs. 1900.00 per annum plus Rs. 300.00 for clothing allowance in the first year and Rs. 150/- in subsequent years.
Rs. 501-750 P.M.	3/4 scholarship plus clothing allowance.	Rs. 1425.00 per annum plus Rs. 300.00 for clothing allowance in the first year and Rs. 150/- in the subsequent years.
Rs. 751-1000 P.M.	Half scholarship	Rs. 950.00 per annum.
Rs. 1001-1200 P.M.	1/4 scholarship	Rs. 475.00 per annum.

Note : Scholarships, if any, awarded by any of the Union Territories prior to the institution of this scholarship scheme will cease from the date this scheme comes into effect.

Anti-Hindi Agitation in Tripura

2453. Shri P. L. Barupal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that disturbances on account of anti-Hindi agitation continued for over a week in Tripura;

(b) if so, the action taken to suppress them and also to prevent their recurrence;

(c) the extent of damage done to Hindi Junior High School at Agartala,

Rashtrabhasha-Prachar Centres in Tripura and to other public property during the recent Anti-Hindi disturbances in that State between 13th and 20th February, 1965; and

(d) the steps taken to compensate for the losses so suffered by the institutions and the affected people?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) There were various occurrences in different places February, 1965.

(b) The situation was immediately brought under control by deploying additional police and promulgating

order under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in all the Sub-Divisions. Educational Institutions were also closed down for a number of days. Cases have been started by the police against offenders.

(c) The reported extent of damage caused to (i) Hindi Junior High School at Agartala is approximately Rs. 13770 (ii) Rashtrabhasha-Prachar Centres in Tripura is approximately Rs. 34,800 and (iii) other public property is approximately Rs. 4360.

(d) Affording relief to the Institutions concerned is under consideration of the Tripura Administration.

Text-books in Tribal Languages

2454. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 444 on the 1st May, 1962 and state:

(a) the number of text books in various Tribal languages published, and also the dates of their publication; and

(b) the financial help given by the Government of Bihar for the study of each of these tribal languages, and also for the study of Maithali and Sanskrit and the extent of other forms of State patronage for the study of these two categories of languages?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

हिन्दी ग्रन्थापक

2455. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री उदियार :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने ऐसे नियमित रूप से नियुक्त हिन्दी

ग्रन्थापक हैं जिन की योग्यता एम० ए० हिन्दी नहीं है;

(ख) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत ऐसे कितने ग्रन्थापक हैं जो तदर्थ रूप में दो साल से अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार इन तदर्थ ग्रन्थापकों के कार्य से सन्तुष्ट है और यदि हाँ, तो उन के काम के मूल्यांकन करने का मापदण्ड क्या रहा है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन तदर्थ ग्रन्थापकों को नियमित रूप से नियुक्त करने के विषय में कोई विचार किया है और यदि हाँ, तो उस का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

गृह कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) 59

(ख) 14

(ग) ऐसे ग्रन्थापकों के काम का मूल्यांकन गुप्त प्रतिवेदनों के आधार पर लिया जाता है ।

(घ) तदर्थ ग्रन्थापकों को नियमित ग्रन्थापकों के पदों के लिये आवेदन-पत्र देने की इजाजत है और अन्य उम्मीदवारों के साथ-साथ उन की नियुक्ति पर भी योग्यता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है ।

नव नालन्दा महा बिहार

2456. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नव नालन्दा महा बिहार और ह्यून सांग स्मारक हाल नालन्दा के पुनर्गठन का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था उस के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम रूप से क्या निर्णय किया गया है;

(ख) यदि अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किया जा सकेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनबीस) : (क) नव नालन्दा महा-विहार और ह्यन सांग स्मारक हाल के समेकित विकास के लिए बनाई गई समिति की सिफारिशों अभी तक विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ख) बिहार सरकार के विचार अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं; जिसे प्रत्याशित खर्च का कुछ भाग वहन करना है ।

(ग) बिहार सरकार के विचार प्राप्त होने के बाद ।

Arrests in Madras Under D.I.R.

2457. { **Shri Dharmalingam:**
Shri Sezhiyan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons who do not belong to the Left Communist group were arrested in the Madras State under the Defence of India Rules from January to March, 1965; and

(b) if so, the charges against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) Yes, Sir;

(b) The arrests were made with a view to preventing these persons from acting in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and the maintenance of public order.

Archaeological Excavation at Balirajgarh

2458. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position with regard to excavation at Balirajgarh,

an ancient site in the district of Darbhanga (Bihar):

(b) the nature of archaeological finds so far obtained; and

(c) the future programme of excavation at this site?

The Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Ministry of Education (Shri Hajarnavis):

(a) The site was excavated during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64, but, at present, no excavation is going on.

(b) The finds indicate the existence of a fortified city, dating from approximately before the middle of the sixth Century B.C. with indications of continuous habitation down to the 13th Century A.D.

(c) At present, there is no plan to undertake further excavation of the site in the near future.

Action Against Newspapers in Madras

2459. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of the Central Emergency Press Advisory Committee met the Union Home Minister to protest against the action taken by the Madras Government against certain State Newspapers under DIR;

(b) if so, whether Madras Government's action is in direct violation of the agreement between the Press Advisory Committee and the Home Ministry; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) In accordance with an assurance made on behalf of Government of India, action under the Defence of India Rules against newspapers having a circulation of over 10,000 is taken by the Central Government in consultation with the Emergency Press Advisory Committee. Due to the violent agitation in the State at the time over the question of official language, the State Government felt that while in normal times, the agreed procedure could have been followed, if the desired results were to be achieved, action against the concerned newspapers had to be taken speedily.

(c) Some of these cases are *sub-judice*. However, Government are in touch with the Chief Minister of Madras to see if the present misunderstanding of the State Government's action could, in any manner, be removed.

ज्वालामुखी क्षेत्र में तेल मिलने की संभावनाएं

2460. { श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ज्वालामुखी (पंजाब) क्षेत्र में मिट्टी का तेल तथा पेट्रोलियम मिलने की संभावनाओं में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) और (ख). मिट्टी का तेल प्राकृतिक रूप (Natural state) में नहीं मिलता है और इसे अशुद्ध पेट्रोलियम से शोधित करना पड़ता है। अशुद्ध पेट्रोलियम के लिए समन्वेषी व्यघन कार्य अभी प्रगति पर है।

368 (Ai) LSD-3.

Allotment of Plots in Delhi

2461. **Shri Naval Prabhakar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn for the allotment of residential plots to persons in Delhi in lieu of their land/plots acquired by Government for the purpose of development of Delhi such as building roads;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) whether any applications have been received under the scheme for such allotment; and

(d) if so, where Government propose to allot plots to these applicants and by what date?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry to Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Government has formulated the scheme for large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi, the details of which were given in the statement laid on 23rd March, 1961, on the Table of the House in reply to the notice under Rule 197 from Shri P. G. Deb regarding allotment of acquired land in Delhi. In accordance with this scheme allotment of residential plots, etc. is made *inter alia* to individuals whose land has been acquired for the planned development of Delhi.

(c) 3,499 applications have so far been received.

(d) Plots of land would be allotted in the areas developed, by the Delhi Development Authority/Delhi Municipal Corporation as well as those developed by the cooperative house-building societies. Due consideration will be given to the location and value of the land acquired.

Police Firings

2462. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of police firings in each Union Territory since the 15th August, 1947;

(b) the number in which inquiries were not instituted, the figures to be given separately for each Union territory;

(c) the number in which magisterial inquiries were instituted; and

(d) the number in which judicial inquiries were instituted; and

(e) the outcome of each inquiry referred to in parts (c) and (d)?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (e). The required information is given in the attached statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4230/65].

मैसूर में राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को सहायता

2463. श्री वीरप्पा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसूर राज्य में राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को 1964-65 में कितनी सहायता दी गई; और

(ख) उक्त राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को प्रति मास कितनी राशि सहायता के रूप में दी गयी और ऐसे लोगों की संख्या क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) 18,550 ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—4231/65] ।

मैसूर में जनियर तकनीकी विद्यालय

2464. श्री वीरप्पा: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मैसूर राज्य में कितने जूनियर तकनीकी विद्यालय हैं और वे कहाँ कहाँ पर हैं;

(ख) 1965-66 में उक्त राज्य में इस प्रकार के कितने विद्यालय खोलने का विचार है; और

(ग) वे कहाँ कहाँ खोले जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) दो—एक हुबली में तथा दूसरा गुलमर्ग में ।

(ख) चार ।

(ग) मंगलूर, बीजापुर, बेलारी और भद्रावती ।

मैसूर के विद्यार्थियों को ऋण छात्रवृत्ति

2465. श्री वीरप्पा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964-65 में राष्ट्रीय ऋण छात्रवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत मैसूर राज्य के विद्यार्थियों को कितनी राशि दी गई; और

(ख) इस में से अनुसूचित जातियों के विद्यार्थियों को कितनी राशि दी गई ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हजरनबीस) : (क) 9,05,650 रुपए ।

(ख) इस योजना के अधीन छात्रवृत्तियाँ केवल योग्यता-क्रम से ही दी जाती हैं और किसी भी श्रेणी के विद्यार्थियों के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं है। अनुसूचित जाति के विद्यार्थियों को कितनी रकम दी गई है, इस के बारे में इस समय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Fertilizer Plant, Cochin

2466. { **Shri Ravindra Varma:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the **FACT Ltd.** has submitted a proposal for the establishment of a fertilizer plant as an adjunct to the **Cochin Refinery**; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) As asked by Government, the **Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.** prepared a project report on the establishment of a fertilizer factory at **Cochin**. The report is under consideration.

(b) The report suggests the production of ammonium phosphate and urea in the proposed factory. Two alternative proposals, one for the establishment of a capacity of 200,000 tonnes of nitrogen and another for a capacity of 200,000 tonnes of ammonia have been examined in the report.

Digboi Oil Fields

2467. **Shri P. C. Berooah:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for maximum oil recovery from the 75 year old **Digboi oil field** in **Assam**; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). **Assam Oil Company Limited** has some schemes under consideration, covering primary production and secondary recovery measures in **Digboi field**. These schemes cover modernisation of **Gas Lift, For-**

mation Fracturing, Gas Injection and Thermal Flood etc.

Bomb Explosion in J. & K.

2468. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkarlal Berwa:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaiaya:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bomb exploded in **Jammu** on the 6th April, 1965;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that **Pakistani agents** were involved in that explosion;

(c) whether any inquiry was ordered; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):

(a) Yes.

(b) **Pakistani agents** are believed to be involved.

(c) and (d). The matter is under investigation by the **Jammu and Kashmir police**.

Rehabilitation of Refugees in Mysore

2469. { **Shrimati Renu**
Barkataki:
Shrimati Johraben Chavda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the **Government of Mysore** have offered some forest land for rehabilitating refugees from **East Pakistan**; and

(b) if so, the number of families expected to be settled there?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). The Mysore Government have not so far offered any forest land for rehabilitating migrant families from East Pakistan in that State. The State Government have reported that they are collecting data regarding the availability of land, classified as Forest land, coming under the command of Bhadra and Dharma Projects. A specific decision will be taken by them only after the extent of land available is known its suitability for the purpose has been assessed.

Fertilizer Industry

2470. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fertilizer industry is facing a production crisis due to acute scarcity of rock phosphate and sulphur; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove the scarcity of these materials?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Recently there has been difficulty in the procurement of rock phosphate and sulphur but it is not correct to say that the fertilizer industry is presently facing a production crisis on this account. Steps are being taken to tap all possible sources to secure adequate supplies of these raw materials.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) FIRING BY PAKISTANI TROOPS ON THE CHIEF MINISTER OF PUNJAB AND PARTY FROM ACROSS THE CEASEFIRE LINE

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public

importance, and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported firing by Pakistani troops on the Chief Minister of Punjab and party from across the ceasefire line in Chamb sector in Jammu on the 17th April, 1965."

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, the Chief Minister of Punjab had arranged to visit some of the Punjab Armed Police pickets on the cease-fire line on the 16th and 17th of April. On the 17th of April, he left Akhnur at 8.35 A.M. to visit some posts in the forward areas. After visiting three posts, he went on to the post at Burejal, accompanied by the DIG of Police, Punjab, the Brigade Commander and other Army and Police officers. The party were travelling in 4 jeeps.

2. The Burejal post is 5 miles southwest of Chhamb on the junction of the international border and the cease-fire line. At this post the Chief Minister had just commenced addressing a few men who had gathered under a tree to hear him when Pakistani troops across the cease-fire line opened fire with medium machine guns from their post at Tahu. The Chief Minister was hurriedly taken into a bunker where he spent the next few minutes. Later, when he came out and was attempting to leave, there were repeated bursts of firing. Fortunately the Chief Minister was not hurt, but an Indian soldier who was escorting the Chief Minister was hit on the hand.

3. The Chief Minister of Punjab had arranged to have a bullet fired at the party collected on the spot. This is being examined.

4. A protest was lodged yesterday with the Pakistan Government in respect of what appears to be a deliberate attempt to snipe at the head of the government of a neighbouring State of the Indian Union.

Shri P. K. Deo: While fully endorsing the unaccepted protest note of the Government of India that this unprovoked firing has violated all norms of civilised behaviour and rejoicing that the the Chief Minister of Punjab has returned unhurt and safe,—I do not like to make reference to the so-called evil stars that have been haunting him—I would like to know if these activities at the Western border, and especially the illegal occupation of Kanjarkot and the firing at Jammu and elsewhere, are not diversionary techniques of the Peking-Pindi axis for something more serious in the eastern sector in the coming months?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. Member can draw his own inferences or conclusions. I should think I need not add anything to what he has said.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Do you not attach any more importance to it?

Shri P. K. Deo: I could not follow the answer.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the hon. Member can draw his own conclusions about all these incidents that have taken place.

Shri P. K. Deo: The question is whether he can give us any assurance that the Government is prepared to meet any emergency that may arise in the eastern, western or northern sector.

Mr. Speaker: Questions on Calling Attention should be confined to the matter that we have before us. We should not broaden it.

Shri Ranga: It is such an important question. Are they not expected to take a little more notice of what is happening on our frontiers? Surely they cannot say that this attack on the Chief Minister is an ordinary occurrence in regard to which only a protest note is justifiable, and nothing more should be done. Surely they are expected to give greater attention to it.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The incident has caused a great deal of concern to us. That is why we have lodged a strong protest with the Pakistan Government.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली-करोल बाग) : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि मुख्य मंत्री ने जो कुछ गोलियां उन को प्राप्त हुई थीं, जो वहां चलाई गई थीं ? उन को परीक्षण के लिये भेज दिया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो गोलियों का परीक्षण हो रहा है उस का परिणाम क्या सदन को बताया जाएगा ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The bullet has been sent to the Home Minister by the Chief Minister. I have already said it in the statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Has the Cabinet examined the bullet?

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether after the investigations the result would be conveyed to the House.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, Sir.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Government protested against this firing at the Chief Minister and that note had been returned. May I know what the Government proposes to do in this matter?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact when a protest note is returned like that the inference is that the other Government is not prepared to reply to that.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): This visit by the Chief Minister—was it arranged from the civil side or the military authorities?

Shri A. M. Thomas: He informed us and the risks connected with such a visit had been brought to his notice.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): When such incidents happen on our borders and we send protest notes only to receive scant respect and contempt, may I know what positive

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

action do the Government propose to take to bring home to Pakistan Government that we are also strong enough to repel them?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact as has been stated before the House on a number of occasions, we are prepared to meet the situation. We have also got adequate troops in that area both on the cease-fire line as well as in the international border.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : जिस समय पाकिस्तानी पुलिस ने मुख्य मंत्री के ऊपर गोलियां चलाई थीं उस समय उस के जवाब में हमारे जवानों ने भी उन के ऊपर क्या गोलियां चलाई थीं ? या नहीं चलाई थीं ? क्या ऐसा संदेश आप को पहले से मिल गया था अपने जासूसों द्वारा कि उन को यह पता है कि मुख्य मंत्री का दौरा चल रहा है और वे उन पर गोलियां चलायेंगे ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It was not the police that fired from the Pakistan side; it was Pakistan troops that fired. Of course there was fire in return also. Our inference is that the Pakistani forces on the other side should have known about the visit. The Chief Minister of Punjab had visited certain posts in the Jammu area on the 16th April and that was sufficiently public so that they would have perhaps come to know of that.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): May I know whether the Chief Minister of Punjab went there after prior intimation and if so how many days after the receipt of the information that incident took place?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already said that he went there with prior intimation and the Commander of the brigade there was also present when he was touring that area.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि पाकिस्तानियों ने सिर्फ यह जान कर कि वह पञ्जाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं गोली चलाई थी

या इसलिए चलाई थी कि वहां मुद्दतों से हिन्दुस्तानी कोई पहुंचा नहीं था और इसलिए उन को यह बुरा लगा कि क्यों हिन्दुस्तानी आ गया है या उन की यह आदत है कि जब कोई वहां पहुंच जाता है तो उस के ऊपर वे गोली चलाते हैं ? किस इरादे से गोली चलाई गई थी ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: From the circumstances of opening fire, the inference can legitimately be drawn that the Chief Minister was present there.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I know if Government are aware of the fact that there are some people on the Indian side with transmitters who transmit secretly about the movements of our people including the movement of the Chief Minister to the Pakistani side and now that the Pakistani High Commission in Delhi has thrown back the protest note and some of these diplomatic missions in Delhi, particularly, China and Pakistan are behaving in a very odd way, whether our Government are going to take any steps to see that these diplomatic missions in Delhi in our country conform meticulously to the norms of diplomatic conduct as also of international ethics and whether those transmitters have been seized or not?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We are really concerned with this China-Pakistan action on our borders and we are taking sufficient precautions.

Shri Hem Barua: What is this answer, Sir, (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question is whether there is any information that there are secret transmitters.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have no information.

Shri Hem Barua: I wanted a reply to that question, a specific reply, and he has failed to give a reply. As a matter of fact, the Home Minister should have been able to give us that reply. At the same time, I wanted to

know about the conduct of these Missions here in New Delhi. It is the Prime Minister who can give a reply.

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be answered in a supplementary.

Shri Hem Barua: Why not? The country is going to ruin on account of the Government's policy. They do not have the diplomatic courtesy. The country is going to ruin. We are going to ruins every day, because of the Government's policy.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This House also is going to ruins through this question.

Shri Hem Barua: They do not know whether a secret transmitter is there or not. They do not have any security measures. They would tolerate the misbehaviour of the diplomatic missions.

Mr. Speaker: It is very sad that in spite of my warnings he should continue in that manner, and when he works himself up he goes beyond control.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit in all humility to you that I am trying to understand the gravity of the situation.

Mr. Speaker: Is here anything on my part that I can do?

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. But when you give them protection like that, it pains us. We are deeply distressed because of this policy.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I am sorry; it seems as if Shri Hem Barua alone has a realisation of the gravity of the situation.

Shri Hem Barua: I would like to join that company in that realisation. I welcome your company in that. Come along.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Therefore, I would like to say that he should not get excited over it so much, but in so far as the transmitter is concerned, certainly there can be no transmitter, and if one is planted certainly it is

our duty, and the responsibility to find it out, trace it out and stop its functioning or working. But as far as I know there is no such transmitter working here. (*Interruption*).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फरुखाबाद):

शास्त्री जी, यह ट्रेस इट आउट क्या चीज होती है ?

Shri Hem Barua: About the conduct of the diplomatic missions.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In regard to the Chinese Embassy I said something yesterday. In regard to Pakistan, of course it is for them to behave; in this matter they have behaved in this particular manner; they have behaved in that way. We cannot immediately take any action on that—

Shri Hem Barua: Pakistan's behaviour is atrocious.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought to be some limit.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: . . . but to protest against it. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: There is a limit to my patience; I have borne too much.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Shri Hem Barua is playing to the gallery.

Shri Hem Barua: Damn it, damn it. I do not have any idea of playing to the gallery. I say 'damn it' a thousand times. What right has he to say that? What business have I to play to the gallery?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह शब्द वापस लिये जायें । हम पर आरोप लगाया जा रहा है । हम इस को सहन नहीं कर सकते हैं ?

Shri Hem Barua: It is wrong a hundred times. (*Interruption*) Even when you function in a responsible way, the country is in danger. Why should he say I am playing to the gallery? I will say, damn it, damn it, damn it—a hundred times.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Member there has ascribed motives to Shri Hem Barua.

Mr. Speaker: I have been trying again and again but he does not listen to me, and I cannot control him if he proceeds in this manner.

Shri Hem Barua: I walk out in protest. You cannot give us protection.

Mr. Speaker: I am also asking him to go out.

Shri Hem Barua: You need not ask me to go out. I am walking out myself. Why should you ask me to go out?

Shri Hem Barua, then left the House.

Mr. Speaker: His behaviour now against the Chair is very objectionable and I must name him in this respect.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: With the deepest respect to your judgment and wisdom, even if you consider that he has done something which deserves his withdrawal from the House for the day, I submit that he was provoked by Shri Bhattacharayya who cast aspersions on his motives. Whether a member belongs to this side or that side, it is very wrong on the part of any member to say that he plays to the gallery. Even though I respectfully disagree with whatever punishment has been awarded by you, he has already withdrawn from the House, and I wish to submit that a member like him who has been very active during the proceedings of the House deserves a little more consideration from you. The relations between you and all of us have been always cordial and I do hope that this question would not be pressed to that extent.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I want to place before the House before members express their views. There is some limit which should not be trespassed. I was again and again asking him to keep quiet; I told him I have borne too much. The utmost patience that I could exercise, I did try to exercise but I could not manage the member in that respect. I did not take any action till he said something

that was derogatory to the Chair when he was walking out. The other day it happened so in the case of Shri Madhu Limaye; we took action against him because when he was asked to get out, he said something against the Chair.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Shri Hem Barua did not say any such thing.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. member thinks what he said is not derogatory to the Chair, I differ from him.

श्री बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में ऐसा हुआ था कि श्री भट्टाचार्य ने कहा कि :

"He is playing to the galleries". Is it not objectionable? Shri Hem Barua was provoked by his remark.

इस के बाद श्री बरुआ ने कहा कि "I am walking" out in protest इस पर आप ने कहा : "I also ask him to go out". Then he said, "You need not ask me to go out. I am walking out myself." He was in his temper and so he said like this.

यह बैकग्राउन्ड है कि पाकिस्तान और चाइना के बारे में हमारे अपने व्यूज हैं। इस बैकग्राउन्ड के कारण उन्होंने यह बात कही थी। इस का यह मतलब लगाया गया कि "playing to the galleries" यह बात लगत है। इस वास्ते यह दंड देना ठीक नहीं होगा।

Mr. Speaker: Whenever there is something on one side and the members feel aggrieved—be it an individual member, be it the opposition or be it the government—the Speaker is asked that the member or group or the party be given protection. But I am very sorry, I sometimes feel pained that when I am in trouble, I do not get any protection.

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I do not get any protection. I have been warning him again and again. I was just feeling

helpless what to do at that moment, because he worked himself up to such an extent that he would not listen at all. I knew he was excited on this particular subject, but everybody is. There ought to be some limit to which we can control ourselves. How many times did I ask him? It was not the first time. When he goes out, he challenges the Chair in such a manner that I feel that I have been insulted.

12.20 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBER
(Shri Hem Barua)

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): In view of the fact that Shri Hem Barua, while going out, made certain remarks which were derogatory to the Chair, I propose that he should be suspended from the House for one week.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I submit that the motion is not in order. He said: "In view of the fact that . . ." What did he say—"derogatory remarks"?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I said: "derogatory to the Chair".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As far as I know, if I heard him aright, he only said—you may discount his voice and tone, but the words were perhaps these—"Why do you take the trouble of asking me to go out when I am going out myself".

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
इस प्रस्ताव को सदन की राय के लिए रखने
के पहले . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I shall place it before the House.

इस पर डिबेट तो नहीं हो सकती। जब मोशन
आया है तो मुझे रखना पड़ेगा :

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस में एक संशोधन
तो स्वीकार किया जा सकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
यह सजा बहुत लम्बी है। तीन दिन से ज्यादा
की सजा न दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे सामने जो मोशन
आया है उस को मुझे रखना है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मोशन आया है
तो उस में संशोधन तो हो सकता है।

Mr. Speaker: I have to put the motion as it comes before me.

संशोधन बाद में देखेंगे। पहले यह तो देखें
कि यह पास होता है या नहीं होता या क्या
होता है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. May I request you to guide us in this matter? You have just now ruled that the motion moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is not subject or liable to amendment. Under what rule is that motion not subject to amendment?

Mr. Speaker: A motion for suspension of a member from the service of the House has to be put by the Speaker forthwith and, as such, no amendment can be moved to that motion. Now the question is:

"That Shri Hem Barua, a Member of this House, and named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for one week."

The Lok Sabha divided.

*Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Sir, my vote has not been properly recorded.

Mr. Speaker: It will be noted.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): One should be added to 'Ayes' because my vote has not been correctly recorded.

*Shri Koya voted for "Noes."

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya voted for "Ayes."

Division 14]

AYES

[12.27 hrs

Achal Singh, Shri
 Alagesan, Shri
 Alva, Shri A. S.
 Anjanappa, Shri
 Arunachalam, Shri
 Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
 Bakliwal, Shri
 Basappa, Shri
 Basumatari, Shri
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagwati, Shri
 Bhakt Darshan, Shri
 Bist, Shri J. B. S.
 Borooah, Shri P. C.
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Brij Basi Lal, Shri
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri
 Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
 Chandriki, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
 Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
 Chavan, Shri D. R.
 Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
 Chuni Lal, Shri
 Daffe, Shri
 Daljit Singh, Shri
 Das, Dr. M. M.
 Dass, Shri C.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.]
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. N.
 Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
 Dubey, Shri R. G.
 Ering, Shri D.
 Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao
 Gahmati, Shri
 Ganapati, Ram, Shri
 Gandhi, Shri V. B.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Ghosh, Shri Atulya
 Gowdh, Shri
 Guha Shri A. C.
 Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
 Hansda Shri Subodh
 Harvani, Shri Ansar
 Hazarika, Shri J. N.
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Iqbal Singh, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri M. L.
 Jamunadevi, Shrimati
 Jedhe, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhdra
 Joytishi, Shri J. P.
 Kabir, Shri Humayun
 Kadadi, Shri
 Kajrolkar, Shri
 Kannamwar, Shrimati Tat
 Kanungo, Shri
 Kappen, Shri

Karuthiruman, Shri
 Keishing, Shri Rishang
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri Osman Ali
 Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
 Kindar Lal, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koujalgi, Shri H. V.
 Kripa Shankar, Shri I
 Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
 Lahtan Chaudhri, Shri
 Lakhan Das, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri, N. R.
 Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Maniyangadan, Shri
 Mantri, Shri D. D.
 Marandi, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
 Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Mehta, Shri Jashvant
 Menon, Shri P. G.
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri M. P.
 Misra, Dr. U.
 Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K. I.
 More, Shri S. S.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Musafir Shri G. S.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Naskar, Shri P. S.
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Nesamony, Shri
 Niranjan Lal, Shri
 Paliwal, Shri
 Pande, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Paranasivan, Shri
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
 Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri S. K.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patnaik, Shri B. C.
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.

Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Raghuramaiah, Shri
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
 Raja, Shri C. R.
 Rajdeo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramakrishnan, Shri P.R.
 Ramannathan Chettiar, Shri
 Ramdhani Das, Shri
 Ramshekar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganatha
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala
 Reddiar, Shri
 Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Sham Nath, Shri
 Shankaraiya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shivananjappa, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
 Siddananjappa, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri S. T.
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sinha, Shri Satya Naryan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nardeo
 Soundaram Ramachandran,
 Shrimati
 Subbaraman, Shri
 Subramoniam, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Thimmaiah, Shri
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Tiway, Shri K. N.
Tiway, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deb
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Ukey, Shri

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vijaya Ananda, Maharajkumar
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh

NOES

Alvares, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Bade, Shri
Bagri, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Daji, Shri
Dharmalingam, Shri
Gupta, Shri Inderjit
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand

Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kapoor Singh, Shri
Lohia, Dr. Ram Marohar
Mate, Shri
Maurya, Shri
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Omkar Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pattanyak, Shri Kishan
Pottekkatt, Shri
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sezhiyan, Shri

Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shinkre, Shri
Singh, Shri A. P.
Singh, Shri J. B.
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Sivasankaran, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Vishram Pr sad, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yajnik, Shri
Yudhvir Singh, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division, as indicated by the machine, is: Ayes 193; Noes 42.

The motion was adopted.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि श्री चपल कान्त भट्टाचार्य को एक सप्ताह के लिये सदन की सेवा से मुअत्तिल कर दिया जाए ।

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is that a motion cannot come without the Speaker having named a Member. The wording of the motion is: such and such member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for such and such period. So, how could this motion come?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then, may I request you to name him?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Mr. Speaker: I might be allowed to proceed further.

Shri Koya: I just want to know whether it is in order for Shri C. K.

Bhattacharyya to say that an hon. Member is playing to the gallery. I want your ruling on that.

Mr. Speaker: It has been done so many times in this House. I would certainly advise hon. Members not to impute motives to other hon. Members.

Shri Rangya (Chittoor): In regard to this specific incident, should you not say that it is unparliamentary and, therefore, it will be expunged?

Mr. Speaker: I have given the ruling that it is not desirable for any member to impute motives to others. In this case, it was not desirable for Shri Bhattacharyya to use such expression or impute motives.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): May I point out to you another occasion when I was accused. At that time, Shri Jain was the Rehabilitation Minister and we had a sharp exchange of words. Then Shri Jain said that I was trying to make propaganda. At that time, Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, who was in the Chair, told him that it was improper to make such references and that he should withdraw those words. Shri Jain was good enough to withdraw

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

those words and apologise for using such an expression. It is all in the record. So, I think it is only right and proper that Shri Bhattacharyya should also regret for using such words and withdraw them.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Sir, I rise on a point of order. On an earlier occasion, referring to our late Prime Minister, Shri Ranga said that he is playing to the gallery. Naturally, those remarks were made with a view to impute motives to the late Prime Minister. That should also be looked into.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot rake up old records. Sometimes it is done. Though it might have been tolerated at that time, it is not desirable. I say it is improper. It should not be done. Mr. Bhattacharyya ought not to have done that. I say that. Mr. Banerjee.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Mr. Bhattacharyya may be asked to withdraw his remarks. (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga: How are we to proceed otherwise? This remains on record. Why did we abstain on the earlier voting? If you want us to co-operate, then the Treasury Benches, the ruling Party, should co-operate with the Opposition. Surely, I would like to appeal to them. Do they approve of that remark? If they do not approve of that remark, it should be withdrawn. My hon. friend is a learned gentleman and he should spontaneously get up and withdraw it. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would advise Mr. Bhattacharyya that he should be sorry for that. He should withdraw it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Sir, I certainly submit with the utmost respect to what you say. But references have been made . . .

Mr. Speaker: It would be better now to do it so that it might be a good precedent for the future.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: That is what I submit. I respectfully submit to what you say and withdraw what what you suggest to me to withdraw . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: But the references have been made by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Mr. Ranga . . .

Mr. Speaker: Let it be done in clear terms so that I can enforce it in future on every occasion.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I do it with the utmost respect and without any mental or verbal reservation. When Shrimati Renu Chakravartty referred to some precedent and Mr. S. S. Deshmukh also referred to some precedent, I would request you to consult the records and find out what had happened on these occasions.

Mr. Speaker: I have already . . .

An hon. Member: He should be named.

Mr. Speaker: There is no occasion for naming him.

I have already said that this phrase has been used earlier many a time and notice has not been taken. I had said that just a little while ago. (*Interruption*). Would he allow me to finish? But in order to lay down good tradition, I have advised Mr. Bhattacharyya to withdraw these words because it would be a good precedent which I can enforce in future also. So, I ask him to withdraw those words.

Some hon. Members: He has withdrawn them.

Mr. Speaker: Has he withdrawn them?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I have already done it unreservedly.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

Shri Alvares: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: He has withdrawn it unreservedly. Mr. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From the various replies given by the hon. Minister for Defence Production and the Prime Minister, it appears . . .

Shri Alvares: I rise on a point of order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं कितनी ही बार खड़ा हुआ लेकिन खड़ा ही रह गया जबकि दूसरे लोग अपनी बात कहते रहे। अब क्या जो आप से दब कर रहे वह दब कर ही रह जायगा? यहां पर इस सारे सदन में स्पीकर से सब से ज्यादा दब कर मैं ही रहता हूँ अगर आप अब मुझे इजाजत दें तो मैं अपनी बात रखूँ वरना जैसी आप की इच्छा और मैं उस हालत में बैठे जाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का प्वाएंट आफ़ आर्डर है क्या क्योंकि अभी तो हाउस का एक टिप्पिशन हुआ है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे आप से निवेदन करना है कि यह रोज रोज़ की चखचख चल रही है और जब श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य ने कहा कि वह मुझे और मेरे जैसे लोगों को हमेशा न सिर्फ कांग्रेस वाले बल्कि उधर वाले भी कहा करते हैं तो हमारा भी कुछ हक़ है कहने का कि यह बुरी चीज़ है और इस लोक सभा को अच्छे तरीक़े से चलना चाहिए (इंटरप्शंस) प्रश्नोत्तर काल, ध्याना-वर्षण काल और काम रोकने काल, यह तीनों ऐसे ही चके हैं कि या तो उन के नियम ख़राब हैं या नियम अच्छे होते हुए उन का यहां पर पालन इस प्रकार से होता है कि लोकसभा में शमन नहीं होना दमन हो जाता है। लोकसभा में चीजों को अच्छे तरीक़े से लाकर शान्ति नहीं रहती बल्कि दबाये जाया करते हैं मामले और ज़हां पर दबेगा वहां पर ज़रूर कुछ-न-कुछ

ख़राब चीज़ होकर रहेगी इतना नहीं दबाया जाय। जैसा मैंने एक दफ़े कहा था आध घंटे के लिए, तीन घंटे के लिए एक छोटा काम रोकने प्रस्ताव दे दिया करें जिसमें इस सवाल पर आदमी अपनी बात कह दे तो ऐसी कोई अनुचित चीज़ नहीं होगी और इसीलिए . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने अपनी बात आज फिर कह दी। पहले भी कई दफ़े आपने यही कहा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: लेकिन आपने उस पर कोई एक्शन तो नहीं लिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से हमेशा कहा है कि आप चाहते हैं कि जिन तरीकों के जरिए हम लोकसभा को चला रहे हैं वे दुरुस्त नहीं हैं और उन में संशोधन करने की ज़रूरत है। पार्लियामेंट के क़ायदे बदले जायें और उसको और तरीक़े से चलाया जाय।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : नियमों को दूसरे तरीक़े से लागू करें। आप खुद भी नियमों को दूसरे तरीक़े से लागू करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप की बात सुन ली। Mr. Banerjee.

Shri Alvares: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I might be allowed to proceed. There is no point of order. What is the point of order that Mr. Alvares wants to raise?

Shri Alvares: The remark of Mr. Bhattacharyya which triggered off this incident has resulted in the suspension of Mr. Hem Barua. That remark has now been withdrawn. If it had not been made, in all likelihood, that incident could not have occurred. Sir, I may quote something which, I remember, you said during the civic reception in Bombay where the Presiding Officers' Conference was held. You said that Lok Sabha will always reflect the state of conditions in the country outside. Mr. Hem Barua

[Shri Alvares]

raised the question of defence and of the necessity of being aware of it. I am sorry that Mr. Bhattacharyya could characterise that as playing to the gallery. Now that he has subsequently withdrawn that remark, I think, it will be proper for you to review the question of the suspension of Mr. Hem Barua.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be done in this manner. Mr. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears from the replies... .

Mr. Speaker: When a decision has been taken by the House, I might make it clear that unless the Member expresses regret, there is no question of my putting the same question to the House at any moment.

12.37 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

(i) FIRING BY PAKISTANI TROOPS ON
THE CHIEF MINISTER OF PUNJAB AND
PARTY FROM ACROSS THE CEASEFIRE
LINE—*contd.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister if no security could be given to the Chief Minister of Punjab though his programme was better known to the Punjab Armed Constabulary forces which were posted there. I would like to know what steps have been taken to safeguard the interests of those who are in the border area and whether they have been given adequate arms and ammunition.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The security was given to the Chief Minister. But, of course, this firing was quite unprovoked. There is no doubt about that. With regard to the arming of the people on the frontier, we have got the troops there and we have also got the Punjab Armed Police stationed there.

Mr. Speaker: That is all. We shall now take up the Privilege Motion tabled by Mr. Ram Sewak Yadav. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The Members shall resume their seats.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा): सारे नाम नोटिस में दिये हुए हैं।

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पंजाब का मामला है सारे नाम उसमें दर्ज हैं और जिनके नाम दर्ज हैं उनको बुनाया जाना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: ठीक है पंजाब का मामला है। आप इसे और किसी शकल में फिर ले आइयेगा और मैं उस पर गौर कर लूंगा।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह (महेन्द्रगढ़): इस पर पंजाब के मेम्बरों को बुलाया जाय। जिनके नाम दर्ज हैं उनको तो बुलाया ही जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जी नहीं, अब इस पर मैं और ज्यादा वक्त नहीं दे सकता।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह परम्परा चलाई है कि जिनके नाम में नोटिस आया है उन सब को सवाल पूछने का मौका दिया जायगा... .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं कई दफे कह चुका हूँ कि जब नाम बहुत ज्यादा हों तो हर एक मेम्बर को बुलाना लाजिमी नहीं है। काफ़ी वक्त हम ने इस पर खर्च किया है। अब हम प्रीविलेज मोशन ले रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: कल राध ने एक कौन्सिल अटेंशन नोटिस पर जिसमें 34 नाम दर्ज थे उन सभी 34 के चौतीसों को मौका दिया था तो फिर आज सब को मौका क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस पर माननीय सदस्यों को ज़िद नहीं करनी चाहिए।

श्री बड़े : कल 34 के 34 लोगों को मौका दिया गया था तो आज भी जितने नाम उसमें दर्ज हैं उन सभी को सवाल पूछने दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 34 के 34 लोगों को मौका दे दिया था जब समय था लेकिन आज 40 मिनट पहले ही इस पर खर्च हो चुके हैं और हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि हम कितना वक्त खर्च करते हैं वाकी चीजों पर। इस पर काफ़ी बहस हो चुकी है। अब कार्यवाही आगे चलनी चाहिए। श्री रामसेवक यादव।

श्री गुलशन : हमें एक सवाल करने दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री किसी शक्य में आप इस मामले को पेश करिये।

There is another Calling Attention notice about Cambodia and Laos. That will be taken up at 5-45 P.M. today in the afternoon. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) : कैसे आयेगा ? पंजाब के मैम्बरस को सवाल पूछने का मौका दिया जाय।

श्री बागड़ी (हियार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पहले एक व्यवस्था का सवाल सुन लिया जाय।

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): May I rise on a point of order?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो सुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य बट जायें। मैं इस को नहीं ले सकता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप समय तो नहीं दे सकते लेकिन आप के पास कोई नीति होगी, कोई कायदे-कानून होंगे, जिन के अनुसार आप चलते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्री रामसेवक यादव को बुलाया है। मुझे उन को सुन लेने दीजिए। श्री बागड़ी के पार्यट आफ़ आर्डर के बारे में मुझे इत्तिला मिली हुई है। मैं बाद में उस को सुन लूंगा।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मेरा भी एक बमिशन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बात अब खत्म हो गई है। अब आप मुझे आगे चलने दीजिए। मैंने श्री रामसेवक यादव को बुलाया है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत तरीका है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कानून का उल्लंघन है।

12.41 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बारांबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 19 तारीख को इसी सदन में भारत सेवक समाज के प्रवक्ता के अख़बारी बयान को लेकर जो उन्होंने लोक लेखा समिति के प्रतिवेदन के खिलाफ़ दिया था, एक चर्चा चली थी। उस प्रवक्ता ने भारत सेवक समाज के सम्बन्ध में लोक लेखा समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर जो कुछ भी टीका टिप्पणी की थी, उस को अध्यक्ष महोदय आप ने विशेषाधिकार हनन माना था। उस को इसलिए छोड़ दिया गया, क्योंकि उस से सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति, श्री चांदीवाला, ने आप को लिख कर एक तरह से माफ़ी मांग ली थी।

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

जब यह चर्चा चल रही थी, तो इस सदन के एक बहुत ही सम्मानित और माननीय सदस्य, श्री कृपालानी जी, ने कहा कि उस से पहले जब लोक लेखा समिति के अध्यक्ष श्री मुरारका, केन्द्रीय हाल में थे, तो माननीय गृह मंत्री, श्री नन्दा जी, भी वहाँ पर पहुँचे। वहाँ पर काफ़ी सदस्य थे—शायद उन की संख्या दस से ज्यादा रही होगी। तब श्री नन्दा ने लोक लेखा समिति के प्रतिवेदन के बारे में श्री मुरारका को जो शब्द कहे, वे मैंने कार्यवाही से भी निखे हैं और बाद को भी मैंने जो जानकारी ली, उस से भी मुझे उन का पता चला। मैं उन शब्दों को भी दोहराता हूँ और कुछ और भी आप के सामने रखूँगा।

उन्होंने कहा कि आप इस प्रदिवेदन से कांग्रेस को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान पहुँचा रहे हैं और यह प्रतिवेदन पूर्वाग्रहपूर्ण है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा—मैं अंग्रेजी में कह दूँ:—

“You have done the worst. You have killed the Bharat Sewak Samaj.”

और फिर माननीय सदस्य, श्री कृपालानी जी, ने जो कुछ कहा, वह भी मैं आप के सामने पढ़ देता हूँ:—

“... he told him that ‘Your findings are prejudiced and you are working against the Congress’, and used such other expressions and those expressions were used before many Members of the House. Also it is said further that before the report was out, efforts were made to see that the findings of the report were in some way or the other modified, and important people were approached. I want this matter to be investigated into.”

इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात और मैं आप के नोटिस में ला दूँ। ये जो पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के कागजात और प्रतिवेदन होते हैं,

जब तक वे सदन के पटल पर न रख दिये जायें, तब तक वे बहुत ही सीक्रेट और कॉन्फिडेंशल रखे जाते हैं। लेकिन मुझ को यह भी जानकारी हुई है कि वे साइक्लोस्टाइल्ड होने ही किसी तरह से पहले ही गृह मंत्री जी के पास पहुँचाए गए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मुझे वे शब्द बतलायें, जिन से माननीय सदस्य के कहने के मुताबिक ब्रीच ऑफ़ प्रिविलेज हुआ है। माननीय सदस्य सिर्फ उस पर रहें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : ठीक है। इसी तरह से और भी कई तरह से प्रयास हुआ कि इस मामले को दबाया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब सब बातों को मैं नहीं ले सकता। आप मुझे वे शब्द बतलायें, जो कहे गए और जिन से ब्रीच ऑफ़ प्रिविलेज होता है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि लोक लेखा समिति इस सदन की एक सम्मानित समिति है और इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि उस पर किसी तरह का कोई दबाव न पड़े, वह भ्रान्तना-पूर्वक काम कर सके और वह जो भी निर्णय उचित समझे, वह ले और इस तरह देश का काम चले और इस लोक सभा का काम चले। यदि कोई व्यक्ति कोई काम कर के या कुछ कह कर उस में बाधा डालता है, तो वह विशेषाधिकार के हनन का दोषी है। जैसा कि कहा गया है, श्री नन्दा ने कहा :

“You have done the worst. You have killed the Bharat Sewak Samaj.”

उन्होंने कहा कि आप ने कांग्रेस का बहुत बड़ा अहित किया है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में सभी सदस्य इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्य हैं और वे किसी दल के रूप में यहाँ पर नहीं

बैठते हैं और न हमारे संविधान में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था है। इसलिए ये शब्द दवाव के बराबर हैं और इन से सदन का अपमान होता है।

मेज़ पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस के अनुसार धमकी भी विशेषाधिकार हनन के अन्तर्गत आती है। चूँकि वह मंत्री हैं, इसलिए उन का यह कहना धमकी के बराबर है। श्री नन्दा का भारत सेवक समाज से भी किसी न किसी तरह का सम्बन्ध है, लेकिन मैं चाहता था कि उन को इस प्रतिवेदन से बुरा नहीं मानना चाहिए था।

इस लिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि यह विशेषाधिकार की अवहेलना हुई है। जब 19 तारख को लोक सभा में ये तथ्य आए और माननीय श्री कृपालानी जी ने ये वाक्य कहे, उस समय माननीय श्री मुरारका और माननीय श्री नन्दा भी सदन में मौजूद थे। उस समय माननीय श्री मुकर्जी ने कहा कि इन तथ्यों की जानकारी उन से ले ली जाये। और अगर उन्होंने उन के विरोध में कुछ कहना है, तो कह दें। लेकिन उन्होंने चुप रहना ही उचित समझा। इसलिए मैं उन तथ्यों को सही समझ कर चलता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस सम्बन्ध में श्री कृपालानी जी से भी बात कर लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर श्री बागड़ी के भी दखत थे :

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेज़ पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस के सफ़्हा 123 पर "एटैम्प्टड इन्टिमिडेशन आफ़ मेम्बर्ज़" लिखा हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहना था, वह मैंने सुन लिया है। श्री खाडिलकर।

Shri Khadiikar (Khed): On a point of order. As I have already intimated, the question is whether a private conversation between two Members, over-

heard and reported to this House could form a subject-matter of breach of privilege. That is the main question before this House.

I would like to submit in the very beginning that a free and frank discussion of all issues before the House when they form part of the proceedings inside the House is not always limited here, but it goes on even outside, and that is the life-breath of democracy. If by any interpretation this conversation or expression of opinion is prohibited, I am afraid that parliamentary democracy would be throttled in this country.

Therefore, I would like to submit, when this motion is before this House, that the question is whether it can be the subject-matter of a breach of privilege of this House.

My hon. friend has referred to *May's Parliamentary Practice*. I have also consulted *May's Parliamentary Practice*. At pages 118 and 125 several cases are cited. I have gone through all those cases. I have come to the conclusion that none of the cases relate to private conversation. No case has been traced where reflections made in the course of private conversation and noted by others have been held to be breach of privilege. That is the position. What is object of privilege, after all? The privilege that we enjoy and that this sovereign body enjoys is meant preserve the decorum and dignity of the House, and discussion

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has formulated his point of order already and it is whether a private conversation in the Lobby can form the subject matter of a breach of privilege. He has formulated that, and I have followed him.

Shri Khadiikar: But let me have my say a little more. Give me a few more minutes to have my say because this is a matter, on the decision on which, as I said earlier . . .

Mr. Speaker: I have seen those decisions. The hon. Member might tell me the conclusion.

Shri Khadilkar: My conclusion is this. Please give me a little more time.

A breach of privilege of the House or a contempt of the House can be equated with the contempt of a court, and it is on the same level. Even when a decision of the court is given, if *bona fide* criticism is offered, it is not contempt. In this House, if a Member, in the course of a debate within the precincts of the House, says something which is derogatory, the Chair is there to check it certainly, but this discussion does not end here, and as you observed the other day, the Lobbies also form part of this House, and there all sorts of things are discussed and all sorts of decisions are taken, and sometimes even your decision is being questioned, but no motives are attributed. That is the main thing.

Then, another important thing is that the conversation was overheard by a third Member and reported. Should this House start taking notice of such reports by a third Member—with whatever motives, I do not know? From the statement about that conversation it is clear that there was some bullying; I do not know what the actual words were. If motives are not attributed, even this conversation cannot be subject-matter of a motion for breach of privilege, and cannot constitute a contempt of this House. Therefore, I would submit that on this issue your ruling is sought for, before any discussion could take place on the privilege motion.

Mr. Speaker: First, I have to find out whether really it was a private conversation. The point raised also is about that, because if it was a private conversation, probably, there might be different considerations; if it was really something else, there might be other considerations.

Shri Nanda has written to me a letter:

"With reference to the privilege motion tabled by Shri Maniram Bagri, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav and Shri Kishen Pattnayak dated 20 April 1965, I have the honour to state as follows: I had a purely private conversation with Shri R. R. Morarka in the Lobby of the Lok Sabha. It could not have been my intention to say anything derogatory to the Public Accounts Committee or its Chairman. I am sorry if a contrary impression has been created".

Shri Ranga.

Shri Daji (Indore): Shri Morarka is here. He may be asked about it.

Mr. Speaker: This much I would like Shri Morarka to say, whether that conversation was a private one.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): The conversation was in the Lobby, as the hon. Home Minister has said. During the conversation, at one stage, the hon. Home Minister did tell me that it was a private conversation between us, because he said he was also aware of the implications of breach of privilege, and therefore, he was having it outside with me. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): There it ends. What is the question now?

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): What was the conversation?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I am glad that no demand has been made from any quarter in this House that Acharya Kripalani should withdraw what he has said in the House. I am also glad that the two dignitaries concerned in this dispute or this conversation also were good enough not to contradict what Acharya Kripalani had said the other day, both on that occasion as well as on this. So we take it that what he has said is true, that what he has reported is true.

Mr. Speaker: I have not yet enquired about that. I only put the question whether it was a private conversation or not.

Shri Ranga: I am putting it to the House. On two occasions, what has been reported has not been contradicted, that is, what was supposed to have passed between these two friends of ours in the presence of a number of other MP's, including no less persons than my hon. friends belonging to the Congress Party, including no less a person than an ex-President of the Congress. What had transpired between them has not been contradicted. So, so far as our knowledge goes, it stands, as it was reported to us by Acharya Kripalani.

Now, it is the right of this House to take notice of this. What is it that is involved? My hon. friend, Shri Morarka, he is not only a Congress Member, he is Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee representing the elected representatives of all parties in this House, of all sections of this House; he is subordinate only to you, not to this Government; he is next only to yourself; he enjoys that prestige which is conferred upon him by you and by the House—now says that Shri Nanda must have known that it would be improper for him—I suppose it amounts to that—to say anything, therefore, he must have spoken of that as a personal conversation between themselves. Beyond that, his statement takes us nowhere.

But what has happened raises a very important question, Shri Nanda happens to be the second-in-command in this Government.

Shri P. K. Deo: Ex-Prime Minister.

Shri Ranga: Ex-Prime Minister and also the founder-president of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, of which I also had the honour of being a founder-member for a number of years, till 1960 (*laughter*). Nobody need laugh at that. If my hon. friends, belonging to the Congress Party, laugh, then

they are laughing at the Bharat Sevak Samaj itself and at its founder-president. They are welcome to do so. But I take objection to it because we started the Bharat Sewak Samaj for a definite, useful purpose, national purpose. But unfortunately, Shri Nanda allowed himself to be led by very many doubtful people, in spite of the advice repeatedly given by so many of us. Worse than anything else, he allowed it to go into business. He did it with laudable motives, but unfortunately he has been let down.

Mr. Speaker: That would all be a different thing.

Shri Ranga: Let me proceed.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into its history now.

Shri Ranga: Would it do any credit to me if I did not know how much time I should take? If you interrupt me, do you think I would be able to make it as brief as I want it to be? Therefore, kindly bear with me.

Now, he wanted to achieve more than what the CPWD has been able to, to avoid corruption and wastage, to help the public get many of these public construction activities completed cheaply, efficiently and satisfactorily. He has failed in all these things, as is evidenced by the report of the Public Accounts Committee. What is worse, those people have misused public funds, did not account properly, did not satisfy even the departments from which they were taking these contracts. It is not as if the Public Accounts Committee did not give them an opportunity to explain. First of all, all these accounts were placed before the PAC by the Auditor General.... (*Interruptions*). It is vested.....

Shri A. K. Sen rose—

Mr. Speaker: He is giving all these details as he has experience about the Public Accounts Committee. But at the moment, we are not concerned with these.

Shri Ranga: Is it proper for the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee to be accosted even privately, personally, by a Minister of this Government in the manner in which he had been accosted? That is one thing. Why has it happened? That also I want you to consider because you, Sir, have yourself been responsible in appointing him as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. There were many occasions in this House when several Members had requested the Chair to appoint one of the representatives of the Opposition as Chairman, and not a representative of the ruling party. Before I came to be appointed, I gave that advice to the then Speaker, 'Please, for God's sake, appoint as Chairman a Member from the Opposition'. He would not heed my advice. You see the result now.

Shri Atulya Ghosh (Asansol): What is the result?

Shri Ranga: The anomalous position created by the decision of the Chair to appoint the Chairman as he has appointed. Because of the fact that the Chair here, unlike in so many of the state legislatures, has chosen consistently to appoint only a Member belonging to the ruling party as Chairman, it has become possible for a member of Government to accost our Chairman—he is no longer their Chairman or their Member; he is Chairman of the Committee on behalf of the whole House—in this ignoble, according to me, in this disrespectful and indecent manner.

Therefore, it is time now for you also, apart from all these things, to reconsider this procedure that you been good enough till now to pursue.

The next thing is this.

Is it not proper for this House to take notice of what has happened and consider it as a matter of privilege?

13 hrs.

The privilege question comes up even when one ordinary Member of this House is insulted. On top of it, he is the Chairman of the miniature House as it were, of our Committee. And it is about what? About a report, a report that is not onesided, that is not based upon merely *prima facie* evidence or anything like that; a report based upon the recommendations made by the Auditor-General who had vetted all the facts, all the relevant records and who had reported on them. On top of it the Public Accounts Committee had made its unanimous recommendations to you and to this House. As you were good enough to observe the other day, if the BSS and the concerned departments which were dealing with the BSS had any objections to anything that is contained in that report, it was open to them, and it is open to them, to send their explanations as well as their answers to it. It will be open to the Committee to reconsider their decisions if they so wish to and come to us. Even then, you would come in. You would have to direct them to come to this House a second time.

If in spite of all these things, Government feels itself aggrieved on examining,—a precedent has been established unfortunately on an earlier occasion over the jeep scandal—Government would only be allowed to enjoy the privilege of coming here and placing their statement also for the consideration of this House. That is the usual procedure.

In spite of that, they wanted to shortcircuit the whole thing. Here was the Home Minister who has got, I do not now, possibly he got himself intoxicated because he is in charge of the Home Ministry . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: Let us remember this, that he has become the Home Minister. If, as earlier on, he was Labour

Minister or something else, possibly he would not have made this mistake, he would not have dared challenge our Chairman. Now because he has become the Home Minister—and God has given him these two opportunities of being an ex-Prime Minister and the second in command—he does this.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: He says he apologises. I want him to offer fulsome apologies to this House for having treated our Chairman even in that personal way. He has no right whatsoever to deal with the Chairman on a personal basis and in a private manner.

Mr. Speaker: He must conclude now.

Shri Ranga: So, I want him to offer fulsome apologies to this House—I am advised by my hon. friend, an unqualified apology to this House and the Chairman.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): What for?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I do submit with all respect and in all humility that the issue which my hon. friends Shri Yadav, Shri Patnaik and Shri Bagri have raised is an issue which cannot be dismissed lightly.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मेरा भी मोशन था लेकिन मुझे बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया गया। मैं नहीं जानता कि कौन सा जादू है जिस पर से स्पीकर साहब की नजर पर अंतर पड़ सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने दो दफे माननीय सदस्य को बुलाया है।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं बीस दफे खड़ा हुआ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि ए. ए. आदमी को बुलाने के बाद भी हर एक को बुलाया जाये।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं दो दफे बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ। लेकिन कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है क्योंकि बात तो सामने आ जायेगी।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I submit that this is an issue which cannot be treated very lightly. It is an issue which, to my mind, *via* a reportedly verbal affront to the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee by a Minister, raises the fundamental question of what an affront, what a contempt or a breach of privilege of the entire House is, because, as you rightly ruled, the Public Accounts Committee, being, as it is a body representative of all sections of the House, is equal in status and dignity to the entire House itself, and therefore, an affront, if an affront has been committed, to the Chairman or a Member of a Parliamentary Committee, is tantamount to contempt or insult or breach of privilege of the entire House.

Having said that, I would join issue with what my hon. friend Shri Khadilkar has said just now. He expressed his solicitude for preserving the life breath of democracy. I do hope he will bend his energies to that very vital task of this epoch in our country, but may I tell him that that life breath of democracy will be conserved and preserved, not by the feeble efforts of my hon. friend Shri Khadilkar but by a strong, vigilant, dynamic Opposition in this House? I do hope we will have more and more of that in the coming years?

I join issue with him when he says that it was a private talk. May I invite your attention and the attention of the House and the attention of the Home Minister, Shri Nanda, also, who is well known all over India and abroad also for Sadachar . . .

Mr. Speaker: He may confine himself to the subject.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am reading from **May's Parliamentary Practice**, 16th Edition, 1957, page 473:

"Misbehaviour in the Lobbies: Misbehaviour in the Lobbies such as the use of offensive expressions or insults, insulting words or threats is, accordingly left to the House to be dealt with under the ancient practice or as a contempt."

My hon. friend Shri Khadilkar said that it was a private conversation. If Shri Nanda was really keen, if his intention was to have a private conversation, certainly he could have invited Shri Morarka to the spacious lawns of his house or to his ante-chamber either here in Parliament House or at home, and had a prolonged, hearty private talk with him over a cup of tea if he cared to offer that too. It was not a private talk of that kind as a number of Members were present around them, as I have been told. It was not just that Shri Nanda and Shri Morarka, met casually in the lobby, or that Shri Nanda just called him aside and *sotto voce*, talking to him in a subdued voice; he talked to him in the presence of a number of Members, and another Minister was present on the occasion who overheard the conversation. It was loud enough for it to be overheard within perhaps at least 10 or 15 yards. It was not in a subdued voice in दूरी ज़रत or silent whispers. It was not a private conversation conducted in that manner.

Mr. Speaker: Now he must conclude

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You allowed Shri Nanda and rightly, because it is . . .

Mr. Speaker: I made an appeal to him, and I am appealing now also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is an important subject and it must be debated because it is a precedent for the future. A Minister, if he commits contempt, should not get away lightly; nobody should go scot-free even if he is a Minister of the Government.

Shri Ranga: More so a Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The other day when this matter was raised by my hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani, you on that occasion, if I understood you aright, heard you aright, took *prima facie* a fairly serious view of the matter, and when one of our colleagues on this side of the House asked whether the lobbies were a part of the House, whether talk in the lobbies could be so construed as to bring it within the purview of privilege, you rightly said that lobbies were a part of the House. That is the first point. That is not open to any argument or any further discussion.

The second point is about private talk. I do not agree at all that it was a private talk. It may be that emotionally Shri Nanda was worked up; being President of the BSS, he could not stand any aspersion. I can put myself in his position and fancy that I might have acted like him. His own Samaj, his own baby, brought up with so much care and attention all these years was suddenly exposed to public ridicule and contempt, and naturally he was in a fit of righteous indignation, if I may use that expression. But was the lobby of the House the proper place, and was it the proper time when Members were walking out into the lobby after a debate, or when there was the usual exodus? Was it proper for him to catch him by the collar, so to say and ask him, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, using those words which were reported to have been used according to the statement of Acharya Kripalani

Therefore, may I submit that an offence of breach of privilege or contempt has been committed. According to the letter which Shri Nanda, the Minister of Home Affairs, has written to you, if my memory serves me aright, . . .

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): Is it his opinion that we should not talk in the lobby?

Mr. Speaker: He should try to finish.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He said towards the close of his letter, "I am sorry if . . ." Will you kindly read out that portion? "I am sorry if that impression has been created", that is what he has written. I am of the view that a bland and bald statement like that does not purge the offence of contempt or breach of privilege of the House or the Committee. Something more satisfying is needed, not merely saying: 'I am sorry if that impression is created'. I would consider, and the House can consider whether the offence of breach of privilege or of contempt has been purged by the Minister who has reportedly committed the offence only after he makes a categorical statement here.... (An hon. Member: Why?) here, on the floor of the House, because the matter was raised on the floor of the House. He should say that 'I offer my unqualified and unconditional apology to the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and through you to the entire House'. Only then perhaps you can consider that it has been purged.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I would not be able to allow so much time to each Member. We cannot spend the whole day.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We may take a whole day even, if necessary; it is a matter for the House as a whole, a serious matter.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : यह एक बड़े महत्व का सवाल है । इसमें पहला प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह प्राइवेट टाक थी, और दूसरे आपको यह देखना है कि यह टाक किस पृष्ठ-भूमि में और किस के बीच में हुई ।

तो पहला प्वाइंट यह है कि अगर वह प्राइवेट टाक थी तो काहे के बारे में थी । वह टाक जो पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने जो भारत सेवक समाज के विरुद्ध लिखा था, उस के बारे में थी, क्या वह प्राइवेट टाक

हो सकती है । उन्होंने डिफेंस दिया कि यह प्राइवेट टाक है । क्या दस बारह आदमियों के बीच में जो टाक हो उसे प्राइवेट टाक कहा जा सकता है ? तीसरे आप देखें कि यह टाक पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन और भारत सेवक समाज के चेयरमैन के बीच में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के बारे में लाबी में हुई । यह प्राइवेट टाक नहीं हो सकती है । और उस के दौरान जो उन्होंने एलोगेशन लगाए वे बड़े विचित्र हैं । पहला तो यह है कि :

"You have killed the Bharat Sevak Samaj."

और दूसरा यह है कि :

"You are a Congressman."

यह तो पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन और मेम्बरों पर इन्डिरेक्टली प्रेसर लाना है और इसका अर्थ यह है कि अगर कभी भी पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी होम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ अपनी रिपोर्ट में कुछ लिखे तो विचार के साथ लिखे । ऐसी स्थिति में वह संतुलित रिपोर्ट नहीं दे सकती । मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रेक्टिस आपके सामने है । उसमें दिया गया है अगर कोई, जब पार्लियामेंट का कोई मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट आता हो सवाल पूछने के लिए, उस समय उस पर प्रेसर डाले तो वह कंटेप्ट आफ पार्लियामेंट होता है । वह कह सकता है कि यह तो मेरी प्राइवेट टाक थी कि मैं ने मेम्बर से कहा कि अगर तुम यह सवाल पूछोगे तो मैं तुमको डंडे मारूंगा या गालियां दूंगा । मैं कहता हूँ कि यह प्राइवेट टाक नहीं हो सकती ? मैं कहता हूँ कि मोरारका जी को साफ साफ कहना चाहिए कि दरअसल मैं उन्होंने क्या कहा था । उनको बतलाना चाहिए कि जो एलोगेशन कृपलानी जी ने लगाए हैं क्या वे ठीक हैं । यदि वे शब्द कहे गए तो यह ब्रीच आफ प्रीविलिज है । यह प्राइवेट टाक हो या पब्लिक टाक हो, इसका सवाल नहीं है । सवाल यह है कि इस तरह के एलोगेशन क्या लाबी में किए गए या नहीं ।

[श्री बड़े]

सवाल यह है कि क्या होम मिनिस्टर ने जो भारत सेवक समाज के चेयरमैन भी हैं पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन से ये शब्द कहे या नहीं। मैं आपको निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्राइवेट टाक नहीं थी बल्कि It is bringing pressure on the Members and Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee not to do their duty.

श्री भगवत झा आज़ाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बात स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरफ जो हम सदन के मेम्बर हैं, वह सदन के विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न पर उतने ही मजबूत हैं जितने कि उस तरफ के सदस्य। हम समझते हैं कि सदन में यद्यपि विभिन्न पार्टियाँ हैं, मगर फिर भी सदन की मानहानि होती है या सदन के किसी भी अधिकार का हनन होता है, तो वह हम सबों का हनन होता है। हम इस बात को मानते हैं और माननीय सदस्य इस बात को माने कि हम स्पष्ट रूप से इस बात को जानते हैं। अगर आज सदन के सामने यह प्रश्न आ जाता कि जिन बातों का उल्लेख माननीय कृपलानी जी ने किया है वे बातें कही गयी हैं, तो निश्चय ही यह एक मानहानि का प्रश्न उठता। लेकिन अभी तक सदन के सामने इस बात का पुष्टीकरण नहीं किया गया है कि वे बातें कही गयीं। अगर कही गयी हैं तो मैं आपके सामने एक बात रखना चाहता हूँ। हम कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य ही नहीं अन्य पार्टियों के सदस्य भी लाबी में ऐसी बातें बोलते हैं जिनको वे सदन में स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं कह सकते। आपने कुछ दिन पूर्व यह रूलिंग दिया था कि लाबी भी सदन का ही हिस्सा है।

अगर मेज़ पार्लियामेंटरी प्रक्टिस को रेफर किया जाए, जैसा कि मैं कर सकता हूँ तो उसमें एक उदाहरण है कि आज से ढाई सौ वर्ष पूर्व हाउस आफ कामन्स के स्पीकर ने यह कहा था कि लाबी सदन का एक हिस्सा

है। उसका स्पष्ट रेफरेन्स यह है कि जब कि माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरे माननीय सदस्य पर तलवार खींच ली थी उस समय यह कहा गया था। अगर वह प्रश्न उठे तो वैसा रूलिंग यहां भी उचित होगा जैसा कि वहां था। अगर आप इस बात को मान्यता देंगे तो निश्चय ही आप दें, लेकिन इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि जो बात न केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य बल्कि अन्य दल के सदस्य भी लाबी में बोलेंगे उन के सम्बन्ध में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाएगा और उनको आपकी मानना होगा कि विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न के अन्तर्गत आती हैं।

मैं आपका ध्यान एक बात की ओर आकर्षित करूँ कि इस सदन के 500 सदस्यों को जो अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, वह जनता को पुष्ट-भूमि में प्राप्त हैं। लेकिन जो बातें लाबी में कही जायेंगी, अगर उनको भी यहाँ आपके सामने लाया जायगा और यह सदन उन पर विशेषाधिकार का प्रयोग करेगा तो इस बात की प्रतिक्रिया बहुत बुरी होगी और इस देश के लोग यह समझेंगे कि जो बातें हम प्राइवेट रूप में लाबी में करते हैं उन पर भी यहां विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन के लिये यह परम्परा कायम करना गलत होगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो इस सदन के सामने ऐसी कोई बात का पुष्टीकरण नहीं है कि जिस पर हम विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठा सकते हैं। नन्दा जी ने यह कहा कि उनकी कुछ बातें पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन से हुईं और चेयरमैन ने इस बात को पुष्टी की है। हमको यह बात नहीं भूलनी चाहिए कि ये दोनों कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य हैं और वे व्यक्तिगत रूप में भी आपस में बात कर सकते हैं। हम सदन में सरकार का मजबूती से समर्थन करते हैं लेकिन अगर हम अपनी सरकार का लाबी में किसी रूप में विरोध करते हैं और अगर उसका असर यहां पर सदन में होता है तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि

इसके बाद हम लाबी में कोई भी बात नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर आप यह परम्परा रखना चाहते हैं तो आज से रख सकते हैं। लेकिन इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि न केवल कांग्रेस के सदस्य बल्कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य, स्वतंत्र पार्टी के सदस्य या किसी अन्य पार्टी के सदस्य लाबी में कोई बात नहीं बोल सकेंगे और कोई प्राइवेट बात नहीं कर सकेंगे। (इंटरपूज) वे चिल्ला कर मुझे चुप नहीं करा सकते। उनके पास ही अक्ल का ठेका नहीं है, हमारे पास भी अक्ल है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इस में कोई विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न नहीं है। हम को कांग्रेस सदस्य होने के नाते यह स्वतन्त्रता है कि हम श्री मोरारका जी से कांग्रेस सदस्य के नाते, पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन के रूप में नहीं, बात कर सकते हैं और उस पर कोई विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न नहीं उठाया जा सकता। (इंटरपूज) अगर आप चिल्लायेंगे तो मैं आप के सामने बारहों उदाहरण रखूंगा। मैं अपने सामने उदाहरण रख कर बोल रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी का एक सदस्य होने के नाते यह अधिकार रखता हूँ कि मैं श्री गुहा से एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन के रूप में नहीं, लेकिन एक कांग्रेस सदस्य के रूप में बात कर सकता हूँ, मैं श्री मोरारका जी से पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन के रूप में नहीं लेकिन कांग्रेस सदस्य के रूप में बात कर सकता हूँ, और इस में कोई विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न नहीं है।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रश्न पर कोई विचार नहीं होना चाहिए।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): I have already appealed to you last time that as far as the lobbies of the House are concerned we say many things there which we do not want to become part of the proceedings of this House. About this I am very clear, because, if once we start

this convention, it will lead to many bad things. But, at the same time, we have to see to one particular thing, and that is, after all, who were the people who were concerned with this. One was the Home Minister and the other was the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee is one of the most important committees of this House. I am not one with Shri Ranga when he says that it is our Committee: it is our Committee in the sense that it is a Committee of the House. But we have always held that the ruling party has kept the post of Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee a close preserve of the ruling party, that is, the Congress party. This has been going on consistently. And therefore we look upon Shri Morarka, a Congress Member, as a Member who has been elected to that Committee and because they are in a majority he becomes Chairman of that Committee, he is nominated by the Speaker to be the Chairman of that Committee. But to this point, I do not agree, namely, because Shri Morarka becomes the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee he ceases to be a Congress man. He is a Congress Member in the sense that he is not in the Opposition. But I do feel that it is deplorable that Shri Nanda as a Minister should have said anything to Shri Morarka which might be interpreted as bringing some pressure upon him about some report which Shri Morarka might have made.

Now, if Shri Nanda had not been a Minister, wielding the immense authority of Home Minister, it would not have been considered a matter of privilege. The letter which has been written is in clear terms: that he did not mean to bring pressure, he did not mean to threaten. If that is so, I am prepared to accept it, because we have always in the past accepted the apology. Otherwise, it is essentially a matter of privilege. But we do not accept the position, namely, that a Minister can bring pressure in any way, even in private conversation, upon any Member of this House whe-

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

ther he is Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee or of any other Committee.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there is need to listen to all the hon. Members now.

Shri Ranga: It was Shri Nanda who helped to cut short the debate by offering the apology.

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow one minute each for the other hon. Members. Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after listening to all that has been said in this House...

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ। पूव इस के कि आप कोई निश्चय लें या सदन इस पर कोई निश्चय ले, आचार्य कृपलानी ने जो शब्द कहे हैं, अ.र. जिन शब्दों को श्री रामसेवक यादव ने दुहराया है कि यह रिपोर्ट आने से भारत सेवक समाज मर गया या कांग्रेस को इतना नुकसान पहुंचेगा नन्दाजी के यह शब्द यादव जी ने कहे हैं कृपलानी जी भी यह कहते हैं— और दूसरे भी कहते हैं लेकिन जिन्होंने कहा और जिन को कहा उन की ओर से यह नहीं बतलाया गया कि वे शब्द क्या थे। पहले तो हम यह चाहते हैं कि नन्दा जी यह बतलायें कि उन्होंने ने क्या शब्द कहे या फिर मुरारका जी कहें कि उन्होंने ने क्या शब्द सुने। बजाय इस के कि कहीं और से शब्द कहे जायें उन से ही पहले वे शब्द पूछ लिये जायें और उस के बाद यदि निर्णय कुछ किया जायगा तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी को याद होगा कि ज्योंही यह बात छिड़ी, रामसेवक यादव ने इस को मूव किया, उसी वक्त प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर आया था कि वह क्या

प्राइवेट कनवरसेशन था ? प्राइवेट बातचीत उस को अगर मैं होल्ड करता हूँ तो उस में फिर मैं शायद न जा सकूंगा। अगर कोई मॅम्बर लाबी में जा कर आपस में प्राइवेट कनवरसेशन करते हैं और उस को अगर कोई तीसरा आदमी मेरे नोटिस में लाता है और मैं उस की तहकीकात करना शुरू कर दूँ तो मेरे लिए मुश्किल हो जाएगा। देखना यह चाहिये कि वह कैसा कनवरसेशन है, प्राइवेट कनवरसेशन है या नहीं। अगर वह प्राइवेट कनवरसेशन है तो मेरा रुख दूसरा होगा लेकिन अगर वह प्राइवेट कनवरसेशन नहीं है तो उस हालत में मेरा रुख मुख्तलिफ होगा। मैं ने उन से पूछा कि आया वह उन का प्राइवेट कनवरसेशन का तो नन्दा साहब ने लिख कर दिया और साफ कहा कि वह मेरा प्राइवेट कनवरसेशन था और मुरारका जी ने भी कहा कि वह हमारा प्राइवेट कनवरसेशन था। यही प्वाइंट मेरे सामने है जो कि मिम्बाडिलकर ने उठाया था।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं अपनी बात शायद स्पष्ट नहीं कर सका... (इंटरप्शंस)

Mr. Speaker: Not so many people at a time.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा अभिप्राय यह था कि गृह मंत्री ने जो आप को एक पत्र लिखा है और जिस पत्र में उन्होंने ने खेद प्रकट किया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह क्या बात है कि जिस के ऊपर गृह मंत्री जैसे जिम्मेदार पद पर रहने वाले आदमी को खेद प्रकट करना पड़ा? वह आखिर क्या बात है ?

पुनर्वाप्त मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। मैं भी पबलिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी का चेयरमैन रह चुका हूँ। मैं आप से इत्तिफाक करता हूँ कि पबलिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन का जो

फंक्शन है उस के अन्दर कोई आदमी किसी किस्म का कोई दखल नहीं दे सकता। लाबी के लिये आप ने अभी ऐलान कर दिया है कि उस के प्रीविलेज भी वही हैं। यह सही है लेकिन मैं एक बात अर्ज करूंगा आप की रूनिंग के बास्ते और मैं चाहूंगा कि इस को आयन्दा के लिए साफ कर दिया जाय कि अगर कोई चेअरमैन पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी का, स्पीकर का या डिप्टी स्पीकर का कंटेम्प्ट होता है तो क्या डिप्टी स्पीकर वगैरह की रिपोर्ट पर ऐक्शन लेंगे या किसी दूसरे आदमी ने वह बात सुनी हो तो उस के ऊपर लेंगे ? मेरा यह अर्ज करना है कि जब तक उन दोनों पार्टियों में से कोई व्यक्ति आप के सामने नहीं लाता मामले को उस बन्त तक दूसरे की सुनी हुई बात पर कोई ऐक्शन हाउस न ले . . . (इंटरफ़ॉस)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । मੈम्बरस लोग बोलने वाले का ख्याल तो सुनें ।

श्री त्यागी : मैं ने भी सब को सुना है और मैं चाहूंगा कि मुझे भी अपनी बात सुना लेने दी जाय ।

कल को आचार्य कृपालानी हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर यू० पी० से बातचीत करते हैं सेन्ट्रल हाल में और मैं उस को ओवरहियर कर लूँ और आप को मैं उस की रिपोर्ट कर दूँ तो क्या वह बात ऐक्शन के काबिल हो जायगी ? इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जब एक पार्टी के दो मेम्बरस आपस में इंटीमेट टॉक करते हैं और उन की उस इंटीमेट टॉक को दूसरी पार्टी वाला कोई दूसरा मेम्बर ओवरहियर कर लेता है तो एक तो उन की आपस की इस तरह की निजी बातचीत को सुनना नामुनासिब है और अगर सुन भी ले तो उस पर नोटिस नहीं लेना चाहिए । ईन्स इंफिग वाली जैसी कोई चीज को बढ़ावा नहीं देना चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kripalani wanted to say something.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): I only wanted to say that before you take any decision you will be pleased to call upon me to explain my position.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think the whole day will be taken up by this, if it goes on like this.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सब मेम्बर साहबान से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वे इस को मुक्तसर करें ताकि यह किसी टाइम में खत्म हो सके । इस तरीके से इस पर कब तक बातचीत करने रहेंगे ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं गैर जरूरी एक शब्द भी नहीं बोलता हूँ । यहां निजी बातचीत और सार्वजनिक बातचीत के फर्क का सवाल नहीं करना चाहिए । फर्क असल में यहां करना चाहिए कारण धर्म की में और बेकार धमकी में । अगश मान लीजिए कृपालानी जी या मुरारका जी शास्त्री जी को धमकी देते हैं तो वह बेकार धमकी है लेकिन अगर नन्दा जी मुरारका जी को धमकी देते हैं तो वह कारगर धमकी है । हमेशा यह फर्क करना चाहिए कि कोई धमकी ऐसी दी गई है या नहीं जिस का कि असर पड़ सकता है या आगे चल कर उस का कोई नतीजा निकल सकता है या नहीं । इसलिये मैं श्री खाडिलकर और आजाद जी से यह अर्ज करूंगा, मेरा जैसा आदमी मान लो कभी कहीं कोई बात कहता है तो वह एक शक्तिहीन आदमी की बात है । चाहे वह यथार्थ बात हो लेकिन वह शक्तिहीन की बात है । जब नन्दा जी कोई बात कहते हैं तो वह चाहे जितनी गैर जरूरी, बेमतलब और अयथार्थ बात कहते हैं लेकिन उस के पीछे ताकत है । मैं ने इसीलिए गृह मंत्री को, प्रधान मंत्री को, हमेशा सब लोगों को कहा है कि इस सदन में जब कभी वह बोला करें तो इस बात को याद रखें कि उन के हाथ में डंड है, डंडा जिस को कि आप कह सकते हैं

[डा० राम मरोहर लोहिया]

वह डंडा उन के पास है। उन के पास प्रचुर धन है और दोनों का सवाल आज यहां जो प्रश्न उठा है उस में आ गया है। जिस के हाथ में डंडा है उस की जीभ और उस का मन बड़ा संयमी होना चाहिए। अगर वह संयमी नहीं होते तो डंडे का बड़ा जबरदस्त नुकसान हो जाया करता है। यह तो पहली बात है जो कि मुझे नन्दा साहब से कहनी है। इसलिये जो उन्होंने ने माफी मांगी है अगर वह माफी कारगर होनी है तो सिर्फ एक तरह से हो सकती है, यह नहीं कि किस के दिमाग पर क्या असर पड़ा तो मैं माफी मांगता हूँ। उन्हें यह साफ कहना चाहिये कि मुझ से जो काम हुआ वह बुरा था और मैं उस के लिये माफी मांगता हूँ। अगर मैं उन की जगह होता तो ऐसा ही करता। लेकिन मेरा कहना यहां क्या मानेंगे (इंटरप्रांस) जब गांधी जी जिंदा थे तब मेरा कहना मानते थे। न सिर्फ यह कि वह माफी मांगे उन्हें इस तरह से हंसना नहीं चाहिए बल्कि जरा गम्भीर हो कर मेरी बात सुनें। वे अपना मन ऐसा बनायें आगे के लिये और हमेशा अपनी जीभ और मन पर संयम रक्खें। बातचीत जो हो रही हो चाहे वह निजी हो या सार्वजनिक, यह निजी और सार्वजनिक का कोई फर्क नहीं है।

अब इसी के साथ साथ एक दूसरा सवाल यह उठा दिया जाता है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में एक तरफ डंडे का प्रयोग हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ धन का और अगर अच्छे कामों में बुरे धन का इस्तेमाल हो रहा है तो उस के बारे में कुछ सोच विचार करना चाहिए। सारी कबीना को इस पर सोच विचार करना चाहिए। लोग राज्य के और सार्वजनिक धन को न केवल अपने निजी और कुटुम्ब के काम में लगाया करते हैं, बल्कि उस के द्वारा वे अपने दल को भी मजबूत बनाया करते हैं। इस को शायद नन्दा जी पाप नहीं समझते हैं। पहले वह इस को पाप समझना शुरू करें—यह समझना शुरू करें कि राज्य के धन को

अपने दल के काम में लगाना पाप है। शास्त्री जी भी यह समझना शुरू करें। जब तक ये लोग ऐसा नहीं समझेंगे, तब तक कोई सुधार नहीं होने वाला है। इस लिए मैं आप से अर्ज करता हूँ कि इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिए।

Shri Kapur Singh: The matter has now crystallised into one proposition and one corollary. It is not disputed that what has passed between the Home Minister and the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee involves a matter of privilege. It has been sought to be argued that it is not a matter of privilege, because it happened in the lobby or because it constituted private conversation. I wish to say that this is a fallacious argument. The essence of a breach of privilege is that there has been an attempt at subversion or erosion of free exercise of parliamentary right or parliamentary duties. In that sense, there has been a clear breach of the privilege here.

The corollary which follows from it is the one which was pointed out by my leader, Shri Ranga and my colleague, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, namely, that this case now raises a question freshly as to whether or not the practice which is prevalent in UK and USA of invariably having a member of the opposition as the Chairman of the PAC should not be taken into consideration, particularly in view of the corroborative readiness with which Mr. Morarka has stood up in this House to support our Home Minister.

I shall conclude by saying that in view of the tone of the letter of the Home Minister, the House in its magnanimity might now pass over this matter.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Every time hon. members of the opposition have stressed the point that it is a matter of privilege, though it may be private or personal

talk. They have laid stress on this fact that because the Chairman of the PAC happens to be a member of the ruling party, he is more likely to be pressurised by any minister. But they forget this basic fact that if a person is to be pressurised or bullied, it can be done even if he is a member of the opposition. That he is a member of the opposition cannot be treated as fool-proof guarantee that a person is no liable to be bullied or pressurised. Where the question of privilege or pressurisation comes in, there is also the question whether the nature of the talk was personal or private. For instance, if I address you, Mr. Speaker, as "Sardarji" on the floor of the House, it is a breach of privilege. But if I do so in your chamber, it becomes a matter of personal respect.

Now if two Congress members talk and the subject-matter is an organisational matter—because even according to the words of the hon. member, the Home Minister is alleged to have said what is sought to be done is likely to have organisational effect. How can it be treated as an attempt to bully or pressurise the Chairman of the PAC, when the first sentence of the conversation is that this private talk? That has been admitted by the Chairman of the PAC himself. If at all there has been an attempt to say that certain things which are alleged to have been said are sought to be removed from the purview of the House under the pretext that they are a matter of personal conversation, the matter boils down to this: that anything that happens in the official chamber or official room of the PAC only can be public talk and anything that is said outside is private conversation.

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक क्षण मुझे भी दिया जाये। मैं कितनी दफा उठा हूँ। मैं एक शब्द से ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहिए।

श्री मोर्य : कोई भी वार्तालाप गृह मंत्री और लोक लेखा समिति के अध्यक्ष के बीच में हो, चाहे वह व्यक्तिगत रूप में हो और चाहे कैसा ही हो, यदि उस के कारण सत्य दबता है और असत्य उभरता है, तो प्रिविलेज मोशन लाना उचित हो जाता है।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Sir, I raised this from the point of view of the dignity of a committee of the House and also from the point of view that this does reflect upon what the Congressmen are engaged in and there may be some self-analysis, Mr. Nanda as many of them, is an old friend. I have nothing personal against them. But I thought it my duty to give expression to the resentment that I felt at what I considered to be a bullying tactic from a person who was in great authority. As Dr. Lohia has said, any ordinary talk by ordinary people in the lobby will have no significance. When a man in authority talks to a young man who has been placed in charge of a parliamentary committee, I think that position ought to have been respected by the minister.

As for its being private conversation, you are a great lawyer and you have been judge of a High Court. Suppose there had been some defamatory statements made. Would they have been considered private if 8 or 10 people were standing there? Mr. Nanda afterwards may have told Mr. Morarka that what he was talking was private. But that does not take away the fact that it was not private in fact, in actuality. Our words do not change actually at all. If the actuality was that 8 or 10 people were standing there and yet it was a private conversation, did I eavesdropped? Was it a closed room that I eavesdrooped? This is fundamental. We must know, what is the dictionary meaning of the word 'private'? The place was not private; the conversation was not private. It was heard by many.

I can tell you that I have tried to modify the expressions. The expressions were much stronger. If our

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

two friends would come out with what one said and the other heard, the whole question will be solved. I do not understand how the plea of privacy can work here. (*Interruption*).

I am very sorry that everytime people come to argue, they bring in the name of my wife, I have already said, this is no buffoonery. We are out on serious business and to bring in the name of my wife every now and then.

Shri Tyagi: I had mentioned the Chief Minister of UP, not his wife.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I am really surprised at the shamelessness of the man who says like that: "I am talking of the Chief Minister and not your wife". There is a limit to impudence also. There is a limit to buffoonery also.

Mr. Speaker: I would ask the hon. revered Member to address the Chair.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking very softly and smoothly, but I must give expression to my thought. Instead of admiring my magnanimity in allowing my wife to do what she likes, they always bring in my wife. And, they laugh. These people laugh. These Congressmen laugh. I am ashamed of them. If anybody thinks that there is a greater friend of Congress than myself, then I say he is mistaken. I have showed in hundred ways that I love the Congress as much as none of these people do. But they do not even appreciate that. I say I am a truer Congressman than what they are. What are they talking? To whom are they talking?

Mr. Speaker: Has he finished?

डा० राम मनोहर लक्ष्मण : आप तो इशक करते हैं लेकिन माशूक भागता है ।

श्री जी० भ० कृपालानी : माशूक को क्या करें ?

They want to treat this serious matter as a matter of no importance. They want to brush it aside with levity, but I want it to be considered seriously, and I appeal to Congressmen that they themselves should stand up not only for the dignity of the House but for the dignity of their party. There is a tradition behind that party. They must not forget that it is said that the Congress fought for the independence of the country under Gandhiji's leadership. Let them live up to that tradition. I would have been very glad if they did that. I have no ill-will against any of the Congressmen, least of all my colleague with whom I have worked in the past in Ahmedabad also. I hold him in great regard. He would have done justice to himself, justice to his party, justice to this House, if he had un-reservedly withdrawn his words.

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may say so with respect, we have travelled a good deal of ground which is not strictly relevant for the purpose of the present motion. If I may read out for the benefit of the House, with your permission, the language of the motion itself, to help us in understanding the scope of the discussion and your function in granting leave, the words are as follows:

"On 19-4-1965, Shri J. B. Kripalani, M.P., said in Lok Sabha that Shri G. L. Nanda had told the Chairman, P.A.C., that the P.A.C. Report relating to Bharat Sewak Samaj was prejudicial and that he was working against the interest of the Congress. The above statement has been contradicted neither by Shri Nanda nor by Shri Morarka although both of them were present in the House when Shri Kripalani mentioned about this. Hence this statement of Shri Nanda is a serious breach of privilege of the House and its Committee."

It is founded on two grounds, that Shri Kripalani had made a statement in which he alleged that Shri Nanda had used the expression "prejudicial" in his conversation with Shri Morarka and that there was no contradiction on the floor of the House and therefore this allegation may be taken as proved, and being taken as proved it amounts immediately to a breach of privilege of the House. This is the foundation on which the present motion is sought to be sustained.

My answer to that would be that when that allegation was made without a motion and you did not allow discussion on that there was no duty cast on either Shri Morarka or on Shri Nanda to contradict that statement.

An hon. Member: What was the statement?

Shri A. K. Sen: May I crave leave of the hon. Members to make my submission and then I shall be very happy to answer whatever other queries there are (*Interruption*). I find that Shri Ranga, as usual, is not willing to extend me the courtesy which he has been receiving himself from us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Just recovering from a heat-stroke; he must take it coolly.

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, there is no duty cast on either Shri Nanda or Shri Morarka to contradict those allegations.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I am sorry.

Shri A. K. Sen: Then, Sir, when the matter comes up by way of a motion, Shri Nanda has stated in his . . .

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Will he not testify to the truth?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is truth?

Shri A. K. Sen: Shri Nanda has stated in his letter to you that it was purely a private conversation in which he was engaged with Shri Morarka and, in my submission, Shri Morarka has supported that statement.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: No.

Shri A. K. Sen: There is only one species of private communication which has been made the subject matter of a motion of privilege in the House of Commons, though there has been no incident in our House, to my knowledge, and that is where a private communication was held to amount to intimidation and coercion designed to restrain a member from performing his parliamentary duty. It is only that species which can be made to support a motion of privilege, otherwise it will be a dangerous precedent, in my submission, and I support Shri Khadilkar's point of order very strongly, that it will be throwing open a very dangerous floodgate if we allow all private conversations to be brought on the floor of the House and be made to sustain a motion for privilege. In our own experience we have seen judges in private conversations being called "fool" (*Interruption*). I remember the case of a very eminent judge.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: If it were a case of defamation . . .

Shri A. K. Sen: Even then privacy is different.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It was not in private, it was in public.

Shri A. K. Sen: Now, Sir, the very first case he disposed of was a case in which his erstwhile senior was defeated and he lost that case. After the case was finished he met him and asked: "How did I do?" and the reply was: "You behaved like a bloody fool". If that matter was brought to the court in support of a motion for contempt of the Judge, it would be thrown out as ridiculous.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Where did he say that, in his ante-chamber or somewhere else?

Shri A. K. Sen: In his private conversation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At home.

Shri A. K. Sen: Once it is a question of fact whether it was a private conversation or not, once it is conceded and proved to your satisfaction that it was a private conversation, then the right of privacy comes in and you can only allow a motion of privilege to succeed if it is proved by the man to whom the conversation was addressed, either the conversation or the communication, that it was designed to coerce him. There is no such complaint (*Interruption*). In my submission, there is no such complaint.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Let him say that only two of them were present.

Shri A. K. Sen: Therefore, here we are not to meet a case of coercion or intimidation with which Shri Yadav started. We are here only to deal with the motion as it is, and in my submission there is no ground disclosed whatsoever for granting leave to this motion.

Mr. Speaker: Now I must just give expression to my views.

Dr. M. S. Aney rose—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is a senior parliamentarian, the oldest Member of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Many other hon. Members are also rising in their seats. So, with great respect to him, I hope he will excuse me.

The question arose the other day when Shri Kripalani informed the House—though he did not say that he was himself present it is presumed that he heard them himself—that the Home Minister had used certain words which could rightly cause in-

timidation to the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. So far as this question is concerned, if any intimidation is caused, or is intended or is likely to be caused, to the Chairman of any parliamentary Committee certainly it is a breach of privilege.

Shri Ranga: But see the reply that we have got from the Minister. What is the effect of it?

Mr. Speaker: I could not follow him.

Now a breach of privilege issue can arise if in the view of the House something has happened inside the House. At that time, the House can take cognisance of that episode or breach of privilege. It can be by either a Member of the House himself or by a stranger who has been brought here for some purpose. If some breach of privilege is committed by such a person in the view of the House, the House can take action straightway here. Breach of privilege might also happen by publication in press, or by use of words on a platform or in a broadcast.

Shri Kapur Singh: By telephone also.

Mr. Speaker: I would not include telephone, because the conversation by telephone is a private conversation. So, that cannot come under breach of privilege. It may be a broadcast or words uttered on the platform. Then too, if any Member brings to the notice of the House that a breach of privilege of any Member or of the House has taken place, the House should proceed to take action on that. Now, there is a third category, as has happened in the present case, of some conversation taking place in the lobbies. The other day Shri Mukerjee, and today Shri Khadiolkar, Shri Azad and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty have pleaded that if the same rules which are applied to the House are applied to the conversation that takes place in the lobbies, there would be no freedom left for any Members there.

It has been said by Dr. Lohia, and repeated by Shri Kripalani that if the

talks take place between ordinary persons, that does not matter but if it is by people in authority then it should be taken in a different light.

First, I have to answer whether anything said in the lobbies can be the subject-matter of a breach of privilege. It is a fact that if anything is said which intimidates or coerces any Member from discharging his duties, then it is a breach of privilege; even though it may be inside the lobbies, it is a breach of privilege; there is no doubt about it. One question was raised by Shri Khadilkar: if I give a ruling, if members go to the lobby and say that I have shown partiality, is that a breach of privilege? It has been held by President Patel that it is objectionable and it is a breach of privilege. I have it before me. It happened in the lobbies. But I am not taking that view. I am not restricting the freedom of speech of the members. They might do it. I would not take note of that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to interrupt and you will pardon me. Would you agree with 'May' who says that "misbehaviour in the lobbies, such as use of offensive expression or insulting words or threats, constitutes breach of privilege?"

Mr. Speaker: I have already said that if the language is intended or is likely to cause coercion or intimidation, or any offensive language is used, even if it is outside the House, in the lobby, certainly it is a breach of privilege, it comes under the discipline of the Speaker of this House, and this House can always take action against that. But the question boils down to this. Shri Nanda has said, as I have read now, that he wanted to convey it to a member of his own party, and it cannot be said that because he is the Chairman of a Committee, he is not a party member. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has said that the moment he becomes a Chairman he ceases to be a member of the Congress. Yet, we have to function on party lines. There might

be some meetings held inside the Central Hall. There are some rooms where the parties also hold their meetings. If they sit down and criticise each other, if some member overhears it and brings it up here, of course, that would not be a subject of breach of privilege.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are talking of the Central Hall. Here it is the lobby which is part of the House.

Mr. Speaker: If they sit in the lobbies and talk and somebody overhears them and reports, that would not be a subject of breach of privilege.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Does it mean that I over-heard, I was eavesdropping? Does it mean that?

Mr. Speaker: At least Shri Nanda did not invite others to that conversation and did not convey to others that he was intimidating or giving a threat to Shri Morarka. At least that was not his intention.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He need not invite anybody to go to the Central Hall or the lobby.

Mr. Speaker: I am inclined to hold that if such an incident occurred in the lobby, then the person aggrieved is actually the one who has been intimidated or coerced, or against whom such language has been used.

Shri Ranga: You have already given the answer that he is a Congressman.

Mr. Speaker: If he brings a complaint then the House should take notice of it; not if it is brought by other Members who over-hear him or who happen to be present there at that time. I have to safeguard the freedom of the members to talk freely inside the lobbies. That must be reconciled with the breach of privilege that might be committed. Both things have to be taken together. In

[Mr. Speaker]

view of what Shri Nanda has written, that he is sorry that such an impression has been created, the matter is closed and there is nothing more that is required to be done by me.

Shri Ranga: If he behaves like that... (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: Now this is over. We will take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

13.58 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 527 dated the 3rd April, 1965.
- (ii) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 528 dated the 3rd April, 1965.
- (iii) The All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Second Amendment Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 529 dated the 3rd April, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4223/65].

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. E. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Maize (Temporary use in Dextrose Manufacture) Amendment Order, 1965,

published in Notification No. GSR 589 dated the 12th April, 1965, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4224/65].

13.58½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Sixty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.58¾ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Seventy-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

13.59 hrs.

RE: VIGILANCE COMMISSION REPORT

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, may I submit that the Report of the Central Vigilance Commission, which is functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs, has not reached us? We are going to take up the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry tomorrow. We should receive the Report before that.

Mr. Speaker: I will just look into it.

13.59½ hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd.
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY—
contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry and Supply. Shri Achal Singh will continue his speech.

14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

An hon. Member: What is the time left?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 2 hours and 20 minutes remain.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं उद्योग मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहा था। मैं ने यह बताया था कि पिछले 17 वर्ष में हमारे देश ने उद्योगों में काफी प्रगति की है।

उद्योग दो हिस्सों में बंटा हुआ है, एक प्राइवेट सैक्टर के उद्योग और दूसरे पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग। पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग में करीब 70 उद्योग इस वक्त चल रहे हैं और इन में करीब 1600 करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है। लेकिन हमारे जो 70 पबलिक अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं इन में से दस में तो कुछ फायदा हो रहा है बाकी साठ में नुकसान हो रहा है।

14.01 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

तो मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा कि हमें देखना चाहिए कि आखिर को पबलिक सैक्टर में क्यों नुकसान होता है। एक तरफ प्राइवेट सैक्टर है जो काफी फायदे से काम करता है, उन को काफी फायदा है। वे इनकम टैक्स और सेल्स टैक्स तथा

अन्य सारे टैक्स देते हैं, फिर भी उन को फायदा होता है, और हमारे पबलिक सैक्टर के उद्योगों में नुकसान होता है। तो मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करूंगा कि इस तरफ ध्यान दें जिस से कि पबलिक सैक्टर के उद्योगों में भी फायदा हो सके।

जिस कारखाने का इनचार्ज मैनेजर ईमानदार, अनुभवी, परिश्रमी और मानवता वाला होगा वह उद्योग उन्नति करेगा और लाभ प्राप्त करेगा। जिस कारखाने का इनचार्ज मैनेजर इन बातों से शून्य होगा वह उद्योग नुकसान उठावेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि छोटे से छोटे मजदूर से ले कर बड़े से बड़े अधिकारी को अपने कर्तव्यों का बोध कराया जाना चाहिए। यह राष्ट्र का काम तभी चल सकेगा जबकि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति यह समझे कि यह काम मेरा अपना काम है। साथ ही साथ मेरा सुझाव है कि इन कारखानों में व्याज देकर और छीजन काट कर जो फायदा हो उस का पचास प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों को बांटा जाए, जिस से कर्मचारी भी यह समझें कि यह हमारा काम है और इसे हम को ज्यादा सचाई, ईमानदारी और मेहनत से करना चाहिए।

हमें यह भी देखना है कि पबलिक सैक्टर के मजदूरों और स्टाफ को प्रबन्ध में भागीदार बनाया जाय। ऐसा होने से स्ट्राइक (Strike) आदि नहीं होंगे और इन उद्योगों में फायदा होगा। तो मेरा मंत्री जी को सुझाव है कि जो लोग पबलिक सैक्टर के उद्योगों में काम करते हैं उन को समझाना चाहिए कि यह राष्ट्र उन्हीं का है, यह अंडरटेकिंग उन्हीं के हैं, और उन को उनमें अच्छी तरह काम करना चाहिए। ऐसा होगा तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
सभापति महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।
(कोरम की घंटी बजायी गयी)

Mr. Chairman: Now there is quorum, he may go on.

श्री अचल सिंह : हमारे देश में स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री ने काफी प्रगति की है। हर स्टेट में इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स भी खुली हैं। उन में भी काफी तरक्की हुई है। लेकिन मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में, जिसकी आबादी तमाम राज्यों से ज्यादा है, उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। मैं आप को आंकड़े देकर बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश इस मामले में कितना पिछड़ा हुआ है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पश्चिमी बंगाल में उद्योग पर 234 करोड़ रुपया लगाया है, उड़ीसा में 260 करोड़ रुपया लगाया है, मध्य प्रदेश में 317 करोड़ रुपया लगाया है, मद्रास में 123 करोड़ रुपया लगाया है, बिहार में 288 करोड़ रुपया लगाया है, जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल 9 करोड़ रुपया लगाया है। इससे आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की किस कदर उपेक्षा की गयी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी उद्योग की अवस्था सुधरे।

मैं दो शब्द आगरे के बारे में भी कह देना चाहता हूँ। आगरे में जूते का उद्योग है और चूड़ी—बैंगल्स का और ग्लास का उद्योग है। और इस के अलावा दरी और गलीचाँ का तथा ताज के माडल बनाने के उद्योग भी हैं। और इन के अतिरिक्त बहुत से छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं। आगरे से रूस, पोलैंड स्वित्जरलैंड आदि देशों को लाखों जोड़े जूते भेजे जा चुके हैं। लेकिन अभी हाल में हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने बड़े कारखानों के माल पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगती थी वह हटा ली है, इससे छोटे यूनिट्स को बड़ा नुकसान होगा और वे काम नहीं कर

सकेंगे। इसके अलावा एस० टी० सी० डेढ़ सौ यूनिट्स का काम देता था लेकिन उसने अब यह तजवीज की है कि दो चार आदमियों के ग्रुप को ही काम दिया जाय और बाकी लोग उन ग्रुपों को माल सप्लाई करें। यह काफी हानिकारक होगा और यह समाजवादी उद्देश्य के खिलाफ भी है। जितने यूनिट हैं सब को काम देना चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

(कोरम की घंटी बजायी गयी)

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

श्री अचल सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह एस० टी० सी० में जो ग्रुप सिस्टम इंट्रोड्यूस करने जा रहे हैं वह समाजवाद के वास्ते बहुत हानिकारक होगा। इसलिय मैं चाहूंगा कि वह ग्रुप सिस्टम इंट्रोड्यूस न किया जाये। छोटे-छोटे 150 सैक्टर्स हैं जोकि काम कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि जैसे पहले काम चल रहा था वैसे ही काम किया जाय

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, हाउस में इस समय कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: There is quorum.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप गिन लीजिए, कोरम नहीं है।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : जब माननीय सदस्य ने कोरम चैलेंज किया है तो गिनती करनी पड़ेगी।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 14.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till a Quarter to Three of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Forty-seven Minutes Past Fourteen of
the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Achal
Singh.

श्री अचल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं जिक्र कर रहा था कि हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश
ने उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रगति हीं की
है, जबकि वेस्ट बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र, मद्रास
और पंजाब ने छोट उद्योगों में काफी उन्नति
की है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन
करूंगा कि उन को उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ
ध्यान देना चाहिए।

कुछ बरस पहले जब स्माल कार के
बनाने का जिक्र हो रहा था, तो कुछ फ्रैक्टरी
खोलने, जो छोटी मोटर बनाना चाहते थे,
उन की फ्रैक्टरी स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में
आगरा, भरतपुर और धौलपुर को देखा था।
उन का यह विचार था कि हम आगरा में
स्माल कार की फ्रैक्टरी खोलें। आगरा में
तीन रेलवे के जोन मिलते हैं, तीन स्टेट्स
मिलती हैं। वहां पर लेबर और जमीन काफी
है और बिजली तथा पानी का भी इन्तजाम
है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा
कि जब स्माल कार बनाने का प्रश्न उठे,
तो उस की फ्रैक्टरी स्थापित करने के लिए
आगरा का ध्यान रखा जाये। जैसाकि
आप जानते हैं, आगरा एक इन्टरनेशनल
सिटी है और एक बहुत बड़ा शहर है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आगरा में ताज
महल है।

श्री अचल सिंह : वहां पर बाहर से
लाखों आदमी आते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि भविष्य
में स्माल कार का जो कारखाना खुलने वाला
है, वह आगरा में खोलने की व्यवस्था की
जाये।

हमारे आगरा में सैकड़ों छोटे-छोटे
उद्योग हैं और इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट भी हैं।
लेकिन रा मैटीरियल न मिलने की वजह से
उन को काफी असुविधा और परेशानी होती
है। इसलिए उनको रा मैटीरियल उपलब्ध
करने का भी इन्तजाम किया जाये।

इसके साथ ही यह भी देखा गया है
कि कुछ लोगों को जो रा मैटीरियल मिलता
है, वे उस का दुरुपयोग करते हैं, ब्लैक में
बेचते हैं और जिस काम के लिए वह मिलता
है, जिस चीज के मैनुफैक्चर के लिए वह
मिलता है, उस के लिए उस रा मैटीरियल
को इस्तेमाल नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए इस
बात की आवश्यकता है कि इस बारे में पूरी
निगरानी रखी जाये कि जो रा मैटीरियल
मिले, वह उसी निश्चित काम में लाया
जाये, न कि ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचा जाये। इस
तरह से इंडस्ट्री को काफी प्रोत्साहन मिल
सकता है।

इस वक्त हमारे देश में सीमेंट की बहुत
मांग है, लेकिन चूंक सीमेंट पर कंट्रोल है,
इस वजह से सीमेंट की जिम बोरी का दाम
आठ, साढ़े आठ रुपये है, वह पंद्रह मोल्द
रुपये में मिल रही है और लोगों की जरूरत
पूरी नहीं हो रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सेंट्रल
गवर्नमेंट इस और भी कदम बढ़ाये और सीमेंट
का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ कारखाने
खोले। यह एक मानी हुई बात है कि जिस
चीज पर कंट्रोल होता है, वह अंडर प्राउंड
हो जाती है और नार्पैड हो जाती है। मैं
सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और मिनिस्टर्स को हमेशा
से कहता आया हूँ कि वह कंट्रोल जैसी चीज
को हटा दें और फ्री ट्रेड होने दें, जिस से
लोगों को आसानी से सीमेंट मिल सके।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : कंट्रोल
हटाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, सरकार हटाने
की बात करे।

श्री भागवत झाझाद (भागलपुर) :
माननीय सदस्य आर्ये और सरकार बनायें।

श्री अजल सिंह हमारे यहां ताज माइन्ज, जरी, कारपेट्स और एम्ब्रायडरी की इंडस्ट्रीज हैं और उन के छोटे छोटे कारखाने चालू हैं। लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन को सहायता और प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये। उद्योगों के प्रोत्साहन के लिए नुमाइश का होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। हम ने आगरा में जिला इंडस्ट्रियल एगिजिबिशन और डिविजनल इंडस्ट्रियल एगिजिबिशन आयोजित की हैं, जिन को कई मंत्री महोदयों ने देखा है। वहां पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रियल एगिजिबिशन में चालीस और डिविजनल इंडस्ट्रियल एगिजिबिशन में 125 इंडस्ट्रीज आई थीं। इस के अतिरिक्त हम ने आगरा में आल-इंडिया आर्ट एंड इंडस्ट्रियल एगिजिबिशन कायम की हुई है, जिस में हम यू० पी० और बाकी हिन्दुस्तान के उद्योगों को बुलाते हैं। लो। उन को देखते हैं और फायदा उठाते हैं।

जैसाकि मैं ने अभी कहा है, इंडस्ट्रीज के प्रोत्साहन के लिए प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन करना बहुत आवश्यक है। इसी तरह अमरीका और अन्य देशों में हिन्दुस्तान के उद्योगों की एगिजिबिशन की गई, जिस की वजह से काफी विक्रय हुआ और काफी प्रोत्साहन मिला। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इंडस्ट्रीज की तककी के लिए एगिजिबिशन का आयोजन करना बहुत जरूरी है। दिल्ली में भी कुछ साल पहले एक एगिजिबिशन हुई थी, जिस में देश और विदेश की काफी इंडस्ट्रीज आई थीं और लोगों ने उस से काफी फायदा उठाया था। लेकिन 1962 के बाद से इमर्जेंसी के कारण हम ने एगिजिबिशन का आयोजन करना बन्द कर दिया है। मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे एगिजिबिशन का आयोजन करें, जिस से इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को आधुनिक जानकारी प्राप्त करने का अवसर प्राप्त हो और इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रोत्साहन मिले।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महादय यू० पी० और खास कर आगरा को, जो इंडस्ट्री में बैकवर्ड है, पूरा प्रोत्साहन देंगे।

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the industrial production has only gone up by 7 per cent during the period January to September 1964 over the corresponding period of the previous year. This is a very slow rate of growth, although it was envisaged that during the Third Five Year Plan period the industrial growth would be more than 10 per cent. And it is estimated that at the end of the Third Plan period we will not be able to reach the target which we have planned.

This slow growth is due to some gross mistakes, some gross defects in the planning of the Government.

Previously industrial licences were issued after a considerable length of time of their applications and there were a lot of formalities. Now, of course, with the recommendation of the Swaminathan Committee, the Government have streamlined the process to some extent. But I feel that more promptness and more streamlining of the processing of these applications for industrial licence is required.

It is found that if the target is fixed at one lakh tonnes for a particular commodity, licences are issued only to cover that quantity and in general practice it is found that some of the industries cannot reach the target and some cannot even start production at all. So, if we want to reach the target, we must issue licences double that capacity so that we can expect to reach the target. A more realistic approach is needed in issuing industrial licences.

It is estimated that by the beginning of the Fourth Plan there will be an unemployment of 12 million people in this country. It is only through in-

industrialisation that this problem can be solved. Whether it is in the public sector or in the private sector or with some foreign collaboration, it is immaterial! it matters very little. We want more industries to have more production and to have more employment.

Fortunately, after the new Finance Minister has taken over, he has created a suitable atmosphere for foreign investment in this country. I hope that gradually more and more foreign investors will be interested. This will ease to some extent the stringent foreign exchange position and also, better technical know-how will flow into this country.

Although the Government are taking some measures to encourage the small-scale industries, unfortunately due to red tape and due to formalities in the Government offices, these industries are not getting full encouragement or full help as is envisaged. It is not possible for the small-scale industries or cottage industries to run to the offices in Delhi, Calcutta or any capital towns of the States. Therefore, arrangements should be made to help these industries through blocks. One unit at least with one industrial inspector should be deputed in every block to look after, to encourage and to give technical help as well as financial help to these small and cottage industries.

Regarding the question of getting raw-materials, the small-scale industries do not get them in fair price and it is generally found that they have to buy raw materials in the black market while the big industries get them at the controlled price. Therefore, arrangements must be made to supply raw materials to small industries and cottage industries at a subsidised rate so that they can run their business in competition with the large industries.

We should lay maximum stress on the development of the cottage and small scale industries since they are

labour intensive and need less of capital.

15 hrs.

Now I would like to come to our local problem, namely, the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi. About one thousand persons consisting of engineers, technicians, overseers and work charged men are estimated to be retrenched from the Heavy Engineering Corporation. They are engaged in the township division. In the year 1962 the Corporation decided to construct 6,000 houses per annum and at that time the Corporation was facing great difficulty in getting engineers. The recruitment was made till 1964. Since these employees had these proposals of the Corporation in view, they did not try to get employment elsewhere. Even if they tried, their applications were not forwarded. This was the position till 1963. Only in 1964 the Corporation decided to forward one application per year, and only recently they have made it very liberal and they are going to forward all the applications. With the change of management, the Corporation has decided to construct about 500 houses per annum upto 1970. That means that they are going to construct about 3,000 more houses. That is how there is a surplus of these engineers and they are going to be retrenched.

It is not possible for a large number of engineers, especially when the Third Five Year Plan is coming to an end, to get employment elsewhere very quickly. I would, therefore, suggest that some arrangements should be made to employ as many engineers as possible in the project itself. There are some general type of works which can be manned by civil engineers. Some of them can also be absorbed in the production side and about 25 per cent can be absorbed in maintenance works. I would also request the Minister of Heavy Engineering to see that instead of stretching the

[Shri P. K. Ghosh]

construction work till 1970 they should see that it is planned in such a way that within two years all the houses are constructed so that these people can be kept in the Corporation for the next two years after which I do not think they will grumble to go away since at the beginning of the Fourth Plan some more industries will come up and they will get easily employed there.

After taking all these measures, if all of these engineers cannot be absorbed in the Corporation itself, then I feel that it is the responsibility of the Ministry to arrange for their employment elsewhere. Lot of public sector undertakings are coming up—at least some are coming up. The Bokaro Steel Project is coming up very soon and they can easily be absorbed in this steel project. Their experience can be better utilised there.

It is estimated that there will be a shortage of about 8000 to 9000 engineers during the Fourth Plan....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I think I have taken only seven minutes so far.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, he has taken 12 minutes already. His party is entitled to only 12 minutes, and he has taken that much time already.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I think I have taken only about 7 to 8 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, he has taken 12 minutes already. I have got the record here. Let the hon. Member conclude with the point that he was making.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: The Estimates Committee found out while examining the Directorate of Man-Power that there would be a shortage of about

8000 to 9000 engineers during the Fourth Plan. The Committee have observed:

“The Committee note with concern that there would be a sizeable gap between demand and supply position of engineering personnel during the Fourth Plan.”

When that is the position, it is really unfortunate that such a large number of engineers are being threatened with retrenchment. This shows the lack of proper co-ordination in planning the public sector undertakings. I feel that there should be a Central pool of engineers from where they can be posted to different public sector undertakings where engineers are needed. We cannot expect that the engineers employed in construction work should be employed only for about two years and after two years should be threatened with retrenchment and they should wait for about six months or so before they could get a proper placement in some other undertaking. I would, therefore, strongly recommend that the Central pool of civil engineers must be created without delay. These experienced engineers could be better employed in other public sector projects. I do not know why the Ministry is not trying to create such a pool. It appears that this is because they want to favour their friends and relations and that is why they are not forming this pool of engineers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: May I have five minutes more?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should wind up his speech now. Otherwise he will be cutting into other Members' time.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: The Heavy Engineering Corporation is a very important undertaking, and since I

am the representative from that area, I may be allowed to speak on that.

In this connection, I would like to refer to Justice Mukerjea's report on the fire which occurred at this corporation in Ranchi. He has referred to the existence of inefficiency, bickering, groupism and favouritism among the top officials of this undertaking, as a result of which they could not properly tackle labour problems and have better relations with labour, and as such there was a great dissatisfaction among the labour class, which led to this fire. But I do not agree with Justice Mukerjea that it was the labour leaders who had a hand behind the fire. What I feel is that it is not the labour leaders but some foreign agents who might have had a hand behind it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. Shrimati Jayaben Shah.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Please give me two minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. I have already called the next speaker. Hon. Members must stick to the time allotted to them. Otherwise, they will be cutting into other people's time.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में आज इंडस्ट्री और सप्लाय मिनिस्ट्री पर जो डिस्कशन हो रहा है उस में ज्यादातर तो यही कहा गया है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री का परफार्मेंस बहुत अच्छा है। मेरा भी कहना है कि आज कल जो काम हो रहा है इस सम्बन्ध में, और इस से पहले भी जो हुआ है, वह बहुत अच्छा हुआ है। इस वक्त मैं सब बातों के डिटेल् में तो नहीं जा सकती, लेकिन फिर भी जो हमारी पालिसी है उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ।

आज देश में बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जा रही हैं। यह नहीं है कि ऐसा न होना चाहिये। हमारे यहां इंजीनियरिंग कारखाने

खुलने चाहियें, बड़े बड़े स्टील प्लांट्स भी होने चाहियें, क्योंकि वह बेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। मेरा ऐसा कहना नहीं है कि सारी की सारी छोटी उंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जानी चाहिये, अगर देखा जाये तो वास्तव में इंडस्ट्री एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि हमारे देश का नक्शा बदल सकती है। वह देश का सुधार भी कर सकती है और बिगाड़ भी सकती है। इसलिये हम को सोशल कंटेक्ट में देखना चाहिये। सोशल कंटेक्ट में ही इंडस्ट्री के काम को बढ़ाना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में तीन चार प्वाइन्ट्स रखना चाहती हूँ।

हमारा देश ज्यादातर ऐग्रिकल्चरल देश है। फिर भी जो हमारे यहां बड़े बड़े और छोटे छोटे शहर हैं वहां इंडस्ट्रीज आरम्भ की जा रही हैं और ऐसी कोशिश हो रही है कि हम इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की तरफ बढ़ें। फिर भी यह देखने की चीज है कि उस का क्वान्टम क्या है। बड़े बड़े स्थानों में इंडस्ट्रीज के लगाने से हमारे ऊपर यह इम्पैक्ट होता है। हमारा देश इंडस्ट्रियलाइज्ड बन गया है। और आज कल जो पोलिटिकल, सोशल और एकानमिक प्रवाह चल रहा है, मैं समझती हूँ कि उस से कोई खास फायदा देश को होने वाला नहीं है। इस वक्त मिनिस्टर साहब को या अगर कहा जाये तो सारी की सारी पार्टि को, सोचना चाहिये अन्त में इस का क्या नतीजा निकलेगा। चार पांच सदस्यों ने खुले आम एक बात कही है, और यह निश्चित हो चुका है, कि इस से कंसेन्ट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ बढ़ा है। दूसरी बात यह है कि इंडस्ट्रीज का जो इतना कंसेन्ट्रेशन हुआ है वह ज्यादातर शहरों में हुआ है। इस कारण से वहां पर लेबरर्स का कंसेन्ट्रेशन हुआ है और रोज उन को ले कर कोई दंगा फसाद हुआ करता है। हालांकि हमारे देश की आबादी की तुलना में उन की आबादी बहुत थोड़ी सी है लेकिन फिर भी यह मा नना पड़ेगा कि जब भी वह लोग चाहते हैं हमारे देश की सारी कार्रवाई को रोक सकते हैं। यह चीज बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। अगर डिफेंस

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

की दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो यह जो कंसेन्ट्रेशन हुआ है उतना रहना ठीक नहीं है। चौथी बात यह है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में और मुख्य मुख्य जगहों में इंडस्ट्रीज के लगाने से वहां का सैनिटेशन भी बहुत शोचनीय स्थिति में पहुंच गया है। जैसे बम्बई देखिये, कलकत्ता देखिये, जो भी बड़े बड़े शहर हैं वहां पर यही हालत है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिये। अगर हम इस तरह से ही चलते रहेंगे तो मेरा खयाल है कि आगे बहुत ज्यादा मुश्किलें पैदा होने वाली हैं।

कहा जाता है कि जहां पर सोशल हैड हैं, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी है, पानी है, वहीं पर इंडस्ट्रीज चलाई जाती हैं। यह बात सही है कि शुरू में यह बात जरूरी थी कि जहां पर ट्रांसपोर्ट वगैरह की सुविधा हो, दूसरी सुविधायें हों वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जायें। लेकिन सत्तरह सालों के बाद अब हम इस मौके पर आ गये हैं जब कि हम को सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम देश में इंडस्ट्रीज का डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन कैसे करें। इस के लिये जहां पर सोशल हैड्स न हों उन स्थानों को सब्सिडी दे कर, इंडस्ट्रीज को कुछ कौन्स दे कर, उद्योगों को बढ़ाना चाहिये। अब हम को तहसील तहसील में उन को ले जाना चाहिये। कुछ बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को छोड़ कर जो स्टील प्लान्ट्स वगैरह की हैं, छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज की छोटी छोटी यूनिट्स हमें बनानी चाहियें। आज उद्योगों को एक जगह पर लगा कर कह दिया जाता है कि जहां पर रा मैटिरियल होता है वहां पर हम इंडस्ट्रीज को लगाते हैं। इस के साथ में यह बात भी सही है कि जब माल तैयार हो जाता है तब उस को ट्रांसपोर्ट करना पड़ता है। चाहे हम रा मैटिरियल ट्रांसपोर्ट करें या फिनिशड गुड्स ट्रांसपोर्ट करें, इस से कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन आज इस से एक इम्बैलेंस पैदा हो रहा है। एकानामिक इम्बैलेंस ही रहा है, पोलिटिकल इम्बैलेंस ही रहा है। इसलिये इस खूब को

बदलना जरूरी है और इस में कोई देरी नहीं होनी चाहिये।

इतना कहने के बाद हमारे देश में जो मोनोपोली इंडस्ट्रीज हैं—और कई इंडस्ट्रीज ऐसी हैं जिन की मोनोपोली हैं—उन के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह मानने वाली नहीं हूं कि वह पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हों। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। जिस तरह से हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सके उस तरह से हम को इसे करना है। फिर भी जिस क्षेत्र में मानापोली जैसी हो गयी है उस क्षेत्र में पब्लिक सेक्टर को लाया जाए, वल्कि में तो चाहती हूं कि ऐसे क्षेत्र में कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर को लाया जाए। कहा जाता है कि कोआपरेटिव में आज तक फायदा नहीं हुआ है। तो इस सम्बन्ध मेरा यह कहना है कि जब कोई नई बात बनती है, कोई नई बात चलती है तो पहले उसमें मुश्किल जरूर आयेंगी। जब शुरू में हमारे यहां सुगर इंडस्ट्री लगी, या टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री लगी तो उसके सामने कठिनाइयां आयीं। जब भी कोई नई इंडस्ट्री लगती है तो सरकार को उसकी मदद करनी पड़ती है नहीं तो वह चल नहीं सकेगी। इसी तरह अगर आप कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो उसको आप को मदद करनी चाहिए। इस काम में रिजर्व बैंक की तरफ से मुश्किल आती है और चारों तरफ से मुसीबतें आती हैं और इसको चलाने में मुश्किल होती है। इस तरह का तजरबा ज्यादातर मेम्बरों को होगा।

हमारा यह पक्का इरादा है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर को बढ़ाना है, लेकिन अभी उसमें एफोसेंसी नहीं आयी है क्योंकि हमारा दिमाग बैसा नहीं बना है। मेरा कहना है कि हमको कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर को बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीमें दाखिल करना चाहिए और उसके लिए सारी सुविधाएं देनी चाहिये। इस बारे में मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि प्राइवेट वाले इधर

उधर गड़बड़ भी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन को-आपरेटिव वाले ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। फिर उनका आडिट भी होता है। लेकिन हमको यह मानना पड़ेगा कि इस काम में शुरू में कुछ कठिनाई पड़ेगी, और उसमें हमें उस की मदद करनी चाहिए।

अगर हम एम्प्लायमेंट की दृष्टि से देखें तो हमको पता चलेगा कि देहातों में लोगों के पास पूरा काम नहीं है। इस कारण लोग शहरों में आते हैं जहां उद्योग हैं। इससे कितना नुकसान होता है। इसलिए हमको उद्योग को देहातों में ले जाना चाहिए। इस बात को सब सिद्धांत रूप में मानते हैं, लेकिन इस पर अमल नहीं होता है। इस काम में मुश्किल है, पर हमको यह रास्ता अपनाना पड़ेगा।

हमारे देश में आज सब से बड़ा उद्योग एग्नीकल्चर का है, इस बात को हमें नजर में रखें और इसके साथ इंडस्ट्री को भी जोड़ना चाहिए। जिन देशों में जन संख्या का 15, 20 या 30 प्रति शत ही खेती में लगा है वहां उद्योग को बढ़ाया जाए तो कोई नुकसान नहीं, लेकिन यहां पर तो एग्नीकल्चर के साथ उद्योग को जोड़ना होगा। कोई कोई लोग एग्नी-इंडस्ट्रीज की भी बात करते हैं। पर मेरा सुझाव है कि हमको बड़े उद्योगों के छोटे छोटे यूनिट बना कर लोगों के पास ले जाने चाहिए। इस बारे में गांधी-वाद या सर्वोदय की कोई बात नहीं है। यह तो एक प्रैक्टिकल रियलिटी है। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे तो हमें आगे जाकर फंस जाएंगे।

एक और बात मैं फरटीलाइजर और शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। अगर हम को एग्नीकल्चर को बढ़ाना है और इसमें तरक्की करनी है तो हमको इस के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम करना चाहिए। मैं कह सकती हूँ कि हम फरटीलाइजर का कार्यक्रम पाँच सालों में पूरा कर सकने हैं। इसमें बहुत ज्यादा फारिन एक्सचेंजकी जरूरत नहीं है। हमको पूरा कोआरडिनेशन करना होगा और ऐसा करके हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस काम

को पूरा कर सकने हैं। और कोई चीज हमारे रास्ते में नहीं आने वाली है। इस कार्यक्रम को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं शिपिंग के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : शिपिंग तो ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री का विषय है। वह तो खत्म हो गया।

श्रीमती जयबेन शाह : मैं कहती हूँ कि अगर यह मंत्रालय भी ट्रांसपोर्ट को मदद करे तो वह काम जल्दी हो सकता है। अगर हम ऐसा करें तो हम दुनिया के देशों के मध्य आगे आ सकते हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि इस बारे में मंत्री जी ध्यान दें।

एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। जो अफ्रीका में नए नए देश स्वतंत्र हो रहे हैं उनमें जो भारतीय ओरिजन के लोग रहते हैं वे यहाँ आ रहे हैं, उनके पास फारिन एक्सचेंज भी है और वे कोलेरोरेशनसे आगे अपने आप भी कुछ उद्योग कायम करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उनको इसके लिये सुविधा नहीं मिलती और वे इधर उधर मारे मारे फिरते हैं, उनको पता नहीं चलता कि क्या करें। मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसे लोगों के लिए एक स्पेशल डाइरेक्टोरेट बनाया जाए या स्पेशल अफसर नियुक्त किया जाय, जो इन लोगों को रास्ता दिखावे और उनको मदद करे। इनके पास जो फारिन एक्सचेंज है, वह सुविधा न मिलने के कारण इधर उधर चला जा रहा है, यह लोग दूसरे देशों को चले जाते हैं जब यहाँ सुविधा नहीं मिलती, तो मेरा सुझाव है कि इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

मैं एक चीज देखती हूँ कि देश में एक वेस्टेड इटरेस्ट बनता जा रहा है। कुछ लोग काफी पैसा कमाते हैं और उनके बम्बई, दिल्ली आदि सब बड़े शहरों में एसटेबलिशमेंट हैं। वे उन पर काफी पैसा खर्च करते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि यह लोग राजा महाराजाओं से बड़ कर हैं। यह उद्योगपति एक अलग क्लास बनते जा रहे हैं और इनके कारण हमारे देश में इकानमिक और सोशल इम्बैलेंस हो

[श्रीमती जयाबन शाह]

रहा है। इनके खर्च पर भी रोकथाम होनी चाहिए। इनको ऐसे ही नहीं चलने देना चाहिए। इन लोगों के पास लाखों रुपया है और यह काफी आगे बढ़ गए हैं और एक खास क्लास इनकी बन रहा है जिससे देश का नुकसान होता है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आपको बड़े उद्योगों को डिसेंट्रलाइज करके उनके छोटे यूनिट बनाने चाहिए। और उनके देश में फैसा देना चाहिए। इससे अनएम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल भी हल होगा और जो कुछ लोगों के पास दौलत का कॉन्ट्रोलेशन हो रहा है वह भी रूक जाएगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

(कोरम की घंटी बजायी गयी)

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghu-ramaiah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for the opportunity you have given me to intervene at this stage on behalf of the Department of Supply and Technical Development which I have the privilege to handle. It is usual, on occasions like this, at the outset, to thank all the Members for what they have said by way of compliments and constructive, helpful criticisms. In this particular case, Sir, I have to thank the hon. Members for what they have left unsaid, because they have said very little about the Department which I referred to, except one Member, Shri Bade, to whose speech I shall come in a minute.

This Department is responsible—I am now referring to the Supply Wing—for the purchases for various Central Government Departments, river valley projects, power projects, etc. Through the organisation of the Director-General, Supplies and Disposals, we have purchased—taking the figure of 1963-64,—nearly Rs. 500

crores worth of goods. We have to add to it nearly Rs. 200 crores worth of goods which were purchased abroad mostly through the India Supply Missions, Washington and London.

Now, Sir, to characterise a Department which is doing such responsible work by one sentence as Shri Bade has done—and I am thankful that at least he devoted a minute to this—as corrupt and bogus is not very charitable. As Minister, I should be gratified by what he said at the end that he had great hopes in the present Minister and he said 'I will request him to give his special attention to these evils'. He added, 'I hope that these irregularities and evils can be removed in the time of the present Minister.' As a human being, I should be gratified by this statement, but as a responsible head of the administration, I cannot but express my sorrow as to what he said earlier. Referring to the annual report, he said it is bogus. Now, I do not know whether he means that the size of it is not big enough for him or the report is not factual and correct. I think he said it in connection with an item which he pointed out from the report of the PAC relating to 1961-62. He probably expected this report to contain all the recommendations verbatim of the Public Accounts Committee. I may submit that that is not the convention. The Public Accounts Committee report is before the House and that need not be repeated here.

In any event, that refers to the period 1961-62. This is the annual report for 1964-65. I am not going into the technicalities of it. But even assuming for a moment that he is right in pointing out that instance in this connection, may I say that nobody—I am sure none in my position—would justify any lapse on behalf of this Ministry or any of its officers whether in India or abroad. I shall come to the particular item he has pointed out shortly. He is perfectly justified in referring to it. It is a lapse. But to cite one example

and then to condemn the whole department as being either corrupt or inefficient is—I do not want to stronger expression—most uncharitable.

After all, we have thousands of officers working in this Ministry, whether in the supply wing or in the technical development wing. We have a number of them working abroad discharging great and various responsibilities and coping with work of such enormous dimensions as I pointed out a little earlier. There can be lapses, there can be black-sheep. But to characterise the whole department as bogus or corrupt is most undeserved. I must protest against this. After all, this talk of corruption has gone too far and is going too far. Within my experience, I must inform hon. Members that this has a most demoralising effect on responsible officers. We have good officers, we have excellent officers, we have officers with integrity; if there are any bad ones here and there, we take very firm action. In fact, in this particular case, reported by the PAC, it is true there was a grave lapse as a result of which due to negligence of the officer, we have incurred some loss. We have tightened the procedural rules to avoid recurrence of such lapses in future. In this case, it happened because the officer did not place the order in time, delayed it and as a result this loss occurred. We have now been insisting that both in the London office and in the Washington office as also in the office here, no paper, no indents, should be kept unattended to beyond a certain period, and a report should be made to the head of the department, if for any unavoidable reasons, any delay occurs. I myself have been personally inspecting the office of the DGS & D here and have looked into cases pending over three months, over six months, and tried to find out whether there are any lapses. I am happy to say that with the co-operation of the Director General and all the other officers concerned, we

have been able to tighten many of these things.

In order further to eliminate any scope for corruption, we in the Government of India have appointed a committee headed by an hon. Member of this House, Shri Vidyalankar, to look into the various procedural rules, to tighten up loose ends, to see whether there are any loopholes which should be closed so as to secure efficient administration and also remove any scope for corruption. Government have also appointed a similar committee headed by Shri Mathur, another respected member of this House, which is going into the technical development wing. I am sure when the report comes, we would be able to plug any loopholes which still remain.

I would like to assure the House that it has been the greatest concern of myself and of my officers to see that work in this department is done with efficiency and with great integrity. I may also point out that within the last year or so, there has been a very great improvement in the number of cases disposed of, in avoiding delays and so on. I would not take much time of the House in giving details, but I must point out a few figures to indicate the work done so well by our officers. On 1-4-64, outstanding indents were 5,827; the number has been reduced on 1-4-65 to 3,891. Pending finalisation cases on 1-4-64 were 16,247; on 1-4-65, they were 1,195. Similarly at various other stages, we have tried to reduce the time factor involved. In order to remove any scope for malpractice, we have also tried to improve the mechanism of supply. We have now been discouraging, except in very special cases with prior concurrence of the Minister concerned or of the head of the department concerned, any post-tender negotiation. We are insisting on the sanctity of tenders being maintained and we hope this will also go a long way to tighten up matters.

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

One point, which has been raised not necessarily in connection with supply, but generally in relation to industry, by one hon. Member, was as to the scope of the small-scale industries. So far as the supply department is concerned, may I point out that we are doing everything possible to encourage small-scale industries? We are giving a 15 per cent price difference as between the small-scale industry and large scale industry where there is competition between them. We are also reserving a number of items—I have got a list of nearly 70—for small-scale industry. We have also recently taken a few steps which we hope will go a long way in interesting small-scale industry in supplying goods to Government. We have advised Directors of Industries of various States to maintain a library of specifications of goods which are normally being indented through this department. We have recently started the practice of posting tender forms to Directors of Industries. Previously the small-scale industrialist had to go to the Director of Industries for registration and it used to take an enormous lot of time, by the time it came up to headquarters here. We have now eliminated that delay. An applicant for registration can apply direct to the DG, S and D. We are now ensuring that the minimum of time is taken in granting registration, because unless there is registration, he won't be regarded as an eligible supplier.

We are also preparing a brochure for the benefit of those small-scale industrialists who are not aware of the enormous scope which this department gives for supply, containing the kind of items which are likely to be demanded or indented from time to time.

So we are doing everything possible to encourage small-scale industry. We are doing everything possi-

ble to get the supplies to the various departments of Government in as quick a manner as possible, as efficiently as possible and as cheaply as possible.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagha): Will he please throw some light on shortage of raw materials to small-scale industry?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I think that is a subject which was dealt with by my colleague yesterday and might be dealt with by my other colleague a little later today. I am now concerned with supply by small-scale industry to Government, not with supplies by Government to small-scale industry.

I would not like to waste much time of the House, but I must refer here to the other wing, namely the Technical Development Wing. I do not know how many hon. Members have heard this name. From the fact that there have been no questions during the year, I wonder whether the existence of this department is known. This department is like a chef in a big hotel. We cook the broth, you only taste it. Unless you go into the kitchen, you would not know who cooked it, and cooked it so well. If my colleague will not take any objection, may I say.....

Shri Alvares (Panjim): The kitchen is not always a pleasant place to look at.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I hope you will visit it next time when you go to the Industries Block in Udyog Bhavan. You will have very good treatment. My officers are very courteous, generally speaking, very helpful. In fact, that is their job.

It is the duty of the Technical Development Wing to advise industrialists, whether private or of the various departments of the Govern-

ment. They advise the Ministry of Industries, the Ministry of Commerce, the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Steel, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture; in fact, I do not know whom we do not advise. We keep statistics of industrial progress, statistics of production, statistics of existing capacity, statistics of possible expansion, and our advice is generally sought whenever any new applicant comes in either for starting a new industry or for expanding an existing industry.

We also assist in the distribution of raw materials to the extent they are available. We have also various other technical functions, and from the fact that no reference has been made in an adverse manner in this House, I presume that our work is generally commendable to the House.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Advice is always welcome.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Self-praise.

Shri Raghuramaiah: As a matter of fact, our officers have so much experience that we are, at the request of the Governments concerned, sending very soon to Tanzania and Zambia a technical committee headed by the Secretary of the Technical Development Department to advise those Governments on the industrial progress in those countries. I am sure we will be able to do our best to help them in this matter.

I am rather handicapped by the fact that no points have been made out. I do not also want to take away the valuable time of my colleague, Shri T. N. Singh, who will have to answer a number of questions. I shall, therefore, close by thanking once again hon. Members for the sympathetic treatment they have given to the department which I have the privilege to head.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I do not appreciate the grievance with which

my hon. friend Shri Raghuramaiah was trying to defend his department, namely that a lone Member criticised it and the Report for its size. Is not this Report very meagre for a department spending Rs. 800 crores? It is very small. When so much money is spent, we must know at least the items on which it is spent. It is not the volume but the contents of the Report that was meant by the hon. Member when he made that criticism.

The second question is of corruption, and we must occasionally voice our feelings on it. As he himself will realise, many Members abstain from speaking out what they feel, because the person who now happens to be Minister was once upon a time a very senior Member of this House, and has very friendly relations with all of us. So, we do not generally want to express what we feel about the department. Though we know hundreds of instances, though we know so many secrets about the working of this Ministry in the past, we do not want to bring them forth here, wash dirty linen in public, because somebody may have the impression that it is due to Shri T. N. Singh that all these things have happened. As a matter of fact, the Ministry was reorganised only on 15th February, and he had taken charge of all these departments only then.

Anyhow, the first question that should attract our attention when we consider the functioning of this Ministry is the fundamental issue of our relationship with Indian big business. I do not agree with my hon. friend Mr. Heda when he says that we must have a sympathetic approach because the industrialists have already declared a war on the Government of India and they have challenged the Government of India in such a manner. They did not do so two years ago. Why? Because there was the talk that Prime Minister Nehru would flare up and do something against them. Now, they feel that they can afford to do anything.

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

It is because they feel that the country can be threatened and the Government can be threatened by the crores of rupees of black money. Serajuddins and Birlas believe it and it is for you to prove it wrong. If you do not prove it, woe to the country.

The industrial policy resolution has been framed at a time when the development of the country had reached a certain stage and mixed economy was found absolutely necessary. When this country progresses on the path of socialism, naturally the place assigned to the private sector will come down and that of the public sector will have to go up. But the public sector could not and should not function as it had been functioning till now; it must be more efficient and more competent. Corruption must be less there also. Therefore, a lot of attention has got to be paid to the public sector and its functioning.

The objective of the industries department is laid down on page 1 of the report and it says that the department of industries is responsible for the active promotion of industrialisation of the country by encouraging the orderly development of large and small scale industries both in the private and the public sectors. The Government has signally failed in this objective, especially in the matter of industries in the public sector they are assigned to the States which have got the largest pull with the Government. So much so, to cite an instance, in the case of the establishment of the most vital industries, the foundry forge plant, a huge loss had to be suffered. That was a classic example of the indifferent attitude shown regarding the selection of site. Influential States snatch away the cream of public undertakings and insignificant States which have the least pull, such as the State of Kerala, get very little. As pointed out yesterday by a Congress Member. Shri Saraf, regional developments

had been ignored and so the integrity and unity of India had been questioned by the common people because they feel that India belongs only to some parts and sections of people in the north and that at least some areas in the south do not come into the Indian Union. That is their feeling. Kerala for instance is a State which has made some progress in industrialisation before the advent of Independence and the moment Independence came the State was ignored by the demi-gods in Delhi and in the year of Grace, 1965, Kerala has become one of the most backward States of India.

We had our minerals industry and for the last 18 years it had been going down because nobody looked into the potentialities. We have the atomic minerals, we have inexhaustible reserves of minerals in our land but they are being destroyed by the erosion of the Arabian sea. Ilminite is there. It could be properly utilised along with the rich iron ore of Goa and you will get a particular type of steel. It contains carbon to a very little extent because the content of carbon in that area is very little. So we can produce very special varieties of steel. If it is realised and industries are built, we can produce special varieties of steel to meet our demands and we can sell also titanium slabs in the world market at most competitive prices. But unfortunately the atomic energy department has a curious malignity against this industry either due to its animosity towards me or to that State, I do not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude. He had taken eight minutes, strictly according to his time.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Because of the unemployment difficulty and the nature of backwardness of the State. The next prototype production-cum-training centre which has

been promised by the West German Government should be established in Kerala because the three that are already in existence are at Rajkot, Okhla and Howrah. The fourth should be assigned to Kerala.

The only way to increase industrial production in our country is to increase the productivity of industries. The available resources are limited. Very good work is done by the productivity councils that you have got.

Then there was the question of small industries and shortage of raw materials. The Ministry had not been following up the cases of establishment of small scale industries.

Regarding foreign collaboration, I only want to say that our experience with at least some foreign countries have been very bitter. We have to be selective.

Lastly, industrial relations in the national enterprises are very rotten. The high browed bureaucrats think that it is below their dignity to negotiate with the trade union leaders. They do not even accept the verdict of courts. The situation in the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi is very bad. Even the rulings of the labour courts are not heeded. I hope he will look into these matters and see that the relationship between the workers and the industrial undertakings is maintained properly so that the country does not suffer very huge losses due to stoppage of work or strikes.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, yesterday Mr. Daji who began the debate on the Ministry, because he was the first speaker, said that there had been no industrial development in the country. Mr. Saraf another hon. Member made an answer to most of his criticism by asking him to go and see the places where a large number of industries have been set up so that he would

realise whether there had been industrial development in the country or not. Punjab and many other places are examples where new entrepreneurs have come up and different kinds of industries have been set up and things which were imported from foreign countries are now being manufactured in our country and our country is going towards self-sufficiency in most of the articles. Development has been very good. But during the last two or three years the progress has not been much as it should have been and I feel that the fiscal and monetary policies that are being followed are greatly responsible for the same. We have some difficulties; we are short in foreign exchange. Large amounts of our money go out of the country for the purchase of heavy machineries and various kinds of machinery required for various kinds of mills, cotton mills, juts mills, sugar mills, steel mills, etc. Therefore, what is needed in the country is the creation of a climate in which new industries can be set up, especially for these purposes, so that imports can be reduced. Our experience in the last two years shows that because of the difficult situation caused by the present policies that are in force, no new floatations have been possible. Even important businessmen-industrialists who wanted to start new industries have not been able to get the necessary capital for setting up big industries. On account of heavy taxation, on account of the dear money policy that is at present in force in the country, the necessary money is not forthcoming. You will realise very easily that if banks advance money at 9 or 10 per cent or more, and if the yield on shares is only 6 or 7 per cent at the most, no one can be expected to put in money in industries for a return of 6 or 7 per cent when he has to pay or can get much more in the shape of interest and other things. Therefore, you have got to consider whether the policy that has been followed is helping industry or not. We have to consider whether the purpose for which

[Shri Himatsingka]

money has been made dear, that is to say to curb inflation, to reduce consumption and so on, is being achieved or being defeated.

If production does not increase, you cannot check inflation. After all, the biggest factor that can check inflation is more and more production, more production than demand, and that will only be possible if more industries are set up and they begin to produce more. The unfortunate position is that that is not being done. On the contrary, in some of the industries, the position has become such on account of dearth of money, that even the goods that are being produced are not being taken up, and some of the industries, especially the engineering industries, are not working full time. There is idle capacity. If they can be made to produce to the full extent of their capacity, I think a number of things which we have to import can be stopped, and that will save us foreign exchange also.

The same difficulty, I feel, is there in the public sector also. The public sector industries, of course, recently have been looking up, and the position has very much improved. I have no doubt that if proper attention is given to the managerial side and other difficulties that might be standing in the way of their proper working, they would do well. A very large amount of money of our country is lying locked up in these industries. Therefore, it is up to us to see that these heavy industries, which are producing important materials required for many of our industries, do produce more and more, and begin to give returns to the country. That will also directly and indirectly help in enabling the Finance Minister to reduce the heavy burden of taxation, because if our investments in this sector yield about 10 per cent, that in itself will mean more than a return of Rs. 100 crores, which can be ploughed back to add to the establishment of new industries.

Therefore, I feel that steps should be taken to help in the setting up of industries in the public and private sectors, which will be able to produce heavy machinery, machinery which is being imported for steel mills and other mills. Our country has definitely made progress. Now we can get almost a large number or practically the whole of the cotton textile mills set up with the machinery built in the country, but if certain things are still being imported, steps should be taken to help in the manufacture of such things as also other industries as still import certain things or most of the things. Steps should be taken to see that we import one complete mill and then we can go on producing the same thing here—and not import a second time—and that process only can save us from the difficult foreign exchange position. Therefore, I feel that steps should be taken to help those who want to set up industries of that nature by allowing them all kinds of necessary help.

In that connection I feel that it is also necessary to reduce the procedural difficulties and delays; it sometimes takes a pretty long time for licences to be sanctioned and subsequently, to the issue of licences also, there are so many formalities which take so much time, till the ultimate stage of getting import licences, with the result that people get fed up, and sometimes people feel that it is rather better to sit at home and earn interest on the money that they may have rather than run up to Delhi and get themselves exhausted. I understand there was a meeting held yesterday or the day before to look into the question of delays, and I hope that they will be able to take necessary steps to avoid the delays and difficulties. I also feel that some of the difficulties that are being experienced for want of finance can also be looked into and steps taken to help in that direction as well.

With these remarks, I support the Demands of the Ministry, and I do hope that the present Minister who is in charge of industries will take steps to see that our public sector industries do begin to give a good return so that they may help and strengthen the hands of the Finance Minister and enable him to give relief to the other sectors.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उद्योग विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं मंत्रियों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि जितना कार्य उन्होंने पिछले वर्ष किया है उससे अधिक कार्य करने की उपलब्धि वे अगले वर्ष पायें।

विज्ञान के चार अवलम्ब होते हैं जिन से मनुष्य के विकास में सुविधा होती है। एक तो मनुष्य स्वयम्, दूसरे उस का ज्ञान, तीसरे यन्त्र और चौथे सामग्री। इन चारों के समन्वय से उद्योगीकरण की कल्पना संसार में आई और इस उद्योगीकरण के माध्यम से उत्पादन, वितरण, सुरक्षा अर्थात् सिक्वोरिटी के अवलम्ब प्राप्त होने हैं। उत्पादन की कल्पना के साथ साथ पूंजी और श्रम का समन्वय हुआ और वितरण में सब को समान अधिकार प्राप्त हुए, अर्थात् समाजवाद का आदर्श हुआ और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से इन तमाम सिद्धान्तों का समन्वय करते हुए सोशल ऐंड एकानमिक जस्टिस देने की कल्पना की गई।

सारे संसार के अन्दर विकास का माध्यम आज उद्योगीकरण माना गया है और उस उद्योगीकरण के माध्यम से सारा संसार आज आगे बढ़ रहा है। हमारा देश भी 15 अगस्त, 1947 के बाद अपनी योजनाओं के माध्यम से औद्योगीकरण और विकास की प्रक्रिया में लगा। लेकिन जो एक टेम्पो, एक वातावरण एक फ़र्वर देश को चाहिये था देश के औद्योगीकरण के सम्बन्ध में, उस में कहीं कोई ढिलाई है, कहीं कोई सिद्धान्त सामने आता है, कहीं सामग्री सामने आती है, कहीं पूंजी का प्रश्न सामने आता है, कहीं वितरण का प्रश्न आता

है। मेरा विचार है कि इस संक्रमण काल में ट्रांजिशनल पीरियड में, जब कि हूँ निर्माण कर रहे हैं, उद्योग के हलके हलके में तमाम बातों का निर्णय लेते हुए एक स्वस्थ कदम बढ़ा कर हम अन्तिम उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिये, उसे पूरा करने के लिये औद्योगीकरण के माध्यम को अपना कर आगे चलें, तभी हम विकास की उपलब्धि प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

16 hrs.

मैं अमरीका और रूस से तुलना नहीं करता लेकिन उन देशों की तुलना में जो कि ध्वस्त हो चुके थे द्वितीय युद्ध में, अर्थात् जापान और जर्मनी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो भी उन के साधन थे, ध्वंस हो जाने के बाद भी उन साधनों को बटोर, अपने विज्ञान से, ज्ञान से, शक्ति से, संकल्प से फिर एक नई रचना आरम्भ की। जर्मनी की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता 25 से 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ी और जापान ने तो संसार में एक इतिहास उपस्थित कर दिया, एक उदाहरण उपस्थित कर दिया औद्योगीकरण के मार्ग में, खेती के मार्ग में और विज्ञान के मार्ग में। एक छोटे से द्वीप ने सारे संसार को चमत्कृत कर दिया। खेती में तीन चार एकड़ पर कैपिटा जमीन पर उन्होंने जो उत्पादन किया वह अनुकरणीय है। छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के माध्यम से छोटी छोटी चीजों का उत्पादन कर के उन्होंने बड़े उद्योगों को सप्लाई किया और संसार के दूसरे अविक्सित देशों में एकमपोर्ट करने की प्रक्रिया में मैं नहीं समझता कि जापान को कोई कम्पीट कर सकता है। भगवान की दया से हमारे यहां 45 या 46 करोड़ आदमी हैं, उन के पास शक्ति भी है, टेक्निकल तो हाउ भी है, मशीनी ज्ञान भी है और सस्ती लेबर, जो कि पूंजी से भी बड़ी चीज है, वह भी हमें प्राप्त है तब मैं नहीं समझता कि क्या कारण है कि ग्रोथ 7 और 8 परसेन्ट के बीच में बनी हुई है और हम आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रहे हैं। हमारी पापुलेशन 2.5 परसेन्ट बढ़ी है, हमारा खेती का उत्पादन 2 परसेन्ट

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

है इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन 7 या 8 परसेन्ट के बीच में है तब हम इस संसार की गतिविधि के साथ कैसे चल सकेंगे। हम ने सोशल जस्टिस और एकानामिक जस्टिस का वादा किया है सोशलस्टिक पैटर्न के नाम से, मैं नहीं समझता कि हम उसे कैसे पूरा कर सकेंगे। इतने दिनों तक लास्ट मैन आफ दि सोसायटी जो दबा रहा है, करोड़ों आदमियों ने जो हमारे नारे की प्रतीक्षा की है कि हम यह सब कुछ आप को पहुंचाएंगे, कब तक हम उन को इन्तजार कराएंगे और कब तक वह हमारी प्रतीक्षा करेंगे। हम ने जो बड़ी बड़ी कल्पनाएँ की हैं अब हमें उन को पूरा करना चाहिये। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे बेसिक सिद्धान्त हैं उन की तरफ आप को शक्ति के साथ बढ़ना चाहिये।

यदि हम दृष्टिपात करेंगे तो सरकार ने तीन इस्पात कारखाने लगाये अब चौथा बोकरो का प्लान्ट हम लगाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन समय की पुकार यह है कि आपके पास आधुनिक औद्योगिकरण के सन्दर्भ में कम से कम 20 मिलियन टन इस्पात हो। आज आप के पास उतना नहीं है। आप के पिग आयरन नहीं है, आप के पास सीमेंट नहीं है, आप के पास रा मैटीरियल नहीं है, ताम्बा नहीं है, जिन्क नहीं है, कुछ नहीं है। नतीजा यह होता है कि आप ने तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में छोटे छोटे उद्योगों की बहुत बड़ी कल्पना की है और कहा कि हम डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन आफ इंडस्ट्रीज करना चाहते हैं उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में ताकि हम गांवों की ओर बढ़ें। गये आप गांवों की तरफ। लेकिन न आप को बिजली मिलती है वहां पर और न पुंजी मिलती है, न कच्चा माल मिलता है। किसी चीज का ठिकाना नहीं है। छोटे छोटे कारखाने लगाने के लिये आप को बिजली मिलती भी है तो ऊंची दर से मिलती है। सब से बड़ी चिन्ता जिस के कारण छोटे उद्योग चल नहीं पाते हैं वह है कच्चे माल की सप्लाई। आज कच्चे

माल को इम्पोर्ट करने के लिये, जैसे ताम्बा है, जिन्क है, कार्बोटाइड शीट्स हैं, आप के पास विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं है। आप की विदेशी मुद्रा घट कर आज 80 करोड़ रह गई है। मैं आप की कठिनाई को जानता हूँ। जिस समय आप आयोजन करें, जिस समय आप लाइसेंस दें, उस के साथ साथ जो सामग्री अथवा कच्चे माल का वादा करें, जिस को आप पूरा करने का संकल्प करें, उस को पूरा करें। मैं आप को मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश की रिपोर्ट मैं पढ़ रहा था मुझे बड़ा दुःख है कि मध्य प्रदेश बड़ा उपेक्षित प्रदेश माना गया है। सात प्रदेशों से उसका सम्बन्ध है। 1956 से उसका अस्तित्व बना तब यह सोचा गया कि यह मध्य प्रदेश जिममें खनिज पदार्थ की विपुल सम्पदा भरी पड़ी है उसको ऐक्सप्लॉएट किया जाए, उसका लाभ उठाया जाय। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में कोयला मिलता है, आयरन और मिलता है, बोकसाइट मिलता है जिस से कि अल्यूमीनियम बनता है। आखिर कौन सा ऐसा खनिज पदार्थ मध्यप्रदेश में उपलब्ध नहीं है जिस को कि आप ऐक्सप्लॉएट नहीं कर सकते हैं? अब इस पर आप यह कह सकते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का काम है कि वह सर्वे कराये और उन खनिज पदार्थों का ऐक्सप्लॉएटेशन करे। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को मध्यप्रदेश के खनिज पदार्थ के पोर्टेगियल को पूरा पूरा समझने के लिए एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनानी चाहिए जो इस बारे में विस्तृत जांच पड़ताल करे। इस क्षेत्र में कोल वॉल्ट और आयरन और की वॉल्ट है अन्य खनिज सामग्री भी भरी हुई है और आवश्यक है कि उन का पूरा पूरा सर्वे करा कर उन को आप ऐक्सप्लॉएट करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां बस्तर जिले में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में इस्पात का कारखाना स्थापित किया जा सकता है जिसकी कि मांग हमारी मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने की है।

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan (Coimbatore): Have you not got a geological survey there in Madhya Pradesh?

Shri R. S. Pandey: We have got a geological survey, but it is not being implemented.

श्री हिम्मत सिंहका : मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को यह काम करना चाहिए ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : यह तो आप ने ठीक ही फरमाया है कि यह काम मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को करना चाहिए क्योंकि यह स्टेट सबजैवट है लेकिन मैं केन्द्र से इसलिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ताकि उनके द्वारा यह सर्वे का काम करा कर एक देश के स्तर पर धरती के अन्दर, उस के गर्भ के अन्दर जो विपुल खनिज सम्पदा भरी पड़ी हुई है उसको खोज कर के बाहर निकाल सकें । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मध्य प्रदेश के अन्दर जो कुछ खोज से खनिज सम्पदा प्राप्त हो वह सब आप वहीं के लिए दे दें हालांकि रायल्टी तो उन्हें मिलेगी ही । इस तरह की खनिज सम्पदा चाहे कहीं भी हो और मध्य प्रदेश में वह भरी पड़ी है तो उस के खोज का काम केन्द्र को करवाना चाहिए ताकि उसका समुचित रूप से समस्त देश व राष्ट्र के हित में ऐक्सप्लायटेशन किया जा सके ।

छोटे छोटे लघु उद्योगों की कल्पना आप ने की है और लघु उद्योगों की इस अपनी कल्पना को साकार करने की दृष्टि से तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में बड़े बड़े प्राविधान किये गये थे । यह कहा गया था कि 5 लाख और 10 लाख तक के जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग बनेंगे उन को हम सामग्री देंगे । छोटे छोटे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को कहा गया कि भाई आप थोड़ी थोड़ी पूंजी लगा कर छोटे उद्योग कायम करिये हम आपको सहयोग व प्रोत्साहन देंगे और पहले उन में इस के लिए बड़ा उत्साह भी था लेकिन खेद है कि लघु उद्योग के संचालन

में कुछ बाधाएं उपस्थित हुईं जिस में कि कच्चे माल की कमी का प्रश्न प्रधान है । उसके अतिरिक्त वितरण भी दोषपूर्ण रहा । किसी प्रान्त को कम और किसी प्रान्त को अधिक । लेकिन सब से दुःख की बात यह है कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश को सब से कम कच्चा माल मिला है । अगर हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे छोटे उद्योग पनपा दिये जाते जैसे कि पंजाब में बने हैं तो हम भी इस एकानामिक श्रेय में बहुत कुछ सहयोग कर सकते थे ।

सन् 1964-65 में पिग आयरन की जहां हमारी डिमांड 15000 मेट्रिक टन की थी वहां हमको केवल दिया गया 5460 मेट्रिक टन । इसी प्रकार हमको लघु उद्योग में वर्तनों के निर्माण के लिए तांबा एलाट किया गया 403 मेट्रिक टन । जबकि हमें उसकी बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता थी । इसी तरह जिक की हमारी मांग थी 3,060 मेट्रिक टन की लेकिन एलाट किया गया केवल 253 मेट्रिक टन ।

बस एक मिनट का समय मुझे और देने की कृपा की जाय । मेरा सुझाव है कि वस्तर जिले में जहां आयरन और बहुत अधिक मिलता है वहां पर इस्पात का एक कारखाना सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया जाय ।

इसी प्रकार से छोटी जनता कारों के निर्माण के लिये जिसके कि बारे में श्री टी० एन० सिंह ने कहा था कि अति शीघ्र हम छोटी कार बनाने का कारखाना सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे । मैं चाहूंगा कि आप बम्बई, आगरा रोड के बीच स्थित गुना जिले में यह कारखाना स्थापित करें । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने एक आवेदन पत्र इस बारे में दिया है और मैं चाहूंगा कि उसे स्वीकार करके कार्यान्वित करें ।

इसी प्रकार 9 शुगर मिलें सहकारिता के आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश में आप दें । पांच

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

सीमेंट फैक्टरियों के सम्बन्ध में मध्यप्रदेश ने लिखा है कृपया उन्हें सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में स्वीकृत करके यह फैक्टरियां बनाने की योजना स्वीकार की जाय। इसी तरह से ग्वालियर में कच्चे लोहे का उत्पादन करने का एक कारखाना सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में खोला जाय। मुझे आशा है कि यह जो चन्द एक सुझाव मैंने आप को दिये हैं उन पर आप सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार करके उन्हें स्वीकार करेंगे तथा उन्हें क्रियान्वित करेंगे।

Shri Alvares: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri Raghuramaiah has just asked a question as to why there was no reference to certain aspects of the Ministry of Industry and Supply during the debate today. The answer is obvious in this report. The report is as truncated as the jurisdiction of this Ministry of Industry and Supply is. But still, we did expect that some reference would have been made to the overall industrial policy of Government which has been under such pressure in recent times, particularly with the holding of the conference of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Delhi, with the holding of the conference of International Chambers of Commerce and Industry also in Delhi and the Finance Minister's hurried visit to Tokyo to attend the Conference of the International Monetary Fund. In all these three conferences a great pressure was exercised that the entire texture of Government's industrial policy should change in some respects. And, this has been done, though insidiously but, nevertheless, with marked, positive results.

Let us take the question of international finance. We had thought that international finance, in the beginning, would come on a government-to-government basis. In the beginning this was the stated policy of the Government. But slowly this

policy was changed, and finance was brought about by giving a letter of intent to an Indian entrepreneur and with the request that he would seek a foreign collaborator. This has now again been changed in the last six months, where a letter of intent is now given to a foreign investor with the request or the charge that he seeks an Indian collaborator.

At the same time, let us find out what has happened to the setting up of major industries. It is Government's fixed policy that the basic industries should be in the public sector. The Government's effort to seek or to set up such industries has run the gamut of national humiliation. I remember, when the Bokaro project was first mooted, the American collaboration in the Bokaro project was sabotaged by an American General who represents financial interests in America. It is he who put a spoke in the negotiations that were then taking place. Those negotiations broke down and almost wrecked Indo-American relationship. Yet, at the same time, this same American personality had the effrontery to come to this country and get away with a contract to set up five huge fertiliser complexes in this country. I must say from this experience that the Government is running after foreign collaborators in a manner, that it has done in the past or is doing at the present moment, which does not make for any industrial development.

Surely, we have the talent and, I say, we also have the finance. On a later occasion when I get an opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill, it will be my business to show how the Finance Minister's policy has only strengthened monopolist tendencies in this country. For the moment, let us tell the Minister of Industries that this House will not tolerate any departure from the Industrial Policy Resolution adopted in 1956, either overtly or in any other manner.

The trouble with the industrialists is this, that while they think of "socialist pattern" is a shibboleth just to be talked about in order to please the Congress Ministers who preside over their conferences, in reality they refuse to accept the discipline or, the real burden of socialism and enjoy the confidence of the people in a developing economy. Therefore, this Government must make it clear once and for all that in the basic sector of industries, in those sectors where the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 has specified that the public sector will reign, there must be no departure on any condition whatever.

But, instead of that, the Minister of Industries has, in the question of the small car, showed his aptitude for evasiveness and confusion. In the beginning, when the small-car question was discussed here last December, he categorically declared that the Government would give its consideration and that the project would be in the public sector. At some meeting two months ago he said that it may be in the public or in the private sector according to what the circumstances permit. He also said that the price of the car should be low enough. He used the words "dimension of scale". If the Government had been governed by this policy of "dimension of scale", why did it permit three companies to manufacture three different models of cars? If the policy of "dimension of scale" was adopted at that time, perhaps one company set up in the public sector would have been able to produce about 50,000 cars per year. At the present rate, in spite of the demand of 40,000 cars at the high rates that are now prevailing in the country, the production is not more than 23,300 today. Therefore, I would urge the Industries Minister that if the Czech offer is there for Rs. 7,000, there is no need to consider other offers which range from about Rs. 8,000 to 10,000. Let us accept the offer and have it set up in the public sector. Let us hope this Government will provide the common man with a small

car, mobile enough for him to do his business.

If industry is to progress in this country, we must not be worried merely about such industries as demand consideration on a 'dimension of scale'. We must also look to those small industries that are categorised under the Small-scale Industries Corporation. Here I want to make one suggestion. I do not understand the logic of setting up the industrial estates in big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. These cities are over-crowded and big industries are already concentrated there. When the scheme is to decentralise these industries and diversify the initiative, Government should issue instructions that no industrial estate should be set up in big cities and they should be set up only in the rural areas where they could be worked with much less cost and could produce much more. What is necessary for fostering small-scale industries is not merely supplying the technical know-how by Government but also placing orders by Government on these industries.

My last point is on the question of productivity. Hardly any member has talked about productivity. I understand that productivity is the responsibility of this Ministry. India has the odious distinction of being one of the countries with the lowest *per capita* productivity. While going through the Report I found that there are 72 national productivity councils, 46 local productivity councils, there are 366 courses, there have been 22 surveys conducted and, above all, there are 46 foreign delegations that have been invited to other countries in order to study productivity. We have paid Rs. 28 lakhs for this work. If we are studying productivity and are serious about it, if so many lakhs of rupees have been spent on it, must we not know what is the end product, and why our productivity is so low? Our productivity in the agricultural sector has risen only by one per cent. How much has the productivity risen in the industrial sector?

[Shri Alvares]

Since we are incurring some expenditure on this item, I suppose we are entitled to have this information. Because, after all, if we put in these inputs of foreign tours, of expenditure, of courses, of so many committees, the output must be measurable. Therefore, the Minister owes us an explanation as to why this effort, what is the extent of increase in productivity, without which this country will be bogged down to mediocrity.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, first of all, let me speak about the newsprint industry in our country. There is an acute shortage of newsprint because of the import policy of the Government. So, our newspapers are finding it very difficult to increase their circulation. I need not stress the importance of a free press in a growing democracy. I am not satisfied with the progress made by the Nepa mills. Then, the quality of the Nepa newsprint is hopelessly bad. Even though I have mentioned this two years back in this very House, I am very sorry to notice that nothing has been done to improve the quality of the newsprint.

There is every scope for starting one more newsprint factory and that is in Kerala. The techno-economic survey published by the Government has clearly established that there is possibility of eucalyptus plantations in Kerala supplying the raw materials for starting a newsprint industry. I hope Government will look into this matter and see that our newspapers do not suffer because of shortage of newsprint.

Coming as I do from the State of Kerala, I have to state that my State is handicapped in two ways. First of all, we have not got an elected government of our own. We have only an adviser's regime. Secondly, we have not got any Cabinet Minister in the Central Government to look after the interests of Kerala. So, this House is the only forum where we can express our views and difficulties

and I hope the hon. Minister of Industries will view the situation in Kerala sympathetically. As my colleague, Shri Sreekantan Nair has rightly mentioned, after the achievement of independence the pace of industrial progress of that State was really retarded. Whatever difference of opinion we may have with our ex-Diwan of Travancore-Cochin, Sir, it must be said to the credit of that great man, Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, that he was responsible for starting a number of industries in Kerala.

Kerala is richly endowed by nature and it can have very many industries. We have got the man-power, raw materials and power. As far as power is concerned, in fact our State is in a very envious position. Unfortunately, Government have not thought it necessary to start any industry there. They are satisfied by saying that it is a problem State. Nobody takes the initiative for solving the problem by industrialising the State.

The problem of educated unemployed in Kerala is really serious. As far as employment in the agricultural sector is concerned, we have reached the saturation point. Industrialise or perish was the slogan of the late Prime Minister. So, unless the Government at the Centre comes to our rescue, we will continue to be a problem State for years to come. Because, so many thousands of students are coming out of the colleges every year and they are without employment. How can they earn their livelihood?

Only very few industries are given to Kerala. Even there, there is many a slip between the cup and lip. For example, take the phyto-chemical industries. The decision was taken about the location we are now told without making sufficient enquiries about the availability of raw materials etc. After the acquisition of land and other connected works were

nearly over, Government came to the conclusion that the phyto-chemical industry could not be started there, for reasons best known to them. I fail to understand why this decision was taken so very late and why land, precious land, was acquired unnecessarily. As far as Kerala is concerned, land is a problem. Yet, land was unnecessarily acquired and now I am told that land is being used for raising some orchards. This is the sort of treatment that we are getting from the Centre. Since we have no Ministry in the State and since we have no member in the Central Cabinet to put forward our case, I hope the Industries Minister, Shri T. N. Singh, will take a sympathetic view, so far as the industrialisation of Kerala is concerned.

Coming to the recent decision of Government not to supply scooters from the Government quota to those Government servants who are drawing less than Rs. 500 per month, I do not know whether this is in conformity with the socialist pattern of society. I am told that in Delhi and in many other cities the Government employees live far away from their places of work. Yet, they are denied the privilege of getting scooters from the Government quota. Even though scooter has become a vehicle of the common man, as far as Delhi is concerned, those who are drawing less than Rs. 500 per month have been denied this privilege and even those who are in the waiting list are asked to renew their requests after three years. I would request the hon. Minister to see that these Government employees are provided with scooters at least before they retire from service!

I have taken much time. I am concluding now. I just want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the setting up of fisheries-based-industries in the coastal area of Kerala.

The scope for starting fisheries-based-industries is very great. I hope the hon. Minister will consider that.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma
(Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker,

Sir, Mr. Daji, while speaking on the Demands of this Ministry, passed certain remarks against this Ministry which I felt were very objectionable. But, I think, it has become a common thing in this House to pass such remarks and we also have got used to it and we have ceased to raise objections to such remarks. One thing I would like to remind the Members of the Opposition is that we should learn to respect our Government. We saw what happened the other day when the Members were so much perturbed about the United States invitation to the Prime Minister of our country to visit that country.. First of all, we ourselves do not respect our Government. How can we expect others....

Shri Daji (Indore): Government must win respect; it must earn respect and it must deserve respect. This Government does not deserve any respect.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: That is why you must keep quiet when others also do not respect.

Shri Daji: No. That is very strange. I may slap my child. But if my neighbour slaps my child, I will slap my neighbour.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: That is a different matter. This is a national forum wherein we have to observe certain decency and decorum. We enhance the prestige of this country outside.

Now, Sir, coming to the monopolistic trends and other things, I would like to say that these are not new inventions of Mr. Daji and the other Member who spoke. We have the Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948 and 1956 before us. Shri Jawaharlalji himself said:

"Unless process of socialism is speeded up, people may become impatient and discard peaceful methods of economic transformation."

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

This is a warning that he has given to the capitalists. He also said:

"Monopoly was the enemy of socialism. To the extent to which it has grown in strength in recent years, we have drifted from socialist goal."

This is what Shri Jawaharlalji said. I also read an article of Mr. T. N. Singh, the hon. Minister, which also sounds the same thing. I do not think he has deviated from the policies already enunciated. Mr. Daji should not keep in view the Member behind him while criticising the Government. Government has a definite policy.

We do differ from Mr. Dandekar and Mr. Masani who say, "We do not want big steel plants in this country; we should concentrate on agriculture" and yet import machinery from other countries. Shri Jawaharlalji said that we should cease depending more and more on foreign countries and that we should become self-sufficient in machinery and machinery-making industry.

I would also like to repeat the following sentences of Shri Jawaharlalji to remind the capitalist world in this country. It is an advice and a warning which he had given. He observed:

"Even in capitalist countries, the pattern of democracy was undergoing a change so as to increase the socialist content in the socio-economic structure. There were hardly any capitalists in the world, except those in India, who did not believe in the establishment of a Welfare State. The Indian capitalists were apparently not aware of the latest trends of thinking in the capitalist world and their fear was that they should stand to lose if the country went the socialist way. They did not realise that capitalism would not survive long if it

failed to secure social justice for the people."

Gandhiji also had his views about equality. He believed that equality should be brought through love and he believed in trusteeship and all these things. According to the Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission, we are going to give importance to private sector even in the Fourth Plan. But how—is to be done? Even there, the future of the private sector depends on how they conduct themselves in the work they are entrusted with. As we all know, there have been certain difficulties. We cannot take up all projects under the public sector for various reasons, such as want of foreign exchange, want of resources and so on. Further, since most of the aid-giving countries are capitalistic and they believe in private enterprise, they have not been ready to come forward to give more aid to the public sector industries. Yet, we have got some public sector industries such as the steel plants, and they have done well. We have been hearing so many things about the controversy between the public sector and the private sector. But yesterday, I had a note given by the hon. Minister for steel at the meeting of the consultative committee, which showed that our public sector undertakings compared very favourably with the private sector undertakings, and this in spite of the fact that the private sector industries have been established for years and years whereas the public sector industries have come into the field only recently. It is, therefore, a happy sign to note that the public sector industries have reached more than the rated capacity. This is particularly so in respect of the three steel plants; the cost of production also compares very favourably in spite of the fact that labour could not be retrenched so easily as is done in private industries. All these things show that we see healthy signs in public sector industries.

Reference has been made to the Mahalanobis Committee's report. It is true that wealth is getting concentrated and we should find out ways and means to see that it does not get concentrated in a few hands. From the report we find that it is getting concentrated in about 20 or 50 or 100 families. We must take steps to prevent this concentration. My hon. friend Shri Himatsingka also referred to this and said that in the private sector also there were some individuals who did not have enough resources and enough capital and enough dealings with the foreign entrepreneurs, and, therefore, they were not able to come up, and he pleaded that Government should look into these difficulties of the small private capitalists and see how best they could be helped and at the same time see that wealth does not get concentrated in a few hands.

According to me, the best thing is to put into effect the resolution regarding agro-industrial economy and see that industries get more and more diffused in the rural areas, as has already been pointed out by some hon. Members. The resolution recently adopted at Durgapur has also pointed out the need to establish an agro-industrial corporation in each State. The sooner this is done, the better it will be. It is not as though there is no scope for expansion of these industries in the rural areas. As my hon. friend Shri Tiwary had pointed out yesterday, in a State like Madras where a number of villages are getting electrified and electricity is coming near and nearer the villages, there is plenty of scope for this; especially in a State like Andhra Pradesh where there is ample scope for power this should be done. Even the **techno-economic survey has revealed that there is ample scope for the establishment of agriculture-based industries in those areas.**

In this connection, I would like to point out that we cannot compare ourselves with the other countries in this respect. Our country is so poor compared to the other countries. We

have suffered from foreign domination for so many years. Therefore, where is capital in our country? Even the biggest capitalist of our country cannot compare with an ordinary man in a country like America. So, we have to invest whatever we have in the private or public or co-operative sector, as the case may be, and see that production increases, and at the same time we should not forget the fact that all this production is meant to ensure social justice which the Constitution has guaranteed to the people of this country.

I am also glad to find that our achievements in the public sector industries have been very good. In spite of the fact that in regard to machine-tools in 1951, in HMT the indigenous production was only 0.47 crores of rupees, in 1960 it was 5.50 crores of rupees; and the contribution of HMT in 1951 was nil, whereas now it is 3.06 crores of rupees. At the same time, the consumption of these articles has been 2.97 crores of rupees only in 1951, but has now risen to 28.50 crores of rupees.

Regarding raw materials, I think our friend, Shri Raghuramaiah, is dealing with them. He said that nobody has mentioned about supply of raw materials. I would make a request in this connection. Everywhere this shortage of raw materials is there. Yesterday the Deputy Minister gave an answer with which I was not satisfied. Only big industries are getting a fair deal. The small industries are not in a position to get their due share. As a result of a lot of propaganda carried on by Government, these small industries have come into existence. Does not Government feel it its duty to see that some method is devised to help these small industries in respect of their requirements?

Shri Pandey said that the natural resources should be exploited. We cannot go on depending on others for non-ferrous metals. Here I would like to say that in my own constituency, copper—which is a scarce raw mat-

[Shrimati Lakhmikanthamma]

rial found only in Rajasthan so far—has been found. This is in a place called Mylarum in Khamman district and also in Guntur district. Because of difficulties connected with drilling it is delayed. But such raw materials like copper and other things if found somewhere are like a treasure to us and should be expeditiously exploited.

Regarding tractors, the other day we heard that about 20,000 of them are lying idle. I do not know who exactly is responsible for this. I wrote a letter and I wanted this item to be included for discussion in the consultative committee of the Finance Ministry in connection with allotment of foreign exchange for spare parts. They said it concerned some other Ministry. As far as parts are concerned, I suppose this Ministry is dealing with the matter.

Regarding quality control, I have already talked to the Minister. I showed him certain things, blotting paper. There are also thermometers which show one degree more than the actual temperature. So quality control should be strictly enforced. I do not mind our paying more for cottage industry products; at the same time, we should see that quality is maintained.

With these few words, I support the Demands.

The Minister of Industry (Shri T. N. Singh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have rather a mixed feeling of happiness as well as some chagrin at what I have heard during these five hours or more of the debate in this House. I am grateful to Members for the criticism as well as the praise that may have been showered on the Ministry's working. Even criticism help a lot. I wish to assure the House that I attach the highest importance to criticism made in, and guidance given by this House. I have, during my association as a Member of this House always been a great believer in democratic criticisms. Therefore, I

welcome very much many of the criticisms which have been made. I am also grateful to those who have been kind enough to say a few good words about the Ministry's working.

I find there have been various points raised. Some were of particular interest to particular sectors of industry; others were of a general policy nature. A large amount of discussion centred round small industries which, again, was a very welcome feature. According to me, small industries and their growth is one of the methods by which we can attain an egalitarian society. Apart from the Industrial Policy Resolution which has described the methods by which we should attain a socialist society, I think the greatest emphasis has always been laid on the growth of the small sector, because it assures an independent way of life to a large number of our people doing their own work and producing their own goods.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Self employed people.

Shri T. N. Singh: I wholeheartedly agree with the principle that disparities have to be avoided, that monopolistic tendencies have to be fought, that an egalitarian society for this poor country is almost a "must". Anyway, I will deal with the general policy questions later. Now I would like to deal with some of the specific points which have been raised during the discussion.

A great deal has been said about the shortage of raw materials. I would start by saying that I admit that there is shortage of raw materials for many of our industries. But it is symptomatic of the rapid growth of industries that has taken place in these 16 or 17 years. In fact, I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention that in these years whereas our dependence on imported raw materials has been increasing with the higher level of industrial

production, it is also true that a number of substitutes for imported raw materials have been developed in this country and are being produced in this country. It is also true that our engineers and industrialists, mostly also in the small-scale sector I must say, have improvised a number of methods by which they can do without the imported raw materials. That is really very creditable. If I may be permitted to say so in all humility, I was saddened when I found that we seem to forget all this great achievement in this country in all these things, and we seem only to refer to some of the weaknesses.

Shri Daji: It is because of the price factor.

Shri T. N. Singh: It is really surprising that with this rapid rate of growth that we have achieved, we have got for less imbalances than ordinarily would have happened in any country. I know of countries which are supposed to be very highly planned, I know of the history of some of the totalitarian countries, how there was shortage of this or that. I do not want to go into that, neither do I want to criticise the methods of planning adopted in this or that country. It is for anybody to read it in history. It is a historical fact.

So, I want to make it very clear that in any system of development at a rapid pace, there are bound to arise problems. The answer is to face the problems and not to get unnerved by them. This is a challenge to our nation, and we have got to meet it. We should not say this is wrong and that is wrong, and throw up our hands in despair. That is not the way to do things.

Therefore, I feel that the small industries particularly have been doing a very valiant job. The production ratio of the small industries is really very high in this country. Some of us

will not believe that they are producing a sizable quantity, probably on a par with what the large-scale industry is doing today. We do not admit the great things that the small sector have done. They have got their problems. A lady Member just now stated something; about thermometers which may have been found defective. But I say that by and large the small industries and industrialists have done a very creditable job. They deserve not only our sympathy, but every support that we can give. I am sorry that it was not possible for the Government to provide all the raw materials that they need. I hope that if I took the House into confidence, they would appreciate the position rather than be critical unnecessarily.

In regard to large and organised industries it is known that under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act we issue licences and once an industry is licensed it is also assumed that the Government has taken into account or calculation the needs for meeting the requirements of raw materials for their maintenance purposes. In regard to small industries, rightly, there is no licensing system. They are free to start production in any corner. The way they have come up is something very pleasing. They come up and suddenly the demand goes up for this and that. It is known that we are suffering under very great handicaps of foreign exchange shortage. That is a problem which most developing countries, almost any developing country has to face; it is nothing new for us. I think that we are managing it much better than many in this regard, despite our shortcomings and difficulties. I started by pleading guilty to the charge and said that we are very sorry that these small people who have come up are not able to get all their requirements. Since there is no licensing system, they are free to come up on their own. I thought it my duty to tell these small industrialist friends at the first opportunity I got soon after my assuming charge of this Ministry

[Shri T. N. Singh]

that the problem was difficult. They should know that the Government was unable to supply raw materials adequately and with open eyes they should start industries on that basis only. This is the step that I could take. In the meantime, I am very happy to tell the House this thing. Take for instance, zinc, copper and other non-ferrous metals. The small industries are taking to aluminium in a big way for electrical wires. Aluminium rods are coming into the picture more and more; the small industries are taking to them. These things are happening before our eyes. I would not take a very pessimistic view of the situation because I have got great faith in the ingenuity and resourcesfulness of the people. We have got difficulties and I am sure they will be overcome. I do not want to take more time of the House in regard to the small industries because my colleague Shri Misra yesterday referred to a number of other detailed aspects and I need not go more into this question at this stage.

A lot has been said about agro-industries. This year, the party to which I have the privilege to belong, in its annual session at Durgapur passed a very revolutionary programme which has been described as agro industries programme. I personally believe that this is going to bring about a very significant change in economic programmes and economic development. Therefore, I would draw the attention of the House particularly to this great programme. We have of late been **considering the entire programme** and not very much later we shall be telling the House and the country about the details of this programme. Basically speaking, the idea is that agriculture-based industries or agriculture-benefiting industries should be given an impetus. The advantage of such a thing is that they make the fullest use of the agricultural raw materials. I can tell you that many of our agricultural raw materials go to waste today. Take for instance

of our agricultural raw materials go to waste; cotton seed is going waste. The bagasse of the sugar industry is going waste today. All these things have to be utilised for industrial purposes. Therefore, in agro-industries programme it would be wrong only to think of the aspect of mere rural industrialisation. It has got to be a much bigger programme. Therefore, I want to tell the House that this is a very revolutionary programme the significance of which has probably not been appreciated as it should have been appreciated up till now.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कौन समझे इसे ? जिसे मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि किस के लिये कह रहे हैं कि यह बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी कार्यक्रम है, इसे कौन समझे और कौन चलाए ?

Shri Ranga: He thinks they alone have understood and other people have not understood it.

Shri T. N. Singh: सब करें और शांत रहें । और क्या कहें ?

I was dealing with some of our agriculture-based industries. In this connection. I would like to take the House into confidence about our programmes; these are individual programmes which will later on form part of the big programme. Take, for example, the sugar industry. The sugar industry, I think, should take the form of a very big industrial complex, consisting of bagasse-based newsprint or paper pulp, alcohol, wax—

An hon. Member: Sweets.

Shri T. N. Singh: Sweets, of course; I do not believe in bitter things.

Shri Daji: Distilleries.

Shri T. N. Singh: Yes; and molasses are there. Similarly, we are thinking of a number of such complexes. Oil

is another complex. I will, in due course, take the House into confidence about some of the details of that programme, I have just now given an indication about it.

At this stage, I am very much reminded of a very profound observation which the late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, made in one of the inaugural meetings of the rural industries planning committee. He said that all these programmes are very good, but you must have widespread electrification of the rural areas. I attach the highest importance to the giving of electrical power to the rural areas. I agree with many hon. Members—especially Shri the need for electrification of rural areas. I think we should go ahead to the best of our capacity. Of course, our own financial and economic limitations are there, and I think we should try to understand that problem. We have got to make a choice between things; between electrification and education, a choice will have to be made; yet, efforts should be made so that we can spread out the industries to the rural areas. People have talked of the concentration of industries in the urban areas. I think that is a point which must be met. The position in many urban areas is becoming impossible. The industries must be developed and spread out to the rural areas or to the not-so-heavily-concentrated areas. That has been the policy of the Government all these years, and we have been systematically making an attempt in this regard. As a matter of fact, some friends have complained of delays in licensing. Many a time, some demands for licences are made. Everyone wants to open his own unit in Bombay and Calcutta. I oppose it. When I oppose it, then there is delay. You have got to persuade the industrialist to shift it to somewhere else. Should I or should I not do it? If there is delay, then we are blamed; if I do not do so then also I am blamed.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): But the conditions must be made favourable.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am coming to that.

Shri Daji: If you declare it as your policy that Bombay and Calcutta should be excluded, then agreeing to that, there will be no applications in respect of Bombay and Calcutta. That is all.

Shri T. N. Singh: There could not be only such declarations. Now, I can speak with some confidence, with the experience of eight to nine months I have had, that it will be very wrong to lay any blanket rule for anything. One should be pragmatic in such things, and I think our late Prime Minister was never tired of telling the people about this. I whole-heartedly agree with that kind of approach, that you cannot have a blanket rule. Some exceptions will have to be made, on merits of course.

Some reference has been made to the labour situation. I think it will be very much interesting. Some hon. Members have referred to the labour situation in Bhopal and Ranchi and in some of the other public-sector projects. Sir, I yield to none in my devotion to the public sector. I think it is one of our most important programmes of economic policy, and I am not prepared to concede to anyone that I am less devoted to public undertakings whosoever it may be from the Opposition who tells me that. But what has pained me most is that the very people who want to encourage public sector if I may be permitted to say so in all humility, somehow create very large obstacles in the working of the public sector undertakings.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : रूप में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र और निजी क्षेत्र में कोई अन्तर नहीं है ।

Shri T. N. Singh: I shall ask one question. Is it proper to load a public sector undertaking with surplus

[Shri T. N. Singh]

labour, surplus machinery and surplus investment if you want it to run on business-like lines? I am sure nobody wants that. If adjustments for that have to be made, then there is a protest. My hon. friend was just now talking about Ranchi and telling us here in this House that in Ranchi we engaged a number of people for construction work. Construction by its very nature is a temporary kind of work. Should we load 1000 or 2000 people on the regular staff of the Ranchi Heavy Engineering project? Surely not. Then we shall be unfair to the public sector project if we do that. Therefore, if a situation has to be faced, I must face it strongly. As I said, I am second to none in my loyalty to the public sector, and I am going to see that the public sector runs in an efficient way. Whatever the opposition may be that I have to face, I will face it. But I must see that it is run on proper and efficient lines. I will not load it with surplus staff, surplus machinery and surplus investment. I will not compromise on that; I must make it very clear now.

People have been talking about Bhopal. There are trainees. It has been clearly stated to them that they are being taken for training and there is no guarantee of employment. We train them so that they can get jobs somewhere. They are getting jobs elsewhere. But what is the position. There are some people. We cannot absorb all of them? We said that we will help them to get jobs. I am also a human being, I have a human heart and I want to help them. My Ministry tries to help them. But what happens is, when they are given a job they are not willing to accept it. Is that the thing to do? They want employment only in Bhopal. That is not the way to run public sector undertakings. (*Interruption*). Sir, I do not wish to be interrupted. Let me say what all I have to say. I only want to say, in this connection, that any encouragement to such ten-

dencies is detrimental to public sector interests.

Shri Daji: You have not replied to the points raised.

Shri T. N. Singh: This has been said about Ranchi.

Shri Daji: In Ranchi the employees are ready to go anywhere in India. Even in Bhopal they are ready to go.

Shri T. N. Singh: The hon. Member, Shri Daji, is not the only protagonist of Bhopal. There are others also in this House.

Shri Daji: I am talking of Ranchi not Bhopal.

Shri Ranga: In Bhopal it is the INTUC which is in trouble with the Government.

Shri T. N. Singh: There have been cases of fires in Ranchi. There have been unfortunate fires in that big project. I am really very much grieved about them. I have stated in this House—I do not want to use very strong language because I am not accustomed to that kind of thing—that there has been sabotage. There are some unsocial elements who have done that kind of thing in our great public sector undertaking which, according to the late Prime Minister, is a *tirth* of our country. The statements of some people who have been arrested are known to us. I do not want to discuss them openly. It may lead to some difficulties in the way in which we are doing it. I would like the House to understand the position. Believe me when I say that it is better that it is not pressed. After all, no harm will be done if for some time we are left to carry on in our own way. If Members say “you must say something about it, you must disclose everything” I would say that this is not the way to do things. I would beg of you that in this matter, which is rather a delicate matter, we should be allowed to pursue our inquiries

and come to conclusions and punish the guilty persons properly, by giving them the maximum penalty under the law and without showing any mercy to them. I hope I need not refer to the saying that "curiosity killed the cat."

17 hrs.

Coming to the newsprint industry. I am sorry to report to this House that except for the public sector project, the other programmes are not likely to come up. There is some slender chance in one case; it may come up. But the public sector expansion programme is in hand and it is likely to come up in due course. I have felt that in this very important sector, for the sake of democracy, if the private sector does not come up the public sector will have to step in.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Suppose the private sector wants to come in?

Shri T. N. Singh: The trouble is, even though they have got the licences in their pockets they have not moved in the matter.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: My information is that you have disallowed a licence when the private sector wanted to step in.

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not want to refer to the Vivian Bose Enquiry Commission Report at this stage. Therefore, I will leave it at that.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The Minister has said that the private sector does not want to come in. But this hon. Member says that certain people have applied for licences but they were not given licences.

Shri T. N. Singh: They had licences with them. But certain damaging remarks were made about them in a particular inquiry. I think we should leave the matter there.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What about the fertilizer industry?

Shri T. N. Singh: I will leave it to the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to deal with it. I will come to paper and cement when I deal with the role of public sector in regard to consumer industries as well as basic and intermediate industries.

I now come to the point made by Shri Dandekar. He referred to the price policy and said that the cement industry has gone slow because our price and control policies have not been correct. Some time back I happened to be a Member of the Planning Commission and we in the Planning Commission were thinking of targets for various industries for the Third Plan. The hon. Member, Shri Dandekar, was then in charge of a very important industry, namely, cement industry. We had some meetings with the industrialists and others as to what should be the target. In those days, there was a temporary surplus of cement. Therefore, there was pressure to reduce the cement production targets by the industries' representatives. Shri Dandekar was then a great protagonist of reducing the cement production target, saying that the demand will not grow, all our calculations were wrong and, therefore, let us have a lower target. We wanted something like 13 million tons of actual production in the Third Plan. The industry unanimously pressed and pressed and we came to a sort of some agreement and arrangement whereby we agreed to a reduction in the target. I say, that was unfortunate. What is the position today? Having set our production targets lower, we have got a lower quantity of cement available today. We are trying to do our best to see that the cement production goes up. We are now trying to do whatever is possible both in the public sector and the private sector to increase the production. That is why we had to think of the Cement Corporation in the public sector. We shall make good the failures of the private sector. I have no objection to the private sector growing. I have freely agreed, to come forward, to the licensing

[Shri T. N. Singh]

in private sector and it has been given opportunity. We have given licences for all kinds of electrical equipment even to the private sector. I do not mind having full-fledged competition between the Heavy Electricals and other private sector units doing the same kind of job. I do not mind it at all. But I do not want to have the surplus investment which we can ill-afford. That is the only limitation. If we set up these plants, they must give an adequate return. They should be utilised to the full. Their capacity should not be allowed to lie idle. That is what we should try to do. I would not try to quote as to what was said in the Planning Commission. It would be unnecessarily taking advantage of my having been there some years ago.

An hon. Member: What was the year?

Shri T. N. Singh: 16th November, 1959.

Shri Daji: You have already disclosed it.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): What was the final agreed target. (*Interruption*).

Shri T. N. Singh: 15 million tons of cement capacity was the target.

Shri N. Dandekar: I will be glad if you would kindly state what the final agreed target was and why the production and installed capacity is very much below that target even now.

Shri T. N. Singh: The simple answer is that as we expected the private sector to come up, it has not come up. There is this question of price policy which is often raised. I am sorry, Sir, I have to race against time....

Shri Ranga: That was a clear question put and you are not answering it.

Shri T. N. Singh: I am trying to answer the question. I am racing against time and, therefore, I may have to answer it briefly. What I am saying is that the private sector

has not come up as we expected. The question of price policy is often raised. Now, what is the price policy which we should have? Upto all these years, the Tariff Commission's policy was that there should be 10 to 12 per cent return on capital employed. That thing was also raised in that Committee. The 'capital employed' formula was the latest formula accepted by the Tariff Commission for purposes of calculating return on capital. That should have been a sufficient incentive for the cement industry to come up, a very well established industry in this country, with which many people are familiar. This is what happened in regard to cement industry.

The same thing is going to happen in regard to paper industry. There is some story going round and it is said that no paper industry will come up....

Shri K. N. Tiwary: About cement industry, I have information that in one cement factory, one part has broken down and the Government is standing in the way of that part being replaced.

Shri T. N. Singh: I will look into that particular instance. We do not stand in the way of such things.

Shri R. S. Pandey: A representation was made by the Madhya Pradesh Government regarding the cement factory....

Shri T. N. Singh: I will deal with that.

Now, I would generally deal with some of my concepts of the public sector and the private sector...

Shri Ranga: Your concept or Government's concept?

Shri T. N. Singh: Government's concept.

Shri Ranga: Then, say so.

Shri T. N. Singh: I think that is a concept which was accepted by this House in the year 1956 almost unanimously. That concept stands today. The concept, according to me, is that there are certain fields in which the public sector can rightfully come and there are others which should be left over to the private sector. Yet in this resolution, it is very clearly stated that there is a certain amount of flexibility. It is open to the public sector to come into this or that private field and, if necessary, the Government can relax in others. So, the policy, as a whole, has been flexible. We have followed that policy.

People think when one talks of the private sector that it refers only to a handful of big people. That is not so. We have deliberately followed a policy of ensuring ownership in land to the small farmer. We have deliberately agreed to the continuance and ownership of the small man in the small industry. This is not that kind of socialism which people generally think of. So, our socialism means an expanding public sector; yet, because of the growth in the economy, the private sector is not going to be throttled and it will have ample scope for itself; at the same time by and large the private sector should be more and more dispersed, and it should be a widely dispersed small sector and that is how it should grow. That has been the general outline of our policy. I think that that is a very good policy and that should be the policy of a poor country like ours with 450 million people.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमोह) :
सागर दमोह में जो सीमेंट फ़ैक्टरी खुलने वाली थी क्या उसको खोलने का विचार है ? मैंने सुना है कि बिड़ला जी को उसका लाईसेंस मिल गया था, क्या यह सच बात है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : बिड़ला जी को लाईसेंस वगैरह मिला या नहीं, इसका तो मुझे कोई स्मरण नहीं है । लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में सिमेंट फ़ैक्टरी खोलने का विचार है । हम

पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी इस मामले में काम कर रहे हैं ।

Then I would like to say one other thing that it shall be the policy of Government to encourage the technician and the engineer. Why should not the technician and the engineer become more an entrepreneur? They may not have the necessary finances and they may not command the necessary money, but they have talent. So, ways and means should be found for them to start industries and act as entrepreneurs and that shall be one of our desires.

Then, it shall also be the endeavour of Government to encourage Indian know-how and Indian talent to the best of our ability. Much has been talked about this matter. But I can assure the House that though our people are handicapped, still everything must be done and will be done to see that the Indian know-how and Indian discoveries are made full use of. Recently, when I was a Member of the Planning Commission, we had agreed that the CSIR where these researches are carried out should have facilities for testing out their discoveries on a commercial scale, for which funds have been allocated. So, the general endeavour is in that direction. If further needs are indicated, they will also be found. This has to be looked into in greater detail for the Fourth Plan programmes, and I think it is being looked into.

Something has been said here about the foreign collaboration business.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza (Warrangal): Dastur & Co. were very good designers. Why are they being liquidated?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think that this question be better dealt with when the Demands of the Steel Ministry come up for discussion. I shall refer in this connection to the complaint made regarding the issue of letters of intent to foreign parties. Let me give the House a few figures in regard to the foreign collaboration that has been happening. I shall disclose the true

[Shri T. N. Singh]

position regarding foreign collaboration and what has been happening in regard to 50 per cent and above majority ownership by the foreign equity holder. I could not get all the figures, but I can supply those figures also if the Members so desire. But I have got some hastily collected figures in regard to cases where the foreigner has got majority ownership.

17.14 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

In regard to 51 per cent or above foreign ownership, in 1961 there were 11 cases where foreign capital participation to that extent was agreed to; in 1962, the figure went down from 11 to 7, and in 1963 it went down to 6 and in 1964 it went down to 1. So, what is the use of taking up some statement somewhere and trying to criticise Government without understanding the facts as they are? The facts are what I have stated in regard to the story of foreign participation in our industries.

This is the story. I can say with all confidence that it is never our intention to see that the Indian entrepreneur gets any unfavourable deal as against the foreigner. But there is one thing which must be remembered. Sometimes some people have been having licences. Then they went about searching for a foreign collaborator. Evidently that was the case where foreign collaboration is necessary. There are stories—I do not want to go into them. Therefore, in certain cases it may be desirable to ask the foreign entrepreneur to come in. But he shall have to take Indian partnership, he shall have to have it registered as an Indian company. It shall be an Indian company with Indian shares, open to Indians. This is how we have been working.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The majority shareholding must be with Indians.

Shri T. N. Singh: As far as possible. The majority proposition is there.

Judging by this, I think there is no need for any fears or misgivings in the minds of Members.

I am afraid I have many points to deal with. I find that something was said about the patents law. Naturally, I should tell the House something about it. The amended Bill is likely, if time permits, to be introduced this session or otherwise in the next. But it is almost ready for introduction. That is the position in regard to the Bill. In regard to its content, I think we are all experienced enough to realise that I cannot disclose its contents at this stage. So I would like to be excused in that regard.

Whatever I say will be incomplete if I do not refer to my hon. friend, Dr. Lohia. We are old friends in politics. We have rubbed shoulders with each other. I have great regard for him. I have also fought elections with him.

An hon. Member: And defend him.

Shri T. N. Singh: Therefore, I was expecting rather very profound things from him. He talked about the standard of life of the people, of the way of life some people have adopted. His diagnosis was that that is the reason for the lack of industrial progress. If industrial progress were to be guided only by such superficial reasons, I think we cannot find a remedy for the lack of industrial progress in this country. There are many many things which are to be done for industrial progress. It is not this or that psychological approach that will do the trick. I am sure, as I said in the very beginning, that we need not be ashamed of the great industrial progress that has occurred in these 17 years in the country. It is a thing of which any people can be proud. When the British were here, what was our position? We could not manufacture even simple things. Today we are manufacturing highly complicated things including aeroplanes. So the progress has been there.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): How many of them?

Shri T. N. Singh: That question had better be addressed to the Defence Ministry.

I think, by and large, there has been industrial progress. But we need much more industrial progress. At the same time, we have got our own limitations, of resources and others. I am anxious that not only the public sector should grow but the private sector should also grow, because industrial progress is a thing in which both should play their rightful part. But I must confess to the House that with all my devotion and loyalty to the concept of the public sector, I often get somewhat pessimistic whenever I realise our limitations. We start an industry; we lack technical personnel. If by mischance something happens, then there is a demand for an enquiry. A demand from somebody outside comes, an enquiry is made, and a suggestion for replacement of Indian personnel by Europeans is made, as if Indians are all making mistakes. This is not the way we are going to encourage our technicians who are doing very difficult work in highly complicated modern industries.

Shri Ranga: That means we should not have an enquiry.

Shri T. N. Singh: We should have an understanding of the whole position. We should be practical,—I agree, but at the same time we should not be unnecessarily condemnatory, because it discourages the people who are doing a really very difficult job. I feel very proud of the great things that our Indian engineers and technicians are doing. It is a very creditable job, and all praise to them. I hope that we shall give a moiety of praise to these technicians and engineers who are working under difficult circumstances in the public sector.

I am sorry I have taken longer than I need have taken. I am fully conscious of the fact that it has not been possible for me to deal with many of the points which hon. Members have raised. I can only apologise and express my sorrow for not having been able, in the short time at my disposal, to deal with various points. But I can assure the hon. Members that all the points they have raised will be looked into. Apart from that, if there are any other points, they can kindly draw my attention to them, and I shall certainly give all respect and consideration to whatever they say, and do whatever is possible.

Shri Ranga: May I seek a clarification? Just now, before he was closing his speech, the hon. Minister was deprecating the general tendency on the part of Members here, as well as others outside I suppose, to ask for an enquiry whenever anything goes wrong in the management of these public sector enterprises. My hon. friend happened to be the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee also, and he knows how often we found that because of a failure to conduct a timely enquiry, many more blunders were committed later on. I hope he does not mean to deprecate all enquiries, and that he does not wish to give up the privilege as well as the right and responsibility of the Government to conduct timely enquiries whenever these disorders or misfortunes happen, whether they are departmental enquiries or open enquiries or quasi-judicial enquiries.

Shri T. N. Singh: Prof. Ranga is being unfair to me and himself by interpreting what I said in such a sweeping manner.

Mr. Speaker: He added the word "unnecessarily".

Shri Ranga: That leaves too much discretion.

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put the cut motions.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 64 to 68 and 133 relating to the Ministry of Industry and Supply."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 64—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry and Supply.'"

DEMAND No. 65—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,06,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Industries.'"

DEMAND No. 66—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND No. 67—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,13,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 68—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry and Supply.'"

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,09,61,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry and Supply.'"

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 15 to 21 and 118 relating to the Ministry of Education for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

Shri Daji: Cut motions may be permitted to be moved tomorrow morning. So many have left.

Mr. Speaker: There is still time. We can see if there is some difficulty.

DEMAND NO. 15—MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,05,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Education.'"

DEMAND NO. 16—EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,25,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 17—ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 18—SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,58,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 19—BOTANICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 20—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 21—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,97,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,04,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

The Demands are now before the House. Shrimati Gayatri Devi. She has also to rise if she wants to speak.

Shrimati Gayatri Devi (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, I have many observations to make on the demands of the Ministry of Education, some of them of a critical nature and some, of a suggestive nature. While I fully realise the gigantic task of educating the rapidly growing population there is no excuse for all the years that have been wasted.

The hon. Education Minister said recently that education should be production-orientated, with greater emphasis on science and technology. The sooner this is done the better because not only will it reduce the pressure on the universities but it will reduce unemployment and effectively fill the vacuum of posts of skilled labour that the country needs in its industrial projects. Today even though a start has been made in this direction the progress is very slow. All those who are responsible for our planning should have realised long ago that if their plans were to be effective they would need skilled and trained personnel to implement them. Education should have been planned to keep pace with the growth of industry, and even though industrialisation has been slower than expected the right type of education has lagged even further behind. However there is no point in continually harping on our past errors but we should not repeat them in the future. We have already lost so much time; we cannot afford to lose any more. We must face all our many problems and find the right solution to them as rapidly as possible and set about the task of educating the youth of this country in the most appropriate manner possible so that they are able to cope with all the difficulties that will beset them.

Indians are fast becoming a shabby, untidy, undisciplined people with little or no civic sense. To arrest this it is my sincere plea that civic discipline be inculcated in the small children as soon as possible. If you

drive through any urban area in India you see nothing but ugliness, untidiness filth and squalor—this is because of lack of civic sense and civic discipline—except of course in the South of India where more civic discipline prevails. All this is a sad reflection on the character of the people—this laissez-faire attitude, this carelessness, this apathy is fast becoming a part of our national character. And if we want to build a strong nation, our countrymen must be made to realise before it is too late that they must educate our people to be responsible and disciplined citizens. This is a proper place to mention the lack of respect for the elders and the indiscipline of the students. How has this come about? Mr. Chagla attributes student indiscipline to a 'sense of frustration, lack of involvement and changing social values'. And he says that there should be a sense of dedication and that they should feel that they are contributing to the building of the nation. That of course is one of the objectives of education but are we giving them the right sort of training to make them feel a sense of urgency? Are we giving them the right training for what they have to do? Are those in the different States who are charged with the very serious responsibility of piloting education projects themselves adequately equipped to do this job? Do they have the understanding that is required to carry out their functions without bias or political consideration? These are questions which need serious thought because the students of today are the foundation on which the nation of tomorrow has to stand.

I shall now turn to some specific problems. To meet the requirements of our rapidly increasing population we shall need more and more teachers. The annual report of the Education Ministry gives its proposals for the expansion of teacher training facilities. These I feel will take too

long a time specially as the demand for trained teachers is so urgent. I have a suggestion to make which might to some extent solve this problem. Students of higher secondary schools could quite easily be given extra-curricular courses of child psychology and training to teach in primary schools. This will have a double advantage: we shall have competent teachers in our primary schools and, at the same time, the students who seek immediate employment will not have to waste time and they can go straight into the jobs. If at any time they feel the need to acquire more training, they can always take advantage of the different training centres that the States are starting.

Regarding the teaching of science in the primary schools and middle schools, it is obvious that it is well nigh impossible to provide even 10 per cent of them with the right kind of equipment, but it would be possible to build science laboratories in the urban areas for the specific purpose and use of middle school students. If we could have combined libraries and laboratories in centrally-located places, the students of different schools could use them, and it would cost far less than trying to provide every school with a science teacher and equipment. The library I mention would be an added advantage to the students. It should be a general library for lending books to the school-going children.

Here, I wish to draw the attention of the Education Minister to an article dated March, 9, entitled "Bureaucratic lapse and flexibility". It is about a group or society of women in England who sent books to children all over the world, and apparently, they sent to India about 10,000 books which were refused entry by the customs people in Bombay. I wish the Minister looks into this. I think we need these books in this country. At present, they go to 59 other countries and they were only stopped from entering India because of the customs in Bombay. I shall give this article

to the hon. Minister if he is interested.

As regards the teaching of science in the rural areas, it would be a pity if the children in villages were to be deprived of the same advantages as their counterparts in urban areas, the cities, and perhaps it would be possible to teach them practical science by converting trucks into mobile units—mobile laboratories—and send these mobile units to serve several village schools. The teacher who goes with the mobile unit could have his headquarters in a central place, so as to give advantage to as many students as possible. I do not know if in any way this suggestion is practicable. but I should like to ask the hon. Minister to have it examined! So many little boys in the village express their desire to learn science. This thirst for knowledge and the desire to learn is so great that I think we should do everything possible to help them.

The aim of educationists is not merely academic: character-building plays a very important role, and so does physical development. Therefore, it is very essential to include games that develop team-spirit, and also other competitive physical recreations. In towns and cities, it is not possible for educational institutions to have their own sports fields. And so I feel it is essential to provide common sports grounds or playing-fields to schools and colleges and other institutions in urban areas which would be on the same sort of lines as the national playing fields in England.

Teachers play a vital role in this country, and I am glad to see that the Government is trying to improve their conditions of service. Prices in this country tend to rise and the rupee cannot be trusted from day to day. Therefore, I would suggest that teachers should be provided with free accommodation and given other necessary amenities according to their

[Shrimati Gayatri Devi]

grade and status. In the rural areas this is particularly essential because in the small villages there is absolutely nowhere where they can stay with any degree of comfort or privacy.

In view of the fact that we have at long last realised the importance of agricultural expansion, I think we should include it in the curriculum of village schools. After all, most of the children who go to these schools are farmers' children and if they were taught improved methods of farming in all its aspects, I feel it would pay far richer dividends than what our sophisticated agricultural colleges do, where too much emphasis is laid on theory and the students hardly ever get an opportunity to do any practical work under the conditions that prevail in the country. The result is that most of them have no knowledge of how to work with common implements and under local conditions. In fact, I believe that most of them hardly know how to plant a potato!

The primary need of the hour is for skilled labour, and therefore it is essential to improve the standard of the multi-purpose schools and the polytechnical colleges. On completion of their courses in the former institutions students should be able to take up immediate employment as first class technicians and after completing the course a polytechnical college student should be competent enough to take up supervisory work.

One more factor which should be stressed is the need for a liberal attitude in releasing foreign exchange for the purchase of scientific apparatus for our universities and colleges. As things are, we are already behind other advanced countries in scientific knowledge. We shall continue to remain behind if we do not get for our technical institutions the latest scientific instruments and apparatus.

On going through the Annual Report one can see that this depart-

ment agrees with the consensus of opinion that the standard of education at the higher secondary level needs a great deal of improvement. This is a very weak link in the chain of education and it may be due to this reason that our universities remain at a poor level. In this connection, I would suggest having model schools in each district. These schools should have all the best amenities, in regard to teachers, equipment, buildings, play-grounds etc. The staff should be well paid and recruited on merit and not subject to routine transfers. Only the most promising pupils should be admitted to these schools. It would be interesting to see if this improves the standard at the university stage. I am glad to see that the Government is thinking of starting schools on these lines.

The admission of students to universities is so easy. The standards of the Secondary School Leaving Certificate are so very low. This should be taken care of. The average *per capita* income in this country being so low, it would perhaps be a good idea if there were Career Masters in most schools who could watch the aptitude of students, study their tastes, evaluate their competence, and those who are not up to the standard could be given the right vocational guidance and immediate employment on completion of their higher secondary studies, and others who are deemed fit could go to university for higher education.

The universities in India could play an important role in the integration of the country by exchanging students between States, so that they gain a broader outlook and better understanding of their fellow countrymen. Our universities have remained too long cut off from the main current of national life nor are they rooted in Indian tradition. Something positive should be done to remedy this. The services of the university should extend to the community directly—

apart from the indirect contribution it makes by educating its citizens.

Universities should be self-governing. A convention should be recognised to respect the autonomy of universities in this country and also keep them outside party politics.

There has been a lot of talk about making education a concurrent subject. With the increasing number of primary, middle and higher secondary schools in the country, I feel, it would be a very difficult task for the Centre to look after all of these. But so far as the universities are concerned, it may be considered, because not only will it go a long way in integrating the country, but also because the State Governments are inclined to delay their recommendations to the Centre and thus impede the progress of the development of these institutions.

Sir, there is so much to say regarding text-books and other very essential matters, but I shall have to restrain myself. But I would like once again to say a word about indiscipline. Students indiscipline does not stand alone. It is a part of the general indiscipline in the country, in family life, in social life and in political life.

If things remain as they are, I fear they will spell the ruination of the country. So, let us leave it to the Vice-Chancellors, lecturers, professors, teachers and educationists of this country to give to the youth of India not only knowledge but also the ability to tolerate and to understand another's point of view. Clear, open, unbiassed minds, devoid of casteism and communalism, minds that understand the trend of the world in which we live, they are the need of today if peace is to survive not only among ourselves but between nations.

Before I conclude, I should like to say a word about the difficulties of private collections and museums. Whenever the trustees of such museums have to approach the

Centre, they have to go through their State Governments, and the result is undue delay, and sometimes due to vested interests there is complete lack of co-operation. Therefore, I would like to urge that their dealings should be directly with the Central Education Ministry.

May I stress once more the need for education playing a vital role for the integration of the country? The recent crisis over the language issue shows how quickly the unity of our country can be disrupted by parochialism. We must face squarely the fact that communalism too has often raised its ugly head.

No amount of education, no matter how high the standard, can save this country if she is split on domestic issues. Students of the coming generation of India must wake into a secular dawn, where neither their aptitudes nor their aspirations are polluted by the sad irrationalities of our own times. And this is the greatest challenge to any programme or policy of education.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee has written to me that he would have no opportunity of participating in the discussion on any other demand.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I will take only five minutes.

Mr. Speaker, at the very outset, I must request the Minister of Education, for whom the country has great respect, to come out with some policies in a concrete form about teachers. Only this morning when we tried to put questions he wanted to impress upon us that the primary responsibility is with the State Governments. I come from the State of Uttar Pradesh and the Education Minister and the Chief Minister of that State have made it abundantly clear that with all their good intentions, with all their earnest desire, they are unable to satisfy the needs of the teachers because the 50 per cent grant sought to be given by the Centre is within

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

the Plan allocation, and unless something is done to give some amount outside the Plan allocation, the lot of the teachers cannot be improved.

They are supposed to be the builders of the nation. But the builders of the nation should not be expected to sleep in the footpath and dream sweet dreams. It is not possible. Since a solemn promise has been made by our Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Finance Minister and, last but not the least, by the Education Minister that the Centre will do its best to see that their lot is improved, I would only request them to do it at the earliest opportunity. Because, although the movement of the teachers, the struggle of the teachers, has been withdrawn and although it seems that there is a lull, I am constrained to say that it is only the lull before the storm. The teachers, who are supposed to be the builders of the nation, will again come to the nation and demand higher wages or living wages.

Another point which I wish to mention here is certain very long outstanding demands of the Survey of India employees. I have already moved my cut motions Nos. 80 to 85, and 83 relates to the emoluments of teachers. In 1962, the then Minister Prof. Humayun Kabir gave certain solemn promises. In 1962, in reply to the debate, Professor Humayun Kabir, the then Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs was pleased to give certain assurances about the Survey of India employees. What were those assurances? Sir, the Survey of India employees, with their headquarters in Dehra Dun and throughout the country, have been treated most shabbily even by the Pay Commission. What happened? They were not given an opportunity to go before the Pay Commission for evidence, though their union submitted a detailed memorandum because

the only one union which is there, which represents 90 per cent of the employees in Dehra Dun, is not yet recognised. We have been crying hoarse from the house-tops and the late lamented Home Minister, Shri G. B. Pant, gave us certain assurances that the matter was constantly being taken up with the Minister, Prof. Humayun Kabir, and others. But, unfortunately, nothing could happen and the union, though it represents more than 90 per cent of the employees, and that is the only one union in that particular establishment, is not yet recognised. And the result was that they could not go before the Pay Commission for evidence and a great injustice has been done.

When I pointed out in 1962 that the pay-scales of Survey of India employees were not in conformity with other Ministries, the hon. Minister assured that by the next budget session, he would be in a position to say that many of the anomalies were removed and the Survey of India employees were not in a position of disadvantage compared to any other employee of the Government of India. It is 1965 today and again I am before this House and I request the hon. Minister to do something at least to honour the assurances given by his predecessor.

The present hon. Minister had also stated during his visit to the Survey of India offices at Dehra Dun in the month of September, 1964, that the question of revision of pay-scales was receiving his active consideration. The people there are very much sceptic and whenever you tell them that it is under active consideration, they ask us in confidence whether something is being considered or not. The word 'active consideration' has become a word which means nothing is being considered. I was also informed by the Joint Secretary of the Ministry on 16th October, 1964

that the matter was under examination of the Ministry of Finance—that was under active consideration and this was under examination—and the decision would be shortly taken. I want to know what decision has been taken.

In 1962, in my speech, I also pointed out that the pay-scales of the employees doing identical job in the Geological Survey of India, India Security Press, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Printing and Stationery, etc. are better than that of the Survey of India employees. I am in a position to produce in this House a comparative statement showing the pay-scales of different departments. I have no grouse against other Ministries. I only wish to say that the Survey of India employees, who have elected me as the President, have the highest regard for Mr. Chagla—when he went there, I was also there; they wanted to meet him and there was no demonstration, nothing of the sort—and we know Mr. Chagla, who is the emblem of justice and the emblem of impartiality, and his deputy, Shri Bhakt Darshan, who used to say much about the employee when he was a Member of this House, would have taken note of it. But, unfortunately, nothing has happened.

Even in the case of the Class IV employees of the Survey of India, the grades such as 85-110 which have been made available to Daftaries and Jemadars of many establishments have not been given to them. The semi-skilled grades of industrial staff of the India Security Press who were on the pay-scales of 35-50 and 40-60 were fitted in the scale of 80-110 but for the Survey of India employees, the scale is only 75-95. So is the case with Class III employees and draftsmen.

Then, the fate of workshop staff and transport staff of Survey of India is still worse. They have reached the maximum of their pay-scales of Rs. 131 and shall have to remain there till the end of their service career.

The scales of Rs. 110-180 and 130-212 which are admissible to workshop and M.T. staff of other Departments of Government of India have been denied to them.

Coming to the removal of restriction on grade promotions, in this connection, I would invite the kind attention of the hon. Minister that there are certain categories of employees in Survey of India viz. Plate Keeper, Negative Keeper, Record Keeper, Technical Clerk, etc. in the Class III Establishment whose prospects are sealed in one grade only i.e. Rs. 180 maximum.

Then there is the question of consolidated pay. This is another thing which has been agitating the minds of the Survey of India employees. Although there does not exist for any other type of trainees in the Survey of India, as, for example, the Topo Trainee Type 'A', Surveyors, Geodetic Computers, Scientific Assistants, Trig Computers, the system of consolidated pay, yet for the Topo Trainee Type 'B', there is a consolidated pay of Rs. 120 per month. This consolidated pay system should be done away with.

Then, I come to the question of seasonal employment and contingency establishment. Still about 80 per cent of the employees who are working in the Survey of India are seasonal employees or are borne on the contingency establishment. They have worked in the Bomdila area and in the NEFA areas. They have done exceedingly fine jobs there at the time of the Chinese aggression at great cost to their lives. When our Army had fled away from that area, it was the Survey of India people who were still surveying the Bomdila area. Some of these people have been rewarded and rewarded very well. But what is the regard given to them? They have been given a reward of only Rs. 100. So, in regard to seasonal employment and contingency establishment I submit that a committee should be appointed to go

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

into the matter and do away with the seasonal employment and contingency employment. I am sure the hon. Minister will kindly do his best to see that the union is recognised. I can assure him that they have never gone on strike, and whenever they have agitated they have agitated only in self-defence.

With these words, I request him to kindly consider the two points which I have made; one is in regard to the salaries of the teachers who are the builders of the nation, and the other is in regard to the Survey of India employees for whose union recognition should be given. With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly throw some light on these points when he is replying to the debate.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to increase the salaries of teachers of Union territories due to present dearness (1)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check unemployment amongst trained students (2)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to set up a Central University for propagation of Hindi in South and East (3)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for more constructive mea-

asures for development of Hindi and other Indian languages (4).]

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to make suitable changes in the system of education with a view to check deterioration of conduct and moral degeneration (5)]

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to check irregularities in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (6)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Recommendations of Dr. Sampurnanand and Dr. Sri Prakasa Committee (7)].

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give better salaries to learned pundits belonging to old type of pathshalas for revival of Sanskrit education (25)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to promote physical education, sports and youth welfare (26).]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Insufficient provision for moral and religious instructions (27)]

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to check decline in the general standard of education (28)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to produce a system of education responsible to the need of a developing society (29)]

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to improve conditions of service of teachers in Union territories (30)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to educate students in moral and spiritual values (31)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to spread education among backward communities in rural areas (32)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Archaeology' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to restore Modhera—"Surya Mandir" and Sidhpur "Rudra Mahal", archaeological gems of Gujarat (37)].

Shri Koya: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish more technical institutions (38)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more provision for moral and religious education (39)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Insufficient provision for promoting the study of Sanskrit, Arabic, Urdu and Persian (40)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for provision for higher studies in Arabic and Persian (41)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for imparting education to the children of sea fishermen in Kerala (42)].

Shri Yashpal Singh: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Basic of appointment of panel of judges for price competition for Children's Books and books for neo-literates (51)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unnecessary changes made in English in the Hindi books selected for the award of various prizes in Hindi (52)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring cheap editions of various books for which prizes have been awarded (53)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper development of literature for adolescents (54)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to popularise children's books of Hindi among non-Hindi speaking areas (55)].

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapur-zha): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement even the reduced targets of primary education for children between the age group of 6—11 years (57)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give priority allocation for girls education to make up lag between girls and boys education (58)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement a national fair scale of salaries for teachers and professors throughout India by Central Government (59)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curb the unlawful and harmful practices of private management institutions. (60)].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of introducing the teaching of University classes in the regional languages. (61)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply adequate and satisfactory books for the teaching of University courses in the regional languages (62)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the condition of teachers and professors of the Centrally administered universities. (63)]

(viii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education, a unit of National Council of Educational Research and Training (64)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Comparative results of Higher Secondary and School final exams. throughout India and the High degree of wastage (65)].

(x) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Methods of promotions followed in the CSIR and other restrictive, frustrating practices in the scientific institutions (66)].

(xi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Method of granting permission and scholarships to go abroad to study especially to the USSR and other Socialist States. (67)].

(xii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate measures to procure the rare documents and original transcripts of our great poets, writers and literary figures. (68)].

(xiii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the various Higher Technological Institutes, (69)].

(xiv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the Rural higher education institutes. (70)].

(xv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Working of the Viswabharati University. (71)*]

(xvi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for reviewing the Secondary Education System. (72)*].

(xvii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Necessity of abolishing expensive public school education for the creation of an elite and to improve the general level of education for all. (73)*].

(xviii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to subsidise hostel fees for Secondary School girls especially in rural areas. (74)*].

(xix) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to reduce the number of foreign experts in the field of education. (75)*].

(xx) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to devote 10 per cent of the budget at the Centre for education. (76)*].

(xxi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to permit teachers of over 30 years of age to join private schools in Delhi (77)*].

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Retaining of English for an indefinite and undefined period as the official language (79)*].

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for granting the recognition to the Union of Survey of India Class IV employees (80)*].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100"

[*Need for regularisation of services of the Contingency-paid staff of the Survey of India (81)*].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need for abolition of the system of giving Consolidated Pay, in Survey of India (82)*].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to increase the emoluments of the teachers (83)*].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Non-fulfilment of assurances given by the Hon'ble Minister in 1962 in respect of the employees of Survey of India (84)*].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to remove disparity in the pay scales of the employees of the Survey of India (85)*].

Dr. M. S. Aney: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Inadequacy of funds provided for students from non-Hindi area for studies in Hindi (92)*].

(ii) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Inadequacy of funds provided for research scholarships in humanities (93)*].

(iii) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Inadequacy of funds provided for Ceylon Estate Workers Education Trust (94)*].

(iv) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Inadequacy of funds provided for scholarships for revival of Sanskrit education (95)*].

(v) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Inadequacy of funds provided for Standing Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (96)*].

(vi) "That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Inadequacy of funds provided for development of regional languages (97)*].

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House. We shall now take up the Calling Attention Notice.

17.47 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(ii) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ON CAMBODIA AND LAOS

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported proposals for the convening of international conferences on Cambodia and Laos and the Government of India's reaction thereto."

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): I have on various occasions kept the House informed of the developments that have been taking place in Vietnam. The situation in Vietnam is continuing to deteriorate and the cessation of hostilities there is not in sight. As the House is aware the Government of India, together with the Governments of 16 other non-aligned countries issued an appeal recently to the interested parties. The response to this appeal has been varied, but it is our hope that all concerned will give a positive response to the appeal made, in good faith, by so many non-aligned countries, with the objective of ending strife and restoring peace to this embattled land.

2. Though we have been more pre-occupied with the happenings in Vietnam, the problems facing Cambodia and Laos have also continued to engage our earnest attention. As the House is aware, the Government of India have always supported the proposals made by the Government of Cambodia for the convening of an International Conference to study the steps that should be taken to ensure the neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia. The Foreign Minister of Cambodia in his message of March 15 last has again approached the two Co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference for the urgent convening

of such a Conference. It is understood that the Co-chairmen are in consultation with each other about this. It is our earnest hope and desire that it will be possible to hold a conference of the interested parties immediately. India has every sympathy towards Cambodia's aspirations and the Government of India will play its part and render every assistance in this regard.

3. The principal aim of the 1962 Agreement on Laos was to restore peace and enable harmonious working between the three Laotian factions for the effective functioning of the Government in Laos. It is unfortunate that conciliation between the Laotian factions has not been achieved and the situation continues to be disturbed. We hear however that contacts amongst the parties have been resumed and that tripartite talks in Laos are likely to commence shortly. The Government of India have in the past supported proposals for the reconvening of the 14-Nation Geneva Conference on Laos, and hope that the talks now beginning will pave the way for such a Conference.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the fact that we the Indian people including the Government are genuinely anxious for a stable and enduring peace in this embattled region—to use the hon. Minister's own words—of South-East Asia which formerly comprised the Indo-China States, are Government in a position to state definitely how many countries have so far expressed their desire or willingness to participate in these conferences to come, and is there any proposal to deftly utilise these conferences to initiate peace talks on Viet Nam?

Shri Swaran Singh: I cannot give information about the response from the countries that are likely to attend this conference. There have been approaches made, but I have not got precise information because that is not readily available to us in all the cases. But the response has been reasonably good on this Cambodian conference.

About the second part, I would suggest that this conference should be taken by itself. The Cambodians resent if a suggestion is made that this might be used for other purposes.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Is it a fact that the Government of the USSR have conveyed to the Government of India some proposals which may be considered at this conference? If so, what is the attitude of the Government towards those proposals?

Shri Swaran Singh: The USSR Government have supported the convening of the conference. But they have not made any specific proposals that should be considered by the conference.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Is it not Government's view that the basic question for this area is neutralisation of this area? If so, was this discussed with the French Premier when he was here, and how do they expect China, which is not amendable to any reason, to serve the cause of peace by attending this conference?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is a fact that neutralisation of this area or, if I may say so, neutrality of this area, is important, and the countries concerned also attach importance to this, that the countries of Indo-China should be left free from outside influences from whatever direction they may be, and should be left to work out their own future. It is a fact that this matter was discussed with the French Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister when they were here. French view in this respect is identical with the Indian view. They believe that it is possible to work out arrangements which might ensure the integrity and neutrality of the states of Indo-China. What part China is likely to play in that picture can be a matter of difference of opinion. But the French, at any rate, believe that it is possible to work out arrangements according to

[Shri Swaran Singh]

which the neutrality of the countries of Indo-China can be ensured.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) :
यू० के० के समाचारपत्रों में बड़े जोरों के साथ यह कैम्पेन शुरू हुई है कि वह जो कांफरेंस हो रही है उस में वियट नाम के सवाल को भी लाया जाये और उस पर बात चीत की जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर सरकारका क्या विचार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब तो मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है।

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already touched on this while replying to Shri Kamath.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Which are the non-aligned countries attending this conference?

Shri Swaran Singh: That has not yet been settled.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): As things stand today, with these three countries of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos sandwiched between two mighty countries, one advocating communism like China and the other advocating neo-colonialism like America, to what extent will this Government be able to steer clear of these things, and to what extent will they be able to go to the help of these countries to preserve their integrity and sovereignty?

Shri Swaran Singh: The desire of these countries to work out, according to their own nationalist views,

their future is a matter of high importance. It is for those countries concerned to decide as to what form of government they want to have in those countries.

17-59 hrs.

RE: SITTING OF THE HOUSE ON
FIRST MAY

Mr. Speaker: It was represented here in the House that on the First May we might not meet. I have considered it. But now it has become difficult to agree to that because there is no other Saturday that we can have....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Except the ensuing one.

Mr. Speaker: This Saturday the Chairmen of Estimates Committees are meeting. I had fixed it very much in advance. So we will not be able to meet this Saturday. I am sorry this time at least we cannot have it.

18 hrs.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): We may close that day a little earlier, so that they may have that meeting.

Mr. Speaker: That we will try. That can be considered. But on the 1st May we will be meeting.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 22. 1965/Vaisakha 2, 1887 (Saka).