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Friday, March 26, 1965
Chaitra 5, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)



(Vol. XXXVIII contains Nos. 1—10)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 28, 1965/Chaitra 5, 1887
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

International Geological Conference

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- *507. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:
Shri Ram Sewak:
Shri P. G. Sen:

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

(a) whether the 22nd International
Geological Conference was held in
December, 1964 in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of Delegates
and the number of countries from
which they attended this Conference;
and

(c) whether any far-reaching deci-
sions were taken at this Conference,
if so, the broad features thereof?

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

(b) 646 delegates from 88 countries
attended the conference.

(c) The International Geological
Congress is devoted to the advance-
ment of scientific knowledge so far as
it relates to the study of the earth
from a geological point of view. This
Congress affords a forum to Geolo-

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gists from all over the world to ex-
change views on various scientific
issues of common interest, through
Council Meetings and Symposia etc.
The experiences of the various Geo-
logists and the results of their re-
search become available to other
scientists engaged on research on
more or less similar problems. It is not
the aim of the Congress to reach any
conclusive decisions on any scientifi-
c theory or practice of geology.
Accordingly, the question of any far-
reaching decisions to be taken by this
Session did not arise.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know
whether any special literature was
issued by the Indian geologists and
what was the reaction of the foreign
visitors?

Shri Thimmaiah: For this Congress
the Geological Survey of India brought
out eight brochures dealing with the
different aspects of Indian geology
and minerals. In addition, they
brought out revised geological maps
of India and also tectonic maps of
India and other things, which were
very much appreciated by foreign
visitors.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know
what were the subjects discussed and
what was the special contribution
from the foreign geologists from
which we could draw some lesson?

Shri Thimmaiah: Many papers were
discussed and presented to the sec-
tional meetings. The papers that
were of special interest to India were
about the possibilities of oil-bearing
formations in India, India's recent
efforts to find oil fields, uranium de-
posits, about structural control of
mineralisation for copper in Khetri
and Singhbhum and also about gold
in Hatti gold mines. They have also
discussed about the exploratory work

done by us about ground water in India.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What was the main recommendation of this conference regarding the exploration of ground water and also various other minerals which have been found in great quantities in India?

Shri Thimmaiah: The foreign scientists brought out a paper about ground water prospects, which was very important from the point of view of ground water investigations in India. Our scientists noted it with great interest.

श्री हुकूम खन्व कद्दावाय : इन विशेषज्ञों ने भारत में ऐसे कितने स्थान बतलाये हैं जहाँ पर कि हम को कुछ तेल प्राप्त हो सकता है और जिस से कि हमारी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सकती है ?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): They discussed in general; I do not think they picked up any particular spot and analysed it.

Shri Kapur Singh: Did the learned geologists assembled here indicate any possibility of the Himalayas submerging into the seas out of which they recently emerged, so as to obliterate our land frontiers with China?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is what we read in the Press. I do not think they considered it.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जिम्नोलोजिकल वर्क्स के सम्बन्ध में जो विभिन्न स्थानों पर अनुसंधान चल रहे हैं उस के प्रतिवेदन या उस के सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार इस कान्फेंस में हुआ था; यदि हाँ, तो किन किन विषयों के सम्बन्ध में किया गया था और उस पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: My friend explained in detail the subjects they discussed. After all, it is an international conference represented by 88 countries. You cannot expect them to go into details.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : उन प्रतिनिधियों का यह मत था कि हिन्दुस्तान अपनी धुरी से दूर हट गया है तो क्या उन की राय में यहाँ की जलवायु में भी कोई अन्तर पड़ा है या नहीं ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am not in a position to explain the scientific approach to it and say whether it has gone 2,000 miles or not. I do not think they discussed these details.

Shri Sree Narayan Das: May I know whether besides the officers of the Geological Survey of India experts from universities were also invited to participate in the deliberations; if so, how they were selected?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: A large number of Indians came there as observers. There were about 35 delegates. The delegates were chosen by the Geological Survey of India; they were the organisers and they were in charge of the whole conference.

Shri Sree Narayan Das: I want to know whether experts from the universities were also invited?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am not very sure about it.

भारतीय वाणिज्य दूत

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* 598. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० खं० सामन्त :
श्री यज्ञपाल सिंह :
श्री टिम्मर्तसिंहका :
श्री रामेश्वर ठाटिया :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने में कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में वाणिज्यिक दूतों के कार्य को देखरेख की क्या व्यवस्था है तथा जिन दूतावासों का काम संतोषजनक नहीं है, उनके कार्य में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं; और

(ख) इन दूतावासों को मुख्य रूप से क्या काम सौंपा गया है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Our Commercial Offices abroad, which form an integral part of the Indian missions, come under the direct control of the heads of missions. The work of the Commercial Representatives is directed and supervised by the various territorial divisions of the Ministry of Commerce which are headed by Joint Secretaries or Directors. The territorial divisions in the Ministry ensure that the Commercial Representatives effectively discharge the duties assigned to them according to instructions issued to them periodically. While no adverse reports on the working of our Commercial offices abroad have come to our notice, it has been the constant endeavour of the Ministry to guide our Commercial Representatives in their work in order to make them effective instruments in implementing Government's foreign trade policy in general and promotion of exports in particular. The Commerce Minister during his visits abroad usually calls meetings of Commercial Representatives in the regions to discuss with them problems relating to their work and advise them on the general question of promotion of exports. Senior officers in the Ministry, during their visits abroad, take the opportunity of guiding the Commercial Representatives in the area in their work.

(b) A statement on the main functions of our Commercial Representatives abroad is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4073/65].

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to know if the functions of these Consuls also include sending of timely information to the Government and the public here about the new devices and machineries which are being invented in other countries so that our country may be able to learn and prepare something here?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They are expected to do that. They are expected to send periodical reports on the economic, financial and commercial conditions in their area.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I want to know whether any such information of outstanding merit has been received recently; if so, whether any advantage has been taken out of it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I would not be able to say that off-hand; I want notice for it.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any proposal to increase the number of trade Consuls as some of them have to attend to more than one Mission?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sometimes it is so, depending upon the nature of the work. Depending upon the quantum of work they may be looking after one or two missions.

श्री ब्रह्मपाल सिंह : यह हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के मातहत काम करते हैं या हमारी फॉरेन मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत काम करते हैं ?

श्रीधर महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने कहा है ।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have said that they are immediately under the heads of Missions there. Therefore, so far as the service . . .

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered it.

Shri Himatsingka: There is a general complaint that proper information is not supplied by our representatives there. Does the Government propose to give instructions that if any enquiries are made by the trade here the information should be sent soon?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I cannot subscribe to the view that there are any general complaints. I have myself been abroad and seen the working of

several of these establishments. There are no complaints.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : विदेशों में जो व्यापारी व्यक्तिगत तौर पर जाते हैं और उन मुल्कों से व्यापार सम्बन्धी वार्ता व सलाह आदि करते हैं तो उस पर वाणिज्य दूतावास का कोई कंट्रोल होता है या वे आजाद तौर से इसे करते हैं ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Private traders are also entitled to go and negotiate trade plans, but they generally seek the advice of the commercial Attaches of the respective missions abroad which is readily given.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether the Commerce Ministry has set up a particular machinery to screen and scrutinise all these reports—consular reports—petraining to new inventions and discoveries in foreign lands on a commercial basis so that they may be used by commercial firms here?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I may submit that the Ministry of Commerce deals only with trade. So far as inventions are concerned, perhaps they are sent to the Ministry of Industry also.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is it not a general complaint that when the Consuls send information and give suggestions or advice to our businessmen here, they do not respond and when the businessmen want any particular information about some useful work they do not get it in time? What steps are the Government going to take to have better co-ordination between these two agencies?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As far as possible, our Missions are very helpful. If they cannot supply the information immediately, they collect it and supply it. I do not think the charge that there is lack of coordination is correct.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have visited several embassies abroad, one of them, Sir, under your leadership. But I

have not found any show-room anywhere. Which are the Embassies to which show-rooms are attached?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have about 17 show-rooms. They are located at important places. But every Embassy has got show cases exhibiting prominently some of our important products.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know how the Trade Consuls are selected? Is the Ministry of Commerce or Industry consulted to know whether they have the capacity to handle matters belonging to trade?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the Ministry of Commerce is consulted about the selection and appointment of Trade Consuls to ensure that they are equipped with those qualifications which will make them fit for the work they have to discharge?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is a joint council the Foreign Service Board in which the Ministry of Commerce is also represented.

Shri Biswanath Roy: May I know whether the Government have ever received complaints from any Indian or foreign traders to the effect that the Trade Consuls of the Indian Embassies do not fully co-operate with them and, if so, whether any step has been taken to remedy the situation?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is a very broad question.

Mr. Speaker: Were any complaints received?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: So far as I know, there has not been any.

Shri Basumatari: To what extent is the information correct that the private businessmen who go abroad to meet foreign traders do not get the necessary help from the Trade Consuls attached to our Embassies?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I repeat that our Embassies abroad and our Commercial Attachees are very helpful. To the extent it is possible for them, they render all possible help.

Shri Sheo Narain: May I know whether these Consuls are working under the guidance of the Ambassador?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I said, they are immediately under the Heads of Missions.

श्री मधु लियये : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि हमारे विदेशी दूतावासों में जो व्यापारिक प्रतिनिधि होते हैं, वे अपना काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं कर रहे हैं। कुछ दिन पहले खबर आई थी कि पूर्वी जर्मनी में जो एक औद्योगिक मेला रखा गया था, वहां हमारा प्रसिद्धि का जो सामान था, कितानें वगैरह थीं, वे सारी अंग्रेजी भाषा में थीं। क्या हमारे दूतावासों के प्रतिनिधि यह समझते हैं कि जर्मनी में भी अंग्रेजी बोली जाती है और उस में भी अंग्रेजी बोली जाती है? मैं इस तथ्य की ओर माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने केवल ध्यान खींचा है।

श्री मधु लियये : प्रश्न भी पूछा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न तो कुछ नहीं हुआ।

Amalgamation of Collieries

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- *599. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Himatsingka:

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

(a) whether the committee set up to

promote voluntary amalgamation of small and uneconomic collieries have been able to persuade them for amalgamation;

(b) the number of collieries which have agreed to do so;

(c) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation for the compulsory amalgamation of all the uneconomic collieries; and

(d) if so, when a final decision will be taken in this regard?

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

(b) 111 collieries have agreed to amalgamate and the Voluntary Amalgamation Committee approved their amalgamation into 54 units.

(c) and (d). A Bill to provide for compulsory amalgamation is in the drafting stage and the details of various provisions to be made under it are presently under the consideration of Government.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether any of the uneconomic collieries have been closed since this amalgamation scheme has been taken up by Government and, if so, how many workers are affected by this closure?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Some uneconomic holdings might have closed down. I do not have the figures with me. But this amalgamation scheme will help uneconomic mines to become economic by becoming bigger.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I wanted to know how many workers are affected by their closure.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I want notice.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Since the Minister stated that 111 are uneconomic coal mines that require to be

amalgamated, I would like to know how many are still to agree on this point of voluntary amalgamation and if they are not agreeing, what is the reason for the same.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The number of mines which have agreed for voluntary amalgamation is very small. Therefore, we have to bring forward a legislation for compulsory amalgamation.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether all the recommendations made by the Balwantrai Committee have been tried and whether Government has come to the conclusion that they have to bring forward a legislation for compulsory amalgamation?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir, when we undertake the legislation, we will consider all the aspects of the question and take into consideration what the Balwantrai Committee has recommended. The officials had a discussion with the colliery owners at Calcutta and in view of what they have said, we will certainly include all the provisions in the Bill.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know, when this amalgamation scheme was put before the colliery owners, whether they were also given a clear picture as to what would be the benefits of the amalgamation and whether they have also been given promises that their points of view will be taken into consideration?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir. All that has been explained to them. We are having consultations with them. Their opinions are also being considered. It is only after that we will draft the Bill.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : एक तरफ तो डीप्लोमाइंगेज की बात कही जाती है और दूसरी तरफ छोटी को भिटा कर बड़ों में मिलाया जा रहा है। कुछ लोग तो सर्व-वाइवल आफ दि फ्रिटेस्ट के सिद्धान्त को मानते हैं, लेकिन हम तो सर्वोच्च के सिद्धान्त को मानते हैं। एक तरफ सरकार कहती है

कि डिमांड नहीं है, सप्लाई ज्यादा है और डेर लगे पड़े हैं और दूसरी तरफ वह छोटी खानों को खत्म कर रही है। अगर डेर लगे पड़े हैं, तो फिर विलीनीकरण की क्या जरूरत है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर छोटी कालियरीज अपना काम न चला सकें, तो उन को बड़ों के साथ मिलाना पड़ता है।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The difficulty is not about the coal production. These mines are uneconomic and, therefore, they are not able to go in for mechanisation. If it is too small a colliery, they will not be able to sink a large amount of money in mechanisation.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has considered the specific arguments advocated by the collieries which were not going in for voluntary amalgamation and also the question of giving subsidy to them in order to make them workable?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is exactly why a conference was called at Calcutta. We are taking into consideration their opinions also and then only we will undertake the legislation.

Shri R. Barua: Apart from the coal being used as fuel, may I know whether an alternative scheme is being evolved to have coal-based industries so that coal is not wasted?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Coal cannot go waste. After all, if there is over-production we will control the production. It will not be wasted.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know on what terms and conditions the proposal for amalgamation of collieries has been mooted?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: There is no question of terms and conditions. When a Bill comes before Parliament,

we will take into consideration their opinions and we will try to accommodate them. After all, we learn from their experience also.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि वह 111 खानों को सेंट्रलाइज करने जा रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन में मध्य प्रदेश की कोयले की खानें भी शामिल हैं।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir. We have not taken Madhya Pradesh.

श्री बड़े : जो एमलगमेशन हो रहा है, क्या उस में यह दृष्टिकोण रखा जा रहा है कि स्टेट-वाइज अलग-अलग एमलगमेशन हो ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Most of the small mines are concentrated in Jharia area. Therefore, they are being considered now and later on it could be extended to other areas also.

Shri Bade: My question was whether it would be State-wise.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: When we take up work in any particular State, that State's views will also be considered.

Production of Scooters

+
 *600 { Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri M. R. Krishna:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to increase the production of scooters in the country;

(b) the number of new firms licensed to manufacture scooters; and

(c) the extent to which the existing firms have been helped to increase their production capacity?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). Government have decided to license additional capacity for the manufacture of scooters. For this purpose, interested parties including the existing producers have been invited to submit the necessary applications by the 31st May, 1965.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : स्कूटर्स की बढ़ती हुई मांग को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार इनके उत्पादन की क्षमता कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ाने के लिए प्रस्तुत है और यह काम कब तक स्वीकृत हो जायेगा ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए हमेशा उद्योग हम लोग करते रहते हैं . . .

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने पूछा है कितने प्रतिशत ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : 1963 में जहां 26,500 स्कूटर्स बनाये गये थे वहां 1964 में 37,000 बनाये गये। इस तरह में चालीस प्रतिशत की वृद्धि एक वर्ष में हो गई। यही कोशिश बराबर की जा रही है। ज्यों ज्यों इनके इंडिजिनस कम्पोनेंट्स बढ़ते जायेंगे त्यों-त्यों सुविधा होती जायेगी।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : ज्यों-ज्यों देश में बने हुए पुर्जे घटिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध होते जाते हैं त्यों-त्यों यहां उत्पादित स्कूटर्स और कारों के दामों में भी वृद्धि होती जा रही है। उदाहरण के लिए एम्बेसेडर कार के दाम चार सौ रुपये के करीब बढ़ाये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उदाहरण की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्कूटर्स के दामों में जो इसी प्रकार वृद्धि होने की क्या सम्भावना है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : जहां तक एंसिलरी और स्पेयर पार्ट्स की बात है, हम उन की प्राइस के बारे में जांच तो करते ही रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरे खयाल में उन पर जरूरत से ज्यादा दोषारोपण किया जा रहा है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : दाम बढ़ने जा रहे हैं या नहीं, इस का उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह त्रिविध्य के गर्भ में है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अभी एलान किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दिया जा चुका है, दुबारा नहीं पूछा जा सकता है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the percentage of parts that are imported at present, and what arrangements are being made to manufacture them in the country?

Shri T. N. Singh: It varies from make to make. For instance, in regard to the Lambretta scooter, the percentage is only 19 per cent; that is the imported content; in the case of others, the indigenous content is 80 per cent, 75 per cent, 60 per cent, and so on. But in no case is the indigenous content less than 60 per cent. So 40 per cent in some cases and 19 per cent and so on in some other cases is being imported, so far as foreign components are concerned.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि मिडिल क्लास के लोगों के लिए हम स्कूटर्स बना रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ आपने पांच सौ रुपये माहवार से कम पाने वालों को रूंद कर रखा है। बड़े भादभी तो स्कूटर्स भी ले लेते हैं कारें भी ले लेते हैं। लेकिन जो छोटे लोग हैं उनके हिस्से

में कुछ नहीं आता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उनके बारे में क्या कर रही है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : स्कूटर और मोटर साइकिल और इसके साथ साथ छोटा आटो साइकल, इन तीनों के बारे में हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि कम कीमत वाली चीजें आर्यें ताकि कम आमदनी वाले अधिक फायदा उठा सकें। इसी वजह से हमने यह खयाल रखा है कि नए नए लाइसेंस दिये जायें ताकि इस किस्म की चीजें बनाई जा सकें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कब तक हो जाएगा ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है।

Shri A. P. Jain: It has been a common malaise of the engineering industry, particularly in regard to motor cars, tractors and scooters that far too many units are licensed which produce small quantities in an uneconomic manner. Will there be an end of this disastrous policy, and in the case of scooters, will the hon. Minister please take care to see that these units are not multiplied but they are increased in size?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think my hon. friend would have been very much satisfied if he had just cared to see the notification issued for inviting applications for new licences. We have emphasised the need for larger units for this purpose so that there would be economy of scale.

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Minister should do it, because he is not doing it now.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : समाचार पत्रों में यह बात आई है कि स्कूटर्स और मोटर बाइक्स बनाने के लिए जो लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं उनकी अब जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और जो लोग बनाना चाहेंगे बना सकेंगे। अगर इस तरह से होता है तो उनके लिए फारेन

एक्सचेंज की जो जरूरत होगी, उसका क्या अंतजाम होगा ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : किसी विशेष सब्बार की बात जो कही गई है, इसका मुझे ज्ञान नहीं है। अगर मुझे मालूम हो जाए तो मैं देख कर बता सकता हूँ।

**Woollen Yarn Spinning Mills
Ludhiana**

+
*601 { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1000 workers were recently laid off following the suspension of work in the woollen yarn spinning mills in Ludhiana, Punjab, because of shortage of raw materials;

(b) if so, the number of mills which had suspended work; and

(c) the steps taken to supply adequate raw materials to those mills?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) 400 workers are reported to have been laid off consequent on some woollen spinning mills having partially or fully closed down recently in Ludhiana because of the shortage of wool tops.

(b) Except for two mills which have completely suspended work, no other mill in Ludhiana is completely out of work at present.

(c) The problem of shortage of raw material viz. imported raw wool is of a general nature arising out of the difficult foreign exchange situation

and is not related only to these two mills. As a result of substantial reduction in the foreign exchange allocation, the actual users quota for import of raw material has been reduced in the case of all the mills in the woollen industry. Mills could improve their raw material position by taking advantage of the Export Promotion Scheme and also by using larger quantities of Indian wool and by utilising synthetics for admixture with wool.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the difficult foreign exchange situation, may I know whether Government have asked the spinning mills concerned to take advantage of the export promotion scheme, and if so, with what results?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They know that there is an export promotion scheme under which they will get entitlements, but they, the concerned mills are not interested in exports.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What steps have been taken to see that the use of imported wool is now replaced by the use of indigenous wool so that synthetics for admixture with wool may be used here for profitable employment to the employees concerned?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The policy is to encourage the use of indigenous wool. As a matter of fact, it has increased from 19 million lbs in 1961-62 to 63 million lbs in 1962-63 and so on. But there is a limitation to it. We have got a production of only about 72.75 million lbs in this country, and efforts are being made to increase the production and supply of indigenous wool.

Shri R. Barua: From the statement, I find that the mills are requested to use more of Indian wool. What is the supply position of Indian wool vis-à-vis the demand?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The supply is limited by the quantity produced in the country. As I said earlier, it is about 72.75 million lbs. We are trying

to increase the supply. With more arrangements for combing wool, the grading will be improved and more can be used in our spinning mills.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो लोग इस तरह से मिलों को बन्द कर के बैठे हुए हैं और देश को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं, उनकी मिलों को सरकार टेक ओवर क्यों नहीं करती है ? क्यों वह इस काम में देरी कर रही है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Suggestion for action.

Shri Warior: Has Government's attention been drawn to the great disparity between the cost of imported wool and the cost of the manufacture of yarn and woollen fabrics? If so, what steps have been taken to remove it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are well aware of this disparity. It cannot be reduced unless the quantity available is increased. The quantity available is restricted by the amount of foreign exchange available. From Rs. 10.25 crores in 1961-62, it has come down to Rs. 5 crores this year. Naturally, therefore, there is a limitation

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : संकटकालीन स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए ये जो मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं श्री मजदूरों का जो नुकसान हो रहा है, इन दोनों प्रकार के नुकसानों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार कोई विशेष कदम उठायेगी ताकि ये मिलें चालू हो जायें ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They have three alternatives: to export and earn entitlements; to mix the wool with synthetics; or use Indian wool. They are prepared to take neither of these. They are waiting for the actual users quota of the raw material, and when it is not coming, some mills have to be closed.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In the past, it was suggested that attempts are being made to produce wool tops and

also lustrous wool. To what extent have these attempts succeeded, and if so, to what extent has this reduced the need for import?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Actually, this will be dealt with in the Ministry of Agriculture. Broadly, there are four different types of wool produced. Attention is being paid by that Ministry for the development of these things.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Has any compensation been given to the workmen? If so, at what rate?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This is a private factory run by the President of the local Woollen Mills Association. He is not doing anything that we have suggested. The workers may have got a claim against him, not against us.

Camera Manufacturing Plant

*603. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal to set up a Camera manufacturing plant in Durgapur during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that an internationally famous Japanese firm has agreed to construct the plant; and

(c) if so, the terms of settlement?

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

Statement

Government have under consideration a scheme for manufacture of two types of cameras in Durgapur by M/s National Instruments Ltd., which is a Government of India undertaking. When this project was taken up for consideration early in 1960 the technical collaboration agreement signed by the Government with a Japanese

firm covered the fabrication of the machinery for the production of one type of camera. As, however, a project for the manufacture of only one type of camera would not be economical, further negotiations are in hand with the same Japanese firm with a view to securing their collaboration for the integrated scheme now under contemplation for producing both 35 mm cameras as originally envisaged and a cheaper one.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Has any estimate been made of the cost of this integrated project? If so, to what extent will India participate in the collaboration with Japan?

Shri T. N. Singh: It was to be an entirely public sector project, the entire investment being made by the Government. When the project report was received, it was of the order of 60.60 lakhs.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What is the latest stage of the negotiations being carried on with the Japanese firm in connection with the integrated scheme?

Shri T. N. Singh: We have felt that the camera of the value of Rs. 230 which was first planned was costlier and therefore, we must have a cheaper camera also. For that we are negotiating. It will take some time. I cannot say offhand how long.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of this proposal for production of cameras, may I know whether India will be self-sufficient in this respect by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period when its full target would be achieved.

Shri T. N. Singh: I cannot say yet because the total requirements as assessed by the Planning Commission in this regard are not yet available. I can give that information a little later.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस कारखाने के लिए दुर्गापुर को ही क्यों चुना गया है और क्या इस कारखाने में सिनेमा धंधे के उपयोग

में आने वाले कैमरों का भी उत्पादन होगा ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : सिनेमा के कैमरे से यह कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता । यहाँ इस वास्ते किया गया कि दुर्गापुर में ग्लासेज बनाने का एक कारखाना है ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : इस का आर्थिक व्यय कितना होगा ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : अच्छा होगा मेरी समझ में ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मेरे तबाल का जवाब नह दिया गया ।

सीमेंट को बोरियों में बन्द करना

*607. **श्री मधु लिमये :** क्या उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमेंट को बोरियों में भरने से सीमेंट बाहर निकल आता है तथा बरसात के दिनों में भीग जाता है जिससे काफी हानि होती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अन्य देशों में सीमेंट के पैक करने के प्रचलित तरीकों का अध्ययन किया है ; और

(ग) क्या हमारी राष्ट्रीय प्रयोग-शालाओं ने भारत में सीमेंट पैक करने का कोई नया पदार्थ बनाया है ?

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मन्त्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) क्योंकि सीमेंट बहुत बारीक पिसा होता है अतः लाने से जाने में उसका कुछ अंश बोरियों में से निकल जाता है । वर्षा ऋतु में यह स्वतः ही पीला नहीं होता लेकिन नमी वाले स्थानों में देर तक रखने से इसमें खराबी आ जाती है ।

(ख) सरकार को दूसरे देशों द्वारा सीमेंट को पैक करने के लिए व्यवहार में जाये जाने वाले तरीकों का ज्ञान है।

(ग) भारत में सीमेंट रखने के लिए पैकिंग के नए प्रकार के सामान को मालूम करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं द्वारा कोई कार्य नहीं किया गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार ने इस बात की कोई खोज की है कि कितने प्रतिशत नुकसान इस कारण होता है क्योंकि सीमेंट का घोर अभाव इस समय देश में है।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : इस तरह का नुकसान मेरी समझ में बहुत कम है। प्रतिशत बतलाना तो मेरे लिये मुश्किल है।

श्री मधु लिमये : कुछ लोगों का अन्दाज है कि यह 10 प्रतिशत है।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : मैं इसे नहीं मान सकता।

श्री मधु लिमये : राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाओं पर हम योग इतना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, क्या उनको हम यह काम नहीं दे सकते हैं कि वे ऐसा लेमिटेड मैटीरियल बनायें जिससे यह नुकसान रुक सके।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : इसके बारे में यहां वहां हमारे देश में रिसर्च की गई है और लेमिटेड विटामिनाइज्ड ऐंड पोलिथीज स्ट्रेंथेंड बनाने की कोशिश की गई है। लेकिन मेरे खयाल में उसका दाम बहुत महंगा पड़ेगा। बहरहाल अभी इस पर खोज हो रही है अगर कुछ नतीजा निकलेगा तो देखा जायेगा।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : कुछ समय पहले ऐसे कागज के थैले चल रहे थे जिना के नीचे क्रिय लगा होता था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके बन्द कर देने का क्या कारण है।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : कागज की यहां पर बड़ी कमी है। इसलिये उसका उपयोग करना ठीक नहीं है। जूट हमारे यहां काफी तादाद में पैदा होता है। इसलिये उस का इस्तेमाल करना ज्यादा अच्छा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जो सीमेंट फैक्ट्रियां हैं उन के द्वारा थैलों में कम सीमेंट भरा जाता है, और जो बेचने वाले हैं वह भी उन में से पटक पटक कर काफी सीमेंट गिरा लेते हैं। इस तरह से हर थैले में स कम से कम पांच किलोग्राम सीमेंट कम होता है। क्या इस तरह की कोई शिकायत सरकार के ध्यान में आई है।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : मुझे जाती तौर पर इस शिकायत का कोई पता नहीं है। अगर मुझे इसके बारे में इत्तला दी जायेगी तो मैं बहुत सख्त ऐक्शन लूंगा।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह चीज वजन के हिसाब से क्यों नहीं जाती। जब यह ठेकेदारों को दी जाती है तो बैग के हिसाब से दी जाती है, अगर वजन के हिसाब से दिया जाये तो करप्शन रुक सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां सवाल पैकिंग का है, करप्शन का सवाल नहीं है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The hon. Minister said that it had not come to his notice that cement was lost in the way. May I know if it has come to his notice that in a number of cases in Government sector contracts, a lot of cement was lost because of seepage in the stocks left with store-keepers and if so, will Government see that something is done in regard to this?

Shri T. N. Singh: What I said was that there was some loss by seepage, but the large percentages quoted here are, according to me, not correct.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May know whether any steps have been taken to advise the gunny bag producers to make a special type of cement bags, so that this sort of loss of such a scare commodity may not occur?

Shri T. N. Singh: The jute bags made in India are one of the best in the world. It should also be remembered that jute bags, once used for cement, cannot be used for anything else.

Purchase of Maize

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*609. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri V. K. Ramaswamy:
Shri M. P. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a purchase of one million bushels of maize has been made from the United States; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Contracts for the purchase of one million bushels (about 25,000 tonnes) of maize from the U.S.A. have been entered into by the All India Starch Manufacturers' Association, Bombay, and M/s. Maize Products, Ahmedabad. The first shipment of maize is likely to take place during this month.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why it is that for everything like wheat, rice or maize we go to the United States? May I know if any other country was also contacted from which we could get maize on economic terms?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is a broad question. With regard to maize I can say that this starch is for textile industry and it can be obtained either from tapioca or from maize. Since the tapioca industry would not supply the necessary starch, we have to import from the United States. As regards the other countries, it is most advantageous to us to get from United States because it does not involve foreign exchange as it comes under PL 480.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What attempts are being made to see to it that this

starch is distributed equitably over all the States of India and does not remain confined to Ahmedabad, Bombay or Gujarat?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This industry is an auxiliary to the textile industry and the centres of textile industry are in Bombay and Ahmedabad. Historically that is the reason why starch industry should also be there.

Shri M. P. Swamy: May I know if starch industry is a protected one and, if so, whether protection includes tapioca also; and, if so, why is the Government allowing the import of maize?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not think there is any protection for this industry.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: What will be the landing of maize price per quintal and what additional costs will be added to it when it reaches the consumers?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I could not tell. The private parties have entered into an agreement.

Shri Muthu Gounder: In view of the availability of indigenous tapioca starch in huge quantities, will the Government consider the stoppage of maize import under PL 480, or will the Government consider its reduction by at least fifty per cent? There is a huge quantity of tapioca indigenously produced. It is a product of the rural small-scale industry.

Mr. Speaker: He is giving information.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The hon. Member has been in correspondence with me. He has met me several times. He comes from my own district of Salem where there is this industry. I have been trying to tell him that any quantity of tapioca starch, if it is available, will be readily purchased by the textile industry.

Mr. Speaker: I would advise both the hon. Members to go to their home district and settle it.

श्री बड़ो : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि स्टार्च की डेफिसिट की वजह से पिछले महीनों में कितनी मिलें बन्द पड़ी थीं और उन के वास्ते शासन ने क्या किया ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are five mills dealing with starch production out of maize. All of them have closed since January, but they are likely to function again as soon as maize arrives from the United States.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि जो मक्का का खरीद हो रहा है वह प्राइवेट कंपनियों के जरिये हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइवेट कंपनियाँ जो मक्का खरीद रद्द हैं और जिसे वे उपभोक्ताओं के हाथ बेचेंगी, उन के मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण करने का सरकार कोई व्यवस्था कर रही है या नहीं कि वे महंगी बेच रही हैं या सस्ती बेच रही हैं।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They are not likely to sell maize at all because their own factories are being starved for want of this raw material as also the textile industry. Besides, this kind of starch can be used only for industrial purposes, not for consumption purposes.

Allotment of Scooterettes

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- *610. {
 Shri Warrior:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Daji:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:
 Shri Jagdev Singh
 Siddhanti:
 Shri Omkar Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1962

permits were issued by his Ministry for the allotment of scooterettes on priority basis out of the Central Government quota;

(b) if so, the total number of Government employees who were allotted scooterettes in 1962 out of the Central Government quota;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all the holders of scooterette permits have not been given delivery of the vehicles as the production of scooterettes was subsequently stopped; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 174.

(c) Scooterettes have not been delivered to 99 allottees.

(d) No action can be taken in the matter since the production of scooterettes has been discontinued.

Shri Warrior: To the previous question, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that they are encouraging the production of scooters and that they are issuing new licences for its production. May I know why this production, which is already in existence, has been stopped?

Shri T. N. Singh: This is a model which the principal manufacturers have discontinued. The scooterette has been discontinued by the principal manufacturers and they therefore cannot get the components to carry on their further production programme.

Shri Warrior: Has the Government investigated the reasons for these manufacturers to stop that and has it taken any steps to let them renew this production?

Shri T. N. Singh: I have already stated that the production of these scooterettes was in collaboration with

some foreign party and that foreign party has given up this model and, therefore, the components are not available to keep up the production here.

Shri Daji: Is it not a fact that the production of this type of scooters was stopped because the Government refused to give foreign exchange for the components for this type?

Shri T. N. Singh: Nothing like that. I think the information is incorrect.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनके बन्द होने का विशेष कारण क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उन्होंने कहा ।

श्री मधु लिये : अगर यह कम्पनी तैयार नहीं है तो क्या कोई दूसरी कम्पनी सामने आ रही है? अगर नहीं, तो क्या सरकार स्वयं इस काम को करने के लिए तैयार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कम्पनी यह काम कर रही थी वह खुद करे ।

श्री अंकार लाल बरबा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कम्पनियों ने स्कूटर बनाने का लाइसेंस देने के लिए दरखास्तें दे रखीं थीं, और जो नम्बर में लगीं थीं, क्या फिर जब काम शुरू होगा तो उनका नम्बर कायम रखा जावगा या नहीं ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : जो कम्पन बनाती थी उस ने बन्द कर दिया, तो उसको कैसे मजबूर किया जा सकता है ।

श्री अंकार लाल बरबा : जिन्होंने दरखास्तें दे रखी हैं आप उनको नम्बर में लगाओगे या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उन का नम्बर लगा दीजिए ।

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that so much capital has got locked up in the scooter factory, what is it that the Government has tried to do in order to help these people and make use of this much capital there, and even though the foreign partner has refused to collaborate with these people, are the Government trying to help these people to get into touch with another foreign collaborator in order to be able to develop this manufacture?

Shri T. N. Singh: They had a production programme in which this was included as one of the items—scooterettes. There are other varieties already which they are manufacturing and that production is continuing.

Steel Re-rolling Units in Madras

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*612.	}	Shri Yudhvir Singh:
		Shri Utiya:
		Shri Lahri Singh:
		Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
		Shri Yashpal Singh:
		Shri Krishnapal Singh:
		Shri Mate:
Shri P. H. Bheel:		
Shri Bade:		

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the small scale steel re-rolling industrial units in Madras State are not being issued quotas for the allotment of basic raw material like M.S. Billets;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for want of raw material, the aforesaid small-scale units are lying idle; and if so, the action Government propose to take in this matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the small-scale units are not being enrolled as members by the Steel Re-rolling Association of India; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

scale re-rolling units both in Madras and the rest of India, had come up as a result of the relaxation of the provisions of Iron and Steel (Control) Order announced in 1960 and on the specific understanding that these units were to use locally available rerollable scrap and no raw material, namely, billet/scrap was to be allotted to them from the controlled sources. As such, the question of allotting billets to these units does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Steel Re-rolling Mills Association of India is a private body and the Government has no control over their enrolment of members.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : अभी सरकार ने बताया कि मद्रास में और दूसरी जगह छोटे उद्योगों को जो लोहे का काम करना चाहते थे आर्डर दे दिया गया था कि अगर वे अपने कारखाने खोलेंगे तो उनको कच्चे माल के लिए लोकल सप्लाय पर निर्भर रहना होगा। कुछ समय पहले सरकार ने आर्डर दिया था कि जो बड़ी बड़ी मिलें हैं और जिन पर स्टील डिपार्टमेंट का कंट्रोल है वे खुले बाजार में अपना माल बेचने के लिए नहीं आ सकेंगी, बल्कि उनको जैसा आदेश दिया जाएगा उस के अनुसार वे अपना माल बेचेंगी, और छोटे मिलें खुले बाजार में आ सकेंगी। लेकिन अब जब आपने यह आर्डर दिया है कि बड़ी मिलें भी खुले बाजार में आ सकती हैं, तो छोटी मिलों के साथ सौतेली मां का सा व्यवहार क्यों किया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पांच मिनट सवाल करने में लगे हैं तो दस मिनट इसका जवाब देने में लगेगे।

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I do not know what finally he wanted!

An hon. Member: About the step-motherly treatment.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is not so. When they started this industry,

these small re-rolling units gave a guarantee that they do not need billets at all and that they would do it from scrap. That assurance was there. Therefore, now, there is difficulty, and we are not able to supply even the registered re-rollers. Only 25 per cent is supplied to the registered re-rollers. Therefore, we have not been able to extend it to the other people.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : आपने बताया कि बड़ी मिलों की एक रिरोलिंग मिल्स एसोसिएशन है, जो कि एक इंडिपेंडेंट बाड है और उसकी नीति यह है कि जब तक कोई मिल उसकी मेम्बर नहीं बनेगी तब तक उसको कोटा नहीं मिलेगा। क्या यह नीति आपकी छोटे उद्योगों को प्रश्रय देने की नीति के विपरीत नहीं जाती, और क्या इस कारण छोटी मिल वालों के दिलों में शिकायतें नहीं पैदा होतीं ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: There is no question of giving preference. They were specifically started on the condition that they would depend on scrap and scrap is available in the country. So, they can continue working on scrap. When the position becomes easy, we will give them the raw materials.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मद्रास के इस्पात मंत्री ने आपको 18-10-1962 को नोटिस दिया था कि मिलें कच्चे माल के अभाव में बन्द पड़ी हैं, यदि हाँ, तो उस पर आप ने क्या किया ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We have been able to supply only 25 per cent to most of them and naturally there is a complaint from all the States and not only Madras.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई हिसाब है कि इन छोटी यूनिटों के बन्द हो जाने से निर्माण कार्य में कितना नुकसान पहुंचा है ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Naturally when we supply only 25 per cent and the capacity being 100 per cent, to that extent it is a loss. In course of time, when we have the raw materials, we would increase the supplies.

श्री बड़े : आपने सन् 1964 में मद्रास में यह आर्डर निकाला था कि इन मिलों को रिरोलिंग स्क्रैप का एक तिहाई कोटा दिया जाएगा । आपने अब यह आर्डर रिवर्स कर दिया है जिस की वजह से मिलें बन्द हैं और मजदूरों में असंतोष पैदा हो रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने यह कोटा का आर्डर रिवर्स क्यों किया ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not know whether he is speaking about small-scale industry re-rollers.

Shri Bade: Yes, Sir; that is the question.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: There is no question of giving them any raw materials, because they were to work on scrap. I have repeated this thrice.

Shri Bade: They have given the assurance that the re-rollers will be given one-third the quota.

Mr. Speaker: He says, Government did not give any assurance, but they gave the assurance that they would depend on scrap and would not ask for this quota.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: And, scrap is decontrolled; it is available.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Is it not a fact that even today products from re-rolling mills are not available in the country? That being so, may I know whether licences were issued after scrutiny at the time of starting these mills and if so, the natural expectation was that they would get the raw materials; may I know why raw materials are not made available?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: In 1960-61 billets were surplus, when the steel 2601 (Ai) LSD—2.

mills were not rolling them. The position was easy. Later on, when the steel mills began rolling, it is not so easy. We are not licensing any re-rolling mills anew now.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: There is great scarcity of raw materials that is causing the closure of many small-scale industries. On the other hand, there are the evils of monopoly purchase as well as profiteering prevalent in the scrap market. What solution does the minister suggest to the small factory owners to get supply of scrap and to keep them going?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: My hon. friend seems to have misunderstood it. No fresh licences have been given for re-rollers. The re-rollers' association is there. The available billets will be distributed to the registered re-rollers there is no question of any discrimination. Regarding unrecognised re-rollers scrap is not controlled. They can purchase it and continue working as they have been doing. They have not started recently; they have been working for sometime.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is monopoly purchase prevalent in the market or not?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: When there is no control, where is the monopoly?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार इन कारखानों को यह आश्वासन देगी कि उन्हें राम्पटीरियल बराबर मिलता रहेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नहीं देते ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कच्चा माल मिलेगा इसका आश्वासन सरकार को उन्हें देना चाहिए ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The available raw material will be distributed, I cannot guarantee anything more than that.

Price of Hard Coke

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 *613. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri P. C. Borooh:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Balmiki;

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

(a) whether Government have decided to lift the price control on hard coke and have rejected the steel plants' plea for increase in the price of hard coke produced by them;

(b) if so, the date from which the control is being lifted; and

(c) the factors rendering continuance of control redundant?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) to (c). No such decision has been taken so far. However, the price structure of hard coke is presently under the consideration of Government.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that the cost of production of hard coke is much higher than the controlled price today?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The prices are controlled. They have fixed the prices at Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur and other places.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is not a fact that the management of Durgapur steel project has asked the Government to increase the prices of hard coke due to high cost of production?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Naturally, they do repeatedly ask us for raising the prices.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what plea was put forward by these steel plants for the further increase in the price of hard coke?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Cost of production, cost of raw materials and various other things.

Shri Ranga: How is it, when these are state-owned enterprises, they say that their cost of production is higher than the price that is fixed here? Are we to understand that there is no co-ordination at all between the Government and their own Steel Corporation and they are not able to fix these things in a harmonious manner?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: In addition to the steel factories that are producing hard coke, there is also private-sector production. There is not much of surplus here. The steel plants now and then ask for a rise in price. We examine the cost production and either increase it or decline it.

हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल

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 *615. { श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्री बागड़ी :
 श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
 श्री बूटा सिंह :

क्या उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले वर्ष हैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, भोपाल के 108 कर्मचारी सेवा से हटा दिये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इनमें से लगभग 40 कर्मचारी भारत प्रतिरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किये गये थे और रिहाई के बाद उन्हें इस कारण सेवा से हटा दिया गया कि वे एक महीने से अधिक समय तक अपने काम पर नहीं आए ;

(ग) क्या उन्होंने उन कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधिमण्डल को, जो इस सम्बन्ध में उनसे मिला था यह आश्वासन दिया था कि उनकी मांगों पर शीघ्र ही निर्णय किया जायगा ; और

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

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मन्त्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) भोपाल स्थित हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स कारखाने में पिछले वर्ष 84 मजदूरों को नौकरी से हटाया गया था ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत प्रतिरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत 37 कर्मचारियों को नजरबन्द किया था । 36 कर्मचारियों को उन पर लागू होने वाले स्थाई आदेश/सेवा नियमों के अन्तर्गत गर कानूनी तरीके से गैर हाजिर रहने के कारण सेवा-मुक्त किया गया है ।

(ग) जी , नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रश्न है कि जब गिरफ्तारियां की जात हैं भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्दर और उन के ऊपर कोई मुकद्दमा नहीं चलता है उन को बाहर आने का मौका भी नहीं मिलता है और जब इस बिना पर उन को काम पर से हटाया जाता है कि वह गैरहाजिर रहे तो यह घोर अन्याय है । अगर स्टैंडिंग आर्डर के अन्दर होता है तो उस के बारे में जरा कोई मानवीय दृष्टिकोण रहना चाहिए तो मेरा सवाल है कि उस के बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल यहां यह है कि क्या उन मजदूरों को काम पर वापिस लेने के लिए सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है या यह मामला किसी ट्रिब्यूनल के पास भेज रही है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : जिन लोगों ने छुट्टी तक की दरखास्त नहीं दी थी और जो इस तरह से अपनी ड्यूटी से गैर हाजिर रहने की

बात हैं मैं उस के सम्बन्ध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं जो कि एक दूसरे इंडियन आयरन ऐंड स्टील के केस के सम्बन्ध में दिया गया था :

"It is true that the arrested men were not in a position to come to work because they had been arrested by the Police. This may be unfortunate for them; but it would be unjust to hold that in such circumstances, the Company must always give leave when an application for leave is made. If a large number of workmen are arrested by the authorities in charge of law and order by reason of their questionable activities in connection with a labour dispute, as in this case, the work of the Company will be paralysed if the Company is forced to give leave to all of them for more or less an indefinite period."

मौजूदा केस में तो इन लोगों ने छुट्टी की अर्जी भी नहीं भेजी थी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का संरक्षण चाहता हूं। यह कोई मामूली कम्पनी नहीं है बल्कि यह सरकारी योजना है । समाजवाद की हम बात करते हैं और इस तरह से गरीब मजदूरों के साथ अन्याय होता है और अगर मंत्री महोदय से इस तरह का जवाब मिलेगा तो हम लोग क्या करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस पर बहस की मांग कर सकते हैं, अलग से उस के लिए नोटिस दे सकते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप की माफत उन से जवाब मांगता हूं कि क्या वह इनका मामला ट्रिब्यूनल के पास भेजने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : : ट्रिब्यूनल के पास जा सकता है अगर वे इस के लिये दरखास्त दें ।

Shri Buta Singh: What action do Government propose to take against those responsible for the political victimisation of the workers in the undertakings of the Government of India?

Shri T. N. Singh: I beg to submit that there is nothing like political victimisation in this case. The inference of the hon. Member is entirely wrong.

Shri Nath Pai: Does the hon. Minister realise that there is a special heavy responsibility on Government as the principal pace-setter in labour relations and as the biggest employer in this country that on occasions at least it does not try to be as vindictive as employers in the private industry, even assuming that the workers....

An hon. Member: Question.

Shri Nath Pai: Who says "Question"? आप कुछ जानते नहीं। What do you know of the matter?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी अगर वही कहूँ ।

Shri Nath Pai: I hope he has grasped at least half of what I have said. If they butt in unnecessarily, they will get it back. I will submit to you, Sir, but not to others.

Mr. Speaker: Is that all? Is the question over?

Shri Nath Pai: In view of what I have said, may I know if the hon. Minister, instead of reproducing the reply of his bureaucratic Secretary, evolve a better pattern of industrial relations in the public sector?

Mr. Speaker: Government should take that into consideration.... (Interruptions).

Shri Kapur Singh: He should clarify that.

Mr. Speaker: He has followed the question.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, मेरे प्रान्त का सवाल है, मुझे सवाल करने की इजाजत दी जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: No, please.

Shri Kapur Singh: Why do you not allow more supplementaries so that the position can be clarified?

Mr. Speaker: Does he propose to take that aspect into consideration that Government is the largest employer?

Shri T. N. Singh: In this particular case, as the House is well aware, in early 1964 rowdyism was indulged in and all kinds of things were done in the factory itself, endangering public property....

Shri Daji: No. I question it. Have an enquiry. The management bungled it. ..

Shri T. N. Singh: At this stage, we should take just and fair action instead of being guided by mere sentimental considerations.

Shri Nath Pai: Sentimental considerations?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Paper and Pulp Industries

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- *616. { **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri Ulkey:
Shri Chandak:

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

(a) whether the Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries met in New Delhi on the 18th January, 1965; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken by it for the development of paper and allied industries under the Fourth Five Year Plan?

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

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Development Council discussed the problems both of technical and financial nature faced by the paper industry such as maintenance of steady growth during the Fourth Plan period, reduction in the cost of production, foreign exchange allocation to paper industry etc., and decided to set up two Committees to recommend suitable remedial measurs.

They further considered the question of availability of raw material for paper industry and recommended as follows:—

- (i) All State Governments should be urged upon to adopt a uniform policy in respect of granting long-term leases of forest areas at reasonable rate to the Paper Industries.
- (ii) Pulping of mixed hard woods to be encouraged.
- (iii) Plantations of fast growing species of timbers to be taken up by the States as well as by the Paper Industries.
- (iv) Bagasse, which is a bye-product of sugar industry should be diverted for the manufacture of paper. Problems arising out of this viz., substitution of bagasse by alternate fuel in the Sugar Mills, the necessity to improve the efficiency of the Sugar Mill boilers etc. have to be solved. The Council set up a separate Committee to look into these problems.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल ने तीन नई समितियों का गठन किया है तो क्या इन तीन नई समितियों ने अब

काम करना शुरू कर दिया है, यदि नहीं तो कब तक वे काम करना शुरू कर देंगी ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह तीनों समितियां गठित हो गयी हैं और वह अपना काम भी कर रही हैं ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : बगाज के सम्बन्ध में जो कमेटी गठित की गई है उस ने अभी तक कोई अंतरिम रिपोर्ट दी है या नहीं और अगर देंगे तो कब तक देंगे ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : एन० आई० डी० सी० के जरिए कमेटी बिठाई गई है और उस की रिपोर्ट करीब करीब तैयार है ।

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the sufficient availability of raw materials like forest grass and bagasse, may I know whether any proposal or suggestion was made in this conference regarding the setting up of factories, specially in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar?

Shri T. N. Singh: All these matters are under examination.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As the question list is over, may I suggest that we may take up Starred Question No. 608?

Mr. Speaker: If there is time, it might be answered.

Diamond Mining in Panna

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*608. { **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Uiquey:

Will he Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 230 on the 27th November, 1964 and state the efforts being made by Government for mining in Panna area in Madhya Pradesh with a view to extracting the best of diamonds for export to foreign markets and thus earning foreign exchange?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmaiah): The Government has sanctioned a scheme for the development of an open cast mine at Majhgawan in Panna area in Madhya Pradesh by the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited. The estimated annual production of diamonds will be 15,000 carats initially, rising to 22,500 carats ultimately. Simultaneously, underground sampling work in the Majhgawan area is being undertaken by the Corporation, and if the results are found to be encouraging, underground mining will also be undertaken. Government has also sanctioned another scheme for prospecting of the Ramkheria area in Panna, which work is expected to be completed by June 1965. If the results are favourable, the question of developing an open cast mine in that area will be considered.

40 per cent of the total production of diamonds from Majhgawan is likely to be of the industrial variety, which will be consumed by the indigenous industries, while the remaining 60 per cent of the production is likely to be of the gem variety. The prospect of exporting the good quality gem diamonds will be considered after the mine goes into actual production.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: If it was such a long reply, it should have been laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over. Thanks to the absentees we have completed the list.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बिदेशों के साथ सहयोग

*595. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मारीशिस तथा कुछ अन्य देशों ने अपने यहाँ भारतीय सहयोग से कुछ

उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये भारत सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रकार के उद्योगों के लिए प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए भी कुछ देशों ने भारत से अनुरोध किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) भारत सरकार सम्बद्ध देशों की यथा सम्भव अधिकतम सहायता करने को उत्सुक है ।

सम्भावना सम्बन्धी सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्य प्रारम्भिक कार्य जहाँ कहीं जरूरी होता है किया जाता है ।

Publicity of Indian Products Abroad

*596. { Shri Koya:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Maimona Sultan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a scheme to improve the publicity of Indian products abroad to increase exports, through the A.I.R. and otherwise;

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

(c) the action taken in pursuance thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in library, see No. LT-4074/65].

**Central Sericultural Research Institute,
Berhampore**

*602. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that requisition made by the Government of West Bengal to the Central Sericultural Research Institute, Berhampore, West Bengal, for good silk-worm breeds has not been met and the races previously evolved by the Station are deteriorating; and

(b) the reason for the static state of research work although budget for the station has increased fourfold?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir. The Government of West Bengal has not made any specific requisition to the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, for good silk-worm breeds. It is also not correct that the races previously evolved by the Station are deteriorating.

(b) The research work at the Research Station is not at a static state. On the contrary, the Research Station has steadily increased its activities in all spheres.

तृतीय श्रेणी की सेवाओं में भर्ती

*604. **श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे में तीसरी श्रेणी की सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिये जो खण्डवार परीक्षाएँ की जाती हैं उन को उन राज्यों में अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से करने के क्या कारण हैं जहाँ शिक्षा हिन्दी के माध्यम से दी जाती है; और

(ख) इस दिशा में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख) इस समय

रेलवे सहित सभी केन्द्रीय सेवाओं के तीसरे दर्जे में भर्ती के लिए अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से परीक्षाएँ ली जाती हैं। रेलवे में तीसरे दर्जे के पदों पर भर्ती के लिए हिन्दी के माध्यम से परीक्षा ले कर इस सम्बन्ध में एकतरफा कार्यवाही करना रेल मन्त्रालय के लिए ठीक न होगा।

**Royalties from Manganese and
Chromite Mines**

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

(a) whether the Government of Orissa carried on again distraining proceedings in some manganese and chromite mines for recovering royalties assessed in violation of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and the rules made thereunder for subsequent period, even though there was an earlier stay order from the Central Government and revision petitions in respect of subsequent assessment were pending before the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon by the Central Government?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The information asked for has been called for from the Government of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Sankar Saran Tribunal

*606. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Sankar Saran Tribunal have been implemented in full;

(b) if not, the reasons for the abnormal delay; and

(c) the number of recommendations actually implemented?

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

Singh): (a) to (c). On all the nine recommendations made by the Sankar Saran Tribunal, orders have been issued by the Railway Board accepting them in toto.

Railways have initiated action on all these decisions and they are at various stages of implementation.

Delay in finalising is mainly due to the fact that the recommendations were given retrospective effect from 1-10-1962 and also due to redistribution of posts according to revised percentages pin-pointing the upgraded posts, locating the holders thereof, calculation and settlement of arrears.

Small Car Project

*611. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:**
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Renault, the French Motor Corporation has agreed to submit a revised project report for the manufacture of small car in India;

(b) if so, when it will be submitted; and

(c) whether any *ad hoc* project report is being submitted indicating the approximate cost of the small car?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Within 2 to 3 months;

(c) No, Sir.

Subsidies to Handloom Industries

1591. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether handloom industries in the country received subsidies

from the Central Government during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Central Government gives subsidies through the State Governments for the development of handloom industry in the form of loans and grants for different schemes. The details of these are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4075/65*]. The actual amount of money disbursed on these schemes during 1964-65 will, however, be known only after the close of the financial year.

Foot-wear Industries

1592. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) whether there is any decline in the production of shoes in the country during 1964-65 as compared to the production during the year 1963-64;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned during 1964-65 by the products of the foot-wear industries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Statistics of production in the small scale sector are not maintained. There has been no decline in production in the large scale sector.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Footwear worth Rs. 322.59 lakhs were exported during April-December, 1964.

Trains on Diesel Traction

1593. **Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trains being run on diesel traction on the Northern Railway at present;

(b) the number of diesel engines lying out of order; and

(c) the steps being taken to repair and press them into service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The total number of trains being run on diesel traction on the Northern Railway at present are as under:

BROAD GAUGE

Passenger service (Shuttle)—1 train in each direction.

Through Goods Service—72.5 trains in each direction over the various sections.

NARROW GAUGE

Passenger Service—1 train in each direction.

(b) The total number of ineffective diesel locomotives on the Northern Railway is as given below:

BROAD GAUGE—6 locomotives of shunter type.

NARROW GAUGE—NIL.

(c) Steps are being taken urgently to repair the ineffective locomotives and press them into service. One shunter type locomotive is under overhaul and is expected to be commissioned by the end of this month. The remaining locomotives, also of shunter type, will be put into commission on receipt of certain materials from abroad for which orders have already been placed.

Gambling in Railway Compartments

1594. Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to stop open gambling in railway compartments on the Northern Railway; and

(b) the number of theft cases of Railway property registered on the Northern Railway in 1964 and the number out of them pending investigation?

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

Singh): (a) The Government Railway Police who are responsible for checking gambling, conduct surprise checks, carry out extensive patrolling and organize raids in the railway premises. As a result of these steps, only one case in a railway compartment was detected by them during 1964.

(b) 639 cases of theft of railway property were registered by the Government Railway Police, out of which only 6 cases are pending investigation.

Retiring rooms at stations

1595. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct retiring rooms at important stations on Delhi-Kalka Section of the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, the names of the stations and the number of retiring rooms to be constructed and the time by which they are to be constructed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Proposal for providing a retiring room at Ambala Cantt. is under the consideration of the Railway administration. The actual construction of the retiring room, would, however, be subject to availability of funds.

Drinking water on Delhi-Kalka Section

1596. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some stations on the Delhi-Kalka Section of the Northern Railway where drinking water available for passengers gives bad smell and taste;

(b) whether any complaint in this connection has been received; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

were received in the past with regard to the drinking water supplied from the wells at Badli and Amin stations on the Delhi-Kalka Section. The wells at these stations have been thoroughly cleaned by pumping out the water. Remedial measures have been taken to improve the quality of drinking water. Pottassium Permanganate is being regularly used for disinfecting the wells and there have been no further complaints.

Exports

1597. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quantum of exports in January, 1965 was much lower as compared to that of January, 1964;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the loss of foreign exchange to Indian on this account?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (c). The value of exports including re-exports in January, 1965 is Rs. 64 crores as against Rs. 65 crores in the same month last year; the decline being rupees one crore only.

(b) The decline in exports is due to the ban imposed on the export of vegetable oils and quota reductions imposed on the export of sugar.

Import of Newsprint

1598. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of newsprint imported and produced in the country during 1964-65; and

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange spent for importing the newsprint during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Rama-

swamy): (a) and (b). A total quantity of 70,675 tonnes of newsprint valued at Rs. 509 lakhs was imported during 1964-65 (upto December, 1964). The quantity of Newsprint produced during 1964-65 (Upto January, 1965) was 24,048 tonnes.

Nangi Railway Station Incident

1599. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of infuriated passengers raided and damaged the Nangi Railway Station, a couple miles away from Calcutta on the Sealdah-Budge Budge Section of the Eastern Railway on the night of the 6th March, 1965;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the damage done to the Railway Station and the estimated cost thereof?

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

(b) and (c). On 6-3-65, at about 19-43 hrs. passenger train No. S-223 Up was received at Nangi Railway Station on (Main) line No. 1. Simultaneously, train No. S-224 Down was also coming towards Nangi station from Akra side. Since there is single line working, the railway authorities decided that the crossing should be done there. Accordingly the train No. S-224 Down was to be received on (loop) line No. 2. The point which was to be operated for this purpose, could not function and as such Down train No. S-224 had to be stopped at Signals. Meantime the Asstt. Station Master on duty in consultation with Sealdah Traffic Control, arranged to shunt the train No. S-223 on to the loop line. In making this arrangement the train No. S-223 Up had to enter into the single line in face of the other train No. S-224 Down which was standing at Signals. Apprehending a head-on-collision, the passengers of train No. S-224 raised shouts and many of them detained. The train was shunted safely and the S-224

train was also received safely on the main line. On arrival, the passengers of train No. S-224 in their nervous state got furious and rushed to the station to attack the railway staff who had to flee for safety. The mob expressed, incorrectly though, that due to the negligence and careless working of the railway staff, there would have been collision which was averted by their timely shouts.

There was a loss of Rs. 536.75 P in cash. Damage to railway property is estimated at Rs. 442. The Government Railway Police, Sealdah registered a case U/s 146/380/427 IPC and 41(5) Defence of India Rules and arrested 3 persons.

Trade Delegation from Tunisia

1600. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Trade Delegation from Tunisia has arrived in India; and

(b) if so, the outcome of their visit?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Tunisian trade delegation visited India to participate in the meetings of the Joint Indo-Tunisian Commission provided under article V of the current Indo-Tunisian Trade Agreement held in New Delhi from 3-3-65 to 9-3-65, to review the working of the Trade Agreement. At the conclusion of talks, understanding was reached between the two Governments to double the level of trade exchanges between the two countries during 1965, as compared to 1964.

Contractor of Jagadhari Workshop

**1601. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalaya:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about three lakh rupees have been paid as

arbitration award to one contractor of Jagadhari Workshop in Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the grounds therefor;

(c) the total amount of actual work done by the Contractor against which the claim has been preferred;

(d) whether any extension of time was allowed beyond the target date of completion and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken for the non-fulfilment of the terms of the Contract?

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

(a) Yes. An amount of Rs. 2.96 lakhs has been paid to one of the contractors in fulfilment of the arbitration award.

(b) In accordance with the contract conditions certain, disputes with the contractor, which could not be resolved by agreement, had to be referred to arbitration.

(c) Approximately Rs. 20.67 lakhs, including the payments under the award of the Arbitrators.

(d) Yes. The intricate designs for the new R.C.C. sheds took considerable time. Also making available different sections of the existing sheds for extension without affecting normal work, involved delays. There were also delays in supplies of steel and cement, beyond the control of the Administration. Taking account of these various factors, extensions were granted from time to time.

(e) As the circumstances necessitating extension in the date of completion of the work were beyond the control of the contractor, the question of taking action for non fulfilment of the terms of the contract did not arise.

फरुख नगर में पानी से नमक तैयार करना

1602. { श्री शौकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गूड़गांव जिले के फरुख नगर में खारे पानी से नमक तैयार करने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह मामला इस समय किस दशा में है और नमक बनाने के कारखाने संभवतः कब तक स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री विद्युषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). फरुखनगर में साल्ट वर्क्स को पुनः चलाने की एक योजना पर पंजाब सरकार विचार कर रही है। राज्य सरकार ने नमक विभाग के परामर्श से प्रारम्भिक जांच पड़ताल करनी शुरू कर दी है और वह चल रही है। इस जांच-पड़ताल का परिणाम उपलब्ध हो जाने के बाद ही इस सम्बन्ध में और आगे कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी।

Fertiliser Factory at Rourkela

1603. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizers factory at Rourkela is so designed as not to reach full production at its rated capacity for want of sufficient gas at Rourkela;

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the shortcomings; and

(c) the annual output and losses?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir. The Plant is designed for four stream operation for the production of 580,000 tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer annually. However, due to shortage of coke oven gas

and its lower hydrogen content, it has been possible to operate only two of the four streams so far.

(b) Proposals for rectifying the deficiency mentioned above so as to secure operation at optimum capacity are being formulated on the basis of the report of an Expert Committee headed by Dr. Hussain Zaheer, Director, C.S.I.R., which has been received recently.

(c) The output of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate from April 1964 to January 1965 was 1,41,020 tonnes and the loss during the same period was Rs. 9.437 million.

Sonepat-Jind Rail Link

1604. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was made during 1964 for laying a new railway line from Sonepat to Jind via Gohana on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the further steps taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No.

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

Production of Rubber

1605. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of raw rubber during 1964;

(b) whether the production was slightly increased as compared to that in 1962 and 1963; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 44,248 tonnes.

(b) The production in 1964 was about 18.9% over 1963 and 41.1% over 1962.

(c) The following steps have been taken for improving production of natural rubber in India:—

I. Replanting Subsidy Scheme:

A subsidy of Rs. 1,000 per acre for replanting the old uneconomic rubber areas is being granted by the Rubber Board.

Small growers whose total area under rubber does not exceed 15 acres are given the following concessions in addition to subsidy—

- (i) Supply of planting materials free of cost;
- (ii) Supply of manure at half the cost;
- (iii) Subsidy for contour terracing and construction of 'edakkayalas' subject to a maximum of Rs. 30/- per acre; and
- (iv) Subsidy for making silt trenches or silt pits subject to a maximum of Rs. 20/- per acre.

II. Planting Loan Scheme:

This loan is granted by the Rubber Board to assist small growers having less than 15 acres of rubber to extend their existing areas to 5 acres and above upto 15 acres. The scheme provides for grant of interest free loan of Rs. 750/- per acre payable in 7 annual instalments commencing from the tenth year after planting.

III. Loans for upkeep of Immature Areas:

Loans are granted to small growers having 1 to 15 acres of rubber for the upkeep of their immature areas planted with high yielding planting material. The loan is interest free. This loan is also repayable in annual instalments from the tenth year.

IV. Long-term loans for Rubber Planting: . . .

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has agreed to advance long-term loans to rubber growers who cultivate rubber in an area of 15 acres or above. The loan scheme is intended to finance the first year of planting and also its upkeep and maintenance for the succeeding years.

V. Distribution of Planting Material:

The Board is also supplying high yielding planting materials to rubber growers.

Besides the above schemes, the Board is also:

1. distributing plant protection equipments to check incidence of diseases etc.,
2. giving training for tappers on scientific tapping methods, and
3. conducting demonstration trials in various centres to show how the yield can be increased from existing plantations by proper cultural, manurial and plant protection practices.

The Rubber Board has opened a technical advisory and extension service which aims at educating rubber growers on improved scientific rubber cultivation. Enquiries received from rubber growers on different aspects of rubber cultivation are attended to by this section.

Water Coolers on Rajpura-Bhatinda Section

1966. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhawalya:
Shri S. L. Verma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the names of the stations on Rajpura-Bhatinda section of the Northern Railway where water

coolers are likely to be installed upto 31st March, 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): On the Rajpura-Bhatinda section, water coolers have been provided at Bhatinda, Dhuri, Patiala and Rajpura Railway Stations. The installation of water coolers at other stations is held in abeyance as water coolers involve foreign exchange expenditure.

Vending Contractors

1607. { **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalaya:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri S. L. Verma:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Northern Railway Administration has issued termination notices to those Vending Contractors who are working for more than eight years; and

(b) whether fresh applications will be invited for allotment of such vending contracts or these will again be allotted to the old vending contractors?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Instructions issued sometime earlier regarding calling for fresh applications in the case of catering and/or vending contracts on completion of the continuous period of 9 or 10 years, as the case may be, since the first award of the contract, have been cancelled. As before, renewal of contracts will be decided by Railways in accordance with the normal rules.

Training in Job Costing

1608. { **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalaya:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri S. L. Verma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Assistant Accounts Officers of the Northern Railway Accounts department who took training in Job Costing at Government expenses from 1-1-1962 to 31-12-1964; and

(b) the manner in which their services have been utilized?

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

(b) Two are presently in charge of the Workshop Accounts Officers at Jodhpur and Amritsar, the third is on deputation to the Audit Department.

Import of Photographic Goods

1609. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of licences granted and imports made of photographic goods falling under serial numbers 303 and 305 of part IV of the Import Trade Control Schedule separately, licensing period-wise and from different currency areas from January/June 1945 to the last licensing period; and

(b) the number of importing firms whom such licences were granted categorywise such as Established Importers and Actual Users?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Two statements showing category-wise and currency-wise number and value of licences issued for the import of photographic goods falling under S. Nos. 303|IV and 305|IV of the Import Trade

Control Schedule for the periods from January—June 1951 to April—March 1965 (upto 5-12-1964) are laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-14076/65]. Licensing figures for earlier periods and figures of actual imports of photographic goods effected against the licences given in the statements are, however, not available.

Photographic Papers

1610. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of photographic papers manufactured in India (in square meters as well as in weight);

(b) whether these papers are only coated on imported raw base papers; if so, the source of supplies country-wise and details of c.i.f. prices paid for in square metres and in weight;

(c) the total import of finished photographic paper for the last ten years in terms of c.i.f. value; and

(d) the ex-factory, wholesale and retail prices of Indian made papers brandwise together with difference in prices between imported and indigenous products?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibu-dhendra Misra): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

बिहार के लिये अलग रेलवे सेवा आयोग

1611. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के संसद् सदस्यों ने मांग की है कि बिहार के लिये एक अलग रेलवे सेवा आयोग नियुक्त किया जाय ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस समय चार रेल सेवा आयोग हैं जिनके मुख्यालय इलाहाबाद, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में हैं । ये आयोग देश के 16 राज्यों में फैली हुई सभी भारतीय रेलों की भर्ती सम्बन्धों आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करते हैं । जाहिर है कि रेल प्रणाली की संगठनात्मक व्यवस्था विभिन्न राज्यों की भौगोलिक सीमाओं के अनुरूप नहीं हो सकती और इसलिए सरकार की यह नति नहीं है कि संघ के किसी एक राज्य में स्थित रेलवे के सेक्शनों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये सेवा आयोग की स्थापना की जाय । मिसाल के तौर पर, बिहार राज्य में तीन अलग-अलग रेल प्रणालियां हैं और इन प्रणालियों की भर्ती सम्बन्धी आवश्यकता कलकत्ता और इलाहाबाद के सेवा आयोगों द्वारा पूरी होती है । अखिल भारतीय स्तर की ये व्यवस्थाएं सन्तोषजनक ढंग से काम कर रही हैं और मौजूदा व्यवस्था में किसी तरह का हेर-फेर करने का विचार नहीं है ।

Coal Wagons

1612. Shri D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of coal wagons for brick burning purposes and fuel consumption, is still inadequate in North Bihar specially in four districts of Mithu Division; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the restricted allotment of coal carrying wagons in North Bihar?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Coal consumers in North

Bihar obtain their supplies of coal from the Bengal/Bihar field via Manduadih, Garhara and Bhagalpur transshipment points. Prior to October, 1964, the demand for movement of coal to North Bihar was met in full. In fact, there was considerable wastage of transshipment capacity due to paucity of demands. Thereafter the demand suddenly increased much in excess of transshipment capacities necessitating regulation of coal allotments to suit the capacities available for transshipment of coal at Manduadih, Garhara and Bhagalpur which together transhipped 13,866 wagons of public coal for consumers in North Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during the period October, 1964 to January, 1965 as compared to 11,713 wagons during the corresponding months of the previous year, representing an increase of 18.3 per cent. in the transshipment of coal for consumers served by these transshipment points.

Latrines and Urinals in Electric Trains

1613. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no provision for latrine or urinal in the passenger bogies of electric trains on the Sealdah Section of the Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the platform latrines and urinals have become unserviceable since the trains have been electrified on that section; and

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

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

(b) No.

(c) So far as the question has reference to part (a) above, it is proposed to continue with the existing practice

of not providing latrines or urinals in the Electric Multiple Unit coaches of suburban trains.

The question, so far as it has reference to part (b) above, does not arise.

Ambala Cantt-Nangal Dam Night Train

1614. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a representation was made by the Fanchayat of Kirat Pur Sahib and the Himachal Pradesh people for two minutes stoppage at Kirat Pur Sahib on Northern Railway of night train from Ambala Cantt to Nangal Dam when it arrives at Anandpur Sahib ten minutes before the crossing with the express train; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhas Singh): (a) and (b). 1 URN Ambala Nangal Dam Passenger was provided a halt at Kiratpur Sahib with effect from 15-12-1962 as an experimental measure. In view of the poor traffic offering at Kiratpur Sahib station by this train, the stoppage was withdrawn with effect from 15-7-1963.

Representations have been received for restoration of the stoppage. The matter has been re-examined and it is observed that there is no traffic justification for restoration of the halt.

Steel Exporters' Association

1615. { Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Uikey:
Shri Radhelal Vyas:

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

(a) whether the Steel Exporters' Association has been set up by Government; and

(b) if so, its composition and scope of functions?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Main Producers, the re-rollers of steel and the steel traders have set up, with Government sponsoring, the Steel Exporters' Association as a registered company with limited liability. The Company includes representatives of these interests, and its membership will be open to individuals and organizations interested in the export of steel, subject to such terms and conditions as the company may provide for qualifying for membership. The principal objectives of the Company are as follows:—

(1) to support, protect, maintain, increase and promote the exports of iron and steel by such methods as may be necessary or expedient and without prejudice to the generality of the premises by:—

- (i) undertaking market studies in individual foreign countries on regular as well as ad hoc basis;
- (ii) sending out trade missions to foreign countries, etc.

(2) to keep in constant communication with Chambers of Commerce or other mercantile and public bodies throughout the world with a view to taking appropriate and necessary measures for maintaining or increasing the exports of iron and steel, etc.

Diesel Training School, Bondamunda

1616. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the Diesel Training School at Bondamunda was established and how it is working at present;

(b) the type of training imparted there;

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(c) whether employees from all zones are admitted there;

(d) whether officers and supervisors are proposed to be trained there; and

(e) if so, whether the location will be changed to suit all sorts of employees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Diesel Training School at Bondamunda was established on 14-11-1962. It is working according to the scheduled programme.

(b) Training in the School is primarily intended for Artisan staff, Drivers and Assistant Drivers. For the present training is also imparted to the Supervisory staff required for the Diesel Organisation.

(c) The School is mainly intended to cater for the Diesel staff requirements of South Eastern Railway. Assistance, has however been given to other Railways when requested.

(d) It is not proposed to train Officers in this school. Supervisors are, however, being trained at present pending setting up of additional training facilities at Khargpur.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

Pension Scheme for Railway Employees

1617. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation asking for the extension of the benefit of the Pension Scheme to those Railway employees who retired before 1957 has been received; and

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

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

(b) The request for extending the pension scheme to cover Railway employees who retired prior to 1-4-1957 has been considered by the Government thoroughly on more than one occasion, and the Government have come to the conclusion that the request cannot be agreed to. Representations on this subject from retired employees or on their behalf have been replied to accordingly.

Railway Workshop, Gorakhpur

1618. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees at present working in the Railway Workshop at Gorakhpur;

(b) the number of old employees promoted;

(c) the number of trade and other apprentices recruited during the last five years (year-wise); and

(d) the amount being spent annually on the training of Trade Apprentices during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 8439.

(b) 1326.

(c) Trade Apprentices—Nil.

Other Apprentices—1960	21
1961	24
1962	30
1963	34
1964	Nil

(d) Does not arise.

N.E. Railway Hospital, Gorakhpur

1619. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the North-Eastern Railway Hospital at Gorakhpur only four chapatias are given to a patient;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a patient cannot satisfy his hunger with such less number of chapatias; and

(c) if so, whether the number of chapatias would be increased or the existing diet schedule revised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. Six chapatias or three chapatias with rice for lunch as well as for dinner and 2 slices of bread with $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of butter with tea as breakfast in the morning are given to a patient. The total quantity of cereals per adult patient per day is approximately 435 gms.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Irregular Promotions on N.E. Railway

1620. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of irregular promotions in the case of employees other than Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters on the North Eastern Railway have come to his notice;

(b) whether it is a fact that such complaints are on the increase on the North Eastern Railway; and

(c) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Iron Ore near Gwalior

1621. **Shri Parashar:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any difficulties in getting the belt of land with a width of 50 miles and ranging between Gwalior and Guna towns in Madhya Pradesh for exploring the possibility of finding iron ore; and

(b) whether any survey has been made, and if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Yes Sir. The iron ore occurs in thin bands and is of such a nature that exploitation on a large scale may not be an economic proposition.

Derailment of Goods Train on S. Railway

1622. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 610 on the 27th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the report on the enquiry into the derailment of a goods train between Banasandra and Sampige Road on the Bangalore-Arsikera Section of the Southern Railway on the 28th July, 1964 has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) According to the findings of the Enquiry Committee the derailment was due to defective springs on a goods wagon. Suitable action has been taken against the staff held responsible for passing the defective wagon.

Specialized Steel

1623. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the existing requirements of specialized steel in the country;

(b) the quantities met from indigenous production and from the imports; and

(c) whether any scheme is under consideration to attain self-sufficiency in this direction?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The demand for alloy and special steels in 1965-66 as estimated by the National Council of Applied Economic Research is 481,600 tonnes which includes electrical sheets amounting to approximately 101,000 tonnes.

(b) Current indigenous production is about 53,000 tonnes of which about 24,000 tonnes is electrical sheets. Imports during 1963-64 were 60,529 tonnes.

(c) A Capacity of about 600,000 tonnes, including electrical sheets, has been licensed for the manufacture of alloy and special steels in the public and private sector and a number of schemes are under implementation.

मुगलसराय में डिबीजनल हेडक्वार्टर

1624. श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पूर्व रेलवे का डिबीजनल हेडक्वार्टर मुगलसराय में स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Cement Requirement of Orissa

**1625. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:**

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

(a) the present requirement of Orissa for cement; and

(b) the quantity of cement actually allotted to Orissa during 1964-65?

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

Bibudhendra Misra: (a) The Government of Orissa have indented for 2,75,322 tonnes of cement for the period April—June, 1965.

(b) 2,00,150 tonnes of cement was allotted to Orissa during 1964-65 under the State Quota.

Manufacture of Polyester Fibre

1626. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka**:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for the manufacture of Polyester Fibre in India pending at present with Government for consideration; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Three applications received recently are pending at present. The availability of the indigenous raw material required for the manufacture of polyester fibre being uncertain, these applications will be rejected.

Private Industrial Undertakings

1627. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra**:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to assume powers to extend period of control or management of a private industrial undertaking taken over by Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, by ten years; and

(b) if so, the main legal provisions to effect this?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A Bill has been passed by the Rajya

Sabha on 23-3-1965 with a view to amend the proviso to Sub-section (2) of Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, so that the period of extension under the proviso does not exceed two years at a time and the total period of such extensions does not exceed ten years. Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha will be moved for consideration and passing during the current Session of the Lok Sabha.

Spinning Mill in Madhya Pradesh

1628. **Shri Parashar**: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application has been received for the grant of a licence for establishing a co-operative spinning mill in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the place where the Mill is proposed to be located; and

(c) whether necessary licence has been issued?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. Four applications have been received for grant of licences for establishing co-operative spinning mills in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The proposed locations of the co-operative Spinning Mills are Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Ratlam and Ujjain.

(c) Since the Government of Madhya Pradesh have yet to make the necessary provision for share-participation in the proposed co-operative spinning mills and ascertain the availability of financial assistance from financing institutions, no licences for these four mills have been issued so far.

सीमेंट की कमी

1629. श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी : क्या उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मन्त्रो यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायत मिली है कि उपभोक्ताओं को सीमेंट के परमिट जारी न करके सीमेंट की कृत्रिम कमी जल्पन की गई है जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सीमेंट व्यापारियों के गोदामों में काफी बड़ी मात्रा में सीमेंट भरा हुआ है ; और

(ख) जुलाई से दिसम्बर, 1964 तक प्रत्येक महीने कितना सीमेंट स्टॉकिस्ट्स के पास था और कितना बिक्री हुआ ?

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बिभुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार जानकारी संकलित कर रही है जो प्राप्त हो जाने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Newsprint Factory in Mysore

1630. { Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether a newsprint factory has been licensed for being set up in the private sector in Mysore with Canadian collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme including its foreign exchange content?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the answer given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1314 asked on the 19th March, 1965. There has been no change in the position.

Traffic Potential,

1631. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest study of possible traffic potential in 1965-66 indicates that the Railways are not expected to carry more than 215 million tonnes of originating freight in 1965-66;

(b) the estimated requirement of the country for such service during the year; and

(c) the steps being taken to augment the freight capacity by Railways and other means of traffic?

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

(a) to (c). The latest study of the rail freight traffic demand during the year 1965-66 shows that the additional freight traffic expected to be offered for movement on the Railways will aggregate about 10 million tonnes over and above the 1964-65 level. The total aggregate originating freight traffic expected to be carried on the Railway system during 1964-65 is about 196 million tonnes. The traffic to be carried on the Railways depends on the actual growth of overall industrial and economic activity in the country and in planning for augmentation of rail freight transport capacity it has been assumed that even though the aggregate traffic lifted in 1965-66 may be lower, the demand may, during the calendar year 1966, operate at a rate of nearly 225 million tones and rail transport capacity is being augmented accordingly. Augmentation of traffic by means other than rail is not within the purview of the Ministry of Railways.

पटेल नगर रेलवे स्टेशन

1632. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में पटेल नगर स्टेशन को अपने वर्तमान स्थान से हटा कर प्रेम नगर कालोनी के निकट बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रेम नगर से स्टेशन पहुंचने वाली सड़क पर दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में कब्जा कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त कालोनी के मकानों तथा भूमि को वहां पर स्टेशन बनाने के लिए अधिगृहीत किया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां। दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुरोध पर ऐसा किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) रेलवे के इस्तेमाल के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकारी द्वारा भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है ।

Geophysical Survey of Madras

1633. **Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geophysical survey has been undertaken in Madras State; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) As a result of geophysical investigations, the Geological Survey of India has been able to find occurrences of sulphur ores near Polur (North Arcot) copper-lead-zinc at Mamanlur (South Arcot) and lignite

in the fresh areas adjacent to the South Arcot Lignite Field. Subsequent drilling operations were carried out by the Geological Survey of India as a result of which reserves of the sulphur ore are estimated at 24,400 tonnes with an average sulphur content of 25 per cent.

As a result of test drilling, reserves of copper-lead-zinc have been tentatively estimated at 0.9 million tonnes to a depth of 150 meters. The average metal in the ore is 1.75 per cent lead, 1.58 per cent zinc and 0.65 per cent copper.

Geophysical investigations carried out between 1961-64 in the South Arcot lignite field, to delineate the southern and western boundaries of the field indicate an extension of the lignite to the south of the field.

Geophysical investigations carried out in 1960-64 in Ramanathapuram District have enabled the determination of the depth of bed rock and delineation of the different geological formations which have a bearing on ground water conditions in the area.

Survey of Export Potential

1634. **Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to undertake a State-wise survey of export potential in the country; and

(b) if so, whether it will include mineral wealth and its export possibilities also?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Tinned Fruit Juice

1635. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether new markets other than U.S.S.R. have been explored for

exporting tinned fruit juice and fruit slices;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) when the export to those countries will start and the basis of payment for the exports?

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

(b) Concerted efforts are being made to export fruit juices and fruit products to West Germany and other West European countries besides U.S.S.R. and East European countries. Mr. Wroblewski, EUFODA expert from West Germany, visited India in April, 1964 to advise on the techniques of marketing Indian processed foods in West Germany. As a result of this visit orders have already been received for mango pulp from West Germany.

(c) Shipments are expected to start from July. Payment against exports to West European countries will be in free convertible currency and in Rupees against exports to U.S.S.R. and East European countries.

Export of Cotton

1636. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of raw cotton declined during 1964-65;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the countries in respect of which marked decline was noticed?

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

(b) Partly due to the equivalent grades from other countries being competitively priced and partly due

to the buying countries using more of man-made fibres.

(c) Mainly Japan.

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना

1637. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : -

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के चिकित्सा तथा स्वास्थ्य विभागों के कर्मचारियों ने 25 जनवरी, 1965 से 15 फरवरी, 1965 तक हड़ताल की;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल करने से पहले अपनी मांगों के बारे में सरकार को सूचित किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) 25 जनवरी, 1965 से सामान्यतः चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी, यद्यपि सभी नहीं, काम पर नहीं आये। इन में से कुछ 4 फरवरी, 1965 को और कुछ 16 फरवरी, 1965 को काम पर वापिस आ गए।

(ख) एक निकाय ने, जो अपने आपको भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी संघ बताती है, सरकार को एक अभ्यावदन दिया था जिसमें भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य विभागों के कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित कुछ मांगें थीं।

(ग) इस मामले में सरकारी स्तर पर कोई निर्णय करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया क्योंकि ऐसे अभ्यावदनों को निपटान करने के लिए संयंत्र में ही पर्याप्त प्रबन्धित प्रक्रिया है।

Train Examiners

1638. { Shri Balmiki:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board decided on the 21st July, 1964 to revise the scale of Train Examiners;

(b) if so, when the decision is going to be implemented; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing the same so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The whole question of recruitment, training, scales of pay and distribution of posts in various grades relating to Train Examiners is under consideration of the Railway Board.

Seniority of Clerks Grade II

1639. { Shri Balmiki:
Shri Sadhu Ram:
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Railways have now finalised the question of seniority of Clerks Grade II working in the Northern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the claims of seniority of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates according to the roster positions have been denied; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, as the question was not under consideration.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Refrigerator

1640. { Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri C. M. Kedaria:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to export refrigerators to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned thereby during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The export of refrigerators is not controlled.

(b) It is not possible to indicate with any certainty the likely exports of refrigerators during 1965-66.

Accumulation of unsold cloth in Textile Mills

1641. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an unusually large stock of unsold cloth has accumulated in textile mills; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons for such accumulations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Current unsold stock amounts only to a little over a fortnight's average production of mill cloth.

NCDC Collieries

1642. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as against the estimated capacity of producing 18 million tonnes of coal per year the collieries under NCDC are producing only 8 million tonnes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The present level of production in the mines of the Corporation is between 8 and 9 million tonnes per annum. The main reason for less production as compared to capacity is that the demand for coal has not picked up to the expected level.

Private Sector Collieries

1643. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector undertakings prefer to buy coal from private collieries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that public sector undertakings have a general preference for buying coal from private collieries. Some of them, however, do take their coal supplies from private sector collieries either because such coals are not available with public sector collieries or because it costs them less to procure supplies from the former.

Industrial Co-operative Societies in Kerala

1644. { **Shri Pottakkatt;**
 { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have constituted a standing committee for **Industrial Co-operative Societies** to review the activities of the societies; and

(b) if so, the composition of the committee?

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

(b) The composition of the Committee is as follows:

Chairman

1. Industries Secretary, Government of Kerala.

Members

2. Director of Industries and Commerce, Government of Kerala.
3. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Kerala.
4. Director, Small Industries Service Institute, Trichur.
5. Chairman, Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd., Trivandrum.
6. Chairman, Kerala State Co-operative Union, Trivandrum.
7. The President, Kerala State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Trivandrum.
8. The President, Kerala State Handicrafts Apex Co-operative Society Ltd., Ernakulam.
9. The President, Alleppey Central Coir Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., No. 1, Alleppey.
10. The Secretary, Kerala Khadi and Village Industries Board, Trivandrum.

The Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce (Co-operation) Government of Kerala will be the Convener Secretary of the Committee.

डीजल लोकोमोटिव कारखाना, वाराणसी

1645. श्री बालकृष्ण सिंह : क्या रेलवे मन्त्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डीजल लोकोमोटिव कारखाना, मडवाडीह-वाराणसी में उन परिवारों के

सदस्यों को, जिनकी भूमि ली गई है, नौकरी आदि देने के मामले में क्या सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन परिवारों के आवश्यक योग्यता प्राप्त सदस्यों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है; और

(ग) उक्त कारखाने में भर्ती किये गये चपरासी, क्लर्कों, तकनीकी कर्मचारियों और शिक्षिष्ठुओं की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है और उनमें इन विस्थापित परिवारों के कितने व्यक्ति हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). उन्हें अपने नाम रोजगार दफ्तर में दर्ज नहीं कराने पड़ते हैं। उनके लिए इसका प्रबन्ध प्रशासन द्वारा किया जाता है। जमीन देने वालों में से जिन लोगों ने अर्जी दी थी उन सब को विभिन्न पदों के लिए उपयुक्तता परीक्षा (suitability test) के लिए बुलाया गया था। जिन लोगों को उपयुक्त पाया गया, उन्हें नौकरी में रख लिया गया।

(ग) सूचना मंगाई जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Faster Trains

1646. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up an Investigation Unit to go into the question of introducing faster trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Research, Designs and Standards Organisation of the Railway Board has been asked to set up a unit and to investigate this matter.

एल्यूमीनियम की कमी

1647. श्री मधु स्लिमये :
श्री किशन पट नायक :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट या शिकायत मिली है कि (एक) एल्यू-मिनियम, वाणिज्यिक श्रेणी तथा (दो) एल्यूमिनियम, ई० सी० ग्रेड की भारी कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) इस कमी की इंजीनियरी मशीन बनाने वाले, मोटर गाड़ी तथा प्रतिरक्षा उद्योगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). एल्यूमिनियम की बढ़ती हुई मांग के कारण इन सब मांगों को पूरा करने में कुछ कठिनाई हुई है। तथापि, इंजीनियरी मशीन बनाने वाले, मोटर गाड़ी तथा प्रतिरक्षा उद्योगों के उत्पादन में कोई महत्वपूर्ण विस्थापन नहीं हुआ है।

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

G.S.R. 341 UNDER MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED, RANCHI

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) G.S.R. 314 dated the 6th March, 1965, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4066/65].

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4067/65.]

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES 1964.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railway (Dr. Ram Subhag, Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railway Protection Force (Second Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1593 dated the 7th November, 1964, as corrected by Notification No. G.S.R. 73 dated the 9th January, 1955, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4068/65.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED, OOTACAMUND AND ITS REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4069/65.]

RUBBER (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1964 AND COFFEE BOARD EMPLOYEES PENSION FUND RULES, VTFE.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy of the Rubber (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 65 dated the 9th January, 1965 under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4070/65.]

(ii) a copy of the Coffee Board Employees Pension Fund Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 337 dated the 8th March, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4071/65.]

12.2 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th March, 1965, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its

[Secretary]

recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

- (ii) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th March, 1965, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

External Affairs.
Civil Aviation.
Commerce.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I have a four-fold request to make. First, yesterday, as you are aware, as the House is well aware, the matter with regard to the issue of Kerala was raised in the House and the House agreed that it is a serious matter in all conscience. It was said yesterday, here, and rightly so, that there has been slaughter of democracy in that State. And you too were inclined to agree, as far as I could gather, that the issue should be discussed by the House at the earliest opportunity. But, Sir, because of the Demands for Grants coming up, the Government will not be able to find time for that. I venture to suggest that it is not merely infanticide as my friend, Shri Ranga described it the other day but, I think, it is....

12.2½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Sixty-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Labour and Employment—Dock Labour Boards of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Still birth.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not even still birth. It is pre-natal strangulation.

Mr. Speaker: At this time, he might put only points. No speeches are to be made here.

12.3 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 29th of March, 1965, will consist of discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the following Ministries/Departments of:—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not making a speech—the speech would be a different thing altogether—but I would like to suggest that, to do justice to this matter, it merits a discussion at the very earliest opportunity and that there should be a special sitting of the House.

Mr. Speaker: All right; that is one thing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would suggest as I have done it before also during the last so many years—that the issue of Kerala, deserving as it does, should have a special sitting after the usual hours should have a night sitting which will invest it the special significance that it merits.

Social Security.
Defence.
Communications.

Secondly, there have been conflicting reports in the press about the Government's decision with regard to the language issue and I would like the Minister to tell the House today whether the Bill in this connection, either to amend the Official Language Act or the Constitution, whichever they have got in mind, would be introduced in this session and passed in this session.

Thirdly, I would like to remind you, if I may, of the assurance you gave to the House last year about the same date as now. That was with regard to the Demands for Grants on account of the two Houses of Parliament. When the issue was raised here last year, you were pleased to announce that you would constitute a small committee of the House to scrutinise the Demands for Grants; they would not be discussed in the House, we do not want a discussion here—but I hope that the committee will be constituted, as you have suggested. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I had constituted the committee and they have examined the estimates.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would like to suggest in this connection, if the matter is still under consideration, that a Member of the Opposition also might be associated with the committee. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I shall consider that now. But this year's estimates have been considered. Next time, I shall consider the point raised by the hon. Member.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This year's estimates have been examined? That is over?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I thought that the matter was still under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Now, what is his fourth point?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are soon moving into the stage of Demands for Grants and next week we will also be moving into April. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House categorically, definitely and firmly about the duration of this session. We would like to know when the session will conclude, and whether it is going to be extended by a week or ten days or less or more. Will the hon. Minister be able to tell us about this next week when he will be making the statement about the business of the House so that we can plan our subsequent programme accordingly?

Shri Warior (Trichur): When the Demands for Grants in regard to the Kerala Budget, both Supplementary as well as on Account, were presented here, the situation was quite different from what it is today. At that time, the Proclamation had not been issued. So, the budget was not taken seriously at that time, because only some Vote on Account had to be passed and we thought that only general things could be said. But now there is no other body and no legislature in the State to go into the details of the Kerala Budget Demands. So, I suggest that more time must be allowed for the discussion of the Kerala Budget.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can take up that question afterwards.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनन्द नों पर बहस के लिए आप ने जो समय बटन किया है, उसका लिस्ट हम लोगों के पास आई है। अगर हम चाहें कि हम हर एक मंत्रालय पर अपनी अपनी राय रखें, तो उस हिसाब से हमारे जैसे दल को केवल छः सात मिनट का समय मिलता है। यह जो एरेजमेंट आपने किया है, यह पिछले साल से कुछ अलाहिदा है। यह सही बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान में विरोधी पक्ष छोटा है, लेकिन फिर भी हम को यहाँ जनतन्त्र चलाना है आप को हमें इतनी रियायत देनी चाहिए कि हम हर मंत्रालय पर ठीक ढंग से अपनी राय रख सकें। इस

[श्री: किशन पटनायक]

लिए मैं आप से अर्ज करूंगा कि जो पूर्ण समय है, उस का साठ परसेंट कांग्रेस पार्टी को दे कर आधा समय कांग्रेस पार्टी को दीजिए और आधा आपोजीशन को दीजिए।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह मान भी लिया जाये,

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की जनता का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग जो मजदूर वर्ग है, उस से सम्बन्धित एक मसला है बोनस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय कब तक उस को हाउस में लाना चाहते हैं। पीछे कई बार हम ने इस बारे में कहा है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने उस को टाला है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वह कब उस को लाना चाहते हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस में हर एक अनरेबल मैम्बर के ईक्वल राइट्स हैं—हर एक को बराबर अधिकार हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि किसी को 30, 45 मिनट का समय मिलता है और किसी को केवल 5 मिनट का समय मिलता है। माननीय सदस्य, श्री पटनायक ने, जिनके दल में लगभग पांच मैम्बर हैं, कहा है कि आपोजीशन को पचास परसेंट टाइम दिया जाये और कांग्रेस पार्टी को भी पचास परसेंट टाइम दिया जाये। यह उचित नहीं है और मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंघेर) : कांग्रेस को 45 परसेंट वोट मिले हैं, इसका भी खयाल कीजिए। अगर आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व की व्यवस्था होती, तो क्या स्थिति होती? उसी हिसाब से सब दलों को समय मिलना चाहिए।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Certain points which have been raised concern you, Sir, more than they concern me.

Mr. Speaker: There is only one concerning me, and I shall answer that. Shri Kishen Pattnayak had referred one point to me, and I have answered it and I shall answer it also.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The first point and the last point raised by Shri Kamath concern you, Sir, I think.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only one of my four points concerned the Speaker; the other three were for my hon. friend to answer.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: In regard to the Kerala business, yesterday, some kind of discussion took place in the House which remained inconclusive. But as I have pointed out already, our difficulty is that according to the present schedule, I am afraid, some of the Demands will have to be guillotined at the end.

If more time is to be taken for any kind of discussion during these discussions for of the Demands for Grants, obviously some more demands will have to be guillotined.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not have a night sitting for discussing Kerala?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is for you to decide. My objection is that there will be a hue and cry afterwards when the Demands start being guillotined.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before long, next week, let us have a night sitting.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot agree to night sittings in this country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only one night sitting in a whole year.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): We would like to know the reasons for your not agreeing to even one night sitting, in a whole year.

Mr. Speaker: Others also are concerned in this business.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let it be put to the House. I am sure they will agree.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As regards the duration of the session, there is no doubt it will be extended. But how long, I shall be able to tell the House sometime later. It is too early to say now. But one thing is certain, that the session will be extended. By how many days, I would tell the House later.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Next week?

Then about the Language Bill?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As regards the Language Bill, the House knows; some of the leaders of Opposition Groups were invited the other day by the Prime Minister. We are discussing the matter still. We have not come to any decision. The matter is still under consideration. As soon as a decision is reached, certainly a Bill will be brought forward before the House. Whether or not it will be brought forward, that will also be according to the decision taken.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): During the discussion of the no-confidence motion, when the CBI Report was also referred to, Shri Daji was making some allegations against one of our Ministers.....

Mr. Speaker: That is not at this moment before the House. Now the discussion is confined to the business that is to be taken up.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I want to know whether that will be clarified during this session or not, because there are challenges from all sides and charges have been levelled against one of the senior Ministers.

श्री के० दे० मालवीय (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो बात कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात यह है कि केरल के विषय में सदन में बहस होनी चाहिए। अगर समयाभाव के कारण यह विषय यहां नहीं आ रहा है तो मैं समझता हूँ यह उचित बात नहीं है। मेरी राय में सरकार को समय निकालना चाहिए और केरल के सम्बन्ध में यहां बहस होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यदि कुछ अनुदानों के ऊपर बहस नहीं होनी है, समयाभाव के कारण उन्हें काट देना है तो उचित यह होगा कि अनुदानों को उनके महत्व को देखते हुए लिया जाए। ज्यादा महत्व के जो अनुदान हैं, उनको पहले लिया जाए। जो अभी एलान मंत्री महोदय ने किया है उस में इस दृष्टि से रद्दोबदल की जानी चाहिए। जो ज्यादा जरूरी अनुदान हैं, उनको ले लिया जाए और जो बाकी रह जायें, जो कम जरूरी हों, उनकी कांट छांट कर दी जाए।

Shri Hem Barua: I would like to say that the suggestion that came from Shri Kamath, to have a night sitting to discuss Kerala, is a very exhilarating suggestion. Nights are more exhilarating than days. Will you please put it to the House and take its consensus?

Mr. Speaker: Probably it might be very exhilarating for him, but it will not be so for me. That is the difficulty. Night sessions are exhilarating for younger people, not for older people.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I have only one observation to make. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was inclined to say that a Bill regarding

[Shri Ranga]

the question of language is likely to be introduced sometime; but then he felt some doubt and began to fumble about it. I wish to state for the benefit of the Prime Minister as well as the Government that if they keep this matter in doubt in this manner, they will only be inviting trouble and then upsetting things which are slowly settling down.

Mr. Speaker: Government might consider it, because it is greater trouble for me than for the Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बोनस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया गया है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की राय पर भी होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त नहीं नैस्ट वीक ग्राप करिये ।

12.15 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) COFFEE BOARD

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2)(b) of section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1952, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board".

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Before you put it to the House, I want to say something.

There is a lot of talk about some decision made either at the level of the Minister of Food and Agriculture or at the level of the Cabinet that all these commodity boards are going to be wound up, and their functions are going to be handed over to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and so on. We would like to know how much of truth there is in this matter.

From time to time, this House and the previous Houses and also the Central Legislative Assembly were invited to co-operate with the Government to pass legislation in order to bring many of these commodity boards into existence, and we have felt that these are miniature parliaments where there is representation given to all interests concerned, predominantly to the growers themselves. They were intended to make those people interested in better production, larger production.

Therefore, we begin to wonder why there was this proposal at all to wind up all these things and hand them over to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. I have had experience of working on the Indian Council of Agricultural Research also. I do not want to say anything disparaging of the ICAR, but I can say this much anyhow, and I am sure quite a large number of hon. Members who have taken part in its deliberations will bear me out. It meets once in a year in general council, and then it transacts its work in half a day. The papers submitted are supposed to have been read by the members, and the Vice-President simply reads: "From such-and-such number to such-and-such number, any comment?" and so on. In that desultory or cursory or indifferent manner, that work is being carried on.

Mr. Speaker: That is not in question just now.

Shri Ranga: I do not see any reason why the work of this Coffee

Board and similar boards should be handed over to this ICAR. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister concerned to make a categorical statement in regard to the future of this Coffee Board.

Mr. Speaker: Here, the proposal is for election of two Members to the Coffee Board, and not for winding it up.

Shri Ranga: Why is this House invited to go through this farce of elections, if it is going to be wound up?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Only Parliament can dissolve it. Nobody else can do it.

Mr. Speaker: It is a statutory board. Only Parliament can dissolve it.

Shri Ranga: But then they have got proposals, I am to'd. I would like them to tell us what the latest position is.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): Now that the matter has come before the House, I want to associate myself with the observations made by Shri Ranga.

The commodity committees have functioned very efficiently, and it is a matter of policy, and when Parliament is meeting, I think it was but appropriate for the Minister to have first consulted Parliament before taking such a radical step. I do not want to cast any reflection on the ICAR, but nonetheless the fact is that we have been following a system which involves a number of commodities, and I trust that before this decision is finalised, this House will be taken into confidence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On the same, rather connected matter . . .

Mr. Speaker: It is not any question of winding up. It is only that two Members be elected.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know the motion that is moved. I want to comment on that.

I invited your attention and that of the House the other day to this matter. Will you kindly look at the motion in Hindi. Hindi is mongrelised again. "Coffee Board" has been translated into कढ़वा बोर्ड Board is 'बोर्ड' but coffee is 'कढ़वा'

Mr. Speaker: We are not here to comment upon translations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not? It is before us. It is on the Order Paper. It should be either काफ़ी बोर्ड or कढ़वा मंडल ।

Mr. Speaker: He may read the English one. The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) CENTRAL SILK BOARD

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, I move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (c) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board, for the next term commencing from the 3rd May 1965."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3) (c) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among

[Mr. Speaker]

themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board, for the next term commencing from the 3rd May, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: If Mr. Kamath has objection to something in Hindi, he may read the English version.... (Interruptions.)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have no objection to English words being retained. But let there be some method in our madness.

Mr. Speaker: We have just begun. If we are making mistakes, we will profit by these mistakes.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): This is a paper which comes out with your imprimatur. I remember that he was mentioning this particular equivalent in Hindi for the word coffee even earlier. Now, is this expression '*kahwa*' the one used for coffee by the Hindi people in this country?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): May I say a word about this *kahwa*?

Mr. Speaker: It must not be taken too seriously.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
काफ को सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बाहर
भी कहवा कहते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: I do not think this *kahwa* or coffee is so stimulating to all members. It is a simple matter. It has been used by the Law Ministry in some Bill and we had to follow it. If the hon. Members can suggest us something better, we would adopt it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Retain the words 'coffee Board'. Board is board there.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): It is a hybrid marriage between *kahwa* and board, something extraordinary.

Mr. Speaker: If we begin to criticise and comment on this, there would be no end to it. We take up the Kerala Budget now.

Shri Kapur Singh: Since so many comments have been made about this word, may I be permitted to say a word about it?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it requires any discussion now. The Kerala Budget. Shri Kappen may begin.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Let him begin.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The motion on the budget is not in order, he cannot begin.

12.23 hrs.

KERALA BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION; DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (KERALA), 1965-66 AND; SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (KERALA), 1964-65—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kapur Singh may raise his point of order. He will have preference because he had written to me in the morning.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I have no objection.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): May I refer to *kahwa* board now, in the first instance, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No. He may proceed with his point of order on the Kerala Budget.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I wish to raise a point of order under Rule 376 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha with regard to the presentation and discussion of this Budget in the House. Under article 356 of the Constitution

the President has dissolved the Kerala State Assembly by the proclamation of presidential rule in Kerala on the 10th September, 1964. Normally it is the State Assembly that is responsible for the approval of the Budget of the State Exchequer and the Central Government only comes into the picture when the State Government is not functioning under the emergency provision. It was under article 356 that the Union Government acquired the right after 10th September, 1964 to introduce the Kerala Budget in the Parliament so that necessary sums could be appropriated for the expenditure of the State Government. The Kerala Budget now before the House was introduced under the proclamation dated 10th September, 1964 which, as we are aware, has been revoked on the 24th March, 1965. Immediately the powers come back to the State Assembly when such a revocation is made. The State Assembly, however, has again been dissolved. (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Not dissolved; but put out of action.

Shri Kapur Singh: It has been put out of action; put into desuetude; it has been killed; it has been prematurely strangled, or whatever hon. Members would like to say. Consequently, the power of passing the State budget comes back to the Centre but only under the new proclamation dated 24th March, 1965. The Kerala Budget which is before the House is under the old proclamation. The moment the proclamation of 10th September, 1964 was revoked, all Bills, etc., pending before the Parliament automatically lapse. Hence the budget which we are discussing now has already lapsed. I therefore ask for your decision on this point of order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, Sir, I would like to reinforce

what my hon. friend Shri Kapur Singh has so ably stated before the House. May I also invite your attention to the striking, rather the shocking fact that the Kerala Legislative Assembly has been dissolved even before it was convened; even before it was duly, formally, legally and constitutionally constituted? The powers of dissolution of any legislature, and the issuance of the proclamation by the President with regard to this can be exercised only when the particular legislature is in existence, has been formally constituted. But even before it was constituted, it has been dissolved. That means to say, there was nothing for the President to dissolve, and therefore, I think that the proclamation of the President, or by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President, which was issued a couple of days ago, dissolving the legislature is not in order. Therefore, neither under the first proclamation which has been revoked, nor under the new proclamation which is illegal or unconstitutional, has the Government got any powers to bring the Kerala Budget before the House.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Minister like to answer?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): May I submit that under article 172 of the Constitution, the life of a State Legislative Assembly is five years unless sooner dissolved. The Kerala Legislature which was constituted after the recent elections on the 4th March was dissolved—(*Interruption*).

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Give us the date of its constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister should be allowed to speak.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): The Deputy Minister knows that the Assembly becomes constituted, it is consti-

[Shri Nath Pai]

tuted, when members come and take the oath, when the Governor addresses, and so on. All these procedures are there. The Governor must summon the Assembly. We have all been seeing these functions. The Governor must first summon the Assembly and then the members come and take the oath. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Now he is proceeding into an argument. Let the Minister finish his remarks. Arguments may be wrong.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The elections to the Kerala Legislative Assembly were held on the 4th March. Members were elected to the Assembly. The Assembly was not formally summoned. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The cat is out.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It makes a little difference. It was not formally summoned by the Governor. Meanwhile, the President has issued a proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution, before the Assembly was summoned and.....

Mr. Speaker: He has only to argue whether the Assembly has been duly constituted.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I can say that the Assembly was not summoned, but the constitution of the Assembly, according to me, is complete the moment the elections are completed, and the notification was issued by the Election Commission as required under the law. Before the Assembly could be convened for any purpose, the President, under article 356, has issued a proclamation. Therefore, there is no question of any irregularity in bringing the Kerala Budget before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): It seems to me a fantastic argument which the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law has chosen to make. (*Interruption*). My submission is that the Legislative Assembly cannot be conceived to have been constituted merely by the fact of a notification by Government of the election of certain members to that body. My submission is that the constitution of an Assembly requires that after the election of the members to that body, there should be a meeting of the legislature where the oath or affirmation is taken by the members concerned. Before the oath is made or affirmation is made, it is not legitimate for a member to call claim that he is a full-fledged member of the Assembly. In the absence of full-fledged members of the Assembly to claim that the Assembly has been constituted, consisting presumably of full-fledged members and that constituted Assembly can be dissolved or not dissolved is an argument which seems to imply that the Minister concerned does not seem to have his head over his shoulders. There must be some sensibility, some evidence of intelligence as far as the Government is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: He should not go so far. Supposing subsequently I also hold like that? The Minister has to reply. Then suppose he says something about the hon. member? What is the use of this sort of exchange?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I submit to your guidance in this matter, in so far as the possible use of language a little too surcharged with my own feelings on this matter is concerned. But I do wish to submit to you that after all when we are trying to proceed in a manner which is in conformity with the law of the land, things should be done in a more intelligible fashion. If it is the claim of Government that merely by gazette notification of the election of certain members to a Legislative Assem-

bly, that Legislative Assembly can be assumed to have been constituted and therefore a constitute A ssembly can also be dissolved by Government order, surely that goes against the grain. That is my submission.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर थोड़ी रोशनी डालना चाहता हूँ। (हस) यह हंसने की बात नहीं है। आपु ने अध्ययन नहीं किया है तो सुनिए, यह क्या तरीका है? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमें तो डांटते हैं, उन को भी रोकिए।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता था कि मैं ने परसों आप का ध्यान संविधान की विभिन्न धाराओं की तरफ खींचा था, और उस वक्त मैं ने धरा 172 का भी जिक्र किया था, और मैं ने यह कहा था कि अगर उस को जल्दी समाप्त नहीं किया जाता है तो विधान सभा पांच साल तक चल सकती है, उस की प्रथम बैठक के बाद। और फिर मैंने आप की तवज्जह धारा 174 की ओर भी दिलायी थी, और कहा था कि राज्यपाल को जो अधिकार है विधान सभा को समाप्त करने का उस का जिक्र धारा 174(2) में है। फिर उस के बाद मैं ने यह कहा था कि जो धारा 176 है उस में यह कहा गया है कि जब विधान सभा की प्रथम बैठक होती है, या दोनों सदनों की होती है, तो राज्यपाल को अपना अभिभाषण देना चाहिए। अब मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन धाराओं में कहीं भी "कनवीन" या "कांस्टीट्यूट" इन शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं है।

मैं रिप्रेजेन्टेशन आफ पीपल्स एक्ट की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ कि जिस में एक धारा में कहा गया है कि चुनाव के बाद जो चुने हुए सदस्य हैं उन के नाम गजट में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं, इलैक्शन कमीशन के द्वारा, और यह जो प्रकाशित करने का काम है उसी को ही कानून में विधान सभा को

कांस्टीट्यूट करने का काम कहा गया है

अब सवाल यह है कि विधान सभा कांस्टीट्यूट तो हो गयी मेरी दृष्टि में जब कि वह गजट में ऐलान हो गया, लेकिन कहीं भी यह साफ नहीं है विधान में, आईन में, कि क्या केवल कांस्टीट्यूट होने से इस की आवश्यकता नहीं रहती है कि विधान सभा की बैठक हो। तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला जितना आप साफ समझते हैं उतना साफ नहीं है, और उस पर पहले यहाँ बहस करने का पूरा मौका देना चाहिए। आप ने तो कहा कि आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास जाइए। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास मैं कैसे जा सकता हूँ क्योंकि यह कोई मूलभूत अधिकार का प्रश्न नहीं है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट को कोई ऑरिजनल जुरिस्टिक्शन भी नहीं है। हो सकता है कि केवल विधान सभा के कुछ सदस्य अनर्कुलम के हाईकोर्ट में इस बात को रख सकते हैं, लेकिन मेरे जैसा आदमी नहीं रख सकता। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पूरे देश का सवाल है और जो जम्हूरियत के हमारे व्यापक अधिकार हैं—गो कि वह बुनियादी अधिकार नहीं हैं—उन की जब हत्या होती है तो मेरे लिए क्या चारा रह जाता है। इसलिए मैं आप से नम्र निवेदन करता हूँ कि केरल की इस समस्या पर आप काफी समय दें और आवश्यकता समझें तो इस के लिए विशेष सत्र भी बुला सकते हैं। जो कुछ आप को करना है आप मंत्रियों से बात कर के तै कीजिये और इस के लिये पूरा मौका मिलना चाहिए। आप ने कहा कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सामने जाइये, लेकिन यह राजनीतिक मसला है, संविधान में उस के ऊपर कोई प्रकाश नहीं मिलता है हम लोगों को। मैं ने इस के जो दूसरे पहलू हैं वे भी आप के सामने रखे हैं। इसलिये समय दिया जाए यहीं मुझे आप से कहना है।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : इस में दो प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर हैं। एक तो श्री कपूर सिंह जी ने

[श्र बड़े]

रखा है क्या यह केरल की सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्ट्स हाउस में चल सकती हैं क्योंकि दूसरी असेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूट हो चुकी है। दूसरे मधु लिमये साहब ने कहा है कि पीपिल्स रिप्रेजेंटेशन एक्ट के अनुसार गजट में सदस्यों के नाम प्रकाशित होने के बाद असेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूट होती है। अगर आप मधु लिमये साहब की बात को ठीक मानते हैं तब तो कानून के अनुसार इस शिकायत में ज्यादा जोर नहीं है कि असेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूट नहीं हुई। अगर पीपिल्स रिप्रेजेंटेशन एक्ट के अनुसार असेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूट हो चुकी है तो आप को देखना चाहिए कि क्या हम इन ग्रान्ट्स को जैसी वह हैं पास कर सकते हैं या नहीं। श्री कपूर सिंह ने आप के सामने यह प्वाइंट रखा है कि आप हाउस में सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्ट्स तब तक नहीं ला सकते जब तक कि केरल का नया बजट हमारे सामने न आ जाए। इसलिए पहले नया बजट यहां प्रस्तुत होना चाहिए।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhury (Berhampur): We are on the limited question about which budget we are considering, whether the budget that was presented originally—the vote on account budget when the previous proclamation was in force or a new budget, whether the same thing continues or not.

Mr. Speaker: Does the Finance Minister want to say anything?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamaechari): I think the Education Minister might perhaps enlighten the House.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I do not know whether I will be able to enlighten the House, but I will do my best to put before the House the legal point of view. There is a definite distinction between the constitution of the State Assembly and the convening of it.

The misapprehension lies in this. Various articles have been cited like article 174, Governor should address the Assembly, etc. That assumes the convening of the State Assembly and then the procedure has got to be followed. Article 356 over-rides all this. Section 74 of the Representation of the People Act says:

“After the elections held in pursuance of the notifications issued under section 15A or in any year in pursuance of the notifications issued under section 16, there shall be notified in the appropriate authority in the Official Gazette the names of the members elected for the various Council constituencies and by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State at the said elections together with the names of any persons nominated by the Governor....”

As soon as this is done, the Assembly has been constituted.

Then comes the Constitution. We have various articles from article 172 onwards, which apply to a legislature which has been convened after it was constituted. But between the constitution of the legislature and the convening of it article 356 has come in and a proclamation has been issued dissolving the legislature. So what has been dissolved is not—I think Shri Ranga said—something which never came into existence. The legislature came into existence. The elections took place, the official notification was issued and the legislative assembly was constituted. But before it could be convened the President intervened and issued the proclamation under article 356.

With regard to the other point raised by one of my hon. friends there, about the budget not being valid because the old proclamation has been rescinded and a new proclamation has

been issued the answer is very simple. Whatever has been done under the old proclamation cannot be invalidated by the fact that that has been rescinded and a new proclamation has been promulgated. Therefore, the budget is under the old proclamation. Take the laws that have been passed under the old proclamation. Various Acts have been passed. They cannot be invalidated because the proclamation has come to an end. Whatever new things we do, we have to do under the new proclamation.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): Sir, may I point out one thing?

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir; I have heard many Members.

Shri Warrior: This is a relevant fact. When the old proclamation has been replaced by a new proclamation, we the constituted members of the Advisory Committee have been notified—we got the notification day before yesterday—that that Committee has been dissolved. We are not functioning now. That means there is a break in the whole thing and it is not a continuous process. We were notified that we are no more members of the Advisory Committee for matters connected with Kerala. So the Government admits that there is a break.

Mr. Speaker: There are two points of orders raised. One is by Sardar Kapur Singh, that the budget was placed here under the old notification and because that has been revoked it is no longer here and it lapses. He said that because a new notification has been issued, a new budget must be placed under the new notification. The second point is that the Assembly had not been constituted and therefore no question of dissolution could arise. So far as the question of constitution is concerned, whether the Assembly had been constituted or not, the answer has been given by Shri Limaye as well as by Shri Chagla, that under the Representation of the

People Act it is made very clear under section 73 that after elections have taken place upon the issue of such notification the House or Assembly shall be deemed to be duly constituted. That is very clear, and so far as that is concerned there is no bar in the Constitution.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Even if you uphold it, Mr. Speaker, no member can function as an MLA till he takes the oath.

Shri Sezhyan (Perambalur): Sir, I want to bring to your notice one point.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not concerned with that.

Shri Sezhyan: Sir, I want to raise only one point.

Mr. Speaker: Not at this moment. Whoever stood up then I have heard him. Let me give my decisions on the points raised.

Shri Sezhyan: Please refer to article 172 of the Constitution. Article 172 says that every legislative assembly of every State.....

An hon. Member: Sir, this is highly objectionable.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The second point raised is that the budget was presented under the old notification and therefore everything lapses when that notification is revoked. If this had been before the Assembly of Kerala then everything must have lapsed by the revocation of the proclamation. But this House was seized of that item, and this House has not been dissolved for that item of business to lapse.

Shri Bade: That is not the point.

Mr. Speaker: This House continues. This House is already seized of that item of business. Simply because the old proclamation was revoked and an-

[Mr. Speaker]

other one has been brought in, that does not automatically result in the lapse of the item before this House as well. Therefore, I do not think we should stop here.

A third point raised by Shri Limaye was that I should give a decision after consulting the legal advisers because he thinks that the Constitution is being violated. He thinks that there are certain provisions against which this has been done. He thinks that those provisions have been flouted by this. I told him that day also—most of the points that he has raised today I answered on that day—that it was not for the Speaker. The Speaker never takes that responsibility. If really the Constitution has been violated, then every citizen has a right to go to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court shall hear it. There is no bar for Shri Limaye even to go to the Supreme Court. He can do that any moment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I want to clarify certain doubts.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिमये साहब अब आप माफ कजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ठीक तरह समझे नहीं, आप गलाफहने में हैं इसलिए मैं जरा सफाई कर देना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, अब आप कार्यवाही चलते दजिये

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कोई बहस नहीं छेड़ना चाहता लेकिन आप ने जो हमारे एक बिल पकड़ ली है मगर दूसरी बात को जरा सफाई कर देना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी केवल एक बात सुन लजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और कुछ नहीं । श्री कपपन ।

Shri Kappen (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, from yesterday onwards. I had to jump so many hurdles to stand up here and talk today. Yesterday it was a question of quorum and today there were a number of points of order. Anyway, by the Grace of God I am able to speak today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, it is a reflection on you. He is questioning your right to allow points of order.

Mr. Speaker: He says he is unfortunate because since he began yesterday the question of quorum was raised and today there were these points of order. He is rather blaming himself that he is not lucky.

Shri Daji (Indore): Let him stop speaking if it is not auspicious.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is questioning your authority.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappuzha): Sir, what about the time factor that we raised. Already some time has been taken up in these points of order.

Mr. Speaker: That we will see.

Shri Kappen: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members of this House for the great interest they are taking in the Kerala matter. I would be very

much obliged to them if they would take at least 50 per cent interest in understanding the problems of Kerala and finding a solution for them. I am going to place before the House what are the real problems that agitate the Kerala mind and suggest remedies for them. I hope I will have the ear of the Members of this House for that purpose.

12.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Coming to the budget, I feel that it would be a misnomer to call this a budget, because when we look at the budget we think of something more than a mere statement of receipts and expenditure. We expect to find in it some suggestions and proposals for the development of the State. Sir, that is the tiniest State in India with an area of only 1.2 per cent of the entire area of India but with 3.8 per cent of the total population of India. Not only the density of population is high—1025 per square mile—but the rate of growth is also high. When I speak of a high rate of growth, it may be thought that the birth rate is high. On the other hand, the birth rate is slightly lower than the all-India average. The basic reason for this high rate of growth is the low death rate. Kerala has the lowest death rate in India. This is due to the high standard of hygiene kept up by the people. This pressure of population has its impact on various aspects of the economic life in the State. It is seen in the urge to push along the margin of cultivable area to the maximum extent. The proportion of sown area to the total area in the State is as high as 47.8 per cent while the all-India figure is 39 per cent. The average land holding in Kerala is only 1.5 acres while it is 7.5 acres for the whole of India. 68 per cent of the land holdings in the Travancore-Cochin area are below 1 acre. This pressure of population, again produces unemployment of a magnitude of which perhaps this House is not aware. In

a survey conducted on the eve of the Second Plan it was found that 4.2 per cent of the population were totally unemployed, while the figure for the whole of India at that time was only .58 per cent. The level of consumption expenditure in any region is a good indication of the standard of living in that region. The average monthly consumption expenditure in Kerala is only Rs. 21 whereas it is Rs. 34 for the whole of India. A break-up of this expenditure reveals some interesting points. Thus, the expenditure on foodgrains, milk and milk products is not only low but even as a proportion of the entire expenditure it is very low. This is because of the non-availability of foodgrains and milk and milk products in the States. Indeed, the food gap is round about 50 per cent which has led to formulation of solutions which, if implemented, would retard the growth.

Every economy has certain growth leaders. It is in stimulating and energising those growth leaders that development and improvement can be achieved. Kerala, because of its location and climatic conditions is best suited for cultivation of cash crops. Kerala can play the role of an exchange economy in which it must depend for its foodgrains on other States of India while in return helping the development of the whole country by earning valuable foreign exchange by export of the products of cash crops. In 1957-58 Kerala earned 12 per cent of the total foreign exchange earned by India. Therefore, by any standards, Kerala deserves special treatment and favourable consideration at the hands of the Centre.

In fact, Kerala received special treatment, but of a different kind, as I shall presently show. In the First Plan the total investment in Kerala was Rs. 30.03 crores. On a *per capita* basis, the public sector investment came to Rs. 34 while it was Rs. 55 for the whole of India. In the Second Plan the total investment in Kerala was Rs. 187 crores. On a *per capita*

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basis, this again came to Rs. 64 while it was Rs. 118 for the whole of India. In the Second Plan, the investment by the Central Government in the public sector was Rs. 657 crores of which Kerala received only Rs. 0.59 crores; that is, .1 per cent of the total investment. In the Third Plan, however, some public sector projects were to be commissioned in Kerala. The Cochin Shipyard is one of them, the collaboration agreement for which has just been signed. God alone knows whether this generation will see ship-building in that yard. The second project was the oil refinery at Cochin. It is still a distant glimmer of hope and I hope it will be realised. The third was the phyto-chemical project at Neriamangalam for which the Kerala Government had acquired land and displaced a large number of families. Today it has been shifted to another State and the Central Government alone knows the reasons for it. The only project worth mentioning that has been started is a unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools at Kalamasseri.

During the period 1951-61 the increase in the income of the State is calculated to be about 13.7 per cent. The *per capita* income rose from Rs. 234 to Rs. 240 which is much below the all-India average. Kerala, with its large population, with its huge unemployment and lack of industries and various other problems, requires a much higher rate of growth. But can the State Government find the resources for this? From the picture I have presented, it can be clearly seen that the State Government is not capable of finding the necessary resources. It leads to the inevitability of Central aid or deliberate deficit-financing. From the time of its formation, Kerala is passing through a period of financial stringency. During the period 1958-59 and 1960-61, Kerala had a revenue deficit of 59 crores on revenue account alone and it had brought down the cash balances by Rs. 24.9 crores.

Under these circumstances, is it possible for Kerala to increase the taxes to find resources for a much larger Plan which will ensure faster economic growth? No, Kerala has no capacity for it. As I do not have the time, I shall not go into details. If you examine the tax structure, it will be seen that the taxes have become inelastic. The only elastic source of revenue is the general sales tax. Another small item is vehicles tax. There also difficulties have arisen and motor operators have stopped plying their vehicles because of their inability to pay the taxes. The rate of taxation in Kerala has reached the maximum possible limit. On land alone there are four taxes—the basic tax, the plantation tax, the additional tax and the agricultural income-tax. The middle and lower middle class people are crushed by the burdens of these taxes and they are forced to sell their land to pay taxes and meet their necessary expenditure. That is the condition prevailing in Kerala today.

Now, the question is, will the Centre come to the aid of Kerala? I do not find any proposals, or any indication whatever to that effect, in this budget. The political stalemate of that State, of which much was heard here, is simply due to the economic problems that confront that small State. Solve the economic problems of that State; or put me at the head of the administration of that State and give me Rs. 500 crores over a period of ten years; I shall show you how Kerala ceases to be a problem State.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): We will elect you as Chief Minister.

Shri Kappen: Place me as anything you like but give me Rs. 500 crores during the next ten years; I will see to it that it is not a problem State.

You must remember that in Kerala the high schools are turning out 50,000 matriculates every year and also a sizeable number of graduates. These young men and women have

no grainful employment and so they become an easy prey to the machinations of self-seeking politicians. That accounts for the political instability of that State. The people there have now become desperate. Highly literate and intelligent people cannot go on suffering like this for long. They become desperate and they try every party in the country. They have tried Congress, the PSP, the Communists and also a combination of PSP and Congress. Now they have become tired of conventional parties....

Shri Khadiikar (Khed): Is there a President's box in the election booths?

Shri Kappen: If Shri Khadiikar comes and stands there for election people would vote for him also. Now the question is not whether the President is ruling or somebody else is ruling. Let there be a devil if the devil can undertake to solve the real problems—give us enough food, give us cheap food, give us employment. Well, then anybody can come and rule us. We have absolutely no objection. If these problems can be properly handled, then everything will be all right. Whether Mr. A. P. Jain comes or somebody else comes, I would say, "Well, come along if you can solve these problems." As I have not got much time at my disposal, I would not go into the details, but I would like to point out certain remedies for solving these problem.

13 hrs.

First of all, if you look at p. 103 of the Explanatory Memorandum, you will find an amount of Rs. 14,400 lakhs as Central grant. The total revenue of the State is Rs. 85 crores, and Rs. 5 crores have to be given to the Central Government as interest. I would ask the Finance Minister to take courage in his hands and write off 5 lakhs. When is the Kerala Government to pay? It will only mean adding of interest. But then he will ask me, "How shall I write it off?" . It is for

him to see. He is a resourceful man; he can find some method of doing it. He could advise the Finance Commission to find resources for that. Somehow or the other, he can write it off.

The second remedy is the quick industrialisation of the State. Of course, there the Finance Minister struck a note of optimism by saying that the industries have been started there. I have shown how the industries have been started. The quick industrialisation of the State is the only remedy. There are many unemployed persons. What do they do? They get up in the morning—there is no work for them—go to the tea shop, get any paper that comes there, read everything, then absorb it, discuss it, criticise it and all that. There are all sorts of politics, Communist politics, S.S.P politics, etc. There is absolute confusion in the State. I say, you give them enough food, you give them employment, and there will be no trouble at all. That is the real trouble; that is the real problem of my State. I assure the Government that if all that is done, there will be no trouble at all. But then what stands in the way of industrialisation? The overhead facilities are very good in Kerala as compared to other States. As regards the natural resources, Kerala is in a better state than other States.

Then, with regard to agriculture, it has developed agriculture as compared to other States. But the difficulty is that, though it has got natural resources, the easy accessibility is not there. Therefore, I would suggest that high ranges which are the source of foreign exchange and the resources of the rubber industry must be connected with the Cochin port by a railway line and the Eernakulam-Trivandrum railway line must immediately be made a broad-gauge line so that easy accessibility by cheap transport is possible to the sources of resources.

Taking the factory as well as non-factory sector in Kerala, so far as the

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exports are concerned, coir products exports are at a standstill and coir yarn has to meet the challenge of sisal fibre so that the conventional markets are not there now. You cannot sell them as you used to do before. Therefore, new markets should be found for the coir products.

Then, Kerala produces 30 per cent of the entire fish in the country and there is a good scope for off-shore fishing. We have only touched the fringe of it. Therefore, you should spend the necessary money and make all necessary things to see that off-shore fishing is developed and mechanised.

Lastly, with regard to agriculture, any attempt at self-sufficiency in food in Kerala would be dangerous for the plantation industry because there is no land or the land has been cultivated with cash crops and it will be dangerous for the country if that is infringed in any manner. The only possibility, of course, is the intensive cultivation. That may be done. But with regard to cash crops, I want to say one thing. The most important cash crop is rubber. Of the total quantity of 25,000 tons produced in 1957-58, 22,000 tons were produced by Kerala. So, Kerala almost holds a monopoly there. There are 60,000 small holders who contribute to the production mainly but they are really in a pitiable state. Something should be done for them. The price of rice which was only Rs. 42 per sack has risen upto Rs. 120 per sack and the quantity supplied by the ration shops is so small that the people have to go and purchase it in the open market. As a result of this, agricultural labour cost which was only Rs. 1|9|- has risen to Rs. 3.05 paise. The price fixed for natural rubber is Rs. 305 for 100 kg. and that is too small. I would request that for the sake of security in the State, for the sake of peace in the State, for the

sake of stability in the State, the price of rubber should be raised by at least Rs. 100 per 100 kg.

I conclude by making a request that the Finance Minister will look into all these things.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय

श्रीमती यशोदा रेड्डी (करनूल) :
अंग्रेजी में बोलिए । केरल में हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप तो समझती हैं । मैं तो आप के लिए बोला करता हूँ और किसी के लिए नहीं बोला करता हूँ ।

श्रीमती यशोदा रेड्डी : फायदा तो नहीं होगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कम्पन साहब ने अभी फरमाया कि केरल की आर्थिक स्थिति के सबब से यह मामला बिगड़ा है । सब से पहले मैं यह साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार और उड़ीसा जैसे प्रदेशों की आर्थिक स्थिति और ज्यादा खराब है । इसलिए यह मामला मिला जुला है और इस बात का खतरा है कि जो कुछ केरल में आज हुआ है वह खाली उस तक ही सीमित रहेगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है । जल्दी ही बाकी सब जगह भी अब वह होगा ।

कोई बात कहने के पहले मैं एक भ्रम से बच जाना चाहता हूँ और वह भ्रम यहाँ बहुत फैला हुआ है । भ्रम यह है कि वर्तमान सरकार पिछली सरकार से ज्यादा खराब है, इसलिए कि पिछली सरकार अच्छी थी । मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस को मैं ज्यादा खराब

तो मानता हूँ लेकिन इसलिये नहीं कि पहले वाली अच्छी थी सब पूछो तो वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री को पुराने प्रधान मंत्र का बोया हुआ काटना पड़ा है उसी तरह से जिस तरह से भीम जो कुछ खाता था, उस के खाये हुए को शकुनि को पचाना पड़ता था। इस वक्त जो हालत हो रही है वह यह हो रही है कि पिछले सतरह बरसों के कुकर्मों और जाल से अपने को छुड़ाने वाला इस कांग्रेस पार्टी में या सरकार में कोई आदमी निकल नहीं रहा है। इसीलिये

उपमध्यम महोदय : केरल बजट पर बहस हो रही है इस वक्त।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : केरल में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह पुराने सबब से हो रहा है मुझे भी और लोगों के साथ आप भ्रम में न जोड़ दें कि मैं यहां पर कोई इस वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री या इस सरकार को खाली कहता हूँ। स्थिति इन के कारण और ज्यादा खराब हो रही है क्योंकि ये पुरानी नीतियों से अपना छुटकारा नहीं कर पा रहे।

इस वक्त राष्ट्रपति शासन वहां लागू कर दिया गया है। राष्ट्रपति शासन का अर्थ क्या होता है? केन्द्रीय कांग्रेस के शासन का मतलब होता है न? यह केवल एक भ्रम का शब्द है। साफ साफ कहना चाहिये कि कांग्रेस की जो केन्द्रीय पार्टी है उस का शासन आज केरल में पिछले दरवाजे से चल रहा है। क्योंकि जो शासन जनता ने च.हा था वह नहीं हुआ।

अभी जब ऐसी बात है तो एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि जो लोग ज्यादा तादाद में चुन कर आये वह देशद्रोही हैं। मैं इस तर्क को बिल्कुल साफ कर देना चाहता हूँ। कई कई बार यह अफवाहें उड़ाई जाती हैं कि उन्होंने यह किया, वह किया। कुछ हद तक मैं वामपन्थी कम्यूनिस्टों की विचार

धारा को खराब समझता हूँ। उतनी ही खराब समझता हूँ जितनी इस वर्तमान कांग्रेस को, जिस की सरकार है। लेकिन देशद्रोही शब्द कहते वक्त कम से कम उन्हें एक वामपन्थी कम्यूनिस्ट का नाम तो बतलाना चाहिये जिस ने चीन की बढ़ती हुई सेनाओं के साथ रह कर इस देश के तख्ते को पलटना चाहा था। ऐसा एक नाम तो बतला दो। यह लाखों हैं, करोड़ों हैं, लेकिन एक नाम तो बताओ। नतीजा यह होता है कि मुझे कई दफे शक होता है कि अगर आप ने मुझे आज शाम को गिरफ्तार कर लिया रात को और अखबारों को कह दिया कि वह फलानी विदेशी सरकार के साथ जुड़ा हुआ था, तो इस देश में कुछ लोग ऐसे होंगे जो विश्वास कर लेंगे कि यह सचमुच जुड़ा हुआ था, हालांकि इस से ज्यादा सफेद झूठ और कोई हो नहीं सकता।

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : आप की बात कोई यकीन नहीं करेगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यकीन कर लेंगे। आप ने जो स्वर्ण गोली इस देश में छोड़ रखी है उस की सबब से बहुत से लोग इस बात पर यकीन कर लेंगे। शायद बहुत संख्या में नहीं यकीन करेंगे लेकिन काफी संख्या में इस पर यकीन कर लेंगे। इसलिये एक आदमी का नाम बताओ, सिर्फ एक वामपन्थी कम्यूनिस्ट का। चीन की पलटनें आगे बढ़ी थीं दो सौ तीसों मील हिन्दुस्तान में आगे बढ़ आयी थीं तो क्या एक भी कम्यूनिस्ट नहीं था वहां पर। अगर नहीं था तो यह लोग बहुत डरपोक हैं, और अगर डरपोक हैं तो इन से आप को डरना नहीं चाहिए, नहीं तो उन में से एक आदमी तो जाना चाहिये था उस पलटन का स्वागत करने को, कम से कम उस से बात करने को। यह बात चीत करने की किस तरह से आपस की बात चीत से और मदद से हम दिल्ली के तख्त पर कब्जा कर सकते हैं। या यह सब बातें फिजूल हैं।

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

इसलिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ इस वक्त केरल में हो रहा है वह संविधान की, प्रजातन्त्र की, जनतन्त्र की जवर्दस्त हत्या है। आखिर वहाँ पर जिम्मेदार हुकूमत काम कर सकती थी या नहीं इस का फैसला कौन करेगा। गवर्नर साहब करेंगे या जो चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि थे वह करेंगे। गवर्नर साहब को या राष्ट्रपति को या इस सरकार को कोई हक नहीं रहता। जब विधान सभा चुन जाती है तो उस के बाद जो पार्टी सब से ज्यादा तादाद में चुन कर आई है उस को बुलाना चाहिये, उस को जिम्मेदारी देनी चाहिये। मैं इस बात को माने लेता हूँ कि अगर आप को डर होता कि वह पार्टी कई दिनों तक बिना विधान सभा को बुलाये हुए अपनी हुकूमत चला सकती थी तो आप एक शर्त लगा देते कि भाई, आज हम ने तुम को हुकूमत बनाने का हक दिया और तुम को पांच दिन के अन्दर विधान सभा की पहली बैठक करनी होगी, या आप तीन दिन के अन्दर भी कह देते। अगर आप को विश्वास मिल गया तो आप की सरकार चलेगी, और नहीं मिला तो आप की सरकार भंग हो जायेगी।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार ने अपने ऊपर ली है वह उस के लिये घातक सिद्ध होगी। जब मैं ने कल कहा था, पिस्तौल का रास्ता तो बहुत से लोग हंस पड़े थे। मैं क्या करूँगा, क्या नहीं करूँगा। इस को आप छोड़ दीजिए। बहुत से लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि सन 1942 में जब हम लोगों ने याने जलाये थे, तोड़े थे, रेल गाड़ियों को अपनी पटरी से गिराया था, उस वक्त भी कम से कम मैं अकेला एक आदमी ऐसा था जो हमेशा कहा करता था कि तुम जिन रेल गाड़ियों में अंग्रेज अपनी पलटनी सामान ढोया करते हैं उनको गिराओ, उन की

ताकत को खरम करो, लेकिन जिन गाड़ियों में अंग्रेज सिपाही सफर किया करते हैं उन को मत गिराओ। जब मैं उस वक्त यकीन नहीं करता था तो—इस वक्त तो कितने भी यह लोग खराब हैं, और बहुत खराब हैं, जब गांधी जी जिन्दा थे उस वक्त की एक चिट्ठी आज नन्दा जी के दफ्तर में आप देख लेना। मैं ने सरकारी लोगों के बारे में लिखा था उस वक्त भी कि यह निकम्मे हैं, बाहियात हैं, बदमाश हैं। वह चिट्ठी कहां रखी हुई है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member cannot call him a 'badmash'

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): Nothing but rubbish comes out from him.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The word 'badmash' should be expunged.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जरा समझने की कोशिश करो।

Mr. Deputy-Speaer: The hon. Member may please withdraw those words.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप जरा सुन लीजिये। मैं इन के लिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं पुरानी चिट्ठी की बात कह रहा हूँ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: He is saying about Congressmen that they are 'badmashes'.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: This shows that even the Hindi-speaking people do not understand what he is speaking.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप इस को सुन तो लीजिए। मैं अभी की बात

थोड़े ही कह रहा हूँ । मैं कह रहा हूँ सन् 1947 की बात, जब गांधी जी जिन्दा थे । गांधी जी को मैं ने एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी । वह बड़ा लम्बा किस्सा आ जायेगा, लेकिन वह उन के दफ्तर में मौजूद है । सन् 42 में मैं ने कहा था कि रेल गाड़ियों को पलटना जिन में सिपाहों होते हैं, गलत काम होगा । तो मैं यह नहीं चाहूंगा कि आप लोगों की जान ली जाये । हालांकि मेरा मन बड़ा बेचैन हो रहा है । आप सारे हिन्दुस्तान को बेचैन बनाये दे रहे हैं । आप जनतन्त्र के नाम को खत्म कर दे रहे हैं । मेरा मन तो मामूली तौर से बेचैन है । शायद मैं अपने आखिरी दिन तक अहिंसा को निभा ले जाऊंगा, लेकिन मैं यहां कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे लोगों का मन इतना बेचैन हो रहा है आप लोगों की हरकतों से कि मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि शायद आखिरी दिनों में मझ से पाप हो जाये । यह तो मैं अपने बारे में कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन देश के बारे में मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप जनतन्त्र की इस बुनियाद को खत्म कर देंगे तो कहां ले जाओगे । आप कहेंगे कि मैं भी हिंसा करना चाहता हूँ । रघुनाथ सिंह जी उस दिन मेरे ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा लाल पीले हो रहे थे । यह आप करवा रहे हैं । हिन्दुस्तान आप से इतना ज्यादा बेजार हो जायेगा, इतना ज्यादा इस जनतन्त्र पर आघात से नाराज हो जायेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान को आप मजबूर करेंगे उस रास्ते जाने के लिए ।

जहां तक कम्यूनिस्टों का सवाल है, मैं साफ बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वामपन्थी कम्यूनिस्टों और सरकार को क्या समझता हूँ चीन के सम्बन्ध में । मैं समझता हूँ कि चीन अगर बाध है और शेर है जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की जमन को हड़प रहा है तो वर्तमान सरकार गीदड़ है ।

श्री त्यागी : ऐसी बात मत कहो ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वामपन्थी कम्यूनिस्टों को मैं कौवा समझता हूँ । अगर वामपन्थी कम्यूनिस्टों को कभी मौका मिल जाये तो एक आध चोंच इधर उधर मार देंगे । लेकिन अगर आप इस पर ज्यादा अच्छी तरह सोचें, हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन को पूरी तरह से बचाना चाहें तब आप उन के ऊपर ही नहीं पड़ जायें । कुछ अपने आप को बदलने की कोशिश करें । क्यों आप चीन के प्रधान मंत्री को हिन्दुस्तान की जमीन पर से जाने की इजाजत दे दिया करते हैं, क्यों आप चीन का दूतावास यहां कायम किये हैं, क्यों आप का चीन के साथ इतना जबर्दस्त सम्बन्ध है । यह सब रखते हुए आप किस मुंह से वामपन्थी कम्यूनिस्टों को

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का समय अब समाप्त हो गया ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मुझ को थोड़ा सा वक्त दे दीजिए । मैं दो तीन मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा ।

मैं आपसे अर्ज कर रहा था कि इस मामले पर जरा सोच विचार करना मुझे वामपन्थी कम्यूनिस्ट चीन की हरकतों पसन्द नहीं हैं । लेकिन मैं क्या करूं । यहां जनतन्त्र है और इस जनतन्त्र में तुम अवसर उन का इस्तेमाल क्यों किया करते हो । जब कभी तुम को जनसंघ को तबाह करना होता है तब तुम कम्यूनिस्टों का इस्तेमाल करते हो, जब कभी तुम को कम्यूनिस्टों को तबाह करना होता है तब तुम जनसंघियों का इस्तेमाल करते हो । आज तुम इस खेल को बड़े मजे में, बड़ी शुशी से चला सकते हो, लेकिन हमारे जैसा आदमी जो जनतन्त्र में विश्वास करता है, यह कोशिश करता है कि इन वामपन्थियों के पेट वाली लड़ाई को स्वीकार करके उनको सुधारने की कोशिश करे । शायद हमारे

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

साथ रहते रहते चीन के मामले में उनके विचार बदल जायें या कुछ ज्यादा राष्ट्र प्रेमी बन जायें, या कुछ हिन्दुस्तान की भक्ति करने लग जायें। ऐसा ही जाये तो अच्छा होगा। लेकिन आप के रास्ते से तो वह बिगड़ते चले जायेंगे, और ज्यादा बिगड़ते चले जायेंगे।

मैं ने एक बार पांच, छः दिन पहले ही कहा था कि यह जो कांग्रेस पार्टी है और कांग्रेस सरकार है यह आपस में विरोधों का संगम बन गई है, और केरल में तो यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है। आप देख लें कि केरल कांग्रेस, अथवा जो वहां की अधिकृत कांग्रेस है, उस के अन्दर क्या है। अधिकृत कांग्रेस इस वक्त जो दक्षिण केरल के ईडवा लोग हैं उन के समर्थन पर खड़ी है, इस के अलावा केरल कांग्रेस ज्यादातर नायर और सिरियाई क्रिस्तानों के समर्थन पर खड़ी हुई है, उधर जो कम्यूनिस्ट वामपन्थी हैं वह उत्तर केरल के ईडवा जिन्हें थिया भी कहते हैं उन के समर्थन पर खड़ी हुई है। नतीजा यह होता है कि केरल कांग्रेस चाह वह अधिकृत हो या अनाधिकृत, यह विरोधियों का एक संगम बनी हुई है। हर जाति समझती है कि हमारा मौका आयेगा और वह उस के पीछे रहती है। उसके पीछे अपनी सारी ताकत लगा दिया करती है। तो यही मैं ने इन लोगों से कहा कि जब तक आप अपना एक सीधा रास्ता नहीं चुनगें, एक दिशा नहीं बनायेंगे, ईमानदारी के साथ अपना पथ नहीं लेंगे, तब तक संगम बनते रहेंगे और नतीजा यह होगा कि आप हमारे अन्दर भी दूँडते रहेंगे। हमारे अन्दर भी कुछ लोग होंगे जो कभी पटनायक के दोस्त बन जायेंगे, और कुछ लोग होंगे जो मेहताब साहब के दोस्त बन जायेंगे। तो हमारा विरोध कहां रह जायेगा। विरोध कुछल्ला बन जायेगा। और आप के

विरोधियों के संगम से हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति बिल्कुल तबाह होती चली जायेगी। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस बजट के ऊपर सोच विचार करते हुए जरा थोड़ा सा जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, हमारी बात पर ध्यान दें।

Shri Pottakkatt (Tellicherry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the manner in which this Government has tackled the Kerala situation is causing serious alarm to all honest people of this country. Just a few weeks prior to the Kerala elections, all the leaders of the Left Communist Party were arrested and detained under the Defence of India Rules. Thereby it was hoped that the Congress Party in Kerala would get a majority in the State Assembly. But, as the results began to be announced, it became clear to the Central Government that the enlightened electorate of Kerala had repudiated the Congress Party and the Home Minister. The People of Kerala did not believe the allegations levelled against the Left CPI. The defeat of the Congress was more pronounced in the Malabar region of Kerala where it secured only 2 out of 48 seats.

Therefore, hurried consultations were held among the Cabinet Ministers, and I was told, it was decided to try to form a Congress Ministry with the backing of the Kerala Congress. Two Ministers were deputed to proceed to Madras to meet the Congress President to persuade him to agree to this proposal. At that time, it was thought that if the Left CPI members were not released, the alliance may get a majority. In pursuance of this *modus operandi* fresh orders of detention were issued to continue their illegal detention. But the Congress President was adamant in his stand, not to have any alliance with the Kerala Congress, and hence this plan could not be carried through.

The Left CPI has come out in flying colours in the Kerala elections. As the single largest group in the State legislature, it has the constitutional right to be called upon to form a Ministry. But this has been conveniently overlooked, and President's rule proclaimed in Kerala. Sir, 29 members of the Left Communist Party are prevented from discharging their duties by their continued detention. These detainees have not incurred any disqualification under art. 191 of the Constitution. Every one of them is a registered voter under art. 326 of the Constitution. If there is no disqualification attaching to their membership, they are, as a matter of right, entitled to take an oath or affirmation under art. 188. But they, as well as all the other elected members, were denied their fundamental right.

The Governor, as the constitutional head of the State, has no right to flout the provisions of the Constitution. Our sacred Constitution has conferred on all its citizens political justice and equality of status and opportunity. It is up to the Central Government, for all who believe in the sacredness of the Constitution, for all who believe in the rule of law, to respect the verdict of the people and allow the natural and legal consequences to flow from such a verdict. But the verdict of the people has been swept aside for the convenience of the ruling party, and President's rule proclaimed in this unfortunate State of Kerala.

Kerala has always been a problem State. It has always been neglected by the Centre. It had never received any consideration in the matter of establishing major industries. Even today, it is one of the most backward regions in the country. In the neighbouring States, industries are coming up almost every day. But Kerala continues to remain backward. There is a feeling that the more remote we are from the Centre, the

less are our chances of our voice being heard. The State is earning valuable foreign exchange for the country and hence Kerala deserves to be given some consideration.

Year after year, large tracts of land are washed away due to sea erosion. Every year we see the sorry spectacle of thousands of coconut trees and dwelling houses being washed away by violent waves. The problem has to be considered on a national level.

Unemployment is very acute in Kerala. Thousands of educated young men are finding it hard to get any employment. Even the very few who succeed in getting selected to posts, are denied employment opportunities due to adverse police reports. This system of police verification has claimed many victims. Some way has to be evolved to enable these victims to establish their innocence. Today they are condemned without being heard. This is against natural justice, and is a serious matter.

Every year, many of the existing industries have to be closed down due to shortage of power. One cannot operate a radio or tube light due to very low voltage in towns like Badagara in Malabar. This has been the case all the 365 days—it is not confined to a particular period of the year. How long have we to exist like this? The problem is more acute in the Malabar region of Kerala.

The prices of essential articles are going up. People find it very difficult to balance their budget. There is discontentment everywhere. What has the Government done to check the price level?

There are many problems that require urgent solution in Kerala. A popular Ministry alone can meet this challenge. But the Government and the ruling party have taken revenge

[Shri Pottekkatt]

on the people of Kerala by proclaiming President's rule.

Our Constitution is founded on the authority of the people. They can act only through their representatives. The electorate must exercise its will through the representatives chosen by it. They have chosen their representatives. But the Government has cast aside all propriety and imposed President's rule in Kerala.

I oppose the Demands for Grants.

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapurama): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, when speaking on this budget for Kerala, I ought to refer . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have quorum for Shri Govinda Menon at least.

Shri Nath Pai: One of the ex-Chief Ministers of Kerala. The House wants to hear him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Speaking on the Kerala Budget, I would have preferred to make some remarks about the economic conditions there, but, unfortunately, during the discussion of this Budget and on other occasions, there have been too many references to what happened in Kerala recently after the elections. I would like, on this occasion, to present the real facts regarding the imposition of President's rule in Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalugha): Real, according to you.

Shri P. G. Menon: I am extremely unhappy that this should have happened, that even after the general elections we could not have a popular Ministry. I also know how unhappy the Prime Minister has been,

as also the Home Minister and other members of the Cabinet, over this that they have had no alternative but to take this bitter decision.

Hon. Members have been putting forward the view, as if it is axiomatic, that the leader of the largest party should have been called and designated Chief Minister to form the Government. Every one takes that for granted, and takes it also for granted that in not having done so, a grave constitutional impropriety was committed.

Before I refer to the figures of membership of the different parties, I may, with your leave, read a passage regarding the formation of Government in the United Kingdom. After all, it is on that pattern that our Constitution has been framed.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Not necessarily.

Shri P. G. Menon: Regarding the formation of governments, regarding matters of confidence and no confidence, it has been repeatedly stated that our Constitution is on the pattern of the British Constitution.

I am reading from *Munro's Governments of Europe*:

"The Prime Minister: how he is chosen."

"The Prime Minister, as has been said, is head of the Ministry, the cabinet, and 'the government'. The King goes through the gesture of selecting this official, but he has very little discretion in making the choice. He summons, and by usage must appoint, the leader of that political party which controls a majority in the House of Commons. If no single party controls a majority, he calls upon some leader who can form a

coalition or otherwise assure himself of a majority on important measures. Under the two party system, which prevailed in England for many generations, the King's task was very simple. When a Prime Minister resigned by reason of a defeat at the polls or on the floor of the House, the monarch merely sent for the leader of the victors and invited him to assume office.

But when three political parties are represented in the House, with no one of them controlling a majority, the royal function is not so simple. The King must then use his own judgment as to which leader he will summon. The main thing is that whoever takes office as Prime Minister shall be able to command a majority. If he can do this from within the ranks of his own party, so much the better. If he cannot, then he must secure it by some coalition, compromise, or understanding with one of the other parties. When Mr. Ramsay Mac Donald was invited to become Prime Minister in 1924, the Labour Party did not control a majority in the House. But before taking office, he satisfied himself that a sufficient number of Liberals would support him as against the Conservatives and thus enable him to carry on the government."

This is the accepted convention and practice regarding formation of government in the United Kingdom.

What is the position here? Unfortunately for Kerala, the different contending parties in the election—and there were 14 or 15 of them—took up certain rigid and inflexible attitudes at the time of the election and thereafter. But for these rigid, inflexible attitudes adopted by them, it would have been possible to form a Government.

The Left Communist Party has been claiming that they have the support of 60 or 61 Members, let us say 61. We will, for the present, forget that 29 of them are in detention, and assume that, for purposes of formation of Government, their numbers are also available. But, all other groups made it definitely clear that they would have nothing to do with a Government formed by the Marxist Communists. The same applies to the offer later made by the SSP to form a Government with the support of the Left Communists. Is it contended, then, that it was the duty of the Governor to call the leader of the Marxist Communist Party or SSP to form a Government?

Then, much has been said about the Rebel Congress or Kerala Congress. They have no majority. They have allied themselves, almost like Siamese twins, with the Muslim League, and stated clearly that they would sink or sail with them. The question has been put why they were not asked to form a Government. The SSP and Marxist Communists made it clear, very clear, that they would have nothing to do with a Government formed by the Kerala Congress.

Then, there is the Indian National Congress left. Our strength is only 36, and the leader of the Indian National Congress made it clear, and according to me very correctly, that after having been defeated at the polls, he would have nothing to do with the formation of a Government. In doing so, he stated exactly what Mr. Baldwin said in 1929 when he was defeated in the elections. Mr. Baldwin said:

"I took the view, that whatever had been the constitutional position, under universal suffrage the situation had altered; that the people of this country had shown plainly that whether they wanted Hon. Members

[Shri P. G. Menon]

opposite or not, they certainly did not want me....".

And that is the position of the Indian National Congress. I am sure that if the leader of the Indian National Congress in Kerala had attempted to form a Ministry, the attack would have been on his greed for power, his desire to get into office. All these 14 political parties, except the Indian National Congress, approached the electorate with the declared objective that they would see that the Indian National Congress was defeated. All of them, all the leaders issued statements declaring their objectives in the election. The leader of the SSP said that his objective was to defeat the Indian National Congress. It may be, he said that this is a negative objective. He said that it is so. All the other parties said likewise. Therefore, the only thing which was in common among these different parties opposing the Congress was this negative attitude of keeping back the Indian National Congress.

Does this imposition of President's rule in Kerala occur for the first time? In September, 1964, when the Congress Ministry was defeated by a no confidence motion, the same thing happened. The Congress had a strength of only 50 in a House of 126, and all the other opposing parties which were present in the Kerala Assembly before it was dissolved, had among them 76 Members. Nobody complained about the imposition of President's Rule then. The Governor called the leaders of all the political parties, one by one, to form a Government. They said: we could not form a Government. They wanted to form a government but they could not form a government.

Shri Warrior: That could be done now.

Shri P. G. Menon: The leader of Mr. Warrior's party said that if they could get the support of the PSP, they could attempt the formation of a government. It is not enough if you want to marry the princess. The princess also should agree. The leader of the Kerala Congress, the leader of the Marxist Party—they all want to form a Government but they are not able to produce a majority to support the Government. The example of the United Kingdom is not applicable in all respects because under the system prevailing there the King's or Queen's Government as the case may be, should go on for ever; there could be no hiatus between one Ministry and the other. Therefore, one more method is resorted to in the UK and that is to select some one to form a Ministry so that he may get the privilege of dissolution. I would refer in this connection to a textbook on the English Constitution. I refer to Jennings's *Cabinet Government*.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You referred to it in 1954.

Shri P. G. Menon: I am referring to it again. Referring to a situation where no party has majority, he says that in such a case the King has to consider three possibilities. The first is that a coalition Government may be formed. "The second possibility", referred to by him, is that one party may form a minority Government with the intention of advising a dissolution as soon as it is practicable to do so." The third possibility is that one party may form a minority Government which may be able to maintain itself in office in spite of its lack of a majority. He mentions these three possibilities. The first and the third possibilities are not available here because no party has a majority and no party has got the support of the other groups. If this matter occurred in England or if this situation arose in the Centre in

India, what the Head of the State would have done is to choose one or the other of the leaders—in that matter, he has discretion—to form a Government so that he can dissolve the legislature and go to the country again. That is not a situation contemplated by the Indian Constitution for the States. Under the Indian Constitution, for the States, we have got article 356 that has been provided in order to, provide for this contingency. But for article 356, what would have happened is the Governor would have called one or the other of the various leaders.

Shri Khadilkar: You are arguing a constitutional point. Article 356 debars the Governor from inviting, constituting and taking the advice—that is what it comes to. Does it debar him actually? Will you point it out?

Shri P. G. Menon: I will come to that. What the Governor could have done is to ask either the leader of the Communist Party or the leader of the rebel Congress to form a Government so that they may dissolve it later. This was attempted in Travancore-Cochin in the year 1953 when the then Ministry in Travancore-Cochin lost a vote of confidence. They advised the dissolution and there was a furore against that practice from all the sides, especially from the communists. They said that the right to dissolve could not be given to the leader of a party who has no majority. The demand now made amounts to this. One or the other leader of these different warring groups should have to be put into power so that he may have the privilege of dissolving the House. That is the situation.

I am sure it was a very unpleasant duty on the part of the Home Minister and his colleagues and the Prime Minister to have had to advise the President to dissolve the Kerala Legislature and to impose the President's rule. Interesting and ingenious sug-

gestions had been made as to what the Governor could have done. Prof. Ranga the other day said that the Swiss model should be tried in Kerala. If it is good let us try it. Other participants in the debate, outside and in this House, have been saying that the Governor should call the house and ask one of the leaders to get a vote of confidence in order to form a government. Probably on account of developing circumstances in India some thought would have to be bestowed on this matter, how to deal with such situation. Many may know of article 45 of the French Constitution of the Fourth Republic. It is as follows:

“At the opening of each legislature the President of the Republic, after customary consultations, shall designate the president of the council. The latter shall submit to the National Assembly the programme and the policy of the cabinet he intends to constitute. The president of the council and the ministers may not be formally appointed until the president of the council receives a vote of confidence.”

Mr: Khadilkar and others thought that we should adopt this procedure. If that is the view of the House and of the country.....

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The House was not given a chance.

Shri P. G. Menon: Let not Mr. Vasudevan Nair be impatient. I shall meet all his objections. I am now speaking of this House and saying that if this Parliament and the country think, if political thinkers and constitutional lawyers in India think that on account of the developing conditions in India, procedures such as these should be incorporated in our Constitution, by all means that constructive suggestion should have been offered rather than censure the Government for what it has done. If it

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is accepted that it is the British practice that is incorporated in our Constitution, then this could not be done; an amendment of the Constitution will be necessary. If that is required, that should have been a constructive suggestion during this debate and probably there would be many to support it. Probably, this situation may arise later in other States also. We adopted in the Constituent Assembly the British model because that was the model that educated India was familiar with; that is a model which in a truncated form existed in India before the Constituent Assembly drew up the Constitution. There are other forms also; but that is a different question than censuring the Government for what it has done under the Constitution under which we are working today. Why do I say that the Constitution has to be amended? Mr. Khadilkar was happy when I referred to this provision. I am also happy that provisions such as these exist. But they have yet to be accepted. Mr. Madhu Limaye referred the other day to one of the articles of the Constitution. He referred particularly to article 176 of the Constitution which says that the Governor shall call the Assembly and tell the Assembly the reasons for which it was summoned. Shri Khadilkar is nodding his head. What is the meaning of this provision? The meaning is, the Governor shall call the Assembly to meet and tell the Assembly as to what the programme of the Government for the year is. That is to say, the Governor shall deliver a speech, corresponding to the speech of the Crown in the British House of Commons. You cannot take the bare text of the Constitution and import meanings into it. The articles of the Constitution should be read and understood under the circumstances in which they have been framed and with the constitutional practice in the background.

The Governor calls the legislature immediately after the general elec-

tion and annually so that the programme of the Government may be communicated to the legislature, and the Governor, in that respect, is only the mouthpiece of the Ministry. The Governor cannot now call the legislature and say, "I have called you; I designate 'A' to be the future Chief Minister; let 'A' place his programme and seek a vote of confidence of the House." For that purpose, Article 176 can not be used. If it were to be used, then it would have been tantamount to a subversion of or deviation from the Constitution.

This is an occasion, when all of us in this House, whether one belongs to the Congress party or to the Opposition parties, should think and think furiously about the pattern that has evolved after this general election in Kerala. I have been told—I do not want to enter issue now with those who told me so—that this kind of pattern may be emerging after the general election in other places also. I do not know. But then, they should have made the above constructive suggestion. Instead of throwing mud on the Home Minister, instead of calling him names, instead of saying that infamous advice was tendered by the Home Minister to the President, instead of saying that there has been murder, infanticide, abortion and what not—

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What else should we say?

Shri P. G. Menon: I will tell him what they should say. Instead of saying that, the Members of the Opposition should have had the statesmanship, should have had the patriotism, to say that a situation has arisen in which some further thought about the Constitutional practice in India is required. That Sir, is the situation.

I do not want to add much further to this aspect of my speech. I am

very sorry, I am extremely sorry and unhappy that my State, the most educated in India, my State where literacy is so large, my State which is second to none in India regarding intelligence of her people, should be in this situation even after this general election. I would have been happy if the Members of this House who thought it fit to bandy about the name of Kerala during the last four or five days had been referring to Kerala on account of the unhappy economic and other situation there. I have never heard a single word coming out of any Member of the Opposition regarding the difficulties in which we in Kerala are suffering, regarding our economic situation, regarding the unemployment there and regarding the erratic planning at the Centre on account of which Kerala is in a difficult situation today.

I will state one point and finish. It has been said in the statement by the Finance Minister that several new industries have been started in Kerala by the Centre during the third Five Year Plan. Among them, only Hindustan Machine Tools has been commissioned. The Oil Refinery in Cochin was started about a year back. Then an announcement regarding the second ship-building yard was made on the eve of the election. There have been wrong comments that it was done with the elections in view. I am sure it is not so. The phyto-chemical factory has been scrapped altogether. There have been Rs. 8 crores invested in Kerala by the Central Government by way of industries during the third Five Year Plan. This Rs. 8 crores is a rough figure: it may be slightly more or less. During the first Plan, the all India expenditure on industries in Public sector was Rs. 150 crores, and the investment in Kerala was Rs. 0.00 (*Interruption*). It is three zeros. During the second Plan the investment in the public sector, in industries, by the Centre was Rs. 770 crores and the investment in Kerala was Rs. 79 lakhs. This is what happened.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will tell you one State which has got even much below this. It is Rajasthan.

Shri P. G. Menon: I plead not only for Kerala but for all the have-not States of India like Kerala and Rajasthan, and I hope Shri Mathur and others from Rajasthan would join us. That is the position, after the working of the five Year Plans during the last 14 or 15 years. Although much has been said about regional disparities being removed as a result of the Plan, they are there only in the Plan report. The regional disparities get more and more accentuated at the end of every Plan.

Take power. During the last year, for four to five months continuously, industries in Kerala lay closed down for want of power. Anyone in the Government should know that Kerala and Mysore are the two States in India which can produce power most economically because of the hydro-electric potential. These are the States where power could be produced at six to seven paise per kilowatt, but then what is the position? Kerala today has to go before the Madras Government with the begging bowl for power.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: who is responsible for all this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He will have his say.

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): The communist party:

Shri P. G. Menon: What I am saying is, this is an example, as I had an occasion to state earlier in this House, of the most egregious kind of erratic planning in India. Kerala has come again directly into the hands of the Central Government. Would the Central Government look into this matter and would they rectify the position? I endorse every word of

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the statement made by my hon. friend Shri Kappen. I have no time to expatiate on those points.

I appeal to the Central Government. Shri Vasudevan Nair asked me whose fault it is. It is the fault of the Central Government. It is the fault of the Planning Commission. If you want to project these matters to the party level, I do not want to do it. It is not that way that things are happening. There are the federal union relations, and those relations have not worked properly. I do not want to take more time of the House.

I am extremely sorry that Members of the Opposition in this House wanted to speak about Kerala only to refer to this wrong and untenable constitutional position which they wanted to raise. I hope the Union Government would study and understand the difficulties of Kerala. The Planning Commission is there, with extremely competent people. Here is a State whose density of population is 1025 or so per square mile. If Kerala were a country, Kerala would be the most densely populated country in the world, not even the low countries in Europe, not even Japan or any other country in the world is so densely populated. Has the Planning Commission ever referred to the problems of density of population in certain regions in India? Has there been any thought bestowed upon this? I rise on this occasion to complain about the situation in Kerala, which remains what it was at the time when planning started.

14 hrs.

Shri Tyagi: I can assure the hon. member that the Government will do their best to remove their difficulties.

Shri Warrior: We have heard that assurance many times without any result!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At 4 o'clock the Foreign Minister will make a statement on the use of gas in Vietnam.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the House is discussing the Kerala budget under the shadow of an event which augurs ill for the future of parliamentary institutions in the country, which is fraught with danger to the future of parliamentary democracy in India. The budget was presented some days ago, but by one of those ironies of history, the powers under which it was presented by the Central Government had lapsed, and a new proclamation had been issued only a couple of days ago. This morning the point was discussed at some length. However much it might be said on behalf of the Government that the Legislative Assembly was properly constituted, I still feel the matter is not free from doubt. As you are well aware, even this House, the Lok Sabha is not constituted properly until the members are sworn in. Then only they can draw their salaries, allowances, and that kind of thing. In that light, I do think even now that the Kerala legislature was not properly constituted. Be that as it may, the position with regard to Kerala legislature must be examined in some greater detail.

May I say straightway that I and my party, from the very outset, for the last so many years, had warned the Government against the designs of the Chinese and their allies in India? On this occasion, I would like to reiterate the position for which my party has stood all these years that those elements in our country—the parties or groups—who are overtly or covertly allied with the Chinese enemy today under the Defence of India Act deserve no mercy.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): It is an aggressor.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As long as the Defence of India Act is in force, it is an enemy country.

Having said that, let us examine the position with regard to the issue of the proclamation two days ago. I venture to suggest that the statement made by the Home Minister a couple of days ago based as it is or as it purports to be on the report of the Governor of Kerala is a laboured effort at bamboozling this House and the people outside with regard to the position in Kerala. May I invite your attention to some of the portions of his statement? It is said that the Governor explored all the avenues that were open to him, and he found that it was impossible to form a stable Ministry and therefore, under the provisions of article 356, he reported to the Central Government that a stable Government could not be formed in Kerala. Is it as clear as that?

The Home Minister says in one part of his statement:

"The leaders of the Kerala Congress and the Muslim League made it clear to the Governor that they would not join or support any ministry that may be formed or sponsored by the Communists."

Well and good. My friends on the other side seem to be labouring under the illusion that the strength required for forming a Government by any party or group of parties is 67, because the strength of the Assembly is 134 or 133. That is a patent fraud and a fallacy, because the Home Minister, rightly or wrongly has announced in the House that those 29 left communist detenus would not be released.

Shri A. M. Thomas: A curious argument!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is easy for you, sit in the front bench

here and talk like that. Go to Ernakulam and see.

The strength of the Kerala Assembly, minus the 29 detenus, comes to only 104 or 105, with those communist detenus behind the bars not being able to take part in the Assembly. Sir, it was the Congress Party, the peace-mongers of the Congress, who brought war to our door. It is they who gave a fillip to the pro-Peking elements in India. Now it does not lie in their mouth to call the kettle black—the pot calling the kettle black!

Be that as it may, today the position is that any party or bloc of parties can form a Government in Kerala if it has a strength of 52 in a House of 103, because one will adorn the Speaker's Chair. So, any group of parties with 52 members within their fold can form a stable Government. If that is admitted—no sensible member on the other side would dispute that argument—let us examine the position with regard to the various parties.

Kerala Congress—23 plus 1 plus another Swatantra member who has aligned himself with the Kerala Congress; that means Kerala Congress 25; Muslim League 6 plus 5, i.e. 11; SSP 13, Independents 4 and the Communist Party of India 3. All these together give a total of 55 or 56. It may very well be argued that one or the other of the parties would not support any government of that kind. What does the Home Minister's statement say? It says:

"Thus, except for Samyukta Socialist Party who were not opposed to a Ministry formed or sponsored by the Communist (Marxist) Party, the parties were clear that they would neither lend support to, nor seek the support of, that party in forming a government."

I am for a Ministry formed by all the patriotic and democratic parties in

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Kerala. If the SSP or the Kerala Congress and Muslim League had formed a Government, once the Assembly was convened by the Governor, it would have been anybody's guess as to what might have happened. You know, Sir, once an Assembly is convened, the elected members start discussing things and new thoughts and new alignments may emerge from that. I am quite sure if the Assembly had been convened and constituted there would have been a party or group of parties with the requisite strength of 52 members to form and constitute a stable government in Kerala—it is not 67 but 52, let us be clear about this matter.

Sir, I do not know what the advice of the Governor was to the President. A summary has been placed here and not the full report. Therefore, I would like to ask the Home Minister one thing. My hon. friend, Shri Govinda Menon talked about the Constitution of France, this country and that. May I ask, can this Congress party, which has always put party interest above the national interest, which has put party interest above the requirements of democracy, which has put party interest above the imperatives of the Constitution, today ask the Opposition to tell them some alternative, give them some alternative? I have given the alternative. Can you challenge the reasonableness of this alternative. This party installed in office as Chief Minister some years ago, perhaps not once but twice, a member who was defeated very badly at the elections. He was installed as Chief Minister and for months together he continued. Then he had to face the Assembly—of course, he got the confidence vote because they were in a majority. These filthy precedents they have created in this country. Still they talk a lot about Constitution and democratic proprieties. The party in power, the Congress Party, has not hesitated to do violence to constitutional proprieties and to democratic requirements in this coun-

try. The duty of the Congress Party was quite clear and yet they have shirked it. They have not only shirked it, they have betrayed their duty to the parliamentary democracy and to the people. They have taken shelter behind the perfidy of the Left Communists. But I charge them that they have been perfidious to the Constitution, perfidious to democracy. I charge them with having committed perfidy to the Constitution, to democracy. This is not the way the Congress Party which is pledged to high ideals should have functioned on this occasion.

Sir, I am not one of those who are apologists for the Left Communists and function under the guise of socialism. We have made our position clear. My party made its position clear. I assert that no chance has been given to the Kerala legislature to form or at least meet once after being properly convened and explore the possibilities of forming a stable ministry. It has been killed. As I said rightly, this, morning, democracy has been slaughtered, not merely has there been infanticide but, *bruna hatiya*, it has been killed in the womb, a case of foeticide. At the most it might be said that as soon as it was born it was killed, it was strangeld.

I would, therefore, on this occasion, when the Kerala Budget is before the House, say that the economic development of Kerala must occupy the undivided attention of this House. Therefore, I had pleaded for more time for discussing this Kerala Budget. It is not merely a Vote on Account that we will have to pass. Now that the new proclamation has come the entire budget will have to be passed by this House, and I am sure the House will discuss at length the economic requirements of Kerala, the economic development of Kerala and other essential things of that kind.

But I have no hesitation, once again, in saying that the proclamation that has been issued two days ago is a patent, unmitigated fraud on the Constitution. It has betrayed parliamentary democracy; it has violated all constitutional requirements. The Vice-President discharging the function of the President should have ensured that the Kerala Legislature met at least once and that the members were given a chance to form a stable ministry. In my own Madhya Pradesh and also in Rajasthan, after the last general elections the Congress did not have a majority at the time. Later on, after the Assembly met, after the legislature met, they manoeuvred—after all, we know how they manoeuvre things by distribution of patronage, of office and all that—and got a bare majority of three or four. That is how they functioned in Madhya Pradesh and in Rajasthan after the elections. They did not give a similar chance to the people of Kerala. This is gross violation of the Constitution, of democracy and they stand self-condemned.

श्री हुकम चन्द कलुवाय (देवास): उपा-
ध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।
हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ,

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung. There is quorum now—Shri Khadilkar.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the issue before the House today is of grave significance and I do not want to apply my mind, nor do I desire any Member of this House to apply his mind, from a narrow party angle, because this House is not only supposed to carry on the Government but is also supposed to see that the provisions enshrined in the Constitution the provisions formulated by the founding fathers, are being maintained and no reach is committed consciously on any occasion.

As the Finance Minister said yesterday, every decision of the Government need not be considered infallible. This is a constitutional issue on which every Member of this House must feel concerned. What would happen if this issue is not properly grasped and understood? If there is a lacuna in the Constitution and it is not amended or rectified, what would happen to this country?

Sir, we are in a most sorry state of affairs because I feel, as a democrat, that the verdict given by the electorate in Kerala, the mandate given to the representatives of Kerala, has been reversed. While reversing that mandate, I am not personally satisfied that all the constitutional possibilities of functioning of parliamentary democracy were explored. Constitutionally, to my mind—let me be very frank—this looks dubious and it violates the fundamentals of our Constitution. It is against constitutional propriety. I am not speaking as a party member with a rigid attitude, as I said in the beginning. I expect the time has come when, as I said the other day, in this country the dominant party should try to sustain democracy. In other countries the dominant party usually undermine democracy. That has been sustained by the leadership of late Pandit Nehru and now, I presume, by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who is taking his decisions looks at the collective wisdom. But there are occasions when intuitive judgment of moral character is called for when you have to apply your mind afresh. I know that Shastriji is not very happy about this decision. This is my personal view.

What has happened in Kerala? Let us try to analyse it. Sir, you were a member of the Constituent Assembly and you know that we have enshrined in our Constitution the British parliamentary system of Government. But we never thought at that time whether in the changing context of the

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situation this system will prove workable in this country or not. What do we find at the present juncture? After functioning for 17 years under this Constitution, we find that party life is disintegrating. The Communist Party is split; the SSP is split; the Jan Sangh is split on the language issue; the Swatantra Party is united only on free enterprise; beyond that, there is no united front in the Swatantra Party; there is absolute freedom. For the first time, in Kerala—let us take note of this—the Congress Party also is split. Therefore, this situation has arisen.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Certainly not.

Shri Khadilkar: Please sit down Do not disturb me..... (*Interruptions*) Do you want this infection to be carried to the other States also? I maintain that democracy in this country needs a dominant party like the Congress to achieve certain objectives. I hear rumours that in Mysore there is trouble and there is an attempt....

An hon. Member: No no.

Shri Khadilkar: I read about it in the papers. Therefore, let us take stock of the situation. Let us see whether our present constitutional framework can be fitted into the changing atmosphere or some new pattern should be evolved.

I do agree with many things that were mentioned by Shri Govinda Menon. For instance, he wanted the constitutional aspect to be taken into consideration. I agree there, but I do not agree with his conclusion. Article 356 does not preclude inviting any leader, even a minority leader to come and form a Government. Let any constitutional lawyer—and there are many constitutional pandits here like Shri Nath Pai, Shri N. C. Chatterjee and Shri H. N. Mukerjee—apply his

mind to this problem and give his considered opinion. Does article 356 preclude inviting the leader of a minority group to form a government? It does not. But that possibility was not explored.

As I said on a former occasion, many of us in this House who were brought up under the British regime still have many cobwebs in our minds of certain constitutional patterns which are not applicable to this country. The time has come when we must apply our mind to this problem.

So far as Kerala is concerned, as I warned you on the last occasion, rigid attitudes have developed—caste attitude, party attitude and so on. You have no ready solutions. You have arrested many people because they were security risks. I support those arrests. But the question is was your contention accepted by the people in the elections? They did not accept your contention. This is a serious problem. If the Communists are going the wrong way and they have foreign affiliations, we who have the heritage of Gandhiji and Nehru, instead of putting them behind the bars should fight them on their own grounds, on the mass front, on the political front and other fronts. I for one, as a democrat, could not tolerate this attitude, because ultimately it would land us in trouble and democracy in this country will be undermined in the name of fighting Communists.

In Kerala you had given them no chance. Shri Govinda Menon quoted the Constitution of the Fourth French Republic. That section says that you must give a chance to the parties; let them answer. If we had given a chance, some groups would have come forward to form a government and the Congress, as we have often said, if not lending active co-operation, would have given the negative kind of support to the constitutional government to function in Kerala. Even a

minority government would have been better, provided the Legislative Assembly is functioning. If that is not possible, there could have been a consensus of three or four groups. It is only when there is a failure of even that that the Governor could say that the constitutional machinery has broken down and so the President should take over the administration by issuing a proclamation.

There is another point of propriety to which I have given deep thought. I want to ask the constitutional lawyers one question. Whose judgment is final in this matter—the judgment of the Governor or that of the representatives of the people? That is the conflict. Let the elected people meet and decide it. If they find there is a failure of democracy, let them come to the Governor. Ultimately they will inevitably have to approach the Governor. It is only then that the Governor could form a judgment and take the decision. To take a decision on the basis of personal conversations is against the grain, against the spirit of our Constitution, as I have understood it.

It is not a question of supporting the general policy of the Government. Sir, we are the custodians of our Constitution and, in that sense, we must see that it is well protected. Has it been done in Kerala? In my opinion, unfortunately, it has not been done. Of course, it becomes academic once the proclamation has been issued. But I do not consider it academic. It will be agitating the minds of the people. When the constitutional history of this period will be written by a foreigner like Sir Ivor Jennings or Morris Jones he will have to say that on this occasion our judgment was not infallible and there was some dubiousness about it. This proclamation ought not to have been issued.

Therefore, on this occasion, as a member of the Constituent Assembly,

I would like to appeal to you and the House that we will have to leave aside party considerations and transcend the party loyalties and consider the position in Kerala in a new perspective. I may tell you that in Kerala there is a local leadership. We might say anything, but is it possible for any hon. Member, be it Shri A. M. Thomas or Shri Ravindra Varma, to go and tell the people of Kerala that Shri A. K. Gopalan and Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad are traitors? They will not listen to it. Because, these were the people who have fought in the freedom struggle and undergone many difficulties and made many sacrifices in the earlier days. In view of this background material, it is extremely difficult for anybody to tell the people of Kerala that these people are traitors. That can be done only by meeting them on their own ground. You have to tell them by active work in the field; you have to tell them that they are being misled by the Communists, who are security risks, their loyalty is under suspicion and so on. You have to fight them on their own plane; not on any other plane; not by taking political action or repressive measures, because by those measures you cannot fight the Communists.

Finally, as Shri Govinda Menon has said, there is a constitutional gap or lacuna. The changing situation demands that this gap should be filled up by amending the Constitution. If it is necessary, we have to do it. Today the position is that the political life at the party level is disintegrating. Lord Bisraeli said that a party is organised public opinion. If that definition is not more applicable to the present context of the situation, it is for us, the dominant party in the country, to take stock of the situation. Now, in a slow manner, the whole party life and social life is getting disintegrated. We have to build ourselves up so that the dominant position of the Congress Party would be maintained. By no other method can

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we sustain the Constitution and democracy and achieve our social objective within the framework of the Constitution. Kerala has taught us a lesson and we should not forget it. We should try to repair the damage that has been done to democracy.

Shmri Nath Pai: Sir, Mr. Khadilkar has made an appeal for our Constitutional advice on this very important issue.

It is the considered opinion of Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. H. N. Mukerjee and Mr. Nath Pai, on behalf of the few other Members on these benches also, that article 356 does not preclude the calling of the leader of a minority party to form the government. (*Interruption*).

Sir, he has asked for it.

An hon. Member: Constitutional Bench!

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Sir, we all know the extraordinary circumstances under which Parliament has to consider these Grants. The main question before us is whether the action taken by the President on the advice of the Home Ministry has been constitutionally proper or legal.

I would invite a reference to the concluding paragraph of the summary of the report of the Governor that has been circulated to us. And in this paragraph it is stated:

In view of what has been stated above—the Report of the Governor deals with the situation arising after the election and concludes—In view of what has been stated above, the Governor considered that no party or combination of parties would be in a position to muster enough strength to form a ministry with a working majority and he therefore recommended that article 356 of the Constitution might be applied.

But what article 356 contemplates is not the possibility or the impossibility of forming a representative government with a working majority. What article 356 contemplates, if you read the language of that article, is that the Governor must be satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

When the Governor takes upon himself the responsibility of deciding whether any party or combination of parties is in a position to form a government with a working majority or a representative government, the Governor unwittingly enters the sphere of party politics. And that is a gross violation of the Constitution. What the Constitution requires is stated clearly in article 164(2) where it is stated—it is a very simple and succinct statement—that “the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State”.

If any party is not in a position to command a majority, in that case the courses that are open to the head of the State have been described here in this well-known book by Mr. Ivor Jennings and this was referred to by Mr. Menon also.

The head of the State has to consider three possibilities. The first is that a coalition government may be formed. The second possibility is that one party may form a minority government with the intention of advising a dissolution as soon as it is practicable to do it. And the third possibility is that a minority government may be formed which may be able to manage itself in office in spite of its lack of a majority.

The Governor's report makes it very clear that, if a government were formed by the Kerala Congress and the Muslim League, in view of the stated

position of the Congress Party, they would be prepared to support a government so long as that government did not go against the stated Congress policies. I fail to see how in view of this position the Governor could arrive at this conclusion that a situation has arisen where the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

The provisions of the Constitution would be satisfied if the Assembly allows the government to be carried on. So long as it does not throw out a government, even if it is a minority government, so long the requirements of the Constitution are satisfied. Unfortunately that aspect of the matter was not considered, and the Congress Government at the Centre, who were embarrassed because their counterparts in the State were thrown out of power by the electorate, wanted to convert their minority position into a majority indirectly, by assuming all power to themselves. And that is why we have to consider here the State's budget that has been presented by the hon. the Finance Minister to this House.

I say, Sir, with all the emphasis at my command that it is not merely constitutional impropriety. The hon. the Speaker suggested that if some people were not satisfied with the decision of the Government they may take the matter to the Supreme Court. May be, some Member of the Kerala Legislature would take up that suggestion. But it is clear that not only the spirit of the Constitution but also the letter of the Constitution, the law as written in the Constitution, has been violated. That has been violated firstly by the Governor in not reporting to the Government that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. That, he has never stated anywhere in his report.

The only thing he has stated is that a representative government with a working majority cannot be formed. But that does not mean that a situation has arisen where the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, because the provisions of the Constitution only require that the State Government should have the confidence of the Legislature; it should be collectively responsible to the Legislature; nothing more, and nothing less. So long as a government formed is not thrown out by the Legislature by means of a vote of no-confidence, so long the requirements of the Constitution are satisfied.

So far as the problems of that problem State are concerned, everybody is aware of them. Mr. Panampilli Govinda Menon complained that Members of the Opposition or Members of this House are not aware of those problems. But the tragedy is that although his party has been in power in that State for the major part of the seventeen years that we have been independent, the problems of that State have not been solved and they will certainly not be solved if the ruling party here assumes power in the illegal and unconstitutional manner it has sought to do.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): If you permit me I will speak on one small point in connection with the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was listening to all the speeches made by the hon. members with a lot of interest. I should say that I was very much amused to hear the speech of one hon. member, Shri Govinda Menon. He had the distinction in this House—that only distinction in this House of trying to defend the indefensible case. He is a very eloquent speaker and a very good

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Advocate. But I should tell him that he has tried to present a lot of legalistic arguments to cover up the political crime of the ruling party. That is the real point at issue. And no amount of quotations either from Jennings or Montague can cover up that crime, the political crime committed by the ruling party of which he is a leading member. I was also interested to see that he was giving so many quotations because he is very good at quotations. In 1953—I would like to recall—it was he who very much depended on Jennings's quotation to justify the continuation of a minority Congress Ministry in Travancore-Cochin which was voted out of power on no-confidence. They tried to continue in power as a caretaker Government and they continued shamelessly. And an explanation was given and an argument was advanced by Shri Govinda Menon who was a Minister in that Cabinet on the basis of a quotation from Jennings.

An hon. Member: The same quotation.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I do not know whether it was the same quotation.

I am surprised and I am really sorry that persons like him who should guide the Central Government and the ruling party in a more sensible manner are trying to cover up the mischiefs, the mistakes and the crimes committed by the very same ruling party. My charge is that whatever the Central Government has done in relation to Kerala in the recent period was done solely and wholly in the self-interest of the ruling party and the Central Government. It was not done in a spirit of fairness; it was not done in a spirit of democracy; it was not even done to uphold the spirit of the Constitution. Many constitutional experts and lawyers have already told us how the action of the Central Gov-

ernment was betrayal of democracy and betrayal of the Constitution. I am not so much interested in that as I am interested in the political aspect of the problem.

Now, Sir, the Congress High Command and the Central Government thought that they can frighten the Kerala people and that they can terrorise the Kerala people. I charge this Government and this Home Ministry that they decided to put these people in prison just on the eve of the election with no other purpose than to frighten the electorate of Kerala. They thought that they will be able to prevent an understanding between the Left Communists and the Muslim League by putting the Left Communists in prison. I will just request Shri Govinda Menon to really refute if it is possible....

Shri P. G. Menon: I refute it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It was with this idea in mind that they will be able to prevent an alliance like this which according to me was a very unholy alliance. But this was not the method to prevent it.....

Shri P. G. Menon: What happened.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am sorry. I do not get enough time to yield to the hon. member.

Shri P. G. Menon: If you challenge me, I will refute it and you should give me an opportunity.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: They thought that they could win the elections—at least some of them thought that they could win the elections if the leading members of the Marxist Communists were put in prison. But they were thoroughly mistaken. We know what is in the stock of the Kerala electorate. We had our experience even before. The Home Minister rushed to Kerala. I will even say that a consultative

committee meeting of Kerala M.Ps. was hurriedly shifted to Trivandrum so that the Home Minister could come to Kerala and on the spot he held a press conference. I charge that this was all planned and deliberate. And there he came and said in that press conference: "All right, I will give a chance to the electorate to reject these people. But in case these people are elected, we will do our job." He said: "We will do our job". Therefore, even at that time he hinted, rather bluntly hinted that even if these people are elected, they will not be released. Arithmetical calculations are made. But in all honesty, we should all agree and realise that there is a case for the major party that has emerged after the elections that they were not given a proper opportunity and a fair chance to enter into negotiations with all other opposition parties to find out whether they can really form a Government and get a majority. An impression was given by the Central Government from the very beginning that there is no use of having any alliance with this party because whatever happens 75 per cent of those members of legislature will remain in prison; they will not come out of prison. I say that this also was done with a calculation and with a purpose. Even at this time when the Central Government, on the so-called advice of the Governor and the advice of some members of the Congress Party in Kerala, took this decision to promulgate President's rule, I say there was a chance for a Government to be formed. May be it will be a minority Government for the time being.

Why was the High Command in such a hurry? There are two reasons for that. One is that they want to get rid of this situation under which some MLAs are in prison even after getting elected. Even though Shri Nanda is very bold in his denunciation, I think he is himself a little nervous that people who are voted to the As-

sembly, in spite of the accusations, are remaining in prison and there is going to be a huge mass movement for their release, especially for the release of people who are elected to the Assembly, if not for all the detenus. He knows that he will be in an extremely defensive position and that he will not be able to meet that mass movement. This was one consideration.

The second consideration was that anyone who reads Kerala papers knows, this that when an Assembly comes into existence and Government is sworn in, there will be defections from the Congress Party. They wanted to avoid that situation because that has happened in the past. There were persistent reports in the newspapers that some MLAs of the Congress who were elected were sending telegrams and messages to the High Command that they should not take this obstructionist attitude and that they should co-operate with the Rebel Congress and form a Government. In case the rebel Congress-Muslim League alliance forms a Government, Shri Govinda Menon and many others knew that there was a likely chance of some people crossing over and that party becoming a majority party.

Again, Sir, in the interest of the Congress, the Government of India, the Home Ministry, wanted to save the Congress from that embarrassing situation. It is very amazing, it is very strange and it is really shocking that the Home Ministry comes out with a political analysis of the election results to show that the Congress has gained in these elections in percentages and that the Communists have lost in the elections in percentages. Of course, these calculations and combinations can be made. But my charge is: what business has the Home Ministry, what business has this Government of India which is here at the expense of all the people, not only the Congress, to come out with such statements and publicise them. Is it

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

the business of the Central Government to bring out a political analysis explaining that the Congress is still enjoying so much support and that others are losing? So, Sir, from beginning to end, if you examine the history of Kerala developments during the last six months, you will see that every action of this Central Government was actuated, motivated, by selfish considerations, by party considerations, above national interests and even above the constitutional position in this country.

Now, what will be the result? I am really surprised that this very Government, this very party, which everyday talks in the name of democracy—they say we are all not democrats—is cutting at the very roots of democracy. They are cutting at the very roots of democracy. During the last 17 years, there was not a single action like this which cut at the roots of parliamentary democracy. You are accusing the Communists as a whole and now the Left Communists in particular that they do not believe in parliamentary democracy. It is really surprising that here is a Government which is in a hurry to dissolve a legislature even without giving chance to the parties elected to form a Government because the Congress has lost, because they cannot form a Government. Is there any other agency in this country which is really subverting democracy and paving the way for other paths? The people will have to look for other paths. If this ruling party is going to behave like that we are not afraid to say this. After all ultimately it is the interests of the people that are to be considered supreme. Nothing is more supreme than the interests of the people. All responsible parties in this country are wedded to peaceful paths of revolution. We stand for a revolution in this country but we are pledged to a peaceful path of revolution. But if this party,

if this Government, is going to behave like this, nobody can guarantee what will happen in this country. And you know what is going to happen in Kerala. Already black day has been announced against this declaration of President's rule. May be, they have got the police. In the budget, they have one more crore of rupees for the police. A new battalion is being built up, Malabar special police, and they may be able to meet the situation with the help of the police for the time being. But I say that bad days are coming for our country and it is precisely because of the anti-democratic anti-people, anti-constitutional steps taken by this Government that such a situation is coming about in our country and the entire responsibility rests on this Government.

Sir, even at this late hour, we would request the Central Government to consider their position. Let the people's verdict be honoured. Let them meet the people; let them carry on their ideology among them and try to meet them. If Shri Govinda Menon can depend upon his eloquence and meet the people of Kerala, then perhaps he can do something. Otherwise, this move is doomed to failure. We want to give that warning to this Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sir T. T. Krishnamachari.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I have five minutes. I want to raise only one constitutional point.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We should be allowed to say a few words.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to close this debate at 3-30 P. M. Otherwise, the entire budget programme will be upset.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I have only five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right Dr. Aney. He should conclude in five minutes.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Sir, I have only one constitutional point to make. Under the Constitution, there is a provision for the appointment of the President for the Union and the Governor for the State. There is a convention that neither the President nor the Governor can give any advice or do anything without the advice of the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister as the case may be. Under all sections of the Constitution wherever it is said that the Governor has to do this or to do that, it only means that it is on the advice of the Chief Minister. He cannot do anything on his own. That is the main basis of the entire Constitution. So, if the Governor wanted to act and give the advice to the Central Government, or the President, about this he has first to see that there was a Ministry on whose advice he could give that advice to the President. The Ministry has to be there first on whose advice he can say, "I have tried to run the Government but I cannot do that." On that basis, he can tender that advice to the Central Government or to the President. It is that advice which the President has to take into consideration. He himself dissolved the old legislature and ordered new elections in the State. That thing was done. The people acted according to his order. Having taken all these steps on the advice of the Ministry, the only thing he could do was to ask them to form a Ministry by selecting one party which has got a majority *vis-a-vis* other parties. It was his duty to do so. Otherwise, he was not creating a condition under which he can do anything or give any advice either to the Central Government or to the President. That condition was wanting and the advice that he has tendered to the Union Government and to the President here is not the one on which proclamation should

have been issued or the Government should have acted upon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कल्याणय्य : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum.

15 hrs.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the Statement that I have appended to the papers placed before the House, I had mentioned in paragraph 9 that I am presenting only a provisional budget of the Kerala Government for the next year. It was the Government's hope at that time that an appropriate budget would be framed and presented later at an appropriate place and we could get the Vote on Account for carrying on the administration until the other contingency developed. Unfortunately other events have overtaken us, and may be the responsibility for having to frame the budget for Kerala would devolve on the Central Government.

Many hon. Members had sent cut motions on these demands. I had gone through all of them and tried to prepare an answer for some of the cut motions tabled. But, unfortunately, I think, none of them has been moved or nobody made any reference to any part of the budget excepting very general charges made about neglect of Kerala. The discussion revolved round the Proclamation that has been placed on the Table of the House a couple of days back and

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upon the *pros and cons* of the circumstances that were behind this proclamation. I don't think I am called upon at this stage to provide any detailed reply for these accusations and counter-accusations; but the reason for the issue of this Proclamation will have to be ratified by the House by a Resolution and in due course that Resolution will be tabled and the House will have a full opportunity of discussing this problem over again. Then, the Government also would be able to state their case adequately at that time.

I hope the hon. Members who spoke will not mistake me as being somewhat oblivious to the remarks made and my not replying to them, because I think that that is the proper time for dealing with this problem. At the moment all I am concerned with is to request the House to pass the Demands and on the basis of the Demands to pass the Vote on Account so that the Government of Kerala can be carried on until such time as a fuller budget, if need be, may be placed before this House for its *imprimatur*, until other conditions supervene.

Therefore I will content myself with this statement and if the House permits, I shall present to the House my Bill in respect of the Vote on Account.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are the Cut Motions being pressed to vote?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Cut Motion No. 22 may be put to voice vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Heads of

States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Refusal to release M. L. As under detention thereby preventing the formation of a Government in Kerala after the elections. (22)].

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the other cut motions.

All the other cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President on account out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of the following Demands entered in second column thereof:—

Demand Nos. I to LIII and LV".

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The Supplementary Demands may also be put to vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of the following demands

entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. I, IV to VI, IX, X, XII to XIV, XVI, XVII, XXI to XIII XXV, XXVIII, XXX to XXXV, XXXVII, XL, XLIII, 'XLVII, L to LIII."

The motion was adopted

[*The motions of Demands for Grants (On Account, 1965-66) and of Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1964-65, in respect of Kerala which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]*

ON ACCOUNT DEMANDS, 1965-66

DEMAND NO. I—AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. II—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. III—EXCISE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Excise'."

DEMAND NO. IV—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of

the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. V—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. VI—REGISTRATION FEES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Registration Fees'."

DEMAND NO. VII—STATE LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. VIII—ELECTIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Elections'."

DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of

the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff'."

DEMAND NO. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XI—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. XII—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. XIII—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. XIV—STATE INSURANCE AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'State Insurance and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XV—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO. XVI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'University Education'."

DEMAND NO. XVII—GENERAL EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,13,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'General Education'."

DEMAND No. XVIII—TECHNICAL EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Technical Education'."

DEMAND No. XIX—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. XX—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Health Engineering'."

DEMAND No. XXII—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. XXIII—FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. XXIV—RURAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,20,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Rural Development'."

DEMAND No. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,91,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. XXVI—Co-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. XXVII—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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. XXVIII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND No. XXIX—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND No. XXX—HARIJAN WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Harijan Welfare'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—STATISTICS AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Statistics and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXXII—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,56,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ports'."

DEMAND No. XXXV—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 98,34,000 be granted to to

the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXVI—FAMINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Famine'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND No. XXXVIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. XXXIX—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. XL—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XLI—MISCELLANEOUS COMPENSATIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignments'."

DEMAND No. XLII—NATIONAL EMERGENCY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'National Emergency'."

DEMAND No. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,65,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1966 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND No. XLIV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,000 be granted to

the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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 on Agricultural Improvement'."

DEMAND No. XLV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,11,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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 on Industries and Economic Developments'."

DEMAND No. XLVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,45,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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 on Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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 on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. XLVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,65,000 be granted to

the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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 on Other Works'."

DEMAND No. XLIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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 on Ports'."

DEMAND No. L—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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 on Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND No. LI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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 on Forests'."

DEMAND No. LII—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,000 be granted to

the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Commutated Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,85,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala 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 on Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND NO. LV—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,98,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Government'."

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS, 1964-65

DEMAND NO. I—AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX AND SALES TAX

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,67,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Agricultural Income Tax and Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. IV—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,000 be granted to the President out of

the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. V—STAMPS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,100, be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. VI—REGISTRATION FEES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Registration Fees'."

DEMAND NO. IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarter's Staff'."

DEMAND NO. X—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,11,600 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in

respect of 'District Administration and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XII—JAILS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. XIII—POLICE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. XIV—STATE INSURANCE AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 48,700 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'State Insurance and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XVI—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,20,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'University Education'."

DEMAND NO. XVII—GENERAL EDUCATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,88,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'General Education'."

DEMAND NO. XXI—PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Public Health Engineering'."

DEMAND NO. XXII—AGRICULTURE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 400 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. XXIII—FISHERIES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,11,900 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

DEMAND NO. XXV—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. XXVIII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL - EXTENSION SERVICE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

DEMAND No. XXX—HARIJAN WELFARE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Harijan Welfare'."

DEMAND No. XXXI—STATISTICS AND MISCELLANEOUS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Statistics and Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. XXXII—IRRIGATION

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,28,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND No. XXXIII—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. XXXIV—PORTS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 86,300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ports'."

DEMAND No. XXXV—TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,67,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND No. XXXVII—PENSIONS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,07,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. XL—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. XLIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. XLVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 300 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. L—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON TRANSPORT SCHEMES

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,500 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Transport Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. LI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,93,200 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. LII—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Commuted value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. LIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 19,25,73,800 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

15.06½ hrs.

KERALA APPROPRIATION BILL*,
1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1964-65.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1964-65."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce† the Bill.

15.07 hrs.

KERALA APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move‡:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of a part of the financial year 1965-66 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated

Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of a part of the financial year 1965-66 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take the clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.08½ hrs.

KERALA APPROPRIATION BILL,
1965

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move‡:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1964-65 be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2 dated 26-3-65.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the services of the financial year 1964-65 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take the clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.10 hrs.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

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

"That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill has been necessitated for the simple reason that certain industries were taken over under this Act by Government, and in respect of those industries or concerns, the period of extension of the control and regulation is due to expire very

shortly, and unless the Act is amended, further extension is not possible.

The present provision in the Bill which seeks to amend section 18A empowers the Government to extend the period by two years at a time, after the initial take-over period for five years. There is no deviation from the principal enunciated in the parent Act. This Bill just carries on the same spirit a little further. I, therefore, submit that this Bill may be considered.

Sir, I move.

15.12 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

Since there is the urgency of passing this Bill by 3.30 p.m. today, I request that hon. Members who want to offer their comments may be brief. They may not take more than five minutes each.

Shri Bade (Khargone): If you are going to give us only five minutes, then we would not like to speak.

Mr. Chairman: All right, the hon. Member can have one or two minutes more. I would request that the comments may be brief.

Shri Bade: After all, we have to do justice to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: He may have one or two minutes more.

श्री बड़े : सभापति महोदय, दी इंडस्ट्रीज़ (डेवलपमेंट ऐंड रेगुलेशन) अमेंडमेंट बिल जो सदन के सामने इस समय लाया गया है यह केवल इंडस्ट्रीज़ (डेवलपमेंट ऐंड रेगुलेशन) ऐक्ट, 1951 के संशोधन

18 ए को अर्मेंड करने के वास्ते लाया गया है। सेक्शन 18 ए में यह लिखा हुआ है :—

“...it may from time to time issue directions for such continuance for such period not exceeding two years, as is specified in the direction.....”

शासन कोई भी कारखाना यदि अपने हाथ में लेता है तो वह जरूरत के मुताबिक अग्रर आड़े तो समय समय पर उस के जारी रहने के लिए डाइरेक्शंस इश्यू कर सकता है, पहली अवधि खत्म होने के पहले उसको साल ब साल बढ़ा सकता है लेकिन यह जरूर है कि वह जारी रखने की अवधि दो साल से अधिक की न होनी चाहिये और टोटल कंटीनुएंस दस साल से ऐक्सीड नहीं करना चाहिये। इसी मंशा को पूरी करने के लिए सरकार सदन के सामने यह अर्मेंडिंग बिल लाई है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि श्रीजीनल 18ए पर्याप्त था और उसे अर्मेंड करने की जरूरत नहीं थी। उसमें यह प्राविजन दिया हुआ है :—

“Provided that the Central Government, if it is of opinion that it is expedient in public interest so to do, may direct that any such notified order shall continue to have effect after the expiry of the period of five years aforesaid for such further period as may be specified in the direction and that when such direction is issued, a copy thereof shall be laid on the Table of the House.”

ऊपर के सेक्शन को देखने से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट, अग्रर पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट डिमांड करता हो तो वह उसे ऐक्सटंड कर सकती है और यह नोटिफाई कर सकती है कि अग्रक नोटिफाईड आर्डर पांच साल की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद भी अमल में आता रहेगा और वह उसे दो साल से कम अवधि तक के लिए बढ़ा

सकती है। दो, दो साल के लिए सरकार उसका अमल बढ़ा सकती है। लेकिन शायद मिनिस्टर महोदय को ला डिपार्टमेंट से यह लिख कर आया होगा कि आप उस नोटिफाईड आर्डर की अवधि को नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं इस वास्ते वह यह अर्मेंडिंग बिल लाये हैं।

सेक्शन 15 ओरिजिनल ऐक्ट में यह दिया हुआ है कि अग्रर इनवेस्टिगेशन के बाद सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट सैटिसफाईड हो जाती है कि वह किसी आर्टिकल के प्रोडक्शन के बारे में डाइरेक्शंस इश्यू करे तो वह ऐसा कर सकती है।

वहां पर यह दिया हुआ है—

“If after making or causing to be made any such investigation as is referred to under section 15, the Central Government is satisfied that under that section it is desirable, it may issue such directions regulating the production of any article.....”

ए० बी० सी० कारण दिये हुए हैं कि अग्रर ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाय तो शासन डाइरेक्शंस इश्यू कर सकता है।

अब इस अर्मेंडिंग बिल के द्वारा जो यह लिखा हुआ है कि अग्रर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट में यह आवश्यक समझे तो नोटिफाईड आर्डर को पांच साल की उसकी अवधि के समाप्त होने पर समय समय पर आवश्यकतानुसार बढ़ा सकती है। लेकिन यह पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट है क्या? मैंने तो कई केसेज में यह देखा है कि जहाँ पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट दरअसल यह डिमांड करता है कि सरकार उसकी अवधि बढ़ाये और उस इंडस्ट्री के प्रोडक्शन को वह रेगुलेट करे वहाँ शासन क्रदम नहीं उठाता है लेकिन अग्रर रूलिंग पार्टी का अपना पार्टी इंटरैस्ट फंसा है तो वह उस कारखाने के मामले में अपना हस्तक्षेप करती है।

[श्री बड़े]

उदाहरण के लिए मैं आप को बतलाऊँ कि शोलापुर की एक क्लाय मिल है। वहाँ भी इस प्रकार की एक अव्यवस्था हो गई है लेकिन वहाँ शासन ने क्या हस्तक्षेप किया? शासन द्वारा हस्तक्षेप करने के बाद क्या वहाँ के मजदूरों को हरजाना दिया गया? क्या शासन द्वारा वहाँ के मजदूरों को कुछ भी रिलीफ दी गई है? मैंने तो यह देखा है कि जब शासन ने किसी कारखाने को अपने हाथ में लिया है तो शासन द्वारा कारखाना लिये जाने के बाद मैंने यह देखा है कि वह इतनी अच्छी तरह से नहीं चलता है जैसा कि प्राइवेट व्यक्ति द्वारा चलने वाला कारखाना चलता है। जहाँ पर शासन द्वारा हस्तक्षेप नहीं होता है, उसका कंट्रोल सरकार द्वारा नहीं लिया जाता है वहाँ अच्छा काम चलता है।

श्री चौरङ्गिया और डेंगड़ी ने अभी कुछ दिन पहले राज्य सभा में यही बात कही थी और उन्होंने इस बारे में राजनन्दन गांव मिल का उदाहरण दिया था। वह मिल बंद हो गई है। हमारे पास इस तरह का समाचार आया हुआ है कि वहाँ का काम बंद है लेकिन उसमें शासन हस्तक्षेप करने को तैयार नहीं है। इसके अलावा हमारा अनुभव यह है कि जहाँ शासन हस्तक्षेप करता है और उस इंडस्ट्री का कंट्रोल अपने हाथ में लेता है तो वहाँ जो अपने कर्मचारी शासन द्वारा नियुक्त होते हैं वे एक तो आवश्यकता से अधिक होते हैं दूसरे उनको इसका पर्याप्त प्रैक्टिकल ज्ञान नहीं होता कि उस कारखाने के प्रोडक्शन बर्क को कैसे सुचारु रूप से चलाया जाय। आप के उन अफसरान को उस वाम के बारे में अनुभव नहीं होता है और वर्क सफर करता है। दूसरे उनके द्वारा उस इंडस्ट्री के काम में इस प्रकार से हस्तक्षेप किया जाता है कि परिस्थिति बजाय सुधरने के और खराब हो हो जाती है। मैं राज्य

सभा के श्री डेंगड़ी के इस सुझाव से पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ कि मजदूरों को आपको इसमें असोसिएट करना चाहिये। जो बोर्ड आप उस के लिए त्रायम करें उसमें मजदूर संगठनों के आदमियों को भी लेना चाहिये। साथ ही साथ दूसरे ऐसे आदमियों को उसमें लेना चाहिये जो कि उसमें ऐक्सपर्ट हों। लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि इस तरह सरकार काम नहीं करती है। उज्जैन मिल में गड़बड़ी चलती थी और उस के लिए शासन को यह कहा गया कि वह उसमें हस्तक्षेप करे लेकिन शासन ने उसमें हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया। एक ऐसे आदमी को मिल दी गई जो कि बेच-बेच कर सब मिल खा रहा है। इसलिये शासन को देखना चाहिये कि जब वह किसी कारखाने या इंडस्ट्री में हस्तक्षेप करे तो उपयुक्त आदमियों को उसका काम करने के लिए नियुक्त करें। शासन को दरअसल जहाँ पबलिक इंटरैस्ट डिमांड करे वहीं उसे हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये अन्यथा नहीं। जहाँ पर राष्ट्रीय हित का तकाजा हो, जहाँ पर राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्व जैसे कि कम्युनिस्ट्स आदि घुस गये हों जैसा कि भूपाल की इंडस्ट्री में मैंने देखा है कि उसके पबलिक सैक्टर में होते हुए भी, वहाँ पर कम्युनिस्ट तत्व सक्रिय हैं और आये दिन कम्युनिस्टों द्वारा वहाँ उकसाने से लेकर में अनरैस्ट रहता है और एक खराब परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है ऐसी जगह में बेशक सरकार को इंटरफ़ीयर करना चाहिये। शासन का ऐसा समझना कि जिस भी कारखाने में वह हस्तक्षेप करेंगे जिसका भी काम व अपने हाथ में सम्हालेंगे उसे वह कुशलतापूर्वक चला सकेंगे, प्रैक्टिकल शेष में कई जगहों में सही सिद्ध नहीं हुआ है। पबलिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का मैं दो टर्म से मੈम्बर रहा हूँ और मैंने देखा है कि जहाँ जहाँ शासन द्वारा कारखाने चलाये जाते हैं वहाँ वहाँ लौस होता है। वहाँ पर बुरी तरह से रुपया

खर्च किया जाता है। सरकार को यह देखना चाहिये कि वहां पर अनापशानाप खर्च बंद हो। सरकार जिस इंडस्ट्री को अपने हाथ में ले उसे उसका मैनेजमेंट अनुभवी और एक्सपर्ट्स के सुपुर्द करना चाहिये। शासन को उस पर अपनी निगरानी रखनी चाहिये।

दूसरे मैसे देखा है कि शासन के काम में देर होती है और मैसे देखा है कि फौरन एक्सचेंज के न मिलने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में एक कारखाना बंद पड़ा रहा। फौरन एक्सचेंज के लिए यहां आठ रोज से आदमी पड़े हुए हैं। सरकार को यह देखना चाहिये कि फौरन एक्सचेंज चूंकि उनको मिलता नहीं है, देर लगती है, इसलिये प्रोडक्शन सफर करता है, उनको इसकी दिक्कत पेश न आये और उन्हें समय पर फौरन एक्सचेंज मिल जाय। आज हालत यह है कि उनको फारेन एक्सचेंज के लिए राम्पेटिरियल के लिए दिल्ली आकर चक्कर काटना पड़ता है, हम एम० पी० लोग भी उनके साथ जाते हैं, एक दफ्तर से दूसरे दफ्तर में इस के लिए उनके संग मारे, मारे फिरते हैं। आज फौरन एक्सचेंज और राम्पेटिरियल समय पर न मिलने के कारण उनके बंद होने की नौबत आ जाती है। श्री टी० एन० सिंह ने जब से इस मंत्रालय का कार्यभार सम्हाला है, स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हुआ है और अगर उनके वहां पत्र लिखा जाता है, तो जवाब दे दिया जाता है पहले जवाब तक नदारद रहता था।

मझे इतना ही कहना है कि सरकार अगर उन कारखानों के काम में इंटरफीयर करती है, उन्हें अपने कंट्रोल में चलाती है तो उसे सावधानी के साथ वहां पर ऐसे व्यक्ति लगाने चाहिये जो कि ईमानदारी और किफायतशारी के साथ उस काम को बखूबी अंजाम दें। वहां जो आप बोर्ड

बनायें उसमें मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी प्रतिनिधित्व दें। खाली एक, दो व्यक्तियों के हाथ में यह काम नहीं देना चाहिये। इसके लिए उन्हें बोर्ड नियुक्त करना चाहिये। अगर आप उन में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहते हैं तो बड़ी सतर्कता के साथ आप उनके काम को करवायें ताकि वहां पर लीस न हो। वहां पर अच्छे लोगों को रखना चाहिये। जब से सिंह साहब इस मंत्रालय में आये वह कारखानों की तरफ ध्यान दे रहे हैं और मुझे भरोसा है कि वह भविष्य में भी ऐसा ही करेंगे और इस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग नहीं करेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

Shri D. C. Sharma rose—

Mr. Chairman: Is it necessary to further discuss these things? I think there are hardly about 8 minutes.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। इस समय हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

Shri T. N. Singh: Mr. Chairman, I have listened with attention to what the hon. Member from the other side said. I can only say that we have never taken over any undertaking without due reason. We have so far taken over 19 concerns. Of these 12 have been released and seven are under Government management and they are doing well. In fact it is for the purpose of good management of a particular concern that we have brought forward this amendment. The House is aware of the circumstances in which that concern was taken over. Therefore

[Shri T. N. Singh]

we want to continue to have a control over that concern for a longer period.

An hon. Member: What is the name of that concern?

Shri T. N. Singh: The name of that concern is *M/s. Jessop & Co.*

Shri Bade: What about other concerns?

Shri T. N. Singh: There are others also which have been taken over.

I have not got the list here but, if the hon. Member so desires, that information can be supplied later on. I can only say that the law provides that every concern, taken over should be taken over after due enquiry. So, it is not taken over on any other ground. We are limited today to one extension period only. I want more extensions only. If there is need for further extension of the period we should be able to do so. But the limit is upto 10 years. I think the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1965 is in accordance with the principles of the original Act. Therefore I commend this bill to the House.

श्री बड़ : माननीय मंत्री ने कहा है कि जैसप एंड कम्पनी नहीं है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मुंदा के या दालमिया के जो कारखाने हैं, बोस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में जिन कारखानों का जिक्र है, क्या उन कारखानों में मंत्री महोदय ने हस्तक्षेप कराया है।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, इस वक्त मेरे पास लिस्ट नहीं है, मैं बाद में माननीय सदस्य को बता दूंगा।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and

Regulation) Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Title and the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri T. N. Singh: I beg to move: "That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Now we shall take up the Private Member's Business.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hos-hangabad): It is scheduled for 3-30 p.m. I don't think we can take that up before 3-30 p.m. under the rules.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): What is the harm in taking this up earlier?

Mr. Chairman: Let us not waste the time when it is available. We shall take this up if the House agrees.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We shall have five minutes recess.

15.25 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
SIXTIETH REPORT

Mr. Chairman: Shri Hem Raj:

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th March, 1965."

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (देवास) :
सभापति महोदय, अब पांच मिनट की छुट्टी कर दी जाये।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : (हौशंगाबाद) :
पांच मिनट आराम करने दिया जाय।

Mr. Chairman: Order, Order.

Shri Raghunath Singh: After all it is a question of three or five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th March, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

15.26 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: SESSION OF
PARLIAMENT AT BANGALORE OR
HYDERABAD—contd.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (बिजनौर) :
सभापति महोदय, 12 मार्च, को मैंने इस सदन में अपना यह प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया था कि संसद का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में हैदराबाद अथवा बंगलौर, इन दोनों में से किसी नगर में होना चाहिये।

इसी प्रकार का ए

सभा में भी 20 नवम्बर, 1959 को मैंने उपस्थित किया था। उस समय मेरे प्रस्ताव के विरोध में संसद-कार्य मंत्री ने जो युक्तियां दी थीं, आज मैं उन युक्तियों के उत्तर से ही अपने भाषण को आरम्भ करता हूँ।

संसद-कार्य मंत्री ने अपने उत्तर में सबसे पहली युक्ति यह दी थी कि अगर हम बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में संसद का एक अधिवेशन रखें, तो संसद के सात सौ सदस्यों के रहने का एक साथ व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायेगी। दूसरी युक्ति उन्होंने यह दी थी कि हम दिल्ली में संसद के प्रत्येक सदस्य को टेलीफोन देते हैं, परन्तु उन नगरों में यह सुविधा भी हम सात सौ सदस्यों को एक साथ उपलब्ध नहीं करा पायेंगे। तीसरी युक्ति उन्होंने यह दी थी कि यहां पर सरकार के जो कार्यालय और कर्मचारी हैं, लोक सभा के अधिवेशन के दिनों में यही उन को इतना व्यस्त रहना पड़ता है, तो इन सब कार्यालयों और कर्मचारियों को उन नगरों में एक साथ शिफ्ट करना हमारे लिए बहुत कठिन हो जायेगा।

एक और युक्ति उन्होंने यह भी दी थी कि सम्भव है कि दूसरे स्थान पर संसद का अधिवेशन होने से हम को प्रश्नोत्तर के घंटे की कटौती करनी पड़ जाये, जो कि संसद में एक विशेष महत्व रखता है और जो संसद के कार्य का एक बहुत आवश्यक भाग है। एक बात उन्होंने यह भी कही थी कि संसद के सात सौ सदस्यों में जो अधिकांश सदस्य इधर के हैं, उन को जब संसद के अधिवेशन के लिए दक्षिण में जाना पड़ेगा, तो सरकार पर भत्ते का भार बहुत अधिक बढ़ जायेगा।

इस के अतिरिक्त एक और युक्ति भी मुझे उन्हीं दिनों समाचार-पत्रों में देखने का मिली थी, जिसका मैं आज उल्लेख कर देना चाहता हूँ। कुछ लोगों ने कहा था कि जब आज यह बात कही जाती है कि

[श्र. प्रकाशवार शास्त्र]

हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में संसद का अधिवेशन हो तो कल को अगर कोई यह मांग करेगा कि संसद का अधिवेशन कजकता, शिलांग या गोहाटी में क्यों न हो, तो उस मांग को किस प्रकार रोका जा सकेगा।

ये वे युक्तियाँ हैं, जो 1959 में मेरे उस प्रस्ताव के विरोध में दी गई थीं। मैं उन युक्तियों के उत्तर से ही अपने भाषण को आरम्भ करता हूँ।

जहाँ तक संसद कार्य मंत्री का यह कहना है कि सात सौ सदस्यों के निवास की व्यवस्था बंगलौर अथवा हैदराबाद में कैसे हो सकेगी मैं संसद कार्य मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि साउथ एग्ज्यू और नार्थ एग्ज्यू जहाँ पर कि आज संसद के अधिकांश सदस्य रहते हैं, देश के स्वतंत्र होने के पहले क्या यहाँ पर वाइसराय की मिलिट्री रहती थी या नहीं? लेकिन आपको एक साथ सात सौ सदस्यों के रहने की व्यवस्था करनी थी इसलिए आपने सेना के रहने के उस स्थान को संसद सदस्यों को दे दिया। अभी यह जो एम० पी० क्लब बना है और पूरा बना भी नहीं है वरसों में बन कर तैयार होगा जब आपने इसकी आवश्यकता अनुभव की तो क्या इसको बनाना प्रारम्भ नहीं किया? अब आवश्यकता अनुभव हुई तो क्या यहाँ सेना के जो फ्लैट्स थे उनको खाली कराकर संसद सदस्यों के लिए निवास की व्यवस्था नहीं की? आपने यह सब किया। यदि आप इसको भी आवश्यक समझ लेंगे कि संसद का एक अधिवेशन हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में हो तो कुछ व्यवस्थायें ऐसी हैं जो तत्काल भले ही कठिन हों लेकिन बाद में आप कर सकते हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि मेरे इस प्रस्ताव में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि संसद का अगला अधिवेशन ही हैदराबाद में या बंगलौर में होने लगे। भले ही आप एक वर्ष के बाद वह करे लेकिन सिद्धांततः इस बात को स्वीकार तो कर लें कि देश की एकना

को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश के बहुत बड़े भाग की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए संसद का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत के किसी नगर में किया जाए और उस समय तक यह सारी निवास आदि की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है।

जहाँ तक टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है, बंगलौर में मैंने देखा है कि विशाल सभा के सदस्यों के रहने का जो स्थान है, वहाँ प्रत्येक कमरे में टेलीफोन लगा हुआ है, वहाँ उनको टेलीफोन की सुविधा प्राप्त है। दूसरी बात यह भी है कि बंगलौर में तो टेलीफोन की सबसे बड़ी फैक्ट्री है और सौभाग्य से टेलीफोन फैक्ट्री जिस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आती है, उसके भी आप मंत्री हैं। एक दो पंक्तियों का पत्र अगर आपकी तरफ से भेज दिया जाए कि सात सौ टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था अमुक तारीख तक करनी है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इतना बड़ा काम नहीं होगा जिसे वे न कर सकें। आपके केवल पत्र लिखने की देर है। यह कोई इतनी बड़ी बात नहीं है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय पर आपके मार्ग में किसी प्रकार की कोई कठिनाई हो।

तीसरी बात यह है कि सरकार के कार्यालयों को और सरकार के इतने कर्मचारियों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर किस प्रकार भेजा जा सकेगा। इसके सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव अभी संसद में चर्चा का विषय भी नहीं बन पाया था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की एग्जैक्टिव कमेटी में शायद इस पर चर्चा हुई और समाचारपत्र में यह प्रकाशित हुआ कि संसद में ऐसा ऐसा एक प्रस्ताव आने वाला है और कांग्रेस संसदीय दल को कार्य-कारिणी के अधिकांश सदस्य उसके साथ सहमत हैं। इस प्रकार के कुछ समाचार सप्त चारपत्रों में प्रकाशित हुए हैं। क्योंकि वह प्रस्ताव मेरा था और समाचारपत्रों में यह जान गई कि वह प्रस्ताव अमुक सदस्य

के द्वारा उपस्थित किया जाएगा, तो मुझे कुछ सरकारी कार्यालयों में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों से भी मिलने का मौका मिला। एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात उन्होंने मुझे बताई। उन्होंने कहा कि आज दिल्ली में एक स्थान पर सरकार का काम होने से काम के अन्दर बड़ी शिथिलता आ गई है और उन्होंने मुझे फाइलों के ढेर के ढेर लगे हुए दिखाये। उन्होंने कहा कि अगर हमें पता लग जाएगा कि संसद का एक अधिवेशन कहीं बाहर होने वाला है तो हम उन फाइलों में से छंटनी करेंगे और छंटनी करने के बाद जो आवश्यक फाइलें होंगी उनको ले लेंगे जिनसे यहां भी काम चल सकता है और बंगलौर या हैदराबाद में भी काम चल सकता है। यह जो ढेर लगा हुआ है इस में जो आवश्यक कागजात हैं इनको एकत्र करने की और या इनका चयन करने की और भी हमारा ध्यान जाएगा।

आपने यह भी कहा है कि संसद का अधिवेशन वहां होने से सदस्यों को वेतन भत्ता आदि देने के लिए सरकार पर आर्थिक भार बढ़ जायेगा। यह बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आती है। इसका कारण यह है कि दक्षिण के सदस्य जैसे आज यहां पर आते हैं कल को अगर बंगलौर में या हैदराबाद में अधिवेशन होगा तो यहां के सदस्य वहां पर जायेंगे और इसमें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। इन भत्तों में कोई एक दो पैसों का भी अन्तर नहीं पड़ेगा, यह मेरा अनुमान है। रही यह बात कि कजलता, महाराष्ट्र या और कहीं संसद का अधिवेशन क्यों न हो, हैदराबाद और बंगलौर का ही नाम विशेष रूप से प्रस्तावक ने अपने प्रस्ताव में क्यों रखा है, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हैदराबाद और बंगलौर का नाम इसलिए प्रस्तुत किया है कि दक्षिण भारत की और सब राजधानियों को देखने के बाद ही मैंने सोचा कि कौन स्थान इस प्रकार का है जहां सरकार को थोड़ी कठिनाई के साथ ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी कि संसद का एक अधिवेशन वहां पर हो तो वह हैदराबाद और

बंगलौर ही मुझे प्रतीत हुए। बंगलौर इन दृष्टि से भी कि बंगलौर का जो विधान सभा भवन है। जो श्री हनुमंतैया जी का बनाया हुआ है जिस को विधान सौध कहते हैं वह कि हमारी इस लोक सभा के भवन से कहीं अधिक बड़ा है और उसमें संसद की बैठकें बड़ी सुगमता के साथ हो सकती हैं केवल निवास की कठिनाई है और उसको जैसे आपने 1947 और 1950-51 में सुननाया था और तत्काल उसकी व्यवस्था की थी, वैसे ही जिस दिन आप इसके बारे में निश्चय कर लेंगे तो निवास की कठिनाइयों को हल करने में भी आपको कोई विशेष दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

रही बात यह कि महाराष्ट्र वाले कहेंगे कि हमारे यहां ही और कजलता वाले कहेंगे कि हमारे यहां ही, मेरा अपना अनुमान यह है कि हैदराबाद और बंगलौर में अगर अधिवेशन होने लगता है तो कजलता से हैदराबाद की दूरी और कजलता से दिल्ली की दूरी को अगर नाप लिया जाए तो कजलता वालों के लिए हैदराबाद अधिक निकट होगा अर्थात् दिल्ली के। दूसरे इस में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है और मैं अपना प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करते समय इस हठ पर नहीं हूं कि हैदराबाद और बंगलौर में ही या इन दोनों में से कि एक स्थान पर ही संसद का अधिवेशन हो। अगर देश के मधुवर्ती स्थान होने की दृष्टि से नागपुर को इस देश का मध्य माना जाता है जहां कि विधान सभा रहने से आज विधान सभा का भवन और विधान सभा के सदस्यों के रहने के स्थान खाली पड़े हुए हैं, वहां आप अधिवेशन कर लें, इसको भी आप मान लें तो यह भी विचारणीय हो सकता है। लेकिन सरकार को इसके बारे में कुछ विचार तो करना ही चाहिये। सतरह बपों से सरकार जैसे और सत्र कार्यों में एक लकीर पीटती चली आ रही है उसी प्रकार संसद के अधिवेशन कहां हों इस विषय में भी बराबर लकीर पीटती चली जा रही है।

[श्र. प्रस्ताव नं. १५३]

एक अधिवेशन समाप्त होता है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के द्वारा सम्मन जारी हो जाते हैं कि अमुक तारीख को राष्ट्रपति ने दिल्ली में आपको संसद के अधिवेशन में सम्मिलित होने के लिए बुलाया है। हम तो उस दिन की प्रतीक्षा में हैं जिस दिन भारत के राष्ट्रपति की ओर से इस प्रकार के सम्मन जायेंगे कि संसद के अगले अधिवेशन में सम्मिलित होने के लिए भारत के राष्ट्रपति ने आपको हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में आमंत्रित किया है। वह संसद के सदस्यों की क्रियाशीलता बढ़ाने वाली एक बात भी होगी। दूसरे उनमें कुछ ताजगी भी आयेगी। सबसे बड़ा लाभ तो यह होगा कि उन क्षेत्रों के निवासी भी यह समझेंगे कि संसद क्या है।

संविधान निर्माताओं ने एक बड़ी बुद्धिमता का काम किया। जब उनके सामने यह प्रश्न आया कि संसद का अधिवेशन कहाँ होना चाहिये तो उन्होंने इस विषय में किसी प्रकार का कोई निर्णय ही नहीं लिया और इस अध्याय को खुला छोड़ दिया। अगली पीढ़ी पर इस महत्वपूर्ण बात पर निर्णय लेने की बात छोड़ दी, अपनी कलम वहीं रोक दी देश की एकता की दृष्टि से और देश की परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए राष्ट्रपति जी को अथवा सरकार को यह अधिकार है कि वे चाहें तो दिल्ली में अधिवेशन बुला सकते हैं और चाहें तो हैदराबाद, बंगलौर या नागपुर कहीं भी अधिवेशन बुला सकते हैं। उस में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि संसद का अधिवेशन दिल्ली में ही हो सकता है कहीं अन्यत्र नहीं हो सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि संसद का मुख्य कार्यालय यहां होने से दिल्ली में जनसंख्या आदि का भार बहुत बढ़ने लगा है, कि दिल्ली बढ़ते बढ़ते गुड़गांव तक पहुंच गई है और इधर बल्लभगढ़ तक पहुंच गई है और अब पलवल तक भी पहुंच रही है। ऐसी भी चर्चा

है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर गजिआबाद को भी लिया जाए और दूसरे पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के हिस्सों को भी ले लिया जाए। अगर लोगों को यह पता लग जाए कि संसद के दो अधिवेशन दिल्ली में होंगे और एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में होगा तो दिल्ली पर जनसंख्या का जो दबाव बराबर बढ़ रहा है इस में कुछ न कुछ कमी जरूर हो जाएगी और लोगों के निर्णय लेने का ढंग भी बदलेगा।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि दिल्ली देश के मध्य में नहीं है। नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि पीछे अंग्रेजों ने क्या समझ कर, क्या सोच कर दिल्ली को राजधानी बनाया। मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि जब राजधानी कलकत्ता में थी और अंग्रेज कलकत्ता से राजधानी को दिल्ली लाने लगे तो उर्दू के एक शायर ने उस समय लिखा था :

कदम अंग्रेज अब कलकत्ता से दिल्ली में रखते हैं,

तिजारत खूब कर ली, देख नियामत कैसे करते हैं।

जिस समय अंग्रेज यहां आया था उस समय भी उनको इस बात का सन्देह था कि दिल्ली का इतिहास कुछ अच्छा नहीं है राजधानी के लिए। दिल्ली में राजधानी बना कर बैठने से मुश्किलों और परेशानियों की गठरियां सिर पर रहती चली आई हैं। विदेश शासकों के लिए ही नहीं स्वतंत्र भारत के शासकों के लिए भी यह ही चीज पिछले सत्तरह वर्षों से चलती आ रही है स्वस्थ निर्णय लेने की प्रवृत्ति का अभाव सरकार में हो गया है। जितने भी हमारे शासक हैं वे निर्णय को टालने में तो विश्वास रखते हैं, किसी भी निर्णय पर पहुंचने में विश्वास नहीं रखते। अगर किसी अच्छे स्थान पर जो दिल्ली के इतिहास से कुछ भिन्न हो अधिवेशन किया जाय और वहां की खुली हवा में और खुले वातावरण में हमारे

भासक बैठ तो बहुत सम्भव है कि इनके सोचने के ढंग में भी कुछ परिवर्तन आ जायगा ।

राजनीतिक और भौगोलिक दृष्टि से भी इस समस्या की उपेक्षा हमें नहीं करनी चाहिये । पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति जनरल अयूब और पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट की इस मुशब्बुह को हम कुछ कम उपेक्षा की दृष्टि से न देखें कि वे करांची से हटा कर राजधानी को रावलपिंडी क्यों ले गये । करांची में तो उनको सारी सुविधायें उपलब्ध थी, वहां पर तो भवन भी थे, लेकिन इतना सब कुछ होने के बाद भी वे समझते थे कि आज की दुनिया में सामरिक महत्व का भी एक स्थान होता है । सीमा के निकट जो स्थान होते हैं, वहां पर राजधानी नहीं रखी जा सकती है । भारतवर्ष जैसे देश को जिसने पिछले सतरह सालों में, मित्रों का निर्माण तो कम किया है और शत्रुओं का निर्माण अधिक किया है सीमा के पास अपनी राजधानी नहीं रखन चाहिये । ऐसा होना भविष्य की दृष्टि से कुछ अच्छा नहीं है । मेरा कहने का अभिप्राय यह नहीं है कि हमारी राजधानी सीमा के निकट है, इसलिए हम डर रहे हैं या हमारी राजधानी सीमा के निकट है, इसलिए हमारे मस्तिष्कों में भय है । समझदारी और दूरदर्शिता का तकाजा यह है कि एक वैकल्पिक राजधानी हमारे मस्तिष्क में अवश्य रहनी चाहिये । कभी भी इस प्रकार के किसी परिवर्तन की अपेक्षा हो तो उस समय तत्काल देश को कोई कठिनाई अनुभव न हो । इस समय दिल्ली की हालत यह है कि यह पाकिस्तान की सीमा जो राजस्थान से आ कर लगती है वहां से बढ़ाई सौ मील ही दूर पड़ती है । अमृतसर से हो कर अटारी मेक पाकिस्तान की सीमा यहां से केवल 295 मील दूर है । दिल्ली से तिब्बत की जो सीमा है जहां कि चीन की सेनायें आज भारी मात्रा में है और जिस की ओर हमारे संरक्षण मंत्री ने अभी कुछ समय पहले हमारा ध्यान खींचा था वह

केवल यहां से दो सौ मील दूर पड़ती है । तो सामरिक दृष्टि से भी इन सारी बातों को अपनी आंखों से धोखल नहीं किया जा सकेगा ।

एक और सबसे बड़ी बात है, जिसके लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि संसद का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में हैदराबाद अथवा बंगलोर अथवा किसी और नगर में हो, वह है सांस्कृतिक राजनीतिक और सामाजिक एकताओं का आदान प्रदान । यह आवश्यक है कि जो राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधि हों उनको आपस में एक दूसरे के क्षेत्रों की पूरी तरह से जानकारी रहे । वह एक दूसरे के स्थानों की समस्याओं से परिचित हों । दिल्ली में राजधानी होने से उस क्षेत्र के लोगों में बहुत सी गलतफहमियां पैदा हो रही हैं । सबसे बड़ी गलतफहमी तो यह है कि लोग संसद के बारे में अच्छी तरह से जानते ही नहीं हैं । एक ऐसे ही क्षेत्र में मुझे जाने का अवसर मिला । वहां के लोग समझते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट ऐसे ही है जैसे कि कोई कमेटी होती है । उस कमेटी में कुछ लोग बैठते हैं और बैठ कर कुछ फैसले कर लेते हैं और दूसरों पर वह फैसले लाद दिये जाते हैं । लेकिन जब वे अपनी आंखों से देखेंगे तो समझेंगे कि पार्लियामेंट में जब कोई निर्णय होते हैं तो उन पर पूरी तरह से स्वतंत्रता के साथ विचारों का आदान प्रदान होता है । उन पर पूरी तरह से विचार होता है तब कोई निर्णय लिये जाते हैं । जब वे अपनी आंखों से सब कुछ देखेंगे तो उन्हें कोई दूसरी ही बात मालूम होगी ।

दूसरी गलतफहमी इस क्षेत्र में और दक्षिण भारत में और भी है । कभी कभी कहा जा रहा है, जैसे कि मद्रास में भाषा के प्रश्न को ले कर बहुत उपद्रव हुए तो उसके लिये यहां बड़ा प्रचलित शब्द है दक्षिण भारत । लेकिन दक्षिण भारत में जो तीन अन्य प्रान्त हैं मद्रास के अतिरिक्त मैसूर, केरल और आंध्र उन के नेता बार बार कहते हैं कि बाबा मद्रास वालों के आन्दोलन हमको क्यों

[श्र. प्रकाश वंर शास्त्र]

सम्मिलित करते हो ? हमारे यहां इस प्रकार का घटना यहां घटा है। मैसूर के शिक्षा मंत्र श्र. कंड ने अम. चार-पांच दिन पहले मैसूर विज्ञान सभा में जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें स्पष्ट कहा है कि हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त कोई दूसरी भाषा इस देश की राज भाषा नहीं बन सकती। केरल में कुछ लोगों ने भाषा के प्रश्न को लेकर जनता को धोखा देना चाहा, लेकिन केरल में जहां हिन्दी पढ़ना अनिवार्य है वहां भाषा के प्रश्न को राजनीति में प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया गया हालांकि कुछ लोगों ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रयास भी किया।

आंध्र का एक बड़ा हिस्सा जो पुराना हैदराबाद है वह तो है ही हिन्दी भाषा भाषी निजामी शासन के उर्दू भाषी होने के कारण। लेकिन कुछ और भी भाग हैं जहां उस प्रकार की धारणायें नहीं हैं जो मद्रास के आन्दोलन को लेकर फैलाई गईं। दक्षिण भारत में अगर संसद का एक अधिवेशन होगा तो जहां पर हिन्दी का इतना विरोध हो रहा है वह भाग हमारी भावनाओं से परिचित होगा और हम उन की भावनाओं से परिचित होंगे। इस से हमारे हृदय में जो गलतफहमियां हैं उन का निराकरण हो जायेगा और उन के हृदय में जो गलतफहमियां हैं उनका भी निराकरण हो जायेगा। लेकिन जब उत्तर और दक्षिण भारत के लोग एक दूसरे से आपस में मिलेंगे ही नहीं तो उन की भावनाओं का आदान प्रदान कैसे होगा। यहां दक्षिण भारत के जितने लोग रहते हैं वे सायंकाल में कनाट प्लेस में घूमने जाते हैं या चांदनी चौक जाते हैं, दिल्ली की सार्वजनिक सभाओं में जाते हैं। इसी तरह से यहां के लोगों को वहां जाने पर उन लोगों की भावनाओं को समझने का अवसर मिलना चाहिये। इस से हमारी भी कुछ गलतफहमियों का निराकरण होगा। और प्रेरणायें भी मिलेंगी।

आज जिस तरह से दक्षिण भारत के राज्यों का औद्योगिकरण हुआ है, उन की

तुलना में अगर उत्तर भारत के बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश को देखें तो ऐसा लगता है कि अभी तक यह प्रदेश पराधीन भारत में है। उन राज्यों का औद्योगिकरण हुआ ही नहीं है। जब उत्तर भारत के लोग दक्षिण भारत के औद्योगिकरण को देखेंगे, मद्रास, केरल और आंध्र को देखेंगे तो वे अपनी राज्य सरकारों को भी विवश करेंगे कि सारा दबाव प्रदेश में खेती पर ही क्यों दे रहे हैं। अपना प्रदेश औद्योगिक विकास की ओर क्यों अग्रसर नहीं होता। इस प्रकार के आदान प्रदान से एक दूसरे को प्रेरणायें मिलेंगी।

इस के बाद सब से बड़ी बात है सांस्कृतिक एकता की। मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है, कुछ दिन पहले एक अमरीकी यात्री भारत घूमने के लिये आया। वह मेरा परिचित था। मैं उसे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी से मिलाने ले गया। नेहरू जी ने उससे छूटते ही प्रश्न पूछा कि क्या तुम ने हिन्दुस्तान को देखा। जब उस ने बतलाया कि वह भारतवर्ष घूम चुका है तब पंडित जी ने पूछा कि वह हिन्दुस्तान में कहां कहां गया। वह कहने लगा कि मैं अयोध्या गया, बनारस गया, इलाहाबाद गया, पटना गया, कलकत्ते गया। जवाहरलालजी ने तुरन्त ही कहा कि तुमने हिन्दुस्तान नहीं देखा। उसने कहा कि आप कैसे कहते हैं कि मैंने हिन्दुस्तान नहीं देखा। मैं आप को नेहरू जी के ही शब्द बतलाता हूं। उन्होंने ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान का नाम जो हिन्दुस्तान है वह दक्षिण भारत का दिया हुआ है। जब तक तुम साउथ इंडिया नहीं देखोगे तब तक हिन्दुस्तान नहीं देख सकोगे। पंडित जी ने कहा कि जिस दृष्टि से इस देश का नाम हिन्दुस्तान दिया गया है उसे देखने के लिये यूं गो टू साउथ। तुम दक्षिण जा कर देखो तब पता लगेगा कि भारत क्या है। इस दृष्टि से भी यह चीज आवश्यक है कि हमें वहां जाना चाहिये और वहां जा कर उन सांस्कृतिक प्रवृत्तियों को देखना चाहिये।

दक्षिण भारत के जो संसद सदस्य हैं यहां पर वह एक बात में हम लोगों से अपनी तुलना कर के सोचते हैं कि उन के अधिकारों में कटौती हुई होती है। अब शनिवार और रविवार, दो दिन संसद का अवकाश रहता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने संसद के अधिवेशन को दो दिन न कर के जहां अंत्रियों को सुविधा दी है वहां संसद सदस्यों को भी सुविधा दी है कि वे भी अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में जायें। इस सम्बन्ध में दक्षिण भारत के सदस्यों का कहना यह है कि जिन सदस्यों के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र 100, 200 या 250 मील की दूरी पर हैं वे अगर शाम को ट्रेन में बैठें तो सुबह अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में पहुंच जाते हैं। इस प्रकार से वह लोग पार्लियामेंट भी अटेंड करते हैं और अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की भी सेवा करते हैं। लेकिन उन को यह सुविधायें नहीं हैं। यदि एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण में हो तो जिस तरह से दो अधिवेशनों में हम अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जा सकते हैं उसी प्रकार से एक अधिवेशन में वे भी अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में जा सकेंगे।

इस के बाद सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जेने मैं ने कांग्रेस संघीय दल की कार्य-कारिणों के सदस्यों का मत बतलाया कि उन में से अधिकांश ने इस बात से सहमति प्रकट की है, उसी तरह से मैं अपने इस प्रस्ताव को पुष्टि में, जहां समाप्ति महोदय आप बैठे हैं उसी स्थान पर बैठने वाले भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री अन्तःशयनम आर्यंगर का एक कथन प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं। वह उन्होंने उस समय कहा था जब मैं ने यह प्रस्ताव पिछली लोक सभा में उपस्थित नहीं किया था। मैं ने प्रस्ताव दिया था दिसम्बर, 1959 में लेकिन श्री अन्तःशयनम आर्यंगर ने 14 जून, 1957 को मैसूर विधान सभा में, जोकि वहां की विधान सभा का भवन है, विधान सभा सदस्यों के बीच में धारण देते हुए यह शब्द कहे थे :

“दक्षिण और उत्तर भारत की

भावात्मक एकता के लिये अत्यन्त आवश्यक है कि लोक सभा का एक अधिवेशन बंगलौर में हो, और विधान सभा जो विधान सभा का भवन है वह इस कार्य के लिये अत्यन्त उपयुक्त है और संसद का अधिवेशन वहां हो सकता है।”

यह संसद सदस्यों की सम्मति नहीं है बल्कि संसद के अध्यक्ष की सम्मति भी है। इस प्रकार के लोग जब यह सम्मति दे चुके हैं मेरे प्रस्ताव की पुष्टि में तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में विचार न करे, इस में मुझे कोई दूरदर्शिता प्रतीत नहीं होत। हो सकता है कि सन् 1959 में जबकि यह प्रस्ताव मैंने प्रस्तुत किया था मेरे प्रस्ताव की युक्तियों में कोई विशेष प्रभाव न हो, उस समय की परिस्थितियां इस प्रकार की न हों कि वह श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह के मस्तिष्क को प्रभावित कर पातीं। लेकिन आज परिस्थितियां बदल चुकी हैं। आज देश को एकता की दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए फिर कहना चाहूंगा कि यह प्रस्ताव इस पृष्ठभूमि में न लिया जाये कि मद्रास के भाषा आन्दोलन से प्रभावित हो कर मैं ने इस को प्रस्तुत किया है। अगर ऐसा होता तो मैंने सन् 1959 में प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत न किया होता। मैं देश की एकता की दृष्टि से उस समय भी यह बात कहता था और आज भी कहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि पहली बार जब मैं ने सन् 1959 में प्रस्ताव पेश किया था उस के पांच वर्ष बाद इस में और बल आ गया है।

मुझे विश्वास है कि संघीय कार्य मंत्री आज गम्भीरता के साथ इस पर कोई निर्णय लेंगे। मैं उन से इस प्रकार का आश्वासन चाहूंगा जिस से संसद सदस्यों को सन्तोष

[श्री प्रशास दास गान्धी]

हो और भारत के एक भाग के निवासियों को नहीं बल्कि दक्षिण भारत को अथवा अहिन्दी भाषाभाषी शेष भारत को भी सन्तोष हो।

Mr. Chairman: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that one Session of Parliament be held at Bangalore or Hyderabad every year."

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"This House calls upon the Government to appoint a committee of Members of Parliament at an early date to consider the necessity, desirability and feasibility of holding one Session of Parliament at some central place in South India every year and to suggest ways and means of doing so if the committee recommends such a proposal." (1)

Shri Siddheswar Prasad:

That in the resolution,—

For "one" substitute "Budget".
(2)

Mr. Chairman: Before me there is a list of about 17 Members who are anxious to speak. We have got at our disposal 1½ hours at the most. So, it will be better if every hon. Member takes only five minutes. As we proceed, we will take the opinion of the House whether the time should be extended or not.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) :
अध्या. माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने जो संकल्प संसद् के सामने उपस्थित किया है वह बहुत आकर्षक मालूम होता है।

यह बात सभी को मालूम है कि संविधान में इस बात का कोई जिक्र नहीं है कि संसद्

का अधिवेशन कहाँ बुलाया जाय। यह राष्ट्रपति के ऊपर छोड़ दिया गया है कि वह जहाँ मुनासिब समझें संसद् का अधिवेशन बुलाया करें। माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने इस संकल्प को सदन के सामने रखते हुए उसके अनेक पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डाला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ऐसा विषय है जिस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए।

जब से स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त हुई है और संसद् का निर्माण हुआ है, तब से यह प्रश्न प्रस्ताव के रूप में और लाबी में चर्चा के रूप में भी बराबर चलता रहा है, कि क्या यह वांछनीय है कि संसद् का एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत के किस केन्द्रीय स्थान में बुलाया जाय, और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार भी हुआ है, पर हम लोग सरकार को इस पक्ष में करने में अभी तक समर्थ नहीं हुए हैं।

मेरा खयाल है कि यह प्रस्ताव जहाँ बहुत आकर्षक है वहाँ इस में कुछ खराबियाँ भी हैं। भावात्मक एकता के लिए, सांस्कृतिक एकता के लिए, परस्पर सहयोग के लिए और एक दूसरे के विचारों से अवगत होने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम देश के विभिन्न भागों में कम से कम दो स्थानों में, मिला करें, और मेरा खयाल है कि इस से बहुत लाभ होगा। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार का दृष्टिकोण भी विचारणीय है कि क्या क्या विधानादियाँ सरकार के सामने हैं। सिद्धान्त रूप में तो इस प्रस्ताव से किसी का मतभेद नहीं हो सकता। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी संसद् का अधिवेशन दो जगहों में, दिल्ली और शिमला में, होता था। मैं समझता हूँ कि सिद्धान्त रूप में तो सरकार को भी इस से कोई विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन हो सकता है कि कोई बात आवश्यक भी हो, वांछनीय भी हो, लेकिन समीचीन न हो आर्थिक दृष्टि से

या और भी दृष्टियों से । इसलिए मेरा संशोधन है कि इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की जाये, जिस में संसद् के माननीय सदस्य हों और यह समिति पक्ष और विपक्ष दोनों के दृष्टिकोणों को सुने और सरकार के सामने जो कठिनाइयां हैं उन पर भी विचार करे और अपनी सम्मति दे । इसीलिए मैंने यह संशोधन रखा है कि एक समिति का निर्माण किया जाये जिस में इस प्रश्न के हर पहलू पर विचार किया जाये कि यह आवश्यक है या नहीं, वांछनीय है या नहीं, व्यावहारिक है या नहीं। इन सब पहलुओं पर विचार कर के यह समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट दे और उस पर विचार कर के हम निर्णय लें ।

मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि बहुत से माननीय सदस्य अपने विचार व्यक्त करने वाले हैं, लेकिन जहां मैं इस प्रस्ताव को आकर्षक समझता हूँ वहां इस को कठिनाइयों को भी देखना चाहिए । इसलिए मैंने यह संशोधन रखा है, और मेरा खयाल है कि सरकार इस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर के एक समिति का निर्माण जल्दी से जल्दी करेगी ताकि इस प्रश्न पर पूरी तरह विचार किया जा सके और सदन को इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने का मौका मिले । यह संकल्प बहुत अच्छा है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर विचार किया जाय ।

15.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री प्रकाशशरीर जी शास्त्री के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ । पर मैं इसके एक संशोधन यह पेश करता हूँ कि "एक" के स्थान पर "बजट" रखा जाए ।

श्री प्रकाशशरीर शास्त्री जी ने अपने प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में जो दलीलें पेश की हैं उनमें से एक बहुत बड़ी दलील यह है कि आज देश में

जो स्थिति है उसमें हम अपने को भारत के निवासी नहीं मानते हैं । हम अपने को किस एक प्रदेश का निवासी मानते हैं, या किसी जिले का निवासी मानते हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि हमारी सरकार ऐसा कदम उठावे जिससे कि इस देश में भावात्मक एकता की जड़ मजबूत हो और इस देश का प्रत्येक नागरिक इस बात का अनुभव करे कि वह इस या उस प्रान्त का निवासी नहीं है, बल्कि भारत का निवासी है ।

अभी जो स्थिति है उसमें हम अक्सर यह पाते हैं कि जब किसी आदमी को अपने प्रदेश में नौकरी नहीं मिलती और उसको बाहर दूसरे प्रदेश में या अपने घर से दूर नौकरी करनी पड़ती है, तो वह नौकरी मिलने के बाद किसी तरह अपने घर के नजदीक जाने के लिए परेशान होता है । आज देश में स्थिति यह है कि हम उत्तर भारत की बात करते हैं, दक्षिण भारत की बात करते हैं, पूर्वी भारत की बात करते हैं, पश्चिमी भारत की बात करते हैं । इससे भारत की एकता नहीं हो सकती । इसलिए मैं इसको बहुत जरूरी समझता हूँ कि संसद् का एक अधिवेशन दिल्ली के अतिरिक्त हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में हो । इससे देश की भावात्मक एकता, सामाजिक एकता, सांस्कृतिक एकता बढ़ेगी तथा देश के आर्थिक जीवन पर भी बहुत असर पड़ेगा । आज विघटनकारी प्रवृत्तियों के कारण अक्सर देश की एकता के लिए संकट पैदा हो जाता है और इस वजह से देश की सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक विकास की हमारी नीतियां सफल नहीं होतीं । इस दृष्टि से भी यह आवश्यक है कि इस प्रश्न पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार किया जाए । यह भी जरूरी है कि सरकार के सामने जो कठिनाइयां हैं और माननीय संसद् कार्य मन्त्री ने पहले भी जो इस प्रस्ताव के विपक्ष में बातें कही थीं उन पर भी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार होना चाहिए । लेकिन इस समय देश में जो परिस्थितियां हैं और जो

[श्रः सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

वातावरण है उसको देखते हुए मुझे ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि यह बिल्कुल उचित और वाजिब है कि सरकार इस प्रस्ताव के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस पर विचार करे और संसद् का बजट अधिवेशन हैदराबाद में या बंगलौर में करने का निर्णय ले। मैंने बजट अधिवेशन इसलिए कहा है कि संसद् का कोई भी छोटा सा अधिवेशन महीने डेढ़ महीने का हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में होगा तो उसका बहुत असर नहीं हो सकता। खास कर गरमियों के मौसम में दिल्ली में जो लू चलती है उससे भी हम हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में सेशन करके बच सकते हैं। इन सब लाभों को देखते हुए जो कठिनाइयाँ इसके मार्ग में आती हैं उनको दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। श्री नारायण दास जी ने जो संशोधन रखा है वह मुनासिब है और उसको स्वीकार करने से यह लाभ होगा कि इस प्रश्न के सारे पहलुओं पर विचार करने का अवसर उस समिति को मिल जाएगा।

दिल्ली के अतिरिक्त इन स्थानों पर संसद् का अधिवेशन करने से लोगों को देश के एक हिस्से से दूसरे हिस्से में जाने का अवसर मिलेगा और इससे देश की भावात्मक एकता, सांस्कृतिक एकता, सामाजिक एकता को बहुत बल मिलेगा। पहले लोग इस देश में धार्मिक अधिक थे और धर्म के विचार से लोग देश के विभिन्न भागों में आते जाते थे। आज राजनीति ने धर्म का स्थान ले लिया है और इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसा कदम उठाए जिससे देश के लोगों को एक हिस्से से दूसरे हिस्से में जाने का अवसर प्राप्त हो और वे आपस में मिलें, जिससे जो आज तनाव पैदा हो जाते हैं वे समाप्त हों और देश में अधिक एकता पैदा हो।

इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रश्न पर नम्बर रतापूर्वक विचार किया जाए और

अगर इस वर्ष सम्भव न हो तो एक साल में दो साल में जब भी स्थिति अनुकूल हो तो संसद् का बजट अधिवेशन हैदराबाद या बंगलौर में करने का प्रबन्ध किया जाए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री यशपालसिंह (कैराना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ी इज्जत के साथ यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय भाई प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री जी रिजोल्यूशन लाए हैं, इसका अनुमोदन करना मेरे लिए उचित नहीं है। मैं शास्त्री जी से बहुत प्रेम करता हूँ और उनके प्रति मुझे बहुत श्रद्धा है, लेकिन मैं उनके इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। हमारे यहां नीति शास्त्र में लिखा है :

“श्रुतयोपि भिन्नाः स्मृतयोपि भिन्नाः
अनेकः मुनीनां वचन प्रमाणं।”

तो इक्षितलाफ करने से प्रेम और बढ़ता है। कोई दलील ऐसी नहीं दी गयी है जिससे कि हम यह मान जाएं कि हैदराबाद में या बंगलौर में संसद् का अधिवेशन करना जरूरी है। एक बात तो यह कही जाती है कि संविधान में यह कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि कहां राष्ट्रपति जी संसद् का अधिवेशन बुलावें। यह तो एक बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक बात है कि—चाहे गृह निर्माता ने यह न लिखा हो कि हम कहां बैठ कर संध्या पूजा करेंगे—जहां हमारा घर होगा वहीं बैठ कर हम संध्या पूजा करेंगे। जहां हमारा जनतन्त्र का मन्दिर है वहीं संसद् का अधिवेशन होगा। अगर आज हम कहें कि गया के मन्दिर को, या रामेश्वर के मन्दिर को या अमृतसर के अकाल तख्त को दिल्ली में ले आया जाए तो यह युक्तिसंगत नहीं होगा। जो मन्दिर जहां है वहीं उसका महत्व है। हमें अमृतसर के अकाल तख्त की परिक्रमा करने के लिए अमृतसर ही जाना होगा, अजमेर शरीफ की जियारत करने के लिए वहीं जाना

ठीक है। यह हमारा जनतन्त्र का मन्दिर है और इसे हम ने बड़े यत्न से और साधन से निर्माण किया है। हमारा अधिवेशन यहां ही होना चाहिए।

एक भाई ने कहा कि यहां गरमी में लू बहुत चलती है। अगर हम लोग लू से डरेंगे तो देश का निर्माण कैसे होगा। हमारा काम है कि हम लू का, सरदी का गरमी का मुकाबला करें। वर्षा और ओलों का भी मुकाबला करें।

15.59 hrs

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

इसके अलावा एक बात औद्योगिकरण की कही जाती है। औद्योगिकरण के लिए हम नहीं बने हैं। हम सैनिकीकरण के लिए बने हैं।

16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश का सैनिकीकरण हो, हमारा बच्चा बच्चा फौजी बने। हमारी बेटियां तक राइफलें लेकर लैफ्ट राइट करती हुई चले। देश की जो सम्पदा है वह हर जगह बांटी जाय। हली मध्य नहीं हो सकती है। देहली के माने हैं देहलीज—ध्रंशहोल्ड। देहलीज का अर्थ घर का दरवाजा, अब घर के दरवाजे की जहां स्थापना की है उस दरवाजे को अगर हम उसके स्थान से बदलेंगे तो हमारा सारा महल छिन्न भिन्न हो जायेगा। इसलिए मुझे बंगलौर में पालियामेंट का सेशन करने के लिए कोई दलील ऐसी नजर नहीं आई जिससे मैं कर्नलिस हो सकता जिसमें यह कह सकूँ कि हम संसद् का अधिवेशन बंगलौर अथवा हैदराबाद में ले जाकर करें। काफ़ी खर्चा होगा। हर एक सैम्बर को दो जगह स्थान देना पड़ेगा। यहां उसके परिवार के लोग रहेंगे और वहां उन्हें ठहरने के लिए हमें स्थान देना पड़ेगा। इसके अलावा राजनीति का सबसे बड़ा उमूल यह है :—

“स्थान भ्रष्टा न शोभन्ते,सिंहाः सत्पुरुषा गजाः”
अगर सिंहां, सत्पुरुषों और हाथियों को उनके

स्थान से हटा दिया जाय तो उनकी शोभा नष्ट हो जायेगी। जिस जनतन्त्र के मन्दिर की रक्षा के लिए और यहां के सम्मान व निष्ठा की रक्षा के लिए महात्मा गांधी ने इतनी तपस्या की है जिससे लिए कि लाखों इंसानों ने अपनी कुर्बानी दी है, उस जनतन्त्र के मन्दिर की स्थापना यहां दिल्ली में हुई है और उसको कहीं और तबदील करना उचित नहीं जान पड़ता है। जो हमारे हैदराबाद और बंगलौर का इलाका है वह हमें बड़ा प्रिय है, हम उन इलाकों में बड़ी श्रद्धा रखते हैं, वे हमें बहुत प्रीति हैं लेकिन जिस तरीके से एक मन्दिर को उठा कर हम दूसरे मन्दिर पर नहीं लाद सकते हैं। उसी तरह से जनतन्त्र के मन्दिर को दूसरी जगह ले जाना अच्छा नहीं प्रत त होता।

अगर इस तरह से हम संसद् के अधिवेशन अन्य अन्य स्थानों पर करने लगे तो यह एक रोमिंग थियेटर हो जायगा। यह श्री सत्य नारायणसिंह का एक रोमिंग सिनेमा बन कर रह जायेगा जो कि आज यहां दिखलाया जा रहा है तो कल कहीं और दिखाया जा रहा है। जिस तरह से कि प्रोफेसर राममूर्ति नाडू का सरकस अगर आज दिल्ली में दिखलाया जा रहा है, तो कल वह बम्बई में दिखलाया जा रहा है और परसों वह कलकत्ते में दिखलाया जा रहा है। यह जनतन्त्र का मन्दिर एक रोमिंग मूवी सिनेमा बन कर रह जायेगा। श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह इस तरह से संसद् का अधिवेशन एक जगह से दूसरी जगह दिखला कर दर्शकों को खुश करते फिरें यह कोई एक अच्छी बात नहीं होगी। जब जनतन्त्र के मन्दिर की यहां दिल्ली में स्थापना हुई है तो यहीं उस की पूजा होनी चाहिए। हैदराबाद और बंगलौर की मैं बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ। हमारे देश के निर्माण में उनका बड़ा हिस्सा है और उनकी भी इज्जत की जानी चाहिए। मैं इसकी कमी राय नहीं दूंगा कि हैदराबाद और बंगलौर में मन्दिरों को यहां लाया जाये उसी तरह से मैं नहीं चाहूंगा कि जनतन्त्र का दिल्ली

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

का मन्दिर वहाँ ले जाया जाय। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री प्रकाशधीर शास्त्री से बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस अपने प्रस्ताव को वापिस ले लें।

16.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

USE OF GAS BY UNITED STATES IN VIETNAM AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S REACTION THERETO

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): 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 use of gas by U. S. in Vietnam and Government of India's reaction thereto.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Sir, on a point of order. We welcome the statement to be made by the Minister of External Affairs, but only yesterday, the Calling Attention Notice tabled by some other hon. Members was rejected. At what stage you came to accept it, we need to know. It is a kind of mysterious process. Yesterday we had very serious arguments about its being rejected and we pleaded with the Speaker that the Prime Minister may be requested to make a statement. The statement was to be made at the instance of the Speaker, at the request of ours. And today, we are told that it is admitted. What is the kind of rules that are followed in admitting or rejecting these notices? Yesterday, it was ruled out of order. Today it is admitted. I think this is very objectionable. We welcome the statement by the Minister, but we must know the process through which Parliament works; it cannot be mysterious.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are you objecting to this statement?

Shri Nath Pal: Not at all. We welcome it. I am objecting to the procedure. (*Interruption*)

Shri Warior (Trichur): Yesterday, the Calling Attention Notice of Shrimati Renu Chakravartty was rejected by the Speaker.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Further, the procedure is that only those who are signatories to the Calling Attention Notice would be called upon to put questions and others are not allowed. But now, it seems to happen otherwise.

Shri Nath Pal: The Prime Minister was to make a statement, and at our request the Prime Minister yesterday agreed to make it. Today, an announcement was made that the Minister of External Affairs is going to make a statement. We welcome this, but it is a matter of procedure which we cannot ignore.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I add, Sir, that it was the Prime Minister who yesterday agreed to make a statement. But today, the Minister of External Affairs has been called upon to make the statement. I do not know why this change has been made. It is most arbitrary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think the Prime Minister has said so. Anyway, I shall convey the wishes of the House to the Speaker.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): We have learnt with distress and a sense of shock of the disclosure about the use of gas in South Vietnam affecting the Vietcong and the civilian population.

Ever since World War I, civilised opinion throughout the world has condemned gas, chemical and bacteriological warfare. The revulsion of

the peoples of the world was crystallised in the Geneva Convention of 1925 against use of gas in war. According to United States' spokesmen the gas used is not lethal. Even so, regard must be paid to world opinion and the danger of the situation escalating into a larger conflict. We consider that the use of gas is against the conscience of humanity and sincerely hope that no further use of it will be made in South Vietnam. We have already given expression to our deep concern at the situation in Vietnam. Arising from our initiative, discussions were held recently in Belgrade and many non-aligned countries will be making a joint appeal with the object of getting negotiations started as soon as possible, so that a political solution to the problem of Vietnam may be found.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Commensurate with the past practice of India to take the initiative on all crucial occasions whenever humanity has been aggressed upon, may I know whether the Government has banded together all the non-aligned nations and the other nations also to mould world opinion on this matter?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already mentioned in my statement that arising from India's initiative a discussion took place in Belgrade and it is hoped that many non-aligned countries will be making an appeal to the parties concerned in Vietnam for the restoration of peace and for starting talks and discussions.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): While I congratulate the hon. Minister on the very fine statement that he has made, for which I think the whole world will congratulate him, I would ask just one question. May I know if the feelings of the Government of India with regard to the use of gas, which has been described as a kind of tear gas and which has also been described as a kind of gas which makes people only sick at the stomach,—the feelings of revulsion, the term which is not mine but which

is used in the statement against the use of this gas of whatever kind—have been conveyed to the USA and, if so, have they received any reaction from them and if they have not done so far, may I know whether these feelings will be conveyed to the US Government soon and the reaction communicated to the House very early?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have not separately conveyed our feelings in this respect, but the statement that I make now will now be public property and this will be taken note of by the United States Government and by the rest of the world.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In view of the fact that the British Foreign Secretary, whose Government is linked very closely with the Government of the United States, has thought fit to publicly express himself on this point and therefore to communicate their idea to the United States Government, may I know why it is that the Indian Government is appearing to fight shy of making a direct communication to the US Government which is directly concerned in the use of the lethal gas which has caused us shock and revulsion in our minds, very rightly, and may I know why we are playing a hesitant role about it?

Shri Swaran Singh: We are not fighting shy and we are not at all playing a hesitant role. As a big country with a certain responsible approach to such matters, we have expressed our opinion very clearly. If the hon. member is pleased to call even this as hesitating or fighting shy, I can only say I am sorry for his way of thinking.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Why not tell them straight?

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गैस-युद्ध के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से जो बयान दिया गया है

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

यह विशुद्ध नैतिक स्तर पर दिया जा रहा है या दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में हमारे जो राजनैतिक दांव हैं, उनको खयाल में रख कर दिया जा रहा है; अगर यह राजनैतिक दृष्टि से दिया जा रहा है, तो क्या इस गैस के चरित्र और प्रभाव के बारे में सीधी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए भी कोशिश हुई थी।

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not quite followed the import of his Hindi, which was a little difficult and I did not switch on the English translation. Will he repeat it in simpler language?

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गैस युद्ध—गैस वारफेयर—के बारे में सरकार ने जो बयान दिया है, यह विशुद्ध नैतिक स्तर पर—मारल प्लेन पर—दिया है या दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया में हिन्दुस्तान के जो पोलिटिकल स्टेक्स हैं, उनको खयाल में रखते हुए दिया गया है; अगर राजनैतिक दृष्टि से दिया गया है, तो क्या यह गैस कितनी पाय-जनस है, इसकी सीधी जानकारी के लिए भी कोशिश हुई थी।

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know what the hon. member means by political considerations. Here is the use of gas which we say is against the conscience of humanity. The other substantive question is whether we have got any direct information about the quantum of danger in this gas. You can well imagine the place where the gas is being used. We cannot have any more direct information. But this is now world news and even the composition of some of the gases that have been used has been publicised. It is also mentioned that one of the gases at any rate causes nausea and vomiting and therefore temporarily disables the people. Therefore, the use of this is something which is against the spirit and conscience of humanity.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : वियत-नाम की लड़ाई में चार सरकारों का सीधा सम्बन्ध प्राता है—एक, उत्तर वियत-नाम की सरकार, दूसरी, दक्षिण वियत-नाम की सरकार तीसरी पीकिंग की सरकार और चौथी, वाशिंगटन की सरकार। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस जैनेवा सन्धि का उल्लेख वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री ने किया, क्या इन चारों देशों ने, या इनमें से किसी देश ने, जैनेवा की सन्धि पर हस्ताक्षर किया है। अगर उनमें से किसी ने हस्ताक्षर नहीं किया है, तो यह जो गैस के इस्तेमाल की घटना घटी है, क्या उसकी रोशनी में सरकार इन चारों देशों की सरकारों से यह अनुरोध करेगी कि जिन्होंने हस्ताक्षर नहीं किया है, पहले वे हस्ताक्षर करें, जिससे ऐसी घटनाएँ भविष्य में न हों ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know how this arises out of this question. In the Geneva Agreement there is no mention of any prohibition of the use of gas. It was not necessary because no one contemplated that gas would be used in any circumstance. So this question does not arise from the present problem with which we are concerned. For historical interest, I am sure the hon. Member, who is sufficiently vigilant, knows the names of the countries who participated in the Geneva Agreement. The United States, although not an original signatory, later on made a statement that they are bound by the decisions and they had unilaterally decided and made a declaration that they will abide by the terms of the Geneva Agreement.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं पीकिंग सरकार, उत्तर वियत-नाम की सरकार और दक्षिण वियत-नाम की सरकार के बारे में पूछ रहा था, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय कोई जानकारी नहीं दे रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। आखिर मैं ने कोई मजाक में सवाल नहीं पूछा है। पहले तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गैस की लड़ाई

पर रोक लगाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई सन्धि है, और अगर कोई ऐसी सन्धि है, तो यह जानना बहुत जरूरी है कि किन किन देशों ने उस पर हस्ताक्षर किया है और यह भी जानना जरूरी है कि क्या इस को मनवाने के लिए भारत सरकार इस वक्त इन देशों से अनुरोध करेगी कि वे हस्ताक्षर करें, ताकि अगर आईना ऐसी घटना हांगी, तो उस के बारे में फैसला हो सके। मैं जानता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय यह सफाई इसलिए नहीं देना चाहते हैं कि पीकिंग की सरकार ने उस को नहीं माना है? पीकिंग की सरकार किसी भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून को नहीं मान रही है।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, I rise to a point of order. Under the rules he can ask only one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We will go to the resolution that is before the House.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker,....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are not a signatory.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to bring to your notice the precedent in this matter. On a previous occasion when my Calling Attention Notice was rejected and, nonetheless, the Government spokesman was asked to make a statement, the Speaker insisted that on that statement questions could be asked. I am pleading with you, because this is a matter of the highest importance as far as the rights of the House are concerned, to allow us to put questions on this. Yesterday it was repeatedly said that it cannot be taken up. Today I insist that this has to be treated as a statement made by the Minister of External Affairs and therefore the right of putting

questions cannot be limited only to those who are supposed to have signed it. I, therefore, plead with you to allow us to put questions. This is a very serious matter (*Interruptions*).

Shri Swaran Singh: If instead of spending time on these arguments the hon. Members put their questions, I am prepared to answer them.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Yesterday it was not admitted and today we are precluded because we are not signatories. This is a highly invidious procedure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker later on has admitted them and therefore only the signatories can be allowed to put questions. (*Interruptions*). Order, order. I find that half-a-dozen hon. Members are standing and speaking at the same time. All right, I will allow two or three questions more—**Shri Nath Pai.**

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक पायंट ग्राफ आर्डर है—व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त क्या व्यवस्था का प्रश्न हो सकता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : जब मैं अपना व्यवस्था का प्रश्न पेश करूंगा, तभी आप उस के बारे में फैसला करेंगे। आप ने श्री नाथ पाई को प्रश्न पूछने के लिए बलाया है। आप उन के बाद मुझे इजाजत दीजिए। कोई जल्द-बाजी नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बतायें कि उन का व्यवस्था का प्रश्न क्या है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : कल हम लोगों की मांग पर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यहाँ कहा कि इस विषय के सम्बन्ध में सारी जानकारी इकट्ठा कर के सदन के सामने हम बयान दे देंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : बयान दे दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : बयान नहीं दिया है। इस विषय से सम्बन्धित बातों की जानकारी वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री को नहीं है। क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून है, क्या सन्धि है, गैस की लड़ाई से किस का ताल्लुक रहता है, वह कुछ जानते नहीं हैं और फिर भी वह अपने पद पर रहते हैं। वह मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर देने का बिल्कुल प्रयास नहीं करते हैं। इस तरह सदन का काम नहीं चल सकता है। वह जानकारी हासिल कर के सदन के सामने आयें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. Whatever information he had he has given.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह समय मांग लें।

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I was on my legs when the point of order was raised. You asked me to ask a question of the Minister of External Affairs. Sir, the statement of the Minister of External Affairs tends to be equivocal. He has assured without saying why the Government is reluctant to convey directly, at the highest level, the concern and anxiety felt at the reported use of non-lethal gas. We are extremely cautious in the use of our terminology and phrases which we are using. He says that this will be taken note of. Is he aware that when the late Prime Minister was asked whether he had conveyed the anxiety felt in India regarding the liberation of Goa when he met President Kennedy, he had told me in these words "that was the first statement that I made to the President".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Nath Pai: This matter has not become that clear. It is not a question of "yes" or "no". He says that this will be taken note of. Are we serious of conveying our feelings or are we trying to please and placate everybody? In some cases risk has to be taken. We do not want China

to become expansionist or help it in its objective. All the same, there are certain important matters on which we must convey our views. I want to know what is restraining our Government from conveying our feelings at the highest level, at the Prime Minister's level, rather than leaving it to those concerned to pick it up from the proceedings of the Lok Sabha. Will he kindly explain this?

Shri Swaran Singh: This is a suggestion for action. We will give careful consideration to this. I have already said that there is no hesitation. There is no question of fighting shy. There is nothing by way of information that he is asking for. He is suggesting that it can be taken up at the highest level. I said that we would consider this.

Shri Nath Pai: Why does the Prime Minister not rise and say something?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have got the answer.

Shri Nath Pai: The reply has not come. The question was why at the Prime Minister's level it was not taken up to convey what we feel about it. I am repeatedly saying that I do not want the Prime Minister today to condemn it; but we want him to convey that we are feeling disturbed at the events and the reported use of non-lethal gas. What is wrong in doing that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why should he be tongue-tied?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): My colleague has just now stated that we have no objection to conveying our views and feelings in this matter to the Government of the United States. He has already said it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My colleague, Shri Nath Pai, said that the Prime Minister should write directly

to President Johnson of America. That is what he said, not the External Affairs Ministry. Why should he do so?

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister of External Affairs has just now made a revelation to us, and I am quoting:

“ . . . the use of gas is against the conscience of humanity.”

I would request him to make a precise answer to my question. Does he include all riot-controlling or incapacitating agents in them if they happen to be gaseous and not solid? Does he include in them tear gas also which makes people not only most uncomfortable but also lachrymous.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let him answer this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are concerned only with the use of gas in Viet Nam.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am not talking of Viet Nam. He has said that the use of gas is against the conscience of mankind. I want him to tell me what he means . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can table a resolution on this, if he likes.

Shri Kapur Singh: Why should he not give an answer to my question? Why should you come in the way? What does he mean by gas? Does he include all gaseous agents? He can answer this simple question without your protection.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I disallow it.

श्री बड़े : तीन चार रोज़ से अखबारों में समाचार आ रहे हैं कि वियतनाम में गैस का उपयोग किया गया है। इंग्लैंड की पार्लियामेंट में इस की चर्चा भी हुई है।

इसलिये गवर्नमेंट ने अभी तक इस के बारे में कोई स्टेटमेंट क्यों नहीं दिया है, हम ने जब इस चीज को प्रैस किया तब ही स्टेटमेंट क्यों दिया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहले आप ने प्रैस को या बाहर देशों को स्टेटमेंट क्यों नहीं दिया है और देरी का कारण क्या है ? हमारे मुखर्जी साहब ने कहा कि आप हैजीटेंट थे, क्या यह देर इसी वास्ते लगाई गई है ? पहले क्यों नहीं आप ने स्टेटमेंट दिया ?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, we could have made a statement even yesterday in the afternoon but we thought we could make it today. It was raised for the first time yesterday and, in any case, we would have made a statement. Once it was raised here, we could not make a statement even outside unless we made that statement first on the floor of the House.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in the middle or early 50s the French used napalm bomb in Indo-China and whether since then our military specialists or Military Attaches have made any study about the intensity and quality of these bombs?

Shri Swaran Singh: If the Defence Ministry is addressed, they might give the information. This is too technical for me.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): What specific efforts did our Government make to ascertain the kind of gas and its likely effects in Vietnam and why has the Government not conveyed its feelings, if it had the information, to the Government of the United States of America.

Shri Swaran Singh: This use of the gas came to our notice only very recently and, as I have already said, the Prime Minister also has made that statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Khadilkar.

श्री मधु लिमये : जैनेवा संधि पर . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. Order, order.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): In the past, when there were issues of vital moral significance we never hesitated or observed any diplomatic silence while expressing our protest. But on this occasion, unfortunately, when for the first time—not even in the last world war . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is your question?

Shri Khadilkar: I am coming to that. In the last world war, gas was not used on either side . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with the last world war.

Shri Khadilkar: It concerns Asia. On the Asian people, gas is being used for the first time in this warfare. Therefore, was it not proper for him to come out in a forthright manner condemning the action and conveying the resentment of the people of India, this Parliament, to the Government of USA?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am sorry that this type of thing should be said that there is any hesitation for diplomatic reasons or the like. It is an unfortunate temper into which some people are in the habit of working themselves up. I have made a clear statement and I have amplified it. The Prime Minister has said that it is our intention to take it up with the Government. I know how sensitive, and quite rightly, the House is. It was raised on the floor of the House yesterday. I had a temptation to issue a statement even yesterday at about 1 O'Clock but I could not do it unless I had made a statement on the floor of the House. I take strong objection to such a thing. It really

waters down our stand and unnecessarily exposes us to criticism which is absolutely unjustified.

Shri Raghunath Singh: In view of the fact that even in the last war Hitler did not use gas, may I know what was the immediate cause of using this gas in Vietnam?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can our External Affairs Minister say this?

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the Government of India has got any information why the gas was used there? (*Interruption*).

Shri Swaran Singh: Somehow or other, Mr. Madhu Limaye does attract notice and it is really unfortunate that, whether it is his question or anybody's question, he has always an opinion and has a very high opinion of his own knowledge on both international and national affairs. I do not want to join issue with him. But let us observe some decorum when I am answering something. (*Interruptions*). Well, if I am the Minister for External Affairs it is no favour of Mr. Madhu Limaye. I am there in spite of him and I propose to remain there....

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल का उत्तर तो दिया जाए .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह बड़ा अशोभनीय व्यवहार है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अशोभनीय व्यवहार मंत्री जी का है, मेरा नहीं है । प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देते हैं, विदेश कार्य मंत्री बने हैं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : उत्तर की तो हम आशा करते हैं न ?

Shri Swaran Singh: I have already said that this was used on the South Vietnamese people and against the Vietcong. As to what were the precise circumstances that necessitated

the use of it we have no further information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all. **Shri Bade** to continue his speech on the previous Resolution.

Shri Warrior: Sir, I want to ask one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. I have given enough opportunities to all the parties.

Shri Warrior: The International Control Commission is there. Government can get the information. I want to ask a question on that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. **Shri Bade.**

16.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: SESSION OF AT BANGALORE OR HYDERABAD PARLIAMENT—contd.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री का जो प्रस्ताव है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। समर्थन मैं इसलिये करता हूँ कि मैं ने पहले भी देखा है कि जब मध्य भारत में ग्वालियर और होलकर स्टेट एक हो गई तो दोनों के इंटीग्रेशन के लिये ग्वालियर में भी विधान सभा होती थी और इन्दौर में भी विधान सभा होती थी। वैसे ही हाई कोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में भी है। एक हाई कोर्ट जबलपुर में है, दूसरा हाई कोर्ट इन्दौर में है, और तीसरे हाई कोर्ट की बँच ग्वालियर में है। यही प्रिंसिपल उत्तर प्रदेश में भी फालो किया गया है। इस लिये प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने अपने प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में जो मद्दे दिये हैं, जो आर्ग्यूमेंट्स दिये हैं, वे बहुत ठोस हैं।

वस्तुतः बंगलौर में जो विधान सौध नाम का विधान सभा भवन है वह इस झाउस के बराबर है, और देखने में इस से भी अच्छा है। वहाँ जो एम० एल० ए० क्वार्टर्स हैं उन में 500 मेम्बर्स आसानी से रह सकते हैं। यह कहना गलत होगा कि चूँकि वहाँ पर जगह नहीं है इस वास्ते दक्षिण भारत में बंगलौर में या हैदराबाद में लोक सभा का अधिवेशन नहीं हो सकता।

वास्तविकता यह है कि दिल्ली में मद्रासी लोगों के आ जाने से हमारा और मद्रासियों का एक जगह पर खाना पीना होता है। उन की इडली दोसा हम खाते हैं और हमारी रोटी दाल वे खाते हैं और दोनों बड़े मेल से रहते हैं। भोजन को लेकर एक जगह लिखा हुआ है: "अन्नं ब्रह्मा"। इस तरह से इडली दोसा और रोटी दाल दोनों का सम्मिलन हो जाता है।

मैं जब मद्रास गया और मद्रास स्टेशन के लोगों ने देखा कि मैं हिन्दुस्तानी हूँ तो उनका व्यवहार मेरे साथ बड़े प्रेम का हुआ। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि हैदराबाद अथवा बंगलौर में पार्लियामेंट की एक बैठक हो तो इस से बड़ा लाभ होगा। मैं नहीं कहता कि वहाँ पर बजट अधिवेशन हो। क्योंकि इस में बहुत सी बातें ऐसी हैं जिन के लिये सेक्रेटेरियट से माहिती या इन्फार्मेशन आने की जरूरत होती है। अगर बजट अधिवेशन के बजाय कोई दूसरा अधिवेशन किया जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और खर्च भी ज्यादा नहीं होगा।

एक दूसरा पहलु भी है कि वहाँ खर्च ज्यादा लगेगा। श्री शास्त्री ने कहा था कि मद्रास के लोगों को यहाँ आने में जो खर्च पड़ता है, उतना ही खर्च बम्बई के लोगों को यहाँ आने में पड़ता है। लेकिन बम्बई के अध्यापियों के लिये बंगलौर नजदीक पड़ेगा। हमारे वास्ते बंगलौर ज्यादा लम्बा नहीं रहेगा। कलकत्ता के लोगों के लिये जैसे बंगलौर पड़ेगा वैसे ही दिल्ली। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि खर्च की दृष्टि से जो प्राप्ति की जा रही है उस में कोई दम नहीं है। यह देश हमारा है लेकिन इस में प्रजीव प्रजीव तरह की कल्पनायें हैं। सदन इंडिया बाले कहते हैं कि प्लाट इज इंडिया आर भारत। भारत, बंट इज, उत्तर प्रदेश। वह उत्तर प्रदेश का इम्पीरियलिज्म अपने ऊपर लक्षित है। लेकिन वह गलत समझते हैं। इंडिया, बंट इज भारत, बंट इज उत्तर प्रदेश यह कहना

[श्री बडे]

गलत है। हम को उन लोगों को यह बतलाना चाहिये कि हम तो तुम को वेदों को मानने वाला समझते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर सच्चा भारत देखना है तो जा कर दक्षिण देखो। जब मैं मद्रास गया था तो मैं ने वहाँ दक्षिण भारत के मन्दिर देखे। जब मैं ने वहाँ क संस्कृत का ज्ञान देखा तो मुझे ऐसा मालूम पड़ा कि सच्चा भारत वहीं है। दिल्ली के आस पास मुसलमानों के आक्रमण के कारण उर्दू और मुस्लिम साहित्य ज्यादा रहा। यहाँ उन का मिश्रण हो गया है। लेकिन अगर-विशुद्ध भारत देखना हो तो हमारे साथ दक्षिण में आइये। वहाँ वेदों का पाठ होता है। वहीं से शंकराचार्य निकले हैं। तीनों आचार्य निकले हैं। अगर आप दक्षिण के मन्दिरों के चित्र देखेंगे तो वहाँ पर पुराणों के चित्र मिलेंगे। हमारे यशपाल सिंह जी ने कहा कि एक जगह से मन्दिर दूसरी जगह जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि पंढरपुर में जो विठोवा का मन्दिर है वह खानदेश में है। वहाँ मन्दिर को उठा कर दूसरी जगह ले जाया गया है। भावना यह है कि सब जगह भगवान है। कण कण में भगवान है, कंकड़ कंकड़ में शंकर है। यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि मथुरा जी में ही भगवान बैठते हैं। वह बैठते हैं भारत के हृदय में। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग मद्रास में जायें तो उन को मालूम पड़ेगा कि उन लोगों का हृदय कितना विशाल है। वह लोग दक्षिण भारत को, मध्य प्रदेश को और शेष भारत को एक साथ ले कर चलते हैं।

डिफेंस की दृष्टि से दिल्ली सीमा के बहुत पास है। इसी वास्ते पहले भी ब्रिटिश टाइम में अंग्रेजों ने जबलपुर में आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी खोली थी ताकि अगर हमला हो तो दिल्ली में ही हो, जबलपुर में वह लोग नहीं जा सकेंगे।

मैं रघुनाथ सिंह जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह यह कहें कि बंगलौर में पार्लियामेंट की बैठक नहीं होनी चाहिये तो यह एक संकुचित

भावना होगी। मद्रासियों का कहना है कि आप के दिमाग में दिल्ली भरी पड़ी है। इस तरह से इस बात की दृष्टि हो जायेगी। उन लोगों को ऐसा नहीं मालूम पड़ना चाहिये।

कांग्रेस की दृष्टि से भी मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा। अभी लैंग्वेज प्रॉब्लेम को ले कर झगड़ा हो चुका है। हमारा व्यवहार ऐसा होना चाहिये जिस से मालूम हो कि हम सब एक हैं। इस लिये अगर एक आघ्र महीने के लिये पार्लियामेंट दक्षिण में ले जाई जाये तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली कभी भी हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी नहीं रही, और जब कभी हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी दिल्ली रही, हिन्दुस्तान का राज्य समाप्त हो गया। दिल्ली राज्य और साम्राज्यों का महाशमशान भूमि है। हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी होने का श्रेय केवल पाटलिपुत्र को प्राप्त था। वह 825 साल तक सारे भारतवर्ष की राजधानी रही। दिल्ली का इतिहास आरम्भ होता है चौहानों के काल से, और चौहान लोगों के समय में भी केवल 18 वर्ष तक दिल्ली राजधानी रही। अठारह वर्ष बाद फस्ट बैटल आफ पानीपत हुई जिस में दिल्ली राजधानी समाप्त हो गई। उस के पश्चात् गौरी वंश आया। गौरी वंश सिर्फ ग्यारह वर्ष तक शासन कर सका। फिर गुलाम वंश आया। वह भी 84 वर्ष तक रहा। खिलजी वंश 30 वर्ष तक रहा। तुगलक वंश 78 वर्ष तक रहा। सैयद वंश 35 वर्ष तक रहा और शेर शाह सूरी ने 16 वर्ष तक शासन किया।

इस प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि पहले पहल इस बात को किस ने समझा। बाबर जब यहाँ आया, मुगल लोग आये तो उन्होंने ने इस बात को अनुभव किया कि दिल्ली में कोई

शासन व्यवस्था स्थिर नहीं रह सकती । यहां कभी स्थिरता नहीं आ सकती । हिन्दुओं ने भी इस बात को सोचा था, अतएव उन्होंने ने कभी भी दिल्ली को भारतवर्ष की राजधानी नहीं बनाया । चौहान ने गलती की और नतीजा यह हुआ कि 700 वर्ष बाद भारत पराधीन हो गया ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इंद्रप्रस्थ राजधानी रह चुकी है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जब इंद्रप्रस्थ में राजधानी बनी तो दिल्ली में सीधा कुश्के हो गया जिस में सारे हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम शक्तियां तबाह हो गईं । मैं चाहत हूँ कि कोई इतिहास से प्रमाण दे दे कि दिल्ली कभी भी भारत की राजधानी रही है ।

मुगल लोगों ने पहले इस को सोचा कि दिल्ली में कभी भी सुस्थिरता नहीं होगी और दिल्ली से हटना चाहिये । जब मुगल लोगों ने इब्राहीम लोदी को हराया तो उस के बाद उन्होंने ने आगरा में राजधानी कायम किया । मुगलों का शासन हिन्दुस्तान में 331 वर्ष तक रहा लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि इन 331 वर्षों में से करीब 131 वर्षों तक उन्होंने आगरा को अपनी राजधानी बनाया । श.ह. जहां ने सन 1616 ई० में दिल्ली को अपनी राजधानी बनाने की कोशिश की । जब उसने दिल्ली में अपनी राजधानी स्थापित करने की कोशिश की तो ठीक दस वर्ष बाद वह आगरा के किले में बंद हो गया । उसके बाद औरंगजेब राजा बना । लेकिन शाहजहां के पश्चात राजा बनने पर भी औरंगजेब को यहां स्थिरता नहीं मिली । दक्षिण में लड़ते लड़ते वहीं पर दौलताबाद में औरंगजेब की कब्र बन गई । मुगलों के समय में भी औरंगजेब के पश्चात 150 वर्ष तक, अर्थात् सन् 1857 तक जब कि यहां लास्ट मोगल

किंग बहादुरशाह का राज्य रहा, आप देखेंगे कि यहां मराठे आये । वह भी समाप्त हुए । नादिरशाह आया, अहमदशाह अब्दाली आया । सब आते गये और इस महाशमशान में अपनी चिता बनाते चले गये । इस प्रकार से दिल्ली कभी शोभनीय स्थान नहीं रहा है ।

इसके बाद आप अंग्रेजों को देखिये । अंग्रेजों ने सन 1903 में लार्ड कर्जन के समय में पहला दिल्ली दरबार किया ठीक उसके 45 वर्ष बाद अंग्रेजों का राज्य यहां से खत्म हो गया । इस प्रकार आप देखेंगे कि दिल्ली ने किसी साम्राज्य को स्थिर नहीं रहने दिया ।

हमारे भाई ने कहा कि दिल्ली का नाम देहली है । लेकिन उसका नाम देहल नहीं है । जब पृथ्व राज ने अपना दुा बनाने के लिये नींव डाली तो वह हिलने लगी । इसलिये इसका नाम हुआ ढीली और उससे दिल्ली हो गया । यहां जो भी शासन प्रणाली चलेगी वह सब ढीली चलेगी । कोई शासन प्रणाली स्थिर नहीं होगी ।

इसके बाद मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ । अंग्रेजों के समय में हिन्दुस्तान की दो राजधानियां थीं । एक राजधानी कलकत्ते में होती थी और समर कैंपीटल दारजिलिंग में होता था । जब दिल्ली में अंग्रेज लोग अपनी राजधानी ले आए तो उन्होंने ने समर कैंपीटल शिमला रखा । वहां असेम्बली की बैठक होती थी । हम नहीं समझते कि हम भी अपना एक सेशन बंगलौर में, खास कर आग की परिस्थितियों में क्यों न करें । वहां की आब हवा भी अच्छी है । यह मेरा एक सुझाव है ।

सरदार पटेल के समय में भी यह प्रश्न उठा था कि दिल्ली को हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी बनाया जाए, या नहीं, तो सरदार पटेल ने कहा था कि दिल्ली बहुत शुभ

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

नहीं है, अच्छा होता यदि हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी उज्जैन या भोपाल में होती। ऐसा विचार उस समय हिन्दुस्तानियों के दिमाग में आया था।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह तो बहुत धार्मिक पुरुष हैं। उन्होंने भविष्य पुराण भी पढ़ा होगा। वह बता दें कि कब तक दिल्ली हिन्दुस्तान की राजधानी रही है। अगर रही है तो वे इसे राजधानी अवश्य बनाएं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की एकता की दृष्टि से और जो मतभेद पैदा हो जाते हैं उनको दूर करने की दृष्टि से दक्षिण भारत में संसद का एक अधिवेशन किया जाए तो बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। अंग्रेजों के समय में भी एक अधिवेशन शिमला में होता रहा था। इसलिए अगर हमारी संसद का भी एक अधिवेशन दक्षिण भारत में हो तो अनुचित न होगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Narendra Singh Mahida. I am calling the Minister to reply at 5 O'Clock.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): I want ten minutes.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय बढ़ाया जाए।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कर : आधा घंटा समय बढ़ा दिया जाए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय (देवास) :
यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। इसलिए इसके लिए आधा घंटा समय बढ़ाया जाए।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): The resolution is concerning Hyderabad and Bangalore. You have not allowed hon. Members from those places to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should they speak? It is for the North to decide.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I appreciate the object of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri in moving this resolution, but I am afraid I cannot agree with him. On the one side we are talking about economy, while on the other we say that we should have a session in the South as the British had at Simla. We are a poor country, and we cannot shift our capital even temporarily to our liking here and there.

Arguments have been given for holding a session in Bangalore or Hyderabad, but then the Western part of the country will say that a session should be held in Ahmedabad, the Eastern part will say that a session should be held in Calcutta, the Central part will say that a session should be held in Bhopal or Ujjain. From the point of view of climate, Kashmir will say that it is a paradise, and a session should be held there. I think it will create more problems.

We are already short of accommodation, short of finances, and we are in an emergency, and we cannot shift our session to our liking during this time of crisis.

We may talk in a lighter vein. Shri Raghunath Singh has mentioned about the history of Delhi, but he will not be able to find any capital in the world which has been sustained for all time, but in USA the capital remains at Washington, in UK it remains at London, and in West Germany it remains at Berlin. So, I do not think there is any necessity for shifting our capital from Delhi.

I therefore request Shri Shastri to withdraw his resolution.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बाबू रघुनाथ सिंह का भाषण सुना। मालूम होता है, उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को देखा नहीं है। उसमें राजधानी को बदलने का प्रश्न नहीं है।

मैं प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी की बड़ी इज्जत करता हूँ, वह बड़े विद्वान हैं, मैं उनकी बड़ी प्रतिष्ठा करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह तुगलकी नीति कब से उनके मस्तिष्क में प्रवेश कर गयी। मुहम्मद तुगलक ने अपनी राजधानी दिल्ली से हैदराबाद और फिर हैदराबाद से दिल्ली को बदली थी, और ऐसा करने में हजारों आदमी मरे थे। मैं शास्त्री जी से पूछता हूँ कि उनकी यह नीति कब से हो गयी।

जहाँ तक भारत की संस्कृति की एकता का प्रश्न है, भारत के सब लोग यहाँ एकत्र होते हैं। आज यहाँ रहते हुए भी हम देखते हैं कि सरकारी फाइलें गायब हो जाती हैं, तो जब हैदराबाद में अधिवेशन होगा तो फाइलें रास्ते में ही गायब हो जाएंगी। फिर कितना खर्च होगा। आज हम लोग इमरजेंसी में से गुजर रहे हैं। आज देश में डी० आई० आर० लागू है। हम जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा लेकर सरकार चला रहे हैं। राजधानी बदलना कोई गुड़िया का खेल नहीं है, यह कोई नागपंचमी का मेला नहीं कि चाहे जहाँ कर लिया, यह कोई नाटक मंडली नहीं है कि इसे चाहे जहाँ नचा लिया, पार्लियामेंट की एक मान मर्यादा होती है। संसार के और भी बड़े बड़े देश हैं जहाँ डिमाक्रेटिक सेटअप है, जैसे इंग्लैंड है, अमरीका है। वहाँ कैपीटल एक ही जगह रहते हैं, बदलते नहीं हैं। प्रकाशवीर जी ने एक भी ऐसा किसी देश का उदाहरण नहीं दिया कि इंग्लैंड में कैपीटल बदलता है, या अमरीका में बदलता है या जर्मनी में बदलता है। कहीं नहीं बदलता।

क्लाईमेट की बात कही जाती है। हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि दिल्ली में लू लगती है। हम तो किसान के बेटे हैं, मई में गाँवों में घूमते हैं, चार दिन यहाँ रहते हैं तो चार दिन रघुनाथपुर में रहते हैं। और हमारे रघुनाथ सिंह जी तो पवित्र काशी नगरी के रहने वाले हैं, जो कि शिव

जी के त्रिशूल पर रहती है। उन्होंने ऐसे पवित्र स्थान का सुझाव क्यों नहीं दिया। वह तो वहाँ पले हैं।

मैं इतिहास का विद्यार्थी रहा हूँ। मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि दक्षिण नासूर हो गया था औरंगजेब के लिए और उसके बह जाने से मुगल एम्पायर समाप्त हो गया। तो मैं अपने मित्रों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि हमको उस नासूर में फँसाने की कोशिश न कीजिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मित्र श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री अपने प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लेंगे। राजधानी जहाँ है वहीं रहेगी। इस संसार में सबका समय होता है, जो आता है वह जाता है। न कोई सदा रहा है और न रहेगा। जो राजा होगा वह कुछ समय शासन करके जाएगा।

इन कथनों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ : मैं शास्त्री जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मुझे एक चीज कहनी है। अभी हमारे मित्र रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने इतिहास के पन्ने पलटे। मालूम होता है कि उनके दिमाग में यह बात आ रही है कि जो राजा दिल्ली में आया उसका शासन नहीं रह सका। इस लिए मैं प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने शासक दल के शुभचिन्तक के रूप में यह राजधानी हटाने का प्रस्ताव रखा है ताकि शासक दल मजबूत रहे।

जहाँ तक बंगलौर में अधिवेशन को बुलाने का सवाल है मैं नहीं जानता कि इसमें कितना खर्च होगा और इस में क्या क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं। यशपाल सिंह जी ने कहा कि जहाँ तक मिनिस्टर फार पार्लियामेंटरी एफैयर्स का तात्त्विक है वह तो सत्य नारायण हैं, सर्वव्यापी हैं, चाहे दिल्ली में अधिवेशन हो या बंगलौर में हो, वह सभी जगह उपस्थित रह सकते हैं। उनके लिए कोई कठिनाई नहीं है।

[श्री गौरीशंकर कक्कड़]

जहाँ तक भावनात्मक एकता का सवाल है उसके बारे में मेरा विचार है कि अगर हम बंगलौर में अपना एक अधिवेशन करेंगे तो हमको वहाँ के लोगों से मिलने का, उनके साथ में रहने का, उनके साथ विचारविनिमय करने का अवसर मिलेगा, तो वास्तविक रूप में हम में राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना पैदा होगी। और श्रीमन् मैं तो आपको भी बधाई देता हूँ कि आपके राज्य का विधान सभा भवन इतना सुन्दर है कि उसमें हमारे सदन का अधिवेशन अच्छी तरह हो सकता है।

मैं इस के पक्ष में हूँ कि बंगलौर में सदन एक अधिवेशन किया जाए, यह राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए अच्छा होगा।

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Resolution of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, and at the same time, I do not agree with Shri Raghunath Singh that Delhi is not an auspicious place. It has given us a stable government all these years and we could fight against evil and establish right. I am sure Delhi should be the capital, but what Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has asked is that one of the short sessions of Parliament should be held at Hyderabad. Recently, when the Prime Minister visited Hyderabad—on the 20th and 21st instant—the DCC President also, in his welcome address, has requested the Prime Minister to hold one of the sessions of Parliament at Hyderabad. I am sure this could be done; on behalf of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, I can assure the House that all the facilities will be given, and all the difficulties that have been mentioned in the previous speeches will be overcome and all facilities will be given.

There are a number of huge buildings of the Nizam's time. All these will be placed at the disposal of the Government either for accommodation

of Ministers, or the Members of Parliament. I do not agree with the remarks by my hon. friend about the change-over from Delhi to Daulatabad and back. There was nothing wrong with Mohammed Bin Tughlak. He was ahead of his time and always so, and that was one of the reasons why he failed. One other reason was the communications were not developed then. Today, you sit here and within three hours you are at Hyderabad. Andhra Pradesh is one of the biggest States in the South, all the four southern States put together. I welcome the suggestion that one of the sessions can be held elsewhere in the South also. But at the same time, I am confident that Hyderabad can play the part of an integrating force between the South and the North. I am glad that in the southern States there is unity and they have always pledged for the unity of the country. The leadership in the South has always pledged for the unity of the country. They have stood together amongst themselves either in the river water dispute or any other thing. They stand together among themselves and they decide things. There is no disunity and this will help the cultural or linguistic unity of the nation as a whole.

Hyderabad will be able to give all the facilities for holding a session there. I may add that this is not a new idea of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri alone. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, as President, used to stay at Hyderabad for six months or so in a year. He was having the Rashtrapati Nilayam there. He used to stay there and proceed on tours from there to the other States in the South.

So, with these few words, I have pleasure in supporting the resolution.

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I fully support the Resolution of my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

An Hon. Member: Is he for Hyderabad or Bangalore?

Shri A. S. Alva: Of course, Bangalore. It is not a question of shifting the capital at all. Shri Raghunath Singh was not justified in saying that Delhi is not a suitable place to be the capital. What happened is, monarchy cannot survive in Delhi; but democracy can always survive. So, his example to show that Delhi cannot be the Capital, cannot be sustained.

My hon. friend has rightly said that if you have a session in the South, it will go a long way towards national integration, and the people in the North will be knowing better the people of the South. There is one further point which I wish to submit in this connection. There is a charge against high officers of the Secretariat of the Government of India that they are not willing to go out of Delhi and that they always want to remain in Delhi; and that will be a good reason why they should go to another place where the session may be held. So, when the session is held at another place in the South, they will also realise that high officers should not always remain in the capital, but that they should also be shifted to other places. Actually, at this juncture, when there is a lot of controversy over the language issue, we will realise that if we go to the South for the session, the people in the South will try to study Hindi. They will be anxious to pick up Hindi words. Hindi people also will realise the difficulties of the people in the South in not knowing Hindi. Therefore, I fully support the resolution of Shri Shastri.

Regarding the expenses, so far as the travelling and other allowances of members are concerned, there will not be any difference. I do not know about Hyderabad, but in Bangalore we have got the beautiful Vidhan Soudha where you can hold the session. There is the legislators' hostel nearby and there are a number

of other hostels and good hotels. Therefore, I hope, in spite of the little expenses involved, the Minister will try the experiment by having a short session in Bangalore.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली-करोल बाग):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने यह जो संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है, जब पिछली बार वह यह संकल्प इस सदन में लाये थे तब उस समय मैं ने उस का विरोध किया था किन्तु आज मैं उनके प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा विचार क्यों बदल गया है वह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

उन के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने का कारण यह है कि दिल्ली में संसद् का अधिवेशन चलता है। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है यह हमारे लिए गौरव की बात है यह मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन जहाँ तक उस का राजनीतिक स्थान है, राजनीतिक दृष्टि से दिल्ली दिन प्रतिदिन पीछे पिछड़ती जा रही है। दिल्ली की जो समस्याएँ हैं वे भुलाई जा रही हैं। उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं ने पिछले दिनों कहा था कि यातायात की समस्या यहाँ की सुलझ नहीं पा रही है। वह दिल्ली जो कभी ढाई लाख की आबादी वाली दिल्ली थी और उसके सामने बहुत समस्याएँ भी नहीं थीं लेकिन जब दिल्ली यहाँ देश की राजधानी बनी और दिल्ली में सेंट्रल असेम्बली आई उस समय जो उस के सामने समस्याएँ थीं वह सारी समस्याएँ आज और भी बढ़े चढ़े रूप में उस के सामने मौजूद हैं। दिन पर दिन दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है और आबादी बढ़ने के साथ साथ उस की समस्याएँ भी बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। उन समस्याओं का कोई हल नहीं होता है। दिल्ली के लोगों की बराबर यह मांग रहती है कि उन के लिए उनका वाजिब राजनैतिक हक मिलना चाहिए, उनको उनका वाजिब अधिकार प्राप्त होना चाहिए। उसके साथ ही जहाँ मैं यह समझता हूँ कि नैतिक दृष्टि से, सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से और

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

एकता की दृष्टि से हम यह चाहते हैं कि उत्तर और दक्षिण का मेल हो तो मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अगर बंगलौर के अन्दर एक सेशन होगा तो कम से कम हम यह जान सकेंगे कि बंगलौर में जहाँ पर पहले असेम्बली बैठती है, वहीं बंगलौर में संसद् भी बैठेगी तो आज दिल्ली को उत्तर-दायी शासन न देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार जो यह तर्क उपस्थित करती है कि दिल्ली में चूँकि संसद् बैठती है इसलिए यहाँ दो असेम्बली नहीं बैठ सकती। इसलिए दिल्ली वालों को उत्तरदायी शासन का अधिकार नहीं दिया जा सकता है, उनका वह तर्क गलत साबित हो जाएगा। इसलिए बंगलौर जहाँ कि असेम्बली बैठती है वहीं संसद् का भी अधिवेशन होगा तो सरकार के सामने और सब के सामने यह चीज साबित हो जायेगी कि अगर बंगलौर में दोनों असेम्बलियाँ बैठ सकती हैं, दोनों सरकारें चल सकती हैं तो दिल्ली में क्यों नहीं चल सकती हैं और उस तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली में भी दोनों सरकारें चल सकेंगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि संसद् का छोटा अधिवेशन बंगलौर में हो लेकिन बजट अधिवेशन यहीं होना चाहिए। संसद् के छोटे अधिवेशन बंगलौर के अन्दर होने चाहिए। हैदराबाद में संसद् के अधिवेशन के पक्ष में मैं नहीं हूँ। मैं श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने इस प्रस्ताव पर बोलने के लिए नाम दिया था लेकिन मुझे नहीं बुलाया। मुझे समय दिया जाय।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और चूँकि अभी भी इस पर काफी लोग अपने विचार रखने को उत्सुक

हैं इसलिए इस पर एक घंटा बढ़ा दिया जाय।

17 hrs.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I am afraid, Sir, I have to oppose this extension of time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय सदस्य को उन का प्रस्ताव मूव करने दिया जाये, जिस पर बहस बाद में हो सकती है। यह बड़े महत्व का प्रश्न है। यह देश की एकता का सवाल है। सारा हाउस यह मांग कर रहा है कि समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : आधा घंटा समय बढ़ा दिया जाये।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the time allotted for this resolution be extended."

Sir, I suggest that we may extend it by 50 minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, to accommodate both the sections of the House, may I move:

"That the debate on this resolution be adjourned."

It can be carried over to the next day and taken up after 15 days.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time allotted has already been taken up. There can be only one motion and that is for extension of time. I will put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the time allotted for this resolution be extended."

Loc Sabha divided:

Division No. 8]

AYES

[17.04 hrs.

Bede, Shri
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Dass, Shri, C.
Jain, Shri A. P.

Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Lonkar, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
Patnayak, Shri Kishen
Raghunath Singh, Shri

Sharma, Shri D. C.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Sonavane, Shri
Virbhadra Singh, Shri

NOES

Alva, Shri A. S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bhagt, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotera
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhry, Shri C. L.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Flayanerumal, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Mem Raj, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Kishan Veer, Shri
Koki, Shri Liladhar

Keroel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrin ati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Mahide, Shri Narendra Singh
Mandal, Shri J.
Matcharaju, Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Iashvant
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Misra Dr. U.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nallakoya, Shri
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Paramasiva n, Shri
Prabhakar, Shri Naval

Pratap Singh, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajteeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Roa, Shri Muthyal
Pyo, Shri Bishwanath
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Chara n
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes 16, Noes 53.

The motion was negatived.

संचार तथा संसद्-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री, की भाषा और शली इतनी अच्छी होती है कि जब भी वह इस सदन में बोलते हैं, उस की तरफ हम लोगों का खिचाव हो जाता है, भले ही जो कुछ बातें वह कहते हैं, हम उस से सहमत हों या न हों। जिस भावना से वह इस बार—और पिछली बार भी—यह प्रस्ताव लाए, उस की मैं काफी इज्जत करता हूं। पिछली बार भी जब मुझे इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करना पड़ा था, तो मैं ने अपनी और सरकार की ओर से विचार व्यक्त किये थे। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि पिछली बार उन के प्रस्ताव

के विरोध में जो कुछ मैं ने कहा था, उसी के जवाब से आज वह अपना व्याख्यान शुरू करेंगे। उन्होंने भी करीब करीब वही युक्तियां दी हैं और शायद मेरे लिए भी इस के अलावा कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है कि मैं उन्हीं युक्तियों को दोहराऊं। यह खेल ऐसा चल रहा है कि वही बातें उधर से कही जाती हैं और वही जवाब इधर से दिया जाता है।

सब लोगों को सुनने में अच्छा लगता है कि ज़रूर दक्षिण में संसद् का अधिवेशन करना चाहिए, क्योंकि वहां जा कर वहां के लोगों से हमारा सम्पर्क होगा। यह भावना बड़ी अच्छी है और हम सब उस को समझते हैं, लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कभी कभी भावना में आदमी बह भी जाता है और उस वक्त व्यावहारिकता को अपनी दृष्टि से अज्ञान कर देता है।

[श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह]

ग्राज से पन्द्रह दिन पहले उन्होंने अपना यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया था और इस बीच में सरकार ने इस पर काफी तौर पर गौर किया है। जिस विचार से माननीय सदस्य यह प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन इस में कठिनाइयां ऐसी हैं, जिन पर हम काबू नहीं पा सकते। यह असम्भव है। 1959 में जब यह चीज आई। उस वक्त से अब दिक्कतें और भी बढ़ गई हैं। अभी यहां मैसूर में करने की आवाज उठाई गई है। ग्राज जो स्पीचिज हुई हैं उन के ट्रेड को आप देखें ग्राज देश भक्ति जग गई है। लोकल पैट्रियोटिज्म जिस को कहते हैं, उसकी आवाज उठी है। एक तरफ से आवाज उठी है कि हैदराबाद में होना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ से उठी है मैसूर में

Shri M. R. Krishna: There is no quarrel between these two States.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: We do not quarrel. Let it be either Hyderabad or Bangalore.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जो कहा गया है उसका मैं जिन्न कर रहा हूँ। स्पीचिज को मैंने सुना है, तभी मैं यह कह रहा हूँ।

बंगलौर में एक बड़ा भवन है। मैं इस को मानता हूँ। जब बन रहा था तब मैं ने देखा था। अब तो नहीं देखा है। शायद इतना ही बड़ा हो या इससे कुछ छोटा या कुछ बड़ा हो। मैं उस में जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। सवाल भवन का ही नहीं है। मुझे शक है कि साढ़े सात सौ के लिए दो भवन होंगे। दो तरफ के भवन हैं या नहीं हैं, इसमें मुझे सन्देह है।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I request the hon. Minister to visit these places.

Shri M. R. Krishna: By this time, the hon. Minister must have come to know all about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Members should have the patience to hear the Minister.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : है।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैं इसको मानता हूँ। गैलरी वगैरह का इन्तजाम है या नहीं इन सब बातों को आप छोड़ दें। सिर्फ भवन के इंतजाम की ही बात नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हम लोगों के बैठने का इंतजाम वहां हो जायगा

श्री अशोक लाल बेरबा : उनकी रात में बैठक हो सकती है और हमारी दिन में।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : दो तरह के कालेज चलते हैं, एक डे कालेजिज और एक नाइट कालेजिज। नाइट कालेजिज जो काम करते हैं उनके लिए होते हैं और डे दूसरों के लिए। वह अलग बात है। उन सब बातों में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ। उन शब्दों का मैं प्रयोग करना नहीं चाहता हूँ जिन का हमारे यशपाल सिंह जी ने किया है। इधर से भी लोगों ने किया है। सर्कस वाली बात में भी मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ कि मैं उसका शायद रिंग लीडर बनूँ और लोगों को सरकस दिखाता फिरूँ। कठिनाइयां जो हैं, उन को आप देखें। बैठने का सवाल है, रहने का सवाल है। सात आठ सौ मेम्बरों की बात को आप छोड़ दें। आप देखें कि कितने हजार आदमियों को जाना पड़ेगा। अगर हम सचमुच पार्लिमेंट का वहां तमाशा नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, अगर सचमुच काम करना चाहते हैं तो आप देखें कि कितने आदमियों को जाना पड़ेगा। जिस तरह से पार्लिमेंट का काम होता है वैसा करना चाहते हैं

तो बहुत ज्यादा इतजाम हमको करना पड़ेगा । सारी आप की राज्य सभा जायगी, सारी लोक सभा जायगी, पार्लिमेंटरी प्रॉफेयर्स का डिपार्टमेंट जायगा और गवर्नमेंट के सारे डिपार्टमेंट से आदमं जायेंगे ।

शिमला का दृष्टान्त मैं देता हूं । शायद इस हाउस में ऐसा कोई मेम्बर नहीं है जो उस जमाने में उस प्रसिम्बली का सदस्य रहा हो । मैं उस वक्त सेंट्रल प्रसिम्बली का सदस्य हुआ करता था ।

डा० मा० श्री० अणु (नागपुर) : मैं था ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : इन को पता होगा कि क्या क्या हम उस वक्त कहा करते थे । शिमला को यह एक्सोडस होता था, वहां छः महीने के लिए राजधानी चली जाती थी, मार्च का महीना खत्म होते ही अप्रैल में राजधानी वहां चली जाया करती थी, सारी गवर्नमेंट भूव कर जाती थी और सेशन वहां हुआ करता था लेकिन तब गवर्नमेंट बड़ी छोटी हुआ करती थी । उसकी क्या चर्चा करनी है । 125 मेम्बर इस हाउस के और तीस चालीस दूसरे हाउस के हुआ करते थे । छः केवल एग्जिक्टिव काउंसलर हुआ करते थे । आज आप देखें कि 53 मिनिस्टर, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर आदि सब मिला कर हैं । आज एक डिपार्टमेंट उतना ही बड़ा है जितनी बड़ी कि उस वक्त सारी गवर्नमेंट हुआ करती थी । अणु साहब को मैं याद दिलाऊं कि तब प्रसी करोड़ का बजट हुआ करता था और अब दो हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट है । क्या से क्या हो गया है, पता ही नहीं चलता है । क्या दुनिया तब थी और क्या आज हो गई है । मैंने दोनों दुनियायें देखी हैं, इसलिए मैं मुकाबला कर सकता हूं । अणु साहब समयन करेंगे मेरा इस बात में कि जब हम कांग्रेस बैचिज पर उधर बैठा करते थे तो हमेशा ही शिमला एक्सोडस को कंडेम किया करते थे । किसी

भी बजट सेशन की स्पीच उठा कर आप देख लीजिये । शिमला की एक्सोडस हमेशा हमारे सामने होती है । सब लोग इसको अपोज किया करते थे । कांग्रेस के प्लेटफार्म से भी और ए० अ ई० सी० सी० के प्लेटफार्म से भी मुझे याद है कई बार शिमला की एक्सोडस का हम लोगों ने काफी विरोध किया है, उस की काफी निन्दा की है । बजट में तो यह एक हैकनीड चीज थी । हम कहा करते थे कि क्या कर रहे हो, लाखों करोड़ों रुपया वहां जाने में खर्च करते हो ।

प्रान्तों में इस तरह से राजधानियां भूव किया करती थीं । उत्तर प्रदेश की नैनीताल में जाती थी, बिहार की रांची में और मद्रास की उटी में । स्वराज्य के बाद यह सब बन्द हो गया है । हम लोगों का यह विचार था, हमारी यह भावना थी कि इस तरह से फिजूलखर्ची नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

आप विलायत की बात लीजिये । यू० के० की मिसाल लीजिये । कई देश मिला कर वहां बना था । जब आयरलैण्ड था तो उसका इसके साथ काफी झगड़ा था । आज नाथं और साउथ का उतना झगड़ा नहीं है जितना उन में था । आयरलैण्ड अलग हो गया । कभी लोगों ने यह नहीं सोचा कि यह सम्पर्क स्थापित हो सकता है, अगर हम सेशन आयरलैण्ड में भी करें । आज भी कभी स्काटलैण्ड में सेशन नहीं होता है, वेल्ज में नहीं होता है । यू० एस० एस० आर० की हिस्ट्री आप देखिये, यू० एस० ए० को देखिये, कनाडा को देखिये ।

एक भाई ने कहा कि पाकिस्तान में ऐसा होता है । भगवान बचाये पाकिस्तान से । वहां क्या कोई पार्लिमेंट है ? कोई असर ही नहीं है उस का । हर जगह हम घुमाते फिरें क्या ?

टेलीफोन की बात भी कही गई है । यह भी कहा गया है कि मैं मिनिस्टर भी

[श्री सत्यनाथराव सिट्]

उसी डिपार्टमेंट का हूँ। यह कहा गया है कि टेलीफोनज का प्रबन्ध करना बड़ा आसान है। इंस्ट्रुमेंटस तो हमारे पास बहुत हो गये हैं, यह ठीक है। जितनी आज जरूरत है उतने हम इंस्ट्रुमेंटस तो बढ़ा लेते हैं। लेकिन केबलज भी बहुत जरूरी हैं, एक्सचेंज सब से जरूरी है। कोई एक्सचेंज इस वक्त नहीं है, मैं ने दरियाफ्त करा लिया है मीसूर या हैदराबाद में जो कोई भी बोझा इस वक्त बरदाश्त कर सके। आप मੈम्बर साहिबान ही नहीं हैं, मिनिस्टर भी हैं, जितने डिपार्टमेंटस के लोग हैं, वे भी हैं, उन के लिए भी टेलीफोन चाहियें, एक्सचेंज चाहियें।

खर्च की बात भी की गई है। मँम्बरों के जाने आने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। इन को तो वही 31 रुपये रोज और पांच सौ रुपये महीने के मिलने हैं। सब से बड़ा खर्चा तब बड़ेगा जब हजारों कर्मचारी आप के यहां से जायेंगे। उन को टी० ए० देना पड़ेगा, उन को स्पेशल एलाउं देना पड़ेगा। जब भी कोई आदमी अपनी जगह से दूसरी जगह जाता है तो उस को वह देना होता है। हम लोगों ने हिसाब किया है। करोड़ों का मामला यह हो जाता है। फिर मकान बनाने का या मकानों के इंजाम की बात भी है। इस विषय पर हम ने बहुत सोच विचार किया है। काफी सोचा है। अगर हो सकता तो जरूर हम इस को करते।

सम्पर्क की बात भी की जाती है। यह भी अच्छी बात है। लेकिन होता क्या है, इस को भी आप देखें। मुझे याद है पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उत्तर प्रदेश में हिन्दुओं और मुसलमानों के बीच में सम्पर्क की बात की थी, जो मतभेद था उस को सम्पर्क स्थापित करके मिटाने की बात की थी, कहा था कि अगर सम्पर्क हो जाय तो मामला ठीक

हो जाय। मास कांटैक्ट पर उन्होंने ने बड़ा जोर दिया था। यह मुस्लिम लीग की बात थी। सरदार ने एक बार इस का विरोध भी किया। सम्पर्क से कहीं उलटी बात न हो जाय, एसी आशाका प्रकट की थी। आप देखें कि सम्पर्क एसा स्थापित हुआ कि जो मुस्लिम लीग कहीं भी बिल्कुल मजबूत नहीं थी वह बहुत ज्यादा मजबूत हो गई इस सम्पर्क के सबब से।

लोग कहते हैं कि एक साथ खायेंगे, इडली खायेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ कि असली चीज यह है कि दिल मिलें। महात्मा गांधी ने जब मूवमेंट शुरू की थी कि छप्राछूत को मिटा दिया जाय। जातपात मिट जायगी अगर छप्राछूत खत्म हो जाय। छप्राछूत तो मिटा दी गई है लेकिन जातपात की भावना जो कभी उतनी मजबूत नहीं थी, आज आप जानते हैं कि कितनी मजबूत हो गई है, उस की क्या हालत हो गई है। असली बात यह है कि दिल मिलें।

जैती भावना माननीय सदस्य की है, वैती हमारी भी है। भावनायें सभी माननीय सदस्यों की इस मामले में एक सी हैं। लेकिन दिक्कतें हुई हैं, कठिनाइयां बहुत अधिक हैं और हम को व्यावहारिकता से काम लेना चाहिये :

एमरजेंसी की बात की जाती है तो उस की नुक्ताचीनी होती है। लोग कहते हैं कि जहां आप पैसे को बचा सकते हैं, बचाते क्यों नहीं हैं। अब अगर इस को मान लिया जाए तो लोग कहेंगे कि सतरह बरस में तो इस चीज का खयाल आप को नहीं आया अब कैसे आ गया है, क्यों करोड़ों रुपया इस में बरबाद किया जा रहा है, बीस करोड़ या पता नहीं कितना रुपया बरबाद किया जा रहा है। मकान बनाये जायेंगे वहां क्योंकि होटलों में इतनी जगह नहीं है कि इन लोगों को आप प्रोवाइड कर सकें।

यह भी कहा गया है कि फाइलें गायब हो जायेंगी । असुविधा बहुत होगी । काम करने के लिए वहां सब मिनिस्टर्स को रहना पड़ेगा, वे वहां नहीं आ सकेंगे । हम यहां भी काम करते हैं, चैम्बर में भी करते हैं और दफ्तरों में भी बैठते हैं । वहां जा कर तो बहुत मुश्किल हो जायगी । एक दो के जाने से काम नहीं चल सकता है । सब को जाना होगा । छः महीने के लिए या कुछ समय के लिए कैपिटल बन जायगा जैसा कि शिमला में होता था । रेग्यूलर इस का इंतजाम करना होगा । जैसे पहले होता था कि अप्रैल का महीना खत्म हुआ कि सब गवर्नमेंट चली गई, वैसा ही यहां भी होगा ।

हमारे रघुनाथ सिंह जी ने इतिहास की बात बताई है, एक सिद्धान्त की बात बताई है और कहा है कि दिल्ली में जो भी ठहरा वह चला गया । उन को कहना चाहिए "मुरारे तृतीयः पन्थाः" । जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा क्या वह बनारस के पंडितों से पूछ कर कहा । वहां तो बड़े पंडित रहते हैं । इस तरह के सन्देह वह हमारे दिलों में पैदा न करें । हम खत्म होने वाले नहीं हैं । हम हटने वाले नहीं हैं । हम नीव जमा कर बँडने वाले हैं, हटने वाले नहीं हैं ।

यह जो प्रस्ताव है, इसके ऊपर कोई बोटो बोटी नहीं होनी चाहिए । इस पर हम ने बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार किया है । जब भी उपयुक्त समय आयेंगा और हम इस को कर सकेंगे तो जरूर करेंगे ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद-कार्य मंत्री श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह न केवल शारीरिक-दृष्टि से सुन्दर हैं अपितु उन की भाषा में भी सुन्दरता है और जितने वह स्वयं सुरभित हैं उन की भाषा भी उतनी ही सुरभित है लेकिन एक विशेष बात जो श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह की है वह यह है कि उन्होंने अपनी सुरभित भाषा में एक आदू सा कर के 2 घंटे की बहस को दस

मिनट में अपने भाषण से समाप्त करना चाहा है । मैं सोचता था कि जिस गम्भीरता के साथ यह प्रस्ताव इस सदन में आया है उसी गम्भीरता से उत्तर देते हुए वह उन लोगों की कठिनाइयों पर भी विचार करेंगे जो हजारों मील की यात्रा कर के यहां आते हैं और अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों के प्रति वे भी अपने दायित्व को अनुभव करना चाहते हैं । मैंने इस बात पर बहुत बड़ा बल दिया था कि जिस प्रकार से यहां संसद के सदस्य शनिवार और रविवार को अपने निर्वाचनक्षेत्रों में चले जाते हैं उसी प्रकार से दक्षिण भारत के संसद सदस्यों को भी यह अवसर मिलना चाहिए ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : ऐयर सर्विस इसीलिए दी है । हवाई यात्रा की रिमायत इसीलिए दी गई है ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : चूंकि वे संसद-कार्य मंत्री हैं इसलिए हो सकता है कि उनकी जानकारी मूझ से कुछ अधिक हो लेकिन आपने यह जो विमान यात्रा की सुविधा दी है वह छंटे अधिवेशन में एक बार और बड़ अधिवेशन में दो बार दी है । उसमें भी अगर किसी व्यक्ति को यहां से बंगलौर पहुंचना हो और बंगलौर से फिर आकर सोमवार को सेशन अटैंड करना हो तो दोनों दिन विमानों में निकलेंगे और वह अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में नहीं जा सकता है . . .

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : विमान के समय को अगर उन्होंने देखा होता तो वह इस बात को रिप्लाइज करते कि पूरा एक दिन वह रह सकेंगे । शुकवार को यहां से चल कर मद्रास पहुंच जायेंगे, शाम को वह पहुंच जायेंगे अपने मंसूर रात में रहेंगे, शनिवार को रह सकते हैं और इतवार को किसी समय चल कर के यहां इतवार की रात तक दिल्ली वापिस पहुंच जायेंगे ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दूसरी एक विशेष बात जो संसद-कार्य मंत्री कइता चाहते हैं वह यह है कि भारत सरकार बड़ी गम्भीरता से इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि सरकार के सारे कार्यालय दिल्ली में ही नहीं रहने चाहिए। इन दृष्टि से उसने कुछ अपने कार्यालयों को खाली कर भेजा है, कुछ अपने कार्यालय उतने नागपुर भेजे हैं और बांजोर भेजे हैं। जब सरकार अपने कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से बाहर भेजना चाहती है तो अगर सरकार इस बात का निश्चय कर ले कि संसद का साल में एक अधिवेशन हैदराबाद या बांजोर में हो और शायी रू से कुछ कार्यालय वहां भी रख दिये जायें तो सरकार का अपना जो वह निश्चय है उसके क्रियान्वित करने में किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई नहीं होगी क्योंकि कुछ लोग जिनके कि शायी रू से कार्यालय वहां होंगे उन को संसद के कार्य में भाग लेने में यहां सुविधा होगी तथा जिनके कार्यालय यहां होंगे उनको संसद के कार्य में भाग लेने में यहां सुविधा होगी।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह ने अपने भाषण में 80 करोड़ और 2000 करोड़ रुपये के आंकड़ों का एक जाल बिछा कर मस्तिष्क में यह डर बीजने का यत्न किया कि उस समय जब गिमजा में अधिवेशन होता था तो भारत सरकार का बजट 80 करोड़ रुपये का बनता था तो क्या श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह यह बतायेंगे कि उस समय रुपये की कीमत क्या थी और आज जब 2000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट बनता है तो आज रुपये की क्या कीमत रह गई है? उस समय के 80 करोड़ रुपये और आज के 2000 करोड़ रुपये को अगर तराजू के ऊपर रख कर तोलें तो कोई बहुत बड़ा अन्तर नहीं पायेंगे। लेकिन थोड़ी देर के लिए मैं यह कल्पना करूँ कि उसमें 5-10 करोड़ या 2-4 करोड़ रुपये अधिक बढ़ भी जायेंगे तो भी देश की

एकता के लिए यह मंहंगी चीज नहीं है। एक बड़ा अधिवेशन नहीं, साल में एक छोटा अधिवेशन अगर दक्षिण भारत में किया जाय तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि देश की एकता के सामने यह कीमत कोई बहुत मंहंगी नहीं है। देश की एकता के लिए यह कीमत बहुत छोटी है।

ऐसा करना इस दृष्टि से भी आवश्यक है कि उन लोगों को भावना को निकट से अध्ययन करने का हमें अवसर मिलेगा और हमारी भावना को निकट से अध्ययन करने का अवसर उन्हें मिलेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ जैसा कि उन्होंने अपने भाषण के अन्त में कहा कि हम इस प्रस्ताव पर फिर विचार करेंगे वह इस बात को यों न कह कर यह कह दें कि सिद्धान्तः गवर्नमेंट इस बात को स्वीकार करती है लेकिन अभी चूँकि आपस्फालीन स्थिति चल रही है इससे तत्काल हम इसको कार्यान्वित नहीं कर सकेंगे, संकटकालीन स्थिति में इसे कार्यान्वित करने में कठिनाई बतलाती तो संभव है मुझे अपने प्रस्ताव को वापस लेने में कोई कठिनाई न होती।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : आज की बात कीजिये, कल कौन जाने क्या हो ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : फिर तो वह श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जो की बात बिलकुल सही ठुडरेगी। श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने कहा था कि दिल्ली का इतिहास बतलाता है कि यह दिल्ली नहीं बल्कि यह "ढीली" रही है। जो भी गवर्नमेंट यहां अतीत में आई है वह इसमें हिलती रही है इसलिए कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता, संसद-कार्य मंत्री ने ऐसा कह कर श्री रघुनाथ सिंह के विचार की पुष्टि की है मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट मेरे इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करे और इसको पारित किया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two amendments.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I am not pressing my amendment, No. 1. I would seek leave of the House to withdraw it.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Sidheswar Prasad, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has Shri Prakash Vir Shastri the leave of the House to withdraw his resolution?

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: No, no. I am not withdrawing it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that one Session of Parliament be held at Bangalore or Hyderabad every Year".

The motion was negatived.

17.25 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Dr. L. M. Singhvi on the 12th March, 1965;

"This House is of opinion that the pattern and structure of education should be purposefully recast and reorganised with a view to promote greater educational uniformity and the cause of national integration."

Four minutes have been taken. There are 56 minutes left.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The state of education and the plight of teachers in our country weigh very heavily on our national conscience. The long and persistent neglect of education has led, I believe, to a smothering of values and a smothering of our creative impulses. A cynical view of conscience is that it is the fear of being watched, that it is the fear of being found out. Even that fear seems to have been in abeyance all these years of drift and inertia, and remorse for this state of affairs has, at best, consisted in ministerial confessions and admissions, making ourselves and the country feel bad, in order, perhaps, to lessen their sense of guilt.

I do not wish to sound unduly self-righteous or sweeping in my comments, but I do feel that the gravest lapses of the Government all these years after independence have been in the twin fields of education and economics, and the cumulative effect of these lapses in the long run fill our hearts with dismal forebodings.

I for one was happy to discern a radical approach in the outlook of our new Education Minister, Shri M. C. Chagla, who is a scholar, a humanist, and a jurist of distinction, and who has, by his forthright realism, at least revived the flickering hope that this Government means to salvage and resuscitate education from the stagnation into which it has fallen. It is a stupendous task and a task of heroic dimensions. It is on the success or failure of this task of Shri Chagla that the very future of our country and its teeming millions hinges.

There is no doubt that education provides the nursery for the growth and flowering of human resources and that investment in education is the most basic and the most far-reaching of all investments. The question that we must address ourselves today

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

and the question which the hon. Education Minister must answer today, is whether we have done everything possible to ensure that education occupies a pivotal position in the scheme of things in our national planning and effort, whether we have always exerted ourselves to find the required resources for the cause of education and research, whether we have brought vision and dynamism to bear upon the effort in the field of education, whether we have formulated and implemented our educational policies with a view to reconstruct them, so that they may contribute in a real sense to the cause of national integration and to the cause of national advancement.

17.29 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

In my humble opinion, the record of the last 17 years is a repudiation and a travesty of the trust we had made with destiny in the exuberant sunshine of the dawn of our independence. Let the Education Minister tell us today if he does not consider the total appropriations for education to be extremely meagre and woefully inadequate. Let us concede candidly that at the present pace we may not in our lifetime be able to redeem the promises and the expectations enshrined in our Constitution and enshrined in the hearts of all enlightened citizens of this country. Let me say clearly that without a radical reorientation and reorganisation of the structure of the pattern of education in our country, the cause of education will be a lost cause. I sound this insistent note of urgency because in our swiftly changing times, in nuclear times, a nation which is anxious to telescope the progress of centuries in a few decades does not have much time left to-day to redeem the expectations and the promises made. We are accustomed to speak in a somewhat grandiloquent terms of the academic freedom but we must pause and consider whether

academic freedom can flourish or even subsist without upholding the dignity of the teaching profession at all levels. I have no doubt in my mind that a great deal depends on the prestige education and the educators enjoy in our society and the rating the society gives to the teaching profession. Although the pay scales of university teachers had improved of late, the fact that an urban postman is paid more than a primary school teacher, that a clerical assistant is paid more than a high school teacher in our country is a matter of crying shame for us all. It is very well for the authorities and for the Education Minister to wax eloquent over perorations of ethics and emergency but in the context of the incredibly low pay scales obtaining in our own country, it is quite heartless to say that teaching is a vocation and therefore the teachers' profession should be indifferent to salaries and material comforts. I agree that it is extremely necessary for the teaching profession to be disciplined but in the name of discipline Government cannot be permitted to practise the worst kind of exploitation and perpetrate the injustice. The Minister has been good enough to say recently, only this week, that the Centre is prepared to give fifty per cent of the contribution to the States which wish to raise the pay scales of teachers and that in the case of U.P. he is prepared to consider it on a special footing. Where does it leave us? It leaves us if I may say so, in the wilderness and to ad hoc solutions which are more apparent than real. The whole question of pay scales of primary, high school and higher secondary school teachers must be looked into by a Pay Commission or by a specially constituted committee of persons competent to deal with this matter. Without this I think we could not have adequate pay scale or uniform pay scale throughout the country for the teaching profession. It is well-known that secondary education is the weakest spot in the whole system of education today.

What have we done about it? We have the Mudaliar Committee Report. Have we pressed those recommendations into service sufficiently to improve the quality and content of secondary education in our country. We have done, if I may say so, precious little in this direction, at least so far. The States now clearly say that higher secondary education is beyond their means and beyond their capacity and therefore the upgrading of schools which was supposed to be to the tune of 40 per cent had been less than half of it. The quality of upgrading has also been more perfunctory than proficient. The needed facilities relating to the revised syllabi, model laboratories and adequate libraries are conspicuously absent; the teacher pupil ratio is unconscionable today in our country. Nothing very much has been done by the Government in all these years. The enormous wastage due to a high percentage of failures is continuing unabated both in schools and in universities. The language formula is perpetually in a state of flux and irresponsible and changing and conflicting statements made by members of the Government have not helped the adoption of a uniform formula throughout the country. The tutorial system has in most colleges become a meaningless routine. Educated unemployment is, if anything, on the increase. In spite of all this, we ask as if it was a guarded mystery why have our educational standards fallen and gone down. What we need is a stable, all-India pattern. What we need is a Grants Commission for higher secondary and high school education, an idea which at one time found support at the hands of our present Education Minister. What we need is to find adequate resources for education and to make it a concurrent responsibility of the Centre and the States. A monstrous, demoralising constitutional anomaly is being brought into existence today because the Centre has all the resources and the States have the basic responsibility in the field of education. The only solution is either to revise the distribution of powers in the Consti-

tution or to agree to a different scheme of distribution of fiscal resources.

In this context, I would like to know whether the Minister proposes to pursue the path of constitutional amendment or would be satisfied with what he has called recently, concurrent powers in substance. I think it is a euphemism which will be used to cloak and conceal for the indecision and inaction. I would also like to know what the operational range of this concurrence in substance would be.

Furthermore, the Minister himself states in no unclear terms what he proposes to do in respect of establishing an All-India Educational Service which would function effectively throughout the country as a catalyst of national integration. I would also like to know whether the idea of vesting the President of India with visitatorial powers is going to be actualised in the near future. The other day, during the Question Hour, Shri Chagla observed in response to a question that I had put that so far as he could recall, there was no specific recommendation in the matter of vesting the President with visitatorial powers in respect of universities. So far as the Sapru Committee report is concerned, I agree that the position so far as that recommendation is concerned is not quite clear in this respect, but the opinion of the Attorney-General which has been appended to the report is quite clear in the matter. The Attorney-General says:

"It is open, however, by legislation to invest the visitor with wider powers, but if they are powers for the purpose of co-ordination or fixing of standards within the meaning of Entry 66, it must be done by Central legislation. If those powers are to be properly exercised, that legislation will have to appoint the President generally as the visitor for all the universities. I think no question should arise as to such legislation being discriminatory as vesting unguided powers

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

since the powers would have to be exercised only for the purpose of co-ordination and fixing of standards which have to be a sufficient all-over guidance to validate the exercise of such powers vested in the visitor."

The only hesitation of the Sapru Committee in this matter stems from the fact that on account of an earlier opinion of the then Attorney-General in 1952, it was felt that even these visitatorial powers would have to be exercised by the President on the aid and advice of his Council of Ministers, and therefore, it may encroach upon the academic freedom and autonomy of the universities. If we are prepared to give these visitatorial powers to the President as such, then I am sure the import of the Sapru Committee's recommendation is to vest the President with such visitatorial powers.

I would also like to know as to what the Government proposes to do in respect of the various recommendations made by the Sapru Committee, which has done an estimable piece of work so far as the assignment which was made over to it is concerned. I should like to know particularly whether the Government is prepared now, has made up its mind, to scrap the whole scheme of matching grants and not to make education the handmaid of people who command wealth and power in society and to extend the benefits of education to all those who may not have necessarily the wealth to acquire it but may have the confidence and the merits to acquire it. It is a distressing affair in a State like Rajasthan where the Government has proclaimed a moratorium on any further extension of higher secondary schools. They said we cannot bear it; we do not have the money. The State Government insists that each village where the school is desired must contribute 50 per cent of the outlay on it. This is a distressing state of

affairs in a society which we say is based on social justice. I hope something would be done to rectify the situation.

I would like also the Minister to give an assurance in respect of bringing into existence national colleges which would set high standards of education and which would be sort of peaks of excellence in the field of education, from which various other colleges and universities could draw inspiration. It is obvious that in recent years, particularly after independence, there has been a visible decline in the voluntary effort in the field of education. I should like to know what is being done to salvage voluntary effort in the field of education in our country.

Before concluding, I should like to say that I expect that the present Education Minister, who has spoken frankly very often about how he wishes to reconstruct the system and pattern of education in our country, would not also be like his other colleagues, a prisoner of indecision or inertia. I hope we will be able to disprove what a publicist recently said answering the question, "Where is India going"? He said, "One can only answer for the present, that it is pottering along with no clear destination yet in mind". This does not redound to our credit. I would expect the Education Minister to take us into confidence and tell us about his blueprint for the reorientation and reorganisation of the pattern and structure of education in our country, so that we may look forward to a brighter tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"This House is of opinion that the pattern and structure of education should be purposefully recast and reorganised with a view to promote greater educational uniformity and the cause of national integration."

There are some amendments also.

Shri Rananjaya Singh (Musafir-khana): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for “recast and reorganised” substitute—

“reorganised in consonance with the Indian culture by bringing in a synthesis of the ancient and the modern.” (1)

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

“This House recommends that the Education Commission appointed by the Government of India be further asked to suggest measures to recast and reorganise the pattern and structure of education with a view to promoting greater educational uniformity and the cause of national integration if the said Commission thinks it necessary and desirable of so doing.” (4)

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for “reorganised with a view to promote greater educational uniformity and the cause of national integration”, substitute—

“reoriented to meet the demands of developing economy of the country as an integrated whole.” (5)

Shri Sidheswar Prasad: I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

“so that it may be helpful in eliminating the prevailing social, economic and cultural discrimination.” (6)

Mr. Chairman: Regarding the amendment of Dr. L. M. Singhvi, I feel it is out of order and it cannot be admitted.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: If the amendment has been admitted, I would like to know why it is out of order.

Mr. Chairman: The question of admission comes in later on. It is beyond the scope; it is unduly long and involves multiple issues.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I take exception to this.

Mr. Chairman: I have given my ruling and he will please abide by it. Shri S. M. Banerjee is not here. So, his amendment is not moved.

The resolution and the amendments which have been moved are before the House. Only 56 minutes are available. Sometime has been taken by the mover. There are 7 speakers. In order to accommodate them, I request hon. members to take only 5 minutes each.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is quite obvious that the discussion on this resolution cannot be concluded even according to the 56 minutes left. So, in order to accommodate my esteemed friend, Shri Mukerjee, I think we should adopt the same procedure which was adopted last time that this would be an adjourned debate and Mr. Mukerjee would have a chance to move his resolution.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the 25 minutes spent on the discussion on the use of gas in Vietnam have been accounted for. So, even the discussion on Dr. Singhvi's resolution would be covered within the time so as to leave one minute for Mr. Mukerjee to move his resolution. I think that would satisfy the House.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Sree Narayan Das.

Shri Bade (Kharagone): Sir, does it mean that other Members, who have

[Shri Bade]

not given any amendment, will not be called to speak?

Mr. Chairman: I am giving only five minutes each. There would be some time left for other hon. Members also. Let us proceed now.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : हमारे सिधवी साहब ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया है वह, हमारे देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में विचार करने का बहुत अच्छा अवसर देता है। यह सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अंग्रेजों ने जो शिक्षा प्रणाली प्रचलित की, उसके सम्बन्ध में समय समय पर टीका टिप्पणी होती रही है। जब हम स्वतन्त्र नहीं थे तो हमारे देश के जो तत्कालीन नेता या उन्होंने उस शिक्षा प्रणाली से भिन्न कई प्रणालियों का प्रचार इस देश में किया। इसी सिलसिले में गुरुकुल प्रणाली का, उसी सिलसिले में शान्तिनिकेतन का, उसी सिलसिले में और भी गैर सरकारी तौर पर बहुत सी शिक्षा संस्थाओं का निर्माण हुआ। आशा की गई थी कि उस शिक्षा प्रणाली से देश की संस्कृति और सभ्यता को बनाये रखा जाएगा, देश की जो मौजूदा हालत है और देश में भावात्मक एकता कायम करने की जो जरूरत है, उसके अनुरूप ही शिक्षा प्रणाली हमारे देश में प्रचलित होगी। उस पद्धति को अपनाने की कोशिश भी की गई। लेकिन बावजूद बड़े बड़े प्रयत्नों के और बड़े बड़े सुधारकों के परिश्रम के, हमारे देश में एक ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली का निर्माण नहीं हो सका जो देश की आवश्यकताओं को हर दृष्टि से पूरा कर सके और देश में भावात्मक एकता पैदा हो सके या देश की शिक्षा पद्धति में एकरूपता आ सके।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह के प्रश्न पहले भी बराबर यहाँ उपस्थित किये जाते

रहें हैं। जो हमारे देश के शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं और जो शिक्षा में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं उन ल ने भी और सरकार की ओर से भी कई प्रकार के कमिश्नों का निर्माण समय समय पर हुआ है। राष्ट्राकुष्णन कमीशन की नियुक्ति हुई थी जो विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में बहुत विषय रिपोर्ट पेश कर चुका है और उसकी सिफारिशों के अनुसार बहुत से सुधार भी यूनिवर्सिटी की शिक्षा प्रणाली में हुए हैं। बाद में प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा और माध्यमिक शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में भी कई तरह के आयोगों की नियुक्ति हुई है और शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए या शिक्षा के संगठन को इस स्तर पर लाने के लिए जिस से देश में एकरूपता आ सके, शिक्षा में एकरूपता आ सके और देश में भावात्मक एकता पैदा हो सके, उन्होंने अपने सुझाव दिये हैं। सरकार ने उन कमिश्नों की रिपोर्टों के आधार पर बहुत से पग भी उठाये हैं उनकी सिफारिशों को अमल में लाने की कोशिश भी की है। लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरा खयाल है और कई अन्य माननीय सदस्यों का भी खयाल होगा अभी तक हम अपने देश में एक ऐसी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा प्रणाली की स्थापना नहीं कर सके हैं जिससे सभी तरह के हमारे जो उद्देश्य हैं, उन में हमें सफलता मिल सके। इसी लिए माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित किया है। उन्होंने कई शिक्षा संस्थाओं की ओर हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और बहुत सी जो कमियाँ हैं यूनिवर्सिटी शिक्षा में, माध्यमिक शिक्षा में और प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा में भी उनकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान खींचा है। शिक्षकों की जो मर्यादा है, शिक्षकों को जो प्रतिष्ठा हम अपने समाज में देते हैं, शिक्षकों की वेतन प्रणाली में जो कमियाँ हैं, उन सब बातों की ओर भी उन्होंने हमारा ध्यान आकर्षित किया है।

समय नहीं है कि मैं अभी जो वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली हमारे देश में है उसकी कमियाँ

का वर्णन यहां कर सकूँ। लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों को भी मालूम है, हाल में शिक्षा मंत्री ने एक शिक्षा आयोग की नियुक्ति की है जिसके जिम्मे इस बात का भार सौंपा गया है कि सारी शिक्षा, प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा से ले कर विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा तक, का वह अध्ययन करे और अध्ययन करके देश के सामने एक राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा प्रणाली की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव दे ताकि सरकर उतार दिवार कर सके। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है उसको उपस्थित करने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं है। जो कमिशन नियुक्त हुआ है, उसकी जो टर्मजें अफ रेकॉर्डिस हैं, वे अभी मेरे सामने नहीं हैं। अगर टर्मजें अफ रिफरेंस में यह बात आ जाती है तो इस को कमिशन के ऊपर छोड़ दिया जाये। लेकिन इस प्रस्ताव में जो भावना डा० सिधवी ने रखी है अगर वह टर्मजें अफ रिफरेंस में नहीं आती है तो मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: But the Commission will report after two years and then a decision on that would be taken perhaps after five years.

श्री श्रीनारायण बास : जहां तक मेरा खयाल है इसी दृष्टि से यह कमिशन नियुक्त किया गया है कि वह सारे पहलुओं पर विचार करे। तात्कालिक निर्णय करना और उस पर चलना मैं समझता हूँ कि सम्भव भी नहीं है और उपयोगी भी नहीं है। इस लिए इस प्रस्ताव को टर्मजें अफ रिफरेंस में सम्मिलित कर दिया जाये। अगर जरूरी समझा जाये तो कमिशन से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट मांग ली जाये। उस के आधार पर सरकार को काम करने में सुविधा होगी।

इसी लिये मैं ने अपना संशोधन पेश किया है कि इस प्रस्ताव का जो मूल आधार है,

मूल भावना है उस को शिक्षा आयोग के टर्मजें अफ रिफरेंस में जोड़ दिया जाना चाहिए। आवश्यक हो तो इस के लिए बीच में ही बोर्ड रिपोर्ट मांग ली जाये और उस के आधार पर काम किया जाये।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Resolution of Dr. Singhvi. Education is a subject which needs a lot of change in our country and also reorientation to the present day conditions. I would request the Deputy Minister who is present here to take cognisance of our pleas and make a very careful study of the educational position in India.

In my opinion, in the rural areas the voice of education is not reaching our small villages. Even though we have compulsory primary education, we have not been able to enforce compulsory education in the backward areas. Instead of attending school and learning, I have seen young boys and girls playing about in the village streets, or going after cattle or indulging in smoking. I have seen with my own eyes children of 5 to 6 years taking to smoking and other bad habits. The reason is that the voice of education has not reached the rural areas.

We must try to improve the salary scales and conditions of service of our primary and secondary teachers. Unless we infuse them with some enthusiasm, I do not think the teachers will take sufficient interest in the education of children in rural areas.

The real definition of education is to learn to judge what is right and wrong. In that sense, even our most backward and uneducated people are educated for after an experience of nearly 35 to 40 years they can judge what is right and what is wrong. In that way education has percolated to the rural areas. But if we bring our present standards of education to the

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

rural area, we can bring about a great change in the country.

The spread of education in this country is an enormous problem and without education we cannot really progress. We may talk about high ideals and high objectives but unless we educate our masses we cannot improve our conditions. We would take nearly 50 to 60 years to compete with other advanced countries in the matter of education.

We also lack moral and spiritual education. We are losing our moorings because we are departing from the teachings of Gandhiji. We should come back to those moral and spiritual values. I would request the Education Minister, who is present here, to see that moral and spiritual education are given to children in both schools and colleges.

Lastly, I come to my State of Gujarat. Although the majority of people in that State want English to be taught from the fifth standard, Gujarat State Government is the only State Government which is insisting that English should be taught only from the eight standard. There is difference of opinion on this subject and some committees are being appointed to look into this question. I would request the Education Minister to pay attention to this problem and bring pressure on the State Government so that the voice of the people may be heard by the State Government.

Finally, I also request the hon. Education Minister to Indianise our convocation system. We have a system of having robes and all such ancient Greek methods. We can have our own Indian methods just as we have in Valabh Vidyanaagar. I am quite sure that a very laudable Resolution of Dr. Singhvi will be taken into consideration by the Government.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the amendment which I move here is for asking re-orientation of the education system to meet the demands of developing economy of the country as an integrated whole and for bringing in the concept of integration into the educational sphere because of the chaotic conditions that have persisted for so many years after Independence.

As I said on another occasion, it is an age of rising expectations and naturally in this upsurge of a new form of feeling in the human mind, the education brings in a new concept and thereby it serves as a direct link of integration.

Curiously enough, is no common medium of instruction. When I go to Baroda, I find English as the medium; when I go to Ahmedabad, I find Gujarati as the medium and when I go to Kaira—there is the Valabhbhai Patel University—I find Hindi as the medium. Now, the man transferred from Ahmedabad to Baroda cannot get his children educated because they have been trained in a particular way. So, there must be some system, some accepted policy of education in the developing economy of the country. Where education plays such an important part, we cannot leave it to its fate.

As has been announced by the present Education Minister, when he joined the Ministry he did away with the committees. There had been a spate of committees which had been set up in the Education Ministry whenever we were stuck up with any problem without taking recognition of the real facts involved. It is good that he did away with a number of committees

Sir, the other day, in reply to my question, the Minister was kind enough to suggest that the teachers should not indulge in indiscipline. I say that the teachers are the last persons to indulge in all acts of indis-

ciple and other irregular activities because they have to set an example before their students. But why is it so? It is because there are certain factors which are not being taken into account. The one is the teacher-student ratio. The ratio must be fixed in a way so that the teachers are not overburdened with a colossal problem of attending to a very large number of students, a class of 150 students or more, and then taking to private tuitions. As such the students do not get proper attention. That is what happens in big cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. This is a very difficult question which has to be tackled.

Then, there are education shops cropping up in Delhi and other big cities. Delhi is the leading centre in that way. So many education shops are cropping up—there is no recognition, nothing of the kind—and the students appear privately and go to Bhagalpur and other places. They do not know what form of education they are receiving.

Then, there are no recreation facilities for the teachers as well as the students. The student says, "well, I do not have any recreation facility. There is no club, no playground and no meeting place. I go to a coffee shop or some other shop where I speak so many things and hear so many things and, of course, the radio is there." Indeed, it is a very difficult problem. When we have to take account of a growing generation, we cannot leave them like that. There are other factors also which condition their outlook. But this is a very important factor that they must have scope for self-expression. You cannot deny the person opportunity to develop of his personality so that he can feel delighted that he has had full scope and he has tried to give vent to his feelings. He should have scope for his self-expression. That factor also has to be taken into account.

The main thing which I would like to insist upon is that a student can never be interested in education unless he finds education oriented to the developing economy. That is what I seek to emphasise here. What are they doing in Germany? After the secondary education, they have got one year course where the student is allowed to seek his avenues of self-expression through certain crafts and industries. So, I would suggest that immediately after the school leaving certificate is granted, he must have one year's career seeking course where he is allowed to find his avenues of self-expression and find out how far he is fitted with the particular aspect of developing economy and select his profession. That factor has also to be borne in mind.

18 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to know how much time the hon. Mover would take for reply.

Dr. L. M. Singhl: I would like to take about ten minutes, because unfortunately the hon. Minister was not present here when I was speaking. I should, therefore, very much like to have about ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: That much time is not available. He can have about five minutes.

I would like to know how much time the hon. Minister would take.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I have got to attend a meeting at 6.30 P.M. So, you may kindly call upon me at a convenient time.

Mr. Chairman: I shall call upon him very early. How much time would he take?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I shall be as brief as possible. I would take only about 10 to 15 minutes.

Chairman: Now, Shri Bade. He will be the last speaker on this resolution before the hon. Minister is called.

श्री बड़े : सभ.पति महोदय, मैं माननीय सिधवी साहब का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव रखा ।

भारत में पहले शिक्षा का एक स्टैंडर्ड दिया गया था कि शिक्षा कैसी होनी चाहिए ।

“सा शिक्षा या विमुक्तये”

अर्थात् शिक्षा वह है जो अज्ञान से श्री गुलामी से आदमी को मुक्त करती है । भारतवर्ष में यह शिक्षा का उद्देश्य होना चाहिए । लेकिन आप देखें कि आज देश में शिक्षा का स्तर क्या है । आज आपका ध्यान उद्योगों की तरफ अधिक है लेकिन विद्यार्थियों के चरित्र निर्माण की तरफ ध्यान नहीं है, चरित्र निर्माण के स्थान पर तो आज एक वैकुण्ठ पैदा हो गया है । लोकमान्य तिलक के समय में जो विद्यार्थी होते थे उनके शिक्षण की तरफ अधिक ध्यान दिया जाता है । आज बच्चा मां की गोद से बाहर जाने के बाद गुरु के पास जाता है, लेकिन वहाँ किस प्रकार की शिक्षा होती है ? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में शहरों में तो आप शिक्षा देखा हैं, शहर तो एक व्हाइट एल फेंट की तरह यहाँ हैं, उनको और ध्यान दिया जाता है । लेकिन गांवों में शिक्षा की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं है । महात्मा गांधी ने अपने सेल्फ सेक्रोफाइस के लेसनस में कहा है :

You have got no right to give your child that education which your neighbour's child cannot have.

क्या गरीबों को वही शिक्षा मिलती है जो कि श्रीमंतों के बच्चों को मिलती है । आप देखें कि गांवों में किस प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जाती है । मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि मध्य

प्रदेश में बच्चों को क से कमल श्रीर ख से खडग सिखाया जाता है, पहले ग से गणपति सिखाया जाता था, लेकिन अब गणपति को निकाल कर ग से गधा सिखाया जाता है, जिस कि हमारे सिक्यूलरिज्म को धक्का न लगे । न मालूम हमारा यह सिक्यूलरिज्म हमको कहां ले जाएगा । आपने देखा होगा कि बच्चों को स्कूलों में चरित्र का शिक्षण नहीं मिलता ।

आपको मास्टरों की पगार बढ़ानी चाहिए । इसके बारे में दो मत नहीं हो सकते । इसके साथ यह भी देखें कि विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा किस प्रकार की मिलती है । भारत में शिक्षा ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि विद्यार्थी चरित्रवान हों । आज विद्यार्थियों को उचित शिक्षण नहीं मिलता, इसलिए उनमें अनुशासनहीनता आ गयी है । उनमें राष्ट्रीयता की भावना उत्पन्न नहीं होती है । इसका क्या कारण है ? इसका कारण यह है कि हमारी जो टैक्सट बुक्स हैं नमें जो हमारे बड़े श्रीर विद्वान लोग हो गये हैं उनके चरित्र नहीं दिए जाते ।

बच्चों को इतने इतने विषय पढ़ाए जाते हैं फिर भी उनका शिक्षण अधूरा रहता है । आप देखें कि उनको सामान्य विज्ञान, भाषा, संस्कृत, अंग्रेजी, इतिहास, ग्रथशास्त्र, नागरिक स्वास्थ्य आदि सात सात विषय पढ़ाए जाते हैं और एक एक विषय के लिए लड़कों को दो दो नोट बुक्स लेनी पड़ती हैं और बटेस्ट बुक्स भी काफी महंगी होती हैं । आप देखें कि इस अवस्था में एक गरीब किसान अपने लड़कों को—अगर उसके तीन चार लड़के हैं—किस प्रकार पढ़ा सकता है । वह उनको छोटी उम्र से ही होटलों में और सिनेमाओं में नौकर करा देता है । तो आप देखें कि गांवों की शिक्षा पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता, जो दो परसेंट लोग कालिजों में पढ़ते हैं उन पर ही आपका ध्यान है ।

साथ ही मैं परीक्षा पद्धति के बारे में भी बता दूँ। राधाकृष्णन कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि यहाँ की परीक्षा पद्धति बदलनी चाहिए। यहाँ एक डाक्टर आए थे मध्य प्रदेश से। उन्होंने बताया कि हायर सेकेंडरी में विज्ञान की शिक्षा कसी देनी चाहिए यह सिखाने के लिए अमरीका से विशेषज्ञ आए हैं जो कि यहाँ के लोगों को बता रहे हैं कि किस तरह पढ़ाना चाहिए। वह कहते हैं कि बच्चों को डाइरेक्टली बताया जाना चाहिए कि एच टू ओ के माने पानी के हैं। इस तरह पढ़ाना चाहिए। ये अमरीकी विशेषज्ञ हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के और अन्य प्रदेश के शिक्षक शारिद्यों को पढ़ने का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए यहाँ बुलाए गए हैं। ये अमरीकी विशेषज्ञ हम को क्या पढ़ेंगे। मेरा कहना है कि आपको गरीब लोगों के बच्चों के शिक्षण पर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए और जो शिक्षक बच्चों को द जाए वह ऐसी हो जिससे उनके चरित्र का निर्माण हो तभी उनका और देश का कल्याण हो सकता है। गरीबों के लिए किताबें भी आपको सरती करनी चाहिए, तभी वे पढ़ सकते हैं। अगर किताबें महंगी रहेंगी तो गरीबों का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता।

सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत महत्व का विषय है, इसके लिए पांच मिनट का समय देना तो अन्याय करना है।

सभापति महोदय : आप बजट की डिमांड्स के वक्त इस पर बोल सकते हैं।

श्री बड़े : उस समय तो मैं बोलूंगा। पर इस समय तो पांच पांच मिनट देने से तो यह अच्छा था कि आप एक दो सदस्यों को बुला देते और हम उनको सुन लेते।

श्री रणजय सिंह : मुझे बोलने का समय नहीं मिला। मुझे बयों इन्तोर किया था रहा है। मैं ने क्रमेंडमेंट भी दिया है।

सभापति महोदय : वक्त नहीं है।

श्री रणजय सिंह : मुझे बजट पर भी बोलने का समय नहीं मिला। यह बड़े महत्व का विषय है।

सभापति महोदय : एजुकेशन निस्टर।

Shri M. C. Chagla: Mr. Chairman, I will try to be as brief as possible because I see the clock moving on.

May I compliment my hon. friend, Dr. Singhvi, for whom I have very great regard, on moving this Resolution? I appreciate the spirit underlying it, the object he has of improving the whole structure of education. But may I appeal to him not to press this Resolution, because we are trying to do exactly what he wants by appointing the Education Commission which will go into the whole spectrum of education, primary, secondary, higher, technical and so on. It will deal with all the points he has raised in his Resolution.

Two of my hon. friends have talked about primary education. I agree that the situation is far from satisfactory. But look at what has happened since independence? 50 million boys are there in primary schools today. It is what I call an expansion explosion. We have not sufficient teachers, trained teachers, we have not sufficient schools, we have not sufficient textbooks. The children want to come and are clamouring for education. Therefore, I have been emphasising that while we cannot prevent expansion, we must also pay some attention to quality.

May I point out two things? We are trying to make primary education production-oriented. I agree with what my hon. friend over there said that students should have the opportunity of self-expression. The student should do something creative and not grind his nose at the desk and read merely textbooks and pass examinations. Also we are doing our best with regard to textbooks. We have set up a committee here. We

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

are writing textbooks on a national basis. We are going to send them to every state so that they can be translated into different national languages.

I do not know whether my colleague was good enough to note down all the points Dr. Singhvi made. I cannot deal with all the points he has made in this short time. I will try to reply to as many as I can.

I agree with him that education is of basic importance. I think there is nothing in India today which is of greater importance than education. It is investment in human beings. Unless we can raise the educational standards of our people, we can never go far as a nation. Therefore, I entirely agree with him that education should be given top priority. Unfortunately, whenever there is an economy drive, education becomes the first casualty.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Do not allow that.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is how it is, because we cannot show results. They say: "We cannot produce steel, we cannot produce fertilisers, we cannot put up irrigation dams. What is the value of education." But we are creating human beings, and no nation can progress without creating the right type of human beings.

Dr. Singhvi says that we must take note of the urgency of the problem.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: These are generalities. What I would like the hon. Education Minister to deal with specifically are some of the points. With your permission, I may specify them.

Mr. Chairman: He has noted them.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am coming to them.

As regards the teacher's profession, I entirely agree with what he says.

I have said so often on the floor of the House, I have said it at public meetings, and I go on repeating that I think that our teachers are very poorly paid. But look at what we have done. We have offered 50 per cent for increase in the emoluments of teachers, if the State Government can spare the other 50 per cent.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The States do not have even that 50 per cent.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Therefore, I do feel that the system of matching grants has not succeeded, and we are trying to evolve a better system for the Fourth Plan.

I entirely agree that our education cannot improve unless we raise the standard of our teachers. We are doing everything possible to raise the status of our teachers. We give them national awards. Teachers are selected for these awards. We have a national foundation to relieve the distress of the teachers. As I have said, we are giving every incentive to the States to raise the dignity and status of the teachers. Still they are very poorly paid.

Shri Badi: You agree, and still you cannot do anything without the help of the Finance Minister.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I wish I were both Education Minister and Finance Minister, then I could write cheques for education, but I am not. Therefore, for everything I want, for education, I have to beg, to go down on my knees before the Finance Minister and say, "Please give me some money for education", because I think this is the greatest national activity we can have.

Then, my hon. friend wants that a high power commission should be appointed. This has already been done.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I did not say that. I do not believe in committees.

Shri M. C. Chagla: He says the recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission have not been implemented. I cannot implement the recommendations of the Mudaliar Commission when by March next year I hope to have the report of this Education Commission, and I give an assurance to this House that this Commission's report will not be pigeon-holed. Once we have taken a decision, we will implement whatever the Commission recommends.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): By what time will this Commission report?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It is expected by March next year.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Final report?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is a year more.

I agree with the suggestion of Dr. Singhvi that there should be an all-India pattern of secondary education. At various conferences of Education Ministers, we have laid down the pattern—so many years of school, three years degree course etc. Most of the States are conforming to it, and today we are giving the greatest importance to secondary education.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalpuzha): Many States are not following the pattern, they are flouting it.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I know, but we have no powers. Secondary education is a State subject. A suggestion has been made by the teachers that I should set up a Secondary Education Grants Commission like the University Grants Commission. We consulted the Law Ministry, and they said it was not constitutional. So, unless we make secondary education either a Union subject or a concurrent subject, this cannot be done.

But, I must admit, as I have said before, that although there is no concurrence in law, to a large extent there is concurrence in substance,

because all the Education Ministers agreed at the last Education Ministers' conference that in all matters affecting quality in secondary education, the schemes should be Centrally sponsored or Central schemes, and that the States would abide by the directions given by the Centre. Therefore, we are having a crash programme with regard to teaching of science and teacher training. These are two very important subjects as far as Secondary Education is concerned. Unless we attach the greatest importance to science our country will not progress. We are very backward in science. We had a special commission consisting of Russians and Americans financed by UNESCO. It has gone round and given a report how to improve science education in secondary schools and we have started implementing it. Dr. Singhvi says that education must be in the concurrent list. I am trying to get at least higher education in the concurrent list. That is in Sapru Committee's report. So far only one State, Punjab, had agreed to it. My friend who is an eminent lawyer knows that the Constitution cannot be amended unless a majority of State ratify this particular amendment. So that even if I get the whole House to agree, I think very likely I would, that higher education at least should be in the concurrent list, it is no good till I get a majority of the States to agree to it. With regard to the Indian Education Service, a Resolution had been moved this afternoon in the Rajya Sabha and we will set up the Indian Education Service almost immediately. I am very happy that at least in that respect all the States have agreed that we should have an All India Education Service. That will be a great integrating factor. The constitutional requirement is that it has to be carried by a two-third majority in the Rajya Sabha. A Resolution had been moved and I hope the vote will be taken on Monday. Another suggestion of Dr. Singhvi is: what about the President being vested with visitorial powers

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

for all the universities? The Universities are autonomous. The University Acts are passed by State legislatures. We have had a model universities Bill committee and they have made certain suggestions about the appointment of Vice Chancellors. I have forwarded this report to the various States but again, I cannot compel the States to accept this.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this part of the opinion of the Attorney General which is appended to the Sapru Committee report in which the Attorney General has clearly stated under entry 66 Central legislation vesting President with visitatorial powers could be enacted. Under such legislation, the President could be a Visitor for all the universities in India.

Mr. Chairman: I hope the hon. Minister will have a lot of opportunity to give detailed explanation at the time of replying to the Demands for grants on the Ministry. We have to consider the time factor now.

Shri M. C. Chagla: That only applies to the Central Universities. I will look it up again and see if that could be done. The other suggestion is the establishment of national colleges to serve as peaks of excellence for other institutions. I agree that our colleges are in a bad way. 85 per cent of our students are in colleges. There are some very good colleges but the majority of them are bad colleges. We have now decided to concentrate on improving the standard of colleges. I agree with my hon. friend that we should take up one or two colleges and make them models.

Since you have already indicated, I must conclude my remarks as quickly as possible. Shri S. N. Das has moved an amendment. It conforms to the reference we have made to the Commission. Our education

system should be according to a national pattern. My friend Shri Mahida supported the Resolution and had spoken about primary education and moral education and it was said that convocations should be made simpler. The other day, I delivered a convocation address at Wardha at the rural institute. We had an entirely Indian ceremony but again this must be left to the Universities as they are autonomous.

I have already dealt with what Shri P. R. Chakraverti has said about the demands of a developing economy and self-expression. I agree with him. I also agree with Shri Bade.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: One year's career-finding scheme which has been introduced as a new innovation.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I agree. In all these things, what we have to remember is that the numbers are astronomical: 50 million students in primary schools, about 10 million in secondary schools and a million and a quarter in colleges and universities. In any scheme which we devise, we are faced with these enormous numbers. I agree that the students should have a training, as my hon. friend Shri Chakraverti suggests, but it is a question not only of resources but of teachers and the equipment.

I would not take any more time of the House. I again thank Dr. Singhvi for having moved this Resolution. The debate has been interesting. I would appeal to him not to press this to a division. I can assure him that all these points will be taken into consideration by the Commission. I shall forward copies of the proceedings of this House on this Resolution to the Commission.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the midst of unrelieved and remorseless drift and inertia which characterises Government policies in most fields, I do find a reassuring

sign in what Shri Chagla has said on the floor of the House today and earlier. I am sorry that the ubiquitous axe which applies to the Demands for Grants for the Education Ministry seems to have been applied also to this Resolution concerning the field of education in our country.

Mr. Chairman: The time was allotted by the Business Advisory Committee. I was not responsible.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It seems it has been applied equally to this Resolution. If it is applied to the time allocated to the discussion of this Ministry's demands for grants in the budget also, it would not really give us an adequate opportunity to discuss the problems that confront education in our country.

I am not wholly satisfied with what the hon. Minister of Education had to say in respect of the various issues I had raised. In view of the great admiration I have for him and his integrity and his sense of what is right and his courage of conviction, I hope that I would be right and justified in ascribing his unsatisfactory replies to the lack and insufficiency of time rather than to his views in the matter.

I feel that this Parliament should take note of the fact that the whole field of education, our whole progress in the field of education today, is stalemated and deadlocked partly because it is a half-way house that we have sought to build, because the States and the Centre share responsibility in the matter, one without having the finance and the other without having the constitutional power. This is a distressing situation, and this sort of dyarchy, I think, should be put an end to.

I do strongly feel that the pay-structure of the teachers should be

revised progressively and at once. No excuse would avail in this country: even if we were to say that the Central Government is prepared to give as much as 50 per cent, that is not a sufficient excuse, because the remaining 50 per cent is not forthcoming so far as the States are concerned. It cannot be done merely in the State of Uttar Pradesh. It is a problem which is nationwide and I think it should be tackled as a nationwide problem.

The debate has been considerably cramped because of the lack of time. I am thankful to my hon. friends who have participated in the debate and have lent their strong support to the discussion and to the points of view that I had sought to explain. I am also thankful to the hon. Minister for having answered many of the issues that I had raised, though he was not actually present, and it must be ascribed to the very full notes that Shri Bhakt Darshan has taken for him.

I seek the leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution in view of what the hon. Minister has said.

Mr. Chairman: I think the amendments also are withdrawn.

श्री रणजय सिंह : मुझे बोलने का समय दिया जाये ।

सभापति महोदय : आपको डिमांड्ज पर बोलने का मौका दिया जायेगा । मैं स्पीकर साहब को कहूंगा कि वह आपको मौका दें ।

All the amendments were, by leave withdrawn. The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

18.25 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DEVELOPMENT
OF CALCUTTA METROPOLITAN
AREA

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta
Central): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that a
comprehensive and self-contained
scheme for the development of the

Calcutta metropolitan area should
find priority in the Fourth Plan."

Mr. Chairman: The time is up. He
will continue his speech on the next
occasion.

18.26 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March
29, 1965/Chaitra 8, 1887 (Saka).*