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Wednesday, March 9, 1966
Phalgunā 18, 1887(Saka)

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(Saka)]*



Fourteenth Session, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)

(Vol. 11 contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 9, 1966/Phalgun
18, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

International Social Security Conference

+

- *417. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the conclusions and recommendations of the Second Regional Conference of International Social Security Association held in Delhi in December, 1965;

(b) whether they have been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) Formal minutes of the Conference containing the conclusions and recom-

mendations have not yet been received from the International Social Security Association.

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

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो कोयला खानों में दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं क्या सरकार ने उन के मुताबिक कुछ विचार किया है, या इस कमेटी ने कोई परामर्श दिया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह कमेटी तो इस काम के लिए नहीं थी। वैसे तो जो भी दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं उन पर सरकार खूब विचार करती है और हमदर्दी के साथ विचार करती है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : चूंकि सरकार की ज्वाइंट रिसर्पासिबिलिटी है, इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि साउथ एबेन्यू में जो सोलह सोलह घंटे पानी बन्द रहता है और सूखा पड़ा रहता है उस के बारे में कुछ गौर किया गया है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सुरक्षा संस्था के प्रादेशिक सम्मेलन में जो हमारे प्रतिनिधि भाग लेने के लिए गये थे उन्होंने सामाजिक सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में क्या अपने कोई विचार पेश किये थे, अगर पेश किये थे तो किस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने विचार पेश किये थे ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह कानफरेंस यहीं दिल्ली में 13 से 18 दिसम्बर तक हुई थी और इस कानफरेंस के चेयरमन हमारे एक आफिसर, मिस्टर डी० सी० दास थे, जो सोशल सीक्योरिटी डिपार्टमेंट के सेक्रेटरी थे। तमाम तजवीजें जो पेश की गयी थीं वे इस वक्त उनके हेड आफिस में हैं और उ मोद है

कि वह जल्द ही हमें मालूम हो जायेंगी ।
उसके बाद मैं आपको डिटेल्स बतला सकूंगा ।

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether this Conference has discussed the Indian social problems like untouchability and the economic backwardness, particularly, of the Scheduled Castes and so on—

Mr. Speaker: Let those recommendations come, and then alone we can say what has been done.

Shri Subodh Hansda: But the Government should have got some idea, some knowledge, of the reactions of those members who attended the conference.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: All aspects of social security were discussed. Nothing was banned. As for the details, I would request hon. Members to wait a little until we have received the recommendations.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the amount of expenditure incurred on it and who bore it?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The normal usage is that for such international conferences, the host country provides the accommodation for holding the meeting, and offers facilities such as local transport, telephone, secretarial assistance, etc. But all the other expenses such as DA, TA, and so on are borne by the countries themselves.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्मेलन में क्या भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों का भी कोई योगदान था, यदि हाँ, तो क्या सुझाव भारत सरकार की ओर से उनको वहाँ पेश करने के लिए दिया गया था ?

श्री शाहनवाज ख़ाँ : भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों का साधारण योगदान नहीं था बल्कि प्रधान योगदान था । इस कानफरेंस का जो चैयरमैन था वह एक भारतीय अफसर था, और उस ने इस कानफरेंस की तमाम कार्रवाई

को गाइड किया और जो हमारा डेलीगेशन था उसने बड़ा प्रहम काम किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कोई कांटीरिब्यूशन किया, कोई रिजोल्यूशन वगैरह लाये ?

श्री शाहनवाज ख़ाँ : अगर आनरेबिल मेम्बर जानना चाहते हैं कि उसका एजेंडा क्या था तो मैं उसे पढ़ कर सुनाये देता हूँ । हर एक मेम्बर ने क्या कहा था यह तो नोटिस मिलने पर बताया जा सकता है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जब उस कानफरेंस के सुझाव आवेंगे तब आते रहेंगे, लेकिन जो भारत सरकार ने सुझाव दिये होंगे वे तो उनके पास हैं, वह क्यों नहीं बतला देते ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाडीज की जो कानफरेंसेज होती हैं उनका एक एजेंडा मुकर्रर होता है और जो जो मुल्क उस में शामिल होते हैं वह उस एजेंडे में भाग लेते हैं । यहां भी वही प्रोसीज्योर हुआ था । उसका एक एजेंडा निश्चित था । उस एजेंडे में क्या क्या विषय थे यह पढ़ दिया जा सकता है । यह सम्मेलन केवल भारत के लिए ही नहीं था । साउथ ईस्ट एशियन कंट्रीज में किस तरह से सोशल सीक्योरिटी हो उस प्रश्न पर यह रोजनल कानफरेंस बुलायी गयी थी । इसमें भिन्न भिन्न देशों के लोगों ने भाग लिया, इस देश के लोगों में भी भाग लिया, उन्होंने भी सुझाव दिये होंगे । उसका व्यौरा हमारे पास आने पर बताया जा सकता है कि क्या-क्या सुझाव दिये गये ।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतला सकेंगे कि इस सम्मेलन में कौन-कौन से मुल्क शामिल हुए थे, और जो यह एशियायी मुल्कों के अन्दर सुधार करने के लिए कानफरेंस की गयी थी तो इस में किन किन साक्षी बातों पर विचार किया गया जो सारे मुल्कों में समानता लाने के लिए जरूरी हैं, जैसे आर्थिक नाबराबरी को दूर करने

का सवाल। क्या इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया, यदि किया गया तो इसको दूर करने के लिए क्या किया गया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : उस कानफरेंस में सीलोन, मलेशिया, तुर्की, इजराइल, जापान, ईरान, फिलिपाइंस, यू० एस० एस० आर० और इंडिया ने हिस्सा लिया था। और जिन बड़े बड़े सवालालत पर विचार किया गया वे थे, मंडीकल केयर और मंडीकल केयर के बारे में कुछ स्कीमें, psychological and socio-economic aspects, schemes in connection with the transition from provident fund to pension, insurance, etc., regional medical and social committees for Asia—

इन तमाम मसायल पर गौर किया गया। ये तमाम मसले साझे थे।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि सामाजिक सुरक्षा का सब से बड़ा अंग है बेकारी को मिटाना या उसके एवज में भत्ता देना। तो क्या भारत सरकार ने देश में बेकारी को आंका है कि कितनी है, दोनों अर्थों में सम्पूर्ण बेकारी और ऐसी बेकारी जो यूरोप की पैदावार की यलना में बेकारी हुई है ? अगर ऐसा है तो उस के बारे में क्या किया है। मैं इस संदर्भ में यह बता दूँ कि यूरोप के लोग आज कल बिना काम लोगों को एक न्यूनतम अनुदान की बात सोचने लग हैं।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : यह तो एक बड़ा प्रश्न है बेरोजगारी का जिसको हल करने में प्लानिंग कमिशन लगी हुई है। जो मजदूर मुलाजिमत में हों और वह बेकार हो जाएं तो उन के लिए अनएम्प्लायमेंट इन्श्योरेंस स्कीम बनाने के लिए सरकार विचार कर रही है और एक कमेटी इस मामले की देखभाल कर रही है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जवाब हो गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब ने सुना, जवाब हो गया।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या भारतीय प्रतिनिधियों की तरफ से यह रूप रखा गया था कि कुछ देशों में, जैसे कि भारत में, सामाजिक सुरक्षा का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है जन्मजात और सामाजिक असमानता। कुछ लोग जन्म के कारण पिछड़े हुए रह जाते हैं। उनको उठाने का रास्ता यह नहीं कि उनको समान अवसर दिये जायें बल्कि उनको विशेष अवसर यानी प्रिफरेंशल प्रापार्चनिटीज दी जानी चाहिए।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : इन मसायल को हल करने के लिए देश के सर्विघान ने . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहाँ इस मसले पर कुछ कहा गया था ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : वहाँ तो इस मसले पर विचार नहीं किया गया।

श्री राम हरलक्ष बाबू : हम लोग इस कानफरेंस की रिपोर्ट का इंतजार कर रहे हैं जिसकी चर्चा एक हफ्ते तक दिल्ली में ही हुई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में दस बरस पहले जो बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के बारे में रिपोर्ट तैयार हुई थी उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए पार्लियामेंट में सरकार क्यों नहीं ला रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : यह दूसरा सवाल है।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जो मुल्क जमा हुए थे उन्होंने इस विषय पर भी विचार किया था कि एक वर्गविहीन समाज की स्थापना की जाये ?

श्री जयजीवन राम : क्या यह सारा प्रश्न सामाजिक सुरक्षा में आता है ?

Shri M. B. Krishna: May I know whether the Government nominees were represented in the earlier con-

ference which was held and if any of the recommendations of that conference have been implemented by the government?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Sir, the earlier conference was held at Tokyo three years before. The minutes and also as to what was implemented and all that will be known when we receive the details of the proceedings.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Even after one year, Sir, they have not implemented any of the recommendations. It is very strange.

Mr. Speaker: What can I do?

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, in reply to part (a) of the question the hon. Minister said that the formal minutes of his Conference had not yet been received. Therefore, he said, in reply to parts (b) and (c) "Do not arise". Surely, the question does not want to have the official minutes of the conference. The only thing asked was the conclusions and recommendations which are within the knowledge of the Government. Why cannot the Government make us know as to what substantially the recommendations and the conclusions of the Conference are? Why are they being withheld?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, it is very simple. It is an international body. The Conference was held under the aegis of that international organisation. Unless we get the proceedings of the Conference from the source, it is very difficult to disclose what was done there and what was not done there. That will not be an authorised version of the whole thing. It was not a Government of India's show, it was an international conference.

Shri Kapur Singh: The conclusions and recommendations cannot be changed in the official version.

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question.

कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि को पेंशन में बदलना

- * 418. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
 श्री बागड़ी :
 श्री रामसेवक यादव :
 श्री किशन पटनायक :
 श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
 श्री प्र० चं० बहग्रा :
 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
 श्री यशपाल सिंह :
 श्री श्रीनारायण वास :
 श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
 श्री उटिया :
 श्री राम हरख यादव :
 श्री मुरली मनोहर :
 श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार :

क्या अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि के कुछ भाग को पेंशन में बदलने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) इस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

जम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री आहमदाब खान) : (क) उप

अधिकों के लिए जो कमंचारी निर्वाह निधि और कोयला खान निर्वाह निधि के सदस्य हैं, सेवानिवृत्ति/परिवार पेंशन योजना तैयार करने हेतु एक कार्यकारी दल की स्थापना की गई है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है श्रीमन् । सरकार हर एक सवाल को बातों में टाल देना चाहती है तो क्या इसीलिए कन्वर्शन के बजाय कनवर्शन छप गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे में दुरुस्त कर दिया गया है। आप भी जरा दुरुस्त कर लें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह भविष्य निधि 30 वर्ष के आसपास एक मजदूर की होती है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आज से 30 वर्ष पहले यानी 1933 में जिस मजदूर ने भविष्य निधि में 1 रुपया दिया था उसकी कीमत आज कितनी रह गई ?

श्री शाहनबाज खां : यह कोई आंकड़े मैंने बर्क आउट नहीं किये हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब इस पर तो मुझे कुछ थोड़ा सा अपने मन की बात कहने दीजिये। यह काहे के लिए वहां बटे हुए हैं ? अगर यह बिलकुल बुनियादी चीज नहीं जानते कि 1 रुपये की कीमत जो 1933 में थी वह आज कितनी रह गई है तो फिर किस लिए सरकार चला रहे है ? अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, कभी कुछ तो आप हम लोगों के ऊपर भी कृपा करेंगे या सारी उदारता उधर ही दिखाते रहेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, मैं तो हर वक्त आपकी मदद करने के लिए तयार हूँ। मगर जहां मेरे बश की बात न हो वहां बस ही आप करेंगे। आप इतने ऊंचे सवाल उठाते हैं छोटे से प्लानिमेंट्री में . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह ऊंचा सवाल आप बताते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत बड़ा सवाल है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह तो बिलकुल आधार है, नीचे से नीचे पाताल की चीज है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप और सवाल करिये। वह कहते हैं कि मेरे पास जवाब नहीं है।

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, the question is of the highest importance and it should be answered.

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Members are to seek information. The hon. Member has put a question as to what is the present value of the rupee. This he can find in several publications of the Government of India and he can enlighten himself on that point.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह न सिर्फ जवाब नहीं है, बल्कि यह तो दम्भ और घमंड है जो कि मंत्री को यहां दिखाना नहीं चाहिए। मैं भविष्य निधि के बारे में सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। मजदूर के जो पैसा उसने दिया है वह आज उसको कितना मिल रहा है ? अगर उसने एक रुपया दिया है तो उसको तीन आने मिल रहा है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, आप ने सवाल किया। उन्होंने कहा कि इसका जवाब हमारे पास इस वक्त नहीं है। अब आप दूसरा सवाल करिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह ठीक है। लेकिन देखिये तो, किस तरह से स्थीरिया बढ़ जाती है ?

श्री शाहनबाज खां : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बता दूँ कि जितना दिया था और जो क्लब

के मुताबिक है, उन्हीं रूल्स के मुताबिक मिलेगा। कोई इस किस्म की लिविंग इन्डेक्स क्या है वह इसमें नहीं आयेगा।

Shri Kapur Singh: There should be a limit to the flippancy of the Government.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा था कि एक रुपया जो मजदूर का है आज उस रुपये की कीमत कितनी रह गई है, यह सवाल है।

तो इसका जवाब नहीं है उनके पास। आप दूसरा सवाल करिये।

Shri Hem Barua: May I ask for a clarification from him? The hon. Minister has stated that the reply to the supplementary question is available in so many Government publications. If that is available in the Government publications, what is the harm if the hon. Minister discloses it on the floor of the House for the benefit of mentally retarded people like us?

श्री मधु लिम्बे: किसी सरकारी प्रकाशन का वह नाम बतायें। यह कहना काफी नहीं है कि सरकारी प्रकाशनों में है।

Mr. Speaker: They cannot carry in their memory all the information contained in Government publications.

डाक्टर साहब, दूसरा सवाल करिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जिस मजदूर ने अपनी भविष्य निधि में उदाहरण के लिए अब तक अपनी तनख्वाह में से 5 हजार रुपये दिया है, जब वह काम छोड़ेगा तो उसका असली मूल्य के हिसाब से कितने रुपये मिलेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह तो काउंट करने की और कम्प्यूट करने की चीज है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . यह मैं कैसे कहूँ कि कागज और पेंसिल लीजिये और हिसाब करके बताइये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तो फिर मैं **श्रीमती अपनी राय** बता देता हूँ कि यह मजदूरों का लूट हो रहा है। मजदूरों से पांच हजार रुपये लेकर के जब वह काम छोड़ेगा तो उनको केवल 1 हजार रुपये देते हैं। इस तरह से मजदूरों का लूट चल रहा है इस भविष्य निधि के नाम पर।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि जो तरीका इस भविष्य निधि का है उसके अन्दर यह है कि जो पैसा लिया जाता है उस वक्त और जब पसा दिया जाता है उसके बीच में जो पैसे की कीमत गिरने से अंतर होता है उसके मुताबिक उसको पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है तो क्या सरकार जो इस पैसे की कीमत गिरने से मजदूर को घाटा पड़ता है उस घाटे की रोकथाम करने का विचार कर रही है और यदि कर रही है तो क्या और किस तरह ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : अब यह तो प्राविडेंट फंड ऐक्ट के हिसाब से चलता है। जिस मजदूर का जितना रुपया जमा होता है और एम्प्लायर का जमा होता है दोनों के ऊपर सूद मिला कर के . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन का कहना यह है कि . . .

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं उस पर भी अभी आ जाता हूँ। तो उसका सूद मिलाकर के जितना टोटल रुपया होता है वह दिया जाता है। लेकिन यह ऐक्ट में नहीं प्रोवाइड किया गया है कि हर वक्त रुपये का असली वैल्यू क्या है वह कैलकुलेट करके उस हिसाब से मजदूर को दिया जाय। यह कहीं नहीं किया जा रहा है और यहां भी नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्योंकि इस सवाल के कारण सरकार द्वारा मजदूर के लूट के बारे में काफी रोशनी आ गई है, क्या सरकार अगले दो महीने के अन्दर

इसका हिसाब लगायेगी कि कुल मजदूरों का कितना रुपया नुकसान जाता है। रुपये का मूल्य घटने के कारण प्रीर उस पृष्ठभूमि में प्राविडेंट फंड रूलस में संशोधन करने का विचार करेगी ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी नहीं।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्यों नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह क्यों नहीं का क्या सवाल है ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I learn from the hon. Minister that a Working Group has been established. Who are the members of the Working Group, what are the items of work that have been entrusted to them and when are they supposed to complete their work?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The members of the Working Group are Shri D. C. Das, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Social Security, Shri N. N. Chatterjee, Shri B. N. Datar, Shri Naidu and a number of other officers. The terms of reference are: to conduct actuarial investigations of the financial implications of the Family Pension Fund covering all members of the Employees Provident Fund and Coal Mines Provident Fund; to investigate whether a fund created out of the difference between the old rate of 6½ per cent and the enhanced rate of 8 per cent, that is, 3½ per cent of the wages, will be adequate for meeting the requirements of the family pension as also for ensuring sizable survival benefits; and a number of others.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wanted to know by what time they are supposed to complete this enquiry.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are hoping to receive the report by the end of this year.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : भविष्य निधि का कौन सा ग्रंथ पेंशन में सम्मिलित किया जाय,

ऐसा क्या कोई सुझाव था यदि हां तो वह कितने ग्रंथ के लिए था प्रीर यदि उस पर विचार किया गया है तो क्या किया गया ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : ये सब बातें जेरेगीर हैं प्रीर जिस वक्त कमेटी . . .

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि कितने ग्रंथ का सुझाव दिया गया था ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैंने अर्ज किया है कि जो पुराना रेट था सवा छः फी सदी का प्रीर जो ग्राह का था उस के डिफरेंस को ले कर एक फण्ड बनाने के बारे में देखा जायेगा।

श्री भागवत झा झाजाव : कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि को उनके पेंशन में बदलने के बारे में कमेटी द्वारा रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करने के बाद क्या सरकार इस चीज को सिद्धांतः हर एक उद्योग में लागू करना चाहेगी या सिर्फ उद्योग विशेष में ही इसे लागू किया जायेगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : फिलहाल इरादा यह है कि जितने भी इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर हैं, जो कि कोल माइंस के तहत आते हैं पहले उन्हीं पर इस स्कीम को लागू करने का इरादा है, उसके बाद फिर देखा जायेगा कि आगे इसे प्रीर कहाँ कहाँ एक्सटेंड किया जा सकता है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether on the recommendations of this Committee a final decision will be taken by this Ministry or it will be referred to the Finance Ministry also?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Naturally, in this matter which concern more than one ministry a co-ordinated decision will have to be taken.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the working group will only go into the question of underground workers, that is, coalmine workers, or it will also go into other workers?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: At present only the workers who will be covered by this.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि 1947 और 1957 के बीच में जो सरकारी कर्मचारी सेवा निवृत्त हुए हैं और जिनकी कि उम्र बहुत ज्यादा है, रुपये का मूल्य घटने के कारण उन का प्राविडेंट फंड सारा खतम हो चुका है ? क्या उन बूढ़े सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकार कोई एक पेंशन की योजना बनायेगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह सरकारी कर्मचारियों का नहीं है, बल्कि यह इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स के बारे में है, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताऊँ कि जो ओल्ड एज पेंशन की स्कीम है, सरकार उस पर भी गौर कर रही है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the aims and objects which have motivated this Ministry to form this committee and is any concrete benefit going to be given to the family members of workers?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: Yes, Sir; that is precisely the motive. There was a conflict of views whether provident fund is better or whether family pension is better. The International Labour Organisation and other conferences are of the view that it will be better to give pensions because it provides a greater measure of insurance and security.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि कानून में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होने जा रहा है और जैसे कि धर्मशास्त्रियों ने कहा है कि एक रुपये की कीमत अब घट कर 17 पैसे हो गई है, तो उसको देखते हुए क्या सरकार उस प्राविडेंट फंड के इंटरेस्ट में कोई इजाफा करने जा रही है, यदि हाँ, तो कितना और कब ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह तो कह दिया कि इस कानून में संशोधन करने का कोई ब्याल नहीं है, लेकिन सदस्य महोदय को मालूम होना चाहिए कि इंडस्ट्रीज (उद्योग) में और सरकार में काम करने वालों के जब जब रियल वेजेज कम होती हैं तो उसको महंगाई भत्ता देकर या अन्य रूपों में देकर कुछ भ्रंश में पूरा करने का यत्न किया जाता है ।

श्री राम हरल्ल यादव : सरकार ने यह जो स्कीम बनाई है प्रोविडेंट फंड की और पेंशन की तो यह सारे कारखानों में काम करने वाले लोगों पर और सारे जो सरकारी मुलाजिम हैं, उन पर इसको लागू करने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत हो रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह जवाब दे दिया गया है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने भी सवाल का नोटिस दिया था और सवाल पूछने के लिए तीन दफे खड़ा भी हुआ लेकिन मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ऐसी बात है तो आप सवाल कर लीजिये ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कुछ जाहिर नहीं किया है कि इस मद में कुल कितना रुपया सरकार के पास है और कितना मिल मालिकों की तरफ बाकी है ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह तो प्रोविडेंट फंड के बारे में आप पूछ रहे हैं । सवाल बहुत साफ नहीं है, कौन सा रुपया ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : प्रोविडेंट फंड मद का जो रुपया है, वह कितना मिल मालिकों की तरफ अभी बाकी है और कितना सरकार कुल उस खाते में रुपया रखती है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जो टोटल इन्वेस्टमेंट है प्रोविडेंट फंड में वह लगभग 550 करोड़ है,

क्योंकि मिल मालिकों ने प्राविडेंट फंड का रुपया अभी तक भ्रदा नहीं किया है, इसलिए सरकार कानूनी तौर पर उनसे हासिल कर रही है और मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताऊँ कि सरकार ने कुछ ऐसे मिल मालिकों को जिन्होंने कि पैसा भ्रदा नहीं किया है उनको भ्रदालतों में प्रासीक्यूट कर रही है।

Rules and conditions of Detention of Political Detenus

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*419. Shri Warrior:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether uniform rules and conditions of detention have been made for political detenus detained under the D.I.R.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). There is no class of detenus classified as "political detenus". It is primarily for the State Governments to determine the conditions of detention. However, the Central Government have recently made certain suggestions with a view to ensuring a measure of uniformity in the conditions of detention obtaining in the various States in respect of those detained for security reasons. These suggestions relate to the classification, clothing, interviews and correspondence and other facilities and amenities to be given to detenus in jails.

Shri Warrior: Recently, we understand that the political detenus—whether there is any classification or not, everybody knows who is a political detenu—have classified as Class A detenus and, if so, is it the same in all States?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The question of classification of security detenus was considered and the Central Government advised the State Governments to classify these into two classes only, if possible.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether in the case of family allowances paid to the detenus, the Central Government has suggested that there should be a uniform rate and that the Central Government will go to the help of the States if funds are required by the States?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Central Government suggested to the various States that as far as possible there should be uniformity in the rate of family allowance that is given to security detenus and we have suggested that, as far as possible, the minimum family allowance to be given should be Rs. 50 per month.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the very wide discrepancy which exists from State to State in the facilities given to detenus under the D.I.R. and the fact that a large number of hunger-strikes have taken place inside jails for the redress of unsatisfactory conditions, may I know why, in spite of the fact that detentions have been going on for over three years, the Central Government has never thought it fit to exercise its powers under article 353 of the Constitution to give directives so that uniform conditions are brought about in all the States?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This kind of directive was not necessary. There were some differences in the conditions but the Central Government wrote a letter to the State Governments and suggested certain uniformity.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: When?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: That was done first in 1962 and again it was done later on, after the Attorney General brought this matter to the notice of the Central Government and again a circular was sent. Now

the conditions of detention or the facilities given in the jails are, more or less, the same. But some differences there may be here and there.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister says that there are some differences still between the different States and he says that the First instruction or the suggestion went from the Central Government in 1962. Are we to understand that there are State Governments who just brush aside the suggestions and the advice given by the Central Government, as for example, the West Bengal Government who are arresting people under the D.I.R. in spite of the statement by the Home Minister in this House?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As far as the conditions of detention are concerned, no State Government has brushed aside the suggestion of the Central Government. They have been, more or less, implemented and some of them are under implementation.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We would like to know what are the main difficulties experienced by the State Governments in implementing what the hon. Deputy Minister described as suggestions from the Central Government in respect of securing uniformity, particularly in the operation of a statute for which the Central Government is essentially and basically responsible.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There is no difficulty that is experienced. Some State Governments were prompt to implement the suggestions and some were not so prompt. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Ranga: Why? What is the reason?

Shri Hem Barua: On more than one occasion, it was disclosed by the Government that they have asked the State Governments to liberalise the use of the extraordinary weapon in the armoury of the Executive called the D.I.R. In that context, may I know if it is a fact that some State

Governments like the State Government of Bihar or the State Government of West Bengal, have opposed this decision of the Union Government and if so, what steps do Government propose to take?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: No State Government has opposed this suggestion.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, Sir...

Shri Ranga: Have they implemented it?

Shri Hem Barua: They have not implemented it. On the other hand, the Bihar Chief Minister has made a statement—it was published in the newspapers—that he is not going to follow the suggestion of the Union Government because it affects his position in certain ways in his own State.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: As far as Bihar is concerned, they have not opposed any of the suggestions. One suggestion that they have not yet implemented and on which they say that they will implement is about the minimum allowance, but that is also being implemented by them.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that at the Tripartite Labour Conference it was decided that the Government and private employers should attempt to pay not less than Rs. 100/- as the minimum wage for all workers—I think the Railways have, more or less, implemented it—why is it that Government have not thought it fit to think of giving a family allowance of Rs. 100/- even in the case of the people who are put into jail and are kept under detention?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: First of all, these family allowances are not wages. We have taken various factors into consideration..

Shri Ranga: What are those factors?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: ..and this is the best that Government could do in the circumstances.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Sham Lal Saraf.

Shri Ranga: He does not even say that Government will consider this. There should be a senior Minister here. The Deputy Minister is not able to give proper thought to it. Where is the senior Minister? What is he doing?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Since D.I.R. has been passed by Parliament and it is followed by the States, may I know whether the Centre is being informed of the arrests made and of the people detained under the D.I.R., i.e., how many are detained and how much is being paid to them as family allowances?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: We are kept informed about them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is the difference in the rate and conditions of detention between Sheikh Abdullah, an arch preacher of treason to this country....

Shri Ranga: It is not proper..

Mr. Speaker: It is not proper.

Shri D. C. Sharma:and Shri A. K. Gopalan, one of the esteemed members of Lok Sabha?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: That is because of the different conditions of detention... (*Interruptions*).

An hon. Member: Why this preference to Sheikh Abdullah?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is he a royal detenu?

Mr. Speaker: How much is paid to one and how much to the other?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The reason why the difference has been made is a question of policy which I cannot answer during Question Hour. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: How much is being paid to Sheikh Abdullah and how much is paid to Shri A. K. Gopalan?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: If a separate notice is given, I shall give the information.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In his answer to the original question—if I have heard the Deputy Minister correctly—he has said that there are no political detenus. I would like to know whether it is a fact that during the time of the Britishers when those of my friends who are now ruling the country were detained, they were treated as political prisoners by the Britishers. I would like to know the circumstances as to why this Government fails to recognise the political opponents as political detenus.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Nobody has been put in detention in this country for political reasons or because they were political opponents. They were all detained under the DIR because they were security risks or risks to the security of the country. That is why we call them security prisoners.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He does not know what 'political' means.

Shri Ranga: His father was also a detenu; so, he should know this. He should have the decency to concede that they are all political detenus.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Are not security reasons political reasons?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He does not know.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should not ask that question of me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is a new Minister, and, therefore, probably he does not know what is meant by 'political'?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him clarify what 'political' means.

Mr. Speaker: That can be done in any other manner and not in this manner.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Even during the British times, those who

were detained under the security Act were treated as political prisoners but now our Government even refuse to say that they are political detenus though they are detained under the DIR.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are detained because they are political opponents. Let him clarify the position. If he cannot clarify it, let him resign.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If the Deputy Minister cannot clarify the position, let Shri Hathi clarify the position.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): As my colleague has explained, the persons who are detained are not detained because they are members of any political party as such....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is a different thing altogether.

Shri Hathi: They are detained because of their activities.

Shri Ranga: That is 'political'; the reasons are political then. What else are they?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They want to brand everyone as a criminal.

Some hon. Members: Let him clarify what 'political' means?

Mr. Speaker: That can be clarified by any other method and not in this manner.

बेरोजगारी बीमा योजना

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- * 420. श्री यशपाल सिंह :
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श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री 16 नवम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 254 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच बेरोजगारी बीमा योजना लागू करने का अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

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

(ग) उसके लिए कितनी राशि दी गई है ;

(घ) क्या उस पर होने वाले व्यय में राज्य सरकारों का भी भाग होगा ; और

(ङ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो निर्णय करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) अभी तक नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). अभी तक ड्राफ्ट स्कीम के व्योरे को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

(ङ) ड्राफ्ट स्कीम को अक्टूबर, 1965 में हुए भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलन के 23वें अधिवेशन के सामने रखा गया था और तब यह फैसला किया गया कि व्योरे पर स्थायी श्रम समिति द्वारा विचार किया जाना चाहिए। इस बीच प्राप्त टिप्पणियों के प्रकाश में ड्राफ्ट स्कीम में कुछ संशोधन किए गए तथा उसे 13 और 14 फरवरी को हुई स्थायी श्रम समिति की बैठक में रखा गया। समिति ने इस ड्राफ्ट स्कीम पर विचार-विमर्श मुलतवी करने का निर्णय किया।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के पास कोई इस तरह का हिसाब या गिनती है कि इन तीन योजनाओं के दौरान देश में कितने लोग बेकार हांते चले गए और इस वक्त देश में कुल बेरोजगारों की संख्या कितनी है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : यह स्कीम उन लोगों के लिए विचाराधीन है, जो काम पर लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन ऐसी परिस्थिति आ जाती है, जब उन की छंटनी हो जाती है या वे कुछ देर के लिए काम से हटा दिये जाते हैं, जिस समय उनकी छंटनी हो या उनको काम से हटा दिया जाए, उस वक्त भी उन को कुछ मिलता रहे, इस के लिए अन्वैयम्पलायमेंट इन्श्योरेंस की स्कीम है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर सरकार देश में बेरोजगारों की कुल संख्या नहीं बता सकती, तो कम से कम यह बता दे कि भारत में बी०ए० (ग्रैजुएट्स) और एम० ए० कितने बेरोजगार हैं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : यह स्कीम उस तरह के बेरोजगारों के लिए नहीं सोची जा रही है। इसी लिए मैंने कहा है कि जिस तरह के लोगों के बारे में माननीय सदस्य सोच रहे हैं, यह स्कीम उनके सम्बन्ध में नहीं है। जिन लोगों के सम्बन्ध में यह स्कीम है, उन की तादाद लगभग 48 लाख है।

श्री बागड़ी : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 48 लाख लोग ऐसे हैं, जो काम पर लगे हुए हैं और किसी वजह से हटा दिये जाते हैं। जब तक बेरोजगारी की जड़ को नहीं पकड़ा जायेगा, तब तक बेरोजगारी नहीं मिटाई जा सकेगी। क्या मंत्री महोदय भारत में कुल बेरोजगारों की तादाद के बारे में ब्योरा बताएंगे क्या वह यह भी बतायेंगे कि वह बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने के लिए किन उपायों पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : यह जो सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने किया है, उसका इस सवाल से जो कि इस वक्त सदन के सामने पेश है, कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन यदि माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं, तो वह एक भ्रलहदा सवाल का नोटिस दें, कि कुल बेकारी कितनी है, मैं उसको बताऊंगा।

श्री किशन पटनायक : संविधान की धारा 41 को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये अभी सरकार ने क्या-क्या कदम उठाये हैं और उसमें कितने प्रतिशत प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : मैं सवाल समझ नहीं पाया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : संविधान की 41 धारा, जिसमें एम्पलायमेंट देने के बारे में है, उस में कितने प्रतिशत कामयाबी मिली है।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : वह आंकड़े इस वक्त मौजूद नहीं हैं।

श्री किशन पटनायक : कौन से आंकड़े मौजूद नहीं हैं ? 41 धारा जानते हैं ?

श्री त्यागी : 420 के।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना विरोध इस बात पर बता दूँ, कि कुल 48 लाख की योजना है, 48 करोड़ का नहीं है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि 48

लाख में कितने मजदूर ऐसे हैं जो स्थायी हैं और कितने ऐसे हैं जो स्थायी नहीं हैं। मेरा मतलब है कि कैजुअल या बदली के जो मजदूर रखे जाते हैं, जब वह काम से हटाये जाते हैं तो उनका कोई संकेत नहीं होता है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : कितने स्थायी हैं, और कितने बदली वाले हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : बदली वालों के लिये क्या सोचा है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : ये 48 लाख वे हैं जो प्राविडेंट फंड स्कीम के दायरे में आ चुके हैं। शायद माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि प्राविडेंट फंड स्कीम में जो स्थायी या अस्थायी हैं, इस में दोनों आ जाते हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सब नहीं आते।

श्री जगजीवन राम : ये 48 लाख वे हैं जो प्राविडेंट फंड स्कीम में आ चुके हैं, उन्हीं के लिये यह स्कीम लागू करने का विचार है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बदलीवालों के लिये जो कैजुअल हैं, उनके लिये क्या हो रहा है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : वे आंकड़े नहीं हैं। मैं प्रयत्न करूंगा, यदि हो सका तो लेने का प्रयत्न करूंगा।

विश्वाम प्रसाद : अग्नी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि 48 लाख ऐसे आदमी हैं जो छंटनी में निकाल दिये जाते हैं.....

श्री त्यागी : यह कहां-कहां है।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : जिन लोगों को फैक्टोरियों में कैजुअल लेबर के तौर पर रखा जाता है 10-15 दिन बाद निकाल दिया जाता है, ऐसे लोगों के लिये क्या किया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जो प्राविडेंट फंड में 48 लाख लोग आते हैं, उनको ही इस में लिया गया है, बाकी अभी नहीं ले रहे हैं ?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : What are the terms of reference given to this Committee and how long will the Committee take to reach a final conclusion and give final shape to this unemployment insurance scheme?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : A draft scheme has been prepared and is to be submitted to the Standing Labour Committee. When that Committee meets next time, we presume it will be considered.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam : What are the terms of reference?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : About the draft scheme?

Mr. Speaker : Shri Dwivedi.

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ड्राफ्ट स्कीम में बेकारी के समय क्या दिया जाता है ? इन लोगों को जो 48 लाख में से बेकार हो जायेंगे, या छंटनी में आ जायेंगे, इन के लिये क्या प्रस्तावित किया गया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : ड्राफ्ट स्कीम के बमोजिम किसी मजदूर को जो कि रिट्रेन्व किया जाये या नौकरी से हटाया जाये, उसकी जितनी मुलाजमत है, उसने प्राधे अर्से के लिये हर साल के लिये 15 दिन का उसको छंटनी मुआवजा मिलेगा। मिसाल के तौर पर एक आदमी ने दल साल मुलाजमत की तो उस को 5 महीने की तनख्वाह मिलेगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकता हूँ कि फैक्टरी मालिक मजदूरों को जब काम पर रखते हैं तो उसको कभी स्थायी रूप में काम नहीं करने देते, उसे एक महीने के बाद हटा देते हैं। कोयला खानों में, छोटे उद्योगों में, बड़े उद्योगों में, प्राइवेट

सेक्टर में, सब जगह यही होता है। क्या सरकार उन व्यक्तियों के लिये कोई ऐसा तरीका बनाने जा रही है कि मालिकों की ओर से जो यह गड़बड़ की जाती है और वह इस में नहीं आते हैं, यानी प्राविडेंट फंड की योजना उन पर लागू नहीं होती है, उनके 240 दिन नहीं होने देते हैं, तो क्या सरकार इसके लिये कोई विशेष कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं माननीय सदस्य से इत्फ़ाक़ करता हूँ। बहुत से ऐसे केसेज भी हैं जहाँ कँजुअल लेबर के साथ पूरा इन्साफ़ नहीं होता है। इस नाइन्साफ़ी को हटाने के लिये सरकार भी कोशिश कर रही है और मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट इस देश में इतना आगे बढ़ रहा है कि वह खुद भी उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा कर सकगी।

Shri Linga Reddy: The Minister has been pleased to say that this scheme includes only those who are employed and who are likely to be retrenched. Is there a scheme before the Government for employment of those who have no employment, whether educated or illiterate? Is there any separate scheme for them?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There is the employment exchange to find out employment for those who are educated and unemployed.

Shri R. Barua: Does Government propose to start this insurance scheme early at least on a limited scale, or will they go on appointing committees?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In this unemployment insurance scheme, various interests are concerned. On the one side are the employers, and on the other side are the employees. We have to take into consideration the views of each side. The matter has been considered and a draft scheme has been prepared. The standing labour committee will consider it and thereafter a decision will be taken.

2706 (Ai) LSD—2.

श्री भागवत झा आजाब : इस महत्वपूर्ण स्कीम पर समय समय पर स्थगन के प्रस्ताव आये हैं। पिछली सलाहकार समिति में जब इस का स्थगन किया गया तो क्या कोई निर्णय लिया गया था कि कोई अग्रवधि के अन्दर इस स्कीम को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा, या वह स्थगन अनिश्चित काल के लिए था ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस स्कीम को सरकार जल्दी से जल्दी लाना चाहती है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने अज़ किया इसमें अपोजीशन कभी मिल-मालिकों की तरफ से आता है तो कभी मजदूरों की तरफ से एतराजत उठाये जाते हैं। बहुत से मसाल एसे हैं जिन पर गहरा सोच विचार करने की जरूरत है। स्टैंडिंग लेबर कमेटी इसको अगली मीटिंग में फाइनलाइज करेगी और हम जल्द से जल्द इसको करने का इरादा रखते हैं।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when this scheme will be finalised, whether it will be brought here in the form of a legislation?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That will all be decided after the scheme has been examined and scrutinised by the standing labour committee.

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Hem Barua: Prof. Sharma should not be allowed to put a supplementary. He cannot be a 420.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not know what he is saying.

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, it is not meant for him.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He is a 420, how can you prevent him?

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are an 840!

Shri Tyagi: 2X420!

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether, after covering these 48 lakhs of workers under the unemployment insurance scheme by enacting legislation to that effect, the Ministry is

going to take up the case of other unemployed persons, or will they be left in the lurch for all time to come?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Unemployment insurance of persons who come under the definition of industrial workers will be the responsibility of the Labour Ministry. So far as the other sections of the society are concerned, I think that will be for the Ministry of Social Security to consider.

Family Pension Scheme for Industrial Workers

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- *421. **Shri Bagri:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Uttiya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the family pension scheme for industrial workers has been finally prepared;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) the categories of persons which will be benefited by this scheme; and

(d) when it is proposed to be given effect to?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Details are yet to be worked out. However, to begin with, it is proposed to cover members of

the Employees' Provident Fund and the Coal Mines Provident Fund under the Scheme.

(d) The matter is expected to be finalised towards the end of 1966.

I may add that this question had already been answered.

श्री बागड़ी : यह जो स्कीम है इसके तहत कितन मजदूरों को पेंशन से फायदा पहुंच सकेगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है कि 48 लाख मजदूर ऐसे हैं जो कि प्राविडेंट फंड की प्राविजंज के तहत आते हैं और यह जो स्कीम है यह उन्हीं पर लागू होगी ।

श्री बागड़ी : कब तक उनको पेंशन इस स्कीम के तहत मिलने लग जाएगी ? क्या इसके बारे में कोई फैसला सरकार ने कर लिया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अभी तक तो कोई तारीख इसके बारे में मुकर्रर नहीं कर सकते हैं । जैसा मैंने अग्रज किया है एक कमेटी के सामने यह सवाल है और एक वकिंग ग्रुप इसके ऊपर गौर कर रहा है । वह अपनी सिफारिशें पेश करेगा और उन पर गौर करने के बाद सरकार कोई फैसला करेगी ।

श्री राम मनोहर लोहिया : सरकार ने अपनी सोच में इन मजदूरों के बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए कोई इन्तजाम रक्खा है पेंशन का एक अंग समझ कर के ?

श्रीम. रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : नहीं, कोल माइज में जो लोग हैं, शायद सदन को मालूम है कि उनके लिए कोलमाइज बैलफेयर फंड है जिस में से मजदूरों के स्वास्थ्य, सफाई, सुरक्षा वगैरह का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है और उससे उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई का भी इन्तजाम किया जाता है । ऐसा भी हम सोच रहे हैं और शायद शीघ्र

ही करने वाले हैं कि उनके लड़कों को उच्च शिक्षा के लिए

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लड़कियां भी ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर स्कालरशिप दिये जायें ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : जिस तरह से प्रौद्योगिक मजदूरों के बारे में मंत्रालय कुछ स्कीमें बना रहा है उसी तरह से क्या खेतिहर मजदूरों के बारे में भी वह सोचने लगा है ? क्या कोई स्कीम बनी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स के बारे में सवाल है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : कई कायदे कानून जो कि प्रौद्योगिक मजदूरों के लिये होते हैं अब खेतिहर मजदूरों पर भी लागू हो रहे हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अभी बताया गया है कि बच्चों के लिए स्कालरशिप्स की कोशिश की जा रही है, लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया है कि कुल कितना रूपया इसके लिए निर्धारित किया गया है और किस तरीके से यह तकसीम किया जायेगा ? एक परिवार में तो चार बच्चे पढ़ते हैं और दूसरे परिवार में एक ही पढ़ता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह से आप बराबरी लायेंगे ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : अभी तो समाज में बहुत असमानता है । लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा है कि कोयले की खानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के लिए एक कल्याण फंड है । उस में से मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर उन के लड़कों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी जायें जिससे वे उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें । अभी यह नहीं बता सकता हूँ कि कितना फंड इसके लिए निकाला जायेगा ?

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जो समिति प्रौद्योगिक श्रमिकों के परिवारों के लिए पेंशन

योजना बनाने के लिए बनाई गई है क्या उसने सरकार के पास कोई मध्यवर्ती रिपोर्ट दी है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अभी तक तो कोई नहीं आई है ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : जिन प्रौद्योगिक संस्थानों पर इसको लागू किया जायेगा, उसकी वित्तीय स्थिति क्या होगी, इसके फाई-नैसियल इम्प्लीकेशंस क्या हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह तो वामेटी वर्क फ्राउट कर रही है ।

Shri R. Barua: Has the financial commitment been calculated and how much money is going to be contributed?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The committee is going into this matter. The intention is to make part of the provident fund payable in this pension scheme and the quantum would be 3.5 per cent both for the employer and the employees put together.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 48 लाख ऐसे स्थायी और अस्थायी बेरोजगार लोग हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार सोच रही है कि उनके परिवार के लोगों को पेंशन दी जाए । आगे आने वाली चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने लाख ऐसे और लोग हो जायेंगे जिनके परिवार के लोगों को आपको पेंशन देनी पड़गी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा है कि 48 लाख बेरोजगार लोग हैं । मैंने ऐसा कहा है कि 48 लाख मजदूर ऐसे हैं जो कि प्राविडेंट फंड स्कीम के तहत आते हैं और जिन को ये फायदे पहुंचेंगे ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप जो यह सहायता देना चाहते हैं चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनका सवाल यह है कि चौथी योजना में इनकी संख्या 48 लाख से बढ़ कर कितनी हो जाएगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं आशा करता हूँ कि काफी इस में तरक्की होगी। जैसे-जैसे देश आगे बढ़ेगा वैसे-वैसे ये लोग भी बढ़ेंगे।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : टैक्सटाइल मिलज को मालिकों की तरफ से बन्द कर दिया गया है। जो बेरोजगार वर्कर हुए हैं उनका जो प्राविडेंट फंड गवर्नमेंट की तरफ है या मालिकों की तरफ है वह भी उनको नहीं मिलता है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे जो वर्कर हैं उनको भी यह फैमिली पेंशन मिलेगी क्या? उनको भी इनक्लूड किया है क्या?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : तमाम वे वर्कर जो कि इस वक्त प्राविडेंट फंड दे रहे हैं इस स्कीम से फायदा उठा सकेंगे।

Shri Ranga: May we have the assurance that the Government have taken a decision or they propose to take a decision to extend this benefit, in the first instance, at least to the railway, the posts and telegraphs and all mine workers including the mica mines?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I may inform the hon. Member that so far as the railway workers are concerned, a very large percentage of them are covered by such benefits and so far as the P. & T. workers are concerned, I think everyone of them is covered by pension Scheme. They enjoy all the benefits that are available to the Government servants, and therefore, they are covered. So far as the mica mine workers are concerned, I think they will be covered.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I wanted to know whether these 48 lakhs of people who are covered by the provident fund and pension scheme will include the casual workers in the government departments like the railways, P & T. and Defence, since the hon. Minister has said that they will consider the case of the casual workers also if possible?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That scheme will not apply to those departments, but if the hon. Member takes up with those departments, I think some way can be found out.

Shri Priya Gupta: In view of the fact that the hon. Labour Minister has said that this unemployment insurance scheme is almost the same as the pension scheme given to the railwaymen, may I know whether the Labour Minister would ask the Railway Ministry to extend the option of pension to the employees in the railways in view of the context of the liberalised pension rules and who want to opt to pension under this benefit?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is for the Railway Minister to reply.

Shri Priya Gupta: The Labour Minister said that the pension scheme of the railwaymen covers the benefit of unemployment insurance scheme. The question is whether option would be given to the existing employees, for pension, in view of this measure, or not.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not said what the hon. Member has put in my mouth. I have not said that. But what he is saying will be brought to the notice of the Railway Ministry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that during the recent Pakistani and Chinese aggressions, many civilian employees in the defence establishments such as the MES and the Border Roads Organisation lost their lives, and, if so, may I know whether this family pension scheme will also be made applicable in those cases like the jawans who lost their lives?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think for the jawans who were affected, ample provision is made by the Defence Ministry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No provision is made.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This scheme has not come into force yet. The question as to how it will cover them retrospectively can be taken up separately and what can be done for them can be examined.

Synthetic Drugs Plant, Hyderabad

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*422. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) when the proposed Synthetic Drugs plant in Hyderabad is likely to go into full production and whether the Soviet Union has supplied technical and financial assistance;

(b) how the problem of disposal of the toxic effluent from the factory has been solved;

(c) whether it is a fact that a British firm has offered to set up a biological treatment plant to make the effluent harmless through the use of bacteria; and

(d) if so, whether a pilot plant has been installed to find out which type of bacteria would be suitable before designing the big plant?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Iqbal Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Full production at the Synthetic Drugs Plant will be reached after about 2½ to 3 years from the date of commissioning of the plant which will be in the Third quarter of this year. The Soviet Union has supplied the necessary technical and financial assistance.

(b) Effluents from the factory will be segregated into two parts. One part from Block No. 8, will be neutralised by lime treatment and subsequently the slurry led to sludge drying beds. The filtrate will be led into

the city sewage system. The second part will be biologically treated in accordance with a scheme evolved by the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur.

Highly toxic effluents, if at all met during the actual working of the plant, will be further segregated and disposed of by solar evaporation in pans lined with special and impervious stone.

(c) The problem of biological treatment of effluents was concurrently posed to the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur and M/s. Simon Carves, a British firm specialising in the biological treatment of chemical effluents. After a detailed investigation into the experiments carried out by both the aforementioned parties, the Company has accepted the scheme put forward by the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur.

(d) Experiments with simulated effluents were carried out at the Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute and witnessed by a Committee of Experts appointed by the Company which went into the details of the problem relating to the disposal of these effluents. It is on the basis of these experiments in bacterial action that the scheme has been accepted by the Company.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What will be the financial involvement of the plant and the total volume of production?

12.00 hrs.

Shri Iqbal Singh: The financial implication will be Rs. 80 lakhs for one scheme and Rs. 52 lakhs for another. We will examine both the schemes and see which is acceptable.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What is the volume of production?

Shri Iqbal Singh: Production will be 850 tonnes per year.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What are the conditions entered into with this British firm?

Shri Iqbal Singh: We have asked them to make some experiments regarding these effluents and we have paid them about Rs. 15,000.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether any synthetic drug patents have been taken out by India in other countries and whether there is any proposal to exploit these patents abroad and in this country for earning more foreign exchange for this country?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): We have not taken out any patents. It is the Russians who are assisting us in this and we shall be making sulphur and other drugs. We have not taken out any patents, but the know-how we take from the Russians and make the drugs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

विदेशों से खाद्यान्न की सहायता

4. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से खाद्यान्न के लिये भारत सरकार की अपील का विदेशों में कैसा प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ देशों ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई वायदे किये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता ऋण के रूप में होगी अथवा, उपहार के रूप में ; और

(घ) जिस सहायता का वचन दिया गया था, क्या उसमें से कुछ सहायता अब तक प्राप्त हो चुकी है ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the

Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—5714/66].

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस विवरण में किस किस देश से किस किस रूप में सहायता मिलेगी इस का व्यौरा दिया गया है । लेकिन सरकार ने यह नहीं बतलाया कि सहयोग के रूप में कैसी दायनीय स्थिति भारतवर्ष की आज विदेशों में चित्रित की जा रही है जैसे चौराहों पर पैसा इकट्ठा करना, स्कूलों में चन्दा करना और गिरजाघरों में दान मांगना । क्या भारत सरकार इस देश की दायनीय स्थिति से परिचित नहीं है, अथवा आज विदेशों में जिस प्रकार इस देश की अकाल को चित्रित किया जा रहा है उस का क्या सरकार की अयोग्यता से भी कुछ सम्बन्ध है । इन चीजों की रोक्थाम के लिये क्या उन देशों से कहा गया है कि ऐसी स्थिति वहां नहीं है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; it has been passed on to the ambassadors that the critical situation is not as it has been painted in some foreign press and that with all the assistance which we have already received and which we hope to receive, there is no question of any famine, starvation or starvation deaths.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : विदेशों में जो इस प्रकार का वातावरण इस सरकार की अयोग्यता, जिसे उर्दू में नालायकी कहते हैं, का परिचय देने के लिये बन रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह भी है कि मंत्रियों के परस्पर विरोधी वक्तव्य हो रहे हैं । जैसे कि प्रधान मंत्री ने बलबत्ता एअरपोर्ट पर कहा कि अगले दो महीनों में स्थिति और भी खराब हो सकती है और मुद्रहाण्यम् साहब का कहना है कि दो महोनों में स्थिति संभल जायेगी । इस प्रकार के मंत्री परिषद् के मंत्रियों के परस्पर विरोधी वचन हो रहे हैं । हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने भी बल एक भाषण में कहा कि हमारी खाद्य नीति दोषपूर्ण है । क्या सरकार उसे संभालने की दिशा में सोच रही है । ताकि मंत्री लोग कम से कम एक

भाषा में बोलना सीखे जिस से स्थिति और आगे न बिगड़े ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally the lean months are April, May, June, July and August. But even for those months, we have made sufficient anticipatory preparations to meet the situation. It is going to be a difficult period, being the lean period. That is what the Prime Minister mentioned. Simply because it is going to be critical it does not mean we are not prepared to meet that.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने प्रश्न भी सुना और उत्तर भी सुना । यह मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं है ।

श्री गुलशन : मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम होना चाहिये कि मई, जून, जुलाई और अगस्त में नई फसल आती है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मई, जून, जुलाई और अगस्त कमी वाले महीने बतलाये गये हैं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप परिचित हैं कि फसल कब आती है । कल भी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था इसी प्रकार से । उन को अनुभव नहीं है कि किन दिनों में काश्त आती है ।

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday also it was observed during the speech by the hon. Minister that May, June, July are the lean months.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उन्होंने अगस्त के लिये भी कहा था ।

Mr. Speaker: But so far as Northern India is concerned that is the time when there is a glut, when the crops come up, when the rabi crops are harvested and when everybody has got enough.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दक्षिण में तो और भी पहले आती है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is only with reference to wheat and, as hon. Members know, wheat forms a very small portion of the total production. What is important is the rice production, which is to the extent of 30 to 35 million tons, and other foodgrains are the major foodgrains which have to serve the entire country as a whole. Therefore, taking that into account, when the next major rice crop will only be in September-October when we will be getting the harvest, from that context, these are the lean months.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Minister, of imports, told us a little earlier that the foreign press had exaggerated the conditions here. May I know, in view of what he says now, why is it that he had called a meeting of a very large number of foreign representatives in this country where a very dismal report was given to them and there were reports that this meeting had been called without the sanction of the Cabinet because this meeting had produced a very bad impression in foreign minds and President Johnson told a conference in America that he was calling a world conference to assist India, and all that was a slap in the face of the Indian administration and the Indian people? Why did he do it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to tell the hon. Member that in that meeting—I have got the text of my speech there—I said that though the situation is difficult in view of the anticipated actions we had taken the situation as under control and we would be able to avoid starvation and distress. I have also mentioned the fact that in certain sections of the foreign press there have been exaggerated publications with regard to the crisis here, and I made a request to the Ambassadors that they should bring to the notice of the respective governments that these exaggerated reports should not be taken into account in assessing the situation here.

Shri Hem Barua: Even after the Tashkent Declaration the U.S. authorities have been insisting that there should be a solution of the Kashmir problem through mutual discussions between India, and Pakistan and it is on account of that that this has been made implicitly a condition for U.S. giving us food and, at the same time, President Johnson has summoned meeting of all those countries who are willing to help us in this crisis at Washington on 23rd March. In view of all these misunderstandings on the part of these foreign countries, may I know whether the hon. Minister of Food is going to advise the Prime Minister to clarify our position when she goes to USA very shortly?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sure the Prime Minister is quite aware of the situation in the country and the various other things, and whatever is necessary she will take up and communicate to President Johnson. I do not think she needs my brief for that purpose. What I would like to tell the hon. Member is, as far as the food deliveries are concerned no condition was attached with regard to that.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के और बिहार के चावल के क्षेत्रों में चावल जाने के ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगे होने के कारण उन को पैसा कम मिलता है और इसीलिये वह चावल नेपाल होकर चीन तक पहुंचता है। वहीं इसी कारण से तो हमारे ऊपर यह आपत्ति नहीं आई कि हमें भूखों मरना पड़ रहा है। यह बात बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री भी पहले कह चुके हैं।

Shri C. Subramaniam: This question relates to aid which we obtain from foreign countries. If the hon. Member wants to discuss the food situation once again, proper steps might be taken for that purpose.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय को यह नहीं पता कि किस महीने में अच्छी फसल होती है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप किस तरह कहते हैं। वह रबी की बात नहीं कह रहे थे, बाकी अनाज की बात कह रहे थे . . . (Interruption).

श्री बागड़ी : क्या रबी का अनाज अनाज नहीं होता है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मंत्रियों में यह झगड़ा है कि खाद जरूरी है या पानी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सवाल करें, जो करना चाहते हैं।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इन मिनिस्ट्रों का नहीं मालूम है कि खेती की पैदावार कैसे बढ़ती है और भीख मांगते हैं दुनिया भर में तो क्या कभी उन्होंने खेती के बारे में पढ़ा भी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेक्सट क्वेश्चन, मधु लिमये।

भूख से लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाना

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5. श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाहाबाद तथा अन्य कुछ जिलों में भूख से लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका क्या ब्यौरा है ; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार ने इन क्षेत्रों में लोगों के कष्ट दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Adequate supplies of foodgrains have been placed by the State Government at the disposal of the Collector of each district to meet the needs of the districts concerned.

श्री मधु लिमये : ग्रन्थल महोदय, किस मौत को भुखमरी से हुई मौत माना जाय और किस मौत को कुदरती मौत माना जाय इसके बारे में एक लम्बे भरसे से विवाद चल रहा है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अक्टूबर 1964 से लेकर फरवरी 1965 तक और अक्टूबर 1965 के से लेकर फरवरी 1966 तक जिन इलाकों में और जिलों में दुर्भिक्ष या अकाल की स्थिति है उन जिलों के तौलनिक माहवार मौत के आंकड़े वह सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करने के लिए तैयार हैं जिससे इस बात की पूरी सफाई हो जाय कि भुखमरी से मौत हुई है या कुदरती तीर पर हुई है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We cannot on one side plead that the foreign press is exaggerating with regard to starvation deaths and, on the other, plead here that there have been starvation deaths. I do not know....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने तो उसके बारे में कोई कभी सवाल नहीं किया है। आप मेरे सवाल का जवाब दें। भुखमरी तो लम्बे भरसे से यहाँ पर चल रही है। इस समय बहुत ज्यादा है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Let me answer this question, please. Two or three cases were reported to us as starvation deaths by certain section of the press. The UP Government have gone into it. The first case is of a person who was 70 years old. Natu-

rally, if a person dies after 70 it can not be termed as starvation death.... (Interruptions).

Shri Hem Barua: The Home Minister is seventy.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Law Minister who is sitting next to him is seventy years old.

Mr. Speaker: I will not talk of the Law Minister. I will talk of myself. Cannot a man over seventy dies of starvation? So, it is not enough to say that he was seventy.

Shri C. Subramaniam: An enquiry was made which revealed that he did not die of starvation.

Shri Ranga: The Minister should take the House seriously.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am taking it seriously, but the hon. Members are not.

In the other case, when the officials went into the house where he died, they found 60 seers of bajra, 10 seers of dal, 20 seers of potato and brinjal and 2 madkas of wheat. So, we cannot say that he died of starvation.

श्री मधु लिमये : ग्रन्थल महोदय, मेरा जो पहला प्रश्न था वह यह था कि क्या चार पांच महीने के दो सालों के 64-65 और 65-66 के आंकड़े इकट्ठा करके वह सदन के सामने रखेंगे ? मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि अभी वह बतायें। मेरा सवाल यह था कि वह इन आंकड़ों को इकट्ठा करके सदन के सामने रखने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

ग्रन्थल महोदय : किनके आंकड़े ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मौत के ?

ग्रन्थल महोदय : वह तो कहते हैं भुखमरी से नहीं हुई।

श्री मधु लिमये : ग्रन्थल महोदय, माफ कीजिएगा, शायद मैं अपने सवाल को साफ नहीं रख सका। मैंने यह कहा था कि कुदरती मौत किसको कहा जाय और भुखमरी से

मीत किसको कहा जाय, इसके बारे में विवाद हमेशा चलता है।

जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि 64-65 का साल खेती के लिए अच्छा रहा और यह साल बहुत खराब रहा तो मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि क्या अक्टूबर से लेकर फरवरी तक 64-65 में और 66-66 में इन पांच महीनों के अन्दर जो मौतें हुई हैं इनके तौलनिक माहवार आंकड़े वह सदन के सामने रखने के लिए तैयार हैं जिससे बात बिलकुल साफ हो जायेगी कि कुदरती मौत हुई है या भूख से मृत्यु हुई है ? मेरा प्रश्नों हैं कि आंकड़े इकट्ठा करके रखने के लिए ये तैयार हैं या नहीं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: According to my information, which I have received from the UP Government, there have been no starvation deaths. There is no need for any inquiry.

Mr. Speaker: Can the Minister furnish particulars of deaths that have occurred, be they natural or on account of starvation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If there have been starvation deaths, will it be possible for them to go unnoticed? The Opposition would have taken me to task.... (Interruption).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप सेकेंड क्वेश्चन करिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ । नियम संख्या भी मैं आपको बताता हूँ । नियम 41(1) और 50 (2) अगर आप चाहें तो मैं उनको पढ़ भी देता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बतलाइए कि क्या कहना चाहते हैं । पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पढ़े बिना वह समझेंगे नहीं । नहीं समझ रहे हैं । दो दिन से मेरा भी और सदन का भी समय खराब हो रहा है । 41(1) इस प्रकार है :

"Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance...."

और दूसरा नियम 50 (2) उप-प्रश्न के बारे में है :

"Any member when called by the Speaker may ask a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact....."

मैंने केवल इस तथ्य के बारे में कि वह जानकारी देने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं सवाल पूछा था....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस रूप में यह कैसे धारा ? इसमें तो है कि ग्राम सवाल पूछ सकते हैं या और मैंने आपको सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दी ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : सवाल जवाब के लिए ही तो पूछा जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन हर एक सवाल का जवाब उसी वक्त तो नहीं मिल सकता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने उसी वक्त तो नहीं मांगा (व्यवधान)...

श्री किशन पटनायक : सरकार को बरखास्त कर दो....

श्री बागड़ी : इसका क्या मतलब है ? (व्यवधान)...

श्री मधु लिमये : जन्म और मौत के आंकड़े रखना सरकार का फर्ज है । यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि जन्म और मौत के आंकड़े नहीं हैं ?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is the Government ready to place on the Table of the House a comparative statement about the death rate in scarcity areas in the last two years so that we can understand whether it was starvation

death or death owing to malnutrition over a long period of time which amounts to starvation? If there is a distinct difference, then surely it is a very important question. Will Government do it later?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not know whether those statistics will be available; but I shall write to the UP Government.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Before listening to the whole answer, objection should not be raised. His answer was, "I do not know whether the statistics will be available, but I will be writing to the UP Government if they can collect those figures they should do it..... (Interruption).

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I know whether the Food Minister knows that there can be no death by starvation—people can keep without meals for 60-70 days and yet live—starvation brings about some disease or the other? How many people have died on account of the diseases brought about by starvation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If the hon. Member refers to malnutrition, it is a well known fact that India is largely an underfed country and malnutrition is there. All the effects of malnutrition are there; but this cannot be said to be a starvation death. Famine followed by starvation and deaths occurring on account of epidemics spreading and the other thing can be cured only by economic development, by agricultural production coming more and more and benefiting the people to the optimum extent necessary.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सवाल मैं नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। बल्कि एक इत्तिला दे रहा हूँ कि 150 नगर पालिकाएँ हैं, म्यूनिसिपिलिटीज हैं, जो कि माहवार मोत के आंकड़े रखती हैं और उससे आसानी से पता चल सकता है कि कितने लोग मरे हैं। अब मान लीजिए कि अग्रर अग्रस्त, 65 में सन् 64 के मुकाबले में ज्यादा लोग मरे हैं तो उससे मरने वालों की तादाद के बारे में

जान सकते हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय यह समझ लें

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कोई सवाल भी करना चाहते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं सवाल पूछने के पहले हाउस के सामने यह इत्तिला रखना चाहूँगा कि मेरे पास तहसील मेजा से दो दस्तखत किये हुए खत आए हैं। एक खत एक बेवा एकासिया का है जिसका कि पति बेनी कुशवाहा मर गया और दूसरा खत अग्रगूठा निशान के संग अग्रनी उर्फ नचकी कोलीन का है। पहले खत में वह बेवा लिखती है कि कि मैं मेजा तहसील के बरहरा गांव की एक भूमिहीन औरत हूँ। यह पत्र एकासिया जीजे बेनी कुशवाहा ने लिखा है। उसने बताया है कि मेरे पति बेनी लगभग आठ दिन हुए बिना कई दिन खाए बेर खाने पर उल्टी आने से भूख से मर गए। मेरे पास भी खाने को नहीं है। कई दिन के उपवास पर आज पड़ोसी के घर से रोटी दाल लाई तब खाया, कल मेरे पास सरकार के आदमी आए . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कोई सवाल भी करेंगे ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह तो मैं कर लूँगा लेकिन एक और खत है और मुझे यह बतलाने से पहले सवाल कहने के लिए कह कर आप मेरे ऊपर जबरदस्ती कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कोई आदमी मरा नहीं है लेकिन अभी मैंने बेनी कुशवाहा वाला खत पढ़ा जो कि मीत से मरा और दूसरा खत जो कि बतलाने चला हूँ उसमें भी एक रामलाल पुत्र गनेश कौल की मृत्यु भूख के कारण हुई है। उस खत को जो गाँव पंचायत के सभापति हैं उनके दस्तखत के साथ वह खत मैं दे रहा हूँ। उसमें भी यह शिकायत है कि सरकार के आदमी बाद में पसा दे कर यह लिखवा लेते हैं कि हमारे पति या और कोई भूख के कारण नहीं मरा। मैं इन दोनों खतों को आपको देना चाहता हूँ। कि इनके ऊपर कार्यवाही की जाय। जब एक इलाके के दो दो चार चार आदमियों

के उन पर नाम और पते हैं तो उसके ऊपर कार्य-वाही होनी चाहिए ।

श्रीर मेरा सवाल यह है कि मंत्री महोदय इसकी एक व्यापक परिभाषा दें । मेरी परिभाषा है कि मरने के दो तीन या चार महीने पहले तक अगर किसी को सौ ग्राम से ज्यादा प्रतिदिन खानेको नहीं मिला है तो उसको भूख से होने वाली मौत समझा जाय । अगर मंत्री महोदय मेरी परिभाषा को मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं तो वह अपनी कोई परिभाषा दें । बाकी जब तक परिभाषा नहीं रहेगी तब तक काम कैसे चल सकता है ? यह मैं दे दूँ आपको ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मंगवा लेता हूँ ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I already gave the criteria which we consider for starvation deaths, that is, large-scale famine occurring and, therefore, people not getting food at all there, on the basis of which there occur deaths. No doubt, hunger alone may not lead to a death. But if there is an outbreak of an epidemic in the famine area and deaths occur thereby, I would take them as deaths due to famine. It is on that basis we take starvation deaths. If it is a question of merely mal-nutrition and deaths thereby, perhaps 50 per cent of all deaths may be attributed to mere mal-nutrition ultimately.

Mr. Speaker: These things may also be enqured into.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अगर इस तरीके से सवालों की दुर्गति होगी तब तो यहां सवाल करने से कोई मतलब हासिल होता नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने मंत्री महोदय से कहा है कि उनकी बाबत वे दरियाफ्त करें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन मैंने यहां पर भुखमरी की कसीटी, परिभाषा जो उनसे जाननी चाही है वह तो उन्हें बतलाना चाहिए

कि वे उसकी क्या परिभाषा देते हैं ? सौ ग्राम, डेढ़ सौ ग्राम, पचास ग्राम, दस ग्राम या एक ही ग्राम आखिर कुछ तो वह बतलायें कि इससे कम पाने पर वह उसको भुखमरी से हुई मौत समझेंगे ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not accept that criterion for finding out starvation deaths.

श्री मधु लिमये : बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, महाराष्ट्र, आन्ध्र आदि इलाकों में क्या ऐसे जिले हैं जिनमें आमदनी बहुत कम है और खास करके 25-30 प्रतिशत देहाती ऐसे हैं जो कि बिल्कुल भूमिहीन हैं और जिनको कभी कभी मजदूरी भी नहीं मिलती है । तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनकी तकलीफों को दूर करने के लिए, जो अनाज वसूल किया जाता है और आयात किया जाता है क्या उसमें से कुछ हिस्सा इन भूमिहीन किसानों के लिये, सर्वहारा लोगों के लिये दिया जायगा ? अभी तक मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ व्योरा दिया है, वह बड़े बड़े शहरों के बारे में दिया, जो कि शोर और हल्ला करना जानते हैं उन्हीं के बारे में मंत्री जी ने बतलाया है कि कि यह दिया जायगा, और वह दिया जायेगा, किन 25 से 30 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति हर देहात में ऐसे बसते हैं जो कि भूमिहीन हैं, सर्वहारा हैं और भूख से पीड़ित हैं, उनके लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या करने जा रहे हैं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: The question is whether it is a fact that starvation death has taken place in Allahabad and some other districts of U.P. ...

Mr. Speaker: He is making a suggestion....

Shri C. Subramaniam: A suggestion should not be answered.

Mr. Speaker: He says that 25 per cent. or 30 per cent. of the procured foodgrains. ...

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have no facts or figures here with regard to

what is being procured, whether it is 25 per cent or 30 per cent. Proper notice should be given. (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिमये : उत्तर प्रदेश का बतलाइए अगर इतनी तकलीफ है आपको ? मैं एक विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का दिमाग ठिकाने पर नहीं है, वह बहुत गुस्से से बोल रहे हैं और इस कारण वह प्रश्नों को समझ भी नहीं पा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा सोचना आपका गलत है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने प्रोक्वोरमेंट के बारे में नहीं पूछा था । मैंने तो

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने प्रोक्वोरमेंट के बारे में उनसे कहा था

श्री मधु लिमये : वह मैंने सुन लिया है, लेकिन मैंने जो पूछा है उसका वह जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो उन्हें जवाब देना था वह दे दिया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उत्तर प्रदेश का क्यों नहीं दे सकते ? मेरा अल्प सूचना प्रश्न उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में वह हमें इतिला दें । 25-30 प्रतिशत देहाती लोग और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी ऐसे लोग हैं जो बिल्कुल भूमिहीन हैं, जिनको मजदूरी भी नहीं मिल रही है, उनको अनाज देकर जीवित रखने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : उत्तर प्रदेश की नहीं तो राजस्थान की ही बतला दें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कोई जवाब नहीं देते, जो कहना था कह दिया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रश्न, यह नियमों के विपरीत है, इसलिए नहीं आया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे ही समझ लीजिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह आपका फंसला है कि मेरा प्रश्न नियमों के विपरीत है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री किशन पटनायक ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय ने स्टारवेशन और मैलन्युट्रिशन में फर्क बताया तो मैं उन्हें यह बता कर पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में तन्दुरस्ती के लिए रोजाना अढ़ाई हजार कैलोरीज की जरूरत होती है । डेढ़ हजार या दो हजार तक मिल जाती है तो उसको मंत्री महोदय मैलन्युट्रिशन कहते हैं तो मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन अगर रोजाना एक हजार या आठ सौ कैलोरीज के नीचे कोई खा कर तीन तीन महीने तक जाता है और बाद में मरता है या रोजाना 100 ग्राम मा 80 ग्राम के नीचे खा कर तीन महीने तक जीता है और फिर मरता है तो क्या उसको भुखमरी कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, मंत्री महोदय जरा सोच कर इसका जवाब दें ?

Shri C. Subramaniam : If the hon. member wants my opinion, I may tell him that I am not an expert; I shall refer it to the experts and then give. (Interruption).

श्री किशन पटनायक : श्रीं प्रांपीनियन नहीं बल्कि सरकार का रुख पूछ रहा हूँ । मैं सरकार की नीति पूछ रहा हूँ । उनकी प्रांपीनियन से मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं है । मालूम होता है कि श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् में कोई दिमाग नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार में कोई नीति है या नहीं ?

Mr. Speaker : Mr. Kishen Pattnayak should withdraw these words.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं अपने शब्द वापस नहीं लूंगा । एक हजार कैलोरीज से कोई नीचे खाय मर जाय तो उसको भुखमरी से होने वाली मौत न माना जाय, ऐसे दिमाग का मैं ठीक नहीं मानता हूँ ।

Mr. Speaker : Then he shall withdraw himself. Either he should with-

draw his words or he should withdraw himself.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं अपने को विद-
डा कर लूंगा हाउस से, लेकिन अपने उन शब्दों
को मैं वापस नहीं लूंगा ।

Mr. Speaker: I have just told Mr.
Kishen Pattnayak.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं जा तो रहा
हूँ यहां भुखमरी के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा
है ।

(Shri Kishen Pattnayak then left the
House.)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Krishnapal Singh.

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न
है । लोक-सभा को इस तरह से आप मुगल
दरबार मत बनाइए । साफ सवाल किया जाता
है तो मंत्री महोदय को इसका जवाब देना
चाहिए । यह भी कोई बात है कि जवाब ही
न दे । लाखों लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं और उसके
बारे में सवाल करने पर मंत्री महोदय कोई
जवाब ही नहीं देते तो फिर यहां प्रश्न करने का
मतलब ही क्या रह जाता है ? यहां पर बहस
करने का और सवाल पेश करने का मतलब
तो यही होता है कि सवाल जो पूछे जायें उनके
जवाब दिये जायें तो मंत्री महोदय आखिर
सवाल का जवाब क्यों नहीं देते और भुखमरी
का परिभाषा वे क्यों नहीं करते ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले माननीय
सदस्य को भी कहा है और मैं श्री बागड़ी से
भी कहता हूँ कि वह इस तरह से कार्यवाही
में रुकावट न डालें ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं
रुकावट नहीं डाल रहा हूँ । आप मेरा निवे-
दन सुन लीजिए । जब लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं
और मंत्री महोदय इस से इन्कार करते हैं,
तो उन को कम से कम भुखमरी को परिभाषा
बताना चाहिए । इस बारे में जो सवाल किया
जाता है, मंत्री महोदय उसका जवाब नहीं देते
हैं, आप ही इस बारे में फैसला करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ
जायें । इस मामले को यहां तक ही रहने दिया
जाये ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा निवेदन सुन लीजिए ।

श्री गलशन : मंत्री महोदय, सवाल का
सही उत्तर नहीं देते हैं, इसी लिए गड़बड़
होती है । (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कृष्ण पाल सिंह :

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
(Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी : भुखमरी को परिभाषा की
जाये । (Interruptions).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आपसे निवेदन
करना चाहता हूँ कि . (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह
को बुलाया है ।

Shri Ranga: The hon. Minister has
already said that he is not an expert
and that he would consult the expert
and then give the opinion.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has
said that he is not an expert and, there-
fore, he cannot say.

मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि मैं
एक्सपर्ट नहीं हूँ और इस लिए मैं यह नहीं
कह सकता कि इतनी कैलोरीज का फूड खाने
से जो नतीजे होंगे, उन को भुखमरी का मीत
कहा जाये या नहीं ।

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of
order....

Mr. Speaker: Is he raising a point of
order that I am standing?

Shri Priya Gupta: I am sorry: I
thought you had finished.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, यह एक्सपर्ट का मामला नहीं है—
यह सरकारी नीति का मामला है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सरकार किस को मुखमरी मानती है ?

Shri Hem Barua: I think the non-Leader of the House wants to say something.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Is it possible to carry on the proceedings of the House in this manner? This is the only simple question that I am putting to all the people concerned. We have some experience of this House, and you, Sir, also have some experience of this House. One Member can put the question at a time, and if the answer is not satisfactory....

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मंत्रों को जवाब नहीं आता है और सदन के नेता सदस्यों को कहते हैं ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I say that my hon. friends have every right, but if so many people stand together simultaneously and speak, then what is the remedy? That is what I would like to submit to the House.

श्री बागड़ी : जब जवाब न मिले, तो क्या करे ।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Anyway, this is not the way to proceed. We are reaching the limit.

Shri Hem Barua: If the Leader of the House himself feels like that, then there is no remedy.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 376 और 355 के अन्तर्गत मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: If a dozen Members stand up at one the same time and start speaking then I cannot call anybody.

श्री ग्लेशन : अगर प्रश्न का ठीक जवाब मिले, तो हाउस में गड़बड़ न हो । आप मंत्री महोदय से कहें कि वह सह उतर दें । (Interruptions).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सब माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके कहने से हम बैठ जाते हैं, लेकिन आप हमारा निवेदन तो सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक मैं किसी माननीय सदस्य को न बुलाऊँ, तब तक कोई माननीय सदस्य बोलना शुरू न करें । माननीय सदस्य खड़े हो सकते हैं, लेकिन जब तक मैं न बुलाऊँ, तब तक कोई माननीय सदस्य बोलना शुरू न करें । अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य ऐसा करेगा, तो मैं समझूंगा कि वह रुकावट डाल रहा है ।

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order....

Mr. Speaker: I shall call him afterwards. Let him resume his seat now.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: One MLA from the UP Assembly has sent telegrams to the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of UP drawing their attention to these starvation deaths. The hon. Minister has said that enquiries have been made and they showed that there was some bajra and other grain in the house of the man who died. I want to know who made those enquiries, whether the men who made those enquiries were more responsible than the Member who made that statement in the Assembly and whether any enquiry was made from the Member of the Legislative Assembly whether he had taken pains to verify the reports.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is true that not only did he send a communication to the Prime Minister, but he also made this statement on the floor of the UP Legislative Assembly. It is

not as if he was present at the death and he diagnosed the cases as starvation deaths. He had also reported that he had received report about the two deaths; and the UP Government made an enquiry and they have come to the conclusion that these were not starvation deaths. I do not know what more can be done in this case.

Shri Priya Gupta: What I wanted to place before you was this...

Mr. Speaker: Is he asking a supplementary question or is he raising a point of order?

Shri Priya Gupta: I am rising on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Under what rule?

Shri Priya Gupta: Under rule 41.

Mr. Speaker: I have already told hon. Members that rule 41 is not the rule under which a point of order can be raised. That is a different thing altogether, and it should not be relied upon in this manner.

Shri Priya Gupta: You may kindly hear me.

Mr. Speaker: Let him state his point of order and the rule under which he is raising it.

Shri Priya Gupta: My point of order is this. Until this Government decides the definition of 'death by starvation', how could Government answer this short notice question and say 'yes' or 'no' to the allegation that somebody die of starvation at Allahabad? I want your ruling on that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This may be clarified in a reply by the Minister.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a point of order for the Speaker to decide.

Mr. Speaker: All right. If it is for the Speaker, he would reply to it. Everyone knows what death by starvation is.

श्री बागड़ी : लेकिन मन्त्री जी नहीं जानते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: If therefore, the Minister replies that there has been no death by starvation, there ought not to be any wonder, and there is no point of order on that account.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुन लीजिये ।

Shri Priya Gupta: He has not said what he means by 'death by starvation'.

Mr. Speaker: He has raised a point of order and I have answered it. Will he now resume his seat?

Shri Priya Gupta: He denies that he has any definition of 'death by starvation'.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं नियम संख्या 376, जो कि व्यवस्था के प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में है, और नियम संख्या 355, जो अन्य प्रश्नों के सम्बन्ध में है, इन दो के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था का प्रश्न जठाना चाहता हूँ । नियम 355 में कहा गया है :

"When, for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member of any matter than under the consideration of the House, he shall ask the question through the Speaker."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन का यहाँ क्या सवाल है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 357 नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ, नियम 355 पढ़ रहा हूँ । मैं आप की मार्फत सदन के नेता से प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ । जब वह बोल चुके तो मैं उसी वक्त खड़ा हो गया था और मैंने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सदन के नेता का इससे क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वह सदस्य नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सदस्य नहीं, मिनिस्टर हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो रूल ब्रूट किया है, वह उनके लिए नहीं है, जो कि मिनिस्टर हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह इस सदन के सदस्य तो हैं, बल्कि सदन के नेता होने के कारण उन की जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा है। उन्होंने कहा कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मेरे साथ बहस न करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बहस नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आप मुझे एक सीधा सा सवाल पूछने दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने जो रूल पढ़ा है, वह इस वक्त एप्लाइ नहीं होता है। जो मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं, हाउस की तरफ से जिस मेम्बर के सुपुर्द कोई खास काम किया गया है और वह उस काम को सरअंजाम दे रहा हो, जो पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी का चेयरमैन हो, किसी और कमेटी का मेम्बर या चेयरमैन हो, उस से कोई सवाल पूछा जा सकता है, क्योंकि उसके इल्म में कोई खास बात होती है। इस वक्त यह रूल एप्लाइ नहीं होता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इस नियम को सीमित क्यों बना रहे हैं ? वह भी सदस्य हैं। वह कहते हैं कि इस तरह से इस हाउस की कार्यवाही नहीं चल सकती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मंत्री महोदय प्रश्नों का सीधा जवाब दें, तो कार्यवाही में रुकावट नहीं पड़ेगी। आप मंत्री महोदय को समझायें।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मन्त्री महोदय के जवाब से मालूम हुआ कि जो कुछ भी उत्तर प्रदेश की एसेम्बली में कहा गया है, शायद उन्हीं बातों का हवाला उन्होंने दिया है।

सवाल सीधा और साफ़ यह है कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में, या बुन्देलखंड के इलाके में, भोजन न मिलने के कारण या कम भोजन मिलने के कारण . . .

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में ही पूछ रहे हैं—राजस्थान के बारे में नहीं पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इन को देख कर मुझे मालूम होता है कि कोई भूखा है।

अगर भोजन कम मिलने के कारण या भोजन न मिलने के कारण कोई मृत्यु हुई, तो उसके बारे में कहा गया कि उसका हार्ट फ़ेल हो गया। हार्ट तो फ़ेल होगा ही। जिस का हार्ट है, वह फ़ेल तो होगा ही। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार यह देखने के लिए वहाँ पर कोई सरवे टीम भेजने वाली है कि भोजन के अभाव में, या कम भोजन मिलने से, या बेढंगे भोजन से इस तरह की बात हुई ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. There have been no such reports, and there is no need to send a team for a survey.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें सवाल करने का मौका नहीं मिला, हम कई दफ़ा खड़े हुए, इस उम्मीद से कि आप हमें बुलायेंगे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Grants to the Family of Late Prime
Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri

*313. Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the pension and educational

grant already announced in favour of Shrimati Lalita Devi, widow of the Late Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri and her minor children;

(b) if so, whether it will be ensured that these grants will be commensurate with the prevailing high cost of living; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A life pension of Rs. 15,000 per annum has been sanctioned for Shrimati Lal Bahadur Shastri. No educational grant as such has been given for her minor children.

Further, she is to be allotted a suitable residence for which rent charged would not exceed 10 per cent of the pension, and she and her family will have medical treatment facilities under the Central Government Health Scheme as for pensioner. These pension etc. have been fixed after taking into consideration all the relevant factors.

Nylon Yarn Plant at Baroda

***423. Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shri Himatsingka:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Nylon Yarn Plant at Baroda;

(b) if so, whether this plant will be in the public or private sector;

(c) whether it is being set up with foreign collaboration; and

(d) what will be the total expenditure involved?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri O. V. Alagesan): (a) and (b) Government do not propose to set up any plant for the manufacture of Nylon yarn at Baroda, either in the public or in the private sector. A pri-

vate party has however been given an industrial licence on the 16th February, 1960 for setting up a plant for the manufacture of Nylon yarn with a capacity of 1.80 million Kgs. per annum and coprolactam with a capacity of 5.00 million Kgs. per annum, at Bulsar, Surat District.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) About Rs. 6 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 3.17 crores.

Gandhi Murder Case

***424. Shri Madhu Limaye;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti;
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya;
Shri Shree Narayan Das;
Shri Karni Singhji;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri Hem Barua;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Dr. L. M. Singhvi;
Shri M. L. Jadhav;
Shri Jedhe;
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

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

(a) whether the Pathak Commission has submitted its report regarding the prior intimation to Government about the plot to assassinate Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) if so, its main findings and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether some of those implicated in this plot have now been released?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The persons who were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the murder trial have been released after serving out their sentences.

All-India Judicial Service

*425 Shri Bagri:

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 349 on the 10th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the scheme for setting up an All-India Judicial Service in the country;

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

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi). (a) to (c) The matter is still under consideration. It involves many difficult questions which need to be sorted out first.

Accounts of Delhi Administration

*426. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the observation made in the 42nd Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1965-66) regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the Accounts of the Delhi Administration; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes.

(b) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India was requested to suggest the name of a suitable officer to look into the state of accounts of the Delhi Administration and suggest ways and means of setting them right as recommended by the Public Accounts Committee. Further action is being taken in the light of the reply of the C. and A. G. which has recently been received.

शिक्षकों के वेतन-क्रम

*427. श्री प्रकाशवीर शस्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धास्ती :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षकों के वेतन-क्रम बढ़ाने की कोई योजना चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना से कौन-कौन सी श्रेणियों के शिक्षकों को लाभ होगा; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजना के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या अतिरिक्त व्यवस्था की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री सु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

Maps of Anthropological Survey of India

*428. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 435 on the 24th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the maps missing from the library of the Anthropological Survey of India have been concluded;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken against the persons concerned?

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

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

Central Grants Commission for Secondary Schools

***429. Shri B. S. Pandey:
Shri Ravindra Varma:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under consideration some proposal to establish a Central Grants Commission for schools in order to ensure a uniform pattern of secondary education in the country;

(b) if so, the main outlines of the proposal; and

(c) whether Government have consulted the State Governments in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

Code of Conduct for Ministers

***430. Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Linga Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Governments who have agreed to implement the provisions of the Code of Conduct for Ministers; and

(b) the progress so far achieved towards its implementation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathri): (a) The following 19 States/Union Territories, which have Ministers, have adopted the Code of Conduct for Ministers:—

1. Andhra Pradesh. 2. Assam.
3. Bihar. (4) Gujarat. 5. Madras. 6. Madhya Pradesh.
7. Maharashtra. 8. Mysore.
9. Nagaland. 10. Orissa.
11. Punjab. 12. Rajasthan.
13. Uttar Pradesh. 14. West Bengal. 15. Jammu and Kashmir. 16. Goa, Daman and Diu.
17. Himachal Pradesh.
18. Manipur. 19. Pondicherry.
20. Tripura.

The following State/Union Territories have no Ministers:—

1. Kerala
2. Delhi
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
4. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
5. Laccadive and Minicoy Islands.

(b) Implementation of the Code in the respective States is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories concerned.

Squatters' Colonies in West Bengal

***431. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that migrants from East Pakistan in squatters' colonies to be regularised in West Bengal are being offered titles on payment of value termed 'tentatively assessed';

(b) whether this has any legal validity;

(c) whether Government propose to treat this as the full payment; and

(d) whether the migrants have requested this amount to be spread over for payment in twenty instalments?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes Sir; this is done in cases where the squatters want title to be given to them for lands on which they have been squatting, if valuation thereof by Land Acquisition Collector is under appeal.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No. The final cost of land and development is required to be paid in full.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Arrest of Kanpur Businessman

*432. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 122 on the 10th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the investigation against the Kanpur businessman on the charge of supplying corrugated sheets to Pakistan has since been completed; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). The investigation is still in progress.

Fair Price Shops

*433. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has under consideration a scheme for opening fair price shops to supply essential commodities to the Government servants at subsidised rates in place of allowing an increase in the Dearness Allowance payable to them again and again; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar):

(a) and (b). No proposal to open fair price shops is under consideration. However, a scheme for opening Consumer Cooperative Stores in seven metropolitan towns with a population of over 10 lakhs (in addition to Delhi) for the supply of essential commodities and articles of daily necessities and to both Central and State Government employees has been formulated. The details of the scheme are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Enquiry into Alleged Police Excesses in Kerala

*434. **Shri Narayan Reddy:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government have appointed an Enquiry Committee to inquire into alleged Police excesses against students who participated in the food demonstrations in Quilon town and in Kottayam on the 1st February, 1966;

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit its report; and

(c) the findings thereof?

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

(b) As soon as it completes its inquiry.

(c) Does not arise.

Day-Light Robbery in Delhi

*435. **Shri Gulshan:**
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a daring day-light robbery with murder

in Delhi University area has recently occurred;

(b) whether in view of the above, Government propose to compel commercial organisations by legislation, if necessary, to send armed guard with their Cashiers and other staff who carry large sums of money with them; and

(c) whether Government also propose to suitably reward those non-officials who apprehend culprits at personal risk and to compensate them for any loss which they may suffer while doing so?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Suitable schemes already exist for the grant of awards/rewards to non-officials (civilians) for acts of gallantry.

Presence of Shri Biju Patnaik at Chief Ministers' Conference Chaudhuri:

*436. Shri Talib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Shinkre:
Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Biju Patnaik, M.L.A. (Orissa) attended the Chief Ministers' Conference in New Delhi on the 13th February, 1966 as a special invitee of the Union Home Ministry; and

(b) if so, in what capacity he was invited to attend the Conference of the State Chief Ministers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of

Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) There was no formal Conference of Chief Ministers in Delhi on that day. Taking advantage of the presence of Chief Ministers who had come to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting, there was an informal and general exchange of views on various matters. Shri Biju Patnaik did not attend any such meeting as a special invitee of the Union Home Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

मनीपुर राइफल्स के खांगकुई शिविर पर नागाओं का आक्रमण

*437. श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :
श्री प्र० चं० बद्रा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15-16 फरवरी, 1966 को विद्रोही नागाओं के एक दल ने हलकी मशीनगनों तथा अन्य हथियारों के साथ मनीपुर राइफल्स के खांगकुई शिविर पर हमला किया;

(ख) उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुए; और

(ग) विद्रोही नागाओं की ऐसी कार्रवाइयों को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) ना तो कोई व्यक्ति मारा गया और ना ही घायल हुआ ।

(ग) खांगकुई में मणिपुर राइफल्स की चौकी पर अधिक सैनिक लगा दिये गये हैं, तथा अन्य आवश्यक कार्यवाहियाँ की गई हैं ।

Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd.

*438. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Shri Warrior:

Shri Daji:

Dr. U. Misra:

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

(a) whether the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd., is proposed to be closed down from the 1st March, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that many other industries like the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., will have to cut down production in case the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals is closed down?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) It is reported that the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd., would close down its factory from the 5th March, 1966.

(b) Acute power shortage due to failure of monsoon.

(c) Yes, Sir.

विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता

*439. **श्री यशपाल सिंह :**

श्री बागड़ी :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :

श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री प्र० र० चक्रवर्ती :

श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री त्रिविध कुमार चौधरी :

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों में बढ़ती हुई अनुशासनहीनता को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) क्या इस का कारण यह है कि परीक्षाओं में असफल रहने वाले विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ग) क्या इस काम के लिये सरकार ने कोई समिति बनाई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस समिति की क्या सिफारिशें हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [युस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये, संख्या LT—5715/66]

(ख) परीक्षाएं अथवा परीक्षा-परिणाम उन कारणों में से एक है, जो विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता के लिए जिम्मेदार है।

(ग) और (घ). इस कार्य के लिए यू० जी० सी० (विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान प्रायोग) द्वारा एक समिति कायम की गई है इसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।

Private Educational Institutions

*440. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the State Governments to enact legislation to control and regulate the working of private educational institutions in the country;

(b) whether a model Bill has been sent to the State Governments for this purpose;

(c) whether the new measure is likely to cover non-recognised, tutorial, commercial and technical institutions; and

(d) how Government propose to control the growth of 'Educational Shops' in Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). A model Bill to provide for the regulation and control of private (unrecognised) educational institutions has been sent to the State Governments for necessary action and comments thereon, if any.

(d) The question of introducing similar legislation for the Union Territories, including that of Delhi, is under consideration.

Pak. Arms Dump Unearthed in Kashmir

*441. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**

Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhavalaya:

Shri Shinkre:
Shri Bade:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Kirdar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of arms dumps with Pakistani Ordnance Factory markings have been unearthed in Jammu and Kashmir after the cease-fire; and

(b) if so, the places where such dumps have been unearthed and the nature of the materials found?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will be against the public interest to disclose the details.

Accident at Saunda Colliery

*442. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 5 persons were killed on or about the 17th February, 1966 due to an accident at Saunda No. 4 pit, colliery of the National Coal Development Corporation in Ramgarh;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which the accident took place; and

(c) the compensation, if any, paid to the bereaved families?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, on 17th February, 1966.

(b) While extracting coal in Sirka Seam with the help of explosives a connection was established with a void containing noxious gas. A Timber Mazdoor entered the void and was overcome by the gas. While attempting to recover him, six other persons were similarly affected. Of the seven persons affected five died.

(c) The amount of compensation paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act is not yet known. The management has, however, paid Rs. 200 *ex-gratia* per family and Rs. 50 for funeral expenses.

Renewed Hostile Drive by Nagas

*443. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been of late, an increase in Naga hostile activity in the areas bordering Nagaland;

(b) whether it is a fact that the recent attacks in Mikir and Cachar areas were part of this renewed hostile drive; and

(c) if so, the action taken to curb these activities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). There has been of late some increase in the activities of the Naga hostiles in the areas bordering on Nagaland, including the Mikir and North Cachar Hills District of Assam.

(c) The State Governments of Assam and Manipur have taken all possible measures to guard against these activities. Patrolling in these areas has been intensified and other security arrangements tightened up.

Industrial Licences

*444. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 15 on the 3rd November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a Study of the system prevailing in Britain, U.S.A. and some other countries as to how industrial licences, quotas and permits are issued;

(b) whether the question of codifying the system of issuing industrial licences, quotas and permits and formation of a quasi-judicial body for the purpose has also been referred to the Administrative Reforms Commission;

(c) whether the State Governments have also expressed their views in the matter; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. L. Nanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. But the Commission will review the mechanism and procedures of economic controls.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Eviction of Peasants

1764. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Consultative Committee has appointed a Sub-Committee to enquire about the eviction of peasants from the project areas of high ranges;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted any report;

(c) if so, the main recommendations made by them; and

(d) whether the Committee visited those areas; and if so, when?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) A copy of the report is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5716/66].

(d) Yes. From 20th December, 1965 to 5th January, 1966.

Satyagraha by Kerala N.G.Os.

1765. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 500 N.G.Os. offered Satyagraha before the Quilon Collectorate on the 19th December, 1965;

(b) if so, what were their grievances; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

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

Kottayam Municipal Stadium

1766. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be sanctioned by Government for the Municipal Stadium at Kottayam;

(b) the portion of the expenditure to be borne by the Municipality; and

(c) when the work will begin?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Rupees One Lakh.

(b) The Municipality has to bear the entire cost of construction i.e. about Rs. 2 lakhs less the grant given by Government.

(c) Proceedings for acquisition of land are in progress and the actual construction of the work will be taken up thereafter.

Oil Companies

1767. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital invested in the Burmah Shell, Caltex and Esso Refineries, separately at the time they went into production;

(b) the gross and net profits per year earned by these companies up-to-date as also by the Distributing Companies in the private sector during the period from 1954 to 1964; and

(c) the total annual remittances by these Companies from India during the above period?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The total capital invested/employed in the Burmah Shell, Caltex and Esso Refineries as indicated by the Companies, at the time they went into production was Rupees 2941, 1594 and 1412 lakhs, respectively.

(b) Information furnished by the Companies, for the relevant periods is given in the Statement laid on the

Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5717/66].

Rock Phosphate

1768. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the period for which dependence of rock phosphate from U.A.R. for the manufacture of fertilizers will continue;

(b) the measures taken to discover the sources in India; and

(c) the results thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No deposits of rock phosphate worth commercial exploitation have so far been discovered in India. The country has, therefore, to depend on imports of rock phosphate from U.A.R. and other countries to feed the fertilizer industry. Unless and until such deposits are discovered within the country, the dependence on imports will continue.

(b) and (c). Investigations have been carried out by the Geological Survey of India for rock phosphate in Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. The reserves of rock phosphate in Tiruchirapalli District, Madras have been estimated at 0.127 million tonnes. No workable deposits of rock phosphate have so far been located in Himachal Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh.

Grants for Schools in Tribal Areas

1769. Shri Matcharaju: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to grant increased financial aids and grants on a national scale to the schools which are situated in Tribal Areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There is no provision with the Ministry of Education

for giving special grants to schools situated in Tribal Areas.

(b) Does not arise.

Compulsory Retirement of Government Servants

1770. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees, both gazetted and non-gazetted, who were compulsorily retired from Government service as a result of the disciplinary proceedings against them during the last three years; and

(b) the nature of offences under which these employees have been so retired?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) In so far as cases investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation are concerned, 38 public servants (10 of gazetted status and 28 of non-gazetted status) were compulsorily retired during the last three years.

(b) Misappropriation, causing of loss to Government, obtaining payment on false representation, undertaking private work, employment or business; acceptance of illegal gratification, possession of disproportionate assets, lending or borrowing of money; etc.

Scientific Research

**1771. Shri Umanath:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scientific Advisory Committee has made certain recommendations to Government for speeding up scientific research, especially for Defence;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made and whether Government have accepted them; and

(c) the action taken to implement those recommendations?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5718/66].

(c) The recommendations have been brought to the notice of the authorities concerned for appropriate action.

Grants to Universities in U.P.

**1772. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 12 on the 3rd November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the grants given to the Universities in U.P. have been much less than those given to the Universities of all other States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). While it is not a fact that grants to U.P. Universities have been much less than those paid to Universities in other States (there are Universities in other States which have received smaller grants than Universities in U.P.), it may be mentioned that the release of grants to Universities by the University Grants Commission depends on the progress achieved by them in the implementation of the approved projects and on the availability of matching contribution from the State Governments or other sources.

न्यायालयों में मुकदमों का निपटारा

1773. श्री विभूति मिश्र :

श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोगों को वर्षों तक न्यायालयों में जाना पड़ता है, क्योंकि उनके (फौजदारी तथा दिवानी) मुकदमों का फसला नहीं हो पाता, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन मुकदमों के फैसले के लिये कोई भ्रवधि निर्धारित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री तथा अतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में अतिरक्षा संभरण मन्त्री (श्री जयमुखलाल हाथी) : (क) जिन राज्यों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध है उनमें 1960-62 में अधीनस्थ अपराधिक न्यायालयों में मामले 2 से 180 दिन तक लम्बित रहे और सब न्यायालयों में 39 से 232 दिन तक । दीवानी मामलों में लगने वाली देर के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) न्याय-प्रशासन मुख्यतः राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है । जहाँ कहीं जरूरत हो मामलों में लगने वाली देर की सीमा निर्धारित करना उन्हीं का काम है ।

Sabarigiri Project

1774. Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Shri Warrior:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers in the Sabarigiri Heavy Electrical Project, Kerala State, were lathi-charged by the police on the 12th December, 1965;

(b) if so, the number of persons injured and taken to the hospital; and

(c) the number of workers arrested in connection with the strike of the construction workers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supply in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 17 workers were arrested under rule 8 of the Defence of India Rules and 58 workers were removed under the Kerala Police Act.

Members of U.P.S.C.

1775. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Kajrolkar:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has differed with the Home Ministry on the question of pay for Members drawn from the public as indicated in the draft Regulations prepared by the Home Ministry;

(b) whether the Union Public Service Commission has pointed out that this would introduce disparity between official and non-official Members;

(c) whether the Commission has also differed with the draft Regulations regarding pension; and

(d) whether Government propose to place these Regulations before Parliament for consideration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supply in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The draft regulations were referred to the Union Public Service Commission for their comments. These are under examination by the Government.

(d) No, Sir.

Co-operative Stores for Central Government Employees

1776. Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 620 on the 25th August, 1965 and state the further progress made for setting up Co-operative Stores for the benefit of Central Government employees at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur and other places?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): A Consumer Co-operative Store for the benefit of Central Government employees has since been set up in Madras. As a result of further consideration, a scheme has been formulated for setting up consumer co-operative stores in metropolitan towns with a population of over 10 lakhs for the benefit of Central as well as State Government employees. The details of the scheme are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Ghost Transmitter in Delhi.

1777. Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of ghost transmitter in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it has since been detected; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the failure to detect it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Inquiries show that no such transmitter is in existence in the Union Territory of Delhi.

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

Institute of Indian Studies

1778. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 352 on the 1st September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oxford University authorities have decided to demolish the building which housed the Institute of Indian Studies;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which this is being done; and

(c) the result of the protest lodged against this move by Government?

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

(b) In 1955 the University of Oxford decided that it would be more advantageous if Indian Studies were to be grouped with other Oriental Studies in a new Oriental Institute. In 1956, approval of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice was obtained for the University to acquire the ownership of the Indian Institute as the property of the Oxford University and in return the University set aside £20,000 as a permanent endowment for the promotion of Indian Studies in the University.

(c) The Oxford University have decided to continue with their plans despite protest from the Government of India.

Petro-Chemical Complex at Barauni

1779. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations with any foreign collaborators for setting up a petro-chemical complex at Barauni have started;

(b) if so, the names thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

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

Allotment of Land in Dandakaranya

1780. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to reduce the allotment of land from seven acres to five acres in Dandakaranya; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). Originally, 6.7 acres of agricultural land and 0.3 acre of homestead plot were allotted to settlers. This land had been non-tourbunded but field bunds were to be constructed by the settlers. When the programme for the working season 1964-65 was drawn up, it was decided that level terracing of 2 to 3 acres in each plot may be undertaken by the Dandakaranya Project Administration in respect of existing holdings where the settlers agree to give up 1 acre of their holdings and on the basis of such a voluntary scheme, the overall area allotted for agricultural land in areas with no irrigation facilities may be reduced from 6.7 acres to 5.7 acres and in areas with irrigation facilities to 4.7 acres. The level terracing scheme has made good progress and it is anticipated that as a result of this scheme the yields from the revised holdings will be higher than those of the original holdings.

With the limited availability of agricultural land and the large predominance of agricultural families among the migrants, it is difficult to give a very large holding per family. Moreover, there is only one or two male workers in a family. They cannot manage the cultivation of bigger holdings

In the new villages, the pattern envisaged is of group cultivation, land

being earmarked at the rate of 5.5 acres in areas with no irrigation facilities and 4.5 acres in areas with irrigation facilities.

Soil Survey in Dandakaranya

1781. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any soil survey has been made in Dandakaranya to see the suitability of land for agriculture;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether Government have given any guarantee to convert all the lands given to the refugees into best paddy land; and

(d) the percentage of land converted to Aman Paddy lands and the percentage yet to be developed?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Except for Pharasgaon Zone which was taken up in 1959, reclamation of land for agriculture in Dandakaranya has been done after soil survey.

(b) Out of 2,35,319 acres surveyed in the Umerkote, Paralkote and Malkangiri Zones, 1,22,990 acres were found suitable.

(c) A scheme of level terracing has been taken up. Under this scheme 2 to 3 acres out of each holding, are level terraced by the Project Administration to make it more suitable for paddy cultivation. So far, 7,372 acres have been terrace banded and levelling has been done in 326 acres.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Pak. Spy ring in Amritsar

1782. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani spy ring has been recently unearthed in Amritsar;

(b) if so, the details of the findings in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Some persons suspected to be indulging in anti-national activities were recently arrested at Amritsar and other places.

(b) and (c). It is not in the public interest to disclose any details in this respect.

शिक्षा प्रसार कार्यक्रम

1783. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० च० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ किये गये शिक्षा प्रसार कार्यक्रम से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में क्या लाभ हुआ है; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस कार्यक्रम पर प्रति वर्ष कितना आवर्तक तथा अनावर्तक व्यय किया गया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) :

(क) माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिए विस्तार सेवा कार्यक्रम 1955 में और प्राथमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिए 1962 में प्रारम्भ किया गया था। इस कार्यक्रम ने, शिक्षकों को अपनी व्यावसायिक प्रगति में और अधिक रुचि लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया है। अल्पकालिक पाठ्यक्रमों, वर्कशापों और सेमिनार करके और अधिक अच्छी तरह पढ़ाने के लिए अध्यापकों को योग्य बनाया जा रहा है और शिक्षा की नवीनतम तकनीकों तथा संकल्पनाओं से जानकारी कराई जा रही है। यह कार्यक्रम अध्यापकों को उनकी कक्षा की समस्याओं को हल करने, स्कूल के सुधार संबंधी कार्य और विज्ञान संबंधी मामलों का आयोजन करने में सहायता दे रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त विस्तार सेवा, पाठ्यचर्याओं, मूल्यांकन, संदर्शन आदि से संबंधित शैक्षिक सूचना का भी अध्यापकों में प्रसार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—5719/66]।

तकनीकी तथा औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण

1784. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० च० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि वर्तमान शिक्षा-पद्धति में ऐसे पाठ्यक्रम हैं जिनसे विद्यार्थी परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने के पश्चात् अपनी जीविका उपार्जन नहीं कर पाते हैं, सरकार ने विद्यार्थियों को स्कूल स्तर पर तकनीकी अथवा औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण दे देने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाये हैं ;

(ख) इस पद्धति को बड़े पैमाने पर लागू करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना तैयार की है;

(ग) बहुप्रयोजनीय स्कूलों तथा अन्य स्कूलों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रथवा राज्य स्तर पर सरकार ने क्या सहायता प्रथवा अनुदान दिये हैं; और

(घ) देश में इस प्रयोजन के लिए कुल कितने बहुप्रयोजनीय अथवा अन्य स्कूल खोले गये और वे कहां तक सफल रहे ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) स्कूल स्तर पर व्यावसायिक शिक्षा (तकनीकी शिक्षा सहित) प्रदान करने के लिए कार्रवाइयां की गई हैं ।

(ख) अवर तकनीकी स्कूल और विविध-पाठ्यक्रमों वाले स्कूल ।

(ग) तीसरी आयोजना के दौरान केन्द्र विशिष्ट योजनाओं के लिए 100 प्रतिशत और/अथवा 50 प्रतिशत सहायता देता रहा है ।

(घ) 3907 बहुउद्देशीय स्कूल ।

103 अवर तकनीकी स्कूल ।

अवर तकनीकी स्कूलों और बहुउद्देशीय स्कूलों के कार्य का पुनरावलोकन बराबर होता रहता है । उनकी उपयोगिता को बहुत सी संस्थाओं ने स्वीकार किया है ।

Horror Comics

1785. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that horror comics are openly on sale in the Union Territories of Delhi, Andamans and Manipur; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made by any authority to see whether the Young Persons Harmful

Publications Act, 1956 has made any impact on the sale and circulation of horror comics?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No case of sale of "harmful publications" (popularly known as horror comics) as defined in section 2 of the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956, has come to notice in the three Union Territories.

(b) Does not arise.

1954 Hague Convention of UNESCO

1786. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in implementing the requirements of the 1954 Hague Convention of UNESCO with regard to immunities enjoyed by buildings, monuments, libraries and museums; and

(b) when the requirements would be complied with in the context of the present Emergency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):

(a) The Convention was ratified by the Government of India on 23rd May, 1958. In accordance with the provision of Article 33, para 2, the Convention and Protocol came into force with effect from 16th September, 1958. For implementing the requirements of the Huage Convention, various Ministeries Departments and State Governments had to be consulted. This has been done. The Selection and catagorization of both movable and immovable cultural property was of an all-India nature and involved considerable time. Steps have already been taken for the registration of monuments, shelters etc. with the UNESCO.

(b) Efforts are being made to comply with the requirements of the Hague Convention as early as possible.

दिल्ली में एम० ए० के लिए पत्राचार
(कारैसपोण्डेंस पाठ्यक्रम)

1787. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एम० ए० के लिए पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम की योजना, जिसे दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय का इस वर्ष से, प्रारम्भ करने का विचार था, के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है; और

(ख) इस योजना को कब तक प्रारम्भ किये जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री० मु० क० चागला) :

(क) डाक द्वारा पाठ्यक्रमों के निदेशालय की प्रबन्धक समिति ने 10 फरवरी, 1966 को हुई प्रपनी बैठक में सर्वसम्मति से यह निर्णय किया कि विभिन्न कारणों से, विश्वविद्यालय में बी० ए० (पास) के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी डिग्री के लिए डाक-द्वारा पाठ्यक्रम शुरू करना ठीक न होगा ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में मिडिल स्कूल परीक्षा

1788. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले दिल्ली के कुछ पब्लिक स्कूलों को शिक्षा निदेशालय द्वारा कराई जाने वाली मिडिल स्कूल परीक्षा से छूट दी गई थी और उन्होंने उक्त परीक्षाओं की अपने आप व्यवस्था की थी और इस वर्ष भी उन्हें यह छूट दी जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह छूट देने का क्या कारण है; और

2706 (Ai) LSD—4.

(ग) इन स्कूलों के नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) क्योंकि उन के विद्यमान स्तर सामान्य मिडिल स्कूल परीक्षा के स्तरों के समान ही समझे जाते हैं ।

(ग) (1) माडर्न स्कूल, नई दिल्ली,
(2) सेन्ट्रल आई० ए० एफ० स्टेशन स्कूल, रैस कोर्स, नई दिल्ली ।

दिल्ली में कारों का पंजीयन

1789. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री विद्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 1 दिसम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1674 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कारों का जाली पंजीयन करने वाले गिरोह के बारे में की जा रही जांच अब पूरी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 8 मामलों का पता चला जिन में 5 आदमी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं । मामलों की जांच पूरी कर ली गई है और जल्दी ही मामले न्यायालय को सौंप दिये जायेंगे ।

भारत में रहने वाले पाकिस्तानियों की नजरबन्दी

1790. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में अवैध रूप से निवास कर रहे पाकिस्तानियों

का पता लगाने के लिए दिसम्बर, 1965 में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने एक विशेष पुलिस दल (स्क्वाड) संगठित किया;

(ख) कितने व्यक्ति अब तक गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं; और

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री-तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). बम्बई नगर में एक विशेष पुलिस दस्ते (स्क्वाड) का संगठन नवम्बर, 1963 में किया गया था न कि दिसम्बर, 1965 में। 1964 और 1965 के दौरान इस दस्ते ने बम्बई में श्रवैध रूप से निवास करने वाले लगभग 1000 पाकिस्तानियों का पता लगाया जिन में से 403 को वापिस पाकिस्तान भेजा जा चुका है। शेष में से अधिकतर के मामले न्यायालयों में फैसले के लिये लम्बित हैं।

Fertilizer Project at Alwaye

1791. **Shri Kolla Venkalah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:

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

(a) whether the Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Alwaye has prepared a report for a Fertilizer Project; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The report is under examination.

Death in S.J.T.B. Hospital

1792. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1611 on the 1st December, 1965 regarding the death of a patient in the S.J.T.B. Hos-

pital, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the matter has since been fully investigated by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, when the investigation is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The case has been filed as untraced on 10th February 1966 as no clue of the offender or offenders could be found despite the best efforts made by the Police.

(c) Does not arise?

Sainik Co-operative House-Building Society

1793. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1638 on the 1st December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the request of Sainik Co-operative House-building Society for the allotment of land in Delhi;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). The request of the Sainik Co-operative House-building Society for allotment of land in Delhi is still under consideration. The proposal is being examined with some other concessions proposed to be given to widows of defence personnel killed in action in regard to allotment of plots on a special basis at pre-determined rates.

Gun Factory in U. P.

1794. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 1639 on the 1st December, 1965 regarding Gun Factory in U.P. and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have approved the proposal of Uttar Pradesh Government to set up a gun factory in the Public Sector in U.P.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have not yet drawn up any scheme for setting up a gun factory in the Public Sector.

(b) Does not arise.

Strikes by Students

1795. **Shri D. D. Puri;**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri Rajdeo Singh;
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of strike by students in 1965 has been made by Government;

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

(c) the conclusions arrived at as a result thereof?

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

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

Educational Activities

1796. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 21 on the 3rd November, 1965 regarding educational activities and state:

(a) whether Government have finally considered the proposal of bringing all educational activities in the field

of higher education, including agricultural and medical education, under one umbrella; and

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

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्दी

1797. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :

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

(क) 13 फरवरी, 1966 तक देश में भारत सुरक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को नजरबन्द किया गया;

(ख) उन पर प्रति मास कितना व्यय किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) इन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों को कब तक खुली अदालत में पेश करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ग) भारत सुरक्षा नियमावली के नियम 30 के उपनियम (1) की धारा (ख) के अधीन नजरबन्दी, उस उपनियम में स्पष्ट किये गये उद्देश्य से की जाती है और इसलिये किसी नजरबन्दी के खिलाफ खुले न्यायालय में आरोप लगाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Arms to Border People

1798. **Shri Daljit Singh;**
Shri Krishnapal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 269 on the 17th November, 1965 and state the number of persons who have been given licences for arms in the border areas of Punjab and Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the House.

Consumption of Petroleum and Petroleum Products in Punjab

1799. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state the total consumption of petroleum and petroleum products in Punjab during 1965 and 1966, so far separately?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): The total consumption of petroleum and petroleum products in the Punjab during 1965 is estimated at about 425,000 Metric Tonnes. The consumption of petroleum and petroleum products during January and February, 1966 is estimated at about 80,000 Metric Tonnes.

Polytechnics in Punjab

1800. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Polytechnics in hill and border districts of Punjab at present;

(b) whether Government propose to open a few more polytechnics in Punjab; and

(c) if so, the locations thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chaglia): (a) Six.

(b) and (c). Number of new polytechnics to be started in various States including Punjab during the Fourth Five Year Plan period has not yet been finalised.

M/s. National Company Ltd. Calcutta

1801. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of investigation searched the office premises of the National Company Limited in Calcutta in December, 1965;

(b) whether there were allegations of misappropriation of funds against the Company's management;

(c) whether simultaneous searches were also conducted in the Company's rice mills and in the houses of some of its top officers; and

(d) if so, the results of the searches?

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

(b) The allegations of misappropriation of funds are against the officials of the Karimpur Purchasing Centre of the Company and others.

(c) Apart from the office premises of National Co. Ltd., simultaneous searches were conducted in the Company's jute mill and residences of some of the officials of the Company.

(d) The documents recovered as a result of these searches are under scrutiny and investigations are still in progress.

दिल्ली में सरपंच को छुरा मारा जाना

1802. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या 20 दिसम्बर, 1965 को दिल्ली में एक गांव के सरपंच को छुरा मारने

के लिये जिम्मेदार लोगों को पुलिस ने पकड़ लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) . दुर्घटना का शिकार एक ग्राम-प्रधान था । तीनों अभियुक्त गिरफ्तार कर लिये गये हैं और उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जायगा ।

Manual on Enquiries by Central Vigilance Commission

1803. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 437 on the 24th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the work connected with the proposed compilation of the Manual by the Central Vigilance Commission for facilities of enquiring officers and for reference purposes, has been completed; and

(b) if so, when the Manual is likely to be published?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The work relating to drafting of Vigilance Manual has been started by the Central Vigilance Commission and is expected to be completed in about six months.

Four-Year Degree Course in Delhi University

1804. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 425 on the 24th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Committee to examine the proposal to introduce a four-year degree course to improve the educational standards has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Talent Banks

1805. Shri Bade:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start Talent Banks as started by the Employment Information and Assistance Bureau of Delhi University, at other places also; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chaglia): (a) and (b). The Talent Banks scheme started by the University of Delhi recently is in an experimental stage. There is no proposal at present to extend it to other Universities.

Occupation of Assam Villages by Infiltrators

1806. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani infiltrators backed by armed irregulars occupied some villages in Goalpara District (Assam) in December, 1965; and

(b) if so, whether all such areas have now been cleared of Pakistani infiltrators?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes. Consequent on indiscriminate firing from Pakistan towards our villages in Goalpara district and border outposts at satrasal, inhabitants of villages, Faskarkuti and Bhogdanga numbering 35 families evacuated to safer areas in the second week of December 1965. Taking advantage of this, 80 Pak.

nationals, most of whom were deported infiltrators, occupied the vacant houses in these two villages.

(b) These two villages were however cleared of these Pak nationals who were sent back on 30/31st December, 1965 to Pakistan.

University for Himachal Pradesh

**1807. Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shrimati Savitri Nigam;**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a separate University for Himachal Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any help has been sought by the State Government from the Centre for the purpose?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir. Such a proposal has been received from the Himachal Pradesh Administration.

(b) It envisages the establishment of a multi-faculty University of an affiliating-cum-teaching type, in which Horticulture and Agriculture in its various forms and aspects, including Animal Husbandry, should form a prominent section of its academic activities. The proposal includes the setting up of teaching Departments in the Humanities, Sciences and Technology.

(c) No help as such for the setting up of the University has been sought by the Himachal Pradesh Administration. The Administration has only asked for the concurrence of the University Grants Commission and the Central Government to the proposal.

Arrests in Bihar

**1808. Shri Kolla Venkaiah;
Shri M. N. Swamy;
Shri Laxmi Dass:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested during the food agitation in Bihar State last year;

(b) the number of persons detained among those arrested under the D.I.R.;

(c) the number of persons against whom criminal cases were launched from among those arrested;

(d) the number of detenus released out of those detained under the D.I.R.; and

(e) the number of persons released among those arrested?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

बारामूला में अग्निकाण्ड

**1809. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री लहटन चौधरी :**

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1966 के दूसरे सप्ताह में बारामूला में हुए अग्निकांड के गम्भीर मामले में कुछ पाकिस्तानी लोगों का हाथ होने का पता लगा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन में से किसी व्यक्ति को पकड़ा गया है; और

(ग) इस अग्निकांड के परिणामस्वरूप अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) हानि के अनुमान के बारे में राज्य सरकार से सूचना प्राप्त होने की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Youth Hostels in Orissa

**1810. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Orissa State for the construction of Youth Hostels in the State during 1965-66;

(b) the places where such hostels have been constructed during the above period; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to the State during 1966-67 for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 20,000 for the completion of a project previously approved.

Central Grants to Utkal University

**1811. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central grants were given to the Utkal University (Orissa) for organising cultural festivals during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Terylene Fibre

**1812. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) the present production of terylene fibre in India;

(b) the present requirement of the country; and

(c) the manner and extent to which the requirement is being met?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) 2 million Kgs. per annum.

(b) The requirement of this fibre in the country is flexible depending upon its price and availability. This is so because the requirement can be met alternatively by natural or man-made fibres.

(c) There is one unit already in production with a capacity of 2 million Kgs. per annum. Two more letters of intent for a total capacity of 4.50 million Kgs. have been issued. The question of licensing two more units each with a capacity of 4.5 million Kgs. per annum is under consideration of Government.

Coal Mines Provident Fund

**1813. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount credited to the account of the Coal Mines Provident Fund during 1965;

(b) the number of employees subscribing to the Fund; and

(c) the manner in which the Fund has been invested?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Rs. 7,86,89,598.82P.

(b) 4,33,565.

(c) In Central Government Securities according to the following set pattern:-

National Defence Certificate and Defence Deposits (including holdings of National Plan Savings Certificates and Treasury Saving Deposit Certificates)...20 per cent.

Other Government of India Securities (including National Defence Bonds) ..80 per cent.

Manufacture of Polyester Fibre

**1814. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

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

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Nineteen.

(b) These are being examined in detail.

Youth Hostels in Rajasthan

**1815. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) whether any assistance was given by the Central Government to Rajasthan for the construction of youth hostels in the State during 1965-66 so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir. No request was received from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Sanskrit in Rajasthan

**1816. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

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

(a) whether any Central assistance was given to Rajasthan for the development of Sanskrit in the State during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5720/66].

Cultural Festivals

**1817. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) whether any central grants were given to the University of Rajasthan for organising cultural festivals during 1965-66 so far; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Research in non-Ferrous Metallurgy

1818. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two British Experts invited to study the ways of strengthening research in non-ferrous metallurgy have completed their work;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by them; and

(c) the extent to which the recommendations have been accepted?

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

(b) A report is under preparation.

(c) Does not arise.

Maintenance of Attendance and Bonus Registers by Collieries

1819. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the collieries which are being prosecuted for improper maintenance of attendance registers and bonus registers; and

(b) the names of the collieries which are being prosecuted for non-payment of Quarterly-Bonus, over-time wages, non-payment of annual leave wages and railway fares?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The names of collieries prosecuted for:—

- (i) improper non-maintenance of bonus registers and non-payment of quarterly bonus;
 - (ii) improper maintenance of attendance registers; and
 - (iii) non-payment of railway fares.
- are given in Annexures 'A', 'B' and 'C' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5721/66].

According to the available information, no prosecutions were launched under the Mines Act for non-payment of over-time and annual leave wages. A remedy is, however, available to the workers under the Payment of Wages Act also for the recovery of such dues.

Investigations for Oil in Punjab Himachal Pradesh and J. & K.

1821. Shri Gopal Datt Mengi: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Himachal Pradesh, Hoshiarpur, Kangra and Jammu and Kashmir where preliminary investigations have been carried out for locating oil;

(b) the places where oil is expected; and

(c) the places where drilling has started?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Geological and geophysical investigations have been carried out in the plains of Punjab and the foot-hills of the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. Investigations in parts of the foothill area are in progress.

(b) This cannot be indicated at present, as investigations are still in progress.

(c) Drilling has been undertaken in Jwalamukhi, Janauri, Bah, Bathula and Adampur.

Library Legislation

1822. Shri Gopal Datt Mengi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have enacted or are taking steps to enact library legislation; and

(b) the reasons advanced by the States who have not introduced such a legislation in the State Legislatures?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). As far as this Ministry is aware, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States adopted library legislation in 1948, 1960 and 1965 respectively. Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala Governments have under consideration enactment of library legislation. The main reason for non-introduction of such a legislation by other States, is stated to be the paucity of finances for this purpose.

Deportation of Pakistanis

1823. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistani forces on East Pakistan border area resisted the re-entry of 77 East Pakistani nationals deported from Assam on the 16th December, 1965; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). On 16th December, 1965, 77 Pakistani nationals who had been deported to East Pakistan two or three days earlier were pushed back by Pakistan forces. All these persons were, however, sent back to East Pakistan the next day.

Petro-Chemical Industrial Complexes

1824. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

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

(a) the progress made in the establishment of petro-chemical industrial complexes near different oil projects| refineries;

(b) whether it is a fact that no scheme for raising of a petro-chemical complex around Gauhati refinery has been drawn out so far and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of petroleum gas burnt out so far every year since the commissioning of the Gauhati refinery?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) A petrochemical complex is being set up in the private sector near the coastal refineries at Bombay. Negotiations are in progress for setting up another complex near the refinery at Koyali, near Baroda. Feasibility studies have been made for the establishment of some petrochemical industries near Barauni refinery and these are being examined. Petrochemical complexes are planned to be set up near the refineries at Madras and Haldia during the early years of the Fifth Plan.

(b) Yes. As the quantity of refinery cuts and the off-gas available from the Gauhati refinery will not be adequate to justify an economically viable unit, no scheme for a petro-chemical complex near Gauhati refinery has been drawn up.

(c) The quantities of gas that were burnt in flare every year are given below:—

1962	—	4315 tonnes
1963	—	8161 tonnes
1964	—	15628 tonnes
1965	—	15454 tonnes
1966	—	1400 tonnes

(January only).

✓ **Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Service**

1825. **Shri Gulshan:**
Shri Lahri Singh:

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

(a) the number of Gazetted and non-Gazetted employees recruited in each Ministry in the years 1964, 1965 and 1966, so far; and

(b) the number of employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be palced on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Judicial Commissioner in Tripura

1826. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government on the demand that the Union Territory of Tripura should be provided with one full time Judicial Commissioner for the expeditious disposal of cases; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No such representation was received by Government. There was a suggestion from the Judicial Commissioner of Manipur and Tripura himself for the appointment of a full time Judicial Commissioner for Tripura. As the volume of work did not justify creation of a separate post for Tripura, the suggestion was not accepted by Government.

Pak. Firing in Tripura

1827. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who died in Tripura due to Pakistani firing on the border during the year 1965-66;

(b) whether any grant-in-aid was given by Government to the families of the deceased; and

(c) If so, the amount given to each family?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) None as a result of Pakistani firing on the border. However, one person—the aerodrome operator on duty—was killed in the air attack made by Pak Air Force planes on 14th September 1965.

(b) and (c). A sum of Rs. 200 was given to the wife of the deceased from Chief Commissioner Tripura's fund. A proposal for giving a suitable plot of land for homestead purpose to the wife of the deceased free of premium is also under their consideration.

Kerosene Oil

1828. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that kerosene oil which is being sold to the consumers in Gurdaspur and Kangra of Punjab State is mixed with water and does not burn properly and also does not give proper light; and

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

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No such complaint has been received by the State or the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

आयातित अशोधित तेल पर शुल्क

1829. **श्री भोंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने आयातित अशोधित तेल पर 20 प्रतिशत शुल्क लगाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से और उस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उस के परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितना अतिरिक्त राजस्व प्राप्त होगा ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री अलमगेशन) : (क) जी हां :

(ख) 1-2-1966 से; देशीय कच्चे तेल की सुरक्षा की पद्धति के तौर पर ।

(ग) वर्ष 1966 के लिए कच्चे तेल के अनुमानित आयात और वर्तमान मूल्यों के आधार पर लगभग 7.5 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है ?

बरीनी-कानपुर तेल पाईप लाइन

1830. **श्री भोंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बरीनी-कानपुर तेल पाईप लाईन मार्च, 1966 तक चालू हो जायेगी ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च होगी; और

(ग) यह पाईप लाईन किन-किन शहरों से हो कर जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मन्त्री (श्री अलमगेशन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 13 और 14 करोड़ रुपये के बीच में लागत होने का अनुमान है। लेखों को अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद सही लागत जानी जायेगी।

(ग) पाइप लाईन पटना, मुगलसराय, इलाहाबाद और कानपुर से गुजरेगी।

Shastri's Demise

1831. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of company managements in West Bengal refused to grant a holiday in their respective concerns on the 11th January, 1966 the day of Lal Bahadur Shastri's demise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the American-owned Ludlow Jute Mill has served charge-sheets and warning notices on those workers who abstained from work on that day; and

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

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). A report has been called for from the Government of West Bengal and is still awaited. Necessary information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Acquisition of Land for Fertilizer Factory, Nangal

1832. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the land acquired by the fertilizer factory, Nangal (Punjab) is lying unused for years;

(b) whether there is a proposal to allot this land to the cultivators under the II Grow More Food Campaign; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Area kept for the future expansion of the factory remained unused for some time.

(b) and (c). Part of the land which was unused has been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for allotment under the Land Utilisation Act and part of it has been brought under cultivation by the Fertilizer Corporation. Efforts are being made to bring the rest under cultivation during kharif season.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Classes

1833. **Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the grant of post-matric scholarships to the backward classes;

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

(c) the number and value of scholarships granted during the year 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) to (c). Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5722/66].

Grants to Political Sufferers in Orissa

1834. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the political sufferers in Orissa for grants by the Central Government during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance provided to them during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya

Charan Shukla: (a) and (b). 21 applications were received during the period from 1st April, 1965 to date. Ad hoc financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 2,450 was granted to six persons. Fourteen applications have been referred to the State Government and one has been rejected.

Supply of Oil in Punjab

1835. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the merchants, Industrialists and transport unions in Punjab have raised their voice about the inadequate supply of oil in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet their demands?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Some complaints of shortages of kerosene oil were received from the Punjab.

(b) Attention is invited to the statement made by me in Lok Sabha on 21st February, 1966. In pursuance thereof, company-wise quotas for the State of Punjab have been fixed and the State Government has been asked

(i) to consider fixing District-wise quotas in consultation with the oil companies, (ii) to regulate distribution of supplies equitably in large towns and (iii) to exercise suitable control on kerosene agents and dealers etc. by licensing their trading activities.

प्रति व्यक्ति (कंपीटेशन) फीस

1836. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 24 नवम्बर, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 432 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तकनीकी कालेजों में प्रवेश संबंधी शुल्क के बारे में तथ्यों का पता लगाने वाली समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर विश्वविद्यालयों तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :
(क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालयों को निम्नलिखित प्रतिक्रियाएँ हैं :—

(i) **कर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालय :** तथ्य निर्धारण समिति की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय सहमत हो गया है ।

(ii) **बंगलौर विश्वविद्यालय :** बंगलौर विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम के अनुच्छेद 71 के अधीन मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय से पहले से ही सम्बद्ध कालेज एक वर्ष के लिये स्वतः ही बंगलौर विश्वविद्यालय से मान्यता प्राप्त रहते हैं । उस के बाद, एक निरीक्षण समिति द्वारा कालेजों के दौरे करने तथा अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देने के बाद कालेजों को विश्वविद्यालय के प्राधिकारों के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया जा सकता है । इसे देखते हुए, विश्वविद्यालय ने तथ्य निर्धारण समिति की सिफारिशों पर तत्काल कारवाई करने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की है ।

(iii) **मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय :** विश्वविद्यालय कालेजों को प्रत्येक वर्ष सम्बद्ध करने के लिए सहमत है और इस बात से भी सहमत है कि सम्बद्धन के लिए निरीक्षण समितियों का गठन करते समय वह तथ्य-निर्धारण समिति द्वारा दिए गए सुझाव को ध्यान में रखेगा । फिर भी विश्वविद्यालय ने लिखा है कि अपने सम्बद्धन आयोग की रिपोर्टों के आधार पर, जिस ने उस के कार्य-क्षेत्र के अधीन आने वाले कालेजों का निरीक्षण किया था, विश्वविद्यालय इस बात से सन्तुष्ट है कि तथ्य निर्धारण समिति द्वारा बताई गई कमियों को पूरा कर लिया गया है । इसलिए उच्च कक्षाएँ चलाने के लिए संबंधित कालेजों

को विश्वविद्यालय ने वर्तमान शिक्षा वर्ष के लिए सम्बन्धन प्रदान कर दिया है।

तथ्य निर्धारण समिति की अन्य सिफारिशों पर मैन्डू सरकार के परामर्श से आगे कायबाही की जा रही है।

Territorial Council in Andamans

1837. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kolla Venkalah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of Andamans-Nicobar Islands have demanded a Territorial Council for the area; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hatthi): (a) Some representations were made demanding establishment of Territorial Council in the Islands.

(b) Government have carefully considered the demand but have not found it feasible.

Settlement of Migrants in Indravati Basin

1838. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh had offered to settle new migrants from East Pakistan in the Indravati Basin on industrial schemes and on other works, specially on the construction of dams on Indravati river;

(b) if so, what was the offer made;

(c) whether the resettlement programme is awaiting completion of the techno-economic survey of the Basin; and

(d) whether Government propose to implement one of the projects

immediately and engage the new migrants on such work?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). As indicated in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 263 on the 18th August, 1965 and Unstarred Question No. 617 on the 25th August, 1965, in pursuance of the offer of Madhya Pradesh Government to resettle 25,000 families of new migrants, apart from the agricultural schemes, the State Government had forwarded certain schemes for setting up industrial units. The proposed location of two of these schemes, namely, a spinning mill and a pulp and paper plant, was the Indravati Basin in Dandakaranya. The State Government had also asked for accelerated assistance outside the Third Plan for the Chitrakut Hydroelectric Project with a view to providing employment to new migrants in the construction work of the dam.

(c) and (d). Independently, in pursuance of the decision to take up the intensive development of the Indravati-Sabri Basin, Government had appointed two Expert Teams, one for an appraisal of the irrigation and power potential and the other for a techno-economic survey. Following the recommendations of the Teams, the Madhya Pradesh Government have been requested to arrange for detailed investigations in respect of the Chitrakut Project on certain specific points indicated by the Team.

The overall programme for setting up industrial units in Dandakaranya has been indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to Starred Question No. 304 on 2nd March, 1966.

The setting up of the spinning mill with 25,000 spindles and an employment potential of 1,000 persons, has been entrusted to the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation. Industrial licence has already been obtained and levelling and development of the site have been taken in hand. Tenders

for machinery have also been considered and clearance from the indigenous angle is being obtained for the items of machinery proposed to be imported.

As regards the Pulp and Paper Plant, the question of setting up a Pulp and Paper Plant is under the consideration of the Ministry of Industry. It is expected that the detailed investigations required for preparing a project report would be undertaken shortly by the proposed Paper Corporation of India.

Manufacture of Vitamin C

1839. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has opposed the granting of a licence to a foreign firm for the manufacture of Vitamin 'C' in India; and

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

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) A fully owned subsidiary of a foreign firm which is registered here as an Indian company and is taking steps for equity participation by Indians has applied for the manufacture of Vitamin C with the aid of foreign exchange to be brought over from the principals for the purchase of plant and equipment. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have observed that no foreign collaboration should be agreed to in the case in view of indigenous knowhow being available with them and the fact that there is already some indigenous production.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Central Universities

1840. **Shri Narayan Reddy:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Education be

pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has referred to the Education Commission the question of establishing Central Universities;

(b) whether the Commission has examined the question; and

(c) if so, its recommendations thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The Education Commission has not yet formulated its final recommendations.

Literacy in India

1841. **Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of literacy in India before Independence and the percentage of literacy at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that even after 18 years we have not been able to achieve the required goal in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reason thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The literacy percentage in India was 16.6 in 1951 and 23.7 in 1961.

(b) It is necessary that illiteracy should be eradicated faster.

(c) The slow progress of adult literacy programmes, and relapse of neoliterates into illiteracy.

Payment of Bonus by Private Companies

1842. **Shrimati Akkamma Devi:** Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Private Companies have implemented the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965;

(b) whether it is a fact that a serious situation has developed in the country because of the Companies' refusal to pay Bonus for the year 1965

under the terms of collective agreements signed in conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government signed long term settlements in conciliation covering the demand for Bonus for the years 1963, 1964 and 1965 with the Companies; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Some complaints have been received about the non-observance of the Payment of Bonus Act, Petitions challenging the validity of the Act and certain of its important provisions have also been filed in some High Courts and in the Supreme Court.

(b) A few such complaints have also been received.

(c) No.

(d) Efforts are being made by the appropriate Governments to settle such disputes.

Sanskrit University near Madras

**1843. Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Parashar:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Sanskrit University for Madras is likely to be located near Madras in March, 1967;

(b) if so, whether the sponsors have asked for funds;

(c) the reaction of the Central Government towards this venture; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the University is to be set up to commemorate the 66th anniversary of the ascension of the present Pontiff of the Kanchi Kamakoti Peetha?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt

Darshan): (a) to (d). This Ministry is not aware of any such proposal.

Audio-Visual Institutes

1844. Shri P. C. Boroah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open Audio-Visual Institutes in the various States under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of such Institutes and their location; and

(c) the estimated cost and the precise pattern of the Institutes?

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

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

Repatriates from Burma in Kerala

1845. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount set apart for the rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma in Kerala in 1965-66;

(b) the amount spent so far and the number of repatriates benefited by the scheme; and

(c) the total number of repatriates from Burma in the State?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Rs. 2,28,050.

(b) Rs. 1,90,870 have been spent and 632 families benefited.

(c) Approximately 3050 persons have arrived from Burma in Kerala.

Land for Working Journalists at Ernakulam

1846. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working journalists in Kerala asked for a small plot

near Rest House at Ernakulam for the construction of an office; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Reservation for Backward Classes in Kerala

1847. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was appointed by the Kerala Government to look into the question of reservation for backward communities in services;

(b) if so, who were the non-official members of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted any report; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof and the action taken by the State Government on the recommendations thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No such committee was appointed. A Commission was, however, appointed to look into the question of reservation of seats in Educational Institutions.

(b) S/Shri P. S. George Thiruvalla, L. M. Pylee and V. K. Krishnan Kutty were its non-official members.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Commission has recommended that in Technical Institutions:

- (i) 25 per cent of the seats may be reserved for educationally and socially backward classes

i.e. families with income below Rs. 4,200.00 per annum.

(ii) 5 per cent of the seats be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(iii) 20 per cent of the seats be allocated between Malabar and Travancore-Cochin in the ratio of 5 : 8 and the remaining seats be filled up through open competition.

(iv) No reservation be given in Arts and Science Colleges excepting for Post Graduate Classes.

(v) the above mentioned reservations may be continued for 10 years.

(vi) the minimum marks of eligibility for admission to the Technical Institutions will be the same for the reservation groups and non reservation groups.

This Report is being examined by the State Government.

Fertiliser Factory, Cochin

1848. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to set up fertilizer factory at Cochin;

(b) when this factory will go into production; and

(c) whether it will be an independent factory or it will be under the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Sometime in 1968-69.

(c) It will be executed by the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited.

Scholarships to Muslim Students in Malabar

1849. **Shri Mohammed Koya:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Muslim students in Malabar area in Kerala were given scholarships;

(b) whether this practice has now been stopped on the recommendations of a committee;

(c) whether the committee's report was unanimous; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the decision in view of the protests from the Muslim community?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) to (d). The requisite information has been called for from the State Government of Kerala.

Mangalore Fertilizer Factory

1850. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal for the establishment of the Mangalore Fertilizer Factory stands at present;

(b) how the shortage of Fertilizers in Mysore is proposed to be met at present;

(c) the requirements of Fertilizers of Mysore State at present;

(d) the quantity produced in the State unit of the Fertilisers Factory; and

(e) the quantity of Fertiliser supplied by the Central Government this year?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The proposal is still under consideration.

(b) Allotment of different kinds of fertilisers is made on quarterly basis in favour of the State Government. However, the requirements of Mysore State like those of other States could not be met in full due to (1) inadequacy of internal production, (2) restricted availability of foreign exchange needed to import fertilisers and (3) shortage of fertilisers in the World market.

(c)

Type of fertiliser	Requirement 1965-66 (Tonnes)
Sulphate of ammonia	129,752
Urea	46,131
Ammonium sulphate nitrate	17,365
Calcium ammonium nitrate	38,550
Ammonium chloride	1,000
Ammonium phosphate	6,000

(d) During the year 1965, the factory produced the following :

	(Tonnes)
(i) Ammonium sulphate	229
(ii) Superphosphate	17,888

(e) The allotment and actual supply made during the year 1965-66 are given below:

Type of Fertilizer	Allotment 1965-66	Supply upto 31-1-1966
Sulphate of ammonia	78,495	72,352
Urea	23,996	16,060
Ammonium sulphate nitrate	3,112	2,485
Calcium amm. nitrate	22,790	16,073
Amm. chloride	1,000	603

12.40 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I want to make a submission with regard to the privilege motion notice which I and 8 or 9 other Members of this hon. House gave yesterday.

I have, a short while ago, received an oral message from you saying that I should not press it. Something else has also been said which has no bearing on its merits.

I want to submit that you and the whole House knows how much respect I have for your wishes. They have the status of commands for me, but my further submission is that that is not conclusive, and that the rules contemplate that such matters should be brought before the House for ascertaining the pleasure of the House. And, if what you intended to convey to me was your decision that you do not agree to consent to the moving of this privilege motion, then I wish to submit that as many as 10 Members representing almost all the sections of the House have supported it.

Mr. Speaker: For the pleasure of the House, he might put his view. As he says, it is only for the pleasure of the House.

Shri Kapur Singh: My request for this privilege motion arises out of the fact that in the *Times of India* dated 7th March, in the *Pratap* dated 8th March and in the other newspapers also, proceedings have been flashed of a certain conference held at Delhi, which was presided over by an hon. Member of this House, and photographs have also appeared.

That conference relates to the Sarva Hind Maha Moorkh Mandal, and the proceedings of this Maha Moorkh Mandal were guided and presided over by the hon. Member of the House who has just entered. Her photograph appears on the front pages of these papers, donning fool's cap

and other insignia of those who are not ashamed of openly conceding that dignity and decorum and rational conduct no longer binds them. She and her companions have been described in the newspapers as the executive of this Maha Moorkh Mandal.

I am not an expert in the linguistics of Hindi, but the word *moorkh* is a common word in almost all the vernaculars of our country. *Moorkh* means a person who is not excessively endowed with normal rational faculties, but *maha moorkh* is one who is utterly devoid of rational faculties altogether, that is, who is an imbecile. It means, by implication, that the hon. Member who conducted the proceedings of this Maha Moorkh Mandal, and who openly associated with the proceedings of this Mandal and described herself as such, tried, by clear implication, to make out that the other Members of this House, she being herself a distinguished Member of this House, belong to the same category. (*Interruptions*).

I have heard an hon. Member saying that the implication is far-fetched. I am conversant with the subject of logic and also as to what 'implication' means. With all the seriousness at my command, I say that this implication logically follows. I, therefore, say that the hon. Member, by her conduct, has publicly asserted that the generality of Members of this hon. House are what they are proclaimed to be, what the hon. Member proclaims herself to be, if not even something worse.

In all corporations and human societies at a civilised level... (*Interruptions*).

An hon. Member: In what category are you?

Shri Kapur Singh: I am most serious; if some hon. Members do not agree with me that is a different matter. I am making a most serious submission... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Will he kindly conclude now?

Shri Kapur Singh: I am now coming to the argument. Every civilised society, corporation or human association has an admitted postulate that the members of the society or corporation or association must never conduct themselves in a manner which brings the society or corporation into ridicule or disrepute... (Interruptions)

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Sir, may I say...

Shri Kapur Singh: May I finish? I am on my legs and if hon. Mr. Kripalani thinks he has a right to intervene in this manner, then it is for you to decide.

Mr. Speaker: Would he conclude now?

Shri Kapur Singh: In case : Member of a society or corporation does not come up to the standard expected of him, that society or corporation has a right to censure him and in the present case the business of the House is precisely this. Therefore, I submit that in the present case the privileges of this House have been encroached upon and I submit that this is a fit case for being referred to the Privileges Committee.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I think, Sir, you have been very indulgent to the hon. Member. He does not understand the very meaning of the Holi festival.

Shri Kapur Singh: Holi festival has nothing to do with this.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: During Holi festival it is customary for people who are quite sane to do acts which appear a little insane... (Interruptions.) Not only in this country but in many other countries such festivals are observed and there is nothing for this House to consider in this matter. It should have been stopped as soon as it was known what subject the hon. Member was talking about... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing a discussion on that. It is very unfortunate that the hon. Member should have insisted that he must speak.

Shri Kapur Singh: I have ten Members at my back.

Mr. Speaker: Even then it does not make much difference. I had disallowed it. Perhaps now the hon. Members would appreciate the necessity of my exercising discretion in my chamber before anything is brought inside the House. I allowed it simply to demonstrate what things can be brought here and why I should decide what should be brought or not. I seek the co-operation of the hon. Members that the discretion must be exercised by me and if the Members have any objection to my decision they might bring it to my notice so that I could explain to them. By this illustration it has become clear and I should be more strict and should not allow such things to be brought before the House (Interruptions.)

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I suggest that this should be expunged from the proceedings of the House. . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): I submit that this may be allowed to remain in the proceedings to show how wise the Member has been and how he has spoilt the time of the House.

Mr. Speaker: No comments are needed; I do not think I should expunge it.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : दूसरी कारवाई शुरू करने से पहले 355 पर व्यवस्था कीजिये । यह खत्म नहीं हुआ है । मैं आपका ध्यान नियम 2 की धोर खीचना चाहता हूँ । मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको दो बार कहा है । आप बार बार खड़े हो जाते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यवस्था ठीक तरह बीजिये, इतनी मेरी बिनती है। नियम दो में साफ लिखा हुआ है कि मेम्बर का मतलब है सभी सदस्य। नियम दो के अन्दर उसकी व्यवस्था है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई मेम्बर यह चाहे कि मैं व्यवस्था वही दू जो वह चाहे तो यह किस तरह से हो सकता है? यह नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इसको थोड़ा सा देखिये। मैं इसकी तरफ आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने दे दी है। इससे ज्यादा नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम दो देख लें। ज्यादा बक्त नहीं लगेगा। उस में तीन अलग अलग हिस्से हैं। एक सदस्य का है। मैं पढ़ कर बताता हूँ।

मेम्बर नियम के अन्दर यह है 'Member' means a member of the House of the People.

मिनिस्टर की व्याख्या इस प्रकार से है। 'Minister' means a member of the Council of Ministers, a Minister of State, a Deputy Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary. जो माने आप बता रहे हैं उसके लिए अलग शब्द है, प्राइवेट मेम्बर, निजी सदस्य।

'Private member' is a member other than a Minister.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन सा रूल ले रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नियम दो (1) ले रहा हूँ जिस में व्याख्या—डेफॉर्मीशन—दी गई है। चैप्टर 1 रूल 2(1)। उस से बिल्कुल साफ हो जाता है कि सदस्य का मतलब सभी सदस्य हैं, निजी सदस्य का मतलब मंत्री के अलावा और मंत्री का मतलब पार्लियमेंटरी सेक्रेटरी सहित जो मैंने कहा है।

355 में सदस्य सवाल पूछता है। तो मुझे पूरा अधिकार है और सभी सदस्यों को अधिकार है कि वे किसी भी सदस्य से 355 के अन्दर स्पष्टीकरण के तौर पर प्रश्न पूछ सकते हैं। आपदेख लीजिये नियम दो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने व्यवस्था दे दी है। वह वहाँ जो मैंने दी है। इससे और ज्यादा नहीं दे सकता हूँ। इस में लिखा हुआ है :

"When, for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason any member has occasion to ask a question of another member,—

श्री मधु लिमये : प्राइवेट मेम्बर नहीं कहा है।

Mr. Speaker:—on any matter then under the consideration of the House, he can ask the question through the Speaker." That is all that is said here.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपकी मार्फत पूछ रहा हूँ। व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सदस्य का, मेम्बर का क्या मतलब है, उसके ऊपर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 355 में मेम्बर का जो लफज है वह हर एक को इनक्लूड करता है और उस में सिर्फ इतना है कि एक मेम्बर जब सवाल पूछेगा दूसरे मेम्बर से तो बराह-रास्त नहीं पूछ सकता है, यूँ ही स्पष्टीकरण पूछेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल्कुल ठीक है। आपकी मार्फत मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। आपने कहा है कि सत्य नारायण सिंह जी सदस्य में नहीं आते हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह 355 में नहीं था।

श्री मधु लिमये : 355 में कहा था। देख लीजिये प्रॉसेडिंज का।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में सिर्फ इतना है . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : माफ कीजिये, आप प्रश्न को नहीं समझे हैं . . .

Shri G. N. Dixit (Etawah): I raise a point of order against this point of order. Under rule 376, "A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment." That business has gone over; so many points have been raised. Hence, it is not a point of order and it cannot be raised now.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप समझे नहीं हैं। व्यवस्था के बारे में फैसला नहीं हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। दो बातें थीं? एक सदस्य का क्या मतलब है और दूसरी बात थी कि आपकी माफ़त में सवाल कर सकता हूँ। आपने मुझे इसलिये इजाजत नहीं दी कि आपने कहा कि सदस्य में सत्य नारायण सिंह जो नहीं आते हैं। आप कार्यवाही रिकार्ड देख लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। मैं बता देता हूँ। 355 में आप जे. नवाल पूछना चाहते हैं दूसरे से वह नहीं प्रेसक्राइब किया हुआ है। 355 में सिर्फ इतना लिखा हुआ है कि जब एक मेम्बर दूसरे मेम्बर से सवाल करे तो वह थू. दो स्पोकर करे, बराह-रास्त न करे। सिर्फ इतना है। इस में यह हक नहीं हो जाता है कि एक मेम्बर दूसरे से सवाल जरूर पूछ सकता है। वह दूसरा रूल है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने कहा है वह सदस्य नहीं हैं, मंत्री हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 355 के अन्दर वह भी आ जाते हैं।

दोनों आते हैं। आपने इतना कहा है कि मंत्री नहीं आते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सवाल पूछ सकते हैं दूसरे मेम्बर से वह 355 के अन्दर नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपको इसके बारे में चिट्ठी लिखूंगा।

12.55 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

Hunger Strike in Indian Audit Department

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, before it is taken up, I want to make a submission. When the Calling Attention Notice was given by Shri Kachhavaia, I requested you to see that the hon. Home Minister also is present, because this matter concerning the strike is equally concerned with the Home Minister, and my information is that the Home Minister may reconsider it. So, I want to know whether the Home Minister will supplement the statement to be made by the Finance Minister and give his views.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Finance Minister make his statement first.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): As hon. Members may be aware, some employees of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department went on a token fast on 3rd and 4th March last. From the reports received by the Comptroller and Auditor General, it appears that on both days his offices functioned normally. The posters issued by the Association also required the staff to wear black badges, but actually such badges were worn by a small fraction of the staff.

On one or both of these days meetings were organised outside the office premises and after office hours. Such meetings were not largely attended and some of those who attended did not belong to the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.

2. From the representations received from the All India Non-gazetted Audit and Accounts Association and a number of other local associations of the employees of the Department, it appears that the fast had been organised mainly to press the Associations' demand for restoration of its recognition which was withdrawn in 1959. The facts are that this Association was recognised by the Government of India in December 1956. Shortly thereafter, the Association was found indulging in activities inconsistent with their constitution as approved by Government. These seriously affected the relations between the administration and the affiliated associations in the Audit and Accounts Department. The Association was, therefore, served with a show cause notice on 3rd April, 1959, and was allowed time upto 30th April 1959 to submit its explanation. As no explanation was forthcoming by the prescribed date, the Government after careful consideration and in consultation with Comptroller and Auditor General, decided in May 1959 to withdraw the recognition accorded to the Association. Subsequent to the order regarding its "derecognition", the Association submitted a detailed reply to the show cause notice. This reply was carefully considered but as it was not found satisfactory the order withdrawing the recognition was maintained.

3. In July 1960, the Association and its office bearer took a prominent part in the illegal strike of certain sections of Central Government employees. Subsequently, the Government issued instructions for restoration of the recognition of Associations where such recognition had been withdrawn for participation in the

strike. These instructions were not applicable in this case as the withdrawal of recognition of this Association had taken place long before the July 1960 strike and had nothing to do with it. Since then, the Association had been asking for the restoration of its recognition. At no time however, has it expressed regret for violating its own approved constitution.

4. Meanwhile the legal position with regard to the recognition of Staff Associations of Government has undergone an important change. In October 1962, Rule 4(B) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955 was declared void by the Supreme Court as being repugnant to the provisions of Article 19(1) (c) of the Constitution. As the Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1959, were framed with reference to Rule 4(B) of the Conduct Rules, which was struck down they became automatically void and unenforceable. There is, therefore, at present no power left with the Government for grant of recognition to service associations.

5. However, in May 1965, Government decided that, pending formulation of fresh Rules, associations which conform to the existing rules should be allowed opportunities of presenting their grievances and discussing them with the administrative authorities, irrespective of whether they were formally recognised or not. This procedure is actually being followed with regard to three other Associations of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department which had been derecognised on account of participation in the strike but whose recognition could not be restored before the relevant Rules became inoperative.

6. As regards the All India Non-gazetted Audit and Accounts Association, its request for similar *de facto* recognition has also been under consideration. The Comptroller and Auditor General had asked the Association

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhury]

in January last to furnish information regarding the date of the last election as well as the names of the present office bearers and of its affiliated associations and their members represented on the Working Committee. The reply of the Association was received by the Comptroller and Auditor General only on the 2nd March 1966 and is now under his consideration.

7. The constitution of the Association as previously recognised by Government envisaged annual elections of the Working Committee and office bearers. The reply furnished by the Association shows that its Working Committee was elected at the Annual Conference in 1960, i.e. about 6 years ago. The Working Committee had elected the present office bearers in 1963 and they appear to be continuing without any fresh election. These and other relevant facts are being duly taken into account by the Comptroller & Auditor General in reaching a decision.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य दिया उस में उन्होंने बतलाया कि बहुत थोड़े लोग भूख हड़ताल पर थे . . .

श्री बाजी (इन्दौर) : भूख हड़ताल पर एक भी नहीं था ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्होंने कहा कि भूख हड़ताल पर बहुत थोड़े लोग थे । मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 40 हजार कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उन में से 30 या 33 हजार के करीब लोग भूख हड़ताल पर थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने अपने स्तर पर यह जानकारी हासिल की है या कि आडिटर जनरल के कथनानुसार यह सारा वक्तव्य दिया है । इस यूनियन की मांगें जो हैं उन को मानने में क्या विशेष आपत्ति है और क्या सरकार यह बतलायेगी यह यूनियन किस के प्रभाव में चल रही है ।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As I have already said, certain questions had been asked by the Auditor General about the office bearers, etc. and the reply was received. The Auditor General is taking that into account and a decision will be given soon. If I may make a suggestion, without in any way embarrassing the gentlemen on the other side, perhaps it will be better to await the decision of the Auditor General and if they wish to be helpful, they should suggest to the association to elect soon their working committee and the office bearers.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जो बयान दिया है मंत्री महोदय ने उस के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने अपने स्तर पर जांच की है या कि जो आडिटर जनरल ने बतलाया उस के अनुसार दे दिया है ।

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether it is information received from the Auditor General or any independent enquiry has been made.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: This information was received from the Auditor General by enquiries made with his office.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This question was raised many times with the Home Minister, because the Auditor General has made it a question of personal prestige not to recognise this association. He has made a statement to that effect. He has challenged in a court of law, regarding the statement made by the late lamented Shri G. B. Pant about the strike, that utterances in Lok Sabha have no binding on him. I would like to know whether the decision about recognition of a particular association which was derecognised in 1959 will be left solely in the hands of the Auditor General, who has repeatedly refused to recognise it or whether the Home Minister and Finance Minister will decide this issue once and for all.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As the House knows, the Auditor General has

got a peculiar position under the Constitution and therefore there is no question that the matter must be left to him. So far as the influence of his decision is concerned, certainly any reasonable decision he takes will be supported. If it is not reasonable, naturally there will be persuasion on him not to come to an unreasonable decision.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The decisions about recognition are taken solely by the Home Ministry. All the trade unions, whether associations or unions are recognised under the instructions of the Home Ministry. May I know why in this particular case, it will be left to the Auditor General?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I have already stated that there are no rules at the present moment in existence because of the decision of the Supreme Court. But my information is that the Home Ministry is going into the matter to work out rules which might be comprehensive. When the rules have been made, undoubtedly the question will arise whether recognition can be given under those rules or not. When the rules are framed, the Auditor General has to make up his mind whether the rules are applicable or not. Apart from the rules, at the moment the Auditor General is in fact giving practical recognition to certain unions on certain conditions, one condition being that the Association has got a properly elected working committee and properly elected office bearers. All that is asked for is whether these office bearers and the working committee have been properly elected or not. Once that has been done, it will be for the Auditor General to decide. He is still considering the matter, even without there being this election of the working committee and the office bearers. In consequence of that, can he not be given a little time? I assure the House that although the powers of the Auditor General may be prescribed under the Constitution, he is

not completely free to ignore the advice given to him.

श्री मधु लिखये (मुंगेर) : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में बतलाया कि अपने संविधान के विपरीत कार्रवाई करने के कारण घाड़ि की यूनियन की मान्यता को छीन लिया गया। आगे उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के फैसले के कारण सरकार के हाथ में कोई अधिकार नहीं है मान्यता देने का फिर भी व्यवहारिक मान्यता डी फॅक्टो रिकग्निशन वह दे रहे हैं। अब इस संघ या संस्था को व्यवहारिक मान्यता देने के बारे में कुछ दिक्कतें हैं, जैसे कि छः साल तक उनके चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं। चुनाव संविधान के अनुसार होने चाहिए थे। मेरा सवाल यह है कि वार्षिक चुनाव का सिद्धान्त अच्छा और प्रजातान्त्रिक है लेकिन अन्य संघों अथवा संस्थाओं को मान्यता देते समय क्या इस बात की जांच पड़ताल की जाती है कि चुनाव हुए हैं या नहीं या कि इसी यूनियन के खिलाफ ऐसा किया जा रहा है। यदि नहीं हुए तो क्या उन से चुनाव करने को कहा जायेगा।

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As far as my information goes—subject to checking up—all the associations which have been given practical recognition where there are negotiations and so on, are those which have carried out their elections properly. I cannot say whether every association has had the elections last year or once in two years. I can enquire into that.

श्री मधु लिखये : यही तो मेरा सवाल था। अगर वह चुनाव करने के लिए तैयार होंगे तो क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि उन को मान्यता मिलेगी? घाड़ि की यूनियन चुनाव कर लेगी तो क्या उन को मान्यता मिलेगी?

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuruzha): The Minister is again and again harping on annual elections to the working committee and office

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

bearers. We all know from 1959 this union was not recognised. Has he enquired into the fact whether some obstructions were there on the part of the authorities in the way of the employees participating in the meetings of this association and participating in the elections of office bearers? If not, will he enquire and see that a proper atmosphere also is created for this association to function properly and elect the office bearers?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: As far as I know, no obstruction has been placed on the election of the working committee and office bearers. But I have not directed my attention to make an enquiry about it. It has not been brought to my notice at all that there has been any obstruction of any description in the matter of elections. I am certainly prepared to enquire into that.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): Is it not a fact that the derecognition of the union itself was an impediment in the functioning of the association in a proper way according to their constitution and once government removes that impediment, the other constitutional provisions will be adhered to by the association and new office bearers will also be elected?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If I may say so, this is not a question, this is a suggestion or an argument, and I am afraid I do not accept this argument.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): May I know, Sir, whether the rules applicable to the other unions as formulated by the Home Ministry will be entirely applicable to this association in case it is being given recognition or the Auditor-General has his own right to impose his own rules on the working of this association; and secondly, may I know how this association is being associated in the Consultative Committee. . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: JCL.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Yes, that is right. May I know how this association is being associated in the consultative committee sponsored by the Home Ministry and how their grievances are being met at the present moment?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: This is really a question which should be directed to the Home Ministry and not to me. It is for the Home Ministry and not to me. It is for the Home Ministry to say whether the consultative committees are giving them recognition or whether they are taking them in for consultations or not. So far as the other part of the question is concerned, as I said, these rules are general rules. Within the framework of those rules there is certainly some discretion with the Auditor-General and one expects, having regard to the office of the Auditor-General, him to exercise this discretion properly. Unless there is anything really material to prevent him from giving recognition, he should not refuse recognition.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed now.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, on a point of clarification.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, the Home Minister is sitting here. He can reply to the other part of my question which is very important.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, the Home Minister is here. Shri Hathi is also here. An assurance has been given to this association that they will be recognised for the purpose of J.C.L.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): For the question of recognition, a new machinery, going to be known as the Joint Councils is on the point of being finalised. I hope the hon. Member would facilitate that coming into being. We do not object to their coming in there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The point is whether this association is being recognised?

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Unnecessary obstructions should not be placed and I should be allowed to proceed now.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, this is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Let us proceed now—Papers to be laid on the Table.

13.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COMPENSATION FOR INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING FOR SALARY GROUPS BETWEEN Rs. 10000-2250.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. F.1(12)E.II(B)/66 dated the 9th March, 1966 regarding compensation for increase in cost of living for salary groups between Rs. 1000—2250. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5710/66.]

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, on this I have something to say.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Sir, the Government decided . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Unless I call the hon. Member he should not begin to speak. Shri Banerjee—

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, today the hon. Finance Minister is laying a copy of the Finance Ministry's Office Memorandum No. F.1(12)E.II(B)66 dated the 9th March, 1966 regarding compensation for increase in cost of living for salary groups between Rs. 1000—2250. Sir, on 17th February a question was asked here and we

were told that the matter was under consideration. On 4th March, 1966 I read in the newspapers: "More DA for central officials—The Union Government on Thursday approved a proposal to grant dearness allowance from this month at the flat rate of Rs. 100 to central officials drawing pay between Rs. 1000-2250, PTI learns. The Finance Ministry is expected to make an announcement after working out the details." My submission is only this. Here, even the day has been mentioned—Thursday. If it is a scoop of the Press, I congratulate them for it. If that is not the case, when the Parliament is in session, I would like to know whether it was given from the office of the Finance Ministry.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: It was not issued from the Finance Ministry.

Shri Priya Gupta: Sir, in this august House the hon. Finance Minister said that the Government has given increase in dearness allowance five times or six times within the last five years and increase in dearness allowance is no solution for this spiralling rise in cost of living index. This he said in regard to class III and class IV staff, and he said that he has not finalised their case as yet. I want to know how he makes this discrimination now in the case of the higher salaried groups. I do not grudge his giving dearness allowance to the higher salaried people. I only want to know why there is this discrimination.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: How is it, Sir, a point of order, and how does it arise out of this?

Mr. Speaker: So far as the other employees are concerned . . .

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as the other employees are concerned, they are treated in a way which is different to the terms that are being given now to these people. They are being given something in connection with their demands, on a percentage basis, there is the first stage, second stage and so on. Here we are giving a flat increase of Rs. 100 a month.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: We shall go to the next item now.

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, I stand quietly and I do not shout. Is that the reason why I am not being called? I have been standing ever since the paper was laid by the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I will give him credit for that. He may put his question now.

Shri Daji: In view of the fact that the Finance Minister has laid a statement about the higher salaried employees, I would like to draw his attention to the fact that the case of D.A. for the lower categories of employees, is still pending consideration and he had promised to convene a conference of the people concerned. Has he taken steps to convene the conference early so that their fears may be allayed?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: We are taking steps to do that. Very soon that conference will be held. We are conscious of that and I am grateful to the hon. Member for reminding me about that.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): The hon. Finance Minister said that no statement was issued by his Ministry. May I know whether he would ensure that in future no such news leaks out when the Parliament is in session?

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I have already said that it has not leaked out from my Ministry. It is the labour of every Minister to see that nothing leaks out when the Parliament is in session before the Parliament is informed about it. That is our duty and endeavour always, not only now but also in the past and it will also be so in the future.

STATEMENT ON RHODESIA

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on Rhodesia. [Placed in Library. see No. LT-5711/66].

Shri Harj Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. We have got a copy of the statement from the Notice Office, under the directions issued by you. Now, the statement laid on the Table is very elaborate as regards the Commonwealth heads of governments conference at Lagos held in January, but it dismisses the OAU States proceedings and the action taken by them, after briefly stating what had happened. The Statement says that the then Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri could not attend because he was busy with the Tashkent conference and our representative Shri A. K. Sen stressed at the conference that if sanctions do not produce the desired effect, use of force should not be ruled out. It goes on to say that use of force was, if necessary, the key to the problem because that ultimate sanction alone could undermine the confidence of the rebels and hasten the end of the illegal regime in Rhodesia. The statement winds up with the observation that the Government are closely watching the situation and will continue to take such measures as may be called for, in collaboration with the other friendly Powers, especially those in Africa. May I know whether the Government has been in touch with all the States comprising the OAU (Organisation of African Unity) and also with the countries of the Commonwealth, and have they agreed to the Government's view that the use of force alone will ultimately solve this problem?

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, it is not quite correct when the hon. Member says that OAU is not pointed out. I have mentioned clearly in the statement the proceedings of the OAU and the action taken by the OAU. The operative part of the question is whether we have been in touch with other member countries of OAU and other Commonwealth countries. We have been in touch with the OAU members and also with the other Commonwealth countries. For the infor-

mation of the hon. Member I might add that there has been a subsequent meeting of the OAU where, if I may use that expression, even the earlier somewhat stronger stand has, to a certain extent, been whittled down, unfortunately.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do they agree to the use of force?

Shri Swaran Singh: On the question of use of force, there is a feeling in favour among the members of the OAU but there is no unanimity. They are waiting for the outcome of the economic sanctions that have already been enforced. The Security Council, as the House is no doubt aware, is also seized of the matter.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Besides the step taken by the United Kingdom, may I know whether this Government has taken any step which is farther than that of the United Kingdom?

Shri Swaran Singh: I hope the hon. Member knows that we were the first country to wind up our office in Rhodesia. Secondly, immediately after the unilateral declaration of independence by Rhodesia we imposed a complete ban on economic relations and trade with Rhodesia. This is much farther than the step taken by the United Kingdom.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Since Britain, whose interests are directly involved in Rhodesia, has ruled out the use of force may I know what our ex-Law Minister, Shri A. K. Sen meant when he made a submission about the use of force? Does he mean use of force by India, or by the African countries or by Britain?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member is right that it is the direct concern of United Kingdom. The OAU have also taken the view that UK cannot escape responsibility for putting to an end the illegal regime which is there in power as a result of unilateral declaration of indepen-

dence by Rhodesia. Essentially, the other countries of OAU have also been suggesting to UK that they should end the illegal regime there and that, if that end is not brought about by the economic sanctions, they should not exclude the use of force. The other member-countries of the OAU also, some of them at any rate, strongly held the view that force will have to be used.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): In view of the complete failure of economic sanctions, may I know whether our Government intends to approach the United Nations or other countries in order to see that some other measures are adopted to bring Rhodesia to senses? *

Shri Swaran Singh: That is too vague a question. We are greatly concerned with this problem. That is why we participated in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. In the United Nations we made very clear and very categorical statements on this issue. We would certainly like to do our best to bring this illegal racist regime to an end as soon as possible.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): In spite of the economic sanctions we find that Rhodesia has been getting petrol jolly well from Mozambique. So, instead of dealing with this question piece-meal, may I know if the Government is considering how to arouse public opinion throughout the world in this matter and get the intervention of the United Nations to deal with the question of Rhodesia, Mozambique, Angola and South Africa?

Shri Swaran Singh: The world public opinion on this issue is, I think, almost unanimous. It is somewhat unfortunate and, if I may use that expression, tragic that in spite of the almost unanimous public opinion on this issue in the international community, the illegal racist regime is still continuing. The United Nations is already seized of this issue. It is before the Security Council and the

[Shri Swaran Singh]

Security Council has called upon all the member countries to make the economic blockade effective.

Shri Daji: The much-boasted economic sanction which Wilson boasted would bring the illegal regime to the knees within weeks, that sanction has been going on for months and yet the regime has been jolly well going on because these sanctions are being set at nought because South Africa and other countries have been supplying oil and other necessary things to Rhodesia. Therefore, is the Government of India going to tell the United Nations that if you want to make the sanctions effective, the sanction must also be exercised against South Africa and some other countries which supply things to Rhodesia so that they can really throttle Rhodesia? Otherwise, it will be meaningless.

Shri Swaran Singh: On this issue also we have made our position clear in the United Nations, that apart from the South African Government helping the illegal regime in Rhodesia, independently, on account of the policy of apartheid which is being followed by the Government of the Union of South Africa, the international community should impose all sanctions, including embargo on oil and supply of armaments. We have already taken that stand in the United Nations.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि आर्थिक बहिष्कार के द्वारा रोडेशिया की सफेद सरकार को झुकाने का वायदा कर ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री अफरीकी लोगों को बेवकूफ बना रहे हैं ? आर्थिक बहिष्कार का कोई असर नहीं पड़ रहा है वह सरकार मजबूत होती चली जा रही है, बल्कि उसका विपरीत असर जम्बिया आदि देशों पर पड़ रहा है। ब्रिटेन में जो चुनाव होने वाले हैं, उसके पश्चात् क्या सरकार को इस बात की खबर है कि विल्सन की सरकार रोडेशिया के साथ वार्तालाप शुरू करने वाली है या अगर टोरी पार्टी

जीत जायेगी तो वह निश्चित रूप से करने वाली है ? ऐसी हालत में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के नेतृत्व में या उस नेतृत्व के बाहर रोडेशिया की सफेद सरकार के खिलाफ फौजी कार्यवाही करने के बारे में कोई पहल हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार करने वाली है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इस चीज का तो मैं जवाब दे चुका हूँ। उन्होंने तो एक थोड़ी सी तकरीर कर दी है बाकी जो ताकत का इस्तेमाल है, उसके बारे में मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूँ कि सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल में भी इस बात की चर्चा हुई मगर वहाँ वह इस बात पर सहमत नहीं हो सके। भो० ए० यू० में भी इस बात की चर्चा है कि काफी कठिन सवाल है और इसके मुतालिक हमारा देश और सरकार अकेले कुछ इसके लिए कदम उठाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा बैसा करना उचित नहीं होगा। हमें भो० ए० यू० और सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल के साथ मिल कर ही कोई कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। अकेले कार्यवाही करने में सफलता नहीं मिलेगी।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): In the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of External Affairs it has been stated that the late Prime Minister has been in constant correspondence with the Prime Minister of Great Britain, pointing out the responsibility of Britain towards Rhodesia, and also about using force to remove the illegal white minority Government in Rhodesia. They have also been making some efforts to get reaction and support from the Commonwealth countries. Apart from the action taken in the Security Council level, may I know whether further efforts will be made by the Prime Minister of Great Britain and also by the Commonwealth countries to implement the use of force to oust the illegal white minority Government in Rhodesia?

Shri Swaran Singh: This matter did come up for discussion at the

Lagos Conference, as I have mentioned in the statement. The general consensus of opinion amongst most of the member-countries of the Commonwealth was that some more time should be given to the United Kingdom to see the effect of economic sanctions in bringing down the illegal regime in Rhodesia. We ourselves are not fully in agreement with this decision of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. We thought that it is much too mild, but there it is. The position is that we have to function within these limitations.

REPORT OF ENQUIRY COMMITTEE ON
SMALL NEWSPAPERS

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Enquiry Committee on Small Newspapers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5712/66.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PERSONAL INJURIES (COMPENSATION INSURANCE) ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 24 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963:

- (1) The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Amendment Scheme, 1966 published in Notification No. S.O. 477 in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1966.
- (2) The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. S.O. 478 in Gazette of India, dated the 9th February, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5713/66].

Mr. Speaker: The Home Minister.

13.29 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-NINTH AND NINETIETH REPORTS

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Sir, I

beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:

- (1) Eighty-ninth Report on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Estimates Committee.
- (2) Ninetieth Report on the Ministry of Commerce, relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on the erstwhile Ministry of International Trade—Tea Board, Calcutta.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, how is he having precedence over the Home Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Since this item was not in the printed agenda, perhaps he took it that he has been called. Now the Home Minister.

STATEMENT RE: PAROLE OF
SHRI UMANATH

13.03 hrs.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, question has been raised whether Shri R. Umanath, MP, a detenu on parole could attend the sessions of Parliament. A detenu, while on parole can normally carry on legal activity if it does not involve any breach of the conditions on which the detenu was released on parole and which he had accepted. In view of this the detenu can attend Parliament provided in doing so he does not violate the terms and conditions on which he was released on parole.

In this particular case, Shri R. Umanath was detained pursuant to an order made by the Government of Madras under clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 30 of the DIR. Some time ago his wife applied to the Chief

[Shri Nanda]

Minister of Madras requesting him to release her husband on parole as she was ailing and required proper medical treatment. The Chief Minister on consideration of this request ordered release of Shri Umanath on parole for a period of one month to enable him to attend to his ailing wife in Tiruchirapalli subject to the conditions which have already been read out in the House.

As the Members will appreciate, under rule 30 B of the DIR it is for the detaining authority to specify such conditions as it considers necessary while granting parole. All the conditions specified by the Madras Government were accepted by Shri Umanath. He had given a written undertaking to report daily before the Police in Tiruchirapalli. So far as the alleged fresh order having been served on Shri Umanath, I have ascertained from the Chief Minister, Madras, that no fresh order of any kind was served on him. Only an elucidation of the existing conditions of parole was conveyed to him by the Collector, on the 2nd of March.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Home Minister has tried to put some gloss over the outrageous order—notice or order, call it what you will—served on a Member of the House, Shri R. Umanath, by the Sub-Inspector of Woraiyur, Tiruchirapalli District. It is from an authentic source that I have got the information. It reads as follows.

Mr. Speaker: If the Home Minister says that he has ascertained from the Chief Minister . . .

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Still his information is correct!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You need not interfere.

Mr. Speaker: It is his information that no fresh notice has been served on him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has admitted that by of elucidation some-

thing was conveyed to him. Please judge what it amounts to, elucidation or a fresh order. I wish he had read what the elucidation notice or order was. I have got it with me. It is addressed to the Member. It reads:—

Sir, this is to inform you as per message received from SB Office.—

must be, Special Branch

An hon. Member: Superintendent of Police.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: SB, not SP.

“...today a copy of message...”—the number is given, 42743—

“...from the Deputy Secretary, Government of Madras...”—he says, it is not an order; anyway—

“...Public (General) Department, dated 22nd February, 1966...”—

they have antedated the order served on him on the 2nd March—

“...regarding parole to detenu Shri R. Umanath, MP”.

Now, the order comes, which is the relevant part of the notice or order.

“Inform immediately Shri R. Umanath that he should not...”—

what is this? Is this not an order?

“...that he should not go to Delhi under present conditions of parole.”

He is entitled to his own view as to what an order means, what an order does not mean, what is a notice, order, elucidation—I do not know how he will put it. May I submit in all humility because it is a vital matter concerning the rights and privileges of Members of the House that in this notice served on him he has been prohibited from going to Delhi? He is not prohibited from going anywhere else. It is not that he is confined to that area; I could understand that. He is prohibited from coming to Delhi under your aegis; he is not allowed to come under this luminous

"Dharmchakra pravartanaya" and sit here. I do not know whether according to the terms and conditions served on him earlier—you will recollect, namely, subversive, political, kisan, labour—Delhi is regarded a dangerous or subversive place I do not know that is for the Chief Minister of Madras to judge!

Yesterday the Minister did not answer this point; he took time and today without telling us what the order or elucidation is about he just said "by way of elucidation something was set to him". I just now read out what the exact notice was and it is for the House and for you to judge whether it was only elucidation or something else.

Now, may I crave your indulgence and invite the attention of the House to what the famous May says on this matter which is relevant to the issue in debate. Before I come to that, I take it that under rule 368 the original order of the Madras Government served on Shri R. Umanath on the 22nd February, which was read out at that time by the Law Minister and not the Home Minister, was a document within the meaning or ambit of rule 368. I take it, though it was not formally laid, that it became a part of the proceedings because the Law Minister read the full text of it, if I remember aright, and no part of it was concealed from the House, I suppose. Therefore, presuming or assuming that the full text of the order was before the House, the order became the property of the House; it became a part of the proceedings, off the record.

Now, good old Erskine May says on page 114:—

"to falsify or improperly alter any records of, or documents presented to either House or committees thereof will constitute a contempt."

I would gladly concede that the Minister, neither the Law Minister nor the Home Minister altered the

document I do not charge them with that heinous offence.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharaya (Raijang):
Very kind of you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But I do say with all the force at my command that in a vital issue of this nature where the rights, privileges and, I might even say, the fundamental rights of a citizen of this country who is a detenu on parole are concerned, the Madras Government by an egregious error, may I say, if not a foolish blunder has altered the conditions of parole and thereby altered the contents of the document which was laid on the Table of the House on the 2nd March. The same evening a sub-inspector, a minion of the law—of course, in his own place he is an important minion of the law—goes to the detenu and serves on him this order of the Madras Government. When the House was seized of this important matter, when the Home Minister was to make a statement to the House conveying the decision of the Government to the House, within a week, in between, during this interregnum the Madras Government shows indecent haste, perhaps seized by a guilty conscience and with a view to preventing the House from taking a decision on the merits of the order passed earlier on the 22nd February and with a view to preventing the Central Government from taking a right decision also served a fresh order on this detenu. The Madras Government has deliberately, wilfully, mala fide altered the conditions of the order served on the detenu on the 22nd February.

Now, before I conclude, may I also point out another aspect, another rather unsavoury aspect of this matter. I am glad that the Minister has gone to the extent of saying that the detenu can attend Parliament provided that it does not violate the conditions of parole that have been imposed on him I would have wished—I am sure, my colleagues on both sides of the House would have wished—

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

that such a paragon, an exemplar of sadachar, a patron saint of sadhu Samaj....

Mr. Speaker: That has nothing to do with it... (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is. Am I departing from the main issue?

Mr. Speaker: You should confine yourself to the main issue.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it wrong to say that he is a paragon, an exemplar of Sadachar—it is not disparaging—and the patron saint of Sadhu Samaj I would have wished he was more clear, more unambiguous and more unequivocal than he has been. He has left it to the detenu to decide whether he can come to Delhi or not. It is not provided in the conditions of parole. He should have been very clear on that. I do not know whether his hands are bound or whether there have been nocturnal confabulations between the two, the Home Minister here and the Home Minister there, in Madras, about this matter—there might have been some minister confabulations last night. Is the House not entitled to know from the Government a clear enunciation of the proposition, of their view in this matter as to whether under the present conditions of parole, that is under the release order served on him on the 22nd February which was before the House, which is still before the House—we are not bothered with the foolish order, foolish notice, served on him on the 2nd March—he can come to Delhi? We are still concerned with the first order. The second order, the notice, only tries to prevent him from coming to Delhi. It does not say he should not attend Parliament, because that would have been a far greater blunder.

Before I close, I would only submit this: Yesterday, I gave notice of a motion of privilege also on this mat-

ter. I submit that these two issues should be kept distinct. The issue No.1 is whether a detenu on parole is or is not entitled, is or is not within his rights, is or is not at liberty, to attend the House. The second issue is, when the order was being considered by the House, when the House was seized of the matter, whether a fresh order served by the Madras Government is not tantamount to contempt of the House and a breach of privilege of the House. I do submit that whoever is responsible for this should be put in his place, cut to size and brought before the bar of the House and reprimanded.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: (Calcutta Central): Sir, this is a very serious matter and even though I am tempted, I would not like to hurl the adjectives at the Home Ministry. I would like to make only two submissions.

In the first place, it is quite clear that on the plea of elucidation, the Madras Government, very probably on instructions from the Centre, have put Shri Umanath in a position where he is disabled from exercising a right which he know and the House knew we were trying to agitate here so that he can come and attend the proceedings of the House. There is no doubt that the mention of the word 'Delhi'—the order says, "You shall not travel to Delhi"—is a most suspicious item and it was put in obviously, deliberately, because the matter was being discussed in Delhi, at that point of time, on the floor of Parliament and attempts were being made to enable him to exercise a right which is a fundamental right which we have to uphold, because otherwise Parliamentary propriety in the country would go by the board. Therefore, it is most undesirable, and it is tantamount, I submit, to contempt of the House, when a Government agency, Central or provincial or whatever else it might be, acts in order to prevent Parliament from acting in a way that Parliament thinks fit. From that point of view, I believe, you can have further

investigation in regard to this matter and refer this matter to the Committee of Privileges because I do submit that contempt of Parliament has been committed. That is my first submission.

My second submission is that quite apart from the first matter of contempt of Parliament, on the facts of the case, I submit that Parliament, through you, Sir, be enabled to secure the attendance of Shri Umanath in Parliament I say this because in spite of certain conditions being incorporated in the parole or release order, in spite of those conditions being presumably accepted by the detenu concerned, there have been cases whereby on an intervention at the Centre a detenu has been enabled to have those conditions altered.

I had referred last time to the case of a person who was released on parole and was confined under the conditions of that release order to a particular area in Punjab, and it was on your very gracious intervention that the Home Ministry perhaps cooperated in the matter and he was enabled to come before a Parliamentary Committee to give evidence.

We know also another case of a former Member of Rajya Sabha, Mr. Sundarayya, who is Member of the Andhra Legislative Assembly, who was given a release order so that he could go to the Soviet Union for medical treatment and come back by a specified period. He did come back but he was held up in Delhi and his parole period was going to expire. Even so, certain influences were brought to bear on the matter and the Prime Minister herself received Mr. Sundarayya at a point of time which was beyond the point of expiry of the period envisaged in the parole release order.

There are these cases for us to refer back to. Therefore, it is conceivable that Parliament, if it wishes to do so, can in this particular case secure the expansion of the ambit of the release order, the conditions therein. We can easily do it if the Home Ministry is willing to abide by the wishes of Parliament when a matter of grave

Parliamentary propriety is involved. If the Home Ministry offers slight co-operation, this whole matter can easily be put at a level where we can function in a dignified manner as Members of Parliament.

Sir, I am not going to repeat what Mr. Kamath has said. It is a matter of serious import. There are my two submissions for your consideration. I do believe that the Home Minister also would take a grave view of the situation because it involves not merely a person who happens to be in the bad books of the Home Ministry but it involves all Members of Parliament. If the right of any one of us is put in jeopardy for wrong reasons, it would some day recoil on the whole House and Posterity.

Shri Nanda: There is a reflection on the Home Ministry, the Government of India, that we sent some instructions to the Government of Madras to arrange for this order, etc. In the first place, I categorically repudiate all that. Secondly, this discussion was going on on the 2nd and that order, that intimation, was given also on the 2nd. (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The very same evening.

Shri Nanda: I do not know the exact time. (Interruption).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know it. You find it out.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambala Puzha): Let us know the time at which the order was served.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They have got a better machinery than I have. But I have got the information.

Shri Nanda: The Chief Minister told me on the telephone that no fresh order had been issued. It was only an elucidation. It was only explained that, in view of the conditions laid down, it would not be possible for him to go to Delhi. The conditions have already been read out. Therefore, it is really the terms of the old order and he can say, "No; the conditions which are accepted permit me to go to Delhi." Nobody can prevent him from coming to Delhi.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Then, you will put him in jail again.

Shri Nanda: As I read the papers, that is what I understand..... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Let him clarify when the order was served. It is a very pertinent point.

Shri Nanda: I do not know about the exact hour. I know it was on the 2nd. I do not know the precise hour.....(Interruption).

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): At what time was it served? He can make enquiries.

Mr. Speaker: This information is also very pertinent.

Shri Nanda: We shall do that. Apart from that information, whatever it may be, the facts of the case are that it does not, even if it were an earlier hour or a later hour, make any kind of difference. That is my submission. Of course, the Speaker will decide and give a ruling on this. There was no question of doing something or evading some kind of obligation on the part of the State because of the discussion in Parliament. I do not see, I do not read, in the order that there was anything specially done. It was only an elucidation of the existing conditions (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यह विवाद का सवाल नहीं है। आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं डिबेट एलाऊ नहीं करता हूँ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, we want to have a clarification about this wording:—

“Information immediately Shri R. Umanath that he should not

go to Delhi under the present conditions of parole.”

Mr. Speaker: I will look into the whole matter and see if I can interfere in that. I am not sure. But I shall look into the matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विवाद नहीं करना चाहता। मैं एक मुद्दा आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सभी महत्वपूर्ण सवाल हैं।

Shri Hem Barua: It is a very relevant thing.

Shri Nanda: I want to tell the members for their information that the Chief Minister himself has said that he had no intention of altering the conditions of the parole order.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Do you believe that the conditions are not altered by this fresh order?

श्री मधु लिमये : संविधान की 105 धारा के अन्तर्गत मेरा विशेषाधिकार सम्बन्धी एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इसमें यह कहा गया है कि इस सदन के और इसके सदस्यों के वही विशेषाधिकार होंगे जो कि हाउस आफ कामन्स के हैं। उसके बारे में हाउस आफ कामन्स की यह वाद-विवाद की किताब मेरे पास है। उसमें से एक छोटा सा जुमला मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ के अध्यक्ष महोदय ने इसके बारे में निर्णय किया है जिस का सीधा सम्बन्ध इस उदाहरण से है। आप कृपया मुझे इसको पढ़ने की इजाजत दें। उसके बाद वो ही वाक्य मैं कहूँगा और बैठ जाऊँगा। यह स्पीकर साहब ब्रिटेन के कट रहे हैं

“The origin of the doctrine of freedom from arrest which atta-

ches to all Members of Parliament during a Session of Parliament lies in the fact that this House is entitled to have a first claim upon their services and that any person who, by any action of arrest or hindrance...."

"हिंड्रेंस" में अघोरेखित करना चाहता हूँ।

"...prevents a Member from attending in his place to do his duty is guilty of contempt of the whole House." (H.C. Debates, 1958-59, 601).

मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इन्होंने खुद कहा है कि जो पहला हुक्म था 22 फरवरी का वह अलग था। 1 मार्च को यह सवाल उठाया गया था। 2 मार्च को स्पष्टीकरण दिया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि - यह स्पष्टीकरण उनके कर्तव्यों की पूर्ति में और उनके इस सदन में हाजिर होने में बाधा डालता है, रुकावट डालता है, हिंड्रेंस पैदा करता है। इसलिए कामत साहब के प्रस्ताव का मैं जोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ। और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि यह विशेषाधिकार का सीधा प्रस्ताव समिति के सामने रखा जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ मधु लिमये साहब ने कहा सिर्फ उस हद तक अग्रर देखा जाए तो कोई विशेषाधिकार का सवाल नहीं पैदा होता है। इस हाउस के हर एक मम्बर को और इस हाउस को पहला हक है कि सविस मम्बर को यहाँ दी जाए। लेकिन अग्रर किसी मम्बर को किसी ला के अंडर डिटेन किया जाए या कोई वह जुर्म करे और पकड़ा जाए—

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कहा है कि आ सकते हैं, पुराने अंडर के मातहत आ सकते हैं, इसलिए मैंने कहा है। यह तो उस हुक्म का स्पष्टीकरण हुआ रुकावट नहीं....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अग्रर कोई लाफुल प्रायोरिटी, कोई लीगल प्रायोरिटी, कोई कोर्ट, कोई और एग्जैक्टिव, कोई दूसरा करे तो वह हिंड्रेंस कंटम्प्ट आफ पार्लियामेंट तो नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री शिव नारायण

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When shall we have your directive or ruling or order?

Mr. Speaker: In a day or two.

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak) rose—

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Law Minister wants to say something.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri G. S. Pathak rose—

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Another point of order has arisen; on the Minister's rising?

Shri Kapur Singh: It is not on his rising; it arose before he rose.

My point of order is under Rule 225(2) which contemplates that, when a matter for a privilege has been discussed or talked about in the House and then if an objection is taken to its being referred to the Privileges Committee, then there is only one course open to the Speaker.

"If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than twenty-five members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall declare that leave is granted."

This provision of the rules has been contravened by you.

Mr. Speaker: No; first, my consent is necessary.....

Shri Kapur Singh: Your consent is presumed.

Mr. Speaker: Before giving consent, I can allow the matter....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: To ascertain the facts.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; to ascertain the facts.

Shri G. S. Pathak: As you have been pleased to indicate that you will reconsider this matter, I wish to point out one thing, just to assist the Chair. I wish to point out that the Supreme Court recently in the case of Mr. Umanath himself has decided that the privilege under Article 105 does not avail against detention under D. I. R. and the Supreme Court referred to the British practice also, both in the case of criminal laws as well as in the case of detention laws. That is all I wish to point out. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You do not need this kind of light from him, Sir. Let the Home Minister give the date and time of the Madras Government order.

Mr. Speaker: I always need light from all quarters.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But not this kind of obscure light.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Sheo Narain.

13.57 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आपने मुझे रेलवे बजट पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। मैं उस इलाके से आता हूँ जो कि बार्डर पर है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज चार बरस से मैं लगातार कहता आ रहा हूँ कि लखनऊ से सिलीगुड़ी तक जो लाइन जाती है और जो नैरो गेज की है, जो सिंगल लाइन है। और जिस को हमारी तरफ छोटी लाइन कहा जाता है उस को डबल लाइन कर दें। आज फिर मैं

आप से अपील करता हूँ कि इस लाइन को आप डबल लाइन कर दें। हमारी सीमाओं के पार दुश्मन ने अपने पंजे जमाये हुए हैं। मिर्जा हिल में आज झगड़ा चल रहा है। अगर हमारे बीच आफ कम्युनिकेशन ठीक नहीं होंगे तो हमारे लिए बड़ी कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हो जाएंगी। आज भी बड़ी कठिनाई में से हम गुजर रहे हैं। और तब और भी इन में वृद्धि हो जाएगी। नेपाल के किनारे पर हम लोग बसते हैं। हमारे और भाई दूसरे कंट्रियर पर बसे हुए हैं। इस वास्ते बार्डर तक आने जाने के जो बीच आफ कम्युनिकेशन हैं वे बहुत अच्छे होने चाहिये। हमारे रेल मंत्री बहुत स्ट्रॉंग आदमी हैं। उनको रेल विभाग मिला हुआ है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि कम से कम वह इस लाइन को तो डबल कर दें। ऐसा कर के वह देश के प्रॉटेक्शन में अपना हाथ बंटा सकेंगे। देश की प्रॉटेक्शन के लिए यह बहुत ज़रूरी है।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): When will the Railway Minister reply?

Mr. Speaker: I would request the Railway Minister to reply at 2.45 P.M.

श्री शिव नारायण : दूसरा एक डिपार्टमेंट प्वाइंट मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सहजन्मा, मेंहदावल, बांसी होते हुये गोंडा तक के इलाकों को आप लाइन से मिला दें, यहाँ रेलवे लाइन बिछा दें तो नेपाल के बार्डर से हमें प्रॉटेक्शन मिल जायगी। हमारे रेल मंत्री मजबूत आदमी हैं। स्ट्रॉंग आदमी हैं, आनेस्ट आदमी हैं। अगर उन के हाथों से रेल विभाग में सुधार नहीं हुआ तो दूसरे किसी के हाथों नहीं हो सकता है। इन पर हमें बहुत गुमान है। हम इन को बधाई भी देते हैं। अभी हाल में मिलिटरी के लिये बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। है और रेल विभाग ने भी हाल की लड़ाई में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। इस के लिए मैं रेल विभाग को बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं डा० राम सुभगसिंह जी को सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस लाइन

को भी वह देखें और इसको भी देने की वह कृपा करे ।

13.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

रेलवे विभाग के बड़े बड़े अफसर यहां बैठे हैं । मैं उन से अपील करता हूँ कि यह बड़ा इम्पोर्टेंट क्वेश्चन है । रेलवे बोर्ड इस बात को देखे । रेलवे बोर्ड और रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री में कैसे को-ऑपरेशन हो वह मैं फिर बताऊंगा । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब लोग मिल कर काम करें क्योंकि कमाऊ पूत सब को प्यारा होता है और इस कमाऊ पूत की पूरी उन्नति होनी चाहिये ।

14 hrs.

आज बड़ी शिकायत है कि रेलवे विभाग में करप्शन है, लेकिन मैं आज इस गवर्नमेंट को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि करप्शन क्यों है । सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों को कम तन्खाह देती है जिस विभाग को थर्ड क्लास के पैसेन्जर से कम से कम 100 करोड़ रु० की आमदनी होती है प्रति वर्ष उस की अमेनिटीज पर आप पहले 4 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करते थे अब 8 या 10 करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर दें । जो लोग आपकी सर्विस में हैं उन को आप 2 या 4 करोड़ रुपया क्यों नहीं देते हैं वह लोग शिकायत करते हैं कि सरकार उन को ठीक वेतन नहीं देती है । इसलिये चोरी होती है कि उनको पैसा कम मिलता है । हमें एकतरफा बात नहीं करनी चाहिये । दोनों तरफ की बातों को देखना चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे मिनिसटर इस तरफ ध्यान दें ।

आज जो बड़े बड़े अफसर होते हैं रेलवे के उन के लिये फर्स्ट क्लास का रिजर्वेशन होता है, लेकिन जो लोग रेलवे को चला रहे हैं, जो क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के रेलवे सर्विस के लोग हैं उन को भी तो देखिये । आप ने न जाने कितने फर्स्ट क्लास के पास इश्यू कर रखे हैं । 500 तो सेन्चर प्रालियामेंट हैं जिन

को पासेज मिले हुए हैं लेकिन बाकी सारे प्राउट साइडर हैं ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : आप अपना पास कैसल करा दें ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं स्टैंडर्ड की बात कह रहा हूँ । आप जो फर्स्ट क्लास पास इश्यू करते हैं उसको ठीक कीजिये । आप देखिये कि कहां पर गड़बड़ी है और बिनको फर्स्ट क्लास के पास इश्यू हुए हैं ।

मैं लखनऊ की विशेष रूप से यहां पर शिकायत करना चाहता हूँ । अब की दफे जिस दिन हम लोग आ रहे थे यहां से 23 तारीख को मैं ने रिजर्वेशन कराया । 25 तारीख को मैं ने कन्फर्म भी कराया और मुझे बतलाया गया कि 6वें नवम्बर पर मेरा नाम है । जब इतवार को लौटा तो हालत ज्यों की त्यों । जब मैं ने इन्क्वायरी की तो वहां पर मुझे से यह कहा गया कि आप डी० एस० से बात कीजिये । बाद में बाबू ने किसी तरह से मुझे सेकन्ड क्लास में ब्रिठलाया । जो बाबू कामकर रहा था उस ने मुझे बड़ी मुश्किल से वहां पर सिटिंग सीट दी दे । लेकिन सवा नी वजे एक आदमी आया और उस ने कहा कि डी कम्पार्टमेंट में एक जगह खाली है । दिस मीन्स करप्शन । यह गड़बड़ी लखनऊ में होती है । फिर एक और बात देखिये पालियामेंट में करीब करीब 50 वर्ष से ऊपर के ही सेन्चर होते हैं । लेकिन हम बुड़े लोगों को अपर सीट देते हैं और छोटे उम्र के लोगों को लोअर सीट मिलती है । इस को भी आप को बदलना चाहिये । अगर सरकार अपने डिपार्टमेंट में डिजिप्लिन ले आये तो, सब से बड़ा सवाल हल हो जाये । अगर पंचकुअलिटी आ जाये तो 50 परसेन्ट करप्शन खत्म हो जाये ।

आज गाड़ियां मनमाने ढंग से चल रही हैं । इस के लिये कोई इंतजाम नहीं है ।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

आप यह समझ लीजिये कि अगर गाड़ी 4.35 पर चलती है तो मानी हुई बात है कि हम को 4 बजे पहुंचना होता है । वहां पहुंचने पर मालूम होता है कि गाड़ी चार घंटे लेट है । इस तरह से वहां पर न खाना मिलता है न दाना मिलता है ।

लखनऊ सिलिगुड़ी लाइन के बारे में कहा गया है कि वहां जंगल का झगड़ा है । लेकिन रेलवे मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि वहां ऐसे लोग बसे हुए हैं जो कमजोर तबियत के हैं । यह आप की जिम्मेदारी है कि वहां पर आप मजबूत आदमी भेजें जो गड़बड़ी करने वालों को ठीक कर सकें । जो गंडे बकवास करते हैं, गाड़ियों को उखाड़ना चाहते, लोगों को गिराना चाहते हैं, उन को उखाड़ फेंकना इस विभाग का काम है ।

रात को जो कंडक्टर्स ट्रेनों में चलते हैं उन को आप नाइट ड्यूटी अलाउंस नहीं देते हैं । इन सब बातों को आपको देखना चाहिये ।

इस के बाद मुझे दो बातों की और शिकायतें हैं जिन को आप देखते नहीं । मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बस्ती जिले में आप कहीं भी जाइयें । वहां पर स्टेशनों पर पर फर्स्ट क्लास बोटिंग रूम नहीं हैं । प्रिंजेज रिजीम में तो वहां पर फर्स्ट क्लास बोटिंग रूम था । लेकिन जब आपकी रिजीम आई है तो वहां पर इन्स्पेक्टर की तरह से हम को बैठना होता है । बस्ती स्टेशन पर पैसेन्जर आते हैं तो उनको जगह नहीं मिलती है । इसलिये वहां पर कम से कम थर्ड क्लास की चार सीट स्लीपर कोच में गोरखपुर से बस्ती के लिये धानी चाहिये । थर्ड क्लास पैसेन्जर से आप को बड़ी आमदनी है लेकिन उसकी आप परवाह नहीं करते जिस क्लास में आप को करोड़ों रुपयों की आमदनी है उस की ओर आप ध्यान नहीं देते । मुझे इस रेलवे विभाग से यह सब से बड़ी शिकायत है कि फर्स्ट क्लास से आप को

ज्यादा इनकम नहीं है उस के लिये तो आप फ्री पास इश्यू कर देते हैं, जिस में से 500- तो हमारे पालियामेंट के मेम्बर भी हैं । लेकिन थर्ड क्लास पैसेन्जर से को कुछ नहीं मिलता है । आप को पता नहीं है कि वह किस मुसीबत से गाड़ियों में चलते हैं । मैं डेली दिल्ली से गाजियाबाद जाता हूँ तो थर्ड क्लास में जाता हूँ । वहां आप देखिये कि कितनी मुसीबत है । आदमी भरे रहते हैं, सर पर बोझ लदा होता है, लैट्रिन गन्दे रहते हैं । पानीहीता ही नहीं है । इस की ओर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

खाने का प्रबन्ध जिस दिन से रेलवे विभाग के हाथ में आया है तब से बेचारा भी भी बादशाह बन गये हैं । और मैनेजर भी बादशाह बन गये हैं । आप देखिये कि बेचारा कितने गन्दे आते हैं । जब रेलवे कम्पनी की थी तब प्राइवेट हाथों में सारा इन्तजाम था । मैनेजर डरता था कि अगर हमारे डिप्टी स्पीकर उस पर चलेंगे और शिकायत कर दें तो वह बर्खास्त हो जायेगा । आज कोई डर नहीं है उन के बैयरे गन्दे चलते हैं । अगर कोई जा कर कुछ कहे तो कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है । लोग बस्ती से लखनऊ तक बैसे ही चले आते हैं ।

आज जो फ्रंट बढ़ाया गया है वह कन्ज्यूमर्स पर बढ़ता है । नमक पर कर बढ़ा है । मैं कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि महात्मा गांधी ने नमक सत्याग्रह चलाया था इस देश के अन्दर । उस नमक पर आपने क्यों कर लगाया । हमारे श्री मॉर्य ने इस की ताईद की लेकिन मैं गांधियन फिलासफी में विश्वास करता हूँ । जो कुछ गांधी जी ने कहा उस को आप देखिये और उस पर कर न लगाइये यह मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है ।

रेलवे विभाग का जो वर्किंग है वह बड़ी सुन्दर है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे विभाग फले फूले क्योंकि उस ने देश को एकता के सुक

में बांधा है । मैसूर और दिल्ली को एक सूत्र रेलवे में बांधा है । मैं मैसूर पहुँच जाऊँ और वहाँ से फिर दिल्ली वापस जाऊँ ऐसा जाल रेलवे ने बना रक्खा है । इस विभाग के जो तीनों मिनिस्टर हैं वह बड़े मजबूत हैं । लेकिन मैं दिल्ली की शिकायत करना चाहता हूँ । चिराग तले अन्धेरा की कहावत बड़ी मशहूर है । दिल्ली स्टेशन पर एक पुल है जहाँ रोज गाड़ी पन्द्रह मिनट डिटें होती है, चाहे वह देहरा एक्सप्रेस हो या कालका मेल हो, यहाँ इतनी बदइन्तजामी है । मैंने श्री शाम नाथ को इस के बारे में लिख कर भेजा लेकिन जब जवाब मिला है उस को सुनने के से डिपार्टमेंट की स्लैकनेस का पता लगता है । रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री जानती है कि रेलवे कमाऊ पूत है । इस लिये उस को ठीक ढंग से कमाना चाहिये । और ठीक ढंग से खर्च करना चाहिये । आज सरकारी कर्मचारी आप के ऊपर डिपेन्ड करते हैं । आधी गवर्नमेंट आप हैं । आपका बजट, भ्रमण है यह रेलवे विभाग एक एम्पायर है । यह फूड प्रॉब्लम को सालव करने में हाथ बटाते हैं । मैं अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक आप का काम पटुंचा है और आप ने हमें सुख और दुःख में मदद की है, लेकिन आज समय आ गया है कि आप उन लोगों को कुछ और पैसा दें । आप की इतनी आमदनी है जो कि आप के कर्मचारी करवाते हैं, लेकिन आप उन को कुछ देते नहीं है । उनके बच्चों के लिये आप को इन्तजाम करना चाहिये । उन के प्रति आपको अनजस्ट नहीं होना चाहिये । उन के लिये आप को माकूल इन्तजाम करना चाहिये । पढ़ाई लिखाई का प्रबन्ध हो, चीप घेन शाप भी आप को खुलवानी चाहियें, जैसे कि पहले थी । आज रेलवे कर्मचारियों को लाइन लगा कर खड़ा होना पड़ता है । जिस में काफी टाइम लगता है और उन की ड्यूटी में गड़बड़ी होती है । मेरी अपील है रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से वह उन की मांगों पर मिस्पैक्टिकली विचार करें ।

हम लोग पब्लिक के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हैं । पब्लिक हम से सवाल करती है, बस्ती के लोग हम से पूछते हैं कि हम उन के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं । जब माननीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे तब उन्होंने सहजनवां लाइन के लिये ऐंथोरेन्स दिया था कि वह बनेगी । अगर वह नहीं बनती है तो आपके ऊपर चार्ज लगेगा । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रेलवे बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा है कि हमारी मांगों के ऊपर मंत्री जी गौर करेंगे ।

श्री ५० सा० बाळपाल (गंगानगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे रेलवे बजट पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया । सर्वप्रथम युद्ध के समय जिन रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने अपनी सेवाएं करखे हुए अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी मैं उनके प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ । इसके बाद हमारे कुशल अधिकारियों ने जिस दक्षता से उस समय काम किया, उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ । रेलवे मंत्रालय बहुत बड़ा है । उसका काम भी बहुत बड़ा है और उसकी समस्याएँ भी बहुत बड़ी हैं जिनको मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूँ । लेकिन मैं सर्वप्रथम निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ रेलवे मंत्री जी से कि पाकिस्तान का रबैया हमें कुछ अच्छा मालूम नहीं पड़ता । गिस्टर भूटों की बहक जब हम सुनते हैं तो हमें ऐसा ही लगता है । इसलिए हमारे सुरक्षा प्रयत्नों के अन्दर कोई शिथिलता नहीं होनी चाहिए । आपने बोडर के संबंध में पोकुरन से जैसलमेर तक रेलवे लाइन बनाने का जो एक प्रस्ताव रखा है उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ । परन्तु मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय युद्ध हुआ और हमारी फौजें उधर भेजी गईं तो बीकानेर के बीच में कई गाड़ियां बन्द करनी पड़ी । अम्बाला से उधर और उत्तरी भारत में जब फौजें भेजी पड़ीं तो उसमें कितना समय लगा ? मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करें

[श्री प० ला० बारूपाल]

* कि जिस प्रकार आप पोकरण से जैसलमेर तक रेलवे लाइन ले जा रहे हैं उसी प्रकार घोकोलाव से फड़ौदी और जैसलमेर तक रेलवे लाइन को मिला दिया जाय और इधर हिन्दूमल कोट से श्री गंगानगर की रेलवे लाइन जो प्रस्तावित है, बनने वाली है, इसको गंगानगर से पद्मपुर, अनूपगढ़ और पूगल से श्री कोलायत और फड़ौदी तक कर दिया जाय तो कितना समय आपका बचेगा, यह आपके सोचने का विषय है ?

मैं अधिक नहीं कहूंगा। जनसाधारण के जनजीवन की कुछ बातें ही आपके सामने रखूंगा। बहुत से भाई जो टेम्पोरेरी हैं उनके संबंध में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनसे छः महीने काम कराकर फिर ब्रेक अप करा देते हैं। इस प्रकार लगातार वर्ष तक वह चले जाते हैं। इससे उनकी आयु की अवधि बढ़ जाती है और वह बेचारे नौकरी के लायक नहीं रह जाते। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि जो टेम्पोरेरी नाकर हैं उनको पहले आयुधिकाता देनी चाहिए। सेलेक्शन में काफ़ी गड़बड़ होती है। श्रीमान् जी, सेलेक्शन के नाम पर बहुत भ्रष्टाचार होता है जिसमें मैंने पहले कंस दिया कि सीनियर आफिसर को किस प्रकार नीचे लम्कर जूनियर आफिसर को ऊपर कर दिया जाता है। इसी तरह रेलवे का पेमेंट जो आप करते हैं क्लेमस वगैरह जो होते हैं उसके अन्दर बहुत देरी होती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो आपकी अदालत में जाकर वकालत करते हैं वह ठीक तरह से नहीं करते और 99 प्रतिशत केंसेज में रेलवे को हारना पड़ता है और डबल पेमेंट करना पड़ता है। अगर रेलवे मंत्रालय शीघ्रता से और सहानुभूति के साथ इनका भुगतान कर दे तो इसमें न तो उनको डबल पेमेंट करना पड़े और न किसी का परेशानी हो।

अफसरों के बारे में तो मैं ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहता। अफसर ज्यादातर छोटे और

बड़े भी जो हमारे डिबीजन में होते हैं वह बीरा ही करते रहते हैं। उसमें कोई काम नहीं होता सिवाय इसके कि नीचे के कर्मचारियों से पैसा टटोलें। मैं पुराना आदमी हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत काफ़ी घूमा हूँ। सारी बातें मैंने देखी हैं।

बीकानेर स्टेट रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टर संबंधी जो छूट थी, उसका सही रूप से पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है। यह कार्य रेलवे बोर्ड में सन् 1954 से अब तक अधूरा ही है। वह सुविधायें उनको नहीं दी जा रही हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कर्तव्य है कि मैं आपके द्वारा उनकी बात को रेलवे मंत्री तक पहुंचाऊँ।

रेलवे लाइनों के पास जो हजारों एकड़ जमीन पड़ी है उसके बारे में हर आदमी ने सुझाव दिया है। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, वह मेरा इलाका कृषि प्रधान है। वहाँ पर नहरें भी हैं और काफ़ी जमीन वहाँ पर ऐसी है हमारे किसानों ने कई बार हमसे कहा कि वह रेलवे लाइन के किनारे की जमीन रेलवे मंत्रालय से हमें एलाट करा दीजिए तो अब्र की इस संकटकालीन स्थिति से हम काफ़ी सहयोग अब्र उपजाने में दे सकते हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इस पर ध्यान देंगे।

निर्माण कार्य के सिलसिले में मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बीकानेर के अन्दर जो आपने अस्पताल रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए बनाया उसके लिए बहुत धन्यवाद। लेकिन जिस प्रकार से सरकार ने पैसा खर्च किया है उस निर्माण कार्य के अन्दर उसमें बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार है। वहाँ बहुत करप्शन है। ठेकेदार और इन्वीनियर वगैरह कांफ़ीट देने में या सीमेंट लगाने में या ईंटें किस प्रकार का लगवाी हैं, इसमें बिल्कुल भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ प्रथम श्रेणी की ईंटें न हों

हुए भी प्रथम श्रेणी की ईटें का पैसा सरकार को घोषा देकर लिया है। लकड़ी जो लगायी गई है वह भी घञ्ठी नहीं है। मैंने कहा इस की जांच करायी जाय और ऐसे ठेकेदारों का लाइसेंस कैंसिल कराया जाय। उनको ब्लैक लिस्ट करना चाहिए जो कि इस प्रकार देश को घोषा देने वाले हैं और जनता की गाड़ी कमाई का पैसा जो रेलवे में भ्रामता है उसको जो इस प्रकार बर्बाद करते हैं।

पासल रूम हमारे यहां नहीं है। पासल रूम न होने से काफी चोरियां होती हैं और उसमें सरकार को परेशानी होती है। तो बीकानेर डिबीजन में मंडी आदि जगहों में पासल रूम बनाये जाने चाहिए।

हमारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में कई स्टेशन बड़े महत्वपूर्ण हैं जैसे श्री करनपुर, रायसीनगर, रतनगढ़ आदि, लेकिन इन पर शेड नहीं है, कोई छप्पर नहीं है। वहां पर कई गाड़ियां, भ्रामती और जाती हैं। छत न होने से आंधी मेह और धूप से बहुत परेशानी का सामाना मुसाफिरों को करना पड़ता है। तो सरकार को उसके लिए इन्तजाम करना चाहिए।

मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया कि जयपुर हमारा राजधानी है और गगानगर से बहुत से लोग राजधानी जाते हैं। हमने बार बार प्रार्थना की कि जयपुर और गगानगर के बीच एक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलायी जावे। आपने आश्वासन भी दिया है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि रेलवे मंत्रालय शीघ्र ही वह गाड़ी चलायेगा। आपने सूरतगढ़ से हनुमानगढ़ के बीच में जो शटिल गाड़ी चलायी और दिल्ली और बीकानेर के बीच जो गाड़ी चलायी उसके लिए हम बहुत आभारी हैं और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

एक बात मुझे बीच में याद आती कि इन गाड़ियों के अन्दर कटरिंग की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है जिससे यात्रियों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। बहुत से लोगों ने इसके लिए टैंडर

दिये। लेकिन जोधपुर के अन्दर एक इंडियन रेलवे कैंटरिंग कोम्पारेटिव सोसाइटी है। हमने कहा कि इंडिविडुअल प्रादमी को देंगे तो एक दो प्रादमी ही लाभ उठावेंगे और कोम्पारेटिव सोसाइटी को देंगे तो जितना उसके मेम्बर हैं सबको लाभ होगा। इसके लिए सिफारिश करने वालों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं : श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर, श्री जसवन्त राज मेहता, श्री एल० एम० सिधबी, श्री दलपत सिंह, पद्मा लाल बारूपाल, एल० के० डे, रामनिवास मिर्छा, बी० एस० मूर्ति, भीष्मा भाई, दिनेश राय डांगी, इतने इतने लोगों ने और इतने मिनिस्टर्स ने इसके लिए लिखा। (घंटी बजने पर) मैं काफी चाहता हूँ। अभी तो कुछ बोला ही नहीं हूँ। मैं तो एक साल के बाद बोल रहा हूँ। पुराना मेम्बर हूँ। शोर नहीं मचाता हूँ। जो शोर मचाते हैं वह बोल लेते हैं। तो मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इनमें प्रकल नहीं है या क्या इन्होंने ऐसे ही आँखें मूंदकर के उसके लिए सिफारिश कर दी ? लेकिन वहां एक छोटा सा क्लर्क है वह उलटे मुलते केस सामने रख देता है और इस काम को नहीं होने देता। यह हमारा मजाक उड़ाता है। गांधी जी के शब्दों में यह लोक राज, जनता का राज नहीं है। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि जनता की सरकार होगी तो हुकुम जनता का चलेगा और हाकिम की कलम चलेगी। लेकिन आज हमारा हुकुम नहीं चल रहा है। हुकुम चलता है अधिकारियों का। तो सही मानों में यह जनता की सरकार नहीं है। राज हमारा है तो हुकुम हमारा चलना चाहिए और अफसर की कलम चलनी चाहिए। अगर इस तराके से नहीं होगा तो हमारा जनतंत्र कभी सफल नहीं होगा।

हमारे जो टिकट कलेक्टर हैं वह बेचारे टिकट चेक करने के लिए जाते हैं। लेकिन देश के अन्दर इतनी अनैतिकता और अनुशासनहीनता चल रही है कि लोग उसे मारते हैं। उनकी रक्षा करने वाला कोई नहीं होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है ।

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : केवल घाघ मिनट और बोलने दिया जाये, हालांकि कहना तो मैं अभी बहुत कुछ चाहता था ।

हर एक टी० टी० के लिए सुरक्षा दल उनके साथ रहना चाहिए ।

महिलाओं की रेलवे विभाग में भर्ती के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि उन्हें उचित भवसर नहीं दिया जाता है और नौकरियों में पुरुषों की संख्या उनकी अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक होती है । स्त्रियों को वहां पर किसी प्रकार का प्रोत्साहन व उन्नति नहीं मिलती है । मैं चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से सरकार इस बारे में गैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को प्राथमिकता देती है उसी प्रकार से रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट में महिलाओं को मिलनी चाहिए और उनको तरक्की व प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय । मुझे अभी बहुत सी बातें निवेदन करनी थीं लेकिन चूंकि घण्टी पर घण्टी बचाए जा रहे हैं इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कह कर अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ ।

श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय (दमोह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको धन्यवाद है कि आपने मुझे रेलवे बजट के ऊपर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया । रेलवे मंत्री महोदय ने बड़े ही सुन्दर ढंग से अपना रेलवे का बजट पेश किया है और रेलवे में निश्चित रूप से तरक्की हुई है, उसके द्वारा अच्छा काम किया गया है । रेलवे मंत्रालय द्वारा योजनाबद्ध तरीके से काम किया जा रहा है । मेरी यह शिक्षायत जरूर है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय का ध्यान अधिकतर शहरों की ओर ही है और वहाँ पर नई रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने, बढ़ाने तथा अन्य विकास संबंधी कार्य किये जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जो बैंकबर्ड एरियाज हैं, जहां कि रेलवे लाइन बिल्कुल नहीं हैं और वहां की जनता को

इसके कारण बड़ी तकलीफ और दिक्कत है, उस ओर रेलवे मंत्रालय का ध्यान अभी भी नहीं जाता है । मैं मध्यप्रदेश से सागर से आती हूँ, मैंने कई बार रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना की है कि हमारे यहां रेलवे लाइनों का विस्तार किया जाये, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है । हमारे यहां सिर्फ एक ही लाइन है, जो कि बीना से कटनी और कटनी से बीना तक है । मैंने पहले भी इसकी मांग की है और आज पुनः उसको दोहराना चाहती हूँ कि करेली से बरमान, बरमान से बड़ी देवरी, बड़ी देवरी से सागर और सागर से सायगढ़, सायगढ़ से होरापुर, और होरापुर से छतरपुर होती हुई कानपुर को चली जाय । छतरपुर हमारी पत्नी रियासत में है जो कि वहां बुंदेलों का गढ़ है, वहां अभी डकैती ज्यादा पड़ती है । अगर वहां रेल पहुंचा दी जायेगी तो वहां डकैती कम होगी । वहां अनाज की कमी है, भुखमरी फैली हुई है इसलिए यह और भी आवश्यक है कि वहां रेलवे लाइन पहुंचाई जाये, ताकि वहां राहत पहुंचाई जा सके, साथ ही वहां के किसान जो कि डकैती के कारण परेशान रहते हैं रेलवे बनने से, उनको डकैतों से भी किसी कदर राहत मिलेगी ।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : डकैत रेलवे वाले भी होते हैं ।

श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय : बाल्मीकी जी जरा सुनिए, डकैतों के कारण आज किसानों का वहां रहना दूभर हो रहा है और वह गांवों को छोड़ कर शहरों की तरफ भा रहे हैं । अगर वहां रेलवे लाइन बनाई जायेगी तो वहां की जनता काम पर लगेगी, वहां की बेरोजगारी और भुखमरी दूर होगी, साथ ही वहां पर जो लकड़ी, कोयला आदि चीजें मिलती हैं उनको वहां से उठा कर दूसरी जगह जरूरत के मुताबिक भेजने में रेलवेज को ही फायदा होगा ।

मैंने कई बार मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना की है कि सागर में एक ओवर ब्रिज बनाया

जाये, लेकिन प्रफ़सोस की बात है कि वह इतनी छोटी सी बात को भी पूरा नहीं कर पाये हैं, जिस के कारण प्रक्सर रेलवे दुर्घटनायें हो जाया करती हैं। यह प्रोवर ब्रिज बनाने की मांग आज की नहीं बल्कि काफी पुरानी है, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर प्रमल नहीं किया गया है। देखा यह जाता है कि जो ज्यादा शोर मचाते हैं या जो चिकनी चुपड़ी बातें करते हैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उनकी ओर चला जाता है लेकिन हमारे जैसे लोगों की बातों पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है और उनको हंसी में उड़ा कर टाल दिया जाता है। अपने एरिया को भी उनके द्वारा भ्रच्छा बना दिया जाता है। लेकिन हमारा एरिया जोकि पहले से ही भविकसित और पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, उसकी हालत में अभी तक कोई विशेष सुधार नहीं हो पाया है। मैं फिर अपनी मांग दोहराऊंगी कि सागर, दमोह, पथरिया फाटक और मकरोनिया स्टेशन के ऊपर जहां कि डाक्टर गौड़ की यूनिवर्सिटी है, वहां लड़के पढ़ते हैं पल्टन घर भी बने हुए हैं, वहां काफी दूर दूर के लोग आते हैं, राजा महाराजाओं के लड़के आते हैं, वहां प्रोवर ब्रिज बनवा दिया जाये। डबल लाइन वैसे वहां जा रही है, लेकिन कोई प्रोवर ब्रिज नहीं बना है तो इसकी व्यवस्था वहां पर प्रवश्य की जाये। इसके लिए जब जब हमने कहा तब तब आपने हंसी में उड़ा दिया, लेकिन अब तो इलेक्शन सिर पर आ गया है और अगर ये जनता की पुरानी मांग पूरी नहीं की जाती है तो हम किस मुख से वोट मांगने जाएंगे। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि हमारे ऊपर रहम कीजिए। आप उन महिलाओं पर रहम करते हैं जो कि अंग्रेजी बोलती हैं लेकिन चूँकि हम हिन्दी में बोलते हैं, इसलिए हमारी कोई परवाह नहीं करते। उन स्थानों पर प्रोद्य से प्रोद्य प्रोवर ब्रिज बनवायें क्योंकि वहां एक्सीडेंट्स हो जाया करते हैं।

वहां पर पीने के पानी की कमी है इसलिए हर एक स्टेशन पर नल व कुंधों आदि की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

प्लेटफार्म ऊंचे किए जाने चाहिए। बैकवर्ड एरियाज में तेजी से विकास कार्य प्रारम्भ कीजिए ताकि जनता को सुविधा हो।

खुरई, सागर और दमोह आदि से भूसे, कोयले और लकड़ी का लदान काफी होता है, लेकिन अभी उसके लिए डिब्बे नहीं मिलते हैं और अगर थोड़े बहुत मिलते भी हैं तो वह वक्त पर नहीं मिलते इसलिए वहां पर इन चीजों की लदान के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में डिब्बों की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि वहां के व्यापारियों को और किसानों को सुविधा हो।

सागर आदि स्थानों में जहां कि महिलाओं के लिए बेंचिंग रूम नहीं है, वहां उसकी तत्काल व्यवस्था की जाये। ऐसी जगहों पर जहां उनकी चिकित्सा का प्रबन्ध नहीं है वहां चिकित्सा की भी व्यवस्था की जाये और डिस्पेंसरियां आदि खोली जायें और वहां महिलाओं की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

पाटिल साहब के कार्यकाल में रेलवेज में बड़ा सुधार हुआ है। मैं चाहूंगी कि वह जरा हमारे इलाके की तरफ भी ध्यान दें। रेलवे में पाकिट मारी काफी होती है इसलिए रेलवे में महिलाओं के डिब्बों में महिला पुलिस का प्रबन्ध करें उससे जहां महिलाओं को काम और रॉटी मिलेगी वहां आज जो दिक्कत और परेशानी विशेषकर महिला यात्रियों को उठानी पड़ती है, वह भी खत्म हो जायेगी। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि रेलवे में हर एक लाइन पर महिला पुलिस का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

श्री बाल्मीकी : महिलायें भी तो पाकिट मारती हैं।

श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय : महिलायें आपके बुलन्दशहर में पाकिट मारती होगी ।

मैं फिर अपनी वही पुरानी मांगें दोहरा रही हूँ और एक नाराजगी के साथ कह रही हूँ कि जल्दी से वह सब काम करवाया जाये । हमारे अविक्सित इलाकों में कोई कार्य अभी तक खास हो नहीं पाया है इसलिए वहां पर ये सब काम आपको करने चाहिए । मैं ने जो ओवर ब्रिज बनाएं और रेलवे लाइन को बढ़ाने का मुझाव दिया उसे फॉरन हाथ में लिया जाये जिस से जनता को राहत मिले ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय : मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहती । मैं चाहती हूँ कि सागर में लोको वर्कशाप खोलिए । जहां नहीं हैं वहां भी इनको खोला जाये ताकि जनता को सुविधा हो ।

कटनी से दमोह गाड़ी बारह बजे आती है, सागर अढ़ाई बजे पहुंचती है और बीना पांच बजे पहुंचती है, उसके बाद और कोई गाड़ी नहीं है । मैं चाहती हूँ कि यहां शटल गाड़ी चलानी चाहिए, जो कि दमांह से सागर और सागर से दमोह जाये । बस मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए यही कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारे पिछड़े इलाके की तरफ रेलवे मंत्रालय तुरन्त ध्यान दे ताकि जनता को सुख-सुविधा मिले और उसके लिए जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा ओवर ब्रिज, नयी रेल लाइनें, शटल गाड़ियां और बैगन्स आदि की समुचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोप्पल) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवेज हमारे राष्ट्र

का एक बड़ा अंग है, जो कि हमारी जनता की सेवा का काम कर रहा है । मंत्री महोदय ने रेलवे का एक और जोन बनाया है, जिस को साउथ सेंट्रल जोन कहा जाता है । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो भी जोन बनाया जाये, वह एक कान्टिगुअस एरिया में होना चाहिए । मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय ने नक्शा या रेलवे लाइन्ज को देखा है या नहीं, लेकिन जो शोलापुर की तरफ का एरिया, हुबली डिविजन और सिकंदराबाद डिविजन हैं, उन का इस से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है और वे बिल्कुल कटे हुए हैं । एक जोन के सुपरविजन के लिए दूसरे जोन में से गुजरना पड़ता है । मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस जोन को छोटा बनाना है, तो गंटकल या हुबली की तरफ इस का हैडक्वार्टर बना कर एक छोटा जोन बनाया जाये और अगर बड़ा जोन बनाना है, तो इन क्षेत्रों को मिला दिया जाये ।

मैं ने गुजगता मंत्रवा भी यहां पर कहा था कि रिटायर होने वाले आफिसर्ज के बारे में एक मनमानी तारीख—1957—को चुन लिया गया है । इस से पहले के जो लॉग हैं, उन को भी इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत लाने में शायद एक करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च नहीं होगा, हालांकि यहां पर करोड़ों रुपयों का खर्च बताया जाता है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो पहले के कर्मचारी हैं क्या उन बदनसीबों को पेन्शन देना रेलवे मंत्रालय की नैतिक जवाबदारी नहीं है । मैं मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक जो भी आफिसर्ज जिन्दा है या कम से कम 1947 के बाद के जो भी आफिसर्ज हैं, उन सब को इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाया जाना चाहिए । पेन्शनर्ज एसोसियेशन की तरफ से कहा गया है कि इस पर एक करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च नहीं होगा और अगर

ज्यादा खर्च होगा, तो वे इसी को बांटने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

देश में ब्राड गेज, मीटर गेज और नैरो गेज की जो रेलवे लाइन्ज हैं, उन सब को आपस में जोड़ने के लिए और उन तमाम को ब्राड गेज में कन्वर्ट करने के लिए एक कमेटी बिठाई जाये जो कि इस बारे में एक पालिसी अख्यार करे, ताकि तमाम देश में ब्राड गेज हो सके । मैं खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1947 के बाद तकरीबन 2500 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन देश में बनाई गई है, लेकिन हमारी स्टेट की लाइन सिर्फ मीटर गेज है और वहां ब्राड गेज नहीं है । मेरा निवेदन है कि उन लाइन्ज को ब्राड गेज में कन्वर्ट करने की कोशिश की जाये ।

मंगलौर—हसन रेलवे के पूरे प्राजेक्ट के लिए 23 करोड़ रुपये का अन्दाजा लगाया गया है । इस के लिए सिर्फ 3 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए हैं और छः सात साल में यह काम हो जायेगा । दस साल से इसी तरह के आंकड़े रखे जा रहे हैं, लेकिन काम में कुछ प्रॉग्रस नहीं हो रही है । 1947 के बाद मँसूर स्टेट में एक माइल भी रेलवे लाइन न छोटी और न बड़ी—बनाई गई है । इस बारे में निजाम स्टेट रेलवे और मँसूर स्टेट रेलवे की तरफ से 250, 300 मील रेलवे लाइन की प्राजेक्ट का काम शुरू हो गया था । रेलवे मंत्रालय उस प्राजेक्ट का सरवे करके उस को हाथ में ले सकता है ।

कारवार—हुबली लाइन आयरन और ले जाने के लिए बहुत जरूरी है । आज वहां पर सैंकड़ों ट्रक प्लाई कर रहे हैं । इस की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । रायचूर और कोप्पल को रेलवे लाइन के द्वारा मिलाया जाना चाहिए । तुंगभद्रा प्राजेक्ट एरिया बहुत उपजाऊ क्षेत्र है और अन्न के मामले में सरप्लस एरिया है । मंत्री महोदय को इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

दुनिया में जहां कहीं भी नई रेलवे लाइन डाली जाती है, तो फ़्ल्ट-पेकरेंस पैसेंजर गाड़ी को दी जाती है, लेकिन यह बड़ी अजीब बात है कि हमारे यहां गूंटकल से हास्पट तक जो ब्राडगेज रेलवे लाइन बनी है, वहां पर सिर्फ गुड्ज की गाड़ियां रन की जा रही हैं और पैसेंजर गाड़ियां नहीं चलाई जा रही हैं । अगर वहां पर कुछ पैसेंजर गाड़ियां चला दी जायें, तो क्या गुनाह होगा ? हमारी स्टेट की जनता के दिमाग में यह सन्देह बैठ गया है कि केवल आयरन और के एक्सप्लायटेशन के लिए गुड्ज ट्रेन चलाने के लिए ब्राड गेज लाइन डाली गई है, लोगों की सुविधा के लिए नहीं । इसलिए इस सन्देह को दूर करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि उस लाइन पर कम से कम दो वक्त के लिए पैसेंजर ट्रेन्ज भी रन की जायें । हमने यह कभी नहीं देखा है कि गुड्ज ट्रेन तो चलाई जायें, लेकिन पैसेंजर ट्रेन्ज न चलाई जायें । जब सरकार ने इतना पैसा खर्च कर के ब्राड गेज लाइन बनाई है, तो पैसेंजर्स के लिए गुड्ज गाड़ी के साथ दो-चार डिब्बे लगा दिये जाने चाहिएं, ताकि पैसेंजर्स उन में सफर कर के अपना वक्त बचा सकें । मेरी दरुवास्त है कि दूसरी जगहों की तरह उस लाइन पर बाजास्ता तौर पर पैसेंजर्स गाड़ी चलाई जानी चाहियें ।

डिमांडज फार ग्रान्ट्स के एक्सप्लेनेटरी नोट में कहा गया है कि नई रेलवे लाइन्ज के कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिए जो पैसा मुहैया किया जाता है, उस का एक्सपेंडिचर जल्द से जल्द नहीं होता है और जो भी एक्सपेंडिचर होता है उस में कुछ गड़बड़ होनी है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस की देख-भाल करें ।

हम देखते हैं कि तमाम मूलक में हर एक स्टेशन पर कांयले की चोरी होती है, जो कि रेलवेज की सपपनि है । मेरे क्षेत्र में आफ्रि-सर्ज की कोनाइबेंस के साथ कोयले की बहुत चोरी होती है । इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय के पास गदग स्टेशन, हुबली सेंटर और स अ ई जगहों से शिकायतें और रिप्रीजेंटेश : ।

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

चुके हैं। तमाम रेलवे के कर्मचारियों के घरों में सिर्फ रेलवे के कोयले से खाना बनता है। रेलवे के कर्मचारी चोरी से कोयला ला कर हर बड़े शहर में उसको ब्लैक में पब्लिक में बेचते हैं। मेरा अन्दाजा है कि इस तरह रेलवे विभाग को करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा होता होगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस बारे में जांच और देख-भाल करने के लिए वाच एण्ड वाइंड विभाग में एक आफिसर नियुक्त किया जाये, ताकि इस प्रकार की चोरी को रोका जा सके।

इसलिये कोई ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहिये, जिससे कि यह चोरी बचे तथा इससे करोड़ों रुपयों की बचत हो सकती है।

इस के बाद मैं आपका ध्यान रेलवे के 1120एम०एस० डिब्बे की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। उस डिब्बे में कर्मचारियों के बैठने के लिये बिल्कुल स्थान नहीं होता है जबकि 4-5 आदमियों को वहाँ एक ही बार में बैठना होता है, इस लिये उस में उन के लिये सुविधा कें जाये। खास तौर से मैसूर डिवीजन से इसकी शिकायत आपके पास आ चुकी है। इस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री बैसरा (दुमका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे टाइम दिया, इसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। रेलवे मन्त्रालय ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ उसके बारे में कुछ सुझाव मैं रेलवे मन्त्रालय को देना चाहता हूँ। मैं बिहार के सन्थाल परगना क्षेत्र के जिस डिस्ट्रिक्ट से आता हूँ उसको दुमका कहा जाता है। वहाँ पर एक नई रेल पटरी बिछाने के लिये कुछ दिनों से बात चल रही है। इसके लिये वहाँ के डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने जो प्लान पेश किया है, रेलवे मन्त्रालय ने अभी तक उस पर कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया है। रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिये डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने जो प्लान भेजा है,

मैं उसका भी समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन उस प्लान में एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने अपने प्लान में सुझाव दिया है कि जसीडीह से दुमका और करमाटाड़ से दुमका भाया कोरो, फतहपुर और मसालिया, दुमका लाइन डाली जाये। दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि दुमका से पीर पैंती लाइन डाली जाये। इसके बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि यह लाइन करमाटाड़ से दुमका भाया कोरो, फतहपुर मसालिया से दुमका न होकर जामताड़ा या चितरंजन से दुमका वाया फतहपुर, मसालिया होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि वहाँ पर करमाटाड़ से जसीडीह 30-35 मील का डिस्टेंस है जो कि नजदीक रहेगा और इससे लोगों को बहुत दूर नहीं जाना पड़ेगा। जो प्लान डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने बनाया है, उसमें जरा चेंज करके जामताड़ा या चितरंजन से फतहपुर मसालिया होकर दुमका किया जाये।

दूसरा सुझाव मेरा यह है कि दुमका सदर डिस्ट्रिक्ट से जामताड़ा सब-डिवीजन 53-55 मील दूर है और दुमका से बाहर जाने वाले पैसेन्जर्स जामताड़ा से चढ़ने आते हैं। वहाँ पर रात में कोई ट्रेन नहीं है, शाम 7 बजे से सुबह 7 बजे तक कोई ट्रेन नहीं है। सदर डिस्ट्रिक्ट से जो लोग आते हैं, आसनसोल, कलकत्ता या पटना जाने के लिये, वे जामताड़ा में ठहर जाते हैं। रात में आते हैं तो भाया-जामताड़ा, चितरंजन जाकर ट्रेन पकड़नी पड़ती है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि रात में कोई ट्रेन जामताड़ा से दी जाये, चाहे जनता हो, चाहे दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस हो, चाहे टाटा एक्सप्रेस हो, एक ट्रेन रात में अवश्य होनी चाहिये।

तीसरा सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि जामताड़ा और करमाटाड़ के बीच में एक काशीटाड ब्लॉक-हाउट है। जामताड़ा से भी 7-8 मील है और करमाटाड़ से भी 7-8 मील है। काशीटाड के चारों ओर 16-

17 हजार की पोपुलेशन है। वहाँ के लोगों को ट्रेन पकड़ने के लिये जामताड़ा या करमाटाड़ा जाकर पकड़ना पड़ता है। इतनी दूर जाने में वहाँ के लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ़ होती है। वहाँ की जो लेबर है, वह ज्यादातर चितरंजन में काम करती है या हिन्दुस्तान केबल फैक्टरी में काम करती है या कोल-एरिया में काम करती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने पहले भी रेलवे मन्त्रालय से कहा था कि लोकल या मोगल-सराय ट्रेन का स्टापेज काशीटाड में दिया जाये लेकिन उन्होंने उसको एन्क्वायरी के लिये भेज दिया। टो० आई० इंस्पेक्टर ने वहाँ इन्क्वायरी किया तो पबिया स्कूल में जाकर देखा और 400 लड़कों का जो वहाँ पढ़ते हैं रिपोर्ट दिया। मैंने 400 लड़कों के लिये नहीं बल्कि वहाँ की जनता के लिये एप्लाई किया था। वहाँ दो ट्रेन रकनी चाहियें, एक लोकल वैदनाथ ग्राम को और दूसरी मुगल सराय की।

मेरा चौथा सुझाव यह है कि रूपनारायणपुर में जो हिन्दुस्तान केबिल फैक्टरी है, वहाँ पर पोपुलेशन ज्यादा होती जा रही है। रूपनारायणपुर के स्टेशन का प्लेट फार्म रेल पट्टी से सिर्फ 2-211 फुट ऊंचा है, जिस कारण कि लोग ट्रेन आने पर लाइन को त्रास करके रेल पर चढ़ते हैं, इससे वहाँ एक्सीडेंट्स हो जाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि वहाँ पर मोवर ब्रिज होना चाहिये। जो वहाँ के आक्सिस लोग हैं उन्होंने भी इसके बारे में रेलवे मन्त्रालय को लिखा है, लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई एक्सन नहीं लिया गया है। इसलिये मेरा यह कहना है कि वहाँ पर मोवर ब्रिज जरूर होना चाहिये।

यह कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the House for the reception that they have given to to the railway budget. The criticisms that have been offered are more inclined towards commendation than towards condemnation. It is true that the railways being the biggest under-

taking in this country in the public sector, everybody should be also critical about it so that we should understand as to where the mistakes are made. I may not be able to reply to all the points of criticism because there have been many. I shall try to cover as many of them as I can, but if I leave anything, it is for good reasons. One is that my hon. colleague, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, has covered many points that were raised up to the point that he made his speech. The second is, the railways have established a very salutary principle or practice that whatever points have not been replied to in the House, we reply to them later and keep copies of those replies in the Library, so that the Members will have the opportunity of reading them. The reply is given to every point that has been raised; whether hon. Members will be satisfied or not is a different matter. But the attempt has been that we should try to reply and never evade responsibility.

One thing on which there has been unanimous praise from all quarters—almost from every Member—was a tribute and a very glowing tribute to the magnificent services that the railways have rendered during those 22 fateful days of the conflict between this country and Pakistan. I accept those congratulations in a very humble spirit; these people have really done something of which the railwaymen, right from the Minister to the lowest gangman, will be proud for all time to come. I can assure this House that the trust that they have put in the railways and the expectations that they have of the railways will be fulfilled. It will be our task always to stand up to those expectations.

Having said that, I shall first deal, not with particular points of criticism but with some of the main questions, which are questions of policy in which hon. Members are interested, and those questions need not be left out. The first is with regard to the financial

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performance of the railways. I will give you a summary of what the railways have done so that you can understand how very profitably the railways have run: not that there has been no omission or blemish; there would always be and the attempt will be to correct those things. But we have done everything in our power to see that this concern in the public sector really becomes a profitable concern and an object-lesson to similar concerns in the public sector.

The House is aware that during every year since Independence, it is now 18 years—from year to year, without interruption, the railways have made the full payment of dividend as laid down under the convention, and also made the full appropriation for depreciation as recommended by the convention committees from time to time. During the Third Plan period, which will end shortly, the railways have maintained and even improved on this performance. During the Second Plan, the rate of dividend that was prescribed and was being paid was only four per cent as against the six per cent that we shall be paying now. There have been successive increases in the rate of dividend since then, first to 4.25 per cent from the first year of the current Plan, subsequently increased to 4.5 per cent after the Chinese aggression of 1962. The rate of 4.5 per cent applicable with effect from 1st April, 1963 was further modified in that the railways were required to pay dividend at the rate of 5.75 per cent on all capital provided for the railways after 31st March, 1964. The House is aware of the Convention adopted after discussion in December last accepting the recommendations of the Convention Committee, 1965. The following are the principal features of that Convention:

(i) The dividend rate with effect from 1st April 1966 is 6 per cent on all capital provided after 31st March 1964 and 5.5 per cent on capital provided until that date.

(ii) From the dividend payable at 5.5 per cent on the capital invested by General Finance in the Indian Railways upto 31st March, 1964, one per cent will be distributed by the Central Government to the States, the distributed sum being in two parts: Rs. 16.25 crores will be distributed in lieu of passenger tax and the balance as special assistance to the States from the Centre to help them to finance their portion of safety works, such as manned level crossings and road over-bridges and under-bridges. These questions were referred to by various hon. Members. They may know now that for the first time the Centre also is contributing in a big way, so that the States may be helped in having those bridges, etc. The distribution as between the States will in each case follow the pattern prescribed by the Finance Commission.

(iii) The provision for depreciation will be stepped up substantially to Rs. 650 crores, if this is found possible, during the Fourth Plan, as against the provision of Rs. 380 crores during the Third Plan.

(iv) A sum of Rs. 4 crores will be set apart each year from the Development Funds for the provision of passenger and other user amenities.

The new convention reflects both the increased expectation of railway performance and the increased obligations now placed upon them.

Besides the improvement in the dividend during the Third Plan, the railways have improved in another respect over the financial performance of the Second Plan. During the Second Plan, the surpluses which accrued from year to year were not fully sufficient to meet the expenditure that had to be made from the Development Fund—a fund which can only be fed from the annual railway surpluses. It had therefore become necessary for the railways, during the Second Plan period, to borrow from General Revenues to finance such ex-

penditure which is allocable to the Development Fund under the Rules of the Convention. This may not always be possible. We are now in a better position. It may be incidentally mentioned that the railways have been able to rehabilitate the Depreciation Fund and the Development Fund which had run down very heavily during the Second Plan period. The balances under these funds are now at a more reasonable level. In addition, the Pension Fund has been instituted, which will be a source of additional strength to the Railways and will enable them to meet future obligations as they fall due.

I will now give figures which will show at a glance the position from 1956 to 1961 and from 1961 to 1966, how our finances have gone on improving year after year, plan period after plan period. The Depreciation Reserve Fund—in crores of rupees—which was 103.47 in 1956 went down to 19.79 in 1961, but again rose up to 71.90 in 1966. The Development Fund was 12.97 in 1956, but at the end of the second Plan period we had to borrow Rs. 10 crores from the Government. Today from Rs. 6.54 crores at the beginning of the Third Plan, it has risen to Rs. 37 crores. Therefore, no borrowing would be necessary. The Revenue Reserve Fund which was Rs. 46.89 crores in 1956 is today Rs. 63.90 crores. The total has gone up from Rs. 63 crores at the end of the Second Plan to Rs. 195 crores today. I am quoting these figures merely to show the steady improvement in our performance.

There is now no bottleneck in the railways' transport capacity. We used to hear about shortages of wagons and coaches. That is a far cry now. During the last year of the Third Plan, steady gains have been recorded in the freight performance even on the routes which have hitherto been chronically short of capacity, namely the route to Assam via the wagon ferry across the Ganga between Farakka and Khejuriaghat and

on the East Coast route to the south via Waltair and Vijayawada.

Even though the programme of acquisition of rolling stock in the last two years of the Plan has been out back somewhat owing to lower materialisation that originally visualised of freight traffic, the locomotives and wagons available are adequate to meet the demand. There is no backlog in general goods traffic movement. And in fact, for certain specific categories of traffic such as raw coal to washeries, washed coal and other raw materials to steel plants and iron ore for export through Vizagapatnam and Madras ports, transport availability is somewhat ahead of traffic. There was a reference made to cut in wagon manufacture. Although it has not been restored fully, we have seen that large-scale unemployment does not result. That was done because the funds are limited. If the funds for rolling stock are reduced, naturally something has to be cut. The cut has not been restored fully, but more than half of it will be restored, so that there will be enough cushion and no occasion for retrenchment of people will arise.

Coming to new lines construction policy, construction of new lines requires large investments. Many people have been asking for railways in inaccessible areas. The hon. lady Member, Shrimati Sahodara Bai said that she smiles and therefore I do not take notice of her; somebody frowns and therefore, I take notice of that member. I assure her that we always take notice of her, whether she smiles or frowns. As I said, construction of new lines requires large investments. Most of the easier terrain is already covered by the existing network of railways and, generally speaking, new proposals usually encounter difficult terrain or require extensive drainage works or the crossing of major rivers. Other factors also contribute to the high cost of new line construction today. Both the country's resources and the resources made available to the railways are

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limited. Strategic lines required for national security have, of course, received the highest priority, as they must. But subject to this consideration, it is becoming increasingly necessary in the national interest to employ limited resources so as to yield the greatest productivity in the shortest possible time. Priorities in new line construction in successive plans have in general been oriented to specific developments in iron and steel and coal production, the mining of mineral ores for export schemes for serving the hinterland of new ports or the expansion of existing ports and other projects for integrated development of industry and agriculture. They start paying, immediately and therefore we get returns.

Some references were made to electrification and dieselisation in the Fourth Plan, saying that our progress has been slow. The Fourth Plan has not yet been finalised. However, in 1966-67, the first year of the plan, about 700 kms of new electrified track is expected to be commissioned on the Allahabad-Kanpur section, in the Calcutta area and the Barajamda Sector bringing the total electrified route to about 3100 kms at the end of 1966-67. I may tell the House that by far this is the fastest speed that any country has achieved. We do not take special credit, because we have had the advantage of the experience of other countries. But we have not been remiss so far as this is concerned. The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is expected to produce 75 electric locomotives which will be used to augment the fleet on the existing routes as well as provide new motive power for traffic on the new routes commissioned. Similarly, the 50 odd diesel locomotives expected to be delivered by the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi, will go to reinforce the fleet of 465 diesel locomotives operating over 6000 kms on the broad gauge.

Coming to expenditure on passenger amenities, while it is true that there

were some shortfalls in expenditure on passenger amenities in the past years, I would like to point out that this was due to genuine difficulties and that the extent of shortfall was of the same order as on other works for the corresponding periods. Recurrent shortages of materials like cement and steel and the time taken to build up the necessary organisation for executing plan works had inhibited expenditure during the earlier years. So far as cement is concerned, there is no difference between a government department and private people. We have to wait in the queue. That is why some money may not have been used. However, no shortfall is anticipated in the outlay of Rs. 4 crores on passenger amenities either in the current financial year 1965-66 or in the next year, 1966-67.

The policy of the Railway Ministry is to complete certain standard passenger amenities at all stations and in all trains before taking up further improvements in the standards of amenities, restricted to a few chosen stations.

15 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

Out of nearly 6,850 passenger stations on the Indian Railways, all over the country, all standard amenities have been provided at more than 5,000 stations. The cost of providing one or other of the missing standard amenities at the other stations has been estimated to be about Rs. 2½ crores only and it is hoped to complete this programme of providing the standard amenities at all stations within the next two years. Suitable instructions have been already issued to the railways to ensure that this is done.

Shri Priya Gupta: What are the standard amenities?

Shri S. K. Patil: I trust hon. Members have taken note of the relatively

extensive reductions that have been made in the tariff rates for the movement of various commodities in common use. When that 3 per cent increase was suggested, many people had been very eloquent about it and some of them pointed out that this will be the last straw on the camel's back and things like that. But they have totally forgotten that for most of the commodities which are really in daily use the rate has been reduced. I can point out as to how much it comes to and then they will understand. I am talking of the necessities of life. They are concerned with every commodity, but I am not talking about all of them. I mentioned this in my budget speech; full details are available in Annexure 'C' of the memorandum on freights and fares proposals that was distributed with the budget papers.

As an indication, I would mention that at the representative distance of 1000 kilometres for rail movement, the reduction in the tariff rate for sugar would be Rs. 8.50 per tonne. while for hydrogenated oil and ghee it will be Rs. 16.50 per tonne. For other commodities affected the reduction is even more, being Rs. 17.50 per tonne in the case of medicines and Rs. 18.10 per tonne in the case of tea. Therefore, when my hon. friend, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda from Assam complained that 3 per cent has been added on tea, she forgot that 18 per cent has been reduced and, therefore, that 3 per cent increase does not work at all. The total reduction will be of the order of 16 to 17 per cent. She should really have congratulated the Ministry for reducing the rate rather than referring to that 3 per cent increase.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): What is the net result? Are you going to realise more by way of freight or less?

Shri S. K. Patil: I am talking of those things where the rates have been reduced. I am not talking of other things where the hon. Member

might be interested. I am talking of things that are really in daily use.

The psychological effect of the changes in freight rates has been mentioned by some hon. Members. I hope these reductions too will have their psychological effect.

Hon. Members have shown interest in the matter of salt. Of course, salt is very important. Also, it has got some kind of an emotional thing so far as salt is concerned. But I am surprised that Mahatma Gandhi's name has been brought in. Mahatma Gandhi never said, go to a shop and loot the salt there or take the salt away from there. What was the salt satyagraha. I can remind the hon. House that I seem to be the only remaining member now who was a part of that satyagraha in that year. What he said was that the salt that the nature has given on the sea benches, if that salt is there and if someone goes to take it, nobody should object. But that does not mean that when somebody has taken it from there, somebody has cured it, somebody has paid for its haulage and when the whole thing is ready for use it is your duty to take it away. For God's sake do not bring in the name of Mahatma Gandhi into this. That is exactly what he had not said. I can understand that salt is in common use and it is consumed by all and something should be done about it. But as it is, the duty on salt—I am talking of the haulage—is something round about one-third of the duty on similar things. I can give you the figures. I would explain, however, that salt rates are low and the adjustment that has been proposed is small. For the same movement of a distance of 1,000 kilometres, the tariff rate for tea is being brought down by Rs. 18.10 to the level of Rs. 88.90 per tonne. The salt rate is only about a third of this and the adjustment proposed in the tariff rate for salt was only from Rs. 36.5 to Rs. 37.2, at this distance, quite a small adjustment. As I have already stated, even at a distance of 2000 kilometres,

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the effect would have been only half a paisa per kilogram of salt.

Nevertheless, I may say that nobody is keener than the Ministry of Railways itself to minimise in every way the charges on consumers, especially the poorer section of them. I would like to inform the House that accordingly, slight though the proposal is, a review is being undertaken now to see whether it is possible to modify the proposal somewhat and reduce the extra incidence on freight charges on salt.

Now I come to the question of wage boards. Here are people interested in labour. My hon. friends on this side and also my hon. friends on that side are interested, and that fraternity is common. Therefore, they want the introduction of a wage board. Another matter that has been raised again and again is the question of a wage board for the railway employees. I dealt with this matter last year and my view regarding this is still the same, namely that the conditions of service of railway staff are quite different from those in the private sector and can be compared more to the conditions of government servants than of industrial workers. I am convinced that if their emoluments are taken along with fringe benefits like free medical treatment, more liberal provision of cheap residential accommodation, educational assistance and various other amenities as well as more liberal leave rules and greater security of tenure, railway servants are on the whole in a better position than most industrial workers. In any case, it is not possible to consider any change for railway employees in isolation without considering the reaction on other central government employees. But this much I can say, that if this matter has got to be considered sometime, surely the representatives of the railway people, their leaders, have established the nice practice of meeting us from time to time expressing their view points and if I am convinced by putting plus

and minus as to what will be the position after the wage board is set up and what they are enjoying now, I will consider it. They cannot have the best of both. Therefore, this is a matter which is constantly under review and it will be reviewed.

Then I come to the question of extension of medical facilities for retired employees. When we want to extend these facilities to our retired people, it is something that will cost quite a lot of money. It will be an amenity to our retired employees. As a measure of help to retired railway employees, a scheme has been prepared to extend to them the facility of outdoor medical treatment, including the supply of drugs and medicines, more or less on the lines of the Central Government Health Scheme in Delhi. The facility will be available at about 50 hospitals—practically all the divisional, central and workshop hospitals at the zonal railways. A retired employee and the wife or husband of the employee will be eligible to join the scheme. The contribution will be as low as 50 paise per month for staff who retired on a pay of Rs. 75 or less, and 75 paise for staff who retired on a pay between Rs. 76 to Rs. 150. The maximum contribution will be Rs. 5 per month. The widow or widower of a deceased railway employee will also be eligible to join the scheme. This should afford substantial relief to retired staff with their straitened resources.

Now comes the question of grain shops. A lot of noise has been made about grain shops. I would have been happy, in these days when there is so much debate every day about food, if it was possible for us to do something. Any time I would be happy, no matter what the consequence of the thing is, provided food was available somewhere. If you merely open a grain shop, from the next day there will be a queue before it with nothing to sell. Therefore, opening of grain shops will not do.

Shri Priya Gupta: Let them start with whatever is available....

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Minister go on.

An hon. Member: Let the Minister continue without interruption.

Shri S. K. Patil: Leave the hon. Member to me to deal with.

The opening of grain shops in lieu of dearness allowance has been raised by a number of hon. Members. I would like to emphasise that this is a general question affecting all Central Government servants and not merely Railway staff. I, however, concede that the Railways by their very numbers can reasonably be expected to take a leadership in this if the circumstances so permit. (*Interruption*). The hon. Member should hear this. The experience of the Railways during the last war, and many years thereafter, with running of grain shops was very unhappy. Various committees which included Members of this Parliament, such as Grainshop Inquiry Committee, Railway Corruption Inquiry Committee, Indian Railway Inquiry Committee, and several Public Accounts Committees have commented adversely upon them and the corrupt practices which are found there like bogus or inflated number of cards, bad quality of supplies, complaint about under-weighment, etc. Because of those complaints the scope of grain shops was first reduced and, later on, it was decided to abolish the grain shops as early as possible. The process has not yet been completed. Even now there are some shops in the country run for the railwaymen. In order to help the railway staff, however, the railway administration have, with the help of the State Governments, tried to provide fair price shops, either run by the railwaymen's consumer co-operative societies or dealers authorised by the State Governments. Out of 450 stations having a concentration of 300 or more employees, about 430 have fair price shops already, 366 run by the railwaymen's consumer co-operative

society and their branches and the rest by authorised dealers.

I may say here something more. If after two or three months the supply position is found to be better, we can review the position. When the crops are coming into the market and there is availability of food, we can certainly consider it again. But, in the absence of availability, we should not add to the dangers which we are already having. Therefore, that question shall be constantly under review and we shall come back to it. Because, we know that the railwaymen are very hard-working and, therefore, they must get good food. There is no doubt about it. My sympathies go to them because in the worst of times they have rendered their best and to the satisfaction of the people.

Then I come to the Railway Public Service Commission. This is something which is a special privilege of the hon. Members from Bihar. I am really glad that there is unanimity in the demand for Public Service Commission. I wish the same unanimity is there in many other important matters because then the difficulties will be reduced. Some hon. Members seem to think that we shall have Public Service Commissions because some States want it. If that principle is accepted, then all the States will have to be given a Service Commission each. But I can understand that being a populous State they have certain difficulties of their own. I have been examining how I could solve this problem.

The House should understand how the Railway Service Commissions are appointed. We have already got four Railway Service Commissions. There is one in Calcutta which caters to the Eastern Railways and the South Eastern Railways. There is one at Allahabad which caters to the Northern Railways and the North Eastern Railways. There is one at Bombay which caters to the Central Railways and the Western Railways. The one at Madras caters to the Southern Railways. So far as the N.F. Railways

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is concerned, it looks after itself. It has no Service Commission.

Now, what is it that the Railway Service Commission does? So far as posts higher than class III are concerned, the recruitment is made by the Union Public Service Commission. Therefore, the Railway Service Commission does not come into the picture in such recruitments. So far as class IV posts are concerned, recruitment is done in the Divisions. Therefore, that also does not come to the Railway Service Commission. Only recruitment of class III employees is done by the Railway Service Commission. I know that there are thousands, or even lakhs, of such employees. I can understand that. Therefore, if we give something like that for Bihar....

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): I did not say for Bihar.

Shri S. K. Patil: He is rather hasty. When I have said what I have to say, I am sure he will be satisfied.

† Suppose we have picked up Bihar for such an office. How shall I distribute the work? Because, Bihar is connected with both Calcutta and Allahabad, as it is in between. Those people who really want to apply come from not one zone but four zones. If I provide something special, it has no meaning. It must have some relation to the existing zones of the railways. That has to be borne in mind. So, I have thought of a scheme which will give them the maximum satisfaction. They will perhaps have something better than anybody else, perhaps the better of both the Commissions.

The views expressed by hon. Members regarding the necessity for setting up a separate Service Commission to cater to the recruitment needs of that section of the railways running through Bihar area have been given very careful consideration. The anxiety of the Members to ensure that

the candidates from Bihar area are not inconvenienced in taking written and oral examinations conducted by the Railway Service Commission is also understood and appreciated by me. In the context of the very grave administrative difficulties that will arise if the zonal system were split up for recruitment purposes on the basis of political jurisdiction, I have been working out ways and means of satisfying the interests of candidates from this region, from Bihar. The recruitment for the Eastern Railway, including that for portions of the Railway running through the Bihar State, is undertaken by the Service Commission headquartered at Calcutta and for the metre gauge portion of North Eastern Railway by the Service Commission headquartered at Allahabad. The appointments of the Chairman and Members of these Commissions are made in consultation with the UPSC and while sending up panels of names for such appointments to the UPSC the recommendations made by the States concerned are fully considered.

Arrangements have been made to conduct examinations held by the Railway Service Commissions at 12 centres in Bihar area, including of course the more important centres like Patna, Chakradharpur, Dinapur, Gaya etc. In this context, I may mention that approximately 75 per cent of the Class III vacancies filled through the Railway Service Commission are those in non-technical categories and the examinations for these categories are held at the various centres indicated by me. Even in the case of the technical categories, depending upon the number of candidates applying, such examinations are conducted at various convenient centres. However, as a further step, the Railway Service Commissions of Calcutta and Allahabad will be instructed to establish an office for the convenience of this very populous region—perhaps at Danapur—and to visit it some time every

year for conducting oral as well as written tests for Class III recruitment. So, now they have not to go anywhere except within their own State and they will have all the advantages which they are clamouring for.

15.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The hon. Member, Shri Priya Gupta, said that the Railwaymen fulfilled both the conditions prescribed by the Bonus Commission, namely, the industry should be profit-making and it should be competitive and yet the railwaymen had been denied the benefit of bonus on the plea that they were departmental employees. We are very proud that at one time he was an employee of the railways and we would like our employees to come to this House more and more to help the railwaymen. It is an essential job that he is doing.

Shri Priya Gupta: Of losing the job?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is a good thing. When the Bonus Commission was set up by the Government of India, one of the terms of reference stipulated in the Resolution issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment on 6th December, 1961 was as under. Because sometimes hon. Members are in a hurry and when they read a document they read only that portion which is convenient to them, forgetting the other part. The terms of reference say:

"The term 'Industrial Employments' will include employment in the private sector and in establishments in public sector not departmentally run."

The word "not" was printed in small letters; perhaps, it should have been printed in block letters.

"...and which compete with establishments in the private sector."

Thus, it will be seen that employees of public sector undertakings run departmentally were specifically excluded from the terms of reference of the Bonus Commission. Railways are excluded from the Bonus Scheme because they discharge a public function and their surpluses cannot be considered as "profits". The statutory position is also quite clear from section 32(iv) of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, which lays down that it does not apply to "employees employed by an establishment engaged in any industry carried on by or under the authority of any department of the Central Government or a State Government or a Local Authority". Therefore, this was not given.

The hon. Member, Shri Shinkre—he is not here—complained that the total demand for grants was Rs. 1,455 crores when the traffic revenues are only about Rs. 796 crores in the budget year. Now, budget is a speciality which has got to be studied. The budget is prepared in a form which has got to be accepted. I do not blame the hon. Member. I am quite sure that when he becomes a Legislator again, either here or in Goa, he will very closely study how the budgets are prepared so that he could understand these figures of Rs. 1,455 crores and Rs. 796 crores. Evidently, he wanted to imply that while our income is only Rs. 796 crores, our expenditure is Rs. 1,455 crores.

For a concise presentation of the financial picture without the complications of accounts of gross and net expenditure, I would like to refer him to the pamphlet of eight pages circulated with the Budget Papers entitled "Budget of the Railway Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government for 1966-67". That will give him the correct picture and remove his doubts. The presentation to Parliament is being made in accordance with the form approved by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Certain items of Credits under each demand, which go in reduction of

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expenditure when booked in accounts, are nevertheless treated as outside the scope of the Demand in the interests of greater Parliamentary control. The total net expenditure will be Rs. 976 crores of which Rs. 530 crores is for Revenue expenditure proper including pension payments, Rs. 133½ crores for dividend—this time the dividend has increased to Rs. 133.5 crores—and the balance of Rs. 313 crores for works charged to Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and the Development Fund.

Dr. Ranen Sen wanted to know what was the programme for achieving complete self-sufficiency. He seems to be under a kind of delusion that self-sufficiency means that everything must be done departmentally by railways and that private people must not do anything. If this is his notion of self-sufficiency, then even in thousand years I do not intend having it because if there are things which are done cheaply by other people and we can get the advantage of it, I do not see any reason why I should encumber the administration by having this thrust upon them. But, if by self-sufficiency he means that we have got to spend money unnecessarily and that should be stopped, I share his anxiety and I shall give him the picture which is very very hopeful.

So far as freight wagons, passenger coaches and steam locomotives are concerned, these are almost entirely indigenous; only a few items like special roller bearings, rubber bonded fittings etc. and some portions of the wheel sets requirements are being imported. Steps have been taken to accelerate the drive for self-sufficiency and finding of indigenous substitutes for the remaining small items. Wheel sets production is being increased.

It may be mentioned that of the total purchases made by the Railways in 1964-65—the figure that was

mentioned by my hon. colleague—amounting to Rs. 320 crores only, Rs. 285 crores worth of things were indigenous; therefore, he could see that nearly 90 per cent were from indigenous sources. With the development of industry in the country it is expected that in the next few years, imports will be restricted only to a few items of a highly specialised or proprietary nature.

Some of the hon. Members must have seen an exhibition that we put up here exhibiting about 1,000 to 2,000 items that we import so that our industrialists could produce them if they could. It was primarily intended for them. Not only in Delhi but it will be in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other places so that even these items on which we spend annually Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 35 crores in importing them, a considerable portion if not all of them can be manufactured here. It will be our endeavour to see that the Railways become completely self-sufficient; but I can say that the Railways are self-sufficient more than any other single thing that we have got in the public sector. There is no particular pride in it because we have had the advantage of working on it for many many years.

Much has been said about overcrowding. It is a perennial complaint and it is also justified. I do not blame hon. Members. It will be our constant anxiety to see that new trains are introduced. During the year 1965-66 (upto 31st October, 1965), a total of 175 trains have been introduced or extended involving an addition of 17,008 kilometrage daily—in one year. The change in traction from steam to diesel or electric for the haulage of long distance Mail and Express trains on the important trunk routes has also been made use of for augmenting loads to the extent feasible and a number of important trains such as Madras-Howrah Mail and Howrah-Kalka Mail have benefited by it.

My hon. friend, Shri R. S. Pandey, who had recently paid a visit to Japan and came back much benefited by the experience of what he saw there, must have seen that railway which runs between Tokyo and Osaka. If the hon. Member has seen it—I am quite sure, he has seen it and has possibly taken a ride in it—it is a different type of railway. It is not the flat railway that we have got here; it is 14 feet higher throughout from Tokyo to Osaka and there is no hindrance whatsoever. It is electrically run and their attempt is to attain the speed of 250 kilometres an hour. They have come up to 200 kilometres and I am quite sure they will come to 250 kilometres. The same thing cannot be done here, exactly, but still something has got to be done. Therefore we have got to keep our tracks under constant observation, whether it can bear the increased speed or not. Some of the track has been lying there for the last 30, 40 or 50 years and that is not precisely the track which can allow all this kind of a speed. There is a constant endeavour to increase the speed and our train that goes from Delhi to Agra, the Taj Express, has attained a speed of 75 miles per hour.

Shri Priya Gupta: Not yet; it will from 1st April.

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes, the hon. Member will have to wait for some time for a few more miles to be added to its speed. Acceleration of important passenger trains on major trunk routes by change of traction from steam to diesel or electric, wherever possible, is also being resorted to. A beginning was made in this direction by putting the following trains under diesel or electric traction, the Howrah-Madras Mails and Howrah-Delhi-Kalka Mails. Thus the journey time from Howrah to Delhi will be reduced by 1 hour 35 minutes and that from Delhi to Howrah by 1 hour 55 minutes, or nearly two hours. Sealdah-Pathankot Expresses are also being hauled by electric engines now, over certain sections.

My hon. friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, suggested that the number of Super Express Goods Services should be increased. Presently these are running on seven routes, including Delhi-Bombay, Bombay-Calcutta, Calcutta-Madras and Calcutta-Delhi. It is intended to increase the frequency of these services on the existing routes and to cover new routes to suit the traffic offering on the basis of a review now being made.

Then Dr. Ranen Sen wanted to know

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Do not mention names.

Shri S. K. Patil: He made a very good speech and had given many points. That is why I refer to him again and again. Hon. Member need not be jealous of him because he did not speak on the Railway Budget. He wanted to know the progress of the Committee appointed to go into the various aspects of metropolitan transport including circular railway in Calcutta. I can assure him of one thing, whether he believes or not, that I am as anxious as anybody in Calcutta that the circular railway must come as quickly as possible; but the difficulty is not on my part. I can just tell you where things stand now.

A Study Team on Metropolitan Transport appointed by the Planning Commission at my request consisting of a Leader, 7 members and a Secretary, visited Calcutta last year and, *inter alia*, have had discussions with the Study Group set up by the West Bengal Government to assist them, on the Calcutta Circular Railway proposal. It shall be our endeavour to have that work expedited so that sooner they come to a conclusion the better it is and we shall have to take it in hand.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda talked of the Silchar-Manipur rail link and of its extension to Manipur. When Members talk of the rail routes they merely give the mileage; they do not

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talk of the gradient and the type of terrain that it has got. It is just like somebody saying, "Kashmir is so near why do you not take it to Srinagar?" One must understand that it is not flat terrain that you can have it; there are enormous difficulties that have got to be taken into consideration. No survey has yet been undertaken to examine the feasibility of establishing a rail link between Silchar and other place in Manipur. The terrain is exceedingly difficult for the construction of such a railway line

Shri Priya Gupta: Is it more difficult than the existing hill section?

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes. It will have to traverse difficult mountain slopes and will be very much restricted in its transport capacity due to steep gradients and sharp curves.

Shri Priya Gupta: Wrong statement.

Shri S. K. Patil: Even if it is there the capacity to carry on that is less and it is bound to be less. A railway line in this area will be very costly to construct as well as to maintain.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is costly, not impossible.

Shri S. K. Patil: Manipur is already connected by a metalled road from Manipur Road railway station to Imphal. Improvement in road transport facilities seems to be a better proposition in this difficult area than construction of a railway line. The Planning Commission are conducting a transport survey of Assam and the entire eastern region. Due consideration will be given to the recommendations of this Study Team and whatever the Railways have to do in order to give this facility to that almost in accessible tract, Railways will be only too pleased to do it.

My hon. friend, Shri Priya Gupta, who is making a running commentary all the time

Shri Priya Gupta: Because you made wrong statement.

Shri S. K. Patil: . . . spoke of the desirability of coal, ash and cinder handling contracts being given to those who could handle the work on a co-operative basis. It is a very useful suggestion that he has made. The Railways have been encouraging co-operatives wherever possible. With a view to encouraging the growth of labour co-operative societies the following concessions have been allowed. In cases where tenders are called for, they are permitted to furnish 10 per cent of the earnest money, subject to a minimum of Rs. 500 and a maximum of Rs. 1,000. They are not expected to furnish the full security amount in one lump sum like others; the security is made up by easy monthly deductions of not more than 5 per cent from the bills. As on 31st December, 1965, 34 Co-operative Labour Contract Societies for handling coal etc. were existing on the Indian Railways. Of these, 18 societies were holding 28 contracts. We are continuing our efforts to organise as many societies as possible. I can assure my hon. friend that more and more societies will come and he will see that this part of it will be brought under a co-operative system.

Shri Priya Gupta: Can it be run departmentally?

Shri S. K. Patil: No, not departmentally. We have to run Railways not coal.

Shri Shiv Charan Mathur stated that adequate recognition should be given to the railway employees who laid their lives for the country during the Indo-Pakistan conflict and that suitable rewards should also be given. I made a mention of it and I am grateful to the House for that. Not only we shall do that, give the rewards etc., but even to commemorate those magnificent services that they have rendered, we want to do something more. Nearly 20 railwaymen

have died and scores of others have been injured during that unfortunate conflict. They come from Punjab from where my hon. friend, Prof. Sharma, comes.

20 Railwaymen were killed during the recent conflict with Pakistan. Each family of persons who lost their lives on duty of the Railways was paid Rs. 500 as *ex gratia* payment and Rs. 1,000 as assistance from the Railway Minister's Welfare and Relief Fund/Staff Benefit Fund, in addition to payment of the full normal compensation ranging from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 7,000 and the payment of settlement dues and family pension. Further, other donations generously contributed by members of Railway staff have also become available to these families. The widows or dependants are also being provided suitable jobs on the Railways and children given assistance in the form of free education upto the Higher Secondary standard. If there is any member of a family who can work in the Railways, he is immediately taken. No other qualification is necessary. That is being already done. I must even compliment some voluntary organisations in the Railways, specially ladies who call themselves Railway wives which means wives of the Railwaymen. (Interruption) My hon. friend, Prof. Sharma, should not take any objection to that. They have collected lakhs of rupees and articles worth lakhs of rupees. Not a month passes when there are no collections. They collect donations and send them to various centres, not only to these people but even to refugees and other people. That is a very wholesome activity indeed and the House will be glad that it will continue.

A posthumous cash award of Rs. 1,000 as Railway Minister's Cash Award was also sanctioned to the family of Shri Chaman Lal, Fireman, Pathankot Shed, who was awarded posthumously Ashoka Chakra Class I.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Well done.

Shri S. K. Patil: He comes from the hon. Member's constituency and, I think, this will help him in getting elected again to this House.

It has also been decided that suitable monuments and plaques should be erected in memory of 20 railwaymen who lost their lives at the sites/stations where they fell. The two symbols of commemoration will be as follows:

- (i) A monument of stone/brick cement concrete with an inscription in marble to be erected near each of the sites where they fell in the discharge of their duties; and
- (ii) A marble plaque bearing a suitable inscription to be fixed at a prominent place at each of the railway stations concerned.

My hon. friend, Shri U. M. Trivedi, stated that incognito inspections by officers should be introduced. There used to be in by-gone times some such things—the kings would go somewhere incognito and they used to have artificial beards, etc. because to grow beards and then to remove them will be very difficult. I do not know how it is. But surprise inspections are often conducted by officers where considered necessary. Officers also carry on incognito inspections. For example, when reports of ticketless travel on certain sections of the Eastern Railway were received, officers who had recently joined the Railways were asked to go incognito and carry on investigations and inspections. It would, however, be very difficult for senior officers to perform useful activities incognito because they can easily be recognised. But some other methods can be found.

My hon. friend, Shri Shinkre, also talked about the conversion of railway line in Goa to broad gauge. The feasibility of laying a Broad Gauge line in Goa, as a part of the conversion of the existing Metre Gauge line from Hospet to Marmugao in the context of a long-term plan for move-

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ment of iron ore for export via Goa is under study and surely in time to come it will be undertaken.

Shri K. L. More wanted that the conversion of Miraj-Kolhapur railway line should be taken up immediately along with the conversion of Poona-Miraj, as 80 per cent of the traffic on the Poona-Miraj Section is coming from Kolhapur. It is a very good observation. A decision regarding conversion of the Miraj-Kolhapur Section to B.G. will be taken after detailed examination of the survey reports. Therefore, that is also a matter which is engaging our attention.

My friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya, wanted the railway line from Goa to Guntakaj and Guntakal to Bangalore to be converted to Broad Gauge. As regards conversion of the Guntakal-Bangalore M. G. Section is concerned, it has been proposed to undertake a traffic survey for examining traffic prospects and to assess the justification for this conversion. Depending on the results of these investigations, the need for conversion of this Section will be examined from time to time.

Shri Hanumanthaiya also suggested that Salem-Bangalore railway line which is now under construction as Metre Gauge should be converted to Broad Gauge. An analysis of the pattern and level of traffic in this region has revealed that the existing Bangalore-Jalarpet single line B.G. Section and the new M.G. line between Bangalore and Salem taken together would be able to carry all the traffic anticipated in this region in the next ten or twelve years. There is, therefore, no justification now to incur an additional outlay of about Rs. 3 crores for conversion of this line to B.G. particularly when there is paramount need for maximum economy in expenditure. The sub-structures of bridges etc. of the new M.G. line are, however, being designed and constructed to suit the Broad Gauge requirements so as to facilitate conversion of the line to B.G. when such

conversion is necessitated and justified from the traffic and operational points of view.

A point was raised that Property Tax levied by the Government of U.P. on low-paid staff like Gangmen and Gatemen should be withdrawn. The State Governments have full powers under the Constitution to levy this tax and the Central Government cannot intervene or withdraw the same. It is not a matter in U.P. alone. This is the position all over India. There are taxes of the local authorities, the Municipal Corporations, etc. We cannot go into their way.

Shri Priya Gupta: Why not the Railways bear some portion of it?

Shri S. K. Patil: The Railways should pay everything. If you give 133 crores which I give to the public exchequer, then that amount can perhaps be used for things like that.

Where the local bodies do not render any services, efforts are made in suitable cases to persuade the State Governments to set up Notified Area Committees for the Railway Colonies or Settlements which incidentally excludes the staff from the liability to pay the Tax. Where services are not rendered, then we ask them to notify them as Notified Areas where their jurisdiction for taxation does not come.

My friend, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, talked about zones. I can quite understand that. Naturally, if I were from Rajasthan, I would be interested in zones. There is nothing wrong about that. What I am saying should not depress him. That is something which is encouraging. It is in keeping with the kind of a speech that I made. I did not say that these zones will immediately come. But my mind is working in that direction. Sometimes it is really good that one should express one's mind so that other minds also think of that. It will be done sometimes. These are made purely for

operational efficiency. The regrouping of the Indian Railways is a continuous process and is constantly under examination. The first major regrouping was done in 1951-52. Thereafter, the next reorganisation was done in 1954. Then in 1964, it became clear that the Central and the Southern Railways had very heavy work-loads and the efficiency indices of the Southern Railway were falling, while there was a slackening in the improvement on the Central Railway. So, a new zone was announced. It will come into being in the next few months.

Shri Priya Gupta: By political pressure.

Shri S. K. Patil: Not by political pressure at all. If there is a political pressure, my hon. friend perhaps puts so much pressure on me that I must make a special concession for him.

A recent review has indicated that the workload on the Northern Railway has remained static for the past two years, 1963-64 and 1964-65, at the level of 210, and the increase in the workload on the Western Railway has also been only marginal. In view of additional expenditure involved, regrouping is resorted to only when operating conditions and workload warrant such a step. There seems to be no pressing administrative or operational need to organise a new zone by carving out portions of the present Northern and Western Railways. The review of workload is, however, continuous and when the need arises, appropriate action will be taken for any adjustment in or regrouping of these two Railways. I have particularly mentioned these static conditions and the marginal increases in the workload of both the Railways because they are coming to a point where possibly a zone may be necessary.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The Kunzru Committee also recommended it.

Shri S. K. Patil: It is constantly under our review.

Now, I come to Tariffs. I have said something about the tariffs. But I will give some more details. The House is aware that the Railways have a wide-ranging scheme in operation for concessional freight tariffs for various export commodities. The hon. lady Member from Assam, Shrimati Chanda, however, made a suggestion regarding exemption of certain export items from the levy of the supplementary charge of 3 per cent. Tea was one of the main items mentioned. I have given the reply to her that in fact it has gone down by more than Rs. 16 and, therefore, that point does not arise. So also many other items which are of daily use, which are mostly used by people.

About the programme of building up of diesel locomotives, my friend Shri Ravindra Varma has stated that the progress of building of diesel locomotives is very much behind time and the schedule originally laid down is not being kept. The facts are that the project could be progressed only after foreign exchange had been arranged from the Export/Import Bank of the United States for the supply of plant and machinery and components of Locomotives. From that stage, the factory has been coming up very satisfactorily. Production is proceeding at a steady pace now. Capacity is adequate. The question of imported components is a limiting factor and efforts are continuing to arrange the necessary foreign exchange. Therefore, if there is slight delay and we have fallen back, it is not because there is no desire or there is any remission our part, but it was because of non-availability of foreign exchange which has now been made available. Therefore, matters are progressing now.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya suggested introduction of additional trains and augmentation of loads of existing trains in Calcutta area. 450 local trains are at present running in Howrah and Sealdah Divisions of which 308 are under electric traction

[Shri S. K. Patil]

and the remaining 142 under steam traction. Changeover from steam to electricity will provide 20 to 60 per cent more accommodation than the existing steam trains. An analysis of traffic in the Calcutta area has shown that but for a few peak hour locals, the other services are not fully utilised. There is thus no immediate justification for introduction of additional trains in the area. But the improvement that we are suggesting from steam to electricity, etc., will go on and, as I said, it will give an additional increased capacity from 20 to 60 per cent.

Regarding the time taken for the disposal of claims for refund, this is also a question that often comes. We are trying; the information that has been supplied to me indicates that there has been a constant improvement and the time-lag is being made less and less.

Regarding the catering quality of food and service of late, there is difficulty in obtaining cereals such as rice, wheat, atta, etc., and their quality is not always upto the mark. Railway Administrations are doing all they can within these limitations to improve the quality of food and services. Some members have been proposing, "why not private men do it" and others are proposing, "why not Government do it". We are trying the best of both the systems. We must move continuously. This is something where, once you do a thing, you cannot undo it. Therefore, these experiments must be carried on. There are human weaknesses that are noticeable; an attempt is being made to cure them.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav referred to non-maintenance of connections of branch line trains with the main line services at junction points. This does not happen quite often. Sometimes when the trains are delayed, then it happens, but an attempt is made to see that connections are

made available. Every endeavour is made to secure the maximum number of connections at junction points. A recent analysis made in this regard has shown that, during the period from August 1965 to January 1966, the position in respect of maintenance of scheduled connections at various junctions on the Indian Railways was generally satisfactory, being mostly more than 90 per cent. This is a good performance.

Shri Laskar wanted that Pilot Engines with sufficient arms should move ahead of trains in North-East Frontier Railway in Naga area to restore confidence in the travelling public. I can give the House some idea as to how we are proceeding in that area.

Army authorities are responsible for the safety of trains on the Luming Badarpur and Luming Simalguri Sections of the North East Frontier Railway. The following preventive measures have already been enforced by the Army in this area:—

- (i) Search Light Pilots with armed men pilot all passenger trains plying in these Sections between dusk and dawn.
- (ii) Every passenger train carries an armed escort in the front, the rear and the middle.
- (iii) Foot patrolling is done both day and night by police battalions posted at different camps in the disturbed area under the control of the Army Sector Commander.
- (iv) All goods trains are escorted by armed guards of the Railway Protection Force.
- (v) Recently, a Second Battalion of the Special Emergency Force of the Railways Protection Force has been placed at the disposal of the local army authorities for reinforcing the security arrangements in these two Sections.

Shri C. R. Basappa complained about the non-provision of over-bridge at Tiptur. No firm proposal for a road over-bridge at Tiptur has been received from the State Government. The Railways are prepared to construct over/under bridges at any of the busy level-crossings when sponsored by the State Government if the State Government concerned agreed to bear their share of the cost. There is a formula recognised and that is understood by both the State Governments and the Central Government. As soon as they are ready—because the expenses on the approach road have to be borne by them—we shall do it; so far as the Railways are concerned, they are ready to do it. We have put some funds at their disposal from the coming financial year. Therefore, let us hope that they would come with their proposals and we shall have the difficulties removed.

Shri B. P. Maurya quoted certain figures to show the increase in certain categories of accidents. The figures given by him did not pertain to "Train Accidents"; they related to certain categories of accidents that fall under "Failure of Equipment" or accidents "Not involving trains". The latter took place in yards in course of shunting, etc. None of these categories affects the safety of passengers. Even in their case, the total number of accidents falling under group of the Table (given in Chapter I of the Review of Accidents) under "failure of equipment", has been considerably reduced. The consequential accidents which affect directly safety of life, limb or property have shown a marked trend of reduction.

My friend, Mr. Rane, stated that the wagons supplied for the transport of bananas from the Bhusaval area were not suitable being of steel construction and that a new type of wagon suitable for banana traffic should be designed and manufactured. I can assure my hon. friend, Mr. Rane, that the bananas are constantly under our review. Everybody likes banana and, therefore, we do not want that

any harm should come to banana. We are really grateful to the planters of that district who are capable of producing so many—I do not know how many—millions of bananas; we are even having an export market for that. We must, therefore, help them as much as we can.

Bananas were initially moved in covered and open wagons. The question of improving their transport arrangements was recently taken up by a Committee. As a result of the Committee's recommendations, arrangements were made to supply "CA" type wagons with wooden flooring for movement of this traffic recently—not before. These wagons, as also "V" type wooden body wagons on the western Railway with louvres on sides, have been found quite suitable for this type of traffic, which has also been accepted by the trade. My hon. friend may inspect those things and in case he feels that bananas require some additional protection, I am prepared to give that.

Banana traffic is, however, being cleared satisfactorily with the two types of wagons referred to above by making special arrangements for their movement with minimum transit time and by providing shed facilities at certain stations for stacking consignments.

Shri Sinhasan Singh expressed the fear that concrete sleepers which will be manufactured at the lower level will not be strong enough and have the risk of accidents. I can assure him that this has been gone into and we are having them done in the public sector ourselves with the expert collaboration that we could get. Such a difficulty should not arise because we want the track to be strengthened in every possible way. Higher speeds would require the track to be strengthened. So that type of fear should not exist.

Many other suggestions have been made. Shrimati Sahodra Bai Ral wanted bridges. I do not know whether she will follow my speech. Of

[Shri S. K. Patil]

course, she will get a translation. So far as the bridges are concerned, we have laid down a policy that the State Government has to sponsor the scheme and come to us and we will readily agree to do that. What money they have to spend and what we have to spend has all been settled. There are no difficulties about it. So far as their part is concerned, M.P. will get some additional funds . . .

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : राज्य सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है, आप ही पैसा लगाइये।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : हमने थोड़ा दे दिया है इस काम के लिये, थोड़ा ज्यादा पैसा दे दिया है।

So she will really be happy that these things will be done.

I have covered most of the points. So far as the remaining points are concerned, as I have said, it has been a salutary practice, which we have put into action, that whatever points remain unanswered, will be answered in a special brochure and that will be kept in the library, so that the members will have the opportunity of looking at it.

Before I conclude I must say that I am very happy indeed over the trend of speeches which the hon. members made, although they have been critical; they have got to be critical; unless they point out their difficulties, we are not understanding them. I can quite understand that the Railways in India require development both intensively and extensively. What has come in in the other countries will take another fifty years to come in in India. We have got to increase and lengthen our lines, and we have got to modernise them, and we have got to change from narrow gauge to metre gauge and from metre gauge to broad gauge. All these things are there. But sometimes money or finance is a limiting factor. It is a limiting factor, no doubt. Some-

times I feel, although I do not want it to be done, that if the railways really do everything for themselves, without being a part of a larger plan, possibly, the performance of the railways would have been still better, because at present we have got to stand in a queue like many others; I do not find fault with anybody because a set of priorities has got to be there laying down what should come first and what should come second and so on, and that is what the Planning Commission is for. Subject to that, it shall be our constant endeavour to see that as much extension of the services as we are capable of would be rendered.

With these words, I am sure that when the Demands are placed before the House, they will be passed.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can allow only one or two hon. Members to put questions.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): I am glad that the hon. Minister has made a reference to the Calcutta circular railway.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that at the earliest possible moment it would be taken up.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I would like to seek some clarification from him. I had put a question on this on the 25th February, 1966, and from the answer I find that the West Bengal Government have set up a study team. Earlier, in the course of the half-an-hour discussion on this matter, the hon. Minister had said that he had appointed a study team—and he had announced the names also—to go into these things in regard to the Calcutta Circular Railway. But it was reported in the Calcutta papers that the West Bengal Government also had set up a study team.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both the Governments have set up study teams.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Ultimately, I would like to know whose verdict will prevail, and whose verdict will be accepted by the Government of India. It is known that the West Bengal Government had previously set up some study teams and some committees and they had the verdict of those committees. So, I would like to know what would happen ultimately.

Shri S. K. Patil: I had a talk on this subject with the Chief Minister of West Bengal more than once, and I had suggested to him that the problem of the circular railway was not an isolated problem; it was the transport problem of the city of Calcutta. Therefore, all modes of transport have got to be considered, and we have got to see how the circular railway fits in so that for the future expansion it would be easy. Therefore, he himself suggested that I should take the initiative in having an expert committee in which foreign expertise would also be available especially from those countries where such things are done.

Surely, the committee or the team that the West Bengal Government have appointed would help because that is also necessary since they have done the spade-work. But ultimately it is the Planning Commission that will come to the conclusion as to what the picture of the transport as a whole of the City of Calcutta should be.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Yesterday, I had referred to the technoeconomic survey.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. L. M. Singhvi.

Shri R. S. Pandey: . . . of Madhya Pradesh; in about eight districts there is no railway line.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Dr. L. M. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): A great deal of the hon. Minister's reply has been devoted to elaborate in-

dividual questions and elaborate answers thereto. But the hon. Minister has not given any indication of what Government's policy formulations are in respect of transport co-ordination as a general larger matter and not merely a matter of railway administration.

I would also like to point out that the persistent unyielding neglect to which the metre gauge on the railways has been subjected has to be removed, and this can be done only by creating a separate zone for this, because otherwise, those sections always remain a part of the larger whole in which they do not receive the necessary attention.

Shri S. K. Patil: So far as the question of evolving a national transport policy is concerned, as the House knows—I do not know whether they have got the latest report of the committee—

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Yes, we have got it. I raised this matter on the floor of the House the other day.

Shri S. K. Patil: The House will remember that it was perhaps eight years ago when I was the Minister of Transport and Communications and not of railways, that I was responsible for appointing the parent committee in order to evolve a national policy. Then, it went on to different phases, and ultimately the report has come. I have seen through the report, and in many respects I like it, but it has got to be seen by other Departments, not only by the Railway Ministry but by the other Ministries. But I am sure that very soon some kind of a firm decision would be taken.

So far as the metre gauge is concerned, I think my mind is also working on the same plan as the hon. Member's.

Shri A. P. Sharma: While announcing about the South Central Zone, the hon. Minister himself made a statement in this House that the picture of

(Shri A. P. Sharma)

the Indian Railways' regrouping would not be complete unless and until the 10th zone was created. In view of the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee on Railway Accidents that the Northern Railway and the Western Railway are very unwieldy and the Northern Railway extends from Moghalsarai to Jodhpur, will the hon. Minister tell us when, as a result of the constant review which he says he is making, he is going to make an announcement about the formation of the 10th zone.

Shri S. K. Patil: I had said so even when the ninth zone was created two years ago, and yet it has taken such a long time even to inaugurate it, because it is not merely a question of the declaration that the zone is created, but many things have got to be done; unless it is opened and it goes on, we cannot divert our attention to something else. But if what I have said just now is any indication as to how our minds are working, I think there is the clearest proof in it.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I seek one clarification?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I had called the hon. Member earlier, he did not get up. We cannot convert this into a question-hour now. We have already had a full-dress debate for about 20 hours or so.

Shri Priya Gupta: You did not call me earlier, but you had called Dr. Ranen Sen.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, he may put his question.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I request the hon. Minister not to cancel the entire argument about the wage board and the grainshops and the bonus? The question raised by me was about the principles of fixation of wage, which he never touched at all; he only touched on the question of comparison of the railway workers with other workers. That is not the criterion. That is my first question. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can put only one question.

Shri Priya Gupta: My second question is also a part of it. Regarding the question of bonus, they have stated sometimes that the railway workers are industrial workers, and sometimes they have stated that they are departmental workers. That position also needs clarification.

Regarding grainshops, if the grains are available through the other market sources, they can also be made available through the subsidised grainshops.

These are the principles which I had raised, but he has not touched them at all. He has evaded them.

Shri S. K. Patil: I have nothing to add to what I have already said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we shall take up the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I also wanted to put one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry; we cannot convert this into a question-hour.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): The Demands are there still to be discussed and hon. Members can put those questions at that time.

15.58 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT)
BILL

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What is the time allotted for this?

Shri Alagesan: I think it is about 1½ hours. 15.59 hrs.

[**SHRI P. K. DAS** in the Chair]

This Bill seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, in order to give effect to Government's decision on certain items regarding protective duty. Hon. Members will have observed from the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill that the Bill seeks to replace the two Ordinances, one deprotecting the ball bearings industry from 1st January, 1966 and converting the protective duty into revenue duty on ICT items Nos. 72(35), 72(36) and 72(37) and the other levying protective duty on petroleum crude at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem under a new item No. 27(10) in the ICT schedule with effect from the 1st February, 1966.

Copies of the Tariff Commission's report on the ball bearings industry and of the Government Resolution issued on the report have already been laid on the Table of the House. Notes containing a gist of the Tariff Commission's recommendations in respect of the ball bearings industry and the statement explaining the reasons relating to deprotection of the ball bearings industry with effect from the 1st January, 1966 and the levying of 20 per cent ad valorem protective duty on petroleum crude with effect from the 1st February, 1966 through ordinances have also been circulated amongst the Members.

The ball bearings industry was protected up to the 31st December, 1965. The Tariff Commission submitted its report on the industry on 1st October, 1965 and recommended continuance of protection to the ball bearings industry for a further period of three years up to the 31st December, 1968 and also recommended to extend the scope of protection to other rolling bearings.

The Tariff Commission's recommendations were considered carefully by Government. Having regard to the fact that there was no likelihood of any unhealthy competition from imports, as the bearings of specifications which are locally produced are banned for import and in view of the rate of customs duty having been rationalised under the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1965, Government considered that tariff protection to the ball bearings industry need not be continued beyond the 31st December, 1965. Government, however, considered to continue the then existing rates of duty on ICT items Nos. 72(35), 72(36) and 72(37) under which ball bearings are assessed to duty. Government decision on this industry could not be included in the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1965, as due to procedural difficulties, examination of the Report in question could not be completed by the time of introduction of the aforesaid Bill during November-December 1965 session of Parliament. Government decision deprotecting the ball bearings industry with effect from 1-1-1966 was announced only on 31-12-1965. As Parliament was then not in session, the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965 (7 of 1965) was promulgated on the 31st December 1965, converting the protective rates of duty into revenue duty with effect from 1st January 1966.

16 hrs.

Now, I come to the levy of the protective duty on crude imports.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Kindly explain what is the significance of the conversion from protective duty to revenue duty.

Shri Alagesan: Once you de-protect it, the duty can be varied; there is no need to go to the Tariff Commission. That is the main difference.

With the object of economising on foreign exchange expenditure and bringing import costs more in line with international prices, Government has been constantly trying to bring down the prices of crude oil imported into the country. A substantial measure of success was achieved during 1965 in securing price reductions. While this was wholly welcome, the development had some adverse effects on indigenous crude oil now becoming available in increasing quantities. The policy hitherto followed as regards indigenous crude prices has been to fix them on a par with the discounted and fluctuating prices at which crude oil is imported from the Middle East from time to time. Success in securing reductions in imported crude prices has, therefore, resulted in continually depressing the prices of crude oil produced in the country. There is a clear and imperative need to secure for indigenous crude oil a price that is in keeping with the costs of oil exploration and production to the indigenous crude producers.

In this situation, it became essential to evolve a scheme:

(i) to improve the prices of indigenous crude oil by delinking them from the principle of strict import parity at discounted rates and relating them, for the present, to undiscounted posted prices for analogous crudes in the Middle-East; and

(ii) to ensure that imported crude (available at much lower cost in the Middle East) should be subjected to import duty to bring its cost in India reasonably on a

par with the new price basis for indigenous crudes.

As a corollary, the prices of refined products would have to be refixed suitably on a basis that pays also due regard to the economics of refinery operations.

The formula hitherto in force for determining the ceiling of selling prices of major petroleum products was due to expire on 31st January, 1966. The continuance of a basis that had become out of date would not have been desirable; besides this would have also prolonged the above-mentioned consequences on the pricing of indigenous crude. There had also been considerable speculation about the Government's decisions on the new price basis in the light of the recommendations of the Talukdar Working Group on Oil Prices which had submitted its report in August 1965. This report had been prepared after full study and the due inquiry over a period of about 16 months. It dealt with the pricing of crude oil and petroleum products after giving to private and the public sector oil companies and the crude producing interest in the country adequate opportunities for expressing their views.

In this situation, Government's decision on the pricing of major petroleum products was announced on 1st February 1966, on the basis of the recommendations by the Talukdar Working Group with modifications on the lines explained above. As an integral part of the new pricing scheme, it was necessary to provide, simultaneously, for the levy of a protective duty on imported crude. As Parliament was not in session and action was immediately necessary for the reasons explained above, the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966 (1 of 1966) was promulgated on 1st February 1966, in the interest of the industry and protective duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* on petroleum crude was

levied by creating a new item No. 27 (10) in the Indian Customs Tariff Schedule.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration".

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the time allotted for this?

Mr. Chairman: 90 minutes.

Shri Ranga: There is one good feature about this, that the protective duty imposed years ago on ball bearings is being withdrawn in view of the fact that the object for which it was imposed at that time has been achieved. This duty was imposed at that time to help the ball bearings manufacture in our country and make it stand on its own legs. At the same time, I have a feeling that this revenue duty which is being imposed is going to be a burden as much on the ball bearings manufacturing industry as upon the rest of the industrial system in this country which is dependent on the use of ball bearings. It is this kind of thing that economists all over the world have been condemning because they do not want all these primary industrial products to be taxed in this manner because that would come to be included in a snowball fashion in the final price the consumer would have to pay.

Secondly, in regard to crude oil also, in respect of which they are imposing an *ad valorem* import duty of 20 per cent, I have a feeling that we would have been able to produce all that crude here, and at a much less price earlier than the effort that the Government had made in order to produce crude oil under government auspices; and it is because of the higher cost of production that they have to incur that they are now obliged to impose this import duty. Upto this time, we never had it. Now we would like Government to explain to us how it is that after we have begun to develop

our own oil exploration and our own industry, the prices of crude oil in our country have gone up. If they have gone up, why is it so? Because all this time we have been complaining that all these private monopolies with their headquarters in various Other countries were trying to exploit us, the consumers in this country. Now, are we to be a partner in the exploitation of consumers in this country merely because we are developing our own home industry, in addition to whatever we have been getting from abroad from these monopolists? Or is it going to be another monopoly levy upon our industry by our own oil industry? We would like to be satisfied in regard to this matter. If it is absolutely necessary in the interest of national economy and in the interest of the development of our own oil industry to levy higher prices, let it be said so, so that we know what we are doing and why we are doing it. These are the two main points I wanted to make in this connection.

I am one with Government in their anxiety in developing our own industry in our country. But I want them to keep in mind in the recommendations we have made in the Public Undertakings Committee. There was too much of wastage, there was not sufficient control over the stores, there was too much of *golmal* in stores management, too much of capital locked up, purchase of crores and crores of rupees worth of machinery, some of which have not been unpacked even now after they were imported from Russia, so much of it that was imported into our country not having been properly inspected and so on. We do not know how much there is in all these various packets, whether there is anything at all in them, whether there is not any redundancy. All these facts were brought out by the Committee on Public Undertakings, and they made their recommendations. I would like the hon. Minister to give some information to the House and satisfy the House that there is better management on the part of Indian Oil

[Shri Ranga]

Co., than there had been till very recently.

Now, I am told that the Assam Government is being given a kind of subsidy. What is the price of crude oil in Digboi, what percentage of it is the sales tax, and why is it that this Assam Government is allowed to raise such a huge sales tax? How much are they realising as a result of this sales tax? Do the Government of India have any kind of control at all over these things? We would like to have some information.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) :
समापति महोदय, इस टैरिफ बिल के अन्दर जो मन्त्री जी ने यहां रखा है, 20 परसेंट टैक्स पेट्रोलियम और क्रूड आयल वगैरह पर बढ़ाया है। मैं हाउस का ज्यादा वक्त तो नहीं लेता लेकिन मिनिस्टर से यह रिक्वेस्ट मेरी है कि क्रूड आयल के ऊपर टैक्स बढ़ाने से यह नीचे के जो काश्तकार हैं उनको इंजिन के लिए लेना हो तो उसकी भी कीमत बढ़ जाती है; हम एक तरफ तो अनाज की उपज ज्यादा से ज्यादा करने के लिए काश्तकारों को उत्तेजना देते हैं। हमने देखा महाराष्ट्र में कि महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने अनाज की उपज ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाने के लिए मुफ्त इंजिन दिया काश्तकारों को। लेकिन क्रूड आयल की कीमत दुगुनी हो गई और उसका बाजार में मिलना मुश्किल हो गया तो कई दिन तक क्रूड आयल न मिलने से इंजन बन्द रहे और इससे अनाज का हावैस्ट जो खड़ा था वह सूख गया। यह महाराष्ट्र की हालत हो गई और जब कलेक्टर ने आर्डर दिया कि हमारे परमीशन के बग़र किसी को न दो, तो उसकी क्यू लग गई। 40-40 लीटर हर एक आदमी को देने के लिए उन्होंने आर्डर दे दिया। लेकिन उसके लिए कलेक्टर के आफिस में जाना और दो तीन घंटे वहां बैठना, फिर उसकी परमीशन लेकर क्रूड आयल लेने के लिए जाना, इसमें उनको बहुत मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ा।

40-40 और 50-50 मील से जिले के स्थान तर उन्हें आना पड़ता था। तो ऐसी मुश्किल न हो, और वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा महंगा न हो, इसलिए मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि जो टैक्स आप बिठाते हैं, वह जरूर बिठाइए, उसके बग़र तो काम नहीं चलेगा लेकिन जिन लोगों को, काश्तकारों को अनाज की उपज बढ़ाने के लिए कहते हैं उनको तकलीफ न हो। एक तरफ तो हम उनसे यह कहें कि तुम अनाज की उपज बढ़ाओ और दूसरी तरफ हम उनके रास्ते में रुकावटें डालें, यह उचित नहीं होगा। अनाज क्रूड आयल के लिए गरज है। जब एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन सारे देहातों में हो जायगा तो फिर इसकी गरज नहीं पड़ेगी। लेकिन जब तक हर देहात में जहां कि कुएं हैं और पानी देने का इन्तजाम है और काश्तकार बड़ी मेहनत से अपनी हावैस्ट को पानी देते हैं उनको इसकी तकलीफ न हो, इसका ध्यान आप रखें। हमारा एक्सपीरियंस है कि क्रूड आयल की महाराष्ट्र में बड़ी तकलीफ काश्तकारों को हुई। महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को लिखा और हुमायूँ कबीर साहब उस समय थे, उनको भी लिखा तो उनकी तरफ से कुछ इसके लिए रिजर्व किया और महाराष्ट्र के लिए थोड़ी व्यवस्था हो गई। तो ऐसी दिक्कत न हो यह टैक्स बढ़ाने से इसके लिए इतना तो इसमें हो जाय कि काश्तकार और अनाज उत्पन्न करने के लिए जो क्रूड आयल का इस्तेमाल करते हैं उन के ऊपर टैक्स न हो; इतना तो करना लाजिमी बात है। बस यही मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है।

Shri Alagesan: My hon. friend, Prof. Ranga, has disappeared so soon.

Shri Warior (Trichur): He has just gone to the Select Committee meeting. He was summoned by somebody.

Shri Alagesan: I do not mistake him.

He raised the question about ball bearings and said that this conversion

of the protective duty into revenue duty on the import of ball bearings would go to increase the cost of industries which use these ball bearings. Actually, the Tariff Commission, which went into this question, recommended an increase in the *ad valorem* duty from 100 to 125 per cent. What the Government has done is not to accept that recommendation, but to convert the protective duty into a revenue duty, so that it can be altered in future with ease, and has kept it at the 100 per cent level. So, there is no question of any extra hardship being imposed upon industries which use these ball bearings.

Shri Warrior: How far will this affect the price that the consumers will have to pay on indigenous products? What will be the impact on the price?

Shri Alagesan: The local prices are much more than the import prices, and even, when we impose 100 per cent duty, some of the items will cost less than the indigenous prices. There were only three units. Now more units have been licensed, and with the coming in of more units and more production, we can hope that the industrial production costs will also go down and they will be on a level with the import prices.

With reference to the new levy that we propose to have, the new protective duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* on crude imports, I should like to explain the position. Prof. Ranga thought that at one time oil was produced cheaper and it is costlier now. It was a misunderstanding of the position. It was not so. What actually happened is that we import crude, especially from the Middle East. There, the production costs of crude oil are very low. In fact, we are not able to know the cost of production of crude in Middle East. Certain prices are put up as posted prices, and we have to pay those prices. Uptill very recently we have been paying the posted prices. Only from 1960 some discounts we have been able to obtain, and especial-

ly last year we were able to obtain considerable discounts. In the beginning of last year, there was a discount of 2 cents per barrel; then in the middle of last year, there was a further discount of 7 cents per barrel; and towards the end of last year, there was a further discount of 8 cents per barrel. All these are very welcome things, because they have meant a considerable reduction in the import bill on foreign crude. I think I can calculate it. It may be roughly Rs. 3.5 crores that we would have saved on import bills by these discounts. And we have not stopped trying to get further discount from these oil companies, because we feel that there is still room for more discount to be obtained on the imported crude.

While this is a very welcome factor, what happens is it is not such a welcome factor for the price that we pay for the indigenous crude. We have started producing indigenous crude in some quantities. In Assam, Oil India is producing indigenous crude, and it is feeding the Digboi, Gauhati and Barauni refineries. All told, it now comes to about 2½ million tons.

Shri Warrior: Digboi?

Shri Alagesan: In Naharkatiya oil field they do not have enough crude to supply, so Oil India feeds a part of the Digboi refinery also. So, it comes to about 2 to 2½ million tons.

In Ankaleshwar also, O.N.G.C. is producing oil. We are now putting that oil, about one million tons and even more, into the Koyali Refinery, and we are also sending about a million tons to the Bombay Refineries.

The price of the indigenous crude was related to the discounted price of the foreign crude. So, as we went on getting discounts and as the price of foreign crude was coming down, the price that was paid for indigenous crude was also going down. So, last year itself, while we had a saving of about Rs. 3.5 crores on the import bill, ONGC and Oil India Ltd., put together got about Rs. 4 crores less for the crude that they sold. So, this

[Shri Alagesan]

was an anomalous position in which we were placed. So, we wanted to free the indigenous crude from this sort of oppressive situation. We delinked the price of indigenous crude from the strict import parity that was obtaining till now. We will pay that price to the indigenous crude which will be related to the posted price without discount. When foreign crude is obtained at a discount, the difference in price between that and the price we pay to indigenous crude will be made up by the duty we are levying. Because the imported crude will have to be brought on a level with the price that will be paid to the indigenous crude. That was the necessity for a 20 per cent protective duty on the imported crude.

Shri Warrior: That means the price will be the same. That was also the formula that was there already.

Shri Alagesan: That was how we arrived at this and the two prices will be more or less the same. Prof. Ranga had a mistaken notion that the indigenous oil produced in our own country should cost less. He was putting forward a plea that till now the foreign companies were charging a high price and now we are charging the higher price and exploiting. That was his line of argument. That is not so because the production costs in the Middle East are very low. As I said we are not able to find out how low it is. Whereas the indigenous costs are much more, we are still in the process of stabilising our cost, we have to undertake much more exploration and much more drilling, we have to undertake the exploration of many more areas, which have not yet been explored. In fact we want to streamline the activities of the ONGC and take the assistance of even foreign firms who possess expert knowledge and the wherewithal and equipment for exploration not only on land but also under water. We have to expand the activities of the ONGC manifold.

The quantity of oil we get per well averages 50—60 tons whereas the average in the Middle-East is 800-1000 tons. You can imagine how low is the cost of production in the Middle-East and how high the cost of production is in our country. In order to protect the indigenous crude exploration and production we have been forced to impose this levy. It is not a question of our exploiting; it is a question of protecting our own indigenous industry. That is the rationale behind this protective duty. Prof. Ranga also referred to the remarks of the Public Undertakings Committee regarding certain wasteful features of the ONGC. We are fully aware of it; we want to streamline its activities; we are taking every measure to see that past mistakes are not repeated and we shall put it on a much more useful and economic basis. He also referred to the sales tax and the royalties that we pay to the Assam Government. That has been gone into by the Talukdar Committee and on page 33 you will find mention that the sales tax and the royalties are excessive and something should be done about it. Certainly we can persuade the Assam Government and we have been trying to persuade them. I am sorry to say that our efforts have not been attended with any success so far.

Shri Warrior: It is the highest rate that any government has charged on any commodity.

Shri Alagesan: There is a history behind it. There was a dispute about the actual amount of royalty that should be paid to Assam. Assam was pleading that it is a very poor State and its finances should be strengthened. They placed their cases before our late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru and it was his award that we have to accept. Hon. Members perhaps know it. Surely, sales tax and royalty certainly are oppressive; there is no doubt about it. We shall continue

our efforts to have these two things set right.

Hon. Member Shri Jadhav talked of crude oil. It is not that crude oil that we are discussing. What we say crude oil in popular parlance, is called light diesel oil. We are making every effort to supply LDO in sufficient quantities both to Maharashtra and Gujarat. Even this morning I was talking to the hon. Minister from Gujarat and we were able to satisfy him. He says that the demand in Gujarat is not fully met and they are able to get LDO from Bombay. That means that LDO that is set apart and allotted to Bombay is not being used for the purpose for which it was allocated and it is being sold into Gujarat. Even so we are making every effort to see that sufficient quantities of LDO for use in agricultural farms, for lift irrigation which goes to augment our agricultural production, are allotted to these two States.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: Prices must be reduced for agricultural purposes.

Shri Alagesan: The price of LDO is fixed and we cannot reduce it only for one purpose. It is difficult to make out a case for this because it is used not only for agricultural purposes but for industrial purposes also. If you start reducing price only for one particular category, it will lead to all sorts of malpractices. If the State Governments think so, they can subsidise the purchase of this oil and so it is for them to take up. I think, Sir, I have covered all the points. I am not moving the amendment which stands in my name.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Alagesan: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.29 hrs.

DELHI LAND REFORMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

This is a very small Bill which arose out of the judgment of the Punjab High Court on the interpretation of two clauses as now existing. These are clauses 3 and 13. If hon. Members refer to section 3, they will find that the Deputy Commissioner includes Collector and Revenue Assistant or an Assistant Collector of the first class empowered by the Chief Commissioner by notification. Certain powers have been vested in the Deputy Commissioner and the existing Act says that the Deputy Commissioner includes Collector and a Revenue Assistant or an Assistant Collector of the first class empowered by the Chief Commissioner. Now, after the Land Reforms Act was passed in 1954, Bhumidhari rights were given to various tenants. This was done by the Deputy Commissioner by a general declaration and it was followed by specific declaration in individual cases by the Revenue Assistant. The Punjab High Court held that the interpretation

[Shri Hathi]

should mean that the Revenue Assistant also should be empowered. As the definition stands, the Deputy Commissioner includes a Collector, a Revenue Assistant or an Assistant Collector, who has to be empowered by the Chief Commissioner. But the court held that "specially empowered" applies to both, and therefore, all the declaration about 75,000 persons who were given Bhumidhari rights became void. That is the point in regard to which the first amendment is being brought before the House.

The other amendment concerns also a question of interpretation. The House will see there is no fundamental principle involved. On the contrary, the principle is that the tenant should be given Bhumidhari rights. Section 13 of the present Act says to whom the Bhumidhari rights can be given. The various classes of persons are given there. Sub-clause (f) of section 13 is the pertinent or the relevant clause here, that is, "a non-occupancy tenant, including a tenant of or over twelve years in Shahdara Circle". That is, a non-occupancy tenant also includes the tenants in Shahdara of or over 12 years in Shahdara. The court also held that the words "non-occupancy tenant, including a tenant of or over twelve years in Shahdara Circle" would mean only the tenants in the Shahdara circle and nowhere else. But the fact is, these tenants also belong to other villages in Delhi and they are not being given the Bhumidhari rights on the interpretation of the existing clause which says, "a non-occupancy tenant, including a tenant of or over twelve years in Shahdara Circle". All the tenants should be given the Bhumidhari rights. The High Court said that though this must be the meaning, it is not made clear. So, 75,000 people who are given Bhumidhari rights are again at the mercy of the landlords. Therefore, we came out with an ordinance and this Bill is brought before this House in pursuance of the interpretation given by the High Court.

There are five clauses in the Bill and the relevant or pertinent clauses are clauses 2 and 3. In order to make the definition completely beyond doubt, we say that "Deputy Commissioner" includes (i) a Collector; (ii) an Additional Collector; (iii) a Revenue Assistant empowered by the Chief Commissioner and then (iv) an Assistant Collector of the first grade. About the class of tenants to be given Bhumidhari rights, we say, "a tenant of or over twelve years in Shahdara Circle and a non-occupancy tenant in any part of the Union territory of Delhi other than a non-occupancy tenant referred to in clause (d)". That is made clear now.

Clause 4 of the Bill makes a provision that all declarations conferring Bhumidhari rights before 5th February, 1966 shall be deemed to be and to have always been made in accordance with law by the Deputy Commissioner or the Revenue Assistant and the persons shall be deemed to have been validly and lawfully declared as Bhumidars. This is again to safeguard the rights of a person. If there is a question of right involved, if somebody says that his name has been wrongly entered, that he is not a tenant with Bhumidhari rights under the Act of 1954, and if there is any dispute regarding title or changes in the tenancy of the person, it can be done only on the ground referred to in the proviso to sub-clause (a) of clause 4.

This in short is the purport of the Bill. Nearly 75,000 persons who were given Bhumidhari rights were declared as having no Bhumidhari rights and they are at the mercy of the landlords. In order to protect their interests, the ordinance was brought in, and this Bill seeks to replace that ordinance.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

Is Mr. Naval Prabhakar there to move his amendment? No.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuram): No Member from Delhi State is here. And, all of them are Congress members!

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम (बादा) : सभापति महोदय, श्री जो छोटा सा संशोधन एक विधेयक के रूप में प्रस्तुत है, मैं उसका सादर स्वागत करती हूँ।

आप को यह विदित ही है कि, जैसा कि श्री गृह मंत्री महोदय ने बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों में बताया है, जिन बेचरे हजारों किसानों को बड़ी जहाँ-जहाँ, काफी दोड़-धूप और परेशानी के बाद भूमिधरी का हक मिला था, एक छोटी सी टेक्निकल गलती के कारण उन का वह हक छीना जा रहा था ; कुछ दिन पहले जैसे ही यह कोर्ट का जजमेंट हुआ, तभी दिल्ली और शाहदर के किसानों में एक हलचल मच गई। वे सब लोग जो एक अच्छे ढंग से खेती-बाड़ी कर के अपना जीवन यापन कर रहे हैं, उन की रोजी और रोटी खतरे में पड़ गई। जैसे ही उन्हें यह मालूम हुआ, वे लोग मेरे पास भी आए और मैंने गृह मंत्री महोदय को भी इस सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र लिखा कि वह इस बारे में जल्दी ही कुछ न कुछ करें, वना इन सभी लोगों पर एक नई विपत्ति का पहाड़ टूट पड़ेगा। हम सब लोगों के लिए यह हर्ष का विषय है कि जिस छोटी सी गलती के कारण उन लोगों पर विपत्ति आ गई थी, उस को इस विधेयक के द्वारा दूर किया जा रहा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का सादर समर्थन और स्वागत करती हूँ और साथ ही दिल्ली के उन तमाम किसानों की ओर से माननीय गृह मंत्री का अभिनन्दन करती हूँ और उन्हें धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

Shri Warior (Trichur): Now that the High Court has come down upon this and interpreted it in some other way, will that not affect the existing occupants until this Bill is passed into law, in the interregnum?

Shri Hathi: We had already issued an ordinance and this Act will replace that ordinance. So, they will not be affected.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: I will put all the clauses together. The question is:

"That clause 2 to 5, and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5, and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Hathi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.39 hrs.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (CONTROL) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganath Rao): Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

The Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 will cease to have effect on the 31st day of March, 1966, from which date there will be no legislative sanction for the continuance of import and export controls.

The need for the Central Government to have legislative powers to control the foreign trade of the country is as great today as it was in 1947. The country is embarking on an ambitious Fourth Five Year Plan. The defence requirements also are much more than in the past. The need to conserve foreign exchange is, therefore, imperative and the position needs to be controlled closely and continuously to ensure optimum utilisation of available foreign exchange resources for the purchase of goods required to sustain industrialisation, to protect the indigenous industry and to meet essential requirements of defence and export-oriented industries. On the export side, it is necessary to ensure healthy practices in our foreign trade and to safeguard the interest of the country in respect of items primarily required for home consumption particularly in the present emergency.

The Bill accordingly seeks to continue for another five years that is, up to 31st March, 1971, the powers at present vested in the Central Government for control and regulation of imports and exports under the aforesaid Act.

The Bill also seeks to amend section 5 of the Act to make provision for a minimum penalty in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption. Opportunity has been taken to make certain changes in the Act, consequential on the repeal of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and the enactment of the Customs Act, 1962 in its place.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Imports and Exports (Control)

Act, 1947 be taken into consideration."

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): Sir, I support the Bill that has been moved by the hon. Minister. It is necessary that the Government should have powers to regulate import and export in the interests of the country. While supporting the Bill, I feel that in a number of matters the policy that has been followed is not correct. Certain articles are imported in a finished form and if they are allowed to be imported in the raw material form and allowed to be processed here that will save a lot of foreign exchange. But that is not being done. Certain articles which we are importing—we are importing a number of such articles—can be processed here if only raw materials are allowed to be imported. I can cite one instance. At present refined anthracite coal is being imported costing Rs. 400 per tonne whereas if anthracite coal is imported it will cost less than Rs. 200 per tonne and it is very easy for the existing industry to process this anthracite coal. Therefore, I do not see any reason why a raw material which can be processed here, which will give employment to many people, by which we will save foreign exchange, should not be imported. I do not know why the raw material is not allowed to be imported and the finished product is being imported. If the raw material is imported and it is processed here, it will help in the saving of foreign exchange. That was happening before in the case of petroleum coke. Now our refineries are producing raw coke which is being processed here and it has helped us to save about Rs. 1 crore in foreign exchange. Similarly, anthracite coal, if it is allowed to be imported in the raw form, we can save foreign exchange. There are a number of such other articles. Therefore, I feel that the Government must take such items into consideration when they frame their policy about imports so that we can save a certain amount of foreign

exchange in the country and avoid the very dangerous low level to which our foreign exchange has gone down.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, although this is only intended to enable the Government to continue the 1947 legislation on import export, I thought that from the Government side, when it is moved, we will get some information about the entire aspect of import export in this country after 1947. Now we are in the year 1966. We should like to know what has happened in the entire administration of imports and exports during the last nineteen years. I am very sorry that just like the opposition was taken by surprise, the Treasury Benches were also taken by surprise in this case.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No, no.

Shri Warior: The Minister in charge of the Bill, Shri Manubhai Shah, was not present in the House. Luckily, the Minister who substituted for him had been able to get his brief through some other Minister.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The Minister has come.

Shri Warior: If the debate will again be opened by Shri Manubhai Shah, I have nothing to say. I will speak afterwards.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Please continue your speech.

Shri Warior: Without getting an introduction by the Minister in a proper way, only relying on the notes read by Shri Jaganatha Rao when they were passed on to him? Will it be the proper way of proceeding with the business of the House?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If I may clarify, normally, the House does not wish to have a lengthy speech at the consideration stage from the Minister. But, Sir, if you like, I can make some observations. I am in your hands.

Shri Warior: Yes, yes. It will help the consideration of the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, he may do so.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mr. Chairman,...

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय (देवास) :
मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ, मन्त्री जी बोल रहे
हैं लेकिन सदन में गणपति नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister might resume his seat. The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy to bring this Bill for the consideration of the House. As is well known, the foreign trade of India occupies a very important place in the national economy. In the early stages of development of any under-developed country, the inputs in terms of capital goods, machinery, equipment and technical know-how and the import of basic and essential raw materials which are not possible to be produced in the country during the period of development, for those purposes it is very necessary to utilize the foreign exchange resources of the country very fruitfully and in a thrifty manner. It was with this basic consideration of thrift and proper use of imports and of maximising exports so that the balance of payments position can continuously remain better, this Bill was introduced several years ago. However, it is provided that every five years the House will review the progress of the working of the Act and if the Government and the country feel that the continuation of this Act in the statute book is necessary, it should be further extended by a similar period.

As the House is aware, since 1956 the position of our country has considerably changed because in the first decade of independence we were hardly undertaking any massive programme of economic growth.

The First Five Year Plan, so to say, was a routine plan of growth, without any special emphasis on either industrial progress or agricultural production. It was only in the begin-

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ning of the Second plan that we can say that the industrial revolution of this country really took its root. As we all know, the early decade had a favourable balance of payments position because during the war due to lot of extortion of the Indian economy the British had accumulated a lot of foreign exchange belonging to India in the British Treasury and the view of the entire public in this country was that we should utilise that foreign exchange to the liberalisation of imports required by the common man. All the accumulated Rs. 1,200 crores worth of sterling in the British Treasury to the credit of India were gradually utilised. It would not be right to blame any person including the Government and the people in those years because if the hon. Members would refer... (Interruption). You cannot finish another Bill today.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalazhuzha): What is happening? What is the matter?

Shri Warrior: At times we have background music. That is very disturbing.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It would not be proper to rush through the Bill. I can finish in five minutes; I can finish in 20 minutes. I will try to economise on time as much as possible.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is the difficulty of the Parliamentary Minister of State? Is he trying to hustle the Minister?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, there is no hustling. You can rest assured that I cannot be hustled.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): He just wanted to know how much time he expected to take.

Shri Warrior: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should know that more time is now available for this

Bill. It is a very important thing. We did not participate in the debate on the other two Bills precisely because we wanted more time for this.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I was going to make a statement because tomorrow we wanted to take up the General Discussion of the Budget as scheduled. If any Bill was part heard today, it will be taken up tomorrow. Any other Bill, the Armed Forces Bill, we will take up after the General Discussion is over.

Mr. Chairman: But the Business Advisory Committee has already allotted one hour for this Bill. So, it all depends on how the discussion goes.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If it is part-heard, we shall take it up tomorrow. The remaining Bill will be taken up after General Discussion of the Budget is over.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I was saying that it was in those years that not knowing what will be the tremendous requirement of foreign exchange in the succeeding years of the Second, Third and Fourth Plans, we were naturally as a people and as Government more liberal in utilising the reserves which we had accumulated. But as in life so in the world there is no substitute to experience and as we experienced more and more we did realise the need to conserve foreign exchange. So, it was in early 1956 and thenceforward that the House and the Government became very very zealous to guard the utilisation of foreign exchange. I can say without any fear of contradiction that there are very few countries which are so conscious, extraordinarily well aware of husbanding and utilising with the greatest thrift the reserves of their foreign exchange.

The import policy in the last decade under this Act has been very rational,

supporting the industrial and economic development of the country, providing for the repayment on due date all the external aid that we have been fortunate to receive from friendly countries. I am proud to say that all the international agencies and the friendly powers have acknowledged that perhaps India is one country which has never delayed or defaulted in repayment, that we have utilised the foreign assistance to the maximum advantage of the human and economic development of this country. In terms of both liberalisation of trade and external aid, we have been fortunate enough to receive a liberal amount from abroad. This Bill, therefore, continues to provide the instruments in the hands of the community to see that import avoidance, import restrictions, import-ban and import rationalisation are carried out to the maximum advantage of the national economy. I need not dilate more on this point that the continuation of this will leave the instruments safe in the hands of the Government and the community to utilise the imports, restrain them and substitute them wherever possible and to make the maximum use of the foreign exchange available.

The Bill also contains export restraints and regulations. I am happy to say that out of more than 10,000 products which the Indian economy exports—it is one of the most diversified packet of exports that we have developed in the last several years—we have freed all the exports barring a few of the vegetable seeds or minerals containing the atomic constituents and nuclear energy elements and some wild-life of animals which we have got to preserve in the country. We have practically put all the exports on a free licensing list i.e. free from any licensing procedures or formalities. Even so, the presence of the regulatory measures is necessary to avoid any pitfalls in future, when we might have to put some restraints on some products for export or we might have to regulate the export in order to get the maximum

benefit of the price realisation in foreign countries. That is the intention of the second part of the Bill.

The third thing is that we have also tried to secure punishment of imprisonment in this Bill as an added precaution to see that imports or exports are not misused. Uptil now, if a party imported something as actual user or as established importer or as *ad hoc* licensee and if he mismanaged its utilisation, all that the law-courts could do was to sentence him not to imprisonment but with fine. There were a few people—I do not say too many—a few people who would rather utilise the foreign exchange and earn the money and then suffer the fines. Maybe, the law-courts were so lenient that they will sentence him with imprisonment till the rising of the court and the man is then let free. Here, we have provided for such offences, which this House and the Government consider to be highly reprehensible, because we cannot afford either exporters or importers, even in a small number, as defaulters to get away with their guilt without adequate punishment, the punishment of a minimum term of six months, not less than six months, and upto two years. We have provided this punishment for the default in either the misuse of foreign exchange in import proceeds or non-realisation or in default in export proceeds.

These are the basic features of this Bill and I am happy to say that in spite of the fact that we are passing through very severe strains of foreign exchange, it is a sign of growth. Some friends might consider that the hardship that we are passing through should bedevil us and we should get dejected and frustrated. I for one can say on behalf of this Government that we do not feel so. These are the birth pangs of a new order and any country which wants to sustain economic growth will have to pass through these travails and difficulties. All that one can say is that if we do better in restraining imports and enlarging exports, we can cer-

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tainly have a better balance of payments position.

As the House is aware, in the last seven or eight years, the imports have increased from Rs. 700 crores to Rs. 1,400 crores per year because more power plants have to be imported, more steel plant machinery is to be imported, more basic raw materials for the maintenance of various industries have to be imported as we cannot just manufacture them here. The non-ferrous metals are not available here; many types of special steels are not available here. The world and the sophisticated industrial technology cannot be expected to be advanced all at once. Therefore, we have to import these things. Likewise, exports have increased from nearly Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 850 crores per year. But the rate of growth of exports has not been commensurate with that. Naturally, in this country where the local demand itself is terrific and, therefore, the high costs and competitive costs are not available. Our growth of exports has not been commensurate with that. Even taking into account external aid plus export, there does remain a certain imbalance which will have to be sustained for a while. But I do hope that now that we have institutionalised the exports and all the schemes thereunder, we shall have better results; as you know, nearly 80 per cent of our exports are agricultural exports, and 20 per cent are of the manufactured goods. With the stabilisation of the schemes that we have initiated, I have no doubt that from year to year we shall have better results. But without going into details of either the import packet or the export packet, I would commend this Bill for acceptance by the House so that we can continue to regulate in the interests of the public and the nation and the economic development of this country both the flow of imports and the promotion of exports.

17 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Warior:

Shri Warior: Mr. Chairman, Sir...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can continue tomorrow.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Let him speak at least one sentence.

Shri Warior: There are many things to be said in regard to this Bill. Even now Government are only putting some restrictions and issuing some orders. I want to go further and say certain things....

Mr. Chairman: He can continue tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-SIXTH REPORT

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to present the Forty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.01½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTIETH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to present the Eightieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 10, 1966/Phalgun 19, 1887 (Saka).