

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 26, 1966/Vaisakha 6,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारतीय अधिनियमों का अनुवाद

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* 1334 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

श्री प्र० चं० बबरा :

श्री भगवत लाल आजाद :

श्री सुबोध हुंसवा :

श्री स० चं० सावन्त :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय अधिनियमों के विभिन्न भाषाओं में साधिकृत पाठ्य तैयार करने की दिशा में एकरूपता और बिधि सम्बन्धी का समान प्रयोग हो सके इसके लिये अनुवादों की देख-रेख के लिये क्या कोई केन्द्रीय व्यवस्था है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह व्यवस्था क्या है और हिन्दी के साथ-साथ अन्य भाषाओं में अधिनियमों के पाठ तैयार हों इसके लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं या उठा रही है; और

(ग) भारतीय भाषाओं में भारतीय नियमों के पाठान्तर तैयार करने की क्या योजना है और क्या यह काम पूर्ण रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार ही करेगी अथवा राज्यों

का सहयोग भी प्राप्त किया जायेगा और यदि हाँ तो किस प्रकार से ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Centralised arrangements exist in the Official Language (Legislative) Commission in regard to supervision of authorised versions of the Central Acts in various languages. The translation of State Acts into the various languages is the responsibility of the respective States who have been advised to make use of the standard legal terminology evolved by the Commission as far as possible. The O.L.(L)C have been requested to prepare regional translations of as many Acts as possible and for this purpose draftsmen have been appointed in respect of the various regional languages except Assamese and Gujarati. For these two languages also steps have already been taken to make the appointments.

(c) No scheme for preparing authorised versions of Indian Rules in Indian languages has been made by the Central Government.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या यह बात सत्य है कि जब इस देश में विदेशी सत्ता का शासन था उस समय भारतीय भाषाओं में भारतीय बिधियां अनुवाद करके प्रकाशित करके लोगों को दी जाती थीं ? यदि हाँ, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने यह कैसे कहा कि इस की जिम्मेदारी राज्यों की है और केन्द्र सरकार की नहीं है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: With regard to the State languages, for example, an Act passed by the Madras Legislative Assembly, in Tamil...

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The Central Acts.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The reference is clear. It is a long reference to the Commission, but this much may be germane to the issue, namely, "... to arrange for the translation of the Central Acts, ordinances and regulations promulgated by the President into the respective languages of the States." "To arrange for it". So, we are collaborating with the States. Actually, we had in the middle of last year, a conference when all the States Ministers were here. They were willing to take it up provided the Centre gives them money for the purpose. It costs roughly about Rs. 11 lakhs for about 10,000 pages of translation. That was the position. We have been considering it. The real position is that at one time three or four States wanted to have their own translations. They are quite willing to have it done but they want our help here and some subvention for this.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : प्रभु मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि भारत सरकार के जो सेंट्रल ऐक्ट या अधिनियम हैं उनको प्रकाशित करने के लिये राज्यों को भारत सरकार कुछ आर्थिक सहायता करती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्य के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कितने प्रतिशत धनराशि देती है, और राज्य सरकारों से कितने की आशा करती है, और जो यह काम चल रहा है, क्या उसके सम्बन्ध में मंत्रालय को संतोष है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: So far, no money has been given. They are only discussing it. They want some financial help, some subvention, from the Central Government for translation purposes. Actually, if the hon. Member is interested, I may mention some Acts which have been translated. In Bengali, they have already translated the Contract Act and the Specific Relief Act. In Malayalam, the Contract Act, the Specific Relief Act and the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act; in Marathi, the Transfer of Property Act; in Oriya, the Transfer of

Property Act and the Specific Relief Act; in Tamil, the Transfer of Property and the Indian Contract Acts; in Telugu, the Transfer of Property Act, the Indian Sale of Goods Act and the Specific Relief Act. These have been done. With regard to the terminology, it is a long, time-consuming process, and we do not want to hurry this.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The hon. Minister was just now telling us that except in two languages—Assamese and Gujarati,—the Central Acts have been translated into all other Indian languages. May I know what stands in the way of having these Central Acts translated into Assamese? I want to know whether the Official Language Commission will have a separate body for doing this work. What is the arrangement for this?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I said that for these two languages also arrangements have been made. There was a little delay then. Even that has been surmounted now.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि विभिन्न राज्यों का यह कार्य है कि वे इस अनुवाद को देखें और क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में करावें। साथ साथ यह भी कहा कि कमीशन को कहा गया है कि भारतीय भाषाओं में भी वे इस काम को करावें। फिर माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रभु कहा कि विभिन्न राज्यों में से किसी ने एक या दो ऐक्ट्स का अनुवाद कराया है। तो मैं उन्हीं से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह प्रगति संतोषजनक है, और क्या उनकी एडवाइस के अनुसार केन्द्रीय कमीशन ने भी इस बात पर खास तौर से बल दिया है ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: If the House wishes it, I can place on the Table the translations so far effected by the Official Languages Commission.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Government satisfied with the progress?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I may straightway give the list of authorised Hindi versions which have been pub-

lished in the Gazette of India—The Indian Penal Code, the Evidence Act, Transfer of Property Act, Contract Act, Sale of Goods Act, Legal Tenders (Inscribed Notes) Act, Goa, Daman and Diu Judicial Commissioners (Declaration as High Court) Act, The Kerala State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act and the Land Acquisition Act. These 10 Acts have been published. In addition, there are 34 Acts—I do not want to tire the House by reading them—where the translation has been rendered into Hindi, but they have so far not been finalised. It is a very difficult task, because *vadi* means plaintiff. But in Kerala, so far as I know, *anyayavadi* is the word for plaintiff, i.e., he who wants to set aside *anyaya*. It is very difficult to get all the people agree—*res judicata* adverse possession, limitation, etc., are other examples.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether in the Hindi-speaking States where all the enactments are at present done in Hindi, the standard terminology that has been evolved is used or they still use only those terminologies which were used in the Hindi Acts before?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I must confess it is not universally adopted in the Hindi States even. We are persuading them as far as possible to use it. There is a glossary which has already been placed on the Table.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह सच है कि चूंकि अब तक आयोग का कार्य संतोषजनक नहीं रहा है, इसलिए हाल ही में मंत्रालय ने इस आयोग का पुनर्गठन किया है ? यदि हां, तो पुनर्गठन का उद्देश्य क्या था और इस पुनर्गठित आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: With great respect, I differ from the hon. member. It was reconstituted because the old commission become *non est* by efflux of time. Now we have increased it to 9 members. We are

evolving a procedure by which each State would be able to associate itself with us by sending a Law Secretary or a legal remembrancer so far as the particular language is concerned. Till the other day we had part-time members. We have done away with that. We are going to have a new Chairman. Otherwise, the membership is almost finalised.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैंने नाम पूछे थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो बना रहे हैं ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : फाइनलाइज कर दिया है ।

Dr. Ranon Sen: Just now the Minister said that some Acts have been translated into Hindi. May I know who has borne the cost of this translation—the States or the Centre?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Only the Centre has borne the cost. The hon. member is aware of the constitutional provision.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री यशोवर्धन प्रसाद जी लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने यह कहा था कि विधेयक साथ-साथ अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में सदन में आयेंगे, लेकिन आज तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है कि पार्लियामेंट में विधेयक हिन्दी में और अंग्रेजी में साथ साथ आ सकें । क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि यह कौन सा चीन का मुकाबला है कि सरकार को इसमें मुश्किल पड़ रही है, क्या दिक्कतें हैं सरकार के सामने, साथ-साथ क्यों नहीं यहां बिल आते हैं ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I thought I explained the difficulties inherent in the translations. Even among Hindi States not all of them have accepted many words.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैंने पार्लियामेंट के विधेयकों के मुताबिक पूछा था कि पार्लियामेंट

में विधेयक हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं आ सकते ।
सवाल कुछ है और जवाब कुछ है ।

Mr. Speaker: He says the Bills to be introduced in this Parliament must be both in English and Hindi.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Hindi versions are already coming today.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: All the excuses given by the Minister for the slow progress of the translation work seem to be very lame ones. I would like to know what is the difficulty before the Official Languages Commission to adopt those words which are already being used in the Hindi regions, because they are enacting in Hindi, in translating all the enactments of the Centre into Hindi within a short period of one or two years.

श्री क० ला० तिवारी : इनको क्या डिफिकल्टी है कि हिन्दी के लिये लड़ाई करती है और हिन्दी में नहीं बोल कर अंग्रेजी में सवाल करती है ?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I am not a Hindi fanatic like him.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: To take the example of one State, Uttar Pradesh, there is the word Mukaddama in some areas. There are also, as I said, the words, *Vadi* and *Prativadi*. Instead of forcing them accept one word, it is far better to wait and see to it that a common nomenclature comes about for all these words rather than hurry this through and lose the whole thing.

Exploitation of Sea Fish from Eastern and Western Coasts

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*1335. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have estimated as to what percentage of sea

fish is exploited at present from Eastern and Western Coasts of India;

(b) whether Government propose to increase this percentage to meet the pressing demand of fish in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to fulfil the object?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The average percentages of exploitation of sea fish during the last ten years from the East and West Coasts of India are 12.2 and 6.3 respectively of the estimated potential.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the Fourth Plan, efforts are being made to introduce 8,000 mechanised fishing boats and 200 large fishing vessels and to provide adequate facilities for landing and berthing of fishing boats and for handling of the fish catches.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में मछली पकड़ने का जो प्रबन्ध भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है उसका कौन सा भाग इस चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के पहले वर्ष में अर्थात् 66-67 में होगा और उसमें कितनी धनराशि सरकार ने व्यय करने का निश्चय किया है ?

Shri Govinda Menon: With a view to increasing the fish catches it is proposed to introduce 8,000 additional mechanised boats and 200 larger trawlers for fishing during the Fourth Plan. As to how many of them will be introduced in the first year will depend upon availability.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ईस्ट कोस्ट और वेस्ट कोस्ट में इस समय पर जो मछली पकड़ने का कार्य हो रहा है, किस कोस्ट पर ज्यादा काम हो रहा है, बंगाल की खाड़ी में या अरब सागर में और क्यों ?

Shri Govinda Menon: Sir, the potential is said to be higher on the west coast but, as will be seen from the answer, a higher percentage has been exploited on the east coast.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the West Bengal Government failed in their attempt to exploit sea fish in the Bay of Bengal; if so, may I know whether any fresh venture is going to be started from the Centre or from the State Government?

Shri Govinda Menon: There is this programme for the Fourth Plan, and the programme for the Fourth Plan has been finalised so far as West Bengal is concerned after consultation with the West Bengal Government.

श्री भागवत सा आजाद : यदि सरकार अपनी निश्चित योजना में जिसके अनुसार आठ हजार मशीनी नाव और 2 सौ ट्रावल्स का इन्तजाम कर सके, तो उसके फलस्वरूप चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में कितने प्रतिशत अधिक जो अभी है उससे बढ़कर मछली पकड़ने का कार्य हो जायगा ?

Shri Govinda Menon: I have not followed the question.

Mr. Speaker: What will be the increase in the catch when all these targets are realised?

Shri Govinda Menon: As a result of these efforts the additional annual marine fish production at the end of the Fourth Plan is expected to be 4.8 lakh tons.

Shri P. K. Deo: Tuna fish is found in plenty in the territorial waters of the Andamans and it attracts foreign fishing boats. Some time back some Chinese fishing vessels were intercepted by our police. May I know what steps are being taken to ensure that there is no trespass into the territorial waters of Andamans by foreign fishing boats?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Coope-

ration (Shri C. Subramaniam): This will be taken care of by the Navy. It will ensure that there is no trespassing into our waters. So far as Tuna fishing is concerned, we are taking the necessary steps. As a matter of fact, 200 larger vessels which we are getting for deep sea fishing will be useful for Tuna fishing also.

Shri P. C. Borooah: According to Government's information, which is the country which has got the highest percentage of coastal fishing, and may I know whether Government is going to take assistance from those countries to augment our coastal fishing?

Shri Govinda Menon: Under the programme which we have practically finalised it is proposed to introduce 8,000 additional mechanised boats and 200 trawlers for fishing during the Fourth Plan period. It is expected that out of the potential of 100 lakhs tons 4.8 lakhs tons would be exploited.

Shri P. C. Borooah: My question was, are we applying the techniques which are used by other countries which are successful?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are getting collaboration from Norway, Japan and other countries which are advanced in the field of fishing.

Shri Ranga: Do these plans include subsidiary plans for training traditional fishermen of the West Coast as well as the East Coast in the mechanised techniques of manipulating these boats and steamers and catching fish so that these people could be given necessary preference and also additional occupation?

Shri Govinda Menon: There are schemes for training fishermen.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the increasing salinity of the river Hooghly in West Bengal there has been death of richer Hilsa fish, which was abundantly available some time back, at least for two months in the year? If so, what steps have the Government taken to see that the

salinity of the river is removed so that the richer Hilsa fish is available in plenty in Bengal?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally, the requirements of West Bengal are taken care of by organising inland fisheries in the various parts of the country. Therefore, whatever shortage is there in West Bengal we are trying to make up by import from other States. As far as the problem of the Hooghly river is concerned, it is seasonal; sometimes we get more fishes; sometimes less.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Bagri.

Shri Ranga: Sir, Question No. 1338 also may be taken up along with it.

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient for the Minister, he might answer that also.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): That is somewhat different, but I have no objection.

Export of Sugar

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- *1336. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to export more sugar in 1966-

67 as compared to the last year for earning foreign exchange;

(b) if so, whether they have entered into agreements with any countries for the export of sugar; and

(c) if so, their broad details and the total amount of foreign exchange to be earned thereby?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta, has been authorised to enter into contracts for export of 3.97 lakh tonnes of sugar during 1966 as under:

Country	Quantity (Lakh Tonnes)
U. S. A.	0.60
U. K. & Canada	1.17
Malaysia	0.78
Other destinations	1.10
Total :	3.97

(c) Export to U.S.A. will be on the basis of the average of the Contract 7 Spot quotations of New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Inc., during a specified period. Export of 0.25 lakh tonnes to U.K. will be at the negotiated price under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which is £ 47.5 per long ton. Balance exports will be on price fixing basis linked to the average of London Daily Price during the specified periods. The shipment period is during January to September, 1966. The foreign exchange earnings will depend on the level of international price of sugar during the pricing periods.

भारत से चीनी का निर्यात

*१३३८. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत से चीनी का निर्यात केवल तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों से ही किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार को उत्तर भारत स्थित मिलों से चीनी का निर्यात करने में क्या कठिनाइयां अनुभव होती हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि 3.97 लाख टन जो आप चीनी विदेशों को भेजेंगे अलग-अलग मुल्कों को तो क्या उन सब मुल्कों का भाव एक होगा या अन्तर है, अन्तर है तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा भाव जिस पर विदेश को चीनी देंगे एक किलो पर उसकी कितनी कीमत होगी और अपने देश में जो चीनी देते हैं उसकी एक किलो पर कितनी कीमत होगी ?

Shri Shinde: Prices are not the same in all the countries. For example, we have a special quota under the USA Sugar Act. There we get preferential treatment and we get a slightly higher price. Similarly, there is an arrangement to have a higher price under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement; so, we get a slightly higher price in Commonwealth countries. In the other parts of the world, naturally, we have to sell sugar in competitive markets.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know price per kilogram. Is it possible?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): No, Sir; that is not possible.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या इनको पता ही नहीं है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह इस वक्त नहीं दे सकते ।

Shri Shinde: May I add, Sir, that according to the international sugar

trade there are pricing periods and the price depends upon the prevailing London daily market price at the time of landing? So, it is not possible beforehand to tell exactly the price though it is possible to give the averages.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो चीनी हम विदेश में भेजते हैं तो जहां पर हम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा चीनी की कीमत मिल सकती है हम वहां पर ज्यादा चीनी न देकर कुछ बंधे हुए हैं कामेनवैल्थ मुल्कों को चीनी देने के सवाल पर और कम कीमत पर हम चीनी देते हैं और क्या मंत्री महोदय यह साथ में बतायेंगे कि देश में जो चीनी हम देते हैं उसकी कीमत हम ज्यादा लेते हैं और विदेश में जो चीनी देते हैं वह सस्ते दाम में देते हैं तो उसमें इतना अन्तर होने का क्या कारण है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बहुत दफ़ बताया गया है ।

Shri Shinde: I will try to answer the second part of the question.

श्री बागड़ी : पहले का क्यों नहीं ?

Shri Shinde: I thought it to be more important.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देते हैं । बहुत दफ़ा दिया गया है कि हमें ज्यादा कीमत यहां मिल सकती है और हम वहां सस्ती दे रहे हैं । गवर्नमेंट उम को सबसिडाइज कर रही है । क्या कारण है इन सब पर यहां पर बहुत बाग बहस हो चुकी है ।

श्री बागड़ी : यह सरकार के कारण नित नये बदलते रहते हैं । एक दिन के अन्दर बदल जाते हैं इसलिए आप जवाब उनको देने दें ।

Shri Shinde: May I submit that all the sugar exporting countries in the world export sugar at a loss because there is less demand and more supply and, naturally, the normal laws of supply and demand operate in the international sugar market? But, as

I have already explained to the House, this question was examined closely by an expert team headed by Shri Sen when the Sugar Inquiry Commission was asked to go into this. May I submit for the information of the hon. Member that it is in the interest of the nation to export sugar instead of growing other crops? The Sugar Commission says....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Why do they not circulate the report to Members?

Shri Shinde: It has already been placed on the Table of the House. In order to meet the argument which is frequently raised by hon. Members, I will refer to a quotation from that report. It says:

"If there was a choice for the country whether to produce sugarcane or rice from the same acre of land, on balance it would be advantageous to grow sugarcane and export sugar manufactured therefrom and use the foreign exchange earned to import rice."

Shri Ranga: Who is that wiseacre?

Shri Shinde: Please bear with me. It continues:

"The foreign exchange receipts from such exports of sugar even at the current low price in the international market would be higher than the import cost of the equivalent quantity of rice as could be produced within the country from the same acre of land."

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: What is the margin?

श्री बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सवाल यह था कि विदेश को जो चीनी देते हैं और अपने देश के अन्दर जो चीनी हम अपने देशी लोगों को देते हैं तो अपने देश में उसी चीनी की कीमत हम उन अपने देशवासियों से ज्यादा लेते हैं या विदेश में जो चीनी देते हैं उसकी कीमत ज्यादा लेते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा कि इस का दसियों दफे जवाब आ चुका है कि हम वहां पर चीनी सस्ती बेच रहे हैं ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि किसान चावल और गन्ने में गन्ने की खेती को प्रीफर करेंगे क्योंकि उससे फौरन एक्सचेंज ले सकेंगे । अभी जो उन्होंने 3.97 लाख टन का चीनी का निर्यात बताया तो उससे कितना फौरन एक्सचेंज मिलता है और सरकार उसका एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है ताकि उसका एक्सपोर्ट और भी बढ़ जाये ?

Shri Shinde: This information has been given to this hon. House. I may say that about Rs. 13 to 14 crores of foreign exchange would be earned this year, though the prices are extremely low.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जिन मुल्कों को चीनी भेजी जाती है जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने उन मुल्कों के नाम बताये तो उन में से किस मुल्क से सब से ज्यादा दाम मिलते हैं और क्या दूसरे देशों से भी यह जो विदेशी मुद्रा है उसके प्राप्त करने के लिये चीनी निर्यात करने की योजना सरकार के पास है ? वह कौन-कौन देश हैं और उस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

Shri Shinde: The prices, as I have already submitted, are relatively higher in the United States of America and the U.K. and in the other parts of the world, they are considered to be low.

As far as the export promotion activity in other countries is concerned, we are trying to export sugar to Japan, Malaysia and Canada and, if possible, to meet any demand that may be there in other countries also, in the interest of earning more foreign exchange. Our endeavour is to see that more market is available for sugar export.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि उत्तरी भारत से एक दाना भी चीनी का बाहर नहीं भेजा जाता और दक्षिण भारत की सारी चीनी भेजी जाती है, लेकिन हम लोग जो चीनी पैदा करते हैं उस से फीरेन एक्सचेंज नहीं कमाया जाता है सिर्फ आप के ही इलाके से फीरेन एक्सचेंज क्यों कमाया जाता है ?

Shri Shinde: I am glad the hon. Member has raised this point. In fact, there is a wrong impression in the minds of some hon. members that sugar is being exported only from South India and not from North India. May I say for the information of the hon. members that out of the quantity of sugar that is being exported this year—we are exporting from U.P., Bihar, West Bengal.....

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पिछले साल का दीजिये ।

Shri Shinde:Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra—practically 44 per cent is from U.P. Bihar and West Bengal and the rest, from other States.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने के लिए 1966-67 में अधिक चीनी का निर्यात किया जायेगा तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अधिक चीनी के निर्यात करने में देश में चीनी की कमी पड़ जायेगी और चीनी की कीमत अधिक बढ़ जायेगी तो चीनी की कीमत जो अधिक बढ़ जायेगी उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

Shri Shinde: This year, as a result of our export activities, we are not likely to have any smaller supplies for domestic consumption and the price of sugar being controlled, there is no question of any price rise or any spurt in price as a result of exports.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether there is any difference between the procurement price of sugar at the factories and the export price?

Shri Shinde: The difference is quite considerable; it comes to Rs. 565 per tonne, i.e., the difference between the procurement price and the average earnings of foreign exchange.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि 1965 में चीनी निर्यात करने में कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know how much loss we have suffered by exporting sugar during 1965, as compared to what it would have fetched if we had sold it inside.

Shri Shinde: The amount of subsidy paid by the Central Government comes to Rs. 17.50 lakhs.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : नुकसान कितना हुआ है ? हमारी कीमत में विदेश की कीमत से हमें कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

Shri Shinde: The amount of subsidy is the quantum of difference between the selling price and the actual procurement price.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : यह छिपाया जा रहा है। सन् 1964 में 30 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ग्रांडर, ग्रांडर । छिपाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । मेरा ख्याल है कि वह समझ नहीं रहे हैं या दे नहीं रहे हैं ।

Shri Kapar Singh: How much would it have fetched if the sugar had been sold in the open market? How much money has been lost by selling it outside? That is the question.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : नुकसान कितना हुआ है ?

Shri Shinde: May I say this for the information of the hon. Member?....

Mr. Speaker: Subsidy cannot be the only loss. If we had sold here the same sugar which we have exported, how much price would it have fetched?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): The point for consideration is this. It is not a question of selling it within India and earning rupees, but it is a question of earning foreign exchange.

Mr. Speaker: There is no objection on that. The point is about the difference that is there....

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is what has been given. As against the foreign exchange earnings....

Shri Brij Raj Singh: He is always trying to evade this question.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not a question of evading. After all, it is in the interests of the country....

Shri Brij Raj Singh: Even when the Speaker asks him to reply, he does not reply.

Shri C. Subramaniam: In 1965, we earned a foreign exchange of Rs. 11.26 crores. For that we had to give a subsidy of Rs. 17.50 crores. Rs. 17.50 crores is the difference between the internal price and the external price.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि सब स्टेट्स से बाहर चीनी भेजी जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि सरकार साउथ से चीनी बाहर भेजती है और साउथ के कन्जम्प्शन के लिए चीनी नार्थ से मंगाई जाती है, जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि नार्थ से जो चीनी बाहर भेजी जाती है, उसकी कीमत ज्यादा हो जाती है; यदि हां,

तो क्या सरकार ऐसा खयाल करेगी कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पंजाब आदि नार्थ की स्टेट्स से जो चीनी बाहर भेजी जाती है, उसके लिए रेल के भाड़े में कमी कर दी जाये।

Shri Shinde: The quantities that are exported are so small that they do not affect our internal consumption, and even the gross movements etc. are taken into consideration.

Shri Ranga: Internal consumption is under control.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The point for consideration is this. We have different prices for the various zones. Therefore, the sugar which we try to sell to the outside market is taken from that market where the lowest price prevails; that is why we select areas where the price of sugar is lowest so that the subsidy also may be the lowest. That is why we are taking it from U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra where we have this price advantage. If we take the sugar from Punjab where the sugar price is the highest and send the Punjab sugar outside, then we shall have to pay a much higher subsidy on it. That is why, we take into account the price factor also.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दो प्रश्न पूछने का हक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर दो सवाल मिला दिये जायें, तो फिर दो सवाल पूछने का मौका कैसे दिया जा सकता है ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं ने इन सवालों को मिलाने के लिए नहीं कहा था। अगर किसी माननीय सदस्य के कहने पर उन को मिला दिया गया है, तो दो प्रश्न पूछने का मेरा हक क्यों चला जाये ? मुझे एक और प्रश्न पूछने का हक है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य जबर्दस्ती अपना हक बनाना चाहते हैं, तो बना लें।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि साउथ की जिन स्टेट्स से चीनी बाहर भेजी जाती है, उन में कमी पड़ जाती है और इसलिये उन स्टेट्स की कनजम्प्शन के लिये उत्तर भारत से चीनी मंगाई जाती है? यदि हां, तो इस हालत में चीनी बाहर भेजने के सम्बन्ध में साउथ की स्टेट्स को जो रियायत दी जाती है, क्या वही सुविधा नार्थ की शुगर मिल्स को भी दी जायेगी ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The point for consideration is this also. For example, if we take the U.P. sugar or the Bihar sugar, we have got to pay also for the rail transport up to the ports, whereas in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh there are cost-based sugar factories where we can avoid this rail transport. Therefore, from that point of view we have to look into the whole economics. Therefore, it should not be a tussle between North India and South India. What is in the interests of the whole of India will have to be taken into consideration for our export.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 376(2) के अन्तर्गत मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अगर हम पंजाब की चीनी को बाहर भेजें, तो वह बहुत महंगी हो जायेगी, लेकिन उन को शायद यह पता नहीं है कि सारे पंजाब में, और विशेषतया अम्बाला, करनाल और रोहतक में, अभी तक सैकड़ों एकड़ से ज्यादा गन्ने के खेत खड़े हैं और वे खड़े रह जायेंगे। जैसा कि मैं ने पहले भी कहा है, किसानों से जो गन्ना लिया जा रहा है, वह सूख गया है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद गन्ने का भाव वही है; कम है। जब सैकड़ों एकड़ भूमि पर ईख खड़ा रह जायेगा, तो न तो उस भूमि पर और बुवाई हो सकेगी और न वह गन्ना ही काटने योग्य रह जायेगा। इस पर भी मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि अगर यहां की चीनी को बाहर भेजा जायेगा, तो वह बहुत महंगी पड़ेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह बतायें कि उन्होंने जो रूल 376 के नीचे पायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाया है, तो कांस्टीट्यूशन के कौन से आर्टिकल या कौन से रूल का उल्लंघन हुआ है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उल्लंघन तो हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय बिल्कुल प्रशुद्ध बोल रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रशुद्ध बोलने से यह पायंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं उठता है।

Tankers for Carrying American Wheat to India

- +
- *1337. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his U.S. visit in December, 1965, he was informed that for carrying American wheat to India, India will have to arrange for large tankers from non-American sources;

(b) if so, the reasons offered;

(c) the arrangements that have been made; and

(d) how many Indian tankers will be available for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). In the context of the anticipated heavy imports of foodgrains from U.S.A. during this year, the question of utilising larger size tankers/bulk

carriers for transporting foodgrains from U.S.A. was broadly discussed during the Minister for Food and Agriculture's visit to the United States of America in December 1965. There was, however, no suggestion that large tankers from non-American sources will have to be arranged.

(c) and (d). Since then three large-size foreign flag tankers and one large-size bulk carrier have been chartered for this purpose.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What percentage of Indian tankers were used during the last few years?

Shri Govinda Menon: As to the percentage during the last few years, I would like to collect information. But with respect to the present year, we have only chartered as yet 4 tankers, of which one is Indian.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it true that Indian shippers are unwilling to use their tankers for carrying wheat from America because of low freight offered to them, and they are earning more foreign exchange by using them elsewhere?

Shri Govinda Menon: The freight offered to Indian ships is not so low as suggested. I have no information that Indian shippers are unwilling to transport foodgrains.

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1966-67 के दौरान भारत के लिये व्हीट के शिपमेंट के लिये अमरीका, भारत और अन्य देशों के कितने कितने टैंकर इस्तेमाल किये जायेंगे और उन में भारत का प्रतिशत क्या रहेगा ?

Shri Govinda Menon: Speaking of this year, I have already said that 4 have been chartered of which 2 are under U.S. flag, one is non-U.S. and the fourth is Indian.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What is the country of origin of the non-U.S. tanker?

Shri Govinda Menon: I would like to have notice.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अगर उनके पास जानकारी नहीं है, तो क्या वह यहां पर क्या सुनने के लिये आते हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब : इस बीच में अन्य सूत्रों से टैंकरों का जो इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है, उसके कारण हम वहां से कितना प्रतिशत भार ला सकेंगे ?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Generally, we are expected to carry 50 per cent of our foodgrains from the U.S. vessels; the other 50 per cent may be in non-U.S. vessels.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that American tanker owners are not anxious to engage in carrying foodgrains to India because they are not getting cargo on the return trip, for which they suffer loss? If so, have Government given any assurance to them to get cargo on their return journey and if so what?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is a commercial transaction. We offer; if they come forward and accept it, it means they would take into account the freight available on the return journey.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि दूसरे देशों से जो जहाज लिये जा रहे हैं, उनके किराये पर हमें कितना भुगतान करना पड़ेगा और हमारा अपना जो सिस्टम है, उस में हम कितना रुपया बचा सकेंगे ?

Shri Govinda Menon: With respect to the two US tankers we have chartered, the freight per long ton has been \$ 25 and \$ 30 respectively. As regards the future, we cannot say how many will be chartered and what will be the payment which will have to be made.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How much of foreign exchange has been spent so far, that is, during 1965-66 and upto now in 1966-67, in bringing American wheat to India by means of these tankers which are chartered?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Roughly, it costs Rs. 5-6 crores per million tonnes. Last year, we imported round about 7 million tonnes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: Is it a fact that the Jayanti Shipping Co., which has been given a loan by the Government of India has refused to carry any imported foodgrains to India?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have no information.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it a fact, as was reported in the newspapers, that the foodgrains carried by the vessels from U.S.A. are charged more than the rate by vessels from other States?

Shri C. Subramaniam: American freight rates are a little more than the non-U.S. rates, but the extra charges which have to be paid are met by the U.S. Government.

Development of Subsidiary Foods

*1339. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which plans have been devised to develop subsidiary foods like poultry in the country at the present juncture to tide over the food crisis;

(b) the extent to which these have been successful; and

(c) the costs of the schemes and the results achieved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Several schemes intended to bring about increased production of subsidiary foods are being implemented all over the country either as normal activities of the State Governments/ Union Territories or under the Five Year Plans. With a view to further stepping up the production of subsidiary foods like milk, poultry, eggs, meat, fish, fruits and vegetables, a Special Development Programme was sponsored by the Government of India in June, 1964. An amount of Rs. 8.07 crores is reported to have been spent by the State Governments on the Schemes taken up. Under this Programme during 1964-65 and 1965-66, some of the schemes e.g. vegetables, poultry etc. have already started yield benefits while others e.g. Intensive Cattle Development are expected to yield results after some-time. All these activities will be continued and intensified in the Fourth Plan.

Shri Linga Reddy: You have referred to a Special Development Programme for subsidiary foods. May I know the amount that has been made available to the States under this programme?

Shri Shinde: I have not got the figures at present State-wise, but may I say for the information of the hon. Member as well as of this august House that all detailed information has been submitted to the House in the form of annual reports of the Ministry.

Shri Linga Reddy: In terms of food-grains and subsidiary food, may I know the quantity that has been actually produced by the execution of these schemes and the special programme that has been made available to the States?

Shri Shinde: The programme has many aspects. There is the animal husbandry development programme, the dairy development programme,

poultry development programme, pig-gery and sheep development, also fisheries, then horticulture; it also includes vegetables and other development activities. In fact, in addition to the intensive development programmes which have been undertaken as a result of the emergency, we have the normal plan schemes and now we are on the threshold of the fourth plan; we have in regard to each activity programmes and grants State-wise.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): Perhaps the hon. Member wants to know how much with regard to the physical targets has been achieved. We wanted to bring under cultivation during this emergency plan, to meet the shortage caused by the failure of the monsoon, about 3.5 million acres. As a matter of fact, we are bringing under actual cultivation about 3.9 or 4 million acres. This would give us an additional production of roughly 2 million tons. As far as potato and vegetables are concerned, we have brought under cultivation additionally about 120,000 acres under potatoes and 170,000 acres under vegetables in the various States.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Is the Government aware that in 1965-66 there was a production of vegetables as desired by the Government, and keeping in view the large production of vegetables, has the Government made any arrangement for the preservation of such kinds of vegetables which are perishable, and may not last after two or three months?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have made some provision for the purpose of processing vegetables and preserving them, but largely they are intended for current consumption.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार को यह अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि कुक्कुट पालन करने वाले या कुक्कुट का मांस खाने

वाले या कुक्कुटों के बड़े खाने वाले राशन कम नहीं लेते हैं। तो फिर कुक्कुट पालन का सम्बन्ध खाद्य पदार्थों के साथ सरकार ने कैसे जोड़ा हुआ है ?

Shri Shinde: The Indian diet is characterised to be preponderant in cereals, and we take really small quantities of proteins. Eggs being a very important item of protein, that should also form an important item of the diet. That is a desirable objective, and from that point of view, we are undertaking these various activities. As far as poultry development is concerned, we have practically surpassed the target. Not only that. All over the country, even in the private sector, quite satisfactory development is taking place in regard to poultries.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : इस रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि 8.7 लाख रुपया सन् 1965-66 तक विभिन्न स्कीमों पर खर्च किया गया है और यह खर्च विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई एजेंसी केन्द्रीय सरकार की ऐसी है, जो इस बात को देखें कि जो रुपया राज्य सरकारों को इन कार्यों के लिये देते हैं, वह ठीक से इन्हीं कार्यों पर खर्च होता है या नहीं? यदि होता है तो उसकी क्या रिपोर्ट है और किस हद तक खर्च किया गया है ?

Shri Shinde: The various amounts which are advanced to the State Governments are related to the various specified schemes, and even if these schemes are not implemented, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to supervise them and the Central Government also periodically looks into them and tries to have periodical assessments.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सरकार ने जब से हम को मांस, मछली, अंडा खिलाना सिखाया है, तब से लाज नहीं रही। सब कुछ खिलाने के पश्चात् भी अन्न

की समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी ई है, जब क एक अण्डा पांच आने में आता है और छः आने के एक दर्जन केले आते हैं . . . (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य स्वामी जी खरीदते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने पूछा है, इसलिये मालूम है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, देख लीजिये किस तरह से हंस रहे हैं ।

एक अण्डा पांच आने में आता है और एक दर्जन केले 6-7 आने में आते हैं । (व्यवधान)

श्री भागवत झा आज्ञाद : 6-7 आने में कहीं नहीं आते हैं, 15 आने में आते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : 6-7 आने में जितना चाहें उतना लीजिये ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : कहीं नहीं आते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय स्वामी जी आप सवाल करें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये सारे ही अध्यक्ष बने हुए हैं । आप इन पर नियंत्रण नहीं कर पाते हैं, हम को आप निकाल देते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : एक दर्जन केले खाने के बाद एक व्यक्ति आठ पहर तक भोजन नहीं खा सकेगा । इसलिये केले के उत्पादन पर, अमरूद के उत्पादन पर, सरकार जितना अण्डे आदि के उत्पादन के लिये खर्च करती है, उसका आधा भी खर्च करे तो यह समस्या काफी हल हो सकती है । क्या सरकार का विचार है कि इन फलों के उत्पादन पर कोई सहायता करे ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The fact that egg is costing more shows that it is in greater demand. Even those who are not accustomed to take eggs, are now taking eggs clandestinely. (Interruption).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या इस से समस्या का समाधान हो गया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as fruits are concerned, we are attaching importance to the production of fruits also.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कितना खर्च हुआ है यह तो बताइये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बैठ जाता हूँ । आप अंडों पर, मछलियों पर जितना खर्चा कर रहे हैं, क्या उतना फलों के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं ?

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : भोजन की जितनी सहायक सामग्रियाँ हैं, जिनके संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बतलाया कि अनेक क्षेत्रों में वे प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस के संबंध में क्या प्रवधान है ? जितने भी कार्यक्रम आप बनाये वे प्रगतिशील हों ।

Shri Shinde: As I have already explained, the fourth Five Year Plan has been formulated, and I think most of the States are likely to implement the various schemes in practice. That can be seen from the experience of the last few years even in the third Five Year Plan period.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Apart from encouraging the subsidiary foods like dairy products and other products, may I know what attempts have been made to produce non-cereal foods as a substitute for cereals?

Shri Shinde: I am sorry I have not followed it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What attempts have been made, apart from dairy products, to produce subsidiary foods or substitute foods in the place of cereals which are in short supply?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are taking steps to produce more potatoes which is a substitute for cereals, and in that we have made considerable progress. There is a glut in the U.P. market with regard to potatoes, and we are trying to export it to various other areas. In the same way, we have done a good deal of work with regard to vegetable growing and during this year, particularly during this crisis, vegetables have been grown in a big way. Therefore, we are also trying to see that substitutes for cereals are grown.

Capacity of Ports to handle Foodgrains

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- *1340. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nine-member visiting Team of U.S. experts visited Calcutta and other ports to ensure their capacity to handle food ships arriving from the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Team; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the difficulties in handling large commodities in terms of the visiting Team's recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the main features of the report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6138/66].

(c) Arrangements to handle imported foodgrains to the extent of 12 million tonnes per month during non-monsoon months with possibility of further increase, if necessary, have been made. These include improvements in the transit sheds at ports, procurement and installation of additional grain-handling machinery and equipment, increased wagon supply and considerable increase in labour strength, road transport arrangements and various other facilities. Close liaison and coordination between the various agencies of the Government concerned with this operation and with the various port authorities is also being ensured.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether in terms of the recommendations of this expert team any mechanical devise has been introduced and if so what is the cost involved?

Shri Govinda Menon: Yes. Mechanical devices have been suggested. The total cost has not been worked out.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the fact that more volume of wheat and other cereals is also going to be increasingly imported, may I know whether in terms of PL 480 any other provision has been made that these machines for handling these goods are also to be imported from America?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): The point for consideration is this. It is an unusual year this year. I do not think we are going to maintain the same level of imports during the coming years. Therefore, it will also be taken into consideration before we go in for large scale mechanisation.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether this US team was invited by the Government of India on its own or whether it was recommended by the government of the United States and whether in what way the government has benefited from the experience of the report submitted by that team?

Shri C. Subramaniam: When this question of importing 10-12 million tons was taken up some doubts were expressed with regard to the capacity of our ports to handle these things. Therefore, the US wanted to be assured that we would be in a position to handle that. When the expert team came over and assessed the capacity, they were satisfied that we were in a position to handle in addition to the other cargoes which we will be getting, 1.2 million tons of foodgrains during the non-monsoon days and 900,000 tons during the monsoon season. If necessary, with a little addition to our equipment, it could be stepped up from 1.2 to 1.5 million tons.

Shri E. S. Pandey: In order to remove the stock from the various ports to the interior, may I know whether government has placed an order for trucks with Japan of 35 tons capacity and how many trucks have we got? . . . (Interruptions)

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have not placed any orders for trucks; we have got sufficient capacity in the railways to move this into the interior but some trucks have been given to us as gift by the Pope and other charitable organisations and they have been utilised for this purpose.

Shri E. S. Pandey: I wanted to know whether our roads can bear the weight of 35 ton trucks.

Shri E. Barua: May I know whether the arrangements are short-term or long-term measures, and if they are short-term measures, whether it will be in the interest of the country to make these short-term arrangements?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that it has got to be short-term because I do not expect to be importing at the same level during the coming years also.

श्री राम हरण यादव : हम लोगों ने अपनी बन्दरगाहों में माल उतारने की जो क्षमता समझ रखी थी क्या उससे ज्यादा क्षमता इस साहिर कमेटी ने जोकि अमरीका से आई थी, बताई है और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस वजह से अमरीका ने हम को ज्यादा गल्ला देने की मंजूरी दी है ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the assessment made by the foreign team is much larger than what we have estimated and that is why they are now prepare to give larger quantities of wheat.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; we also estimated it at the same level that we would be in a position to handle 10 to 12 million tonnes. That was confirmed by the team that came here. In addition they have suggested certain short-term measures by which we can step it up from 1.2 million to 1.5 million tonnes per month.

Shri Banga: Taking advantage of this special need that has arisen, may I know whether the Food and Agriculture Ministry are in touch with the Ministry in charge of ports in order to develop medium-sized ports like Tuticorin, Negapatam, Kakinada, Vizag, Masulipatam and so many other places on the west coast also to increase our port-capacity for imports and exports in the years to come?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The ministry concerned is quite aware of this national problem and the plan provides for this.

श्री विभूति सिन्हा : अभी दो एक हफ्ते पहले बिजट में एक क्वॉटर विक्री थी कि काङ्का पोर्ट पर जो गेहूँ जहाजों से उतारा जाता है, एक तो उसको उतारने में डिस्टाई

बरती जाती है और दूसरे जो गेहूँ वहाँ रखा जाता है उसको कुत्ते तथा दूसरे जीव जन्तु खा-खा कर बरबाद कर रहे हैं और इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि उस गेहूँ को खाने से बीमारियाँ फैलने की सम्भावना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है और क्या सरकार ऐसा सोच रही है कि जहाजों से जो गेहूँ उतारा जाए उसे सुरक्षित रखा जाए और जल्दी से जल्दी यथास्थान पहुंचा दिया जाए ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is our attempt. I am not aware of this report. I will certainly look into it and find it out.

Shri Priya Gupta: To check whether food and other perishable goods are carried properly, is the Food Ministry consulted whenever goods trains and passenger trains carrying perishable goods are cancelled by the Railway Ministry? In Bihar all the passenger trains carrying perishable goods, including fish from Katihar to Assam, have been cancelled in the name of shortage of path?

Shri C. Subramaniam: So far as Assam is concerned, the movement into Assam is very much limited. That is a problem which the railway ministry can take care of. As far as transport from other ports into the interior is concerned, we are in close touch and liaison with the Transport Ministry and Railway Ministry and there is no problem.

श्री मा० सा० वर्मा: अमरीका से जो गेहूँ आता है, मैंने सुना है कि नागालैण्ड में और मिजो हिल्स में ईसाइयों की मार्फत, उनके जो मजहबी संगठन हैं उनकी मार्फत इसका वितरण किया जाता है, क्या यह सही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am not aware whether it is being distributed through Christian missionaries.

Shri P. K. Deo: Paradip has got the biggest draft of 40 ft. in this coun-

try. It has been lately commissioned. May I know if an attempt has been made to utilise Paradip port for the import of foodgrains and, if so, what development has taken place?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Paradip port also will be utilised to a certain extent for the present for the purpose of transporting from the big tankers into smaller vessels to be sent to various other ports. If we have to step up our imports from 1.2 to 1.5 million tons, some land discharge also will take place.

Demand of Fertilisers

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*1341. **Shri Ramachanda Ulka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the present demand of fertilisers in the country; and

(b) the manner and extent to which it has been met?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6139/66].

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Have government any proposal to reduce the price of fertilisers, especially for supply to the drought-affected States and, if so, to what extent?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There is no question of any proposal for reducing the price of fertilisers. We do intend that the prices should go down. Unfortunately because of the supply position and difficulties of manufacture the prices are quite high.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: It is stated in the statement that our requirements are to the tune of 15 lakh

tons whereas the availability is only 9 lakh tons excluding the additional 1.5 lakh tons to be imported. May I know in what manner the balance quantity will be secured during 1986-87?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: According to the assessment, it is a fact that our requirements should be about 15 lakh tons. We are trying to get about 10.5 lakh tons and the balance would be the shortfall.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

**Supreme Court Judgment in 'Blitz'
Publication of Evidence Case**

*1342. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Maurya:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the implications of the Supreme Court's Judgment in the 'Blitz' Publication of Evidence case;

(b) if so, whether the petition was dismissed on substantive or procedural grounds; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to ensure that the principal of "open trial" is not violated?

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. E. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The petition was mainly dismissed on substantive grounds, viz., that the order passed by the Learned Judge was within his jurisdiction and, therefore, there was no question of the Supreme Court exercising its extraordinary powers to issue a Writ under Article 32.

(c) The question does not arise, as the Supreme Court has generally upheld the principle of "open trial".

Mangalore Port

*1343. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether a revised estimate of Rs. 27 crores for the expansion of Mangalore Port has now been prepared and submitted to Government;

(b) whether the entire cost is now being borne by the Centre; and

(c) if so, the conditions laid therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Chief Engineer and Administrator of the Mangalore Harbour Project has prepared and submitted an estimate of Rs. 27 crores for the development of a new major Port at Mangalore.

(b) and (c). As Mangalore will be a major Port, the project is being administered and financed entirely by the Government of India and the question of imposing any conditions on the State Government does not therefore arise.

Air India Services

*1344. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalya:
Shri Bade:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Daji:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in restarting the services of Air India;

(b) if so, on which routes; and

(c) when normal conditions are likely to return?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Navigators having called off their strike on the 7th April, the services have been restarted with effect from 8th April, 1966.

(b) All the scheduled services have been resumed.

(c) The situation has returned to normal.

Inquiries against Mundhra Firms

*1345. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiries have been made into the affairs of the Companies with which Shri Haridas Mundhra is connected under the Companies Act;

(b) if so, under which Sections of the Act, and what were the specific allegations against them; and

(c) whether any reports have been received thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Though no formal inquiries into the affairs of these companies, as envisaged in Sections 235 or 237 of the Companies Act, are now being made, the Company Law Board and the Registrars of Companies under the Company Law Board are now examining the books of accounts of M/s. Duncan Stratton and Co. Ltd., Bombay and some other companies including companies having dealings with them with a view to deciding upon further appropriate action. The allegations against M/s. Duncan Stratton and Co. Ltd., were those referred to in Starred Question No. 48 answered on the 4th November, 1965 and Starred Question No. 684 answered on 22nd March, 1966. Besides M/s. Duncan Stratton and Co., Ltd., in respect of M/s. Manmohan

Corporation India Ltd., and Richardson Crudas Properties Private Ltd., it had been alleged that the accounts of these companies have not been prepared and audited for the last few years and that the account books of the company were not available at the registered office of the company for inspection as required by Section 209 of the Companies Act.

These inquiries/examinations of books are being made under the powers conferred by Sections 234 and 209(4) of the Companies Act.

(c) No final report has been received.

Purchase Price of Rice and Paddy

*1346. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 953 on the 5th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any concrete measures are being taken to fix a uniform purchase price for rice and paddy for all over the country;

(b) whether the prices were fixed with the concurrence of the State Governments and in case of which States the Centre was not in a position to accept their viewpoint; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the procurement of paddy and rice in the surplus States is hampered on account of the lower price fixed in such States in comparison to the deficit States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The purchase prices were fixed by the State Governments themselves in consultation with the Government of India.

(c) No, Sir.

Harvesting of Summer Paddy

*1347. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**
Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt is being made to popularise the harvesting of summer paddy;

(b) if so, in what manner and on what scale; and

(c) the average yield of summer paddy per acre?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) Communications were sent to all the Chief Secretaries of the States in September, 1965, in respect of emergency drive for bringing about additional food production by special measures. One of the measures suggested was growing additional crops in irrigated areas in which connection it was suggested that possible areas might be quickly identified and a programme drawn up for the next winter and spring seasons. Specific suggestions were made regarding possible areas in Hirakud command area in Orissa and in Bihar. A letter was sent to Assam in October, 1965, to develop a special programme for summer paddy cultivation in response to which the Government of Assam issued instructions to all concerned officers in respect of procurement and distribution of seeds, pumps, etc. It was reported that preparations were made as early as November, 1965, and that it was expected that the summer paddy crop in Assam would be both extensive as well as intensive.

(c) Information on the steps taken and the results achieved have been invited from the States of Assam, West Bengal and Bihar and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Accumulation of Sugar Stocks

*1348. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Shri Siddananjappa:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar industry is facing crisis due to the accumulation of sugar stocks of more than 12 million tonnes in different factories all over the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to remove the difficulties of the Sugar Industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir. The sugar stock with the sugar industry on 15th April, 1966, was 23.37 lakh tonnes.

(b) Action has been taken through the Reserve Bank for provision of more funds to sugar industry in the shape of advances by scheduled banks. The release of sugar for domestic consumption has also been increased from 2.06 lakh tonnes per month in December 1965 to 2.49 lakh tonnes in April 1966.

River Steam Navigation Company

*1349. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the River Steam Navigation Company have notified their Calcutta employees that from February, 1966 onwards, no salaries will be paid to them;

(b) if so, whether these employees have been laid off or retrenched;

(c) whether it is now proposed to wind up the Company or to liquidate it or to revive its operations as Inland Water Carrier between West Bengal and Assam; and

(d) the proposals, if any, in regard to the Company's dockyard at Rajabagan?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No.

(b) 1218 employees of Rajabagan Dockyard and 443 employees of the Calcutta ghats have been laid off in accordance with the labour laws. No permanent employee has been retrenched so far.

(c) and (d). The matter is under active consideration.

Reorganisation of I.C.A.R.

*1350. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the reorganisation of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, some 25 to 30 thousands of employees have been asked to resign;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such orders were served on these employees vide Government orders dated the 21st February, 1966; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to save these employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6140/66].

पराधीप पत्तन पर घनाजों का उतारा जाना

* 1351. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बड़े :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 8 मार्च 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 392 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पराधीप पत्तन से विभिन्न राज्यों को अमरीका से आयात किये गये खाद्यान्नों को ले जाने के संबंध में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) उस पत्तन से खाद्यान्नों को देश के अन्य भागों तक पहुंचाने में अनुमानतः कितना समय लग जाता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मदन) (क) इस समय पराधीप बन्दरगाह के तट पर आयातित खाद्यान्नों के उतारने का काम करने का विचार नहीं है। केवल तटीय जहाजों की ओर से माल उतारने का मामला विचाराधीन है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Seeds Corporations

*1352. **Shri Firodia:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up Seed Corporations in all the States in India;

(b) if so, whether they will be in Public or Cooperative Sector; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be arrived at?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). The State Governments have been advised

to set up State, regional or commodity-wise Seed Corporations for dealing with procurement, storage and distribution of seeds. They can be either in Public, Cooperative or Private Sectors. The matter is under the consideration of the State Governments.

Procurement of Rice

- *1353. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Tan Singh:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice procured under the Compulsory Procurement scheme from the Kalahandi District of Orissa;

(b) the total quantity of wheat supplied during the last two years by the Central Government to the Orissa Government for distribution in Kalahandi District to tide over extreme shortage of food there; and

(c) the total yield of rice during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 in Kalahandi District of Orissa and the corresponding requirement of the people in the District?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) During the current crop year, 9.5 thousand tonnes of paddy had been procured in Kalahandi District under voluntary monopoly procurement scheme till 7th April, 1966.

(b) Government of India supply foodgrains to the State as a whole. The internal distribution of supplies received from the Centre and the foodgrains procured within the State to the different districts is arranged by the State Government. During the years 1964 and 1965 the total quantity of wheat supplied to Orissa

was 1.29 lakh tonnes, including the quantities supplied to the roller flour mills.

(c) According to the State Government, Kalahandi District produced 2.92 lakh tonnes in terms of rice during 1964-65 and 1.05 lakh tonnes during 1965-66. No consumption survey of foodgrains has been made and no estimate is available of the requirements of foodgrains of the people in Kalahandi District.

Chief Ministers' Conference

- *1354. **Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri B. Barua:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a Conference of Chief Ministers and State Agriculture and Food Ministers recently, to discuss schemes to boost food production in the country;

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at to achieve this objective; and

(c) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to demarcate the responsibilities of Central and State Governments and also to coordinate their schemes to achieve maximum agricultural production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The High Yielding Varieties Programme, its targets and measures for its implementation were approved.

(c) Yes, Sir.

हिन्दी विधि शब्दावली

- * 1355. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसबा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विधि मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार की गई हिन्दी विधि शब्दावली का पूर्ण रूप से अपनाते के लिये हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों को राजी करने में कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय यह प्रयत्न कर रहा है कि सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में वही विधि तथा पारिभाषिक शब्दावली प्रयोग में लाई जाये ; और

(ग) विधियों के अनुदित संस्करणों में जो विभिन्न प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में तैयार किये जा रहे हैं अथवा तैयार किये जायेंगे उसी विधि शब्दावली के प्रयोग में लाए जाने के लिये क्या कोई प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (जी चं० रा० पट्टाभिरामन्) : (क). राज भाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा तैयार की गई मानक विधि शब्दावली हिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में अधिकतम रूप में अपना ली गई है।

(ख) और (ग) विधि मंत्रालय के अधीन राज भाषा (विधायी) आयोग का संबंध मानक विधि शब्दावली तैयार करने से है। वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली की तैयारी का काम शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली विकास आयोग को सौंप दिया गया है। राज भाषा (विधायी) आयोग द्वारा तैयार की गई विधि शब्दावली का प्रयोग केन्द्रीय अधिकारियों के आयोग द्वारा तैयार किए गए क्षेत्रीय भाषा

रूपान्तरों में किया जा रहा है। राज्य-सरकारों से भी निवेदन किया गया है कि वे यावत्स भव इसी विधि शब्दावली का प्रयोग राज्य विधियों के क्षेत्रीय भाषा रूपान्तरों की तैयारी में करें।

Cess on Agricultural Farm Produce

*1356. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enhance the cess on agricultural farm produce;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this will be applied to all agricultural commodities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Produce Cess Bill 1966 introduced in Parliament on 1-4-1966, specifies the rate of cess to be levied on cotton, lac, copra and oils, which were earlier covered by the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, and the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946, respectively. The Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940, covers the cess on certain other agricultural produce. There is no proposal to revise the rate in the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940.

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

मिट्टी की जांच (सायल टैस्टिंग) करने के लिए प्रयोगशालाएं

1357. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति से लेकर अब तक किन-किन स्थानों पर मिट्टी की जांच

करने (सायल टैस्टिंग) के लिए प्रयोगशालाय स्थापित की गई है ;

(ख) उनमें कितने किसानों को लाभ हुआ है ; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उप-मंत्री (श्री इयान धर मिश्र) :

(क) नाम सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया बेलिये संख्या LT-6141].

(ख) यह अनुमान लगाना कठिन है कि वास्तव में इन प्रयोगशालाओं से कितने कृषकों को लाभ पहुंचा है। फिर भी, तीसरी योजना की श्रवधि में कृषकों से पूछ ताछ के 9.4 लाख मामले प्राये।

(ग) इसका ठीक ठीक अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं है। परन्तु कुछ परीक्षणों के अनुसार भूमि परीक्षणों पर आधारित उर्वरक संबंधी सिफारिशों के अनुसरण से धान के विषय में राज्यों की माधारण सिफारिशों की तुलना में औसतम 14.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

Role of Panchayati Raj in Education

*1358. **Shri P. B. Chakravarti:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question relating to the role of Panchayati Raj in education;

(b) how far the Panchayati Raj institutions are well organised at present to shoulder the responsibility of educational administration; and

(c) how far Government have accepted the idea of associating Panchayati Raj institutions with the planning and administration of education within their jurisdiction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). At present, primary education is under the charge of Panchayat Samitis in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Orissa and Rajasthan, and of the Zila Parishads in Maharashtra. Secondary education has also been entrusted to Zila Parishads in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

The whole question of the role of Panchayati Raj institutions in the field of education is, among other matters, under consideration by the Education Commission; its recommendations are awaited.

I.A.C. Employees

*1359. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Kajrokar:
Shri Parashar:
Shri M. C. Soy:
Shri P. C. Borosah:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that controversy has broken out between the Pilots and Air Corporations Employees' Union in the Indian Airlines Corporation over charges of misbehaviour by Pilots towards the air hostesses and the counter-charge of insubordination against the latter by the former;

(b) whether this dispute has affected flight schedules of the Indian Airlines Corporation causing inconvenience to the travelling public; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to settle the dispute and improve the working of the I.A.C.?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A settlement has been reached with the Air Corporations Employees'

Union, and services have been restored to normal with effect from the 24th March, 1966.

Credit to be linked with Marketing

*1360. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to link credit with marketing in the country;

(b) the amount set apart on the construction of godowns for marketing purposes in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) the extent to which credit linking with marketing and the godown facilities for the marketing has so far been successful in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6142/66].

Visakhapatnam Port Trust

*1361. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the term of office of the Board of Trustees of Visakhapatnam Port Trust expired on the 31st March, 1966;

(b) if so, whether a new Board has been constituted from the 1st April, 1966;

(c) whether the new Board includes labour representatives selected on the basis of verification of membership of the Trade Unions; and

(d) if so, the names of the labour representatives selected?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) (i) Shri B.G.M.A. Narasinga Rao.

(ii) Shri P. Manavallayya Naidu.

Food and Agriculture Organisation Session

*1362. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a session of the Food and Agriculture Organisation Working Party on Farm Management for Asia was recently held in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main observations and decisions concerning India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The Third Session of the Food and Agriculture Organisation Working Party on Farm Management for Asia and the Far East was held at New Delhi on 11—20th April, 1966.

(b) A note giving the main recommendations is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6143/66].

Prices of Foodgrains in Different States

*1363. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the different prices of wheat and cereals in different States at the end of March, 1966; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to remove the disparity in prices of wheat and cereals in different States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) A statement showing the whole-sale prices of wheat and other cereals prevailing at important centres in the different States at the end of March, 1966 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6144/66].

(b) It is not possible to bring about parity in foodgrain prices as conditions vary from State to State.

Ernakulam Law College Students

**4339. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 40 students of Ernakulam Law College and a few law apprentices offered a seven hour hunger strike at the High Court, Ernakulam;

(b) if so, what were their demands;

(c) whether the students of Law College have submitted a memorandum to the Advocate General of Kerala; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. E. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their main demand was that the law graduates should be exempted from the Bar Council Examination.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) By a notification of the Government of India dated the 15th December, 1965 issued under section 49A of the Advocates Act, 1961, every person who has obtained a law degree from any Indian University on the results of an examination held before the 31st December, 1965, has been exempted from undergoing a course of training and passing an examination as required under section 24 of the Act.

Tourist and Handicrafts Corporation in Kerala

4340. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Tourist and Handicrafts Corporation is going to be formed in Kerala;

(b) if so, the share capital envisaged;

(c) the developmental works which the Corporation are going to take up; and

(d) whether the tourist houses are proposed to be brought under the Corporation?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Kerala Tourist and Handicrafts Corporation was registered on 29-12-1965 as a Private Limited Company fully owned by the Kerala Government.

(b) The share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 1,00,00,000/- (one crore) divided into 100,000 (one hundred thousand) equity shares of Rs. 100 each.

(c) The Corporation will gradually take up all activities relating to the development of tourism and handicrafts in Kerala.

(d) The Corporation will immediately take over the Mascot Hotel at Trivandrum, the Bath House at Kovalam, Aranya Nivas Bungalow at Thekkady, the Tourist Bungalow at Edapalayam and Class II Tourist Bungalow at Thekkady.

Fishermen Colony near Ernakulam

4341. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture visited Menassery, Fishermen's colony near Ernakulam, Kerala in 1964;

(b) if so, the assessment made about the losses suffered by the fishermen due to cyclone; and

(c) the relief measures suggested in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The Deputy Minister visited Kerala shortly after the cyclone which occurred in December, 1965. One of the places visited was Menassery.

(b) and (c). 15 departmental and 7 privately owned boats were lost or damaged during the cyclone which occurred in December, 1965. Menassery fishermen had interest in two boats issued by the State Fisheries Department on subsidy and hire-purchase system. One of these has been replaced by a new one and the other is being repaired at the cost of the Insurance Company.

The total loss to private parties on account of boats damaged or lost during the cyclone is estimated to be Rs. 3,17,328. The State Government of Kerala are considering grant of assistance from the 'Distress Relief Fund'.

Tapioca Cultivation

**4342. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrior:**

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start tapioca cultivation on a large scale in the wastelands of Cannanore District in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, how much land is available for this cultivation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes. There is a proposal under consideration of the State Government.

(b) A survey may have to be conducted by the State Government to assess the extent of area that may become available for the purpose.

Cultivable Railway Lands

4343. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of cultivable land so far taken over by Government from the Railways in Kerala;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement;

(c) the method adopted by Government for the distribution of this land for cultivation; and

(d) whether Government propose to distribute these lands among the agricultural labourers and small tenants?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) 217.28 acres.

(b) No formal agreement has been entered into by the Railway administration with the State Government in respect of lands handed over for Grow More Food purposes. The conditions under which the lands were handed over to the State Government were that the State Government would lease these lands to the intending cultivators for growing food crops and that 95 per cent of the lease amount realised from the cultivators would be credited to the Railways.

(c) and (d). The question of lease of the surplus Railway lands placed at the disposal of the State Government as per the provisions in the Kerala Land Assignment Rules 1964 and the question of disposal of the Railway relinquished lands as per the above rules are under the consideration of the State Government.

Kayamkulam Kayal Reclamation Scheme in Kerala

4344. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) when the Kayamkulam Kayal Reclamation Scheme in Kerala State is proposed to be implemented;

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

(c) how much land is likely to be available for cultivation from this scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

भू-बन्धक बैंकों, चीनी मिलों तथा विपणन समितियों के लिये धन

4345. **श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :**
श्री दे० शि० यादव :

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

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र कांग्रेस कमेटी से कोई ऐसा संकल्प प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें भू-बन्धक बैंकों, चीनी मिलों तथा शिखर (एपेक्स) विपणन समितियों को धन देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि-सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपबन्धी (श्री इन्द्रावधर सिन्ध) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Jetsar Mechanised Farm

4346. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 250 on the 2nd June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the contract signed on the 7th May, 1964 between India and U.S.S.R. for supply of Soviet Agricultural machinery for the Jetsar Central Mechanised farm has now been implemented; and

(b) the impact of such import on crop and fodder production at the farm?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) During 1964-65, an area of 4670 acres was put under cultivation. In 1965-66, due to the complete failure of rains and lack of irrigation supplies, an area of only 3396 acres could be cultivated.

All India Central Land Mortgage Banks Cooperative Union Ltd., Hyderabad

4347. **Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the programme for issue of loans and debentures to the Central Land Mortgage Banks during the year 1966-67;

(b) whether the Central Government have received any request from All-India Central Land Mortgage Banks Cooperative Union Ltd., Hyderabad for getting adequate resources;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri

Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). A programme of ordinary debenture floatations of the order of Rs. 35.65 crores during 1966-67, on the basis of resources available, has already been agreed to. Effort is being made to locate additional resources so as to support a further programme of debenture floatations of the order of Rs. 21.35 crores, raising the total for the year to Rs. 57 crores. In this connection, the All-India Central Land Mortgage Banks Cooperative Union Ltd. has submitted a memorandum to the Central Government requesting to arrange for additional resources. Possibilities of obtaining extra resources are being explored by the Government.

Maharashtra State Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank

4348. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of Maharashtra State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Limited, Bombay for issue of loans and debentures for the year 1966-67;

(b) the likely assistance from the Central Government;

(c) whether Government have received any request for adequate resources from the Bombay State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Bombay; and

(d) if so, the details of the request and action taken thereon by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The tentative programme proposed by the Bank during 1966-67 is to float ordinary debentures of the order of Rs. 23.75 crores, in order to sustain a loaning programme of Rs. 25 crores.

(b) to (d). The public sector institutions like the Life Insurance Corpora-

tion, the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India, provide sizeable support to the debentures of Land Mortgage Banks. Support to the debentures of Maharashtra Land Mortgage Bank during 1966-67 to the extent of Rs. 4.25 crores has already been assured by these institutions. The request of the Maharashtra State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank and a similar request from the All-India Cooperative Land Mortgage Banks Union have been received by the Government and possibilities of locating additional resources to support a larger programme are being explored.

दूध का उत्पादन

4349. श्री कांबले :

श्री हे० शि० पाटिल :

क्या ल्हाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूध के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ल्हाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधियों में नियंत्रित प्रजनन, उन्नत चराई, कारगर रोग नियन्त्रण, कुशल प्रबन्ध तथा अच्छे विपणन के माध्यम से केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने पशुओं की उत्पादन तथा कार्यकुशलता संबंधी क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए कई योजनायें शुरू की हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार इन योजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिए राज्यों को तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय सहायता देती रही है। दूध क्षमता बढ़ाने की कुछ अधिक महत्वपूर्ण योजनायें निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(1) पशु विकास की अखिल भारतीय मुख्य ग्राम योजना।

(2) दाने-चारे के विकास की योजना ।

(3) पहाड़ी तथा अधिक वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों में विदेशी नस्लों से संकर प्रजनन की योजना ।

(4) वर्तमान बड़े डेरी संयंत्रों में से संबद्ध मधन कृषिविकास की परियोजनायें ।

चौथी योजना की भ्रवधि में समबन्धित पशु प्रजनन कार्यक्रम के एक अंश के रूप में मुर्रा, सूरती, लाल सिन्धी, धरपारकर तथा अन्य विदेशी नस्ल के पशुओं की सन्तति-परीक्षण साण्डों के लिए 6 केन्द्रीय शासित पशु प्रजनन फार्मों की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है । दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिए दूध की सप्लाई को बढ़ाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब तथा राजस्थान में 4 केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित मधन पशु पक्काम परियोजनाओं की स्थापना करने का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

महाराष्ट्र में बीज फार्म

4350. श्री कांबले :

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :

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

(क) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक बीज फार्म महाराष्ट्र में खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इयान्धर मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). मामले पर महाराष्ट्र सरकार की सलाह से विचार हो रहा है ।

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धी क्रीमरी केन्द्र

4351. श्री कांबले :

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि धी क्रीमरी केन्द्रों में दूध से क्रीम निकालने के बाद उस दूध को उसकी मांग न होने के कारण बहुत सस्ते दामों पर बेचना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सस्ते दामों पर दूध बेचने से उत्पादकों को नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है और इसी कारण धी क्रीमरी केन्द्र अधिक चल नहीं पाते ;

(ग) क्या सरकार दूध उत्पादकों को क्रीम और क्रीम निकले दूध का उचित भाव दिलाने के उद्देश्य से दूध का पाउडर अथवा पनीर तैयार करने की योजना के लिए विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शिन्डे) :

(क) और (ख). सरकार को पता है कि बहुत से प्राइवेट डेरी व्यापारियों ने क्रीम निकालने की मशीनें स्थापित कर ली हैं और इस कार्य के लिए वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से दूध इकट्ठा करते हैं । दूध से क्रीम निकाल कर उसे बाजार में बेच दिया जाता है और कुछ क्रीम से धी भी तैयार किया जाता है । क्रीम निकालने के पश्चात् ही ये व्यापारी लोग उस दूध को कम मूल्य पर बेच देते हैं । इन व्यापारियों के पास प्रक्रिया तथा भण्डारण की सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). तीसरी तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की भ्रवधियों में दुग्ध चूर्ण संयंत्रों/दुग्ध संयंत्रों की भी स्थापना की

गई है। इन सब संयंत्रों के लिए उचित निकायों (और विशेषकर प्राथमिक दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारी संस्थाओं) के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से दूध खरीदा जाता है। तत्पश्चात् दूध को इकट्ठा करके ठण्डा किया जाता है और फिर संयंत्रों के लिए लाया जाता है। इन सब संयंत्रों की ओर से दुग्ध उत्पादकों को दूध का उचित मूल्य दिया जाता है।

Use of Milch Buffalo for Ploughing Purposes

4352. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a plan designed by an Israeli expert of harnessing a single milch buffalo to the plough and which is being demonstrated in Nepal; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to experiment the same in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Government has no information at present about the harness designed by an Israeli expert and will try to obtain it. However, some work on designing and testing of single bullock harness has been carried out in India at Allahabad, Lucknow, Coimbatore and Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

Dislocation of Air Services

4553. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state the number of times there were dislocation in Air Service due to fog in the years 1964-65 and 1965-66?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The number of Air-India services dislocated due to bad weather

during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 was 64 and 65, respectively.

The number of I.A.C. services delayed due to bad weather during 1964-65 and 1965-66 is given below:

1964-65	1296.
1965-66 (April, 1965 to January' 66)	626.

Kitchen Garden Competition, Delhi

4354. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the procedure of kitchen garden competition held recently in Delhi;

(b) the names of the States that took part in the competition; and

(c) the number of persons awarded prizes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

महाराष्ट्र को सहायता

4355. **श्री काबले :**
श्री लोनीकर :

क्या ज्ञात, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य में (एक) पशुपालन (दो) दुग्ध उद्योग तथा दुग्ध सम्भरण और (तीन) मत्स्यपालन कार्यक्रमों को क्रियान्विति के लिये वर्ष 1965-66 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार को कितना धन दिया; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में महाराष्ट्र में उपरोक्त योजनाओं पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्यामधर

शिन्ध) : (क) तथा (ख). पूछी गई सूचना
निम्न प्रकार है :—

कार्यक्रम	1965-66 में कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये स्वीकृत की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता (रुपये लाखों में)	1965-66 में राज्य सरकार द्वारा बताया गया पूर्वानुमानित व्यय (रुपये लाखों में)		
	ऋण	प्रनुदान	कुल	
पशु-पालन, डेरी तथा दुग्ध सम्भरण	73.39	61.45	134.84	242.06
मत्स्यपालन	33.92	13.62	47.54	120.87

Import of Wheat-Corn from Uruguay

4356. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uruguay have offered to send Wheat-corn to India to ease its food shortage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the offer is likely to reach India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No.

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

Supply of Sugar to Orissa

4357. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of sugar allotted to Orissa State in January, February and March, 1966;

(b) the demand from Orissa during these months;

(c) whether the request of that State has been fully met; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde):

(a) January 1966 4895 tonnes plus 223 tonnes for festival

February 1966 . 4895 tonnes

March 1966 . . 4895 tonnes

(b) and (c). No demand as such was received, but the Government of Orissa expressed satisfaction with the quota allotted.

(d) Does not arise.

Forest Communications

4358. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government of Kerala to improve forest communications in 1965-66; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent in each of the districts in this regard during the year 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) An amount of Rs. 4,51,000

has been spent during 1965-66, for the improvement of forest communications.

(b) For construction of 54.5 miles of roads, an amount of Rs. 20:00 lakhs is proposed to be spent. The district-wise target is as under:—

Trivandrum	Rs. 0.75 lakhs
Quilon	Rs. 7.72 lakhs 10.5 miles
Kottayam	Rs. 3.50 lakhs 19.00 miles
Ernakulam	Rs. 1.20 lakhs 4.00 miles
Trichur	Rs. 1.78 lakhs 13.00 miles
Palghat	Rs. 3.35 lakhs 8.00 miles
Kozhikode	Rs. 0.75 lakhs
Cannanore	Rs. 0.95 lakhs
<hr/>	
	Rs. 20.00 lakhs

Fodder Banks in Kerala

4359. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in establishing fodder banks in Kerala; and

(b) the steps taken to ease the fodder shortage there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No Fodder Bank was proposed to be established in Kerala under the Centrally sponsored scheme for the establishment of fodder banks on regional basis during the Third Plan. The fodder bank set up in Andhra Pradesh was intended to meet the requirements of the southern States including Kerala. Proposal for establishment of such a bank was not received from the Kerala Government either.

(b) No report about drought conditions and shortage of fodder has been received from Kerala.

Plantation of Taichum Native Seeds in India

4360. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) how many acres were planted with Taichum Native I seeds at various centres in India during the last kharif season;

(b) the maximum and minimum yield per acre and the average yield at these centres;

(c) whether Government have prepared any plans for the extensive planting of this variety of paddy during the next kharif season; and

(b) if so, the targets fixed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Seeds of Taichung Native I (paddy) were multiplied over an area of about 165 acres during the last Kharif season.

(b) The maximum yield obtained was 8,400 lbs while the minimum yield, where the crop failed, was about 400 lbs. per acre. The average yield, which varied in different States was as under:—

Andhra Pradesh	4,000 lbs	per acre
Orissa	3,000	"
Madhya Pradesh	2,500	"
Maharashtra	2,500	"
Punjab	3,000	"

(c) and (d). Programmes have been finalised by States concerned to cover the following areas with Taichung

Native I variety of paddy during Kharif—1966:—

	(In Lakh Acres)
Andhra Pradesh	2.35
Madhya Pradesh	1.25
Maharashtra	1.95
Orissa	0.75
Punjab	0.25
Uttar Pradesh	1.00
Bihar	0.25
Rajasthan	0.01
Delhi	0.016
Goa	0.04
Assam	0.01
	7.876

Pilot Projects on Co-operative Farming

4361. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Gopal Datt Mengi:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilot projects on cooperative farming actually set up during 1965-66, State-wise;

(b) the average yield of rice and wheat per acre produced in these projects in each State; and

(c) the number of cooperative farming wings that are to be established during 1966-67, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6145/66].

(b) The information is not available.

(c) During 1966-67 a cooperative farming wing is to be established only in West Bengal. One such wing has already been set up in each of the other states in the Third Plan.

Dry Dock at Haldia

4362. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1124 on the 23rd November 1965 regarding dry dock at Haldia and state;

(a) whether Government have since considered the matter; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The construction of a dry dock at Haldia is included in the Haldia project but it is proposed to take it up later in the second stage.

राज्यों में कृषि तथा पशु पालन का विकास

4363. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में पशुपालन के विकास के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों को ऋण तथा सहायता के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई थी, क्या इसका कोई विवरण तैयार किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा। देखिये संख्या L T—6146/66].

चावल तथा धान के दानों में बुद्धि

4364. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में दिसम्बर, 1965 तथा जनवरी, 1966 से चावल तथा धान के दाम बहुत अधिक बढ़ गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें कम करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री गौबिन्द मेहन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) इस संदर्भ में कोई विशेष उपाय करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। तथापि, चावल और धान के भावों को उचित स्तरों पर स्थिर रखने के लिये कुछ उपाय किये गये हैं। उचित मूल्य की दुकानों से वितरण करने के लिये निर्धारित दरों पर सरकारी खाते में खाद्यान्नों की अधिक से अधिक खरीदारी की जा रही है। जमाखोरी विरोधी उपाय सुदृढ़ कर दिये गये हैं।

State Tonnage Clubs

4365. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Tonnage Clubs in the country; and

(b) the extent to which they have been successful in ushering in improved agricultural practices and carry the results of research in agriculture to the field?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) It is understood from the National Tonnage Club of Farmers that there is one Tonnage Club in Vijayawada and another in West Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh. When a number of District Clubs are set up in due course, there may be a Federation of these into one State Tonnage Club.

(b) Crop production seminars have been held in Mysore, Madras and Uttar Pradesh and these have had some impact on hybrid cultivation.

Regional Directors of Company Law Board

4366. **Shri P. R. Chakravarti:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to delegate more powers under Companies Act to four Regional Directors of the Company Law Board;

(b) If so, the powers that the Regional Directors would hereafter exercise; and

(c) what is the right of appeal, if any, against the decisions of the Regional Directors with regard to the delegated powers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No further delegation of powers and functions are under contemplation for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Regional Directors exercise their powers and perform the functions delegated to them subject to the control of the Board which may review any case.

Import of Rice

4367. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Sidheswar Prasad:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total imports of rice made during 1965;

(b) the names of countries from which it was imported; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon):

(a) and (b):

Country	Quantity in '000 M.T.
Burma	203.6
Cambodia	39.5
Pakistan	10.2
Thailand	203.4
U.A.R.	40.0
U.S.A.	286.5
TOTAL RICE:	783.2

(c) Foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 22.86 crores was spent by way of cost of rice from Burma, Cambodia and Thailand and freight on rice from U.S.A. in on-U.S. flag ships and from U.A.R. and Thailand.

Rice from U.S.A. was received under P.L. 480 and from Pakistan and U.A.R. under trade agreements which provided for payment of cost in rupees.

Supply of Soviet Farm Machinery

4368. **Shri Kolla Venkalah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to obtain Soviet farm machinery for use in India;

(b) if so, the specification of different implements to be obtained; and

(c) the total cost of the machinery to be obtained?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). DT-14 B tractors—2000 nos. together with spares and implements, costing about Rs. 84 lakhs, and Crawler tractors, costing about Rs. 50 lakhs, are proposed to be imported for the present from U.S.S.R. during 1966. The question of further import will be considered later.

Sugar Mills in Punjab

4369. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar mills functioning in Punjab at present;

(b) the names of the places where they are located; and

(c) the total production of sugar in Punjab State during the last year and during this year so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Eight sugar mills are functioning in Punjab at present.

(b) These are located at Rohtak, Panipat, Yamunanagar, Morinda, Dhuri, Phagwara, Bhogpur and Batala.

(c) The total production of sugar in Punjab last year (1964-65) was 98,312 tonnes. The production during this year has been 1,27,343 tonnes upto 15th April, 1966.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Punjab

4370. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any Minor Irrigation Schemes for execution this year in Punjab State as an emergency measure in view of the food scarcity conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total cost of the schemes; and

(d) whether Government propose to bear the total cost of the schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (d). No detailed schemes under the minor irrigation programme were received from the Government of Punjab during 1965-66 under the Emergency Food Production Programme. However, with a view to accelerating minor irrigation programme, the Government of India had sanctioned additional Central financial assistance

amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs for implementing the following schemes in the Punjab State in December, 1965:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Emergent Lift Irrigation Schemes. | Rs. 5 lakhs. |
| 2. Pumpsets. | Rs. 10 lakhs. |
| 3. Private Tubewells | Rs. 10 lakhs. |

TOTAL	Rs. 25 lakhs.
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The above amount is in addition to the outlay of Rs. 199.00 lakhs approved in the beginning of the year (1965-66) and the additional allocation of Rs. 50.00 lakhs made to the State Government for minor irrigation schemes in May, 1965. Thus, a total allocation of Rs. 274.00 lakhs was made to the State Government for implementing the minor irrigation schemes during 1965-66.

The Government of India will bear the expenditure on minor irrigation schemes by way of loans and grants on the basis of a set pattern of Central financial assistance laid down by the Planning Commission.

N.B.—Since the notice to this Question was given in February, 1966, information in reply to the Question has been given for the year 1965-66.

Kerala Land Utilisation Order

4371. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Kerala Land Utilisation Order in order to prohibit conversion of Paddy lands into cash crop lands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The Kerala Government has submitted a draft proposal to amend and reissue in a consolidated form the Kerala Land Utilisation Order of 1958 to provide *inter-alia* for effective prevention of con-

version of paddy lands for other purposes like mining of clay, etc., or for cultivation of other crops.

(b) The revised Kerala Land Utilisation Order proposes that:

“no holder of any land whether as owner, tenant, or lessee, which has been under cultivation with paddy for a continuous period of 3 years shall convert or attempt to convert or utilise or attempt to utilise such land for the cultivation of any crop other than paddy or for any other purpose except under and in accordance with the terms of a written permission given by the Collector of the District in which the land is situated.”

The proposals are under consideration.

Indo-Swiss Dairy Project at Mathuppally

4372. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Swiss Dairy Project at Mathuppally in Kerala State is proposed to be expanded;

(b) the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the facilities provided by the Swiss Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) For the first stage of the experimental phase, the Government of Switzerland contributed S. Frs. 1.22 million, whereas the Government of Kerala contributed Rs. 8.65 lakhs. For the second stage of the same phase, the Swiss Government have agreed to provide S. Frs. 2.13 million, the share of the Government of Kerala being Rs. 16.65 lakhs. The cost of the expansion programme will be worked out after 31st March 1967, when the experimental phase will be over.

(c) For the experimental phase, the Swiss Government have agreed to meet:

- (i) cost and transport charges on essential equipment which is not available in India. Slurry plant and plough sets, artificial insemination equipments, liquid nitrogen plant and the liquid nitrogen containers have been imported. More foreign implements and tools like tractors, spades, melter balance, microscopes, testing centrifuge etc. are also expected to be supplied by the Swiss Government;
- (ii) cost and transport charges on Swiss live-stock. 36 cattle of Swiss brown breed have already been imported. More such cattle may be imported hereafter;
- (iii) the salaries of the Swiss experts;
- (iv) the costs of transportation and subsistence of Swiss experts during their travel to and from India;
- (v) insurance premia for Swiss experts.

Tuna Fish

4373. Shri S. Kandappan: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Tuna fish abounds in Andaman and Nicobar waters; and
- (b) whether there is any scheme for commercially exploiting the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes for the Fourth Plan envisage fishing for Tuna from bases in the Andamans.

Kerala Inland Water Service

4374. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Kerala Inland Water service has decided to modernise their fleet of boats;
- (b) whether there is any proposal to have new boats; and
- (c) if so, how many new boats are proposed to be built in 1966-67?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The State Inland Water Transport Service, Kerala, has prepared a scheme for reconditioning its fleet of boats.

- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.

Jayanti Shipping Company

4375. Shri Maurya:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Secretary, Department of Company Law and Registrar of Companies have received any complaints, oral or written (whether anonymous or otherwise) against the mismanagement of Jayanti Shipping Company in general and the alleged violation of foreign exchange regulations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action the Department of Company Law and the Registrar of Companies propose to take or have taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) and (b). Some anonymous and some signed complaints against Jayanti Shipping Company have been received

by the Company Law Board. The main allegations, *inter alia* are:—

- (i) Excessive travelling expenses have been charged;
 - (ii) Large amounts of brokerage have been paid;
 - (iii) Investment of Provident Fund money has been made improperly in violation of the provisions of the Companies Act;
 - (iv) Two balance-sheets have been prepared for the financial year 1963-64;
 - (v) The company has obtained huge loan from a company in Bombay;
 - (vi) Income-tax has not been properly paid by the company and its Managing Director;
 - (vii) Large amount of foreign exchange earned by the company has not been properly accounted for and the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulations have been violated;
 - (viii) The company has accepted large amounts as deposits and is not making repayment thereof;
 - (ix) The appointment of the Executive Director has been made irregularly.
- (c) Complaints relating to alleged violation of foreign exchange, non-payment of Income-tax etc. have been forwarded to the Departments concerned for necessary action. Complaints having a bearing on irregularities under the Companies Act are being enquired into and relevant facts which may be brought to light by the Committee of Inquiry already appointed by the Ministry of Transport and Aviation will be taken into account.

दिल्ली में पशु-पालन

4376. श्री तुकम चन्व कछवाय :
श्री युञ्जबीर सिंह :
श्री बड़े :

क्या साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली तथा इसके 300 गांवों में पशु-पालन पर सरकार का विचार आठ लाख रुपये खर्च करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली तथा उसके गांव के चरागाहों को अपने अधिकार में ले लिया है जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप पशुपालन सम्बन्धी कार्य समाप्त हो गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पशु पालने वाले लोगों की इस समस्या पर विचार किया है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शिन्वे) :
(क) वर्ष 1966-67 के दौरान दिल्ली में पशु-पालन (जिसमें मुर्गी-पालन तथा मत्स्य-पालन शामिल है) के लिये 6,70,000 रुपये रखा गया है ।

(ख) जी नहीं। दिल्ली के संघ क्षेत्र के गांवों में पहले की भांति पशुपालन सम्बन्धी गतिविधियां जारी हैं। गांवों के चरागाहों को ग्राम पंचायतों के अधिकार में रखा गया है और वहां गांव के पशु चराये जाते हैं। सरकार ने चरागाहों को अपने अधिकार में नहीं लिया है और न ऐसा करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Import of Crawler Tractors

4377. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign exchange has been made available to the Gov-

ernment of Orissa for the import of heavy crawler tractors during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sugar Factories in Orissa

4378. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar factories in Orissa have made requests recently for their expansion in the near future; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Of the two working sugar factories in Orissa one has applied for its expansion. This application is under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Development of Tourism in Orissa

4379. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state the amount proposed to be given to Orissa for the development of tourism in that State during 1966-67?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): During the year 1966-67 it is proposed to complete the construction of the Tourist Bungalows (Class II) at Konarak and Rambha. These buildings are being put up by

the Government of Orissa with 50 per cent subsidy from the Centre. Part of the subsidy has already been released. A provision of Rs. 15,000/- has been made in the Central Budget to meet the expenditure on these schemes during 1966-67.

No new scheme for Orissa has been included in the Annual Plan for 1966-67 of the Central Government. However, a scheme for the integrated development of Konarak has been included in the Fourth Plan.

Forests in NEFA

4380. Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue accrued from the forests in NEFA from March, 1962 upto March, 1966; and

(b) the various schemes undertaken to tap, develop and for the proper upkeep of the forest resources?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a)

	Rs.
1962-63	36,68,469
1963-64	44,28,607
1964-65	57,34,500
1965-66	Information not available.

(b) Among the important schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan are:

- (i) Raising of Economic and industrial plantations.
- (ii) Timber operations and Forest utilisation.
- (iii) Preparation of Forest Working Plans.
- (iv) Development of Forest Communications.
- (v) Buildings.

Cultivation of Paddy

4381. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports of the 29th March, 1966 from Kerala of a scheme to produce one hundred thousand paras of paddy more in the Chalakudi Block Development area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Government have not seen the Press Report referred to. Information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Cooperative Banks in M.P.

4382. **Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:**
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Parashar:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the difficulties experienced by the Cooperative Banks in Madhya Pradesh for repayment of advances to the Reserve Bank of India due from them during the current year in view of suspension of recovery of dues from the cultivators on account of scarcity conditions;

(b) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh in view of the difficulties enumerated in part (a) above has requested the Reserve Bank of India for the advance of Rs. 3.5 crores

from the Credit Stabilisation Fund of the Reserve Bank of India for making the same available to the cooperative banks; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). The State Government of Madhya Pradesh have indicated that 27 out of 43 districts in the State have experienced unprecedented failure of crops thereby impairing the repaying capacity of the cultivators. Applications from 27 Central Cooperative Banks covering 25 out of the 27 affected districts for loans amounting in all to Rs. 328.50 lakhs from the National Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund, have been forwarded by the State Government to the Reserve Bank for sanction. The State Government has also conveyed to the Reserve Bank its willingness to stand guarantee for the loans to be sanctioned by the Reserve Bank. These applications are being considered by the Reserve Bank.

National Highways in U.P.

4383. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have urged the Central Government to declare some roads in the State as National Highways in view of their strategic importance;

(b) if so, the name of those roads; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) G.T. road between Ghaziabad and Kanpur.

(2) Delhi, Meerut, Roorkee, Hardwar, Joshimath, Niti Pass road.

(c) The proposals are still under examination and final decision in the matter will depend upon the availability of funds for the expansion of the N. H. System in the Fourth Plan and merits of these proposals vis a vis other similar proposals in other parts of the country.

Horticultural Graduates

4384. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities given to Horticultural Graduates to visit foreign countries for higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of graduates so far sent abroad and trained?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Exploratory Tube-well Organisation

4385. Shri D. S. Patil: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the details of work done by the Exploratory Tube Wells Organisation in the State of Maharashtra in the year 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation has done

no work in Maharashtra in the year 1965-66.

Road Works in Kerala

4386. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to drop road works costing about two and half crores of rupees in Malabar part of Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent to which it will affect the progress of the backward areas of Malabar?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Member is presumably referring to the works relating to the West Coast Road in Malabar part of Kerala. The revised estimate for development of the portion of the West Coast Road in Kerala forwarded by the State Government was for an amount of Rs. 6.23 crores. This was reduced to Rs. 3.74 crores, after excluding a provision of Rs. 2.49 crores for the construction of certain bypasses outside congested towns, an independent road bridge over the Balliapattam river across which there is already a rail-cum-road bridge, replacing level crossings with over-bridges and certain other improvement works.

(b) Exclusion of these works from the scope of the project was made having regard to the facilities available on the existing road and for the reason that the Government of India decided to assist in the development of the West Coast Road as a fully bridged, single-lane, asphalted carriageway only.

(c) The works proposed to be undertaken on the West Coast road will complete it as a single-lane black-topped road and will thus fulfil the objective of having a through route along the West Coast.

Report submitted by Delegation of American Food Processing Industry

4387. **Shri Kindar Lal:**

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports about the report submitted by a delegation of the American food processing industry which visited India recently, to the U.S. State Department, about conditions in India; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have asked our Mission in Washington to send a complete text of this report. The receipt of the report is awaited.

दिल्ली में प्रतिष्ठि नियन्त्रण आदेश

4388. **श्री हुकम चन्द कसुबाय :**
श्री बड़े :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 30 मार्च, 1966 को कोटला मुबारकपुर, दिल्ली में एक राजनीतिक नेता के घर पर 100 व्यक्तियों को, जिनमें दो केन्द्रीय मंत्री भी थे, भोज दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Supply of Fertilisers

4389. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions on which fertiliser is supplied to the Corporations or private individuals for distribution in each State; and

(b) the price structure of all fertilisers in each State and the basis on which price structure is fixed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6147/66].

Law for Giving Equal Rights to Women

4390. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fifth Conference of the National Federation of Indian Women held at New Delhi recently has demanded the implementation of law giving equal rights to women and if so, in what manner;

(b) the laws under which equal rights have been conferred on women at par with men; and

(c) what is the implementation machinery?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) This Ministry is not aware of any such demand made at the Fifth Conference of the National Federation of Indian Women held at New Delhi recently.

(b) Equal rights have been conferred on women by the Constitution itself. Article 14 which is the basic article regarding right to equality provides for equality before the law

and equal protection of the laws for every persons within the territory of India, whether such person is a man or a woman, or a citizen or an alien. Then, by way of illustration of this basic principle, article 15 prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds *inter alia* only of sex; and article 16 provides for equality of opportunity in matters of public employment and prohibits discrimination in respect of any employment or office under the State on grounds *inter alia* only of sex. Not only that, by clause (3) of article 15, it is made clear that special favoured treatment may be provided for women. Then, article 39 lays down as a directive principle of State policy that the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women and that the health and strength of women workers, among others, are not abused.

(c) The machinery to implement these constitutional provisions are the various organs of the State and if there is any infringement of the fundamental rights relating to equality before the law, it is the duty of the judicial organ of the State, namely, the courts of law, especially, the Supreme Court and the High Courts to set right such infringement.

Subsidiary Port to Bombay

**4391. Shri Dighe:
Shri Mukane:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to open a subsidiary relief port with a view to reduce the pressure on Bombay Port; and

(b) if so, the ports being surveyed for the purpose?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Bombay Port Trust's Consulting Engineers have been commissioned to prepare a Master

Plan for the future development of Bombay Port. As part of the Master Plan, investigations are in progress as to the feasibility of siting additional Port facilities in the Nhava-Shewa area on the eastern side of Bombay Harbour, off the main land.

The details of the Scheme for the development of a satellite port at Nhava-Shewa have not yet been worked out. Certain natural advantages which make the site suitable for development of port facilities, viz. natural deep water, possibility of providing an easy access by road and rail, availability of power and water supplies within easy reach, large areas of undeveloped land in the immediate vicinity for the development of port-based industries etc. have led to the conclusion that the future development of the port should take place at this site rather than at the present dock system, which offers very limited scope for further expansion, owing to the highly congested development all around and the heavy pressure on the road and rail approaches. Investigations are, therefore, in progress as a part of the Master Plan for working out detailed proposals for the development of a satellite port at Nhava-Shewa. After the necessary technical and economic investigations are completed, the exact nature and scope of the facilities required to be provided and the economic lay out of the facilities, which will be suitable for meeting the requirements of the anticipated traffic, will be determined. A clearer picture of the development scheme will emerge after April, 1967 when the Master Plan will be ready.

The scheme for the construction of a satellite port at Nhava-Shewa is estimated to cost Rs. 16 crores. A provision of Rs. 8.5 crores has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan programme of Bombay Port.

Fertilisers for Tobacco cultivation in Andhra Pradesh

4392. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Will the Minister of Food, Agricul-

ture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of adequate supply of chemical fertilisers for cultivation of Virginia Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether this has resulted in fall in production of tobacco; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to increase supply of chemical fertilisers to the tobacco growers in Andhra Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Milk Dairy at Dehra Dun

4393. **Shri Baswant:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a milk dairy will be set up at Dehra Dun (U.P.) with the assistance of the New Zealand Government;

(b) if so, when and on what terms; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) The Dairy equipments have already arrived at site from New Zealand. There are no terms attached to this assistance. The New Zealand Government have signified their assistance in the form of cash grant and equipment manufactured in New

Zealand valued at £70,000 or Rs. 9.34 lakhs approximately.

(c) Rs. 20.80 lakhs.

Supply of Wheat to Nepal

4394. **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has any proposal to send U.S. wheat to Nepal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have agreed, as a special case, to sell to the Government of Nepal, at the specific request of the latter, 5,000 Metric tons of imported U.S. wheat to help the Government of Nepal to tide over the current food shortage in that country.

Delimitation of Legislative and Parliamentary Constituencies

4395. **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**
Shri Ramanand Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 82 on the 15th February, 1966 and state when the final orders regarding the delimitation of Legislative and Parliamentary Constituencies in respect of remaining States will be published?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Since the 15th February, 1966, the final Delimitation Orders in respect of Assam, Gujarat, Rajasthan and West Bengal have been published. The final Delimitation Orders relating to West Bengal have been placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the

1st March, 1966 and those relating to Gujarat are being placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 26th April, 1966. The final Delimitation Orders relating to Assam and Rajasthan will shortly be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

The Orders in respect of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are expected to be published by the 10th May, 1966, and those in respect of Manipal and Tripura by the 15th May, 1966. The Orders delimiting the parliamentary constituencies of Delhi, however, will take four or five months more as the total number thereof is not yet determined.

Gift of Cows from Australia

4396. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Australia have given a gift of certain number of cows to the Government of Madras through the Central Government;

(b) if so, the number and other details of the gift; and

(c) the expenditure which the Government of Madras had to incur in obtaining the gift in India by way of travelling expenses of these cows and attendants, etc.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). An Australian Society "For Those Who Have Less" made a gift of 75 Holstein cattle to the Government of India. Out of these 6 heifers and 4 bulls were allotted to the Government of Madras.

(c) Rs. 14,695 on ocean freight and incidentals. No charges on attendants were paid by the State Government.

National Road Board

4397. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the demand of the

Federation of Indian Automobile Associations voiced at the recent Annual General meeting of the Federation held at Bombay about the formation of a National Road Board;

(b) the other demands voiced at the meeting; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Government's attention has not been drawn to these demands of the Federation of Indian Automobile Associations. A copy of the seventh annual report of the Federation containing their suggestions has, however, been obtained. These suggestions will be examined and appropriate action taken where necessary.

Trainer Aircraft

4398. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of trainer aircraft in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Department of Civil Aviation and the Hindustan Aeronautics are separately designing and planning to manufacture such an aircraft; and

(c) the reasons for not co-ordinating the efforts of the two Departments in the venture?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). There is a comparative shortage of trainer aircraft suitable for civil Flying Clubs, particularly for advanced flying training. The Civil Aviation Department have under design and development a trainer aircraft for this purpose. The question of standardisation on a single aircraft for training purposes to be used by the Flying Clubs as well as the Indian Airforce is under consideration.

Coastal Highways in Gujarat

4399. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for Coastal Highways in the Gujarat State in 1966-67;

(b) the reasons for the delay in execution; and

(c) when these would be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Coastal Highway suggested by the Government of Gujarat for improvement from Baroda to Maliya along the Saurashtra Coast. This is a State road and its improvement is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. They have, however, been requesting for Central aid for financing this work and have furnished some data meant to provide the economic justification of this project. Those data are being examined. The Central assistance, if any, will depend on the overall financial resources earmarked for road development in the Central Sector.

Zonal Horticultural Institute in Mysore

4400. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have sent any proposal for the location of a Zonal Horticultural Institute in Mysore State;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) when the same will be started?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). The

Government of Mysore has not sent any proposal for the location of a Zonal Horticultural Institute in the State. It is, however, proposed to set up the I.C.A.R. Institute of Horticulture at Hessaraghatta (Mysore State). The proposal has been accepted for inclusion in the 4th Plan. The Institute will undertake research on horticultural problems of fundamental as well as applied nature and will cater to the needs of South India.

(d) The Institute is likely to be started during 1966-67.

New Aircraft for I.A.C. and Air India

4401. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1072 on the 12th April, 1966 regarding the purchase of aircraft by I.A.C. and Air-India are state on what routes and in which regions these aircraft are proposed to be put into service?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The three additional Fokker Friendships are proposed to be put on I.A.C.'s services to Nepal from Delhi, Banaras and Calcutta and in Saurashtra region from Bombay which still continue to be operated with Dakotas. It is also proposed to cover some routes in the eastern region, if further capacity is available.

The two Caravelle aircraft will replace the Viscounts on the trunk routes where they are operating because of the withdrawal of Boeing and the loss of one of the Caravelles.

The HS-748 aircraft when delivered will replace the Dakotas in the western and the eastern regions.

Effective from 1st October, 1966, when the first of the two additional Boeing aircraft is expected to become operational, Air-India propose to operate one additional service

between India and U.K. via Middle East|Europe, one additional service between Bombay and Nairobi and extend the present Singapore terminator to Sydney via Perth. The second aircraft will be used extensively for crew training and practice flights and would be used for international planned routes from the 1st April, 1967. Air-India may be able to provide daily operations between Bombay and Calcutta on behalf of I.A.C. from 1st January, 1967.

Allocation from the Central Road Fund for Orissa

**4402. Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the amount for the works sanctioned under the Central Road Fund for Orissa State during the Third Five Year Plan period had been given;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) New works estimated to cost Rs. 4.24 lakhs were sanctioned in Third Plan. The 'spill over' in the Third Plan from the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 38.38 lakhs. Funds aggregating Rs. 59.42 lakhs were released by the Government of India during the Third Five Year Plan as shown below:—

Year	Releases
1961-62	Rs. 13.86 lakhs
1962-63	Rs. 10.68 lakhs
1963-64	Rs. 6.75 lakhs
1964-65	Rs. 11.13 lakhs
1965-66	Rs. 17.00 lakhs
	Rs. 59.42 lakhs

(c) Does not arise.

Major Bridges in Orissa

**4403. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major bridges on National Highways completed in Orissa State during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the target fixed and the allocation made and utilised?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Seven major bridges each costing over Rs. 5 lakhs were completed on National Highways in Orissa in the Third Five Year Plan period. Construction is in advanced stage on another six bridges which will be completed during the current year.

(b) Information is being collected. It will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

Bombay-London Air Service

4404. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India propose to operate a new jet flight between Bombay and London with a halt at Teheran from October, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Air-India propose to operate an additional service to London with a halt at Teheran from October, 1966. The time-table and other details have not yet been finalised.

विस्ती में राशन व्यवस्था के कारण बेरोजगारी

4405. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में राशन व्यवस्था प्रारम्भ होने के कारण कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हो गये; और

(ख) उन्हें रोजगार दिलाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) सरकार को यह मालूम नहीं है कि दिल्ली में राशन व्यवस्था लागू होने से कोई व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हो गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मिलों में धान से चावल तैयार करना

4406. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत की चावल मिलों में चावल तैयार कराने तथा उस पर पालिश करवाने के लिए प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितनी मात्रा में धान आने हैं और चावल की कितनी प्रतिशत मात्रा मिलों में तैयार की जाती है;

(ख) क्या देश में चावल की मिलों की कमी होने के कारण पर्याप्त मात्रा में चावल तैयार नहीं किया जाता; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) सूचना तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है।

यह सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रखी जायेगी।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राशन व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत गेहूँ का बिया जाना

4407. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यदि दिल्ली में राशन व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत गेहूँ नहीं लिया जाता तो क्या गेहूँ के स्थान पर आटा लेने की अनिवार्यता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Strike at Cochin Port

4408. Shri Kolla Venkalah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether any strike of the Cochin Port workers had taken place during the first week of April, 1966;

(b) if so, the number of Port workers who resorted to the strike;

(c) the reasons advanced by the workers for the strike and whether any advance information had been given by the workers about the strike; and

(d) the action taken by the Port Authorities to meet the demands of the workers and to avert the strike?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). Under the orders issued by the Ministry of Transport, certain categories of the Cochin Port employees, including the marine and flotilla staff, are entitled to payment of twice their normal rates of wages for work on holidays and weekly 'off' days provided that where an employee is given an alternative day off in place of the weekly day of rest or the holiday, the extra payment to him is limited to only half the normal time wage. As a 'day off' could not be given to the marine crew of the Port, it has been the practice to grant them twice the normal rate of wages for work on holidays.

Recently, however, it was noticed that some workmen had been taking casual leave immediately after work on holidays. The Port Authorities felt that, in such cases, it would not be correct to certify that the workmen could not be given a 'day off'. The workmen and the Union concerned were, therefore, informed that, if the workmen applied for casual leave within a week after the holiday work, they would be granted 'day off' for the holiday work plus half-a-day's wages instead of the casual leave. The workmen and the Union contended that for work on holidays they should be granted compensation according to rules and that the proposal of the Port Administration to grant 'day off' instead of casual leave applied for by the workmen would not be acceptable to them.

The Cochin Port Employees' Union sent a letter on the 30th March, 1988, stating that they would advise their workers not to work on holidays and weekly 'off' days unless their request was accepted by the Port Authorities. Accordingly, the marine crew numbering 150, who were posted for duty on the holiday on the 2nd April, 1988, stayed away from work which resulted in the stoppage and movements of ships. The matter was discussed with

the Union representatives in the presence of the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Ernakulam. The Union agreed to advise the workmen not to avail of casual leave indiscriminately and the Port Administration agreed that casual leave would not automatically effect compensatory off. As the difficulty in granting compensatory off within a reasonable time was due to shortage of staff, this matter has been gone into and the proposals to augment the strength of crew to the extent necessary are being placed before the Port Trust Board.

दिल्ली में अनाज का तस्क़र व्यापार

4409. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बड़े :

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय :

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

(क) दिल्ली में राशन व्यवस्था लागू होने के बाद अनाज का तस्क़र व्यापार करने वाले कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं; और

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) (क) 53.

(ख) ये भारत रक्षा नियमों के अधीन पकड़ गये थे ।

International Civil Aviation Organisation

4410. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to invite International Civil Aviation Organisation to hold its next session in India next year; and

(b) if so, the main object of calling the session in India?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). It has been decided to invite International Civil Aviation Organisation to hold its next major Assembly Session due to be held in 1968, in India. No Assembly Session of International Civil Aviation Organisation has so far been held at any place east of Rome. The holding of the Session in India would not only be a matter of prestige to India, but also be advantageous to India from the civil aviation point of view.

Fertilizer Promotion Corporation

4411. Shri Firodia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up a Fertilizer Promotion Corporation;

(b) if so, the main objects of this Corporation; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The recommendation made by the Committee on Fertilisers in this behalf is under consideration.

(b) The objects of the Fertiliser Promotion Corporation suggested by the Committee are as under:—

(a) taking charge of massive promotion programme throughout the country to ensure the consumption of large quantities of fertilisers programmed to be made available in future by organising an effective demonstration programme;

(b) giving free assistance to farmers by providing soil-testing services and agronomic advice on the use of fertilisers and other related inputs in an integrated programme with the help of farm information services;

(c) special attention to difficult and remote areas where fertiliser use is at a low level by ensuring adequate supplies and undertaking a purposeful promotion programme;

(d) planning the procurement and despatch of fertiliser supplies handled by the Central Fertiliser Pool;

(e) import and distribution of adequate quantities of other fertilisers as a seeding programme for popularisation of new high analysis complex fertilisers;

(f) import and distribution of adequate quantities of fertilisers (including potash) until the indigenous production is adequate to meet the local demand;

(g) ensuring adequate supplies at reasonable prices in difficult and remote areas even in a competitive market by taking over a small percentage of indigenous production when indigenous producers are unable to meet this responsibility adequately; and

- (h) countering situations of temporary shortages by moving supplies to such areas from imports or from indigenous production at reasonable prices.

The Committee has also recommended that while the immediate challenge of pushing fertiliser use should be met by the formation of the Fertiliser Promotion Corporation, as soon as this organisation is able to build up its field agencies all over the country, it should be enlarged into a National Agricultural Services Corporation before the end of the Fourth Plan. Such an Agricultural Services Corporation can coordinate agricultural supplies as part of a programme for promotion of improved agricultural practices for ensuring results in agricultural production.

- (c) A decision in the matter is likely to take some more time.

Inter-State Soil Conservation Board

4412. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by Government from the Punjab Himachal Inter-State Soil Conservation Board for the location of a research centre either in Punjab hill areas or in Himachal during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

- (b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board has been requested to send contour maps of Darla Ghat Area near Bilaspur in the Sutlej Water-shed where it is proposed to set up a centre to enable us to examine the case. The Board has also been advised to approach the State Government in the first instance to set up such a centre.

Egg Powder Manufacturing Plant in Kerala

4413. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up an egg powder manufacturing plant in Kerala; and

(b) if so, where the same will be located?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) The Kerala Government have suggested establishment of the plant at Chenganoor.

12.01 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

(Queries)

Mr. Speaker: I have received Calling Attention Notices from several hon. Members—there are about 15 or 16 of them.....

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, before you take up the Calling Attention Notice, I want to bring to your notice that I have submitted an adjournment motion about the alarming situation in my State where people are dying....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have already asked him not to raise it here.

Shri P. K. Deo: There could not be a more appropriate occasion to censure the Government. The Minister of Agriculture took the responsibility....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.
जो मैं कहूँ उसे प्राप्त करने और बैठ जायें ।
मैं ने प्राप्त से कहा

Shri P. K. Deo: I respectfully submit....

Mr. Speaker: I most respectfully ask him now to sit down.

श्री बागड़ी (हिंसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उनको सुन ही क्यों न लें । इसमें क्या हर्ज है ।

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices from about 15 or 16 hon. Members about the fire in a bogie of the Kashi Express. I have also received intimation from the hon. Minister that he wants to make a statement *suo motu*. He may make that statement and then I will allow questions to be put.

श्री बागड़ी : लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रकाल और मृत्यु का सवाल बड़ा अहम है । उसको आप लेते क्यों नहीं हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: FIRE IN A BOGIE
OF KASHI EXPRESS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): On 25th April, 1966 at about 14.23 hours, while train No. 47 UP Varanasi-Bombay Express was running through Ugrasenpur station on the Janghai-Allahabad section of Lucknow Division on the Northern Railway, the engine crew while looking back noticed some passengers jumping out from the train and gesticulating for the train to stop. The train was therefore immediately brought to a halt at KM 16½ near the Down Outer signal of Ugrasenpur station. It was then found that a third class coach marshalled fourth from the train engine and eighth from the brake van was on fire.

As a result of the accident two persons were killed on the spot, and one at Phulpur while being taken to Allahabad for medical attention. Eight

persons sustained grievous injuries and 25 simple.

The injured were given first aid on the spot by the Guard of the train. Immediately on receipt of the information about the accident, medical van accompanied by four doctors was rushed from Allahabad which reached the site at 17.15 hours. The civil surgeon, Allahabad also rushed to the site with three ambulance vans.

One injured was discharged on the spot after rendering medical attention. Four injured were admitted to Civil Hospital at Phulpur and the remaining 28 in hospitals at Allahabad.

The cause of the accident is under investigation by a Committee of Senior Officers.

Shri Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): Is it true that the passengers tried to stop the train but the chains were not working; if so, will the Government take precautions to see that the chains are in proper condition before the train starts?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is true. We accept that the chain was not working. Now we are going to introduce it there also. As the House knows, because it was announced here in this House in 1962 and prior to that also on several occasions, that wherever there have been a larger incidence of chain pulling the chains will be disconnected. This Varanasi-Allahabad section was one like that and therefore it was blanked off in 1962. Even then, we are now going to introduce it there.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): I could not follow the statement made by the hon. Minister. He says that when the train left Phulpur station it was quite all right. Then, suddenly, this has happened. May I know whether there can be any sabotage in this case also?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No, Sir. This is under inquiry. We could not

attribute sabotage motive in every case. There can be short circuit of electricity or some similar cause. It is under investigation.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि तीन आदमी मरे हैं और पेपर में निकला है कि पांच मरे हैं और 35 घायल हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इन में से कौन मरी है। मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ क्षेत्रों के अन्दर से रेलों में जंजीरें हटा दी हैं क्योंकि वहां दुर्घटनायें होती थीं और लोग गाड़ी रोक लेते थे। गाड़ी रोकने का जो साधन आपने बनाया हुआ था जिस से गाड़ी रोक कर लोग दुर्घटनाओं से अपने को बचाते, वह आप ने हटा दिया। डब्बों में से जो लोग कूदे वह इसीलिये घायल हुए थे। मैं जानना चाहता कि उस गाड़ी में आप ने उसको रोकने का क्या साधन बनाया हुआ था।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में जो साधन की बात पूछी गई है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि साधन कोई नहीं है। चूँकि वहां पर लोग जंजीर खींच कर गाड़ी रोक लेते थे इसलिये वह साधन डिसकॉन्टिन्यू कर दिया गया था। जहां तक इस बात का सवाल है कि अखबार में निकला है कि पांच आदमी मरे हैं, मैं अखबार वालों को काटना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन हम लोगों को जो खबर है वह इतनी ही है कि तीन आदमी मरे हैं। वहां पर तत्काल डाक्टरों की राय ली गई कि क्या सही बात है तो उन्होंने कोई दूसरी बात नहीं बतलाई। दूसरा कोई साधन रोकने का नहीं बनाया गया है। पहले बाले को डिसकॉन्टिन्यू कर दिया गया था क्योंकि हम ने देखा कि उससे गाड़ियां बहुत रोकती जाती थीं। किन्हीं भी कारणों से लोग मरे हों, कूदने के कारण या जलने के कारण, दोनों ही प्रकार की रिपोर्टें हमें मिली हैं, इसके सिवाय तीसरा कोई कारण नहीं था। जब रेलवे के लोगों ने लोगों की आवाज सुनी तब गाड़ी रोक दी गई।

श्री मौर्य (भलीगढ़) : इस से भी भयंकर दुर्घटनायें हो सकती हैं जब कि रेलों से जंजीर खींचने की व्यवस्था खत्म कर दी गई है और रेलगाड़ियों में इससे भी भयंकर परिणाम निकल सकते हैं। किन्तु चूँकि झगड़ा होगा इसलिये शादी नहीं करनी चाहिये, यह कोई ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है। तब क्या सरकार यह भी विचार करेगी कि कहीं भी किसी ट्रेन में ऐसा न हो कि वह बगैर ऐसी सुविधा के चलाई जाये जिसमें कि ऐसी और इससे भी भयंकर परिस्थितियां न पैदा हों।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय की यह बात मानता हूँ कि झगड़ा चल जायेगा इस लिये शादी बन्द नहीं होनी चाहिये और इसी से हम लोग इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि इस व्यवस्था को फिर से चालू किया जाये या नहीं।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि डाक्टरों से उनको यह जानकारी मिली थी कि तीन आदमी मरे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मरे हैं वह कूदने के कारण मरे हैं या जलने के कारण मरे हैं। और यदि दोनों कारणों से मरे हैं तो कितने कूदने के कारण और कितने जलने के कारण ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में यह बात और है। इस प्रश्न में बात पांच और तीन की है। तो हम लोग इस बात को छिपाना नहीं चाहेंगे, फौरन उसे बतलायेंगे। पांच और सात भी हो तो हम उसे स्वीकार करेंगे और कम्पेन्सेशन भी देंगे। पूछा गया कि हम ने अपने सन्तोष के लिये क्या किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पूछा गया कि क्या कुछ लोग कूदने से भी मर गये।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जब कूदने की बात सामने आई तो उसी से हम ने पता लगाया। लेकिन उन्होंने बतलाया कि श्री

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

ठीक बात बतलाना सम्भव नहीं है। कुछ जले भी हैं और कूदने के कारण भी मृत्यु हो सकती है।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया, यह ट्रेन बनारस से चली, और वहां पहुंचने में भी सिर्फ एक घंटे का समय लगता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब ट्रेन बनारस से चली तो क्या उसको ठीक तरह से टेकनिकल लोगों ने देखा था कि उस डब्बे में क्या खराबी थी और क्या खराबी नहीं थी, और क्या न देखने की वजह से इस तरीके की दुर्घटना हुई है जिस में इतने आदमी मर गये हैं या घायल हो गये हैं, और इस की क्या प्रतिक्रिया सरकार पर हुई है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : वहां से जो खबर मिली है उसके अनुसार उसे अच्छी तरह से देखा गया था, और न केवल बनारस में बल्कि जंघई में भी जब गाड़ी रुकी हुई थी तो वहां ऐसे कोई लक्षण पैदा नहीं हुए। इस आग के लगने के पच्चीस मिनट पहले यह गाड़ी जंघई स्टेशन पर रुकी थी। इसलिये ऐसी कोई खबर नहीं है, लेकिन जांच के बाद मारी बातों का पता चल जायेगा।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : ऐसी गाड़ियों के चलने से, जिससे दुर्घटना की सम्भावना हो, जैसे कि रात को गाड़ियां बगैर किसी रोशनी के चलती हैं, या ऐसे डब्बे होते हैं जिनके पहिये जैम हों और उनकी सर्विस न की गई हो, आग लग जाया करती है। तो क्या इन तरीकों को इस्तेमाल कर के ऐसी गाड़ियों का चलना रोका जायेगा जिनसे ऐक्सिडेंट्स हों और इन्सानी जान को खतरा हो सकता हो। इसके लिये सरकार क्या विचार कर रही है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : नहीं हम लोगों का प्रयास यही होगा कि जो कंडेन्ड कोचेज हों वह न चलाये जायें। लेकिन यह कोच आई०

सी० एफ० का बना हुआ था और इसकी जांच 11 नवम्बर, 1965 को हुई थी। दूसरी जांच 11 नवम्बर, 1966 को ड्यू थी कि वह काम लायक है या नहीं। अभी वह बिलकुल काम लायक था। हालांकि जो प्रश्न के तह में बात है उसे मैं मानता हूँ लेकिन इसमें सामने कोई डिफेक्ट नज़र नहीं आया।

श्री बागड़ी : बगैर रोशनी के गाड़ी नहीं चलाओगे, डिब्बों में रोशनी होनी चाहिए।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह तो दिन की बात थी और दिन में कोई लाइट जलाने की बात नहीं थी।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad) :
In view of the sad experience of yesterday and on another occasion in Bihar where the passengers were robbed, the miscreants went away and the passengers could not get any relief because the chain was out of order, may I know whether Government will take all these factors into account and make it safe for the passengers by again introducing the alarm chain and cancelling that order?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have already accepted that we are going to change that order. About the miscreants, the hon. Member represents that part of Bihar and he should also do something about it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको अपना विरोध दर्शाना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा जब कभी मौका आता है तो माननीय पाटिल जी और माननीय राम सुभग सिंह जी फौरन हरजाने की बात कर दिया करते हैं। यह अच्छा नहीं है। जब जानें जाती हैं तब केवल हरजाने की बात करना ठीक नहीं है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि माननीय राम सुभग सिंह जी ने अक्सर यह कहा कि गाड़ी या कोई दुर्घटना उनके आपरेशनल फेल्योर, उनके

गाड़ी के चलाने की असफलता से नहीं हुई लेकिन क्या इस मामले में वह नहीं सोचते कि उनकी खुद की असफलता है ? एक तो यह कि उन्होंने जंजीर रुकवा दी और दूसरे मुमकिन है और इसी तरह की कोई गड़बड़ी हुई हो, तो अगर उनकी खुद की असफलता है तो उनके ही सिद्धान्त से या तो उनको या पाटिल जी को इस्तीफा देने में अब क्यों देर हो रही है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में यह चीज हम लोगों ने कही है । खासकर के मैंने कहा कि पहले जो ऐक्सीडेंट हुए थे लुमडिंग में या और जगह, डिपो वगैरह में, वह आपरेशनल फेल्योर के चलते नहीं हुए और उस पर मैं बिलकुल अडा हूँ और इसको मैंने बगैर डाक्टर लोहिया के कहने के पहले ही कबूल कर लिया कि हो सकता है कि चेन नहीं रहने में ऐसा हुआ हो, चेन होती तो उससे फायदा यह रहना कि गाड़ी रुक गई होती । उस असफलता को मैं मानता हूँ और मिनिस्टर रहना या न रहना, मैं चाहता कि 52 में मैं मिनिस्टर बनू तो, चाहने के बजाये भी नहीं बनता, कोई अपनी इच्छा से मिनिस्टर नहीं बनता । हम लोग जाने को तैयार हैं अगर अच्छा हो पार्लियामेंट की और मैं आपकी आज्ञा मान लेता हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : पार्लियामेंट जब लात मारेगी तब जाओगे ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो पांच आदमी या तीन आदमी जो भी मरे हैं और जो 35 आदमी घायल हैं, क्या इनका आइडेंटिफिकेशन हो गया है और इनके जो निकट परिवार के लोग हैं उनको सूचना दी गई है और जो लोग घायल हैं उनकी चिकित्सा कहां किस अस्पताल में हो रही है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : चिकित्सा के बारे में मैंने बतलाया कि इलाहाबाद अस्पताल

में वे लोग हैं और इनको एक्स-प्रेसिया पेमेंट के बारे में भी इस मूल वक्तव्य में बताया । इनके परिवार के जितने लोग हैं उनको हम लोग इतिला देंगे ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त (अलवर) : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इंजन के ड्राइवर और दूसरे कर्मचारियों ने पीछे जब देखा और लोगों को गिरते हुए देखा तब गाड़ी को ठहराया, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस वक्त गाड़ी किस रफ्तार से चल रही थी और उस डिब्बे में कितने आदमी थे जिसमें कि लोग मरे और घायल हुए हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उसके लिए मैं सूचना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि वह कलेक्ट करके सूचना देनी होगी । यह जितने लोग घायल हुए हैं और जितने मरे हैं उनकी तादाद तो बता दी है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From the reply of the hon. Minister it appears that this has been taken very lightly. May I draw your attention to this? This was Bombay bound Banaras Express, running from Banaras to Bombay—an express train and not a passenger train. A decision was taken in this House—rather the Minister said it before—that on those trains where chain-pulling is done more by miscreants, the chain may be blanked off; it was definitely decided here that no chain should be blanked off in express or mail trains. I would like to know whether the Railway Minister still feels that there is no failure on his part in this matter. I feel that there has been a failure on the part of the Railway Ministry.

I would also like to invite your attention to another report in *The Statesman* about robbery in a Train—six people were robbed.

Mr. Speaker: No robbery here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: because the alarm chain had been blanked

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

out. I would like to know whether the Railway Ministry is not directly responsible for this failure and for the loss of lives of those people and whether there would be an inquiry into the whole affair by a high-powered commission, and how many chains have been blanked off.

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Every day there are hundreds of cases—not one or two—of failures of various kinds; this House has discussed them often and sometimes questions were asked as to why a research section should not be created; it has also been created. Therefore, there is nothing that there has not been any failure on the part of personnel. What my colleague had said was that, so far as those particular accidents were concerned, there was no failure on the part of personnel. The question is that we have got to strike a balance. Four years ago, in 1962, when there were a series of chain-pullings causing so much of inconvenience and delay, after much discussion it was decided in those years that the chain should be blanked off over the section where these things were in a large number. (*Interruptions*). Unfortunately that used to be this section, i.e., between Banaras and Allahabad. The pity of it is not that the chain was permanently blanked out, but only that section is blanked out; immediately when the train comes to the other parts, it begins to operate. But I find on an enquiry today—because this had happened—that it is a very serious thing because the passengers must have some security. It may happen—the chance may be one in a hundred—that some persons might be using it in a frivolous manner, but because some people do it in a frivolous manner, surely it is not justified that the others should not have that. We have taken a policy decision when this incident occurred that this blanking off must stop, no matter how much inconvenience we have to suffer because

even those who might have jumped out of the train and died, did so because they wanted to save their lives. Therefore, we have taken that decision.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना)

समाजवाद की संहिता में कहीं ऐसा भी लिखा हुआ है कि गरीब आदमी की जान की हिफाजत न की जाय और अमीर आदमी की जान की हिफाजत की जाय? जब भी कभी आग लगती है तो थर्ड क्लास की बोगी में आग लगती है ; फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बों में भी आंच नहीं आती, इसका क्या कारण है ? इसको आग कैसे दूर करेंगे ?

Shri S. K. Patil: Should I reply? Some years ago there was a fire in a First Class compartment and an hon. member of this House died.

12.19 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

KERALA MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1961

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 45/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 15th February, 1966, making certain amendment to the Kerala Motor Vehicles Rules, 1961 under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-6134/66*].

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri

Govinda Menon: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) G.S.R. 556 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1966.
- (ii) The Indian Maize (Temporary Use in Starch Manufacture) Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G S.R. 579 in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6135/66].

DELIMITATION COMMISSION ACT, 1961

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1961:—

- (i) Order No. 1B of the Delimitation Commission published in Notification No. S.O. 1141 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1966, amending its order No. 1 published in S.O. 874 in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1963.
- (ii) Order No. 2B of the Delimitation Commission published in Notification No. S.O. 1142 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1966, amending its order No. 2 published in S.O. 2443 in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1963.
- (iii) Order No. 6 of the Delimitation Commission determining delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in the State of Gujarat published in Notification No. S.O. 1021 in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6136/66].

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Shall we have the report of all the States on this question?

Mr. Speaker: A question has been asked whether we shall get the report of all the States.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have already answered this question which was raised earlier.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
उत्तर प्रदेश के निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का सीमांकन पूरा हो चुका है तो फिर क्या कारण है कि उसमें देर हो रही है ? मुझे यह बताया गया है कि हालांकि वह काम पूरा हो चुका है फिर भी कुछ विशेष व्यक्तियों के कारण जो अपने क्षेत्र में हेर फेर चाहते हैं उस की घोषणा नहीं की जा रही है और वह मामला पड़ा हुआ है.....

Mr. Speaker: His question is about U.P.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have already mentioned the names of the States where they are due, and how we are hurrying it up.

Shri Speaker: The hon. Member is asking about U.P. and why it has been delayed.....

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I have already answered about U.P.

PUBLIC NOTICE REGARDING IMPORT POLICY FOR NEWSPRINT FOR 1966-67 IN RESPECT OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Public Notice regarding Import Policy for newsprint for the year 1966-67 in respect of newspapers and periodicals. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6137/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification. If you will be pleased to scan the item carefully you will see that the Minister has laid on the Table a copy of

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

the Public Notice regarding Import Policy for newsprint. You were pleased to hold some years ago when I first raised this point in the House, in 1963, I believe, if not earlier, that Government should announce their policy, import policy or other, in the House first, and accordingly, since then, since 1963, the Commerce Minister has made it a point and made it a rule that his policy statements are first laid on the Table of the House and then given to the press.

'This item reads a copy of the Public Notice'. That means to say that it has already appeared somewhere, and the Minister is laying a copy of it here on the Table of the House. May I request you, Sir, to give your ruling on this whether the import policy statement should be made somewhere outside, and a copy given to us later on?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This has to be issued as a Public Notice later on, and a copy of it has first to be placed before the House, and that has been done.

12.21 hrs.

RELEASE OF A MEMBER

(DR. SARADISH ROY)

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following teleprinter message, dated the 25th April, 1966 from the Government of West Bengal, Calcutta:—

"Dr. Saradish Roy, Member, Lok Sabha, who was detained under Rule 30 of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, was released from detention on the 23rd April, 1966 at night."

12.21½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND SECOND REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Hundred and Second Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education—University Grants Commission.

12.21½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTIETH REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Fiftieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Export Promotion Schemes and the allied matters with reference the para. 88 of the Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1965.

12.21¾ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited.

12.22 hrs.

RE: RAILWAY ACCIDENTS
IN ASSAM

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I make one small intervention? My hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has returned from Assam. As you know, the House is worried very much about what has happened there during the last week. May I suggest that he may take the earliest possible opportunity to make a statement?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may

make it in the afternoon or tomorrow.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): If you want, I can say something orally just now, but if you want it in writing, I shall give it in the afternoon....

Mr. Speaker: He may have the statement prepared, and the statement might be made.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I have already submitted a short notice question on this particular matter about his visit to Assam....

Mr. Speaker: Would the House like to take it up on a short notice question or would the House like a statement to be made?

Some hon. Members: Let a statement be made.

Mr. Speaker: By what time would the statement be ready? I think he might make it about 4 P.M.....

An hon. Member: He may make it tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; he might make that statement tomorrow after the Question Hour.

12.24 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of External Affairs. Now, Shri Krishna Menon.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): At what time would the hon. Minister reply?

Mr. Speaker: I am calling the hon. Minister after Shri Krishna Menon.

Shri Krishna Menon (Bombay City North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with a degree of reticence, but at the same time, with no sense of reservation, that I venture to intervene in this debate. Reticence, because factors that must determine the dimensions and the orientation of foreign policy have undergone certain changes in the world which in the course of things cannot receive consideration in an all-over debate of this kind.

I want to say at once that I have little doubt that the Minister of External Affairs at the head with all the expertise at his disposal as well as the staff of men who have the experience of having worked under one of the foremost statesmen of the world for over 15 years, would have looked into these matters in necessary detail and relevant contexts. But that does not absolve the responsibility of a Member of Parliament or even a member of the public examining these issues.

Therefore, reticence arises from the fact that there are so many things and their involvements are so many there is not the time to deal with them. I shall only touch them as I go on.

The second thing that I would like to say is this. I join in the tribute, the well-deserved tribute, that has been paid to the Prime Minister for her great personal success, and I join in the gratification that all of us feel on her debut in international affairs on her own. But policy at personal success is not the same as policy. This is in no way to denigrate from the assessments of or from the yet to come consequences of what she has accomplished.

Our Prime Minister would not be the first person to be in this position.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Krishna Menon]

Eisenhower and Khrushchev meeting at Camp David thought they had solved the problems of the world. And soon came the U-2. Kennedy went to Vienna, and despite the Bay of Pigs scored a personal success. But the position of the world in regard to the world deadlock continued to be unabated and severe. In the case of our Prime Minister, she has made it very clear before she went, during her stay in the United States, and afterwards, that she did not go there to discuss details of policy, of politics or economics or of aid, but it was really to promote good relationship, which some people imagined had undergone a change, between the United States and ourselves. And it would be not in our interest that issues of that kind should cloud the major questions, that is to say, whether the visit should have been cancelled, whether some one should have come here or we should have gone there. If those issues cloud the main factors, then the main factors do not come into light. Therefore, leaving these things aside, I shall deal with the questions of policy.

Policy issues cannot be separated from the Foreign Minister. I want to congratulate the Foreign Minister and express my appreciation on two matters. One is that he has said that he is not abandoning our policy of non-alignment. One might wonder why it is necessary to keep on repeating it every time. That in itself carries its own import. The second thing is that our policy in regard to Vietnam has not changed.

Now there are two difficulties which one encounters which I shall deal with afterwards, after dealing with the policy matters in reference to the Prime Minister's statements. First, I for one, as the rest of the country, would accept fully and with great respect, the reassurances that she has thought fit to give to this land that there is no "sell-out" and that there are no fundamental and basic changes

in policy and so on. But there again, we have to look into the content of things as they are. First of all, it is not unusual, but it does create difficulties for those who have not been able to follow, when we read for the first time about changes in policy or decisions from the government of another country rather than from ours. Secondly, we also have had a full report of the Prime Minister's visit to the United States, and I have no reason to think she would keep anything important away from this House. Therefore, when equally well-placed statesmen in other parts of the world make statements of a diametrically opposite character, we are thrown into confusion.

We have had two or three instances of that kind. One is that of the Vice-President of the United States. While the Prime Minister assures us—as I said, I accept it without any reservation whatsoever—that there have been no discussions on our policy, our affairs are our own—she laid stress on this question of self-respect and self-sufficiency. But there is Mr. Hubert Humphrey making us rather nonplussed. It may be the impact that television makes on men before it. He said in regard to the discussions with the Government of India—not only with the Prime Minister that 'They had gone into the whole matter of development of the economy and the social and political structure'. These are not my words; they are in quotes. He said, 'They have gone into the whole matter of development of the economy and social and political structure'. There is no harm in discussing with a foreign government academically the political structure of any country, but if it means that that discussion is relevant to the relations that exist, then certain consequences follow.

Secondly, there appears a report in this morning's papers with regard to a gentleman, whose name is familiar, Mr. Eugene Black, a great man in his

own way, supposed to be the first diplomat in economic affairs of any dimension. He will come here, we are told not as part of the World Bank, but as one deputised to do so by the President of the United States. That rather lends colour to the fact that the World Bank is another name for the United States. He comes here as Deputy to the President of the United States for what purpose? In order to consider the questions of joint projects between Pakistan and ourselves. I am sorry my hon. friend Dr. Lohia has not been consulted on this matter. Joint projects between Pakistan and ourselves in regard to what? Not with regard to the withdrawal of troops from the Ichhogil Canal, but in regard to a Brahmaputra project which is to last for 15 years.

After all, the President of the United States is quite free to survey the world and to prescribe for it. But it is quite another matter whether we accept the prescription. What is the background of this matter? The Minister of Planning arrives in New York and soon afterwards there is an announcement by the World Bank that they would provide the money for these joint projects. There have been talks about it too, between the Bank President and the Minister. It is quite true that Mr. Asoka Mehta has said that the climate is not suitable. To my mind, the expression that the climate is not suitable is worse than not saying anything at all. That is to say, the difficulty is only of a temporary kind.

These are basic matters, that we should go into economic co-operative effort with our neighbour, Pakistan, who should have been a good neighbour but has not been. Until conditions change in the world we cannot contemplate being involved in oil and gas exploration in the Rajasthan and Punjab frontier, or become involved in power projects in the Brahmaputra valley. With the experience of what has happened in difficult times; these are things not only in themselves

causing consternation, but the idea that these things are discussed at great length, and decisions are reached and that we should come to know about it afterwards, is something that causes concern.

The House is bound to ask, entitled to ask, why one is so suspicious about them. In my limited experience, when we entered into the Indus Waters Treaty, this is how it began. There was not going to be an agreement, but we were just going to explore. This is what was said. But why should we explore what experience tells us would be a snare and a delusion?

Along with the announcement in the American newspapers that Mr. Black is coming here as Deputy of the President of the United States, there is a more or less inspired report. It says that the Prime Minister during her visit to the United States had already made a public offer for economic co-operation with Pakistan. And therefore, without being legalistic, one can say that if the Prime Minister has made an offer and the other side accepts, then it becomes a concluded contract. But what has happened? The Prime Minister made no offer. All she said was that we are always prepared to discuss economic affairs and settle them with Pakistan. That is not an offer about the Brahmaputra valley. That just shows that if people want to decide our affairs instead of their own, they can use any phraseology, anything that comes out in this way.

So, we are in a situation now that with regard to joint projects, Mr. Black is coming and then there is to be "exploration", exactly as happened to the Indus waters. We offered them water; we said we had no obligation to give them water, neither legal nor moral, but on humanitarian grounds we would store the water and then give it to Pakistan. They said they could not trust us. In the end,

[Shri Krishna Menon]

under the Indus Water Treaty on which we spent millions and millions of our dollars, it now transpires that ultimately one of its results has been the Ichchogil Canal.

Then we come to this much-debated problem about what is called the Indo-American Fund. It is said that money, wherever it comes from is money which is good enough. That is quite true up to a point, but leaving alone the ethics, morals and politics of it, we are concerned about this one issue. When the P.L. 480 agreement was made, there was no revelation of the details to this House. I do not know whether even the members of the Government at that time know of them, but the idea was that corresponding to the lease-lend arrangements, they would not come in the way of the currency position of this country or the constitutional laws of the United States. That is an arrangement whereby the moment an order is made for foodgrains or long staple cotton or whatever it is, the rupee content of it is paid into the Reserve Bank into the account of the Embassy, out of which 12½ per cent can be taken for the expenses of the Embassy and 8½ per cent for loans to private industry. The remainder was to be frozen money. That is to say, it will not interfere with the volume of our currency. If it adds to the volume of our currency, there will be inflation without our having to do anything with it. The control of the value of the money would thus be in foreign hands. But this understanding has suffered from breach now more than before. In the first year, Shri Morarji Bhai was there and he took out a few crores; last year Shri Krishnamachari took out Rs. 191 crores out of it and this year the Finance Minister has taken out Rs. 243 crores or so. It is a very subtle way to add to our revenue from American resources by private negotiation out of the finances of the U.S. Ambassador. That is the position. This is a

matter which should be discussed on the Finance Bill. That apart, if this money is to be frozen and should not be allowed to interfere with the standards of our life by the fall in value, it should not be used for any purpose. Even when it went into government securities, government securities do not sit idle; they are used in the economic development of the country. Over and above that, we go to the other aspect of it. I make no bones about this; I think it is as humiliating a proposition as the VOA. At the last moment, though the VOA business had gone very far, the first Prime Minister of India put his foot down and stopped it with the result that the cultural infiltration and the attempt to have a certain amount of control that way disappeared. It is wrong to say that there are other foundations. No doubt, there may be other foundations, Indian or otherwise. They have nothing to do with the government; they give money. But this is a semi-government foundation. I am not going into the details of the organisation; that can be done afterwards. I believe myself that this is an intrusion into the cultural and intellectual development of our country and highly resented by the people who have anything to do with education. It is no answer to say that you will have well-bound books, projectors or reactors or whatever they may be. The volume of this and is such and there is a case where quantity makes all the difference, more than quality itself. The volume of it is so much. The money put at the disposal of this fund is either almost as much or nearly as much as what is at the disposal of the University Grants Commission. If this was an entirely neutral kind of assistance, putting on one side the economic effects on the rupee, the proper thing would have been to hand it over to the UGC, a technical organisation or to the Education Minister or whatever it is and work under the laws of the country. These are the factors which one has to deal with regard to policy.

The Prime Minister also assured us that there was no question of foreign control whatsoever, that nothing would be done, nothing has been done and nothing will be done which impinges on our self-respect or our self-reliance. With regard to the first, I believe it is a case where there is no sense of collective responsibility because a senior member of this government has told this House that self-respect does not come into question on the procurement of food or other supplies. I suppose it is an internal matter in the Government to work it out for themselves; perhaps one could be self-respecting and the others not so, so that you can take a look on which side you are.

So far as self-reliance is concerned, Mr. Speaker, I will take it up here. There was a time when in this House, the Planning Commission for years said about the "take-off stage" and self-generating economy. These are all current coin. Now the reason for looking elsewhere for assistance is that we cannot take off by ourselves. Since the expression "take-off" comes from aviation, you cannot "take off" except against an adverse wind. If you take off with a favourable wind, you crash; the aeroplane goes the wrong way and turns round. Why? Because it wants wind to bite into it. Therefore, this idea that we can be depending for ten years is like a drinking man who says: let me drink for three days; after that I will give it up. That is the position. Our economy would become dependent. This is not the place for that, and I do not want to go into the details. The question is this. Do we want to become another Brazil or do we want to remain India? This is the question which we should ask for ourselves. I leave it there. I do not want to go into the details.

The Prime Minister rightly warned us against defeatism, against saying that things are bad, this, that and the other. Times without number in this House, people have been commenting

on our public relations. I was one of those people who have stood up and said that there is no use blaming public relations. There is nothing to be gained by blaming external publicity. Public relations are only the reflection of policy. In this matter, there is a different situation. Who is the one, who are the agents who are spreading defeatism, who are telling the world that we are suffering from famine, that the people are starving in the streets, who is it that spreads the information that led that 4,000 children parading the streets of Amsterdam to collect some money for us, poor Indians? Who asked President Johnson to say that 12 million children are starving? What are the real facts?

Who have been saying that the population is expanding at a rapid rate? I do not want to enter into any controversy about it. But I would say that the estimated population in the third Five Year Plan—I had occasion to study it—was about 491 millions. And our population has not increased to that proportion. I think it is time that we said that the increase in agricultural production in this country is far higher than the rise in population. On the one hand, it is said that there has been no attention paid to agriculture. But agriculture goes into motor-car production. Of course, motor-cars cannot be produced very easily. The whole description is given in the United Nations report, as to how agriculture is closely tied up with industry. It goes on to say that agriculture has been neglected. There has been a fall in production. The Prime Minister herself has contradicted these trends on the radio the other day. Now, the third Five Year Plan is over. What is the position? Our agricultural advance has been 75 per cent during these years, which is far more than the corresponding increase in production in any other country at a similar stage of development.

Our industrial development has been in the same way. It is quite

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true that, in industrial development, there are occasions when there are certain troughs in the general conveyor belt of production as such. Therefore, if there is any defeatism created, what is the use? The idea of famine reminds me of a book of Mr. Bowles where it is stated that somebody from some small republic in Europe went to the State Department of the United States and said that it wanted money. They asked him, "Have you got any communists?" He said "No, we are not communists; we are a catholic State." Then they said, "We cannot give you money as you have no communists to combat." He said, "What shall I do?" They told him, "You go to France. They may give you some communists." This is a story; I did not originate it. The poor man went to France, but they said, "We have not got enough of communists for ourselves." "So, we cannot give you any". So, this story of saying that the people are dying of famine, that the famine can be cured by fertilisers—which would not come on to the ground, for it takes seven years to come up—is a propaganda against ourselves by ourselves. We are always adepts at conveying other people's propaganda against us. Therefore, it is defeatism. The Government must take the responsibility. The Food Minister must take the main responsibility. Personally, I do not trust these figures because these figures are varied so many times. If the figures given by the Food Ministry are accurate, then there is enough food in this country mathematically for everybody, but probably it sticks somewhere. It is probably shared by the rats; the four-legged rats sharing it with the two-legged rats, and so we do not get it.

Now, I will come to the Foreign Minister. I share with the Foreign Minister and the Government in thinking that we have not departed from our policy of non-alignment and India's concept of non-alignment. But I believe myself that non-alignment

has unfortunately become a word of currency with people who would not look behind them. It means the maintenance of an independent foreign policy. In brief, it is this. There is no time for me to go into it in detail. So long as a country is economically dependent—economic dependence does not mean that we must go into a state of economic immaculate conceptin. It really means that our survival, our capacity to develop must not be called off by somebody as they were called off at the time of trouble with Pakistan—we would have been friends potentially, one with the other—if the calling off is by someone else, then we have no control over it. Therefore, so long as there is economic domination, so long as the means of production and distribution in the country, so long as the credit-worthiness of this country is also finally dependent upon somebody else, we suffer.

Then we are told about the World Bank. The World Bank is an international institution. That is why Mr. Black being sent by the President of the United States and not by the World Bank. The World Bank lends us money, and if a banker lends us money, then, we must listen to the banker. Here—we are in this House—and in the country generally, though there is no unanimity of opinion, there is a large preponderance of opinion, about community control of banks I do not want to use the word 'nationalisation' which upsets some people. Now, what would be the point in nationalising all banks and then handing over the whole thing to the World Bank? It would be very difficult. Therefore, the content of policy in economic terms—this is what is important.

Now, I would say that the day of imperialism is not over. The empire comes in by the back-door, by the front door and by the side door. We have only to take the instance of

Congo. Economic imperialism means the expansion of economic power, and though nobody in this House would accept it, people who know and have written about it have said that there is imbalance in the world. The richer nations are getting richer and the poorer nations are getting poorer, and so long as the particular imbalance continues, and it will continue because of this type of foreign aid. It will be difficult. It is not only a question of aid from the United States. Giving of money in this context is not a matter of philanthropy. Governments are not philanthropic. Governments are national corporations seeking to advance national interests. They have not got a body which you can kick nor a soul which you can damn. Therefore, they have no conscience in that way. It is never merely economic dependence: that is to say, unless we are able to provide the material that we require for keeping our machines going, certain other consequences follow. Therefore, the content of this non-alignment must be understood, as I just now read out from Vice-President Humphrey who said he discussed political institutions with the Government of India—political institutions in respect of export and import policies. We were told by the World Bank yesterday—not by Prof. Ranga, but by the World Bank—that controls on steel are not necessary. Who are they to say this? After all, the issue within a short time would not be between communists and non-communists, socialists and non-socialists, left and right, but it will be between nationalism and non-nationalism. Do we want to remain as Indians or do we want to be dominated? That is going back to 20 years. Now, the nations want to throw away colonialism: Africans call it neo-colonialism. I do not like it myself. But anyway, it intrudes in this way. The people who cannot control their own lives always want to control other people's lives! It proceeds in this fashion.

I will not take any more time on this. I only want to say this. While

we worship at the shrine of non-alignment, if we throw away the content of it, by enabling the man who calls the tune to pay the piper—the man who pays the piper calls the tune—then, there would be no non-alignment. We have the right to vote as we can, but we will not vote as we like. This has been the position. There were 23 Latin American States who were not independent for a long time. There was a time when these 23 states voted as one vote before some of them became affected by world and internal conditions.

What is more, let us come to the more cynical part of it. So far as the United States are concerned, you do not get any more money by being readily amenable. We only receive aid, if you take and if you assert yourself. That is the experience of Brazil and other countries. It has nothing to do with ideology as such.

Let me now turn to the question of Vietnam. I welcome the statement that there is no change in our policy in regard to Vietnam. But I think the Foreign Minister owes it to us to say what is our policy in Vietnam. What is our policy in Vietnam? Ours is a country where the Government today is represented by a party: that was the national movement. In these days, when the interventionists were destroying the new Republic of Spain. We gave them whatever we could; it was only moral support at that time. We thought it right to do so at that time despite the consequences. Vietnam is not a nation which was born just yesterday. The Vietnamese have been a people for the past 2,300 years or so. The territory—which was then known as Nam Viet—was first conquered by the Chinese I believe in 110 B.C. It took the Vietnamese 900 years to throw off the Chinese. While I have no brief to speak for them, I might say that even if it took 9,000 years the Vietnamese will throw the present interventionists out. Because that is their history, their experience. So far as Vietnam is concerned, I would like to tell the Foreign

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Minister that this repetition of the phrase that we shall discharge our responsibility as Chairman of the Commission will not do. Our responsibilities as Chairman are not diplomatic. As Chairman of the Commission, we are disabled from bringing about diplomatic negotiations. But as a country, we are responsible. We have a duty to seek to try about peace. As Chairman of the Commission, we are not fulfilling our duties by not telling the world of the degree of foreign arms and intervention—Chinese or American—flowing in there. We are signatories to the Geneva Agreement. We accepted responsibilities of supervision and control in the Commission. Though we were not members of the Geneva conference, on our own volition, we added a corrigendum to the final Act in 1954, we have committed ourselves. Here is an Asian country, Mr. Speaker, where the Dulles' doctrine of Asians against Asians is fructifying itself, where innocent men, women and children are blown to smithereens day after day. At the same time these people without all the sophisticated arms that the interventionists have, have stood up to the mightiest military power of modern times and have stood. I think the largest volume of opinion against American intervention in Vietnam is in the United States itself. When there was a war in which a country is heavily involved no national would repudiate the Government *in toto*. That has been the experience of history. When you look at the public polls in the United States, you see that 54 per cent of the population support Johnson's policy, and this is often projected as widespread if not overwhelming support. What happens to the other 46 per cent. If the government can get only 54 per cent for waging war, it is not a war that has a nations full-fledged or preponderating support.

We are told by someone, whom I do not want to quote as authority, but it will be useful to know what he has said—I mean Mr. Galbraith, the for-

mer U.S. Ambassador in India who knew all about us, but very little about himself. He says, the U.S. apparently have no business to be in Vietnam. What is more, he says, the people fighting in Vietnam, meaning not the Americans, but the South Vietnamese, are fighting under the orders of an external agency. He does not mean China. Of course, it is not for us, as Mr. Frank Anthony was saying the other day, to be didactic about this, but we have a responsibility in this matter not only on account of the participation we took to terminate the war in Indo-China in 1954, when the guns were silenced for the first time on 11th August, 1955 after 25 years. It may be asked, how can you do it when the Russians do not want it, when Ho Chi-Minh does not want it and so on. But this was the position in Geneva in 1954 to begin with. The French did not want it. The British did not want it because the French did not want it. The Chinese did not want it. The North Vietnamese did not want it. But ultimately there came about a different situation. I cannot give you the figures of American forces there. Some people say it is 100,000 and some say it is quarter million, but that is considerable force is there. In that sense it is more serious than in 1954. Otherwise, from the diplomatic point of view it is no more impossible of solution now than it was before. To be active for peace in Vietnam is in our interest as well as that of Indo-American relations, in the long run.

Reference has been made to the Tashkent Declaration. To the extent possible, the Tashkent accord has been performed. The declaration does not refer to the situation in Kashmir. I have also heard from these benches constantly that the contours of world affairs have changed and the two blocs do not exist. There is no greater fallacy than this, in our approach to world affairs because today the world is still governed by the conflict between these blocs by bloc policy, by the policy of bases, i.e., encirclement

and all the rest. There was a meeting of the CENTO where the Foreign Minister of Iran pledged aid to Pakistan. Mr. Bhutto tells America and the world that their alliance with China has not in any way diminished their closeness to America. And, what is more, it has brought them closer! It looks as though there is some arrangement in this matter. Therefore where is the erosion of bloc policies and the balance of power?

A more sinister event recently is the emergence of what is called the Islamic Pact. We neglect at our peril our understanding—let alone our responsibilities of the position in the middle-east. I will not go into the historical background of this to the time of Alexander. But even from the time of the Ottoman Empire, the middle-east has been the gateway to India. It is so today irrespective of the fact that the Suez Canal is not as important to the west as it was a hundred years ago. This policy has expressed itself in many ways. There was the Fertile Crescent, the Jordan River Valley Scheme; there was what Dulles called the power vacuum that was Glub Pasha, that is the CENTO and there was the Bagdad Pact. There have been various other machinations. Again today there is emerging what is called the Islamic Conference or pact, Pakistan being one of the principal sponsors. Islamic Conference is only another name for CENTO. CENTO is in turn only another name for the western alliance. This western alliance is on the frontiers of India. We may not forget this. We are not up against Pakistan as she was, but we are up against Pakistan plus the West plus China. This is all one combination. If proof is required for it, we need only read the speech of Mr. McNamara, the strong man of the American Government—I mean no disrespect to Mr. Johnson. The latter perhaps thinks we are a body of workers of General Motors.

Mr. Speaker: He must conclude now.

Shri Krishna Menon: I am just finishing.

So far as American arms are concerned, the same theory comes back that they must treat Pakistan and India as two peas in a pod, i.e. with equality. India is to have earth-moving machinery while Pakistan is to have spares. I hope the spares will spare us. That is all I can say.

I now come to our inadequate appreciation of the importance of Afro-Asian relations. It is not sufficient to say we have our ambassadors. Afro-Asia is not a continent territorily. It is a continent in the sense of political geography as such, not geography of the ground territory. Our allies are there. We have to work until the time comes when India can be looked up to by them not as a leader—that would be a wrong thing for us to be—but as a source of strength and a fellow struggler in the way of emancipation from the scourges of ages. That is to say, we have to play our part in the resistance against imperialism, reaction, racism and for unity, peace and progress. It is not sufficient to say that we vote against colonial oppression and that kind of thing. We will be deluding ourselves if we think that we enjoy today the same regard and respect in the African nations as we did before. It is all due to our education. The time should come when our schools and colleges are able to recognise that the African is not just picked up by a missionary, washed and given tinned meat, but he represents an ancient civilisation who in their day carried such things as metallurgy to the far off South America and so on. Today we have also a situation where our relations with Africa are not of a character which gives strength to what is called the non-aligned group. If a country which has a place and prestige, if a country with significance, does not play that part, the world is the poorer for it. We hear less about these things. Even in this House, there are many who say that we should not have any military alliances. But in the next breath they say, we must

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have the atom bomb. How can we have an atom bomb and not have any military alliance? There is no way of doing it.

So far as our foreign policy is concerned, I will not be disrespectful to the Foreign Minister and say it is a drift, because a drift has at least got some direction. It is more true to speak of it as flotsam and jetsam. If there is direction, it appears to come by pressure or pulls from outside. I think it is time the country asserted itself, played its full part, pulled its full weight and instilled in all Afro-Asian nations and ourselves, not least the faith and feeling that we are not sitting back and watching and that China has not knocked us flat. China today, to us, is a military question and not one of world diplomacy. We may not like what Mr. Bhutto says. But Mr. Bhutto is the Foreign Minister of a great country. What he says, his voice, counts at the present time. Therefore, we cannot ignore it. When he turns round and says that their alliance with China has brought their closer to America, it is time for us to think.

13 hrs.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this debate on our Demands was spread over three days and speeches have been made on these three days covering several points. I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and have touched upon several useful and important aspects of international affairs. In the course of my reply, it will not be possible for me to reply to all the points that have been raised, and I will confine myself to certain important matters which are important from the point of view of discussion that has been raised and are also important from our national point of view.

Sir, the one subject which has, naturally, exercised the minds of hon. Members from both sides of the House

is our relationship with Pakistan. On this matter, it is not my intention to go over the whole area, but I would like to briefly recapitulate the events after the Tashkent Declaration. In the course of this Session itself there was a full-dress debate on the Tashkent Declaration, and it is not necessary for me to repeat the many things that had been said on that occasion and to give answers to several points of criticism or clarification about the Declaration. We have to see our relationship with Pakistan after the Tashkent Declaration. How has Pakistan conducted herself after signing the Tashkent Declaration? It is, no doubt, correct that for some weeks after the Tashkent Declaration the Pakistan leaders made speeches in their own country which were in support of the Tashkent Declaration, in support of the spirit of the Tashkent Declaration, in support of the common desire of both the countries to reverse the trends that unfortunately had bedevilled the relations between the two countries and to improve those relations. But I am sorry to inform the House that after about three or four weeks the Pakistan leaders started making public statements which were a complete reversal of the policy to which they had subscribed when they signed the Tashkent Declaration. I do not want to go into details, but it is a fact that Pakistan leaders had agreed when they signed the Tashkent Declaration that the Press, the radio and the public platform would be used in both the countries for improving the relations and not to heighten tension and animosity between the two countries. Anyone has to pick up the newspapers which are published in Pakistan—and I would like to add that there is a great deal of control, almost complete control over the Press by the Pakistan Government—to find out the exact position. The Pakistan Press could not adopt a hostile, anti-India attitude if it did not have the support of the Government of Pakistan.

Then, again, it had been agreed that the complications that had been caused by the conflict, the unfortunate conflict, between India and Pakistan, they would be undone as a result of discussions and agreement between the two countries. In earnest of our desire to implement the Tashkent Declaration, we, from the Indian side, proposed that there should be a meeting at ministerial level between India and Pakistan, and we took out to Rawalpindi some weeks ago one of the most high-powered delegations that had ever left this country to any other foreign country—we had three Cabinet Ministers, 5 Secretaries to Government and several other experts. We had gone there with the desire to settle all those points of difference which we had agreed to discuss according to the Tashkent Declaration and to initiate action to implement such agreements that might be arrived at. We noticed, however, when we went to Rawalpindi, that Pakistan leader and ministers were not at all interested in implementing the Tashkent Declaration, they were not prepared to honour the obligations that they had taken upon themselves under the Tashkent Declaration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Power failure.

Shri Swaran Singh: All the time they were raising this point that Jammu and Kashmir is the only matter that requires discussions between the two countries, and unless this is discussed and some progress made there is no use of discussing any of the other matters.

13.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This, to say the least, was a complete disregard of Pakistan's obligations under the Tashkent Declaration. I would like to remind this hon. House of the very admirable speech by my hon. friend opposite, Shri Frank Anthony, when he pointed out that an analysis of the Tashkent Declaration shows that the two countries had never said that they will discuss

Kashmir as the only issue or as the important issue or as the first issue for improving relations between the two countries. In fact, all that was mentioned about Kashmir was that this matter was raised and both countries reiterated their well-known positions on Kashmir. And, our position on this question of Kashmir is well known, and I have reiterated more than once on the floor of the House that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. In view of this, there was nothing new that could be discussed, after a lapse of four or five weeks, on Kashmir.

At Tashkent, the two countries had agreed to discuss, had agreed to settle several other matters including economic matters, confiscation of properties, resumption of normal communications, resumption of air flights between the two countries, and several other matters. It was a complete surprise to us to find the Pakistan leaders adamant, and we came back under this impression that they are not interested in honouring their obligations under the Tashkent Declaration.

Notwithstanding that, we did not want to close the door, and we said that we will be prepared to discuss these matters further and we had agreed to meet again. There has, after that, been no move from Pakistan side to indicate that they are prepared to come to Delhi for any further talks.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are moving militarily now.

Shri Swaran Singh: Not only that. The Pakistani leaders have been searching for some excuse to blame India for not honouring the Indian obligations under the Tashkent Declaration, and in this they have signally failed. The only thing that they have been able to point out is that India at one time did not vacate those 30 or 36 acres of land by the 25th of February as had been agreed upon between the two countries. Now, this position has been explained by the Defence Minister on the floor of

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his House. I am mentioning this only to point out that there could not be any more flimsy excuse for Pakistan to accuse India, that India was not honouring her obligations under the Tashkent Declaration. It is interesting that Pakistan has again reverted to its familiar theme of describing India as aggressor, knowing full well that it was Pakistan that had started the trouble by first sending armed infiltrators into Kashmir and then marching its armed forces with heavy armours in the area of Chhamb.

In this they are receiving encouragement from their new-found friend and ally, China. It is interesting that Tashkent Declaration was hailed as a positive contribution to peace by almost all countries of the world. This is one of those rare occasions when countries which are generally opposed to each other in their postures in international life have supported the Tashkent Declaration and described it as an act of statesmanship between two countries where a conflict had been resolved, and where they had expressed their determination in future to resolve all their differences and disputes by peaceful means. There was, however, one solitary exception to this, and it was the Government of the People's Republic of China, which described this agreement between India and Pakistan as having been brought about by compelling Pakistan. It is quite interesting to see the comments of China on that occasion. They used the phraseology with which we are all familiar, namely, that the United States' imperialists, combined with the revisionists of USSR, twisted the arm of Pakistan to make her bow before India. It is a strange description. This shows how adept they are in distortion while presenting their picture. But it was obviously done with a purpose. It was to create a feeling amongst Pakistanis that though they have signed the declaration, it is not something to which they need stick to. Therefore, in the

course of the last visit of the Chinese leaders, they projected the Chinese picture as the sole saviours of Pakistan.

It is for Pakistan to decide as to what type of relationship they want to have with the People's Republic of China, but it is amazing that Pakistan, which is a member of many defence pacts like SEATO and CENTO, should extend such inspired so-called people's response with all the fanfare of publicity and a large number of people turning out in the streets, and trying to create the impression amongst the people of Pakistan that the Chinese are their fast and steadfast friend and, perhaps, their only saviours.

The Chinese leaders have also used this occasion to make anti-Indian speeches. In the joint communiques and also in their statements in receptions they have again reverted to describing India as the aggressor. They have said that there are common links between Pakistan and China and that when one of those countries is faced with, what they describe as, aggression, both countries will help each other.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there a new slogan in Pakistan, about which I have heard, *Pindi-Chini bhai bhai*?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know. If that is there, I am sure after this mention by the hon. Member, probably they will give that up. Because, whatever we suggest or Shri Kamath suggests they are not likely to accept easily. Pakistan has unfortunately become a pathetic psychological case. If any suggestion is given to them with the best of intentions and with extreme good faith by India, somehow or other, they react rather in a very amateurish manner. This posture which borders almost to a sort of alliance—you may call it defence alliance; they have actually used such expressions which are generally found in certain pacts between countries which are described as defence pacts—does not leave any doubt in anybody's mind about Sino-Pakistan collusion.

These are important events which we cannot ignore, especially the hostility of China toward India, which they have shown in all parts of the world. The supply of military equipment by China to Pakistan and the public display of Chinese-built tanks and Chinese-built aircraft at the time of their parade in Pakistan, out and out support by China to Pakistan on their position on Jammu and Kashmir, all these are circumstances which some countries even now choose to soft-pedal or not take full note of, but we in India are fully convinced that these are unmistakable proofs of a deep conspiracy between China and Pakistan to the detriment of India. In this background, we have to view our relationship with both our neighbours in formulating our policies and postures towards both Pakistan and China.

We, on our side, are continuing to hope that Pakistan, even at this stage, would honour the obligations and commitments they have made under the Tashkent Declaration. We, on our side, have made the position clear. Our Prime Minister has made clear statements on many occasions that we adhere to the Tashkent Declaration in letter and in spirit. However, unilaterally we will not be able to make much advance unless there is response from Pakistan. We do continue to hope that, notwithstanding their internal difficulties, which Pakistan may be facing, or at any rate which some commentators have described as important considerations why Pakistan is adopting the present hate-India attitude....

Shri Kapur Singh: How do you propose to prevent a breakdown unilaterally?

Shri Swaran Singh: There may be some extrnal instigation and undoubtedly there is; I have referred to some of them in the remarks that I have already made. But it is our earnest hope that the people of Pakistan will realise the importance of having good-neighbourly relations with a country like India, because India has made the position quite clear that

India wants to develop friendly, good-neighbourly relations with Pakistan. We will persevere in our efforts to implement the Tashkent Declaration and to impress upon Pakistan the necessity and the desirability of doing the same. At the same time, we have to continue to make our own arrangements and preparations for strengthening ourselves in everything. We cannot ignore that in view of our experience in the past. Militarily, economically and psychologically, in every way, we have to strengthen ourselves in order to meet any contingency that might arise.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I hate to interrupt the Minister of External Affairs, but he has said that he relies on the people of Pakistan for the maintenance of good neighbourly relations as well as the maintenance of the Tashkent agreement, in spirit and letter. The people of Pakistan are already friendly to us; it is the Government of Pakistan which is creating all this trouble. Why do we not make a proper distinction between the people and the Government and then address ourselves to the proper party?

Shri Swaran Singh: I am thankful to Sardar Kapur Singh for reminding me that the people of Pakistan are not unfriendly to India. It is necessary for us to stress that from time to time because even the people are sometimes fed on slogans which were raised by both the Pakistanis and the Chinese during the last visit of the Chinese leaders. This is the strategy which is adopted by the Pakistani leaders to project to the people of Pakistan that China perhaps is their main or only supporter. Therefore, the common hostility of the Pakistani and Chinese leaders as the cementing factor between China and Pakistan is always exploited by the leaders of Pakistan and China. This has to be encountered always....

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Somebody in Rawalpindi has already named a child after the name of Mr. Liu Shao-chi. He is Liu Shao-chi Ahmed.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is necessary, therefore, that we have to explain this correct position and our correct attitude so that the people of Pakistan should continue to hold the view that we believe they held so far, that they have nothing to gain and everything to lose by an armed conflict between India and Pakistan.

It is amazing that the Chinese statements of support to Pakistan against the so called Indian aggression and on Jammu and Kashmir should be more vociferous, more loud, than even the Pakistani stand. These are the instruments that are generally employed by the Pakistani leaders to instigate the people of Pakistan and also for several other purposes.

I do not want to recount the experience of other countries in relation to China. It is for the leaders and people of Pakistan, if they so desire, to benefit by the experience of the deepening relations between the present leadership of China and those countries, their governments and their people.

The internal contradictions that are there in the Pakistani posture of sticking to the defence pacts and of hoping to get massive economic aid from the western democracies on the one side and, at the same time, of getting military aid and having closer tie-ups with China, on the other, is a matter which will be for the leaders of Pakistan to explain and it is for the other countries to decide whether they should accept the explanations of Pakistan in this respect. We, on our side, cannot take an academic or a theoretical view of this. This is a matter which is very much a live matter for us and it casts the responsibility upon us of strengthening ourselves in every way, going ahead with our preparations in as best a manner as possible, getting help from all quarters wherever we can get help and, at the same time, continue to be ready to settle all our disputes and differences with Pakistan by peaceful means. This is the essential ingredient of the Tashkent Declaration—

our determination to resolve all differences and disputes with Pakistan by peaceful means.

There is nothing that exists today between the two countries or that can arise between the two countries which cannot be resolved by peaceful means and we will always continue to take this line of showing our determination to resolve all the disputes and differences by peaceful means. We hope that Pakistan also will have to change its present attitudes and postures of blackmailing others and will revert to the path of reason; it will see wisdom in improving relations between India and Pakistan.

This is all that I wanted to say on these two issues which are of a grave concern to us and of which several hon. Members had made a pointed mention. There are other issues and I would like to mention those briefly.

Here, I would like to say that our Prime Minister's last visit to Paris, Washington, London and Moscow was a very successful visit. Several hon. Members have paid their tribute to the manner in which our Prime Minister upheld the honour and dignity of our country and explained our viewpoint in very clear and dignified tones. I am sure that the House would join me in paying our tribute to the excellent work and results that have flowed from this visit.

But whereas there was almost complete unanimity in expressing this approbation, I am sorry that Professor Hiren Mukerjee and, may be, one or two other lone voices, raised certain doubts. I do not want to go into details but I would like briefly to mention the points that have been raised not so much in relation to the Prime Minister's visit but as important matters of policy upon which we have to clarify our position and reiterate our attitude.

I was amazed to find that there was some indication in Professor Hiren Mukerjee's speech that we are not as enthusiastic about the policies of

peace and non-alignment and of anti-colonialism that we have always pursued. I am sorry that this should have been said because I can say with a great deal of happiness and, if I may add humbly, pride that we have steadfastly adhered to the pursuit of policies of non-alignment and peace which we have followed all these years and of which our late Prime Minister and leader of our country, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, was the architect. It is unimaginable and unthinkable that the Prime Minister or anyone of us should ever think of deviating from the pursuit of those policies.

What was the content of that? On anti-colonialism, on the question of Rhodesia which is the most important question, I claim that the Indian attitude in this respect has been in line with the most progressive countries in any part of the world including Africa. From the very beginning we took decisive steps in relation to Rhodesia. As soon as the white racist government declared independence illegally in a unilateral fashion, we broke off diplomatic relations and we cut off all economic relations although we had a sizable trade and a favourable trade balance with Rhodesia. We did not count our rupees and we cut off our trade relations because we wanted to demonstrate our solidarity with the African people; we wanted to demonstrate to the white racist regime our strong feelings in this respect. Even thereafter, in the United Nations, I myself and my colleagues at the time of the General Assembly made very forthright statements which were greatly appreciated by all the African leaders. Even a few days back, there has again been a resolution in the United Nations and India was one of the co-sponsors of that. We have always urged that it is imperative that the white racist regime, which has assumed power illegally, should be ended and if the economic pressures and other pressures that the world is mounting against them do not fructify, there should be no hesitation even with regard to the use of force to end this regime. I cannot imagine a clearer stand and notwithstanding

that, I am sorry to note that Prof. Hiren Mukerjee thought it necessary to mention Rhodesia in the course of his speech as a point of criticism against us.

Again on anti-colonial issues, in relation to South Africa for ending that government's policies of apartheid, for working to end colonialism in Mozambique and Angola and for lending all possible support to the freedom fighters there, and also in regard to Arab countries where still the last vestiges of colonialism are still there and also in several other parts of the world, we have, in a very persistent and consistent manner, always worked for ending these last vestiges of colonialism and we think that, having ourselves attained independence from colonial rule, it is also our duty, and we will not consider any sacrifice too great, to discharge our responsibilities and our obligations to those brethren of ours who are still groaning under foreign domination.

Then again a mention was made that there was a back-sliding--this was the expression that Prof. Hiren Mukerjee used--on Vietnam. I made the position quite clear when Mr. Hem Barua was speaking yesterday that the Press report of our having conveyed to anyone that the report does not express our position correctly was incorrect and this news is also incorrect that anybody in the Ministry was reprimanded or taken to task for incorporating this in the report. I said that yesterday when Mr. Hem Barua was trying to build an argument on that basis. I want to reiterate the position that the report should be read as a whole and we should not pick up paragraphs here and there and read them.

On Vietnam we have explained the position quite clearly and in this connection I was a little sorry and I was also surprised when Mr. Krishna Menon, whose speech I heard with great attention--there are parts in his speech with which I fully agree--said that, although the Minister has said that there is no change in the policy,

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we do not know what that policy is. Our policy is clearly stated in the report and I would like again, for the purpose of clarification, to reiterate the stand which we have always taken in this respect. We have always taken the view that a military solution of the unfortunate situation in Vietnam is not possible. We have always taken the view that the only way to resolve the dispute is to go back to the Geneva Agreement and in this, I would like to inform the House that there is a ray of hope because all parties to the Geneva Agreement, fortunately for the world community and for them, continue to take the attitude that they adhere to the Geneva Agreement. It is no doubt correct that each side is blaming that the other party is breaking the Geneva Agreement, but each signatory to the Geneva Agreement takes the view that they adhere to the Geneva Agreement. So, the Geneva Agreement and its implementation, is the only hope and we will very strenuously work for starting any talks which might see the end of these difficulties.

Shri Krishna Menon: What have we done for starting these talks?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to assure Mr. Krishna Menon that we have never hesitated to do the necessary work nor prepare the ground or sound the parties for starting talks in any fruitful manner. We do not claim that we succeed every time; sometimes the situation is such, and he himself is fully conscious of the complexity of the situation. But in a matter like this we do not take the attitude that nothing can be done; we do continue to hope that something can be done and it should be done and we are exploring all possibilities from time to time by contacts with various Governments to find out if there could be some method of starting talks and starting a dialogue. . . .

Shri Daji (Indore): The stand of the U.S. is that they were not a party to the Geneva Agreement and, therefore,

the Geneva Agreement does not bind the U.S. What has the hon. Minister got to say on that?

Shri Swaran Singh: Our stand on that issue is quite clear that the Geneva Agreement is the Agreement which can be the basis, and perhaps the only basis, for a settlement of the dispute. On that issue I do not know what is the exact attitude of the United States Government, but I do know that, although the United States was not a signatory to this, they have made statements where they have accepted the Geneva Agreement in substance and they have never made any statement that they are not bound by the Geneva Agreement. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Krishna Menon: The Geneva Agreement prohibited entry of any foreigners except a body of friendly people.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is correct. That is what I said when I made the statement that, fortunately for every one, each party says that they are bound by the Geneva Agreement and they will honour it, but each party is accusing the other that the other party is breaking the Geneva Agreement. One party says that the American troops are there and there is the allegation by the others that outside help is inducted, which changes the complex of the military balance. I do not want to go into the details thereof because we ourselves. . . .

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): He is equating the Americans' presence in South Vietnam with whatever suspicions he is inviting—God knows for what reasons—about other foreign interests operating there. For a long time India has not said a word about the withdrawal of American troops who are there to the extent of 200 to 300 thousands; for a long time India has not said a syllable about the use of napalm bombs and poison gases about which allegations are being made; for a long time nothing has been said by India and he says that it is

not soft-peddling, it is not back-sliding.]

Shri Kapur Singh: All the time in his speech the Minister is presuming that South Vietnam is in full accord with the Geneva Agreement. I want to ask whether it is not a fact that, at the time of signing of the Geneva Agreement, South Vietnam refused to append its signature to the clause which divides South Vietnam from North Vietnam.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is not for me to adjudicate about the attitude of the various countries and to express my own opinion. Our attitude on this issue is quite clear. I would also like to say categorically in reply to what Prof. Hiren Mukerjee has said, that I am not trying to equate anybody; I am only stating the position which is taken up by those countries for the information of the House and for the information of the country; it is necessary for all of us to know what each side says; you may not agree; you may not accept that, but there is no use saying that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What is our policy at this present moment in regard to this?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is surprising that Mr. Mukerjee should feel excited; although he himself says that our policy is clearly mentioned in the report, what he says is that somebody is back-sliding on that report; if he has gone through the paragraphs, he knows that all that is bothering him is mentioned in the report. . . .

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Please do not send summaries of world press comments any further. The whole world is talking about India backsliding.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know which world is that.

Shri Krishna Menon: I would like the hon. Minister to reply to the point just now mentioned that South Vietnam was not a party to Geneva Agreement.

Shri Swaran Singh: He himself was present at that time. On the factual side it was for him to clarify. I would like to make the position quite clear that our position on this question of Vietnam has been very clearly stated from time to time. I have again enunciated with utmost clarity that we feel strongly and we continue to hold the view that (i) a military solution is not possible, (ii) the only possible solution is that the Geneva Agreement should be implemented and (iii) there should be peaceful talks, dialogue in order to end this.

About the presence of foreign troops in any part of the world, we have always taken the position, which continues to be our position, that the presence of foreign troops in any part of the world in any other country is something to which we are totally opposed. All that is mentioned in the Report. I do not know why Mr. Hiren Mukerjee should feel so much excited about it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You are very discreet.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have always taken the view that, if heightened form of armed activities continue, there cannot be any talks. Obviously, for any talks to start this should be stopped.

Shri Hem Barua: You have said in your Report that the American troops should be withdrawn.

Shri Swaran Singh: You have to read the whole of the Report—the earlier paragraphs and also the later paragraphs—in order to find out the full impact of that. We have tried to present it in as objective a manner as possible and I stand by every word that is mentioned there. There is no use pressurising me either from one side or the other. We have taken a very clear line and we will continue to take that line.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): We are only strengthening you; we are not pressurising you.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Are there two lobbies, one for the Americans and the other for Vietnam? Who is pressurising you?

Shri Swaran Singh: You have the privilege to say anything you like. I will hesitate to tread on this rather dangerous ground. I will leave the hon. Members opposite to decide as to which lobby is for whom. I can assure them that there is no lobby on this side.

Shri Hem Barua: There is a lobby behind you. What is that lobby for?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is only one lobby, which is the national lobby and that is in the interest of India. That is the only lobby to which all of us belong on this side of the House. It is for you to decide amongst yourselves by peaceful means as to what are the lobbies.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Don't look behind; look forward; look ahead.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would like to say a few points about our Arab policy. Something has been said by Shri Krishna Menon. I agree with his analysis that in relation to the Arab world we have pursued a policy of strengthening our friendship with the Arab world. We are very happy that the Arab countries who expressed themselves at the time of the Casablanca conference have taken an objective view even on such controversial issues as Indo-Pakistan conflict. Maybe, certain countries in the Arab world do not fully agree and we have always expressed our view point with regard to them. Let us not forget that there is in the Arab world a strong, resurgent, progressive force, a force which is pitted against the type of this new development, about which Shri Krishna Menon made a pointed reference, new ideas of Islamic pacts and the like. These are directed really against this progressive Arab forces. Let us try to understand the situation. We should therefore condemn it not only on the ground that these are

theocratic ideas, but also because they are opposed to the progressive ideas, and we should continue to work for ensuring that these efforts do not succeed. Our attitude has been to strengthen our friendship with the Arab countries. The Arab countries have always brought about a great deal of understanding in appreciating our attitudes, and in this respect we have good relations, both economic and political. We work together in the United Nations and in several other fields in a very friendly manner. This has to be strengthened.

I am sorry that in this connection Mr. Trivedi, who is not here now, made a statement without verifying the facts, when he said that we send only Muslim Ambassadors to the Muslim countries. I must confess that I have never considered this matter from that aspect. It had never occurred to me that in making an appointment to a particular country the person's community should be the consideration. When I checked up the list, it was surprising to find that out of 13 countries who are members of the Arab League, there are only in three countries Muslim Ambassadors and in the other countries we have got non-Muslims. Out of 23 non-Arab Muslim countries there are only 6 countries to which we have got Muslim Ambassadors accredited and in the 17 other countries we have got non-Muslims as our Ambassadors. In making these appointments, it is mainly the suitability of a particular Ambassador that is considered and it also depends upon the exigencies of service. The communal consideration does not enter into our consideration while making these appointments.

To be fair to these countries, I would also like to say that they themselves have mentioned to us that they would not like us to feel that a Muslim Ambassador of India will in any way have a better chance of being acceptable or being effective as compared to a non-Muslim Ambassador. So it is neither in our thinking nor in the thinking of the countries to which these Ambassadors are accredited. I

am sorry that, belonging as he does to a communal Party, Jan Sangh, he should impose such communal considerations and should make a remark just off the cuff, without even trying to verify the facts. I would not have mentioned this, but I must be frank with the House. I must say that while making the selections it has never occurred to me that I am sending a particular Ambassador to a particular country because he happens to be a Muslim, a Christian, a Hindu or a Sikh. It was his capacity to function which was the sole consideration. When Mr. Trivedi mentioned this, I checked up the list and this is the result. This shows how unwittingly, by making remarks we unnecessarily excite communal feelings in the country and also try to project them to other countries, the countries who themselves are pursuing policies which are nationalist, which are secular, which are non-communal. We should try to encourage the pursuit of such policies rather than to try to influence them in the wrong direction by making speeches here which may have adverse effect upon their thinking and upon our relations with them.

I have tried to cover most of the points and now I would like to touch upon one or two small points. I have already informed the House that we have constituted a Committee to review the working of the Foreign Service.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: What about the recognition of G.D.R.?

Shri Kapur Singh: What about the recognition of Taiwan and Israel?

Shri Solanki (Kaira): What about our relations with Israel?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): We should also be permitted to put questions.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is quite interesting that the demand for all the three is not from all quarters. It is also interesting to find that one group asks for the recognition of Taiwan,

another for the recognition of Israel and the third for the recognition of G.D.R. Even all the three are not combined for all the three.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But you cannot ignore them for that reason.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am only mentioning this. I am not using this as an argument. I will come to that a little later. We have constituted, as I have said, a committee to review the working of the Foreign Service and we are hoping that they would produce a report which will help Government to improve the working of the Foreign Service and our Missions abroad. I would like to inform the House that the response generally to the questionnaire has been very good. I think several hon. Members of this House have already replied to the questionnaire and I shall be very happy to get further comments, further views or further advice from any other hon. Member . . .

Some hon. Members: We have not received it.

Shri Swaran Singh: It may be that some hon. Members may not have received it. They have circularised it not to all but to a fairly large number of them. But I would arrange to circularise it to the other hon. Members who may be interested. If they could give me their names, we shall send them the questionnaire . . .

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It may not be sent to the Congress Party Members.

Shri Swaran Singh: They have circularised it to a large number of persons from the Congress Party also. But I shall see that this is more widely circularised, and any views that are expressed will be most welcome, and we shall benefit by them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When does he expect the report?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would say that some of the criticism that has

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been directed either against the Foreign Office here or against our Missions is, to say the least, not at all justified. Let us not forget that sometimes when we visit foreign countries and we try to explain our viewpoint, generally they are very courteous, and it is quite a common phrase—many of us who have visited other countries have experienced this, and generally they say—'Oh, now, I have learnt for the first time that this is the Indian position.' Let us not always be just misled by this courteous acknowledgment of learning for the first time the Indian viewpoint. Sometimes, the countries have got their own national viewpoints and they have got their own postures, and when you try to explain and suggest and press, that may have its effect, but let us not always come back with this impression that 'I happened to be the first person who has explained that viewpoint to them'. This is a normal courteous way of response and this should be taken in proper perspective and it should be viewed in a proper spirit and we should not come to this conclusion from that that the Missions abroad have not functioned or have never explained our viewpoint.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): May I humbly suggest to the hon. Minister that all this is not as simple as he is just trying to make it? There may be some justification in our drawing attention to certain aspects of functioning of the Indian Embassies abroad, which need attention. That was all that we wanted to say.

Shri Swaran Singh: I readily concede that, and that is the reason why we have constituted this committee, and I have said already, and I would like to repeat, that I have not got a closed mind on that. I have already benefited by the reports, for instance, of the delegations of the Members of Parliament who visit abroad. They have suggested several points of policy, even points of administration

and points of functioning. I have myself taken action in several matters, based upon the reports which were given to me. Even orally, several points were mentioned to me in confidence, and I have greatly benefited by them. Shri K. D. Malaviya was not in my mind when I referred to this, but Shri Manoharan was in my mind. He said that on a particular occasion some important dignitary of another country had said that our Ambassador had never mentioned a certain thing to him. Since a Member of Parliament has said that, I shall check it up.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): He said that our Ambassador also said that he did not know that fact. That was the more important point.

Shri Swaran Singh: I shall check on that. But I cannot believe that these Ambassadors who are supplied with all the information are not aware of any such thing. I wish that Shri Manoharan had mentioned this to me and had not kept it for the debate. As soon as he had come back from there, he should have spoken to me, and at that time his memory also would have been fresh. He could have also written to me or spoken to me. I have got very excellent relations with Shri Manoharan, and he could have mentioned it to me, and by this time I could have checked it up and could have given him a reply one way or the other. That would have been better rather than to mention it in this manner.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I think Shri Manoharan is not correct. In the Ministry's report and papers supplied, mention has been made of it. I know it. Therefore, Shri Manoharan was not correct when he said that.

Shri Swaran Singh: This is an answer to what Shri Manoharan had doubted.

These are matters about which we must take broadly an overall view and not be influenced too much by incidents. There could be indifferent representatives, there could be good representatives and there could be very effective representatives. But I have no hesitation in saying that under the guidance and leadership of our leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the inspiration that he always provided to the members of the Foreign Service at the headquarters and in our Foreign Missions, they have on the whole done well, because this was a new field of activity for us, and we entered the international life and we played an important role, and we shall continue to play an important role in the international sphere, at the same time always taking every possible step to strengthen and improve our functioning procedurally and the like. As for selection and training etc. this is a subject on which the IFS Review Committee will make their report, and in the meantime if there are any suggestions, I shall be glad to consider them.

Naturally, as usual, publicity also has come in. Some hon. Members on this occasion, for a refreshing change, have also said that in certain countries our publicity was good. This is a matter to which we are constantly giving attention, through the press, the radio and the like, for both external broadcasts and other purposes; and some more steps would also be taken. The Chanda Committee's report has also been received, and this deals with our external publicity, so far as AIR is concerned. I am sure that follow-up action will be taken so that we can use our resources, limited as they are, to optimum advantage so that we can project the viewpoint of our country and we may be able to counteract the mis-statements of which there are plenty in view of the special position in which we find ourselves on account of the hostility of China and the hostility of Pakistan against us; we have to be vigilant all the time and do everything possible to counteract these things.

On the question of the GDR, what we are proposing to do is that we are developing our economic relations, and we hope to establish an office of the STC there before long, and this will enable us to increase our trade. Beyond that, I think that at present the stage has not yet arrived when we can make any further move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there are any cut motions which have to be put to vote separately, hon. Members may indicate them.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The hon. Minister had said that he would answer queries at the end of his speech. That was why many of us did not interrupt while he was making his speech. Those of us who did not ask him questions during his speech should be permitted to ask questions at the end of his speech now. It is only fair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the question that he wants to ask?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It seems that he has left a number of loose ends flying all around. He has not spoken, though he said he would, about developing greater relations with Taiwan or Israel, and dismissed it by saying that he would speak about it somewhat later. He has not said anything about the movement for Pakhtoonistan or about human rights in Tibet. He has not spoken even a word about a very important matter raised by Shri Krishna Menon, namely the Indo-American Foundation. I know it from very reliable sources that there was a time when the Government of the United States were agreeable to constitute this foundation on the basis of 10 Indians and 9 Americans, whereas now the position is that we are going into this Foundation on an equal basis of directorship or management. These matters must be made clear before the Demands are voted.

Shri Swaran Singh: I am grateful to the hon. Member for reminding me particularly about the economic part

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of Shri Krishna Menon's speech which I had heard with rapt attention.

Shri Solanki: What about the first part of the question?

Shri Swaran Singh: He himself said that a good part of that would have to be dealt with at the time when the Finance Bill would be discussed and voted upon. But I would like to clarify one or two things which it is very necessary for me to do. One is about the Indo-US Foundation.

14 hrs.

There has been a lot of misgivings and a good deal of lack of appreciation of the true facts. With your permission, I would like briefly to give the information I have got about this Indo-American Foundation. As you know, PL 480 supplies of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities are paid for in rupees and not in foreign exchange. The manner in which these rupees can be used is determined by the various agreements relating to PL-480 supplies which are entered into from time to time. On an average, 80 per cent are made available to the Government of India in the shape of loans for financing Plan projects and programmes. Roughly 7 per cent has been kept aside for making loans to industrial units in the private sector which have American collaboration and about 13 per cent of the total amount remains at the disposal of the US Government.

This 13 per cent can be used for various purposes provided for in the PL-480 Act and in accordance with the agreement entered into with the Government of India when the supplies are made. Expenses of the US Embassy, development of agriculture and promotion of education are among the various items provided for in the PL-480 Act. The amount of rupees at the disposal of the US Government has been growing as PL-480 supplies have been coming in from year to

year. As these amounts are invested in government securities, interest also is earned upon them. Then again, as loans made for Plan projects are repaid, the funds increase further. The total amount at their disposal at present is estimated to be above Rs. 300 crores.

The idea of setting up a Foundation for education out of these funds was mooted over a year ago. In order not to have an inflationary impact on the economy, the intention is that the entire amount transferred to the Foundation would be invested in government securities . . .

Shri Krishna Menon: How is it?

Shri Swaran Singh: As a rule, only the amount of interest earned would be used by the Foundation for its purposes. We welcomed this approach as a constructive one (*Interruption*). I am giving the facts. You can have different views. But I think the House should know the facts.

As the amount to be so invested is to be the equivalent of 300 million dollars, the sum normally available for expenditure would be Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 crores. It is necessary to mention this fact because an impression was sought to be created that this would be a major portion of the total effort of the country on education. I do not want to tire the House by giving facts. But our total education programme runs in terms of cost into several hundred crores—it is something of the order of Rs. 400 crores. When we are spending Rs. 400 crores, a sum of Rs. 4-5 crores annually which will be utilised for certain purposes like research or special types of educational activities cannot be regarded as something which will topple our entire educational set-up. I think it is very unfair to put forward that argument.

Shri Krishna Menon: How can he unilaterally make a statement of that character. . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Swaran Singh: Concern has been expressed about possible risks involved if these funds were to be used in a manner contrary to our values and our policies or for purposes of which we do not approve. We have no reason to feel that in making this generous amount available, the President of the United States has any intention whatever of influencing our internal policies. At the same time, it is necessary as many Members of Parliament and educationists have pointed out, that the actual agreement under which the Foundation is set up should provide adequate safeguards so that this danger is altogether eliminated for all time. The actual agreement has yet to be negotiated. We would certainly pay the fullest regard to the considerations which have been urged when the draft comes to be discussed.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the draft be discussed in Parliament? Before they enter into the agreement, would the draft be discussed here? Is he giving an undertaking and assurance that it would be discussed here before Government go further?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is not necessary. Like all other matters, the Government will take all these into consideration.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: All what?

Shri Swaran Singh: All these points of view that have been expressed will be kept in view in finalising the agreement. Government have to take the responsibility. No agreement, before it is entered into, can be discussed in Parliament.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Please reply to the point. We appreciate the attitude of the US Government in giving this. We are only asking information from the hon. Minister. Why could it not be possible for the US Government, believing in international co-operation and helping this

country, to give this amount to the University Grants Commission which is dealing with higher education in this country? Why do they want an administrative body. As in other spheres of assistance like irrigation and others, why do they not allow Indians to have a little wisdom to administer this fund? That is the basic question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: He might also answer this. I know the Government of USA was also at one time agreeable to have 9 American directors on this, our share being 10 Indian directors. Now the Government has shown its agreeableness or inclination to accept a proposition where they would be on an equal basis. Why is this so?

Shri Swaran Singh: These are matters of detail. I would request hon. Members not to formulate their arguments merely on the basis of press reports. All these matters have still to be finalised, and nothing has yet been settled about the number or about the other things. These are the matters which have been discussed.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad raised a basic point, why could the Education Ministry not do it. I think this matter had been under discussion between the Education Ministry and the US authorities for quite sometime, and it was considered that a joint trust or a joint foundation of this type where the actual function has to fit in with our own policies, programmes and plans, should not in any way be objectionable. This was the view taken by the Education Ministry.

Shri Daji: Why are they insisting upon this? What is the objection in giving the money to the UGC?

Shri Swaran Singh: This was a matter which had been under discussion between the two parties. As I have already mentioned, we will keep these essential things in mind.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Do they want to help us in our educational advance or do they want to control our educational policy? If it is the former, why should they ask for a body of this type to administer this fund? Why should they not give the money straightway to the Government of India?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have taken help in various spheres like economic development, establishment of plants and the like. I am referring to another point raised by Shri Krishna Menon. But in accepting aid from any country, we have always endeavoured, and we will continue steadfastly, to adhere to the policy that it is our policy that prevails. The other party can make suggestions, they can give us the benefit of their experience, but the decision ultimately is ours. Let there be no doubt or fear in any quarter that in accepting aid from any country, whether it is from the US, France, UK or USSR or any other country, we will ever be influenced or will ever change our own policy, either in the economic field or in the international field. It is for this reason that we should view it with a certain measure of confidence in ourselves rather than always have a feeling that the other party is bound to influence us in some way or other, either directly or indirectly.

On the basic question, I agree that the real strength of the country lies in developing our economy and making it strong. That is the object before the country. We have to develop ourselves economically so that we are not dependent on aid from any country. But so long as our development effort can be accelerated by aid from outside, we should not hesitate to avail of that aid, at the same time, always ensuring that we do not give up our independence, our sovereignty, our line of action and our policies in this respect. This is the policy we are pursuing.

Shri Krishna Menon: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, he cannot make a unilateral

statement and leave it like that. He says the funds will be invested in Government securities and this does not lead to inflation. Normally, investment in government securities is for the purpose of the internal saving of the country and not for the purpose of borrowing and this is like investment anywhere else. Therefore, the inflationary effect is all the same, irrespective of the object. So, if he is going to lay down an economic proposition of that kind, it cannot go unchallenged.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: He has not answered about Taiwan and Israel. He said he would say something.

Shri Swaran Singh: On Israel there is some confusion in the minds of the hon. Members. We do recognise Israel. Many of the hon. Members have been saying that we do not recognise Israel.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Establish diplomatic relations.

Shri Swaran Singh: There is an Israeli Consul also in Bombay.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We know that.

Shri Swaran Singh: We feel that it is not necessary to have Ambassadors between the two countries, and we have to look at the whole impact of that upon our relationship with a large number of countries, and we have to take a view which is in our best national interests. We have carefully considered it from time to time and we continue to hold the view that we cannot make any change in our present policy in relation to Israel.

So far as Taiwan is concerned, we recognise the People's Republic of China.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more questions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You allowed other Members to raise points. Why don't you allow him?

Shri Hem Barua: I have certain submissions to make to you about Israel. It is true that there is the Indian consul in Tel Aviv or not. question is whether we have an Indian consul in Tel Aviv or not. We do not have any. And the most unfortunate thing is that when the head of the State of Israel came, a fleet of cars was put at his disposal in Calcutta, and a bill for Rs. 432 was sent to him.

Shri Swaran Singh: That position about our relationship we intend to continue.

Shri Shinkre: Continue sending bills?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 16 and 17 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 16—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,41,69,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'External Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 17—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,10,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'".

MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 65, 66 and 131 relating to the Ministry of Iron and Steel, for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 65—MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Iron and Steel'."

DEMAND No. 66—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,13,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Iron and Steel'".

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,66,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Iron and Steel'".

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): I rise to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of Iron and Steel.

The iron and steel industry is a key industry of national importance. Steel in its primary and secondary forms constitutes the basic material for all types of capital goods, machinery, tools and implements, transport equipment, roads and bridges, equipment for irrigation and power etc. The development of various industrial activities in the country is linked with the development of this industry. In an underdeveloped country like ours schemes of industrialisation presuppose the development of the iron and steel industry. Our Government adopted an ambitious programme for steel production in the third plan. It was decided to expand all the three new steel plants in the public sector, to establish a flat products mill at Bokaro, thus yielding a production of 9.2 million tons of ingot steel and 6.8 million tons of finished steel.

The third plan provided for nearly Rs. 640 crores for the steel development projects in the public as well as the private sector. We have failed miserably to achieve the targets of the third plan. It seems that we may not achieve more than 7 million tons of ingot steel production in 1965-66. Keeping in view the activities of these three steel plants in the public sector, I want to make some observations before this House.

Everybody knows that the steel industry in India is at the cross roads. The demand for steel has visibly slackened. The plants are finding it difficult to work up to full capacity. The outlook is not happy or optimistic. It is not only a reflection of the setback in our economy, it is also a reflection on the working of the steel industry in this country.

We are daily informed by the press that the biggest units in the public sector, namely the Hindustan Steel Limited, are not only mismanaged, but are the seats of politics. We do not find accumulation of stocks in the private sector. Why is it that the plants of Hindustan Steel Limited have large stocks.

Let me ask the hon. Minister a few questions about the management, about the planning and about the schemes of these three plants in the public sector. Is it a fact that a slump has appeared in the hot rolled coils of Rourkela and that 50,000 tons are being earmarked for exports? Is it also a fact that the capacity of Bhilai steel plant was expanded to 500,000 tons of rail making while the order on it is only for 150,000 tons? Why was this capacity created if it was not to be utilised for other purposes? My information is that it cannot be used for increasing the production of structurals. Thus, the fixed element, i.e., depreciation and interest in the price of rails will increase and either Bhilai will make a loss and thereby the general taxpayer will be burdened, or the railways will be called upon to pay a higher price, which will again affect the taxpayer and the lay man.

The pig iron stocks are piling up simultaneously. With the purchase of pig iron from USSR, our Government have not been able to dispose of the quantities which we have in our stock. I also understand that the stockyards of Hindustan Steel Limited—a costly experiment, which my hon. colleague, Shri M. R. Masani, while speaking on the General Budget described as a Taj Mahal of the modern Moghuls sitting on the other side—are full of undisposed of material, thus giving rise to additional overheads, and that even sections removed from the plant for export, are lying at the ports and are not being lifted.

These are questions which the hon. Minister must answer while replying to the debate. The planning machinery in the ministry of iron and steel is the most defective. Is it because there are too many organisational arrangements for it and the steel ministry is unable to get facts directly from the plants? Too many cooks, particularly those who are neither trained nor experienced spoil the both. That is what is happening on the steel front. The policy is being made by people at the ministry who have no experience of steel making. I find that a senior IAS officer from a particular state was appointed as planning officer in the ministry but after less than a year he had changed places with another officer who had no experience of the working of any steel plant. Among its liberal 600 persons it is difficult to find a person who has worked in a steel plant. The Chairman, the so-called chief executive as it appears from the report of the committee on public undertakings, became a steel expert one fine day when he left being a chief secretary to a state and found himself in Ranchi. The financial adviser to him had never seen a steel plant before he took over.

Shri Kapur Singh: He must have seen steel.

Shri Buta Singh: He must have seen steel but not a steel plant, let

alone having worked in it. No other technical officer exists in the supreme direction of the HSL. None even among the experienced ones who have worked successfully in the steel plants. The advice is also on a very low level and since it is dependent on the favours of one person it is likely to be lackey in character. We have no independent technical and economic assessing authority set up for the management of these steel plants in the public sector. In a sister ministry, namely, the railway ministry we have a board of experts known as the railway board. The members of the board come through experience and training; they are not recruited directly from the services as members of that board. That is why that board is working with more success and is yielding good results. One wonders how our planning has gone. We find difference of opinion arising between the heads of these units. These are like difference of opinion on scientific questions between an illiterate father and his most modern, scientifically educated children, the sort of difference which arises between superstition and science. Last year, when a team of members visited these undertakings, we have had an opportunity of discussing planning with the managers and experts and foreigners and with the workers of these plants. Everybody was unhappy. They were full of criticism about the planning of the ministry of iron and steel. If a head office is to be respected, it is to be knowledgeable, it has to have experience of the work which it is to control and it must be able to formulate such advice. At present the situation is quite otherwise. The closest analogy we have is that of the railway board which I have already explained. The committee on public undertakings says that they did not find any system in budgeting and also did not find very harmonious relationship between the units and the head office. How can ignorance and knowledge remain in inverted capacities for a very long period without causing

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some estrangement between them? Even with the best will in the world to respect an old superstitious father, an obedient and scientifically educated son will find himself in a position to call in question some dictatorial mandates of the former in the fields in which he has no knowledge. When we pattern our organisation on this basis, what right have we to criticise those technicians in the plant who live with their machines and carry a heavy daily burden to carry out the whims and fancies of those who know nothing about their calling. The committee on public undertakings goes on further and says and draws attention to a state of affairs but has hardly touched the real problem. No side need be taken in this matter. If we correct two things, namely, provide a chairman who has run a plant as we do in the railway board, and give him a team of what my colleagues in the committee call functional directors, we might have led the HSL out of the morass of ignorance and superstition. It is sometimes good that controversies arise in the management; that indicates a healthy growth in the management. The main point is in what sphere and on what issues. When controversies arise between those responsible for delivering the goods and those directing them but without proper experience, it is all the more fortunate as it is an evidence of the fact that the direction must be made more close to the experience required to run a plant. I will make a suggestion that apart from changing senior officers in the directional sphere in the head office, the minister might consider staffing the head office exclusively with plant based officers as in the railway board; this helps to build a real nexus between the two and creates confidence among general managers that their problems receive scientific consideration. In its absence the confidence is lacking and the head office also to assert itself is likely in all organisations to follow a policy of dividing the units. As you have seen,

there were disturbances in Rourkela and other public undertakings. This is not peculiar to HSL; it is a human trait.

A word about the board of directors. Is it a fact that it consists of people who in their official life are either about as senior as general managers appointed to the various steel plants or juniors to them? Is it also a fact that hardly one or two directors attend meetings? Is it also a fact that the agenda for the meeting is only circulated in the morning when that meeting is called upon and that only one or two directors who come to attend that meeting also complained about the callous attitude that the Government shows in the handling of the Board of Directors?

I want to ask another question, and that is, is it also a fact that these directors do not take any interest in the proceedings of this Board. I will now only make one more observation and sit down. The Committee on Public Undertakings stated in its report that the Ministry and the Hindustan Steel, Ltd., have allowed the plants to increase their manpower and to be somewhat magnanimous with their inventories. There is a conclusion, somewhere, and I know that the members of that Committee were not misled. I want to make it clear that the manpower and inventories were built up when the Ministry had direct control of the Hindustan Steel, Ltd., by its Secretary, as ex-officio Chairman of this Board. We would like the Minister to investigate and let us know the conclusion about it. I also have information that the manpower was also fixed during his time. It was added on when we had functional directors. The plants had practically nothing to do with it. If they had, neither the functional directors nor the Ministry have been able to check it. The first check and systematic studies were made in the plants, under the decentralised management. I would like the hon. Minister to look into the observations

and the reports submitted by the Committee on Public Undertakings and apply his mind to the various recommendations made by the Committee while replying to the debate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Iron and Steel, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Iron and Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*High cost of production at Durgapur Steel Plant* (7)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Iron and Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to effect economy in expenditure at Durgapur Steel Plant* (8)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Iron and Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Heavy losses incurred by the Durgapur Steel Plant* (9)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Iron and Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Lack of effective control on the working of the Hindustan Steel Ltd.* (10)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Iron and Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to check wastage in the Durgapur Steel Plant* (11)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Iron and Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to utilise the services of retrenched workers of the Bhilai Steel Plant in the Bokaro Steel Plant* (12)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Iron and Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Inordinate delays in the completion of the various production units* (13)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Iron and Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Delay in purchase of locomotives resulting in transport bottlenecks and fall in production at Bhilai Steel Plant* (14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Iron and Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Large scale rejection of rails manufactured in the Bhilai Steel Plant* (15)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Iron and Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Over-staffing in Bhilai Steel Plant* (16)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Iron and Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Inordinate delay in commissioning of several units at Durgapur Steel Plant because of failure to build up sufficient stock of raw material* (17)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Iron and Steel' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Delay in reaching the rated capacity by the rolling mills and accumulation of steel ignots.* (13)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cut motions are also before the House.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, I challenge a quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now, there is quorum.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma (Khammam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in January, 1966, the Department of Iron and Steel was reconstituted and it came into existence in the place of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. This Ministry, apart from the other tasks entrusted to it, is also entrusted with the work of establishment of new steel plants in the public sector. The importance of steel cannot be overemphasised. Having realised the importance of steel, which is the mother of all other in-

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dustries, the iron and steel industry also provide the main foundation for a building-complex of industrial structures. In fact, the country's economic progress is judged in terms of the steel it manufactures and the steel it consumes. Though in the first Plan we could not start steel plants, in the second Five Year Plan, we have rightly started and decided to start new steel plants, and thus laying the foundation for the economic independence of this country. Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela plants have now come into existence; though they had to face certain difficulties in the initial stages, they have now reached their rated capacity. It is a gratifying feature that we are slowly training our own technicians, and most of our people are able to man these projects to a great extent.

Sometime back, there was a note that even for Bokaro, steps are being taken to train our own technicians. The other day, we had the railway budget wherein the Railway Minister said that they have attained self-sufficiency in the railways. We are self-sufficient in rails, wheels and sleepers. In fact, there is an accumulation of these materials which the railways are not able to consume just at present. This shows how this mother industry, the steel industry, helps in our attaining self-sufficiency in other spheres of our economic activity. The steel target has been estimated by the Steering Committee. The Steering Group on iron and steel which had been set up, fixed a target of 16 to 17 million tons of ingot steel at the end of the fourth Five Year Plan period, and 26 to 28 million tons at the end of the fifth Plan period. The National Council of Applied Economic Research also has estimated the domestic consumption of steel by 1981, that is, by the end of the sixth Plan period, as 40 million tons. With this point in view, we have been thinking of expansion of steel projects, the existing projects, as well as the setting up of new

plants. It is gratifying to note from the report that by the middle of 1966, the construction of Bokaro steel plant will start and by 1970-71, it will go into production.

For sometime, there has been a hesitation about the pruning of the Plan—as to what items will be more important and what should be dropped, in respect of the steel items and all these things. But it is settled now that there will not be any pruning of the Plan, that the target fixed for steel will not be cut down and that the establishment of a new fifth steel plant will also be taken up on hand soon. Points as to where and how, and all these aspects are under discussion. I hope the Minister will assure us that the fifth steel plant will come up in the fourth Plan period. Unless the fifth plant is set up, it is not easy for us to realise the targets that have been set up by the National Council of Applied Economic Research as well as by the Steering Group on iron and steel.

There has been a concentration of the steel plants in the north, especially in the coal belt area. Two of them are in the coal belt area. It was not as though these steel plants had to be set up only in those areas. While setting up the Bhilai plant, they had decided to set the plant at a distance from the coal belt area. There was a discussion in the Planning Commission that there may be a slight difference in cost. It is not very correct, because already, even while setting up the Bhilai steel plant, it was decided that this will not be the main consideration. There are so many other considerations, which should be taken into account for the setting up of the fifth steel plant in the south. We cannot concentrate all the industries in a particular area only. There will be imbalance in the development of different parts of the country. So, it was decided that the fifth steel plant should be set up in the south during the fourth plan period. The target fixed was 1.5 to

2 million tons. The basic requirements of a steel plant are availability of raw materials like iron ore, coal, limestone, manganese and other minor minerals necessary, adequate water and power and an area of about 40,000 acres. Taking into consideration all these things, the government entrusted this work of setting up a fifth plant to the British American Steel Works for India Consortium. The Consortium made a study of the facilities available at Visakhapatnam, Bailadila, Hospet, Goa, Salem and Neiveli and submitted a report. Taking into consideration all the relevant considerations, the consortium selected Visakhapatnam as the best of all the available locations. Their financial stake also is involved; it is not as though they just give you the advice for nothing. In choosing Visakhapatnam as the best of all the available locations, the consortium were influenced by the following considerations: Construction would be the cheapest at Visakhapatnam, the saving over Hospet being over Rs. 11.00 crores. Operationally also, a plant at Visakhapatnam would be most economical. A coast-based plant could far more surely be completed on a close time schedule, by avoiding the need to transport heavy and bulky plant equipment inland. There would be considerable rupee saving by virtue of shorter and fast haulage over long and costly inland transportation and by way of less capital outlay, avoiding the need for modification and reinforcement of road bridges. Also, erection at Visakhapatnam would be the speediest, and therefore, the plant would be in production far ahead of others and earn a huge income, more particularly, the much-needed foreign exchange. A deep water site, such as Visakhapatnam facilitates mobilisation of financial resources from USA and other European countries, since they have a genuine preference for a coastal location, which is supported by the fact that, during the past 15 years, steel plants have increasingly been located on deep water throughout the

world, as for example, in USA, UK, Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, etc.

We have been talking for some time about the shortage of metallurgical and high-coking coal. This may prove a difficulty and this also has to be kept in mind in the further expansion of steel plants or erection of new plants. In future we may have to import coking coal from countries like Australia. In such a case, it is always better to have a coast-based plant near coast, so that it may be easy to import such items like coking coal. A deep water plant will also be the most favourable position in the importation of other raw materials that may be required from time to time. Pig iron, blooms, billets or even finished products could be exported more easily and economically and thus provides an excellent source for earning foreign exchange at the rate of Rs. 400 per ton or Rs. 4 crores for one lakh tons. This year it is proposed to earn Rs. 12 crores by exporting three lakh tons.

Mr. Raghunath Singh always pleads for Visakhapatnam for his own reason, as Chairman of the Shipping Corporation. It is also an advantage to have a steel plant near a coastal shipping yard. The area's adaptability to a large industrial expansion programme and the expansion potential of currently installed services and utilities and the element of timing the progress and growth in the area with the construction and commissioning of a steel complex with all its many requirements are the other intangible advantages which Visakhapatnam alone commands.

A deep water plant offers manifold advantages not now enjoyed by India with all its steel-making capacity, which is concentrated in inland plants. While submitting their report, the Consortium has also warned that "It would be bad to miss the opportunity to have fifth steel plant on a deep water site", meaning thereby that Visakhapatnam is the first and foremost choice.

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As soon as the report of the Consortium was published the press, not in Andhra Pradesh, but in India, the leading dailies have supported it. The *Times of India*, Bombay, dated 6th July '65 said:

"The consortium's arguments in favour of a coastal site have some merit specially in view of India's limited coking coal reserves and their geographical concentration in the Jharia Raniganj region. The consortium's second choice has fallen on Hospet and it is now for the Government to take a final decision on the fifth plant site. If the consortium believes that Visakhapatnam stands a better chance of securing the necessary foreign financial support and can guarantee a closer time schedule for a port-based plant, these are obviously important considerations that should not be ignored. Simultaneously, there is no reason why the Chairman should not be also requested to expedite its proposals for financing the project."

Similarly, the *Statesman* wrote:

"The consortium, it should be noted, is willing to back its judgment regarding Visakhapatnam with money for financing the plant. A good deal of this money is to come from banks and financial institutions abroad who will want to be satisfied about the plant's viability. The Consortium can be presumed, therefore, to have made fully sure of the technical and economic validity of its choice, even though this is different from that of an earlier expert committee which had opted for Hospet."

The *Hindu* of Madras wrote:

"With the recommendations of the consortium to guide it, the Central Government will now have to decide on the location of the plant. It is quite likely that it may also show preference to Visakhapatnam on the assump-

tion prompted by the consortium that the financing of this project will present no problem because of the readier appreciation by the aid-giving countries of the advantages offered by a coast-based steel plant."

So also the *Economic Times*, Bombay and all these people have backed it for valid reasons.

Shri Daji: The mouth-pieces of big business have all supported it.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: We do not know about big or small business. But we know about the progress of the country without mortgaging it to anybody else. As I have already said, financial stake of these countries is involved as far as the recommendation recommending Vishakhapatnam as the site for the fifth steel plant is concerned. This is not a new thing. This has been going on for a number of years.

Then, as I have already remarked in this House on an earlier occasion, our late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, when he visited that place, when our Minister of Iron and Steel was also there at Hyderabad, lakhs and lakhs of people came to hear him. It was unfortunate that we lost him in such a short time. It was with great hope and joy that they welcomed him. They heard him with rapt attention. They expressed their grievances and their wishes to him. He was so mindful of what they said that he then and there said—I do not think in any other State he has publicly said like that—that he was going to abide by this Committee's recommendations. He said he could not have explained it in more clearer terms. He said, when we appoint an expert committee we make it a point to see that we abide by that committee's recommendation. Therefore, after having created these new hopes in the minds of millions of people there in Andhra Pradesh, based on the genuine and just demands of the people there, if it is going to be neglected now, I do not know what

consequences will follow. I do not want that what happened in other States should be repeated in Andhra. I do not wish them to be repeated. But we cannot avoid such a situation if you neglect this just demand of the people of Andhra. Andhra is very backward and it has been industrially neglected all these years. If still, after the assurance of the Prime Minister, the Government is not able to accede to this demand, the Government alone will be responsible for all that will happen in Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, I would once again request Government to consider all these things and take an early decision on the erection of the fifth steel plant.

Shri Daji: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are discussing one of the most important subjects, the basic industry of iron and steel, on which will depend the fate of the entire economic development of the country in the years to come. As we are discussing it, I am reminded of the discussions held during the Second Five Year Plan. Even then, I remember, certain prophets of dismal gloom and certain advocates of the private sector thought that our steel target was too high and we could do with a lower steel target. However, they could not have their way then. And, once again, faced with the Fourth Five Year Plan, we are witnessing a similar attempt, of the same pattern. A temporary sluggishness of the steel demand is being shown up by the argument that we do not want more steel plants. Bokaro is being attacked and the whole target is sought to be scuttled. I am glad the hon. Minister while replying to one of the questions categorically said that the sluggishness of the demand is a temporary phenomenon and steel would be and has got to be the sheet-anchor of any industrial development. After all, by industrial development we mean and we desire an independent industrial development. No country can be independent industrially and economically if it has to depend upon imports of basic materials like steel. Therefore, I wish the Minister well and wish the best in his efforts to get an increased steel target.

Though I am not so optimistic as he has been thinking loudly in terms of four or five steel plants,—that may be a long-term project—steel must get the necessary priority in our planning; there are no two opinions about it.

But the point is, how do we set about getting it? Partly, the criticism about high cost in Bokaro is misplaced, because it is for the first time that in Bokaro we are essaying into new realms, of relying upon our own industrial machinery for building such important projects as steel plants. In fact, it should make us proud as Indians. Now we are reaping the fruits of hard toils in the Second and Third Five Year Plans where we are able to think in terms of manufacturing a big chunk of machinery required for the Bokaro steel plant. And, when the Ranchi complex goes into full production, we will be able to produce one steel plant every year from that complex of our own.

Now, initially in the beginning of production, the cost of production of Indian material is slightly high, and that is one reason why in Bokaro it is high. But I do feel, apart from this reason also, the estimates of Bokaro should be re-examined, and I think there are fields where we can make economies and the cost in Bokaro can be brought down so that the steel produced in Bokaro is made available cheap to the people of our country.

But, when we are discussing this, I must say that the Hindustan Steel Limited, as it exists today, does not shoulder the responsibility of Bokaro. I am saying that Bokaro itself is patterned on Hindustan Steel Limited. Hindustan Steel Limited is like Augean's stable and it will require a Herculean effort on the part of the Minister if he has got to clean that stable. I know the Minister is lean but he has a stout heart, and in the modern age it is the brain that counts and not the bran. I need not go into the details of the whole thing because the report of the Committee on Public Undertakings is already there. If I had the time at my disposal I could

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have analysed the whole thing. The most important issue is, we have not yet been able to settle the pattern of Hindustan Steel Limited. We have not yet decided as to on what pattern we would like to have Hindustan Steel Limited. Unless you are able to settle the pattern, you cannot improve the working of Hindustan Steel Limited.

I cannot leave the matter at that, because there are certain glaring things which must be brought to the notice of the House and placed before the country. In these cases, responsibility will have to be fixed and punishment given. For example, it was astonishing to us to know that the loss in raw materials alone, in one plant, in Durgapur alone, amounted to Rs. 1 crore annually and this has been going on. The other day, Hindustan Steel Limited, not the person concerned, the person responsible in the Secretariat, has been able to stop it. Not only that, we found and we were constrained to remark in our report that most of these is deliberate and in league with the contractors. If a plant loses Rs. 1 crore in raw materials, how can that plant make any profit. When we start fixing responsibility, it seems no one is responsible. After all, in the language of *Gita*, everything is the work of God—*Brahma maya*—and everything dissolves in that. When you examine a Secretary or a responsible officer, he ultimately lands us into the mysticism of *maya* and no one seems to be responsible excepting the Almighty God.

An hon. Member: When did you read *Gita*?

Shri Daji: I read it in jail, thanks to our Government.

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): A good thing for you.

Shri Daji: Certainly, it is a good thing. Today I am disclosing another thing. In Bhilai, iron ore to the tune of 1,20,000 tons has been over-written, given to the contractors at the rate of Rs. 8.50 or something like. Something like Rs. 10 lakhs have been given as a present to the contra-

ctor. Now it has been discovered. After all, it has got to be discovered specially where it is a question of the basic raw material. I understand the books are being changed. If the Minister can do it, he should go and see the books immediately, otherwise he will lose the books also. Rs. 10 lakhs has been presented to the contractors. The contractor alone cannot be responsible unless the highest officers are also in support of this. It is this kind of pillage of the public sector by pettifogging officials, who have no love for socialism or public sector, that is responsible for blackening the name of public sector. Unless we are able to strongly put it down, we shall be only playing into the hands of Swatantrites who are ideologically opposed to socialism. If you really want to build up socialism, you must build it efficiently and effectively; otherwise we are not going to make any headway.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): What about the Vigilance Commission?

Shri Daji: It is slumbering under the police guard posted at the gate.

15 hrs.

That is not all. There are so many aspects of the problem which blare us at the face. For example, take a simple matter. What should be the price of gas from DVC to the Durgapur plant? It has been under negotiation since 1958. Both are public sector undertakings, both are under the Government of India. Since 1958 letters have been exchanged between DVC and the Durgapur steel plant and yet the price of gas has not been fixed for the last eight years. Though under the same Government, the two undertakings are yet to settle it.

Shri T. N. Singh: Gas or electricity?

Shri Daji: Gas. Not only that. Rs. 85 lakhs have been lost by the Durgapur plant. Rs. 35 lakhs have been lost because something is fishy and the gas is not likely to be fully utilized as expected. I am giving you only handpicked cases. We have examined

all the plants in the Committee. I am giving you the most glaring examples, how the bureaucratic functioning of our public undertakings is simply strangulating the public undertakings and stabbing them in the back.

Then I come to another point. Durgapur is being expanded. Before we give thought to expansion, should we not examine how Durgapur is faring? Durgapur is an example of bad planning, bad execution and indifferent functioning of the contractors who built the plant. There are important lacunae in the contract. In the contract we never gave the "go clear" to the contractor, after seeing the work done. The contractor said that the work is completed and the plant is ready and a certificate was given that everything is all right and we gave the money. Now what do we find? The most paying department in Durgapur is the axle wheel plant. That most paying department, the axle wheel plant, is working up to 57 per cent of the rated capacity. As long as the axle wheel plant works to 57 per cent of the rated capacity, Durgapur can never run at a profit. The contractor has gone away, saying everything is clear and no responsibility is now attached to him because the guarantee is only for six months. Within six months even production did not start. We are thinking of giving the expansion work of Durgapur to the same contractor without proper guarantees. That will mean that the expansion programme will not be fulfilled.

Not only that. I want to say that if Bokaro can be built by Indian talent, Indian skill, depending on Indian men, why should we give Durgapur as a turnkey contract to an English firm. Initially, it was different; we had no experience in the line. Now, with the Ranchi complex at our disposal, we can build our own plants and carry out expansion work. We need import only such items which we cannot build here? Why should we give a turnkey contract to a foreign firm? These turnkey contracts in all future steel plant contracts should be put a stop to. I expect the Minister in the course of

his reply to give an effective assurance that he will see to it that he is able to carry forward effectively this policy.

Now, a few words about the general policies of the steel plants. During our examination in the Estimates Committee we found that a gentleman, very fortunate—I think all the twelve stars must have conspired at his luck—because within twelve months he rose from a salary of Rs. 150 to a salary of four figures—promotion, promotion, promotion. And the Committee found no valid explanation for this. It must be a miraculously bright man for within one year he got such rapid promotions. There is certainly something fishy and everything is not fair in the Kingdom of Denmark. Therefore, I think it is time the Government examined seriously the recommendations of the 32nd Report of the Estimates Committee, given years back, on which the Government is sleeping, the officials are deliberately sleeping. What is the recommendation of the Estimates Committee? That a Personnel Commission on Public Sector Undertakings should be set up on the lines of the Public Service Commission so that the recruitment policy can be rationalised. I know that this suggestion is unpalatable to the officers, who want to make the public sector undertakings a happy hunting ground for their nephews, nieces, in-laws and all sorts of relatives; everyone who passes out or does not pass out if they are their relations, can join these public sector undertakings and get promotions and double promotions. We, as Parliament, has got a right to go into these things. I do not know why Government has not taken action on the 32nd Report of the Estimates Committee, which has gone into this matter and given its report years ago. Government has not given any explanation, either to the Committee or to the House for the non-implementation of those recommendations all these years. If a Committee of the House is treated with contempt by Government, I think we in the House are entitled to go into the reasons and

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ask for an explanation from the Government.

Coming to foreign investment we are not against foreign investment. But we are certainly against private foreign investors, who are trying to get a hold in our economy. Apart from the economic consequence of private foreign investment dictating or controlling the economy of our country the very method of their functioning seems to be obnoxious. Here I would like to draw the attention of the House to a book written by a German called *German Rourkela*. It is a book written in German by a German who headed the German Social Centre at Rourkela. There was one copy of that book in German available in New Delhi and I got it translated by a friend of mine which makes interesting reading. He says in that book that most of the Germans came to India without their wives. I do not know why they did not bring their wives. They were welcome to do so. I do not know whether the Government stopped them from bringing their wives. Anyhow, having come here without their wives, they wanted some wives. So, they started having affairs with their ayas and maids. The book says all this. After all, they have come here without their wives! After some time, they started exchanging their ayas. The book mentions all this. They used to get drunk so much that once they broke the entire furniture of the German Social Centre. Not content with that, they marched to the Indian Centre nearby and broke the furniture there also. The Director got alarmed, called them and told them: you can get drunk and do anything in the German Centre but you cannot go to the Indian Centre for destroying the furniture. Then he installed steel furniture which cannot be broken by the drunkards. Perhaps, this did not satisfy them. So, the Director put a barbed-wire fencing round the German club so that they will not go out. As the Germans were not satisfied, they imported about two dozen girls from Calcutta. Then the

Germans said: you have imported only 24 girls whereas we are so many. So, what to do? A regular order book was opened, saying on 12th such and such girl was with such and such man, on 13th such and such girl was with so and so. All this is mentioned in that book called *Rourkela German*. It is written by a man who headed the German Centre in India.

Did they come here to import this dirty morality into this country? By talking of development of this country, they have imported this dirty western morality into this country. After having done all these things, after having abused our hospitality in the name of helping us industrialise, they had the temerity and gumption to write this in a book, the forward of which was written by an outstanding writer of German literature of the present time. Of course, the book is presented in a different way. The book is critical of the conduct of Germans while in India.

If all this went on in Rourkela, how is it that the Indian authorities did not stop it. That is what I want to know. How is it that they left the Germans to do whatever they like? A German who lived in Rourkela and saw these things goes back to Germany and writes a book about it and it is from that book that we come to know of this dirty drama that was going on in Rourkela. Are we going to continue all these things? Should we not put a stop to all this? If they still try to indulge in these things, we may continue to be semi-starved, we may continue to be half-starved but we will decline that capital which brings with it a bad name also to our country and make us a laughing stock in the world. We do not want this culture to be imported into our country.

Two words more and I am done. There are two things which require immediate attention of the Minister, and I expect him to take a firm step, because I know that he is at least an exponent of Socialism. How far he

would prove to be a follower of Socialism is a matter to be tested. One of the two things that would require immediate attention and policy decision, is this. The World Bank has started pressurising from fertilizer to iron. They want us to de-control all varieties of iron. I want to know Government's policy on de-control. Secondly, what is going to be Government's policy on prices? Because, the prices of iron and steel are going to enter into every industry and are likely to raise cost everywhere.

Here I would like to say one thing. We are doing a great injustice to our public sector undertakings. At the time at my disposal I do not think I would be able to cover even one-tenth of my brief. We are doing a great injustice to our public sector enterprises. The accounts of Bhilai show a marginal loss. But it does not reflect the working of Bhilai plant, nor does it contribute to the national cause. Why? Because, when the Tatas refused to make pig iron, when Bird, and Company refused to make pig iron, we asked our public sector undertaking at Bhilai to keep a certain quantity of production to pig iron to be given to the other foundries. It is a national necessity. Pig iron is cheaper than steel and the margin of profit in pig iron is lower than that in steel; therefore, Bhilai will show a loss.

Therefore, when such directions are given by the Government—the Government is entitled to give directions; I do not say, they are not—the balance sheet must show that for a national reason the public undertakings had to undertake this national duty and, therefore, the results are not there; or, it would be better if a new accounting system is arranged. The Government can arrange for some paper subsidy or some other subsidy or write off the loans to these undertakings, so that the undertaking is able to reflect its real contribution to the nation in the balance sheet and Shri Masani is not able to pick up the balance sheet and

say that Bhilai is losing, Durgapur is losing, Rourkela is losing.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Barabanki): Mismanagement is also there.

Shri Daji: I have already spoken of mismanagement to the tune of Rs. 1 crore in one plant alone. But this matter also has to be taken up.

A price rise all along the line is going to benefit only the private sector. It benefits the private sector more than the public sector because the private sector has got old written down blocks and their production costs are not so heavy. Therefore, a cost study is required and after a cost study Government should have a more dynamic approach to the whole cost structure in the private sector as well as in the public sector.

For example, we find that most of the heavy investment is incurred on the construction of houses. The Government of India gives subsidies and loans to the private employers for building houses for their employees. Why can we not separate this capital expenditure on workers' housing from the other capital expenditure so that the cost of the end-product does not get inflated? There are so many questions of economics of the public undertakings that require a re-examination, but that cannot be done as long as you leave these matters merely to ICS officers who have no faith, no dynamism, either in public undertakings or in the public sector. Therefore a completely fresh outlook is required. I think, the time has come when our old stumblings and fumbings are over. We can no longer claim what we used to do in the old days, namely, that the public sector is new and inexperienced. The original mistakes, whatever be the reasons, cannot be forgiven now because we have matured and we have had sufficient experience. We can learn from that experience and only if we mean to learn from that experience and correct those mistakes, then only we can go forward.

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the produc-

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tion of iron and steel constitutes a very important and a significant base for our industrial development which has got an impact on the production in the agricultural sector also. In 1965 the availability of steel was 5.6 million tonnes; out of this, the indigenous production amounted to 4.5 million tonnes and we imported about 1.1 million tonnes. The availability of pig iron was 1.2 million tonnes. A general policy of decontrol was implemented.

In this context I would like to urge upon the Government to keep a watchful eye with regard to distribution particularly for the small-scale and village industries. I heard that pig iron and steel were not available for certain small-scale industries but some others who had quotas and allotments did not spend it properly. Therefore I would like the Government to have a policy of follow-up with regard to distribution.

Distribution is generally done by State Governments; the Central Government merely allots it to the State Governments on a broad-based policy, but actually the quotas and allotments are made by the State Governments. Still, they must have some way of keeping a check with regard to distribution.

In 1965 we imported about Rs. 72 crores worth of steel and it is gratifying in a very small way to know that we exported about Rs. 11 crores worth of steel. Imports were canalised through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.

The Hindustan Steel Limited, again, it is gratifying in a very small measure to note, made a surplus of about Rs.2 crores. This surplus could have been higher but for the fact that the loss sustained by the fertilisers of Rourkela had also to be included and accounted for. Therefore, this surplus had been brought down.

Among the activities of Hindustan Steel Limited were the operation of

the steel plants and the coal washeries at Dugda, Patherdi and other places, and setting up of special alloy steels plant at Durgapur and the expansion of Rourkela to 1.8 million tonnes, of Bhilai to 2.5 million tonnes and of Durgapur to 1.6 million tonnes. These expansion schemes are expected to be completed during this year or by the middle of next year.

The number of foreign experts also is being reduced, but again some more are being brought in for commissioning and maintaining the expansion units. The fourth blast furnace at Durgapur was expected to go into operation by the end of March 1966 and I would like the Minister of Iron and Steel to let us know whether this fourth-blast furnace has actually gone into operation.

During the Fourth Plan period the capacity of the Durgapur plant is expected to be expanded to 3.4 million tonnes. The project report is under examination. The Bhilai steel plant expansion is also expected to be completed by the middle of 1966 and further expansion beyond 2.5 million tonnes is also to be taken up in two phases, the first phase for coke and iron making facilities and the second phase for steel making facilities.

It is gratifying to a limited extent to know that the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi is expected to provide 43 per cent of the equipment and 65 per cent of the structurals. I would like to know whether this progress is being kept up and when our country is going to possess a self generating and self-sustaining economy.

Dr. M. S. Aney: In what year? year?

Shri T. Subramanyam: That is what I am asking. From the stage of designing up to the stage when we are able to run and maintain the factories with our technicians and personnel as also providing our own capital—we

may get a little from abroad—when we are likely to achieve that stage of self-sustenance, I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

The total demand of alloy steel during the Fourth Plan is expected to be 500,000 tonnes and the capacity for 570,000 tonnes has been licensed. It is also good to know that indigenous capacity to produce ferro alloys, very necessary for special steels, is also being created.

In the Central Engineering and Design Bureau at Ranchi we have got very good engineers, brilliant young people, technicians, graduate engineers—about 370 were recruited in 1965—operators and artisans—587 people were recruited—and apprentice accountants—about 28 were recruited. I would like that this Central Engineering and Design Bureau should be developed into a first-class design bureau so that our engineers, technicians and scientists, from the outset are provided with every opportunity and turn out into first-class people to help in our industrial development.

The Bokaro steel project report provides for the establishment of a plant with a capacity of 4 million tonnes steel ingots per annum; to begin with 1.7 million tonnes in the first stage. At this stage I will make a reference to the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited at Bhadravati. All units of expansion—1 lakh tonnes capacity of mild steel—have been commissioned and full capacity is expected to be reached during this year; that is, 1966-67. The production facilities will be converted to produce special and alloy tool steel of 106,000 tonnes ingots. And this will be 77,000 tonnes of finished products. I hope it will be completed in a couple of years; that is the programme designed at present. Attempts to make special steel with the present equipment itself are also going on. I hope these attempts will meet with success and in a good degree. At the same time it is also heartening to learn that, to correct the iron imbalance, Government have approved

a scheme of substantial expansion of pig iron production raising the figures at Bhadravati by 120,000 tonnes per annum.

With regard to the future, I shall make a reference here. The proposed target under the Fourth Plan is 16.5 million tonnes of steel ingots, 4.5 million tonnes of foundry grade pig iron and 0.5 million tonnes of special alloy steel. These were the original targets that had been fixed and these targets, I learn, are now under review. Therefore, there may be slight alterations in this respect. This expansion is sought to be achieved by the expansion of the present units and by having this Bokaro and the fifth steel plant somewhere. Here I may say that there is a lot of controversy over the establishment of the fifth steel plant, i.e., where it should be started. The British-American Consortium was appointed to go into this matter; they went into the matter in detail and they have recommended that Goa-Hospet, Neiveli-Salem and Bailadila-Visakhapatnam areas would be suitable. The report of the British American Consortium is under the consideration of the Government. In this context I would plead that Hospet is the best place suited for this purpose for many reasons. Iron ore of the most precious variety, and of nearly 2,000 million tonnes, is available here. As the Russian experts have opined, there is no doubt that the iron ore of this place is the most precious variety in the whole world; electricity in adequate and satisfactory bulk is also available from Sharavati—and also Kalinadhi project which will also be taken up; even the present Sharavati project will be able to provide sufficient electricity for this purpose. We want non-saline water. In other places, they have to bring water from hundreds of miles because this is very necessary for a steel plant; here, in Hospet, it is available on the spot itself; we have got the Tungabhadra project reservoir which has got non-saline water and of excellent quality. Land is also available. Limestone is available in the neighbouring district of

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Bijapur in Mysore State itself and Tadpatri, in a neighbouring district of Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh. Also Hospet has a special claim in addition to all these factors. As we all know, we have got very hostile neighbours and there is no mincing of matters in this connection. Pakistan and China are very hostile to us and they would like to take any opportunity to undermine our industrial development. So from a strategic, military and Defence point of view, Hospet being in the centre and having all the facilities, provides an excellent extra reason for the starting of a steel plant there.

For purposes of distribution, all the plants are now in Bengal-Bihar belt and some are in Orissa. For the south, to provide facilities for expansion of industries and also in the agricultural sector, a steel plant here is absolutely necessary and for purposes of distribution, Hospet will be very suitable because it is centrally located and it is served by both metre as well as broad gauge systems; both the systems are there; there is a metre gauge line from Guntakal to Hubli; an additional broad gauge system is also there from Hospet to Guntakal from there, all the ports can be reached—Madras, Bombay and other coastal and inland towns.

I would like to ask the Minister of Iron & Steel one question with regard to fixing the cost of production. How is it that Japan, which imports raw material like coal, iron ore and all those things, is able to produce iron and steel which are sold in European markets at much cheaper rates. Of course I can understand that the output of work *per capita* in our country is not as large as in Japan; they put in more solid work in eight hours; that is true; and they may also have the additional advantage of having modernised and rationalised machines and plants. But we should also keep in mind the fact that we are also starting new plants and new factories; our iron ore is the most precious variety in the whole world; we have also

coal to some extent. In spite of all these, how is it that iron and steel are produced here at a costlier rate than in other countries? I would like the Ministry to devote their special attention to this. I heard that the previous Minister, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, had appointed an expert committee to go into this matter. I do not know what has happened to that. We would be very grateful to the Government if they could give us the benefit of the results of this investigation.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: We are discussing the working of an important Ministry of the Government of India. In the rapid development of industries in this country, the Hindustan Steel Limited plays a vital role. Considering the consumption of steel in this country, our country is still very backward. The Committee on Public Undertakings have gone into the working of the three steel mills in this country and have placed before us their report. In the matter of management, we find very many deficiencies. In the matter of capital outlay, the Hindustan Steel has got the maximum capital investment, but unfortunately the Ministry has not taken any interest in supervising the working of the three steel mills. We are told that, in the past 12 years, the Hindustan Steel Limited had six Chairmen and at this rate, a Chairman works there only for a period of two years. By the time he learns the working of the project, he is transferred so much so that the person who is working as the Chairman of the Hindustan Steel Limited has not been able to exercise any effective control. We are told that even in the case of directors, there have been at least hundred directors in the course of the last 12 years. The attendance in the meetings of the Board of Directors has also been less than 50 per cent. Therefore, I would request the Minister to look into the matter personally and see that the directors who have not been taking any personal interest are transferred and only those persons who are capable of looking after the affairs of this

undertaking are retained. I invite the attention of the Minister to the 28th Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings which deals with this matter, on pages 2 to 14, this matter has been dealt with in great detail and, therefore, I do not want to go into the matter in detail.

Then I come to the Bhilai steel plant. The Committee on Public Undertakings has gone into the working of the Steel Plants and found out several deficiencies. In the matter of expansion of Steel Plants also there have been inordinate delays. In the operation of the Steel Plants also there have been several bottlenecks. I understand from the Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings that the working of the diesel locomotives engaged for transporting the iron ore is found to be very unsatisfactory. On pages 37-38 of the Report it is mentioned that these locomotives imported from Russia have been found to be deficient to work the trains. A huge amount is also spent on spares. The maintenance cost of these locomotives is also extremely high—Rs. 80,000 per annum, as compared to Rs. 13,000 for other locomotives obtained from other places. Considering the public investment in these projects in our country, the Directors and the Chairman of the Hindustan Steel should see to it that the public money is not wasted in this manner.

We find also that a large amount of foreign exchange has been wasted by having huge stocks of spares. At the time when we are experiencing serious difficulties in the matter of foreign exchange, crores and crores of rupees worth of spare parts are lying idle in our Steel Plants, which means that we have wasted quite a considerable amount of foreign exchange in buying these spare parts.

We find that in the matter of medical stores, again, a large amount has been wasted. On page 36 of the Report of the Committee on Public

Undertakings, we find what is stated below:

The Committee found that the stock of medical stores on 31-3-1965 was Rs. 10.61 lakhs as against the consumption of Rs.14.32 lakhs during 1964-65. The Committee found that 41,750 injection vials of Streptodocin valued at Rs. 25,632 had become time-barred and unfit for use. The General Manager of the Plant admitted that this had happened due to human error.

I would not like to read all their conclusions. But I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that public funds are being wasted in this manner by our public undertakings and the persons in charge of these undertakings are not supervising the working in the manner expected of a prudent man. I am myself a champion of public undertakings, but I am sorry to say that the working of our public undertakings is far from satisfactory. In the management of these undertakings there is room for improvement.

I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that a large number of workers are being discharged in the Bhilai Steel Plant. The previous Minister, Mr. Subramaniam, had given an undertaking that these technical workers would be employed in Bokaro and other places. He also gave an undertaking that a national pool of technical workers will be formed and these workers will be absorbed in the future plants. But a large number of them are being retrenched. These are persons who have acquired valuable technical knowledge and their services will be of great use in Bokaro and other projects, which the Hindustan Steel is contemplating to establish in this country. I would request the hon. Minister to personally look into this matter and see that these workers retrenched from the Bhilai Steel Plant are provided with employment in the Bokaro Steel Project because during

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the past 12 years they have acquired valuable technical knowledge and they will be of great use in developing other steel projects. With these few words I conclude.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Iron and Steel (Shri P. C. Sethi): I am thankful to you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to intervene in the debate regarding the Ministry of Iron and Steel. I would touch upon some of the points mentioned by the hon. Members while the main points dealing with the matters of policy, Bokaro Steel Plant and other important subjects will be taken up by the hon. Minister during the course of his reply.

15.36 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF in the Chair]

To start with, Shri Buta Singh made a reference by saying that the iron and steel industry in India has not fared well. This is quite contrary to the facts. In the year 1948 the total steel production in India was 1.26 million tonnes. It was in the year 1949 that the Government of India started thinking about planning steel industry in India in the public sector. In spite of this planning and also the Special Consultants from advanced countries, the total steel production in India was only 1.26 million tonnes till the year 1957. But during this period, 1957 to 1966, the steel industry has advanced considerably and now we have 6 million tonnes of established capacity in the country. The expansion programme of the three public-sector steel plants is progressing satisfactorily. It is true that some delay has occurred in the expansion programme in some of the public-sector steel plants and there may be a delay of 6, 8 months in the achievement of the targets fixed for the Third Five Year Plan. But we would be able to achieve about 8.9 million tonnes of established capacity of steel

ingots very shortly. Looking at the figure of 1.26 million tonnes of steel production in the year 1957 and the figure of 8.9 million tonnes of steel production which we will be able to achieve either by the end of 1966 or somewhere in the beginning of 1967, it is a very good success of our steel industry.

As far as distribution of iron and steel is concerned, Mr. Daji raised a point about control and de-control and also a reference was made to the report of the World Bank. As far as control and de-control is concerned, it has never been a dogma with us that we should either control it for the sake of control or we should de-control it for the sake of de-control. After studying this question, a Committee was appointed by the Government which was known as Raj Committee to consider the entire system of control of iron and steel. Whatever decisions were taken by the Government with regard to de-control, they were based on the recommendations of the Raj Committee. After careful consideration of the Report of the Raj Committee, the Government had decided to de-control all items excepting pig iron, billets and flat products. Later on, after careful consideration the Government also decided to de-control pig iron and many other items. We have now withdrawn the price and distribution control on imported tools, alloy and special steel. Similarly the price control on tinplate including waste has been withdrawn. Price and distribution control has been withdrawn in the case of Hoops (cotton, jute and coir). Price and distribution control has been relaxed for tin bars. Distribution control has been removed for hot rolled black plain sheets, 10-14 gauges in straight lengths. Distribution control has also been removed for hot rolled wide strips of 10-14 gauges and untested skelp and strips upto 312 mm. Nearly about 70% to 80% of the total steel production items has been de-controlled and whatever items have been

de-controlled they are all doing fairly well as far as the market is concerned. The Government is watching the situation and if the circumstances warrant we will not hesitate to take the necessary steps. As far as our experience goes, all the de-controlled items are doing fairly well so far as market conditions are concerned.

Mr. Chairman: What about their availability in the market?

Shri P. C. Sethi: All the de-controlled items are doing fairly well, except that there are scarcity conditions with regard to some items sometimes either in Madras or in Bombay. According to the demand, the price may fluctuate. Generally, the availability of de-controlled items is fairly well maintained in the market.

It is true that there is a glut in the steel mills particularly in items like fish plates, sleepers and rails and a mention has been made by Shri Buta Singh about this in his speech. The demand for these was mainly from the Railways. The Railways have imposed a heavy cut on their budget for the current year and there is consequently less demand for these items. The annual capacity of the Durgapur fish-plate mill is 11,000 tonnes on a three shift basis. The original requirements of the Railways in 1964-65 were estimated to be 18,000 tonnes, but in 1966-67 they were estimated to be only 2,000 tonnes. This shows that the demand for this from the Railways has considerably diminished. This goes to show that the railways' demand has considerably diminished as far as fish-plates are concerned.

Similarly, the estimated production of sleepers was about 85,000 tonnes, and in 1965-66 the railways took only 57,000 tonnes, and in 1966-67 they are likely to take still less. The production of rails similarly in the Bhilai steel plant is 3,25,000 tonnes, and the demand from the railways is likely to go down to about 2,50,000 tonnes. That is why efforts are now being

made to export these rails and the surplus capacity of iron and steel.

There is a shortage of certain flat items including corrugated sheets. As far as corrugated sheets are concerned, the position is that zinc availability is very scarce, and, therefore, the production of corrugated sheets has gone down considerably, and apart from that, we have to meet the requirements of the Defence Department, and that is why in regard to the availability of the corrugated sheets and certain flat items in the steel production there is shortage, and that is why in these items the control is steel being maintained.

As far as pig iron is concerned, although no hon. Member has raised any point about it, I would like to mention that the position in regard to pig iron is fairly good, and now we are in a position to think about the export of pig iron also to some extent.

Shri Daji: Is it a fact that the private industries have refused to give us any pig iron?

Shri P. C. Sethi: No. This is not a fact. The private steel works are giving whatever pig iron was expected from them. Besides, as far as the Indian Iron and Steel Works are concerned, most of their pig iron is consumed by their own Kulti foundry, but whatever was fixed by the Steel Ministry is being made available by them.

Shri Daji: What was the quantity fixed for Indian Irons, what was the quantity fixed for Tatas, and what was the quantity fixed for Bhilai?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I do not have the figures readily available with me. But this is not correct that they had refused to give us pig iron.

Mr. Chairman: Actually, if the hon. Deputy Minister had replied a little later after he had heard some more speeches, then perhaps these points might have been made. Let

[Mr. Chairman]

him touch those points that have been covered and leave the rest to his senior colleague.

Shri P. C. Sethi: I would only like to say that the position in regard to pig iron is fairly good; and that is why after decontrol now the position is quite good in regard to pig iron.

I would not touch the position in regard to billets and re-rollers, because no hon. Member has touched that point.

Now, I would like to say a few words about the alloy and steel industry.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Even if no hon. Member has raised that point, still if the hon. Minister feels it important, for the information of the House, he should deal with it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Deputy Minister might carry on with his speech. Probably he had not heard what I had said earlier.

Shri P. C. Sethi: As far as the alloy steel industry is concerned, Shri Daji referred to this, that we had been importing a lot of steel into our country and it would be good if the country should make efforts to see that the steel imports are gradually curtailed and we should come to a point when steel imports would completely be not required. From this point of view, it is necessary to develop the alloy steel industry in our country, because it is mostly in the flat products and in the alloy steel that we have been importing. As far as flat products are concerned, the flat products will come now from Bokaro; as far as alloy steels are concerned, we are trying to develop the alloy steel industry in the private and public sectors, both.

As far as public sector alloy steel plants are concerned, we have now the Durgapur alloy steel plant which would be giving us about 60,000 tonnes of alloy steel. Similarly, as Shri T. Subramanyam has said, now the

mild steel expansion programme of the Bhadravati Steel Works is almost complete, and all their units have gone into production, and now the conversion of this mild steel into alloy steel is being taken up and it is hoped that in spite of all the delays in the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant, now the Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant would be able to go into full production by 1967; and as far as the Bhadravati Steel Works are concerned, they would be able to do so by the end of 1968. From Bhadravati we would be having about 77,000 tonnes of alloy steel and from Durgapur we would be having about 60,000 tonnes of alloy steel.

It is expected that the demand for alloy steel during the Fourth Plan period would be about 5 lakh tonnes. It is from that point of view that besides these public sector plants, we have licensed quite a few parties in the private sector also; about 14 licences have been given and three letters of intent have also been given and more are also under consideration. Besides, we are also from time to time reviewing the position in regard to the development of these private sector alloy steel plants, and if certain parties are not able to come up to the expected point, then their licences are revoked, and we are taking action in that direction. Recently, the hon. Minister had a meeting with all the licensees of these alloy steel plants, and the situation and their development programme have been reviewed in that meeting, and effective action is being taken in that direction.

We are also considering the further expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant. Two alternative studies were made by the Central Engineering and Design Bureau. Now, the Ministry is thinking in terms of expanding the Durgapur Steel Plant to an even greater point so that the alloy steel production may be stepped up during the Fourth Plan period itself and the imports may be cut. It is with this view that the alloy steel

development programme is being continued, and we hope that we would be able to advance quite nicely and fairly in the Fourth Plan period as far as the production of alloy steel is concerned.

As I had earlier mentioned, you did not desire me to mention this point, but I would like to say . . .

Mr. Chairman: Let there be no misunderstanding about what I had said. What I had said was this. A number of speeches are yet to be made, and it may be that these things may come up in those speeches. If certain things have not come up as yet, I suggested that the Deputy Minister might leave them to his senior colleague. That was what I said. The hon. Deputy Minister may do as he wishes.

Shri P. C. Sethi: I would just mention about the billet rolling position and then I shall conclude. As far as the re-rolling industry is concerned, it is true that the billet supply position is not easy, because it is not in the interest of the many steel works to sell them, and it is not profitable to them. But, in spite of this, looking to the demand and requirement of the country, it was decided that a certain amount of billets by the main steel works should be given for the re-rolling industry, and that is being done. Yet, it is true that a lot of re-rolling mills have come into existence, and there is shortage of billets, and at the moment they are working only to about 30 or 35 per cent of their capacity. But it is also true that in spite of clear Government directives, many of the re-rolling mills are asking for billets. Many of the re-rolling mills had come into existence on the clear understanding that they would work on scrap, and Government had made it very clear that they would not be able to give them billets. Now, all these re-rollers who have come on the understanding that they would work their mills on the available scrap in the market, are also demanding that billets should be supplied to them.

In order to review this Government have appointed a committee, and that committee is going into this matter and assessing the capacity of the mills, and we are shortly going to receive the report of that committee, and after the report has been received, we shall go through it, and then a decision would be taken on this matter.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा (कोटा) :
श्रीमान् चैयरमैन महोदय, इन रिपोर्टों को देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि बगैर विदेशी मुद्रा और बगैर विदेशी सहायता और विदेशी विशेषज्ञों के कुछ भी काम नहीं चलता। बड़े भ्रष्टाचार की बात है कि हम जो भी कार्य करते हैं वे अभी तक भ्रष्टाचारी ही पड़े हैं। रुपया करोड़ों की तादाद में खर्च होता है और वह भी विदेशियों की मदद से। हमारा उस में कुछ भी नहीं है। मैं आपको कुछ हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ जिसके अन्दर दुर्गापुर, भिलाई, रूरकेला के कारखाने हैं, इन में 800 करोड़ रुपया लगा है और अब इन में 3 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है, ब्याज अलग। हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची को लीजिये, इस में 100 करोड़ रुपया लग चुका है और 125 करोड़ रुपया लगने को और बाकी है। प्रोडक्शन अभी चालू नहीं हुई है और इतना ज्यादा उत्पादन भी इन में नहीं होगा, शायद 60 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का उत्पादन इनका नहीं होगा। लेकिन हमारी सरकार को यह पता नहीं है कि हमारी जो गरीब जनता है, उसका यह पैसा इस घाटे के अन्दर कैसे जाया जाता है और विदेशी मुद्रा की बरबादी किस तरह से हो रही है। हमारी गरीब जनता की करोड़ों की कमाई का पैसा इस तरह से बरबाद चला जाय, वह क्या है? एक काम पूरा नहीं हो, दूसरा छेड़ दिया जाय। अब हम 200 करोड़ रुपये का बोकारों के लिये समझौता कर रहे हैं, पहले की कम्पनियां चालू नहीं होती, इन कारखानों की क्षमता बढ़ती नहीं है और दूसरों से समझौता करने के लिये तैयार हैं। दो तीन काम तो अभी देखें हैं जिनका कि प्रोडक्शन पूरा होना चाहिये

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा]

लेकिन वे अभी तक पूरे नहीं हुए हैं और उनमें करीबन दो-दो साल की देर होती चली जा रही है।

भिलाई के इस्पात कारखाने में 25 लाख टन का उत्पादन किया जाना था, लेकिन वह लक्ष्य अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है और अगले दो साल तक भी वह पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा। समझ में नहीं आता कि जिस काम को आज किया जाना है, अगर वह अगले दो साल तक चलता रहे, तो फिर ये कारखाने किस काम के हैं। सरकार की ओर से योजना पर योजना बनाई जा रही है, खर्चा बढ़ता जा रहा है, लेकिन उस का कोई फल नहीं होता है। सरकार को मालूम होना चाहिए कि अगर दो साल तक यह काम नहीं होता है, तो उस अवधि के बाद भाव बढ़ जाने के कारण कंटेक्टर्ज के क्लेम में भी वृद्धि हो जायेगी और उन को ज्यादा रुपया देना पड़ेगा। समय पर लक्ष्य पूरा न किये जाने का केवल यहीं नुकसान नहीं है कि प्रोडक्शन नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि सरकार को और करोड़ों रुपयों का भुगतान करना पड़ेगा।

जो कार्य 1965 में पूरे किये गए हैं, उन में भी चार से सत्रह महीने की देरी पहले ही हो चुकी है और अब दो साल और इन्तजार करना पड़ेगा। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि चौथी योजना का काम पांचवी योजना तक भी पूरा नहीं होगा और हम विदेशों का मुह देखते रहेंगे। सरकार जनता को यह कह कर धोखा देती रहती है कि हमने इस योजना में रुपया लगाया है, उस योजना में रुपया लगाया है, लेकिन वह काम पूरा नहीं होता है।

पांच हजार टन इस्पात की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करने में बढ़ी ढिलाई बरती गई है। समझ में नहीं आता कि जब उत्पादन ज्यादा हुआ है, तब फिर इस में ढिलाई क्यों बरती गयी है।

इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स में जो विदेशी इंजीनियर हैं वे हमारे देशी इंजीनियरों को बिलकुल बेकार

समझते हैं। हमारे घादमियों को उन्होंने बिलकुल नौकर समझ रखा है। मैंने भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में देखा है कि वहां पर अंग्रेजों का ही शासन चल रहा है। सारा कारखाना कम्युनिस्टों के इशारे पर और उन की इच्छानुसार चल रहे हैं।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : भिलाई में तो कोई अंग्रेज नहीं है।

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : दुर्गापुर, भिलाई राउरकेला, इन सब कारखानों में थोड़े बहुत हिन्दुस्तानी इंजीनियर लगा रखे हैं और बाकी सब अंग्रेज हैं। वहां पर सरकार का शासन नहीं है बल्कि कम्युनिस्टों का शासन है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी इंजीनियर और विशिषज्ञ किसी काम के नहीं हैं। जब तक सरकार विदेशियों के पंजों में फंसी रहेगी और कम्युनिस्टों के जाल में फंसी रहेगी, तब तक हमारे कारखाने सफलतापूर्वक नहीं चल सकते हैं।

जहां केवल दो हजार मजदूरों की जरूरत है वहां कम्युनिस्टो के दबाव में आकर तीन हजार मजदूर रखे हुए हैं। क्या उन मजदूरों को किसी दूसरी जगह नहीं लगाया जा सकता है? सरकार विदेशियों और कम्युनिस्टों के पंजे में फंस कर इस देश की गरीब जनता का पैसा बर्बाद कर रही है। प्रोडक्शन की क्षमता और मजदूरों की संख्या के बारे में सरकार की ओर से ये आंकड़े दिये गए हैं कि पच्चीस लाख टन उत्पादन होने पर 25980 कर्मचारी रखे जाने चाहिये, लेकिन वहां पर 21881 कर्मचारी पहले ही भर्ती हो गए हैं, जब कि प्रोडक्शन कम है, अर्थात् दस हजार टन है। इस की क्या वजह है? क्या मंत्री महोदय और उनके इंजीनियर वहां पर जा कर स्थिति को देखते नहीं हैं? वहां पर इस सरकार का शासन नहीं है, बल्कि कम्युनिस्टों का शासन है। वे जिस तरफ घुमाते हैं, सरकार उस तरफ घूम जाती है। यहां पर सेन्ट्रैरियट से जिन लोगों को पेन्शन मिश्

जाती है, उन को वहां पर इंजीनियर और डायरेक्टर बना कर भेज दिया जाता है। वे कोई काम नहीं जानते हैं। वे कम्युनिस्टों के चक्कर में आकर सारे कारखाने की व्यवस्था बिगाड़ देते हैं। भोपाल के कारखाने में झगड़ा इस लिए हुआ कि वहां का इंजीनियर बाहर से थोपा गया था। चूंकि वह कम्युनिस्टों से सांठ-गांठ करता था, इसलिए उस को निकाल दिया गया। वहां पर एक महीने तक हड़ताल रही और मजदूरों ने भूख हड़ताल भी की। कम्युनिस्टों से प्रेरित होकर उन्होंने जो मांगे रखी थी, बाद में उन को मानना पड़ा। लेकिन इस बीच में वहां पर करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हो गया। एक बार आग लगने पर वहां पर साठ लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ और दूसरी बार अस्सी लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इस के अलावा डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का एक पुर्जा खराब कर दिया गया, जिस की वजह से कारखाना पंद्रह दिन बन्द पड़ा रहा। अगर सरकार ने उन लोगों की मांगों को मानना ही था, तो यह सारा नुकसान कराने की क्या आवश्यकता थी? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार कब तक विदेशियों के जाल में और कम्युनिस्टों के दबाव में रहेगी।

पब्लिक सेक्टर के इन कारखानों में हमेशा नुकसान होता है। मथान यह है कि आखिर टाटा और बिड़ला वगैरह के कारखाने कैसे कमा कर खाते हैं। पहले उनकी पूंजी मत्तर करोड़ रुपये की थी, जब कि आज वह 7000 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है। इस की तुलना में सरकार अपने कारखानों में हमेशा घाटा दिखाती है, क्योंकि उस को कोई परवाह नहीं है। वह जनता पर टैक्स लगाती है, लेकिन इन कारखानों के काम के बारे में कोई चिन्ता नहीं करती है, जाकर स्थिति को नहीं देखती है। कम्युनिस्टों ने जैसे घुमाया, वैसे ही वह घूम जाती है।

आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जहां तक हो सके, हमारे विशेषज्ञों को प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिए वाहर भेजा जाए और उस के बाद उन को उचित वेतन दे कर कारखानों में अच्छी जगह पर लगाया जाये। जहां तक

मजदूरों का प्रश्न है, कम्युनिस्टों के दबाव में आकर ऐसा कोई समझौता न किया जाये, जिस से देश को नुकसान हो।

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick (Jajpur): I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to make some points during this discussion of the Demands of the Ministry of Iron and Steel. I congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri T. N. Singh, and the Deputy Minister, Shri Sethi, and their able officers, on their work.

It is well known that unless other country is industrially developed, we cannot compete with other countries in the world. Because there is not sufficient time, I will confine myself to my own State of Orissa. It is known to everyone that Orissa is a backward state and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people of Orissa are backward, industrially, socially, educationally and politically. Fortunately, we have got a steel plant, Rourkela. But I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that the people of Orissa were dreaming and building castles in the air in that when the Rourkela steel plant came into operation, they would get more benefit, more employment and more facilities. But I am sorry that they have been disappointed; they are not getting any proper attention and employment. Even the Adivasis, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people who have had to leave their homesteads, even these poor people, have not got proper employment. Those who are educated and trained, they also are not getting proper employment. So I would request the hon. Minister to look into this and see that the people of Orissa get more facilities.

Experts of the Ministry and those who have gone into the question and written about it in the press have stated there is more scope for establishing industries there. Orissa is full of rich minerals like mica, manganese ore, iron ore. She has also abundant forest wealth, and water resources

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The Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Cuttack and Mayurbhanj districts are full of mineral wealth. There is a proposal to establish another steel plant. Let it be somewhere in Keonjhar district or Mayurbhanj district. Let the facts and figures be gone into. Paradeep is already developed as a port. The Talcher coal mines are there. From Hirakud, electricity will be available.

Power will also be available from the thermal station at Talcher. So the power problem will be solved. Forest resources are there. As regards land, there is no difficulty. In Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh, thousands of acres of land are there. This land can be acquired and the plant established there. So, land, minerals, port and electricity are there in Orissa. So, it is better from the economic point of view to establish a steel plant in Orissa. Some people may say that there is a steel plant in Orissa already at Rourkela, why another steel plant? That is not the point. The point is this, that where there is availability of raw materials, where there is possibility, where it is more economical and suitable, it should be undertaken. So, I request the hon. Minister, through you, to give proper attention for another steel plant in Keonjhar or Mayurbhanj, whatever the experts say.

16 hrs.

In Orissa also there is the food problem. If some hon. Member asked why I am talking about food on the Steel Ministry, my reply is this. I live in a village, I do not live in a town. I come from a poor family. I have gone from village to village. I have seen that there is some shortage also, but artificial propaganda that there is no food, no rice, no paddy etc., but I think some people, some cultivators, the poor peasants are storing, hoarding foodgrains, rice and paddy. I enquired of some of them why they are keeping so many bags of rice and even some of them keeping about 50 bags of rice. A cultivator told me that he was keeping this paddy to purchase

some cement, some iron rods, corrugated sheets etc., to construct a small house for himself. So, if you supply the poor people at concessional rates these things, you will get sufficient rice, sufficient paddy, sufficient foodgrains from them. The peasants, the cultivators are willing to supply rice, and this is the time to approach them.

An hon. Member: Is there not drought in Orissa?

Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Certainly, there is drought in Orissa. There is drought in Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Bolangir Cuttack, and Ganjam, districts because there was no rain, but in Keonjhar, Balasore and Puri districts there is sufficient rice. I want to say, not quite sufficient but some rice. There are 30 districts in Orissa. So, if you supply as I mentioned earlier, you will get rice, and the people will get these materials. So, I request the hon. Minister to consider this.

Paradip is one of the biggest ports in our country. It has already developed. I think it will not be more than 100 miles from Keonjhar District. So, it will be better and economical if the steel plant is established in Keonjhar District. Also, Talcher coal mine is there. It is only 25 miles. The population of Orissa, according to the census report of 1961, is 175 lakhs. The population of scheduled castes is about 30 lakhs, and the population of the scheduled tribes is about 42 lakhs; so, the population of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes together are 72 lakhs. So, unless this State is industrially developed, we cannot prosper, we cannot go ahead. So, I request the Central Government and the hon. Minister through you to pay special attention to the State of Orissa. Our State cannot be compared with West Bengal, Maharashtra or Madras, because this is a poor, backward State. So, I request the Minister to give special attention to the State of Orissa. More funds should be given as I stated earlier for this year and more quota of iron rods and other necessary materials should be given to Orissa.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Steel accounts for a capital investment at present of approximately a thousand crores, not taking into account the new Bokaro project and the Alloy Steel Project.

As the Ministry gives us a report, it would help to know what is the total investment in this. We have to look up the RBI report, the Public Undertakings report and all sorts of reports and then work out something. So, I would request the Minister to give it in this report as to what is the total investment in steel and related things which his Ministry handles.

Shri Shinkre: This year we should not grudge. There are so many reports giving ample data.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: In this report it is not given. So, one has to consult about half a dozen reports to be able to total it up. It would help to know what is the total investment because this industry is mainly in the public sector.

I am very glad that under the new reorganisation of ministries which was done in January 1966, the Ministry will now deal mainly with the manufacture of steel import and export of steel, coal washeries etc. This thing in itself is so capital-intensive that to spread the work over a number of other activities I do not think would be so good, and so I am glad to hear that this Ministry has been reorganised like this.

It is a significant fact that the performance of the steel undertakings in the public sector has mainly been viewed from the profit angle. Most speakers who have spoken here today and people at large and the press stress upon this particular aspect of the public sector steel undertakings, but what is important, I think is to look at it in an over-all comprehensive manner as to what it has contributed towards the national development. Therefore, I would say that while it is incumbent upon the Government to pursue such policies as would give

a satisfactory return on the capital it is equally necessary for us to remember the background of the steel industry, and not only to view it from the profit angle. What is very important is to appreciate the fact, that while it is possible to get the material and capital investment, whether domestic or foreign, it is not so easy to get the human resources which are necessary for this industry, because such human resources must have adequate training, must have efficiency, there must be a proper mobilisation, and there is, of course, the very important management problem. Therefore, to say that the performance of the public sector is unsatisfactory in relation to invested capital would be really to look at it only from this one particular angle.

It is maintained that had this industry been more in the private sector and not so much in the public sector, perhaps we would have had better results, but when in 1953 it was first thought that steel production must be stepped up in the country, the decision to put the major part of it in the public sector was concerned primarily with this, that there would be certain contingent developments in our economic and social life if the majority of the steel production was concentrated in the private sector, and that in the interest of democracy one could not have a concentration of this kind in the hands of a few people, for, as you know, one of the main postulates of democracy is that economic power should be diffused rather than concentrated in the hands of a few which would give them control over thousands of people. It would deny the individual, equality of opportunity. I submit therefore despite the inadequacy of performance, which I am sure the Ministry also will admit, the decision to keep the steel industry mainly in the public sector was the right decision. I come now to the performance side. What is rather disturbing is the wide gap between the estimates of production and the actual achievement. For instance, the production target of

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steel was ten million tons in the Third plan and we find that in 1965-66 the production was only 4.5 million tons. The 1966-67 Plan given to Parliament mentions that the steel production during that year is going to be 12.2 million tons. This appears an optimistic figure and means an acceleration in steel production by almost eight million tons. The Minister should tell us whether he has any particular plans for a drastic change in management, in organisation, in investment, because without such a change I cannot see how this accelerated production which is going to give us about eight million tons extra in the next year, is going to be possible. Three years ago Mr. Subramaniam also mentioned in the House that the ten million tons target set for the Third Plan would be achieved in the first year of the Fourth Plan. We are in that year today but we are no where near achieving it. It is generally admitted that our inadequate performance on the steel front, apart from the agricultural front, is the main reason for the failure of our plan. Unlike agriculture cannot assign it to the vagaries of nature. In steel production we should have been in a position not only to meet our domestic requirement but should have been able to export one million tons of steel. But we find we are to import 1.1 million tons. If we had been able to export one million tons, we would have had about Rs. 500 crores in foreign exchange. This is a thing which the Minister should explain as to why there is continually this great disparity between the estimates which are given to us and why a year later again, the Minister has to come to us with explanations. We have the second highest grade of iron ore in the world; we have enough coal to last us for the next fifty years and we have cheap labour. We have invested in the public sector undertakings something like Rs. 804 crores that is 45 per cent of the total public sector investment. One could say that we have not got the other facilities which the other

countries have. But we have had financial and technical aid from so many countries, Germany, Britain USSR. We seem to have all the necessary things. But when it comes to production, there is a wide shortfall. The Hindustan Steel annual report for 1963-64 has shown that there was a loss of Rs. 4.7 crores that year and that the cumulative loss upto March 1964 was something like Rs. 68.4 crores. Even if you make some allowances, as the minister has constantly told us, for higher depreciation costs in operating than in the older industries; even if you make concessions for higher costs for welfare measures on labour and staff, etc. even when all these things are taken into account, it is very difficult to explain away these mounting losses. A newspaper article which I read two months back gives this figure. That the investment cost per ton of Hindustan Steel is something like Rs. 1900 as against Tisco's Rs. 1760 and Indian Iron's Rs. 900. This is the investment cost per ton. This is a thing which it is very difficult for people like us to check; only the ministry can work it out. Even making allowances for high depreciation costs, why should they be almost double the investment costs per ton? We have large plants and ever larger plants. It seems to have become a prestige thing; something like: anything you can do, I can do better. You forget that when you have a very large plant, you should have a very high standard of efficiency. The whole production has to be scheduled and executed with the utmost accuracy. If you do not do that, you have all this heavy capital investment in the installed capacity. There should be modifications in the pattern of management, marketing, labour management, etc. I wonder whether it is a good thing for us to go in for these very large plants. For instance, we are going to have this Bokaro plant costing us about Rs. 1100 or Rs. 1000 crores. I do not know. What have we done? We have got five plants going today, three in the public sector and two in the private sector. Steel

manufacture is not all that difficult, 200 years ago people were doing it in small little tin garages. What do we do? We go hawking these plants from country to country. We want the plant to be undertaken, from A to Z by another fellow. In all these five plants, have we not got the people who can do the project study and can produce a design or study the other requirements and say: this is what we have got and this is what we want to import?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: The Americans come; the Russians come or anybody else comes and says: we insist that this must be done; otherwise we are not prepared to come in. This increases your construction costs and leads to other difficulties which bring about discontent among your own people. All sorts of problems come up and I have not much time to go into these details. Regarding the management of these plants, I have to say this. When we look at the atomic energy plant, it is such a sophisticated and advanced bit of technology. There you go and you find not a single foreign technician. Why? You had an efficient man; you had a man who was given the power to decide by our late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. There you find that the plant has made tremendous headway. People are proud of what they are doing. The first thing is that your general manager must be a capable man; he must have the power and the right to decide; if he does not deliver the goods, you can sack him. In other words, he must be accountable for his failures. Your plants are managed by very intelligent men but they are not business managers; they are unfortunately people who had been ICS officers, bureaucrats. They have their value; they are able men and I have the highest respect for them. But they are not the people to manage your plants. It takes one something like 20 years to understand even a balance

sheet and know what it means. If you have been a bureaucrat, you cannot interpret a balance sheet easily. So, as I said, with regard to the management, you cannot carry on like this unless you have the right type of managers and you give them the authority to decide and to run their plants in the most efficient manner.

May I read out something which the Minister's own officer has written? It may be of some interest to him.

Mr. Chairman: She may pass it on to the hon. Minister. She must finish now. There is no time left.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: This is the extract from what the Economic adviser of the HSL has said. It refers to the constant changes of managers and directors of the Board. He says that "the shedding of skins in a biological and botanical specie is a natural response to the need for rejuvenation and is a sign of revitalisation and health . . ." And so on.

Mr. Chairman: Please conclude. Shri Priya Gupta.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: We find that the public sector steel undertakings, as I was saying, are unfortunately bogged down in bureaucratic procedures and this brings about a delay in decisions, and a position where ability is discounted and there is no accountability for failures. In fact, this accountability is almost non-existent. Unless the steel industry is extricated from this bureaucratic quagmire, unless it can be extricated from being a political chess-board it has become, as far as the location of the plant, appointment of personnel and labour-union management are concerned, I am afraid that there can be no increase in productivity and the social and economic ends for which this industry was put in the public sector. The ends which the Government had in mind when they put the industry in the

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public sector, will have been defeated.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): The steel industry is a reflection of a country as to how it has achieved a place in industrialisation and scientific advancement. We have seen in small countries like Sweden and others, where there is no natural resource—mostly, they import from outside—they have produced steel of a superior quality and at a cheaper rate than we can produce in our own country which is full of natural resources such as iron ore and other auxiliary and ancillary substances required for the purpose. What is wrong? Of course, the steel industry has advanced. We have three public sector plants. But what about the villagers? They are still feeling as if they are living in such a condition as they lived 20 years back, then there was no steel industry in the public sector. What do they understand? They understand only two or three simple things: a few corrugated sheets for their roofing, a few iron rods for the concreting of the roofing or for some bridges or culverts or some small irrigation works. Out of these corrugated sheets are not available; they come under the controlled item. Owing to lack of iron, iron rods for small irrigation works and bridges and the like are not available. The villagers suffer. I have heard the junior colleague of the Steel Minister telling us that due to want of zinc, they could not produce corrugated sheets. I expect that if zinc is not sufficiently available the corrugated sheets which are called black sheets—they may be of less durability—will at least satisfy the villagers who are afraid of fire havoc every year and loss a lot of money.

The quality of steel for use in Ferro-concrete work today is inferior. We are having a lot of bridges but due to the quality of the steel which is inferior, we have cumbrous structures of the piers and all the

structural parts of the bridge since tensile strength of mild steel are weak.

Shri T. N. Singh: The quality of Indian steel is as good as any other steel.

Shri Priya Gupta: I do not mean the type of steel which is produced in India is bad. I am mentioning that type of steel which is required for concreting works which will be of less volume. A bridge with a less voluminous structure and pier will bear a load if the steel is of that special quality. I do not know the technical term of that quality of steel, probably, High Tension Steel. This quality of steel should be produced in good quantity in our steel plants. Why should not the government produce that type of steel?

Coming to the economic part of it, like every enterprise in the public sector, there is a top heavy administration. On the top of the workers, artisans and technicians, there is an administrative set-up having nothing to do except administrative control. As a result of their arbitrary discretions, monetary loss is caused. Of course, on that score we should not decry steel plants being in the public sector.

Coming to industrial relations, we are still suffering from a high-borrowed bureaucracy inherited as a matter of course from the Britishers who created the ICS cadre—always terrorising the worker. The high-browed bureaucracy with that mentality do not look to the technical side of the plant being run in a proper way. They unnecessarily create disputes with the workers. For instance, in Rourkela, the HMS union are in a majority. But the INTUC union representing only 5 per cent of the labourers has been allowed to have

the recognition continued, in spite of the fact that their term of recognition expired on 31-3-66. Recently there was an election to the works committee. 78 per cent of the works committee members have gone from the HMS union and 12,000 workers have voted for them. Unfortunately, the high-browed bureaucracy, to satisfy the INTUC and in turn the party in power, have not yet published in the gazette the names of the works committee members. They have not convened a single meeting. They want to focus on the workers that all disputes must come through the recognised INTUC union and only then they would be solved. They are not allowing the works committee to function. The Rourkela Mazdoor Union has applied for recognition. The Minister knows it. I request him to give that union its legitimate right of recognition since it represents the majority of workers.

For increased production in a plant, industrial relation is the main factor in addition to technical know-how. The Minister should not forget this and deny recognition to the Rourkela Mazdoor Union, which is due to them legitimately.

Lastly I would like to say a word about the grievances of the adivasis in Bhilai, whom I visited personally. They have prayed and prayed for ordinary unskilled jobs, but there also, people were imported from outside and they were not given those jobs. Similarly in Orissa and Durgapur also, Adivasis and people whose land has been taken have not been given even unskilled jobs there. There should be a uniform policy. As a member of Parliament, I do not indulge in parochialism and provincialism. But I submit that people specially Adivasis who have been deprived of their land, in whose vicinity these works are there, should get the first chance.

Lastly, I again appeal to the Ministry to instruct Public Sector Administrator to behave as an ideal employer. Since they are represent-

ing the Government, since they give sermons to Tata and Birla companies, since they give sermons to the private enterprise, they should behave like an ideal employer and try to be a good employer.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : सभापति महोदय, आयरन और स्टील मिनिस्ट्री का काम देश के लिए बहुत आवश्यक व उपयोगी है। हमारा देश एक कृषिप्रधान देश है और स्वतन्त्र होने के पेशतर यहां पर कोई बड़ी इंडस्ट्री नहीं थी। जिस के कारण करोड़ों रुपये का स्टील बाहर से मंगाया जाता था। स्वतन्त्रता से पेशतर हमारे देश में सिर्फ टाटा का लोहा का कारखाना था, जिस से देश की कुछ आवश्यकता पूरी होती थी। लेकिन आज-कल के जमाने में किसी भी देश की उन्नति के लिए लोहा बहुत आवश्यक है, क्यों कि तमाम मशीनरी, रेल और अन्य बहुत सी आवश्यक चीजें लोहा से बनती हैं। इस लिए किसी भी देश की उन्नति लोहा के आधार पर होती है। हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, ने इस बात को महसूस किया कि देश के इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के लिए कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए। इस लिए उन्होंने रूस इंग्लैन्ड और जर्मनी की मदद से यहां पर तीन लोह के कारखाने बनाने का मुआहिदा किया और इन कारखानों की नींव डाली गई।

उस वक्त यह ख्याल था कि इन कारखानों से बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होगा और देश की बहुत उन्नति होगी। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि इन कारखानों की वजह से, अरबों रुपयों का जो लोहे का सामान देश में आता था, वह आना बन्द हो गया और हमारे देश में ही लोहे का सामान बनना शुरू हो गया। लेकिन इन कारखानों पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा हुआ, बदइन्तजामी हुई, मिसमैनेजमेंट हुआ, जिस की वजह से इन से जो फायदा होने वाला था, वह अभी तक नहीं हुआ है, इन कारखानों पर पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा रुपया लग चुका है और करीब पीने दो सौ

[श्री अचल सिंह]

करोड़ रुपये का सूद भी भ्रदा किया जा चुका है, लेकिन इन कारखानों से जितने फायदे की उम्मीद थी, वह नहीं हुआ। हां, यह फायदा जरूर हुआ कि आज हमारे देश में साठ लाख टन स्टील बनता है, जिस से विदेशों को अरबों रुपये जाने बन्द हो गए हैं।

इस संबंध में श्री खाडिलकर की चैयरमैन-शिप में एक कमेटी मुकरंर की गई है, जो इस बात की जांच करेगी कि इन कारखानों में नुकसान होने की क्या वजह है, क्या कमी है। मैं ने भिलाई, राउरकेला, और दुर्गापुर के कारखानों को देखा है। मैं ने वहां देखा है कि वहां काम बहुत बढ़ा है और अंग्रेज, रशियन और जर्मन इंजीनियर लोग बड़ी मेहनत से काम करते हैं, लेकिन इन कारखानों का इन्तजान जैसा होना चाहिए, वैसा नहीं है। उम में काफी लूपहोलज है। वहां पर चोरी होती है और मिसमैनेजमेंट है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि श्री खाडिलकर की सदारत में जो कमेटी मुकरंर की गई है, वह इस बात की जांच करेगी कि वहां पर क्या कमियां हैं। अगर उन कमियों को निकाल दिया जायेगा, तो देश को बहुत फायदा हो सकता है।

जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, कपी भी देश की उन्नति लोह पर आधारित है। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है। अगर हमारी खाद्य समस्या हल हो जाती है और साथ ही हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज सफल हो जाती है, तो हमारा देश तमाम दुनिया में सब से आगे आ सकता है, वह सेल्फ-सपोर्टिंग बन सकता है और अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सकता है।

हमारे यहां अभी तक एलाय लोहे की बहुत कमी है। एलाय छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। आगरा में बहुत सें छोटे छोटे कारखाने हैं, जो पिस्टन रिंग और ट्रकों के अनेक पुर्जे बनाते हैं। लेकिन एलाय की कमी की वजह से पूरा और अच्छा

काम नहीं हो पाता है। इस लिये यह आवश्यक है कि एलाय की कमी को पूरा किया जाये, ताकि हमारे देश की इंडस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा फायदा हो सके।

आज-कल हम को स्टेनलैस स्टील बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है, जो काफी मंहगा होता है। एक समय था, जब कि चांदी 40, 42 रुपये किलो के हिसाब से बिकती थी। लेकिन आज स्टील 30, 32 रुपये किलो के हिसाब से बिक रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि उन को देश में ज्यादा स्टेनलैस स्टील बनाने की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए, जिस से हमारे करोड़ों रुपये बाहर न जा सकें और स्टेनलैस स्टील की हमारी आवश्यकता देश में ही पूरी हो जाये।

इस मंत्रालय के मिनिस्टर पिछले दो बरस में तीन दफा चेंज हो चुके हैं। एक मिनिस्टर आता है और इससे पहले कि उस को कोई तजुर्बा हो और वह कोई काम कर के दिखाए, उस को दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री में बदल दिया जाता है। पहले यहां पर सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब थे, फिर रेड्डी साहब आए और अब श्री टी० एन० सिंह हैं। आप खुद समझ सकते हैं कि किसी भी सबजेक्ट को साल छः महीने देखे वगैर उस की पूरी जानकारी नहीं हो सकती है, लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्ट्रों को बहुत थोड़े समय के बाद ही बदल दिया जाता रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस वजह से भी कारखानों वगैरह के इन्तजाम में कमी है कि हमारे मिनिस्ट्रों को काम करने का पूरा मौका नहीं मिला है।

मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ, क्योंकि लोहे की इंडस्ट्री देश के लिए बहुत जारी है। व्यापार के लिए, घर के काम के लिए, लड़ाई के लिए, जहाजों आदि के लिए सब जगह लोहे और स्टील की जरूरत होती है।

मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि लोहे पर से कंट्रोल हट गया है और लोह की सब चीजें एवलेबल हैं। ज़िंक की कमी की वजह से गैलवनाइज्ड शीट्स पर कंट्रोल है और उन के दाम भी ज्यादा हैं। ऐसा कोई तरीका निकालना चाहिए, जिस से गैलवनाइज्ड शीट्स बनाई जा सकें और लोगों को उपलब्ध हो सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि यह मिनिस्ट्री देश की उन्नति करने में सफल होगी।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister will reply at 5.05 P.M. So, I would request hon. Members to be a little brief and not repeat the very same arguments advanced by other hon. Members. Now, Shri Linga Reddy.

Shri Linga Reddy (Chikballapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Iron and Steel. While doing so, I would like to say a few words. Iron and steel constitute the very foundation for the industrial revolution of our country and, as such it is very necessary that the country should be made self-sufficient with regard to iron and steel. Now, three Five Year Plans have passed and we are in the first year of the Fourth Plan. Yet, we are still importing iron and steel from foreign countries to the extent of 6,95,430 tons of steel costing Rs. 72 crores and odd. This only shows that we have not exploited the iron ore in the country and we have not planned properly. The hon. Deputy Minister stated that there was delay in the expansion programmes of the three public sector steel plants. But he did not give the reasons. It is very necessary that this expansion programme should be expedited as early as possible.

With regard to the cost of steel and iron, it is not in the easy reach of

the poor man. The cost of materials is rising. Though a committee has been set up under the presidentship of Shri Mehtab, an hon. Member of this House, the report of that committee has not yet been submitted. It is very necessary to see that the report of that committee is submitted early and iron and steel are made available to the poorer sections of the people in the country at reasonable prices.

It is necessary that early steps should be taken for the Bokaro steel plant to start functioning.

Coming to the location of the fifth steel plant, though the Anglo-American Consortium gave a report as long ago as June 1965, no decision has been taken. There was no need at all for the appointment of this Committee, because there was already a report by Messrs. Dastur & Company. Probably, Government thought that the decision given by Messrs. Dastur & Company was not convenient to them. Therefore, a fresh committee was appointed, and this committee has also given a decision that both Visakhapatnam and Hospet may be selected. Dastur and Company expert committee had already given their opinion in favour of Hospet because Hospet is an area where there is very rich iron ore, where we have all the other facilities—water, power, railway and everything. When there was a report of a committee where was the need for the appointment of another committee? Even that committee has given its opinion in favour of Hospet also. If things are decided on merits and if politics is not allowed to play, I am sure, Hospet ought to have the location of the fifth steel plant. Therefore it is very necessary that the Government should take an early decision and the steel plant be located at Hospet.

Shri Shinkre: Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the Demands of the Ministry of Iron and Steel, one cannot ignore the more important

[Shri Shinkre]

question of our industrial policy, the more fundamental and basic question of our economic policy, because there is no point in denying that by and large most of our public undertakings have shown very poor results. Barring a few happy and fortunate exceptions, such as, Hindustan Machine Tools, Hindustan Telephones and one or two others, most of these public undertakings up to now have fared very badly. If we know that with the exception of the railways, steel is perhaps the one industry which will absorb the major part of our public investment, we have definitely to realise and see whether the policy followed hitherto has been the right and correct one or whether some change is necessary therein.

Even people like us, staunch advocates of socialism, meaning public and collective ownership of the major means of production, by these very poor results of the public undertakings have been compelled to look askance as to whether the country is mature enough, whether the administration of this country is mature enough and well prepared to face the responsibilities of a modern business and industrial empire; or, whether we should have to devise some other means and, if changes are not likely to be easily made, introduce this socialisation or socialism some time after.

As you know, people like Shri Santhanam have had to say very bitter words about this socialist programme of ours. He has said—and both the Minister and his deputy know—that this is no socialism; this is simply State capitalism. Certainly, the Minister or his deputy will not want to brand Shri Santhanam with some names that are quite in vogue.

Why should it be so? At least I am not an advocate of the Forum of Free Enterprise, but the fact remains that in one of their very recent

publications they have stated that whereas Tatas in Jamshedpur employ only 100 executive managers for a production of 1-1/2 million tonnes per year, Bhilai Steel employs something like 1,600 executive managers for a production of 2-1/2 million tonnes. Whether it is correct or otherwise, it is up to the Ministry to say, but I have not seen up to now any contradiction made on behalf of the Ministry. I do not also want to say that the Ministry is bound to contradict everything that appears like this, but when there is a consistent and purposeful effort on the part of those who advocate a basically different policy, it is up to the Government to contradict these facts and place the truth where it lies so that people at large should know in good time what exactly is happening.

Therefore, I would plead through you to the Minister to devise some means whereby some sort of control and responsibility are brought into the management of these huge public undertakings. Otherwise, we will only be dragging ourselves and the country deeper and deeper into the ditch because, as it is, most of our economic ills are the direct result and product of the huge investment that we have made in these public undertakings. Only in steel we have today something like Rs. 1000 crores and with the installation of the Bokaro steel plant, we will be investing a total of Rs. 1770 crores in the first stage.....

Mr. Chairman: He may conclude now.

Shri Shinkre:.....and something like Rs. 2000 crores in the second stage. We can ill afford to have these Rs. 2000 crores rotting without their giving the country proper returns. So the time has come when, instead of running after slogans just to suit the convenience of a few of our friends like Mr. Warrior, they should make bold enough and go

ahead with the policy of private enterprise, and before concluding, I would only sound a warning to them; please do not let politics come into it. It is everybody's guess today that, even the decision of the Government of India regarding Bokaro steel plant was arrived at under some sort of political pressure. I do not want to believe it, but the fact remains that there was a time when Bokaro had been offered to the Government of India in the first place for Rs. 500 and odd crores and they did not accept it at that time, but after about 18 months, they had to accept it for Rs. 770 crores. I do not want to repeat that the Government had surrendered themselves, but please do not let politics play any part, even in regard to the setting up of the fifth steel plant. I am not making any case for Goa; personally I do not want any steel plant in Goa.

Mr. Chairman: His time is up; he may now conclude.

Shri Shinkre: I do not want any steel plant in Goa unless and until the political future of Goa is settled, but what I want to impress upon the Ministry is this: do not waste your time unnecessarily; if you feel that the time is not ripe, you can say so, but do not go on haggling and give an impression that when a new Minister comes, he will take one sort of decision and when another Minister comes, he will take another kind of decision.

Shri Rane (Buldana): I rise to support the demands of this Ministry. The steel industry is a basic industry which has contributed in the past to the development of our country and I am confident that it will contribute, to a large extent, to the development of our country in the future also. I thought that the old criticism of the public sector by the advocates of the private sector and industrialists had died down, but after hearing the hon. member, Mr. Shinkre I find that it still sur-

vives. He has forgotten that we have made a good performance and I personally feel that the year 1965-66 is a year of creditable achievement and, if I am allowed to say so, it is a year of pride for the steel industry. It is true that during the last 7 or 8 years, the industry was running at a loss, but this is a unique year, in which we have started making profits. We have earned profits to the tune of Rs. 20 million. From the report of the Public Undertakings Committee on Hindustan Steel it appears that, by 1968 or 1969, the Hindustan Steel will make a profit of Rs. 558 crores. Of course, this estimate may appear to be on the high side, but we must feel confident that this industry in the public sector is bound to make profits in the years to come. We should not be critical about this; the criticism that Mr. Shinkre made should cease to be there. I expected this criticism from the Swatantra Party, but after hearing the Swatantra member, I thought that the criticism had died for ever because they were advocates of the private enterprise who condemned it and who thought that the investment in the steel industry was sinking and the Government was foolishly investing on this and that they would not make any profit. But this year, as I have already said, is a year of pride for the industry.

I do not want to repeat the arguments or the points that have already been covered. I shall immediately go over to another point and then I shall finish my speech, because I do not want to take more time and we are also short of time. I had a talk with the Deputy Minister, and he had referred to the question of corrugated iron sheets. As you know, for the last twenty or twenty-five years, there has been an acute shortage of corrugated iron sheets. I am pleading for the farmers throughout India. You know that the farmer is badly in need of these corrugated iron sheets. The farmers require it for their cattle-sheds; they require it for their godowns, where they

[Shri Rane]

could store their agricultural commodities; then the poor people also want these corrugated iron sheets for their huts, because if they get it, there will be no question of leakage during the rainy season. So, these corrugated, iron sheets are an absolute necessity for the villagers. I want to lay stress upon this point, because I find from the report that in 1964, the production was about 1.19 lakh tonnes, while last year it was about 99,000 tonnes, that is to say, the production last year was less by 20,000 tonnes. I also find from the report that it is estimated that the production would be about 1.60 lakh tonnes of galvanised iron sheets this year. I do not understand exactly the difference between galvanised iron sheets and corrugated iron sheets, but I take it that the reference is to corrugated iron sheets. Whatever that may be, I want to lay stress upon this. The Deputy Minister has stated that the shortage is due to the fact that zinc is not available . . .

Shri Warlor (Trichur): Corrugation is the form, and galvanising is the process.

Shri Rane: I am expecting a reply from the hon. Minister on this. What I want to point out is that there is an acute shortage of corrugated iron sheets, and the farmers have not been getting it for the last twenty or twenty-five years. I do not know what quota has been reserved for the farmers for this purpose. Recently, I visited an industrial plant, and when I saw a new corrugated iron sheet on the roof, I asked the person concerned 'Wherefrom have you brought this?', and he said that priority had been given to him for the industry. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any quota reserved for the farmers and whether there is any quota for the industrialists and whether there is any quota for the Government. I want to urge that the hon. Minister

should think over this, and if production is not available within the country, then I would request him that he should try importing all the corrugated iron sheets and supply them to the farmers in India. That is the only submission that I wish to make. I request the hon. Minister to think over this and at least fulfil the needs of the farmers in regard to this item which they have not been getting for the last twenty or twenty-five years.

Mr. Chairman: Now Shri Ramabadran. He will take six minutes in all.

Shri Ramabadran (Cuddalore): The Ministry of Iron & Steel deals with the most important basic industry. As such more time for discussion of its demands should have been allowed. However, considering the short time at my disposal, I shall try to focus the attention on one or two important and immediate problems effecting the Ministry and the production pattern of Iron and Steel in the country. For any country to industrialize itself, formation of heavy industries form the foundation of future improvement; unless we pay concerted attention to the establishment of iron and steel plants, any plan for future development of medium and light industries may prove ineffectual when the time comes. When we go through the Five Year Plans the emphasis on heavy industries has been there but the pattern and method have been haphazard. It is a well known fact that our planning has been very exhilarating as far as the targets are concerned but in practice it is notorious that the targets have never been reached. For the Fourth Plan, the total investment has been scheduled at Rs. 5200 crores. While I have no doubt that the financial target will be fulfilled, how far the fiscal targets will be obtained is still a guess work left to the Planning Commission and the astrologers of Delhi.

I belong to a party which fully believes in establishment of Heavy industries and important modes of production in Public Sector, but this Government which proclaims its faith in socialism day in and day out is doing everything possible to discredit the ideology of socialism and to bring the public sector industry into contempt in the eyes of public. The Congress Government is not building socialism. It is digging a deep grave for socialism in this part of the World. Take for example the Hindustan Steel Ltd. which is a premier public undertaking with more than 885 crores of rupees in public sector funds. It is truly a magnificent amount and as you all know the Hindustan Steel Ltd. has under its control some of the biggest public projects such as Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants, Alloy Steel Project at Durgapur and several Coal washeries each of which will worth hundreds of crores in investment. While the investments on the growth of the steel plants have been big and the Hindustan steel Ltd. have grown to become a mammoth public undertaking, still judging at the working results, there is a tale of sorrow and shame for anybody who believes in socialism and in public sector, Hindustan Steel Ltd. with a total investment of Rs. 885 crores as at the end of 64-65 has incurred a loss to the tune of Rs. 77. crores till now. The reason may easily be given and is given by the Government that the loss has been due to the early formation stages. But from their own estimates given to the Public Undertaking Committee in their recent 28th Report, they estimate a profit of Rs. 11 crores 22 lakhs for 1965-66 whereas now it is stated that in 65-66 they are expecting a loss of Rs. 1.5 crores. Such has been the state of affairs of a premier Public Undertaking wherein we have sunk more than 885 crores of rupees.

I now come to the inordinate delay taken by the Govt. in announcing its decision on the location of the 5th

Steel Plant, when Mr. C. Subramaniam was the Minister of Heavy Industries & Steel, he made a categorical statement on the floor of the House in the year 1962. I thought that the establishment of Salem Steel Plant was a certainty. M/s Dastur & Co. who prepared the Project Report raised the hopes very high for the early establishment of the Steel Plant at Salem. I would like to inform the House that the Madras Government have years ago acquired the land and have prepared all preliminary steps that they have to do for the steel plant, but somehow years are rolling by without steel being rolled out of the Steel Plant. Now, some genuine apprehension has come in the minds of the people of Tamil Nad, particularly Salem that the Salem Steel Plant may remain only as a paper plan.

There was an agitation Committee at Salem for demand of the Steel Plant and all parties were protesting. One Congress Member from Parliament coming from that District boldly made a declaration that he would even resign if the plant would not come. The fact remains that the definite approval of the centre for the Salem Plant is yet to come. All I demand is that an early decision is taken for an expeditious action.

Herein, I want to inform my friends from Andhra and Mysore that our demand for the Salem Plant is not against the establishment of steel plants at Vizagapatnam and Hospet because for the Fourth Plan period the demand for iron and steel is expected to be of the order of 16 million tons of steel ingots and the Steering Group of the Government had recommended that the planning of production of steel in the Fourth Plan period should be on the basis of a target capacity of 20 to 21 million tons of steel ingots. The capacity of the existing plants including the proposed expansion schemes will come to 13.4 million tons. The Bokaro Steel Plant is targeted for 1.5 to 2 million tons. Even taking the upper limit of two mil-

[Shri Ramabadran]

lion tons, we will have a total of 15.4 million tons only. Therefore, we have still to met another 5 to 6 million tons wherein all the Steel plants in the south, namely, Salem, Vizagapatnam and Hospet can all be included. Therefore, there is no conflict of interests between these three claims within the target of the Fourth Plan. For Salem Steel Plant, even the Project Report is ready. So, if we start earnestly on that scheme, we can get the production started within two to two and a half years. For other schemes, even the detailed report is still to be prepared which means that even if we start making any earnest scheme, it will take another 7 to 8 years for actual production. Therefore, I earnestly appeal to the Minister not to waste further time but take an immediate decision on the report submitted by Dastur & Co. and a recent report submitted by the Japanese Team of Experts in the course of last month.

17 hrs.

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): I must congratulate the Steel Ministry on a remarkable performance in raising our steel production. Although the performance has been slightly less than the target, a performance of this magnitude is most remarkable, and deserve praise.

I have heard a lot about the various sites where steel plants should be located, and it is all concerned with political dispositions. I am surprised that we are still talking about political dispositions. Let this decision be made only on feasible grounds, on the availability of resources and other relevant considerations, and on merit alone.

People have mentioned Goa, Hospet Veyveli, Visakhapatnam. They seem to have forgotten Bailadilla. It has now to be taken into consideration because of the Bastar incident. Do not let us forget that one of the most important causes of the Bastar

incident is that it has remained completely neglected all these years. It cannot be forgotten any more. We have to bring it up and we have to provide for Bailadilla, which is in Bastar.

In Bailadilla the world's most famous iron ore is there; it has now got to be developed, because there are mountains; not one or two million tons but millions and millions which can go on for hundreds of years providing steel.

Not only this. It is an Adivasi area where you have got other things; power, water, dolomite, bauxite, manganese and other minerals. There is only one thing that is not available, and that is transport. That is the only point on account of which the Anglo-American consortium went against Bailadilla. Remember one thing more. Because of change of date when this consortium visited Bailadilla there was no spot discussion as M.P. officials were not there. Its case was put up by the Madhya Pradesh Government, but the claim of Bailadilla was not considered by this consortium on merit. It was guided by certain extraneous considerations. I cannot go into details about that for want of time.

But let us not forget that steel has got to come, we need steel, and let it come in a place where there is the cheapest possibility. I will not deal with differing arguments for want of time. But I feel that on account of the availability of raw materials, cheap labour, cheap and, etc., Bailadilla should be selected. I am grateful to you for the time given to me, but I feel that the Steel Ministry should keep this in mind and decide in very quick time.

Shri M. L. Jadhav (Malegaon): While supporting the Demands that are before the House, I would like to point out that when we are dealing with this iron and steel in the public

sector it is very necessary that we should avoid waste. I find that a large quantity of spares were purchased in Bhilai and the surplus was to the extent of more than Rs. 5.5 crores. The medicines that were purchased were surplus for lakhs of rupees. Some medicines can be used only for a certain period and after that they become useless. So, if such things happen in the public sector, there is every room for criticism. Just because it is in the public sector, we cannot support it on that ground alone. We should see if they are economical.

Mr. Chairman: Is the pharmaceutical industry under your Ministry?

Shri T. N. Singh: No, Sir.

Shri M. L. Jadhav: Therefore, I appeal to the Minister that the criticism and the points that have been made by the Public Undertakings Committee should be borne in mind.

Mr. Chairman: This is the Iron and Steel Ministry.

Shri T. N. Singh: He is referring to the Rourkela hospital.

Shri M. L. Jadhav: All right, I am speaking on iron and steel. Two of my friends have already spoken about how the poor farmers are not getting these corrugated iron sheets. Industrialists and businessmen get it in blackmarket. I can show the minister in Bombay: these are the iron sheets which I can purchase if I give more money. But the poor agriculturist is not getting it. The Deputy Minister indicated that they were required for defence purposes; I appreciate that defence needs should be given top priority but at the same time the small cultivator should be given something and his needs should also be satisfied. Lastly, we should try to have our own technical personnel and not depend upon foreigners, be it the Germans or the Japanese. I feel that this collaboration is necessary at the initial stage and we have to continue with it for sometime but we should try to

replace foreigners by Indian technicians and try to see that as far as possible the cost of production is reduced and we are in a position to stand in competition in the world. With these remarks I support the demands of the Ministry.

Shri T. N. Singh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, for me it has been a very useful experience and very instructive to listen to the various criticisms as well as very useful suggestions made by the hon. members of this House. I would like to say one thing in the very beginning and it is that with all our faults, shortcomings and defects, which I will be the first to admit, I must make it quite clear that this country has every reason to be proud of the achievements made in the setting up of the steel plants. After all we had a very low level of production when we began our plan, a little over a million tons of steel. Today our production is about five times—a, 500 per cent increase in production. In the short period of eight years from 1957 to 1965, all this has been achieved almost from scratch. Let us remember that the setting up of such huge plants, such a big complex of highly complicated industry requires a lot of experience, a large number of technicians which we did lack. Yet, it would have been foolish on our part to have given up the endeavour because we had certain shortcomings. This country deliberately took the risk of starting these big ventures and it was a good venture and they made good of it. I have been rather very proud of seeing things going up in our country. Where there was once jungle and hardly anybody was to be seen, in those same places, today there is so much of activity and so much of economic growth and so much of useful production. And therefore, I say that we have every reason to be proud of our achievements.

At the same time I must assure the House that I am second to none in insisting on increasing the efficiency of our public sector projects, particularly of our steel plants whether

[Shri T. N. Singh]

private or public and also doing our best to see that we place before the world, before the developing nations an example of what a country like ours can do in these things.

Some criticisms have been made of officers who were responsible for the management or the construction of these projects. I can say this much; no one can claim any perfection or no one can say that everything is all right. The background of many of these people who have been called upon to take up these heavy responsibilities was different; they were during all these years engaged on another type of work and experience, and they were called upon to shoulder this entirely new responsibility, and it is creditable that they acquitted themselves well on the whole. Our young boys have been managing these things; please remember that about 80 to 90 per cent of the personnel manning these projects are those raw people, young men who have just joined and who have been trained for a year or for a few months or two years as the case may be and they have taken this responsibility of running these very highly complicated machines. Within a short space of time, a few years, we have achieved more than the rated production. Whatever may be said, I at least have no apologies to make for the achievements that we have been able to make during this period.

17.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It has been suggested that our cost structure is high. The hon. Member, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee, despite her usual kindness, was rather unkind today. She said that the cost of production was very high. Let us remember when the public sector steel plants were constructed. The Tata Iron and Steel Company was constructed during the period from 1911 to 1960; the Indian Iron and Steel

Company was constructed during the period between 1930 and 1960, a period of 30 years, while in the former case it is well nigh 50 years. Naturally, therefore, compared to the existing construction cost, they cost less. Today, the costs are four or five times what they were 20, 30 or 50 years ago. So, the capital block, the construction cost of public sector projects is higher. It was to be expected. One need not be upset about it.

But if you take away from the cost of production costs due to a higher capital block, then, what is the position? The position is; ingot steel at Rourkela costs about Rs. 240 per ton; Bhilai, Rs. 214; Durgapur, Rs. 260; TISCO, Rs. 272, and ISCO, Rs. 231. Let me now refer to finished steel costs also. I shall be fair—as there are certain weakness, on our part in this regard. Finished steel costs Rs. 436 per ton at Rourkela; at Bhilai, Rs. 308; at Durgapur, Rs. 307; at TISCO, Rs. 386, and ISCO, Rs. 359. On the whole, there is not much of variation in this also. It has to be remembered that product mix is different in different plants, so, the costs vary. Flat sheet, cost more to produce than the ordinary structural.

What has been our cost of construction? Let us remember. In Tatas, the capital cost was Rs. 1,200 per ton; it is the block cost. In the case of the HSL, at the one million ton stage, it was Rs. 2,500 per ton. In the expanded stage, we have brought it down to Rs. 1,900 and I expected, as we expand more, that we shall bring it down further. We have to pay towards depreciation and interest on borrowed capital something of the order of 13 per cent which adds to the cost of production at the rate of Rs. 91 per ton—5 per cent depreciation and 8 per cent interest on capital. This is the economics of the projects.

Despite all these, I personally feel that there is ample room to reduce our cost. We are making efforts in that direction. As a matter of fact, the

first thing I did on assuming office was to have a little discussion with our managers and directors. I told them it should be our endeavour to show an example of what a public sector project can do. We can reduce the costs, improve the quality and produce record quantities. All these objectives were emphasised. We have to show to the world that we can also be ideal employers. All these are very difficult objectives and I concede it will take time to achieve them. But we are endeavouring towards them and I crave the indulgence of the House for this very important sector of our economy. The nation has really made remarkable progress and we will be doing injustice to ourselves if we become unnecessarily critical or panicky.

Shri Daji: I think you are more than kind.

Shri T. N. Singh: Mr. Daji must be anxious to hear the answers to his criticisms. He should be patient.

Shri Daji: I know there is no reply to those points; I am not at all anxious.

Shri T. N. Singh: I know Mr. Daji can be devastating, but he will concede others also can put up a fight.

Shri Daji: Try it.

Shri T. N. Singh: Shri Buta Singh said that technical advice was not available to the headquarters of HSL at Ranchi. It is a wrong criticism. We have got there the Central Engineering Designs Board, which is manned by the pick of our engineers. We have got a galaxy of talent in this regard at the headquarters. I will say nothing more about that.

He referred to stockyards being set up by HSL and he quoted from some statement which Mr. Masani seems to have made and said these stockyards are monuments of extravagance. These stockyards were set up as a result of the recommendations of the Raj Committee following decontrol of a number of items of steel. It is con-

veniently forgotten that TISCO and ISCO have their own stockyards. And it is a virtue in the case of TISCO. But if for any reason the public sector steel plants have the hardihood to have such stockyards, we are criticised. The stockyards are to enable better distribution and to meet the situation arising after decontrol, to see that the consumer does not suffer. That was the objective. And, I claim that these stockyards have served the purpose very well.

There was another criticism—again, I say, it was ill-informed and unkind—that the standard force of operators etc. was fixed in the time of the Secretary who was then the Chairman of HSL at Bhilai and it was all wrongly done. What is the position? Bhilai was transferred to HSL on 1st April, 1957 and started operation in 1959-60. The standard force was fixed by a committee of management in 1960-61 and the Secretary of the Steel Ministry was not the Chairman. Therefore, I suggest that sometimes such criticisms, which are not based on facts, which impinge on individuals, should be avoided. That is my most humble request.

Shri Bhuta Singh referred to the large stock position in stockyards. What is the position? We have in Madras about 6000 tons, in Kanpur about 5,500 tons, in Hyderabad something near about 8000 tons, in Bombay a little over 6000 tons, in Ahmedabad 900 tons, in Cochin 582 tons and in Bangalore 554 tons. All these taken together come to about four or five days' production of HSL. Is that over-stocking?

I will come to some of the criticisms made in regard to availability and distribution of raw materials. Shri Rane and other hon. friends have referred to the non-availability of certain steels, particularly for the agriculturists. I fully appreciate that criticism, I think it should be our endeavour to provide the requirements of agriculture. We have failed to meet the requirements of agriculture

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in this regard. I admit it is our duty to meet those requirements as much as possible. I would also request our people, our leaders and all interested in this problem, that in a situation of shortage if we can avoid utilisation of steel for purposes which are not directly connected with agriculture it would be better. Probably it may be desirable to have sheets for roofing purpose, but we can avoid that. In the olden days we managed without corrugated sheet covering. We can meet a situation of shortages like this with the willing cooperation and also readiness of the people to suffer some inconvenience so that the entire society may benefit.

Our policy so far has been to make allocations of steel to the State directorates who in turn distribute such things to agriculturists and others. I have been trying to increase their allocation. Also, for the small industries, as Minister of Industries, some months ago I suggested that their quota of pig iron should be increased. Similarly, in other things also, in the matter of other varieties of steel for both small industries as well as for agriculture, we could have another look about it, and whatever further increase can be made should be made. As a matter of fact, today the position of steel is easier, and I can assure the House that we shall meet these demands as something of very high importance. Of course, there are certain other demands also which are of vital importance. There are the defence requirements and the requirements of basic and key industries. All these things have to be looked into. But, by and large, we shall try to meet the demands of small scale industries and agriculture to the best of our capacity. We shall also make an attempt to increase the allocations because it is possible to increase their allocations when we are having an easier position. Except in regard to certain categories of plates and sheets, the position has already eased for most items.

This brings me to the question of control and de-control to which some hon. Members, including Shri Daji, have referred to. As our Deputy Minister, Shri P. C. Sethi was saying, I feel that we need not be dogmatic about it. While I fully subscribe to the objective of democratic socialism, which was initiated by our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, I think it will be doing the greatest disservice to socialism, if we take on responsibilities which we cannot successfully and efficiently perform. It is no doubt desirable to expand the public sector. But what are the responsibilities that the public sector can efficiently perform. We must be clear on that. If we expand too much and are not able to do well, then public sector will come into bad grace for many years to come and that will be a retrograde measure. Therefore, while I am all for taking up responsibilities in the public sector which we can perform efficiently and well. I will not take up responsibilities which I cannot perform. Therefore, while I would not hesitate to take up the responsibility of control in this or that sector if I can manage, I will think twice over before taking up any responsibility which we cannot perform efficiently.

In regard to steel the Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Raj made certain recommendations. I feel that he has made good and reasonable recommendations and they have proved well in practice. Therefore, I shall try to follow the lines recommended by Dr. Raj and pursue them. As the position improves, we shall try to adopt his policies. I will not also hesitate to get the odium of being a non-socialist, or whatever word may be used, if I think it is the right thing for the country to do and I shall do it.

I shall now come to some other criticism, say the location of steel plants. It is a very tricky subject. I am the fortunate or unfortunate inheritor of

so many contending claims which are there and I have to make a decision. I do not want to postpone a decision on this issue. I can say that. I believe in steel planning to be a long-time planning. It is not merely a five-year programme that we have to have. Steel is such a big industry, involving such a long time that it is necessary that we should have a ten year or fifteen year perspective steel programme, and the decisions in regard to all that programme have to be taken right now. That is my view.

I had been a full-time member of the Planning Commission. I feel that in a planned economy it will be wrong for any Ministry not to work in full consonance and in full consultation with the Planning Commission. We work in consultation with them. And the Planning Commission has today its own problems, not of its own seeking. After all, the Pakistani aggression was not foreseen by any one of us. Then again, there was the sad fact that in the short space of two years we have lost two Prime Ministers. All these things, the economic problem, two unfortunate losses that we have suffered, the aggression by Pakistan, the attitude of many of the foreign powers backing Pakistan, the way the economy has been hit after that, not only because of Pakistani aggression but because of other reasons also, all these things are enough reasons for any one to pause and think over. Therefore, the Planning Commission has been compelled to think over the whole thing.

It is no pleasure for the Planning Commission to postpone decision on the Fourth Plan. I think they are unjustifiably subjected to the criticism that the Fourth Plan draft has not yet come out. Nobody likes to hear such criticisms. But the situation is like that.

Shri Shankar: Now we have entered upon yearly plans.

Shri T. N. Singh: Therefore we have got to make-do with whatever we have in a given situation and not cry over and spilt milk or go on trying to criticize what cannot be helped.

And, therefore, I thought that I must await the Planning Commission advice in regard to the possible funds to be made available in the coming Plan period for the steel programme. That is one of the major factors which prevents an early decision. Maybe, after a month or two the position may become clear. But today I am in the very difficult position of not being able to tell our decision to this hon. House with so many of my honoured friends and colleagues whom I have known for several years pleading the cause of the various locations for a steel plant.

I realise that hopes have been raised. I concede that point. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma ably pleaded the case of Visakhapatnam. I heard what was said when I was in Hyderabad. I know how the people are feeling about it. We are working in a democracy and we cannot ignore these views. We have raised hopes. Naturally, nobody wants to injure anybody's feelings; yet, I have got to take a decision after considering all points of view. It is my ill-luck or whatever you call it that I have been called upon to take this difficult responsibility at this juncture. We are faced with so many problems and difficulties.

Shri Daji: What about Bastar? You went there also or you went only to Andhra.

Shri T. N. Singh: Biladi'la is there. I think, Shri Daji probably conveniently forgot about Bastar when he was speaking.

Shri Daji: The bell was ringing. If you give me one minute, I will stress the point that in Bailadilla the production will be Rs. 15 per tonne lower than in Visakhapatnam. If na-

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tional economy has any meaning, it should go to the cheapest place.

Shri T. N. Singh: It is good of you to be a valiant supporter of Baidilla's case. After all, you come from that province.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): What about meeting his point?

Shri T. N. Singh: I am just coming to that. What I said is that there is this case of setting up a steel plant and personally I feel that if you want to take a perspective, going in for about 25 million tonnes of production over a period of two Plan periods, you will have to plan right now not only for the fifth but for more plants. All that I am trying to press is a decision from the Planning Commission on this longer perspective and once that becomes clear, it will be easier to fix the locations for the plants that we have in mind according to that programme. So, that is my problem.

Then some reference was made also to small plants. I personally think that it is not economic to start small plants, but there have been proponents of what is called small pig iron plants. They can be thought of. There is one very revolutionary technological change that has occurred which may require some thinking on the case of the small plants even. It is the evolution of the process of continuous casting which does away with the blooming mill completely. Straightaway from the furnaces you can go on to producing billets, slabs or blooms as the case may be.

Therefore we have got to study that problem. As a matter of fact, I have asked the HEC people, who sooner or later will have to undertake the responsibility of manufacturing such items, what ranges they can manufacture. All these things they are looking into.

I think, this throws up a very big possibility of meeting the varied demands, very legitimate demands, of this vast country of ours. Therefore, this is another factor which I am studying and I would only urge the hon. House and the country at large, the people of those provinces, my compatriots, that they will kindly put up with me and my shortcomings, whatever they may be, so that we may give our attention to these problems and come to a right decision.

Shri Acha Singh referred to stainless steel. I think today we are not producing any stainless steel. The Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant will be going into production in two years and they will produce about 17,000 tonnes of stainless steel; that should take care of our requirement. And that will also be expanded in due course; that is our programme. To think of importing stainless steel sheets for the sake of utensils,—after all, it is a low priority item—will not be proper; and, therefore, with all humility, I regret the inability of the Government to meet the requirements of this type. And I appeal to all to put up with this inconvenience for some time more. I think that, in 1967-68, Durgapur will go into production and till that time, i.e. for two years more, we have to put up with this inconvenience.

Some criticism was made by Mr. Daji about the non availability of pig iron from the private sector. I think that is rather unfair because in the initial planning itself—the TISCO have got a plant already in existence—there is no room for production of just pig iron; there is provision for converting it into steel. It is a continuous process. Therefore, you cannot starve the other parts of the steel mill because you want to divert pig iron for other purposes. The whole national economy has to be kept in mind.

In regard to the other plants, we have already planned for instance, the IISCO has to provide 200,000 tonnes of pig iron every year; the Bhilai has to provide 350,000 tonnes. Durgapur has to provide 350,000 tonnes and they are all providing. It so happens that Kulti is a very old concern producing cast iron items and pig iron production at IISCO has to be entirely diverted to keep that factory going. One need have no grievance about this.

Mr. Daji referred to a German book on Rourkela. He told me about it last week and I have called for the book. After all, I do not know German. I am arranging for its translation. I shall certainly look into it. I shall take a very serious note of what Mr. Daji has narrated. Whatever has happened, we shall look into it. After all, it is an old thing which happened 7 or 8 years ago. Anyway, I shall have to check up all the facts. Certainly such things should not be allowed; I agree with Mr. Daji in that. I was very pained to hear about that. Let me not rush to make a statement on this subject without going into the facts, without going through the book itself. I shall go through the book, verify as to what they are and then in a responsible way make a statement. It is not possible for me to make any statement on that now. I hope Mr. Daji will forgive me.

I will now come to a very important aspect. It is a matter of pride and satisfaction that, in this country, we are well on the way—I say this with all the knowledge and authority that I have—to becoming self-reliant in the matter of manufacture of steel equipment. The Ranchi plant is a thing of pride; it is a great project. I was very proud of it, and I am very proud of it. When I was Minister of Industry I visited that place three or four times during the short period for which I was in charge of that portfolio. Every time I went to that place, I felt exhilarated; 'What a great thing it is!'. I saw the people working there. Despite some mishaps that might have happened, I would say

that the project is coming up very well so much so that today, in regard to the Bokaro equipment, it has been decided after joint consultation with the Russians as well as the HEC authorities that 85 per cent of the steel structural works will be provided by indigenous sources, 63 per cent of the plant equipment again from indigenous sources, and 93 per cent of the refractories again from indigenous sources. The total structural steel works involved is of the order of 2,16,000 tonnes, out of which indigenous sources will provide 1,80,000 tonnes, and only 36,000 tonnes will have to be imported. As for equipment, the total requirement is 2,89,351 tonnes, out of which 1,73,159 tonnes will be produced indigenously, and only 1,16,192 tonnes will have to be imported. Similarly, in regard to refractories, 93 per cent will be available indigenously. All this is a great achievement in seven years' time, and we should be proud of it. I would suggest that hon. Members, may be kind enough to say also a few good words about these things, because that encourages our workers very much. I am not talking of the people high up, but I am talking of the men working there in the sun. They feel so bucked up and so encouraged when they hear that they are doing big things. That produces great enthusiasm among them. I wish that were done here.

In regard to other things also, I can assure this House that the same policy of trying to rely on ourselves to the utmost is being carried on. We have got our problems, financial and others. Sometimes, we have got to rely on financial aid. One cannot be dogmatic about things in affairs of the world, and one has to strike a line of mean between the two extremes. I also try that; despite all that I have said, I shall also try to pursue that policy for the one simple purpose namely that we should have as rapid an advance of our steel production capacity as possible. That shall be the objective and I shall try to pursue it, and our Government will

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try to pursue it. In the process there will be difficulties, but at the same time, we shall not be guided by any fads or fanatical views about things. We shall take a practical view of things and accept aid also, but we are also determined to insist on self-reliance to the maximum possible extent. After all, we have got to do about 25 million tonnes in the course of ten years. That means an addition of about 15 or 13 or 14 million tonnes additional capacity. There is enough scope for all, and we can share in that. I shall be very happy if we are able to manufacture equipment for about 8 or 9 or 10 million tonnes capacity during this period. I would be content even with that modest objections and not try to attempt things where we may run the risk of great failures. This is the line which I propose to take, and I hope that the Government will have the full support of this House in this endeavour.

Now, I shall come to a few other points. Something was said about zinc substitution. I would like to deal with that question also. We have been attempting to go in on a large scale for import-substitution. I think very few people know, probably it is not well publicised, that after September, the technicians and engineers of this country have done a wonderful job in this regard. I know some of the details. Therefore, I can say with some authority. That has encouraged the steel plants also and we have manufactured a number of spares and components which we had been importing in the past but which we now manufacture.

Similarly in regard to zinc that is galvanising, we have not been producing zinc here. But now a substitute has been developed. I was very pleased to find an industrialist, a private sector man, coming forward with a proposal for enamelled sheets, corrugated enamelled sheets. It looks so fine, nice and bright, with smooth

surface, making an excellent roofing material. So I asked him to go ahead.

These are very many things which are happening. The results of these efforts will be known over a period. Let us not be unhappy about present difficulties. A lot of things are being done and more will be done, provided we do not try deliberately to reverse that very fine spirit which this country has shown during the last six years. We have got to be self-reliant. We have got to do all these things here so that we can stand on our own legs and do not depend on others. We have been doing a lot and I think we shall achieve many things more. What is necessary is that we should not discourage the young technicians, young engineers, who are coming up with all kinds of bright ideas. Many of them are probably not very successful; all the same, from the numerous ideas and suggestions, some good results emerge, and I am sure they are going to find a solution to some of our problems.

I have tried to cover most of the points raised.

Shri Achal Singh: What about stainless steel?

Shri T. N. Singh: Unfortunately, the hon. Member was not here when I deal with it. We are going to make 17,000—18,000 tonnes of stainless steel in another 1½ or 2 years at Durgapur and then this problem will be more or less easier. In the meantime, our people will have to put up with some inconvenience if we cannot import stainless steel for utensils which I say is not a high priority. Surgical instruments, yes, hospitals, yes, chemical plants, yes, but not utensils. That is what we shall try to do.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: What about the retrenchment of workers at Bhillai?

Shri T. N. Singh: On retrenchment, I want to say this. I believe

that we should try to do whatever we can, to see that not one man who has got a job to do loses his job if he is not to blame or is not at fault. But I have also a duty entrusted by this House to see that our steel plants run economically, that costs are low. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not discharge this duty. At times, the decision may be harsh. I feel distressed when we have to retrench certain people. I do not want to do it. But when the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee tell us 'You have got surplus staff; you have recruited more people than you need', what am I to do? If I retain them, I am at fault. If I retrench, then also I am at fault. I do not know what to do in such circumstances.

In such situations, one has to try to do things in a gradual way so that that strains are slowly absorbed, the shocks are absorbed. This is the attempt I have been making. I do not want to rush things. I also do not want to postpone decisions when they become necessary.

The main problem today is due to the fact that we started departmental construction work. But unlike the contractors, we are asked to keep these construction workers at Bhilai. Are we being fair to the public sector? If it were Hindustan Construction Company or some other private company, it would have been all right for them to retrench workers when the work is finished, but it is all wrong if our departmental construction concern does the same. I ask, is that fair to our public sector? I say that we must give a fair chance to the public sector to succeed. If we do not give that chance, we are killing the public sector concept itself. So, in the name of the policy which has been accepted by this House, which was enunciated by our great Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, I suggest that we should be considerate to the interests of the public sector also, while at the same time trying to be as human as pos-

sible in such matters. That is the only thing I can say in reply to that point.

I think I have covered most of the points. I am grateful to the House for giving me a patient hearing.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Mr. Minister, I want to put one question. You have stated that on account of certain things, certain circumstances, you have to take a long view of things, and therefore a five year plan, that is, the fourth five year plan etc. were not ready. I want to know whether the annual report of one year that you have presented to us is a stable document on which we can rely at least for one year?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think you should safely rely on this annual report, as also on the perspective that we propose to place before the House.

Dr. M. S. Aney: One more question. You have told us, and we are very glad to hear, that we are now nearing the period when we are likely to be self-sufficient in the matter of steel. I wish that day comes sooner. You said that we are really producing 80 per cent. I want to know what is the market value of the 20 per cent that has to be imported as against the value of the 80 per cent that we produce today.

Shri T. N. Singh: I have said that for instance in the Bokaro steel project, estimated to cost over Rs. 600 crores, we will get a credit of only Rs. 100 crores from Russia. The rest will have to be provided by us.

Shrimati Vimala Deshmukh (Amravati): I want to make a suggestion. I hope the Minister of Iron and Steel will agree with me when I say that the farmer's needs, as far as iron and steel products are concerned, are very urgent and very much less as compared with his counterpart residing in the city. Taking this into consideration, I will request him to see that the agriculturists' demands are met with very promptly.

Shri T. N. Singh: I dare not disagree with you, madam.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put all the cut motions to the House.

(The cut motions were put and negatived.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 65, 66 and 131 relating to the Ministry of Iron and Steel."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Shall we take up the Home Ministry tomorrow?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

17.55 hrs.

*CRITICISM OF INDIAN HISTORY

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस चीज पर हमें चर्चा करनी है वह संयुक्त राष्ट्र (यूनाइटेड नेशंस) के तहत यूनेस्को ने जो मनुष्य का इतिहास लिखने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आयोग बनाया था और जो उसने किताब छपी उस पर है। यह है मनुष्य जाति के इतिहास की पहली जिल्द जो प्राग इतिहास और सभ्यता की शुरुआत से संबंध रखती है। इसको छपा

है इतिहास के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आयोग ने लेकिन इसकी जिम्मेदारी एक तो संयुक्त राष्ट्र, दूसरे संयुक्त राष्ट्र के द्वारा बनायी गयी संस्था यूनेस्को और तीसरे भारत सरकार पर पड़ती है। यहां तक कि इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय इतिहास आयोग के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार करने वालों में डाक्टर राधाकृष्णन तक का नाम है। यह मैंने जिम्मेदारी की बात की।

अब सबसे पहले यह बताऊं कि शायद किसी शास्त्र पर यह पहली बार बहस हो रही है इस लोक सभा में और इसलिए अगर कुछ बुनियादी बातों की तरफ ध्यान देकर मन्त्री महोदय और यह सरकार आगे से कुछ दिशा परिवर्तन करे तो बड़ा अच्छा होगा। कोई छोटी इधर उधर की बातों का मुझको जवाब नहीं चाहिए।

आखिर को इतिहास में जब गलती हो जाती है लिखने में, समझने में, तो उसके कितने भयंकर परिणाम होते हैं? आखिर इतिहास है क्या? यह है अतीत का बोध। जो कुछ पहले हो चुका है उसको किस ढंग से समझते हैं—अधूरा, पूरा, गलत, सही, इतिहास है अतीत का बोध। और अतीत का बोध भविष्य और वर्तमान का निर्माता भी हुआ करता है। अगर गलत समझे हैं तो गलत ढंग से वर्तमान और भविष्य बनता है और ख़ास तौर से मैं एक छोटी सी मिसाल देकर बताता हूँ। मन्दिर टूटे मध्यकालीन युग में। अब उसको इतिहास में लिखा जाता है। अगर सिर्फ इतना ही लिख दिया जाय कि मुसलमान विजेताओं ने आकर मन्दिर तोड़े तो यह बात सही जरूर है। लेकिन अधूरी सही है, सिर्फ एक पहलू है। तो इतिहास एक गुस्सा भर बनकर रह जाता है। लेकिन अगर उसके साथ साथ यह भी रखा जाय जो आधे सच को थोड़ा बहुत पूरा बनाता है कि उस वक्त के हमारे पुरखे कितने नालायक

ये कि वह परदेसी आक्रमणकारियों को रोक नहीं पाये तो इतिहास किसी हद तक पूरा बन जाता है और फिर इतिहास एक दर्द के रूप में आ जाता है और वह दर्द ऐसा होता है कि हम फँसला करते हैं कि आगे कभी ऐसी बात होने नहीं देंगे और यह नहीं सोचते कि आज जो हमारे बीच में बसने वाले मुसलमान हैं, अखिर तो वह हमारे भूतपूर्व हिन्दू हैं, उनका कोई हाथ नहीं था उस वाक्य में, उनसे बदला न निकालकर के जो कि एक बिलकुल अहमक काम होगा हम यह कोशिश करते हैं कि इतिहास को गुस्से के रूप में न देखें बल्कि दर्द के रूप में देखें।

अब इस सिलसिले में किताब में जो भूल हुई है, देखने में मुमकिन है छोटी लगे पर मैं आपको बताऊँ कि भारत के इतिहास की गैर-समझ अपने खुद के लेखकों और परदेशी लेखकों की कितनी होती है, कुछ मिमालें देकर बताता हूँ, एक तो यहां पर जो कुछ होता है वह कहीं किसी की नकल है, चीन की नकल, मिश्र की नकल या उर और चाल्डी की नकल, नकल वह जरूर होनी चाहिए। नतीजा होता है कि इस संयुक्त राष्ट्र के छपे इतिहास के लेखक लेनर्ड वूली साहब कहते हैं कि जब हम सांची के महान स्तूप के उत्तरी दरावजें जैसे ढांचे देखते हैं तो यह मुश्किल हो जाता है न सोचना कि इसकी प्रेरणा चीन के लकड़ी के स्थापत्य कला से आयी है। अब इस पर मैं आपको अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बड़ी मजेदार बात बताऊँ कि भारत के किसी इतिहास कमीशन के मेम्बर ने नहीं, सदस्य ने नहीं जिनकी जिम्मेदारी है ऐसी गलतियों को दूर करने की, डाक्टर राधाकृष्णन् या उनके जैसे किसी आदमी ने नहीं, बल्कि एक रूमी विद्वान प्रोफसर डीयकनाफ आरईलिन ने इन गलती की तरफ ध्यान खींचा।

17.59 hrs.

[SHRI SONAWANE in the Chair]

और तब लेनर्ड वूली साहब एक छोटे से नोट में लिखते हैं कि जहां तक चीनी संबंध का

ताल्लुक है प्रोफसर ईलन ने यह बात दिखाई जरूर, पर फिर भी मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि मेरे दिमाग पर यह असर पड़ा है, इसके लिए सबूत कुछ नहीं लेकिन यह असर देखा है कि किताब में लिखने लायक है। अब यह है इनका इतिहास। सांची में स्तूप बनता है, उसकी प्रेरणा चीन से आयी है, संयुक्त राष्ट्र के इस इतिहास में, उस पर रूसी विद्वान प्रोफसर ईलन इस गलती को बताता है। उसके ऊपर यह विद्वान प्रोफसर वूली लिखते हैं कि मेरे दिमाग पर असर है, लिखने लायक है चाहे उसके लिए सबूत न हों (व्यवधान) . . . दिमाग खराब तो डाक्टर सिंह आप कहते हैं, लेकिन इतिहास लिखने वाले क्या विदेशी क्या देशी एमे ही खराब दिमाग के हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि आज भारत के बच्चे बच्चे के दिमाग में यह परिभाषा है कि भारत में जो कुछ हुआ उमका कहीं न कहीं असर या उसकी प्रेरणा किसी दूसरी जगह से आयी है। यहां तक कि ये लोग इतने आगे चले जाते हैं कि इस पुस्तक में एक और पुस्तक का नाम लिया गया है और जिस का कि नाम सुन कर ही आप हंसेंगे, अचरज करोगे और दर्द भी आयेंगा। इस पुस्तक का नाम है "पाकिस्तान के ५००० वर्ष"।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पागल है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पागल नहीं है बदमाश है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह शब्द कहना आप को जंचता है। यह जितने पाश्चात लेखक हैं वः चाहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान को पुरानेपन का एक मुलुमा दे दिया जाय। वह इलाका इंडिया और मोहजदारो का जो एक सभ्यता का पुराने सभ्यता के एक अंग का प्रतीक था उसको पाकिस्तान का नाम दे कर के पाकिस्तान की जड़ें मजबूत की जायें यह है उनका मतलब। चाहे वह उस को कना कहें, इतिहास कहें चाहे और कुछ कहें। तो फिर ऐसे इंगलिस्तान की 20 लाख वर्ष का इतिहास ले लिया जाय। इंगलिस्तान

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

का 20 लाख वर्ष का और हिन्दुस्तान का भी लिख दिया जाय 3 अरब वर्ष का क्योंकि वह पृथ्वी का इतिहास है। आखिर को यह भी पृथ्वी का एक अंश है। लेकिन आप जानते हैं उस के नतीजे कितने खतरनाक होंगे ?

उस तरीके से इन किताब में एक और बात कही गई है जिस पर साम्प्रदायिक लोगों का ध्यान नहीं गया है। एक तरीके से अच्छा ही है और वह ऋग्वेद के बारे में है। ऋग्वेद कितना पुराना है इस तफसील में मैं नहीं पड़ता हालांकि मैं इस बात को जानता हूँ कि आज से समझो 1900 और 1200 मसीह से पहले अर्थात् आज से 3100 वर्ष पहले हिन्दुस्तान में कविता कोई खास नहीं थी यह बात मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ। इस में मिश्र की कविता का जिक्र है चीन की कविता का जिक्र है। जहाँ तक संगीत का सवाल है संगीत के मामले में मैं माने लेता हूँ। इस किताब में सभी चीजों का मिलाजुला वर्णन है लेकिन कविता को ले कर के बिलकुल साफ इस किताब में लिख दिया गया खकि 3100 वर्ष पहले की कविता को भारत के संबंध में हम लिख नहीं सकते क्योंकि उस के लिए कोई साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और जहाँ तक ऋग्वेद का सवाल है यह हजरत फरमाते हैं कि आज से ईसा मसीह के 1500 वर्ष पहले आर्य लोग यहाँ आये। एक तो यह आर्य, अनार्य, द्रविड़, मंगोल, बहुत हद तक गप्प है। चागला साहब मुझे जवाब मत देना शुरू कर देना बिना इस बातको समझे हुए। उन को भी दोष नहीं दूंगा। यह एक परम्परा चली आ रही है। यह समझना कि आज से कोई 3500 वर्ष पहले आर्य लोग यहाँ आये और उस के 500-700 वर्ष में यह सब कविता वगैरह बनाने में लगे तब जाकर ऋग्वेद को यह शब्स कहते हैं कि ऋग्वेद की जमी हुई, मंजी हुई कविता कोई आज से 2700 या 2800 वर्ष पहले कही जायेगी।

डा० मा० श्री० अग्ने: (नागपुर):
आरोयनमें सिद्ध किया है कि ऋग्वेद के मंत्र रिक्तस्त पूर्व 6000 वर्ष पुराने लिखे गए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अब यह तो आप का कहना है लेकिन आप मेहरबानी कर के चागला साहब को यह बतला दें कि उनकी जिम्मेदारी और डा० राधाकृष्णन् जिस इतिहास के साथ संबद्ध रखते हैं उन की जिम्मेदारी से यह किताब छपी है जिस किताब में कि ऋग्वेद की कविता को जगह नहीं दी गई क्योंकि उस कविता को वह मानते ही नहीं कि इतनी पुरानी है। वह नई है और उस के लिए उन्होंने बहुत तरह के तर्क भी दिये हैं। मैं खाली एक बात को लेना चाहता हूँ और बातों में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। कविता पुरानी है उसा का प्रमाण अलग से है लेकिन इस संबंध में मैं ने कौशम्बी की खूदाई करने वाले अध्यापक गोबर्धन राय शर्मा को बहुत खोद खाद करके खोजखाज करके एक लेख लिखने के लिए कहा है। उन्होंने मेरे पास यह भेजा है। उस में कई हिस्से हैं। बहुत तो तकनीकी हैं। उनका एक वाक्य खाली पढ़ कर मैं आप को सुनाता हूँ। एक तरीका निकला है रेडियो कारबन। रेडियो कारबन का तरीका ऐसा है जिससे पुरानी चीजों की उम्र पता चल जाया करती है। वह कहते हैं कि जब कौशम्बी रपट छपी थी उस के बाद से रेडियो कारबन निकाला है और वह तरीका जब इन सब पर इस्तेमाल किया गया जो कि कुम्हारी के बर्तन वगैरह होते हैं, कौशम्बी में मिले हैं तो दाबे के साथ कहा जा सकता है कि यह बर्तन कुम्हारी के 2035 ईसा मसीह से पहले से लेकर 640 ईसा मसीह तक के हैं। अब कौशम्बी या उसी की तरह और जितनी खदाई और खोज हुई है उन के ऊपर विदेशी लोगों का तो कोई असर उन के दिमागों पर पड़ा नहीं। खुद अपने यहाँ के इतिहासकार उस को ज्यादा महत्व नहीं

देते तो अगर आप चाहें तो यह नोट मैं आप को भेज देता हूँ और इसको सदन पटल पर रख दिया जाय। शायद इस की मदद से भारत सरकार यूनाइटेड नेशंस से भी कोई बातचीत कर सके।

अब असल मामला यह है कि इस तिहास बगैरह में वैसे भी एक चीज बहुत ज्यादा दिमाग में रहती है और वह यह कि जो कुछ भारत में हुआ वह किसी परदेशी समूह के आने से हुआ। यहाँ की जो बस्ती थी वह इस लायक नहीं थी कि कोई नई चीज हासिल कर ले। हमेशा कोई बाहर की बस्ती आई जिसने यह कहा। उस के लिए इस किताब में लिखा गया है कि हरप्पा में जो बड़ा जबरदस्त किला है.....

Mr. Chairman: His time is up. He should conclude in two minutes.

डा० राव मनोहर लोहिया : दो, चार मिनट दे दें तो यह बात पूरी हो जायगी। मैं अब उसका मतलब बताने के बाजाय अप्रेजो में ही उसे पढ़े देता हूँ। व यह लिखते हैं।

"The elaborate fortification of the citadels would hardly have been necessary to protect the cities against raiding parties from the mountains of Baluchistan; more probably they were intended to overawe the countryside, the assumption being that the ruler and citizens were of an alien stock which had reduced their indigenous inhabitants to the status of serfs."

यह तो इतिहासकार लिखते हैं। मुझे ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं। इस संबंध में मैं रूस के इतिहासकारों की तारीफ करना चाहता हूँ हालांकि वह अपने खुद के देश के जार के बारे में बहुत खास अच्छे तरीके से नहीं करते हैं लेकिन मैं उन का नमस्कार करता हूँ कि कम से कम पुराने इतिहास को लेकर

भारत के संबंध में उन्होंने ज्यादा ज्ञान दिखाया है बनिस्बत अप्रेजों के और उन के जैसे दूसरे पारश्चात्य इतिहासकारों के यह यह प्रोफेसर आई० एम० डाएकोनीफ और जी० एफ इलयिन लिखते हैं:—

Prof. I. M. Diakonoff and Prof. G. F. Ilyin note that no conclusive proof exists that the ruling class was of foreign origin. The citadels may have been similar to the baronial castles of Germany in the Middle Ages."

अब उस के ऊपर सर लैनड वूली साहब लिखते हैं कि दो सबब हैं जिससे यह साबित हो जाता है कि यह किला परदेशियों ने बनाया। किले के अन्दर जो लोग रहते थे वह परदेशी थे। एक तो नई सभ्यता आई और दूसरे यह कि पुरानी सभ्यता के ध्वंसावशेष बहुत मिलते हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इसी तरीके से जर्मनी, रूस और इंगलिस्तान में खोज की जाय तो यह पता चलेगा कि एक ही सभ्यता कई अंशों में आपह में लड़इयों के ध्वंसावशेष मिल जायेंगे उन के साथ ही अन्तःप्रेरणा से नई सभ्यता बनती है यह इतिहासकार कभी मानने को तयार नहीं होते कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई अन्तःकरण से प्रेरणा आती है जिससे नयापन हो जाता है। इस संबंध में मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हीं जैसे इतिहासकारों ने भारत को सभी इतिहास विद्या को बिल्कुल नष्ट कर दिया है क्योंकि यहाँ का इतिहासकार बड़ा से बड़ा अब तक जो चल रहा है वह इस बात को मान कर चलाता है कि अगर यहाँ पर पुनर्जीवन होता है तो कोई न कोई परदेशी के शारीरिक सम्पर्क से पुनर्जीवन होता है। किसी अफगान से होता है किसी मुगल से होता है किसी अंग्रेज से होता है और नतीजा होता है कि आजकल वक्ताओं में यह भी देखा गया है बार बार कहने की प्रवृत्ति आ गई है कि हमारा आनाओखा देश है यह सब को खपा लिया करता है। सब के साथ समन्वय कर लिया करता है। हमारा तो बिबि-

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

धता में एकता वाला देश है। आज आप महानुभाव लोगों से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस इतिहास की जहरीली धारा ने हमारे दिमाग को कुछ ऐसा बना डाला है कि वर्तमान राजनीति में लगा हुआ हिन्दुस्तान सोचता है कि हम तो प्रगतिशील हैं, आने दो किसी बाहर वाले को। जीत लेगा तो हमारा क्या बिगड़ेगा एक दफा जीत लेगा और बाद में हमारे अन्दर जो एक बहुत जबरदस्त सांस्कृतिक अमृत है उस के सबब से हम उसको सांस्कृतिक रूप से जीत लग अपने में खपा लेंगे। अपने में यह खपा लेने की बात के सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह इतिहास की धारा बिलकुल खत्म होनी चाहिये। समन्वय दो तरह का होता है। एक दास का समन्वय और एक स्वामी का समन्वय। पिछले हजार वर्ष के इतिहास से हिन्दुस्तान ने स्वामी का समन्वय नहीं सीखा वह एक दास का समन्वय रहा है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं खाली परदेशियों को ही शोष नहीं देता हूँ। उन के सबब से जितने भी इतिहासकार हैं, वे उसी जहर में बिलकुल धुल जाते हैं। आज भारत में दो इतिहास के स्कूल हैं एक डा० तारा चंद का और एक डा० मजूमदार का और ये दोनों के दोनों इसी समन्वय धारा के हैं, विविधता धारा के हैं। भारत क्या है, उसको भूल कर भारत के जो विभिन्न अंग हैं, उन की तरफ निगाह चली जाती है।

जहाँ तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है कि नई सभ्यता का संसाधन हमेशा हमारा पुनर्जीवन होता है। कभी राजा राममोहन राय पुनर्जीवन करते हैं, कभी मानसिंह और अब्दुल फ़ज़ल पुनर्जीवन करते हैं, कभी उसके पहले गजनी और गौरी पुनर्जीवन करते हैं। लेकिन यह पुनर्जीवन अगले आने वाले परदेशियों के सामने कभी टिक नहीं पाता है। इस लिये मैं

आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि इतिहास के इस विषय के ऊपर इस सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोच विचार करना चाहिए। इस बारे में लोक सभा में आधे घंटे की बहस हो रही है। यह तो ऐसा विषय है जिस पर दो तीन दिन की बहस होनी चाहिये, क्योंकि यह मित्रों का मामला है, यह नागा का मामला है, यह काश्मीर का मामला है। . . .

श्री श्यामलाल सराफ (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : माननीय सदस्य रेजोल्यूशन ले आये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं प्रस्ताव तो लाऊँ, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि मेरे प्रस्तावों का क्या होता है।

आज जितनी भी बातें चल रही हैं—मित्रों, नागा काश्मीर, या और आदिवासियों के मामले उन के पीछे वही इतिहास का जहर है: संस्कृतियों को लड़ाना, आर्य, अनार्य, मंगोल, द्रविड़ की खिचड़ी पकाना, कहना कि पहले ये थे। इस के लिए कोई सुबूत नहीं है। खाली एक छोटी सी भाषा की गवाही पर यह सब इमारत खड़ी की गई है। आप देख रहे हैं कि क्या क्या नतीजा निकलता है। सारी दुनिया की तरफ से खड़ी की गई जमात, युनाइटेड नेशन्स, संयुक्त राष्ट्र, की तरफ से यह इतिहास की किताब निकलती है। मैं चागला साहब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह मुझे जवाब देने की कोशिश न करें।

श्री श्यामलाल सराफ : माननीय सदस्य उनका जवाब तो सुन।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं पहले से उनको कह देता हूँ ताकि उन को याद रहे। मुझ अपने लिए जवाब नहीं चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इतिहास और गणित, इन दो के मामले में वह कुछ करें। इन्हीं दो के ऊपर आज का भारत बनेगा या बिगड़ेगा। इतिहास अतीत का बोध है। अगर हमने अपने भूत को

ठीक से जाना और पहचाना नहीं और अपने बच्चों को ठीक से सिखाया नहीं, तो यह देश कभी भी एक भ्रष्टा और सुखी नहीं हो सकता है। गणित विज्ञान का आधार है, जो कि आज लोगों को—लोगों से मेरा मतलब रूस और अमरीका से है—चन्द्रमा पर ले जाता है। हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में इतिहास और गणित, ये दोनों, बिल्कुल भरे हुए पड़े हैं। उनको सुधारने की कुछ कोशिश की जामे, इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कौपल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह दर्शात करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यू० एन० प्रो० ने यह इतिहास लिखने से पूर्व भारत सरकार से कोई मालूमगत या रिकार्डिंग मांगे थे; यदि हाँ, तो क्या आजादी के बाद अंग्रजों के लिखे हुए पुराने इतिहास के बदले एक राष्ट्रीय इतिहास लिखने के लिए मिनिसट्री ने कोई सेल बनाया या नहीं और अगर बनाया, तो क्या उसके अनुसंधान और संशोधन का कोई रिकार्ड यू० एन० प्रो० को भेज दिया था या नहीं।

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Are Government aware that during British days, as in a free India, indigenous Indian learning and scholarship are not only deemed inferior but irrelevant, for modern humanistic studies? If so, do Government propose to appoint a competent commission to examine this whole question to suggest and recommend remedial measures?

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Sir, only one question.

Mr. Chairman: No. Only those who have given prior notice are allowed to put questions.

Shri R. S. Pandey After all, it is a question.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I can not allow it. Now the Minister.

Shri R. S. Pandey: What is wrong if you allow one or two questions?

Mr. Chairman: There is nothing wrong, but the rules do not provide for it... (interruptions) Please cooperate with me in keeping the decorum of the House.

Shri Rajeshwar Patel (Hajipur): Not allowing us to ask questions is not maintaining the decorum of the House.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member had given prior notice, he would have been entitled to ask questions.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The rule is very clear on this point. He would resume his seat.... (interruptions)

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) एक एक सवाल पूछ लेने दीजिये। क्या फर्क पड़ता है ?

Mr. Chairman: Every day whenever half an hour discussion is raised, this rule is followed by the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker. So, there should not be any deviation from this rule.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Sir, with your permission a question can be asked. After all, it is a very important subject. It has got something to do with our history. Now that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has raised that question, Sir, you may allow one question to Dr. Aney and one question to me.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I would request hon. Members to listen to me.... (Interruptions)

Shri R. S. Pandey: It is the privilege of the members to ask questions

Mr. Chairman: The rule says:

"There shall be no normal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matters of fact."

So, this is very clear.

श्री बागड़ी : अग्ने साहब को सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दी जाये ।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : इतिहास के सम्बन्ध में माननीय लोहिया जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, वह दंडा अच्छा है . . .

Mr. Chairman: It is for the Rules Committee to amend the rules if it wants the Members to ask questions without previous intimation. As long as the rule stands, I cannot permit it.

श्री बागड़ी : अगर सदन चाहे तो ? सारा सदन यह चाहता है—सारे सदन की यह राय है कि सवाल पूछने का मौका दिया जाये । मैं तारमीम पेश करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्यों को सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दी जाये ।

Mr. Chairman: Unless there is a motion for suspending the rule we can not deviate from the rule. Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri K. C. Pant (Nainital): Sir, I beg to move:

"That rule 55(5) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to this Half an Hour Discussion in so far as it relates to previous intimation being given to ask questions, be suspended."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That rule 55(5) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of

Business in Lok Sabha in its application to this Half an Hour Discussion in so far as it relates to previous intimation being given to ask questions, be suspended."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Now Dr. Aney.

Dr. M. S. Aney: A few years ago I brought to the notice of the House, the history being re-written by the United Nations. Shri Majumdar, a former member of that Committee, spoke in his speech to the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute of Poona saying that the history of India is being written in a horrible way by the U.N.O experts. In view of that, I wanted to know whether the Government would take any steps to see that the proper perspective of Indian history was being put before them. I gave that speech to Shri Ayyangar, the previous Speaker on his asking for it and I expected that he would look into it. I do not know what happened afterwards.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : इतिहास किसी भी राष्ट्र के लिये एक दर्पण के समान है । कोई भी राष्ट्र उस दर्पण में अपने स्वरूप को देख सकता है । दुर्भाग्य की बात यह रही कि दो सौ बरस के अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्य के कारण हमारे इतिहास, हमारी संस्कृति, हमारे राष्ट्र की पृष्ठभूमि और उसके व्यक्तित्व को बहुत तोड़ा मरोड़ा गया है । उन्होंने अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार इतिहास को लिखा । इन डेढ़ सौ, दो सौ बरसों में हमारे विद्यार्थियों को विदेशियों द्वारा लिखा गया इतिहास पढ़ाया गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज के इस संदर्भ में, जबकि राष्ट्र को स्वतंत्र हुए अठारह बरस हो चके हैं, उस काल में जो इतिहास लिखा जा चुका है, उसको सामने रख कर, उसकी खोज कर के, अनुसन्धान करके, अन्वेषण कर के, क्या मंत्रालय की तरफ से किसी नये साहित्य की रचना का कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, ताकि हम अपनी सनातन

तथा जितनी भी पुरानी थाती रही है, जो अनुभूतियाँ, जो व्यक्तित्व देश का रहा है, उसका सही का सही चित्रण संसार के सामने रख सकें। उस को सामने रख कर एक नये साहित्य, एक नये इतिहास की रचना के सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): Mr. Chairman, in the heat and dust of political battles it is very refreshing that we are now striking an academic note by discussing the question of history. I am very grateful to Dr. Lohia for having raised this question because it is very important that from time to time we should withdraw from these political contests and think of more important subjects like history, culture and art.

Dr. Lohia has asked the question: What is history? It is a fascinating question and everybody interested in history would like to give an answer to it. History is recapturing the past, but it is not merely recapturing the past. A historian does not merely write about the facts of the past. A historian also assesses the past. He interprets the past. He passes judgement on the past. Even in writing about the facts and the data he can be selective. He may omit certain facts. Therefore, the role of the historian is very important. It is wrong to think of history as merely a catalogue of events of the past. The greater the historian the greater his interpretation.

And may I say this to Dr. Lohia that interpretation will always differ? One historian having the same facts will interpret them in one way and another historian will interpret them in another way. Very often the interpretation may not be acceptable to us; but, as I said, it is the right of a historian, if he is honest to his vocation, to interpret the facts in his own light.

Having said that, may I, first of all, clear the misapprehension in the mind

of my hon. friend, Dr. Lohia? He said that the responsibility of this history, which is, *History of Mankind: Cultural and Scientific Development*, is firstly on the UNO, secondly on the UNESCO and thirdly on the Government of India. This is entirely an erroneous statement. And I will point it out.

What happened was that the UNESCO appointed an international commission of historians, the most distinguished historians of the world according to UNESCO, and it is quite clear that the responsibility for writing this history was not on the UNESCO but on the international commission. I make this clear from what has been stated in the Foreword to this volume by the Director General of UNESCO. It says:—

“The author of this history is not UNESCO; it is the international commission which since 1950 has directed this venture in complete intellectual independence.”

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: What authority has appointed this international commission?

Shri M. C. Chagla: UNESCO can appoint any commission. They appoint various commissions.

श्री० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसको किस ने किया, इस आयोग को किसने बनाया ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It goes on:—

“It is to the commission, therefore, and to it alone that the full credit for this work is due. It also bears the sole responsibility for its scientific work.”

May I add, full credit and, if there is discredit, it is solely the discredit of this commission?

Then, Professor Carneiro, who was the President of the Commission, clearly takes the stand in the Preface,

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

to Volume One of his book that the author-editors will be fully responsible for the text.

Let me point out what happened. We had three Indians on this commission—Dr. Bhabha, Professor Mazumdar, a very distinguished historian—he was the Vice-President—and Sardar Panikkar. When the text was prepared, it was sent to our national commission in this country. It was sent to all the national commissions. We submitted this text to Professor Mazumdar, the Director General of Archaeology and Shri Lal, who was the Assistant Director General. These distinguished gentlemen in India submitted the criticisms of the text. They violently differed from some of the interpretations put upon the past by these authors.

I must say in fairness to the authors that, although in the text they adhered to their view, they incorporated in the notes the criticism submitted by Prof. Majumdar and others, so that anybody reading this history not only gets the text according to the authors but also the criticisms of the text wherever they differed from it. So where does the responsibility of the Government of India come in? Where does the responsibility of the Ministry of Education come in? Here is an International Commission working in intellectual independence and, as it has been pointed out, consisting of eminent historians; they prepare the history of the past, the pre-historic period and it is submitted not to us, but to the International Commission; we send it to the proper authorities and their criticism is forwarded to the Commission and that criticism is incorporated in the history. Therefore, I beg to submit to this House and to Dr. Lohia that it is entirely wrong to blame the Government of India or the Ministry of Education for not having taken adequate steps to see that any misinterpretation of Indian history does not figure in so important a

book. The responsibility was entirely of this Commission. Even so, the Government of India did do all that it could to see that our objections to any misinterpretation of our history are incorporated in this volume. I have no time; otherwise, I would point out the number of notes where Prof. Majumdar's view is set out. The author says that he does not agree. After all, he is an author; he is entitled to his view; we may not agree with him. This is the position.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): I can understand honest interpretation but not mischievous interpretation. We hold the Government of India responsible for this. The Government of India knew that here was a body which giving a wrong interpretation of history—differing not honestly but mischievously—and they should have protested. It is not enough to say that it was an honest body. What is honest in that body if it tries to tarnish the fair history of our country? We want to know from the Government as to what they have done in this regard? It is not enough to say that Prof. Majumdar's criticism is incorporated. The Government should have made efforts to drop that passage from the history.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): The hon. Member who has moved this motion has demonstrated before this House that these historians are not only ignorant but might say things for ulterior purposes. Merely by calling them eminent and distinguished, the Minister will not be able to meet the point which the hon. Member has raised.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As a pointed out, Government did all that was possible. The texts were submitted to distinguished and eminent Indian historians; their criticism was invited and it was forwarded to the International Commission and the International Commission has incorporated it. We were not responsible for its publication; the UNESCO was not respon-

sible; the UNESCO, having appointed an International Commission, left it to the authors and on that International Commission we were represented by three distinguished Indians.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The Government of India is paying a handsome amount to them and this body gets the money from them and they get this money to write a history against us. As Government, what have they done? Why did they not protest? If Prof. Majumdar failed, why did the Government fail? We want to know this.

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, we did all that we could. I do not know what more we could have done to point out the errors into which the historians had fallen. The criticism is also part of this history. Anybody who reads this history will not only read the text which may be a libel on our culture, but will also read in the notes the comments made by the distinguished historians like Prof. Majumdar, so that any fair-minded reader will know both sides of the picture before he draws any conclusion. What more Government of India could do? We did not publish this book.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has raised the question of the age of the *Rigveda*. I agree that this author takes the view that the *Rigveda* does not go beyond 1200 years B.C. It is quite contrary to what all of us know and feel strongly, namely that the *Rigveda* is a very ancient book, one of the finest symbols of our culture, a great contribution to our literature and poetry. Here also, in the note it has been pointed out what our view about this is. As I have said, again, the error has been pointed out, and the criticism of that error has been incorporated in the notes.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia has also talked about *Five Thousand Years of Pakistan*. Pakistan came into existence only nineteen years ago. As I said in the Security Council, before nineteen

years, the only culture was Indian culture, the only history was Indian history and the only background was Indian background. No Pakistani can look back to his own country beyond nineteen years. If he tries to look back, he can only look back to Indian culture, to Indian history, and may I add, to Indian forefathers. Therefore, it is ridiculous for any historian to talk of five thousand years of Pakistan. I do not know who has written this book. I have not come across it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप नाम चाहते हैं, तो मैं नाम बता देता हूँ।

R. E. M. Wheeler: *Five Thousand Years of Pakistan—An Archaeological Outline*, London, 1950.

यह बहुत बड़े आर्क्योलोजिस्ट हैं, कोई सामूली आदमी नहीं हैं। ऐसा आदमी न जाने आपको क्या क्या सिखा सकता है। अब जवाब न दीजिये, फिर दीजिये। कभी लम्बी बहस यहां हो तो मजा आयेगा।

Shri Kapur Singh: We had kept him here for a number of years. Even after the Partition he was here. He has written the book entitled *Five Thousand Years of Pakistan*. He was a former Director-General of Archaeology here. He is the same fellow.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are very proud of our ancient civilisation. It goes back thousands of years. I agree with what my hon. friend Shri R. S. Pandey has said that it is time that our own people write our own history and give a correct interpretation about the past.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: But how soon?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am coming to that. I have always felt that one of the misfortunes of our country is that most of our history books have been written by foreigners who have injected poison into our country, and have given a totally false reading of what happened.

[Shri M. C. Chagla]

Now, I shall tell you what we are doing. That is more to the point. We have set up a board of distinguished people who are re-writing Indian history, from the point of view of India, from the point of view of our national integration, from the point of view of our culture. These books are not ready yet, but some of them will be ready by the end of this year. My view is my hope is that these books will be sent to the various States and they will be translated into our different Indian languages and will be taught to the students. There is nothing more important in education than to give to the young boy and the young girl in school a correct view of his or her own country, of his or her own history, and of his or her own past. Therefore, I agree with the view that we should attach much more importance to history.

Then, take the other thing that we are doing. We have set up recently the Nehru Library and Museum where we are collecting all the books possible for the period which starts from Raja Ram Mohan Roy till the modern age. The idea is to get Indian scholars there and try to write the history of modern times. Raja Ram Mohan Roy played a very big part in our Indian history, but there is hardly any history about him. From that period down to Independence or beyond, we have had a galaxy of men who have contributed to India's Independence and India's struggle for freedom. So, there again, we are doing what we can, to promote historical study and historical scholarship. Therefore, we are doing what we can to help young people to think about the past of India and to write about India. We do not want a history which is biased in our favour, and I do not think that we need

that bias, because our history is great enough, and even an honest and fair interpretation would be sufficient to prove to ourselves and to prove to the world what a great past we have had.

But as far as this particular question about the UNESCO book is concerned, as I have said, I do not think that it is right to foist upon the Government a responsibility which is not its. It is the responsibility, not even of the UNESCO, certainly not of the UN, but it is the responsibility of this international commission.

The second book, *Ancient World*, has come out, which is from 1200 BC to 500 BC, which is much more appreciative of what India's contribution is. The first book dealt with the pre-historic period, prior to 1200 BC. The other volumes are still to come. But I assure the House that when the text comes, it will be sent to distinguished historians in India, their criticisms will be invited and these will be forwarded to the International Commission, and as in the first volume, these will be incorporated.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सभापति महोदय, दो मिनट में मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ

Mr. Chairman: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18:36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 27, 1966/Vaisakha 7, 1888 (Saka).