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Friday, November 29, 1963
Agrahayana 8, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

[Third Series] Vol. XXII—November, 18 to 29, 1963/Kartika 27 to Aprahayana 8, 1885 (Saka)

| | COLUMNS |
|---|---------|
| No. 1—Monday, November 18, 1963/Kartika 27, 1885(Saka) | |
| Member sworn | 1 |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 10 | 1—39 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 11 to 30 | 39—55 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 48 and 50 to 65 | 55—100 |
| Obituary references | 100—91 |
| Motions for Adjournment— | |
| Escape of Mr. Walcott | 101—10 |
| <i>Re</i> : alleged inaccuracy in proceedings | 111—12 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 112—16 |
| President's assent to Bills | 116—17 |
| Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1963-64 | 117 |
| Demands for Excess Grants (Railways), 1961-62 | 117 |
| Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill | |
| Extension of time for report of Joint Committee | 117—22 |
| Motions <i>re</i> : Committee on Public Undertakings | 122—248 |
| Daily Digest | 249—56 |
| No. 2—Tuesday, November 19, 1963/Kartika 28, 1885(Saka) | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 31 to 38 | 257—92 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 39 to 50 and 52 to 60 | 292—308 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 66 to 162 | 308—58 |
| <i>Re</i> : Motion for Adjournment and correction of records | 309—80 |
| Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance | |
| Espionage activities by personnel of Pakistan High Commission | 380—94 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 395—96 |
| <i>Re</i> : Railway accident | 396 |
| Statement <i>re</i> : rice position in the country | 396—115 |
| Statement <i>re</i> : sugar problem | 415 |
| Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill— | |
| Introduced | 415—16 |
| Motions <i>re</i> : Committee on Public Undertakings | 416—50 |
| Motion for Adjournment— | |
| Escape of Mr. Walcott | 451—524 |
| Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance | |
| Train-bus collision at level-crossing near Ren Station | 531—36 |
| Daily Digest | 537—42 |

No. 3—Wednesday, November 20, 1963/Kartika 29, 1885 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Starred Questions Nos. 61 to 70 | 530—80 |
|---------------------------------|--------|

Written Answers to Questions—

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Starred Question Nos. 71 to 90 | 580—93 |
|--------------------------------|--------|

| | |
|---|---------|
| Unstarred Question Nos. 163 to 240 and 242 to 251 | 593—646 |
|---|---------|

| | |
|---|--------|
| Procedure <i>re</i> : Calling Attention Notices | 646—52 |
|---|--------|

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

| | |
|--|--------|
| Recent Developments along the cease-fire line in Kashmir | 652—63 |
|--|--------|

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Papers laid on the Table | 668—70 |
|--------------------------|--------|

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Message from Rajya Sabha | 670—71 |
|--------------------------|--------|

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—

| | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Twenty-seventh Report | 671 |
|-----------------------|-----|

| | |
|--|---------|
| Motions <i>re</i> : Committee on Public Undertakings | 671—768 |
|--|---------|

Income Tax (Amendment) Bill—

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Motion to consider | 758—59 |
|--------------------|--------|

Business Advisory Committee—

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Twentieth Report | 790 |
|------------------|-----|

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| Daily Digest | 791—98 |
|--------------|--------|

No. 4—Thursday, November 21, 1963/Kartika 30, 1885 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

| | |
|--|---------|
| Starred Questions Nos. 91 to 93, 97 and 94 to 96 | 799—332 |
|--|---------|

Written Answers to Questions—

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Starred Questions No. 98 to 120 | 832—47 |
|---------------------------------|--------|

| | |
|--|---------|
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 252 to 255, 257 to 283 and 286, 288 to 341 and 343 to 345 | 847—901 |
|--|---------|

Introduction of Minister

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Papers laid on the Table | 902 |
|--------------------------|-----|

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Messages from Rajya Sabha | 902—05 |
|---------------------------|--------|

| | |
|--|--------|
| Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill—introduced | 905—06 |
|--|--------|

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Business Advisory Committee— | 906—21 |
|------------------------------|--------|

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Twentieth Report | 921 |
|------------------|-----|

Income Tax (Amendment) Bill—

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Motion to consider | 923—51 |
|--------------------|--------|

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| Clauses 2 and 1 | 951—52 |
|-----------------|--------|

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Motion to pass | 951—52 |
|----------------|--------|

Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill—

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Motion to consider | 952—1027 |
|--------------------|----------|

East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unanai Practitioners (Delhi Amendment) Bill—

| | |
|--|---------|
| Motion to consider, As passed by Rajya Sabha | 1027—32 |
|--|---------|

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| Daily Digest | 1034—40 |
|--------------|---------|

No. 5—Friday, November 22, 1963/Agrahayana 1, 1885 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

| | |
|--|---------|
| Starred Questions Nos. 121 to 123 and 125 to 132 | 1041—79 |
|--|---------|

Written Answers to Questions—

| | |
|---|---------|
| Starred Questions Nos. 124 and 133 to 150 | 1070—94 |
|---|---------|

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Unstarred Questions No. 346 to 356, 361 to 402 and 404 to 418 | 1094—1135 |
|---|-----------|

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

| | |
|--|---------|
| Reported Damage to Indian Embassy in Baghdad | 1135—37 |
|--|---------|

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Re. Motions for Adjournment | 1137—40 |
|-----------------------------|---------|

| | COLUMNs |
|--|-----------|
| Papers Laid on the Table | 1140—43 |
| Messages from Rajya Sabha | 1143 |
| Clarification of statement on rice position | 1144—45 |
| Business of the House | 1145—50 |
| East Punjab Ayurvedic and Yunani Practitioners (Delhi Amendment) Bill | |
| Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha | 1150—86 |
| Motion to pass | 1185—86 |
| Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill— | |
| Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha | 1186—1204 |
| Clause 2 to 7 and 1 | 1203—04 |
| Motion to pass | 1204 |
| Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) 1963-64 | 1204—09 |
| Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— | |
| Twenty-seventh Report | 1208—09 |
| Bills Introduced— | |
| 1. Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Section 456) by Shri Indrajit Gupta | 1209 |
| 2. Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Section 14) by Shri N. R. Laskar | 1209—10 |
| Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Articles 136, 226 etc.) by Shri Shree Naryan Das— | |
| Motion to consider | 1210—25 |
| Constitution (Amendment) Bill—(Amendment of article 343) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharya— | |
| Motion to consider | 1225—55 |
| Statement re. Crash of I.A.F. helicopter | 1255—56 |
| Daily Digest | 1257—64 |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| No. 6—Monday, November 25, 1963/Agrahayana 4, 1885 (Saka) | COLUMNS |
| Obituary references | 1265—68 |
| Daily Digest. | 1269—70 |
| No. 7—Tuesday, November 26, 1963/Agrahayana 5, 1885 (Saka) | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Question Nos. 181 to 192. | 1271—1308 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 151 to 180 and 193 to 210 | 1308—41 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 419 to 424, 426 to 428, 431 to 445, 447 to 518 522 to 548, 550 to 618. | 1341—1467 |
| Short Notice Question No. 1. | 1468—69 |
| Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance | |
| 1. Reported News about handing over of Indian Territory to East Pakistan; and | 1469—77 |
| 2. Incidence of Cholera | 1477—84 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 1484—90 |
| Christian Marriage Bill— | |
| 1. Evidence before Joint Committee; and | 1490 |
| 2. Report of Joint Committee. | 1490 |
| Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— | |
| Twenty-eighth Report | 1490 |
| Election to Committee— | |
| Public Accounts Committee | 1490—92 |
| Bills introduced— | |
| 1. Unit Trust of India Bill; | 1492 |
| 2. Companies (Amendment) Bill; | 1492 |
| 3. Gold (Control) Bill; | 1493—95 |
| 4. Banking Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill; | 1496 |
| 5. Central Boards of Revenue Bill; and | 1496 |
| 6. Delhi (Delegation of Powers) Bill. | 1497 |
| Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) 1963-64 | 1497—1604 |
| Daily Digest. | 1605—18 |
| No. 8—Wednesday, November 27, 1963/Agrahayana 6, 1885 (Saka) | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| *Starred Questions No. 211, 212 and 214 to 222. | 1619—58 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 213, 223 to 225, 227 to 229 and 231 to 240 | 1658—68 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 619 to 623, 625 to 631, 633 to 635, 637 to 666, 668 to 673, 675 to 679, 681 and 685 to 690 | 1668—1702 |
| Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| (i) IAF helicopter crash near Poonch | 1703—11 |
| (ii) IAF Dakota crash near Banihal Pass | 1711—20 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 1720—22 |
| Appropriation (No. 5) Bill 1963—introduced | 1722—23 |
| Demands for Excess Grants (Railways), 1961-62. | 1723—50 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill— | |
| Motion to consider | 1750—1821 |
| Clauses 2 and 1 | 1820—21 |
| Motion to pass | 1820—21 |
| Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill— | |
| Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha | 1821—38 |
| Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| Train-bus collision near Gandhidham | 1838—42 |
| Half-An-Hour Discussion re: Newscree on CPI procession in Delhi | 1842—57 |
| Business Advisory Committee— | |
| Twenty-first Report | 1858 |
| Daily Digest | 1859—66 |
| No. 9.—Thursday, November 28, 1963/Agrahayana 7, 1885 (Saka) | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 241 to 246, 249 to 254 | 1867—1905 |
| Short Notice Question No. 2 | 1905—15 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 247, 248, 255 to 270 | 1915—32 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 691 to 780 | 1932—90 |
| Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| Eviction of displaced persons from Purana Qila | 1991, 2111—16 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 1991—93 |
| Appropriation (Railways), No. 6 Bill, 1963—introduced | 1993—94 |
| Business Advisory Committee— | |
| Twenty-first Report | 1994 |
| Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1963—passed | 1994—96 |
| Companies (Amendment) Bill— | |
| Motion to consider | 1996—2096 |
| Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill— | |
| Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha | 2097—2111 |
| Daily Digest | 2117—22 |
| No. 10.—Friday, November 29, 1963/Agrahayana 8, 1885 (Saka) | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 272 to 274, 278, 279, 281 to 286, 288 and 289 | 2123—65 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 271, 275, 276, 287, 290, 291 and 293 to 298 | 2165—93 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 781 to 828 and 830 to 850 | 2193—2211 |
| Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| Closure of Office of Assistant High Commissioner for India at Rajshahi | 2211—22 |
| Statement re: reported development in Berubari area | 2222—28 |
| Statement re: India's representation at funeral of President Kennedy | 2228—32 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 2232—35 |
| Message from Rajya Sabha | 2235 |
| Durgah Khawaja Sahib (Amendment) Bill— | |
| Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha | 2236 |
| Statement re: Transaction of General Insurance by LIC— | |
| Shri T.T. Krishnamachari | 2236—37 |
| Business of the House | 2238—39 |
| Statement re: Reports of Tariff Commission etc. | 2239—40 |
| Appropriation (Railways) No. 6 Bill, 1963—passed | 2240—41 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill— | |
| Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha | 2241—86 |
| Clauses 2 to 11 and 1 | 2285—86 |
| Motion to pass | 2285 |
| Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| Reported detention of an IAC Dikota by the Pakistan authorities at Dacca | 2286—89 |
| Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— | |
| Twenty-eighth Report | 2289—90 |
| Resolution <i>re</i> : Pensions for Armed services—withdrawn | 2290—2312 |
| Resolution <i>re</i> : Agricultural production | 2312—48 |
| Daily Digest | 2349—56 |

N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered indicate that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2123

LOK SABHA

Friday, November 29, 1963/Agrahayana
8, 1885 (Saka).

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Speaker: It is rather odd in the beginning to ring the bell in order to collect the quorum.

Shri Hem Barua: It is very cold.

Mr. Speaker: Questions.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Prices of Scooters

*272. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of scooters have shot up in the black market;

(b) the time it takes for a person to get a scooter in normal course; and

(c) the number of persons on the waiting list separately for Government quota and public quota in Delhi as on the 1st October, 1963 along with the date of registration of the persons who are on the top of the list for both public and Government quotas in Delhi for Lambretta and Vespa Scooters separately?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) After the promulgation of the Scooters (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1963, which has been working satisfactorily, no malpractice in the sale of scooters has come to Government's notice.

(b) The time varies with places and types of scooter. In Delhi it is, at present, about 8 years in the case of Lambretta Scooters and about 5 years in the case of Vespa Scooters.

(c) The information is as under:—

| | Public Quota | |
|--|--------------------|------------------|
| | Lambretta | Vespa |
| Number of persons on the waiting list as on 1-10-1963 in Delhi | 5361 | 5267 |
| Date of registration at the head of the waiting list | 1930 18-12-1959 | 863 11-4-1962 |

At present a total of 5456 applications of Central Government employees for Lambretta Scooters and 884 applications for Vespa Scooters are pending with Government. Allotments have so far been made to those whose applications were received before 16-7-1962 in the case of Lambretta Scooters and before 30-11-1962 in the case of Vespa Scooters.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इसी हाउस में जब श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने फरमाया था कि स्कूटरों की कीमत १५०० रु० से बढ़ने नहीं दी जायेगी तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि आज २८०० और २६०० रु० तक उस की कीमत क्यों ली जाती रही है ?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): I have already explained

why the prices of cars, motorcycles and scooters are at a high level. It is mainly because we are producing too few numbers in too many plants. Unless we step up the production in each plant, it will not be possible to bring down the price.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के इल्म में यह बात है कि लोग इस को ले कर फिर ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचते हैं, और अगर है तो इस को चेक करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किया है जिस में कि ब्लैक मार्केटिंग न हो ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I have said in the main answer, after the introduction of the control order in 1960, we have not had any complaints with regard to black-market.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government has ascertained the actual cost of production? It is not a fact that the selling price is much more than the cost of production and, if so, may I know whether Government is going to control the price?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They have gone into the cost of production in each case and it is with reference to the cost of production that the selling price is also fixed.

Shri Tyagi: May I know what is the percentage of profit that is being allowed to the industry in this connection?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally they make about 8 to 10 per cent.

डा० गोविन्द दास : जब कि अम्ब्रैसेडर मोटर की कीमत इतनी बढ़ रही है, और जब कि छोटी मोटरें जो कि बनने वाली थीं नहीं बनीं, तब क्या इस के लिये कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि स्कूटर काफी संख्या में बनाये जायें . .

Shri C. Subramaniam: The question is with regard to scooters. I will answer the hon. Member's Question if he gives separate notice.

Mr. Speaker: He means to say that the production of one has an effect on the demand for the other, and if that is expedited the demand here might not be so great.

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, the demand for scooters is from a completely different section of the society. I do not think even a small car will provide the transport for the section of the society which uses the scooter now.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I find from the statement that it will take 8 years to get a Lambretta scooter and 5 years to get a Vespa scooter. May I know whether any attempts are being made to step up production so that at least a part of the demand could be met?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is on the basis of the production remaining at the level at which it is now. As a matter of fact, most of the plants have not reached their maximum capacity of production. When they reach that, this period is likely to be reduced considerably.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the mikes are not working properly. There is a cooing sound.

Mr. Speaker: I will have it examined.

Shri Daji: According to the figures available with the Government, by how much will the production be stepped up and in how many years do the Government think the production will be materially improved so that the demand can be at least reasonably met? Has any scheme been drawn up?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is ultimately a question of providing foreign exchange for all these plants to step up production; unfortunately, they are not getting it even to step up production up to the existing capacity.

Shri Daji: My question is when foreign exchange will be made avail-

ble so that at least the existing capacity can be worked to the full?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think that question should be addressed to the Finance Minister.

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो सालों में हमारे देश में स्कूटरों का कितना उत्पादन था और आने वाले दो सालों में और कितना बढ़ेगा ? उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कोई नया कारखाना किसी विदेशी सरकार की सहायता से हमारी सरकार खोलने वाली है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक स्कूटरों के उत्पादन का प्रश्न है, तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में उनकी नियत संख्या ६०,००० है । लेकिन इस समय जो विभिन्न स्कूटरों का उत्पादन हो रहा है उन में उदाहरण के तौर पर सन् १९६१ में आटोमोबाइल इंडिया लिमिटेड के स्कूटरों का उत्पादन ८०७१, बजाज आटो का ४७४६, आइडियल जावा का ३६५४ और एनफील्ड का २०१८ था । इसी प्रकार सन् १९६२ के उत्पादन की संख्या है ।

श्री कछवाय : क्या सरकार कोई नया कारखाना खोलने वाली है ?

Mr. Speaker: Is there any proposal to start another factory?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक स्कूटरों का सवाल है कोई नया खुलने वाला नहीं है, मोपेड्स के दो और कारखानों के लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ।

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether it is a fact that Jawa scooters did not come to the market for the last six months?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Jawa has not started production of scooters. They are now producing only motor-cycles.

Steel Production in Fourth Plan

+

*273. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Balmiki:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri H. C. Soy:
Shri Vishwanath Pandey:

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

(a) whether the steel production target has been fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the target allocated to the private sector and the public sector separately;

(c) the number of new steel plants envisaged to be set up in the public sector during the Fourth Plan and the likely location of those new plants; and

(d) the extent to which the present public sector steel plants are to be expanded during the Fourth Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The Steering Group set up to recommend to Government the Fourth Five Year Plan for iron and steel have recommended a production target of 18 million tonnes of ingot steel in the Fourth Five Year Plan. In order to achieve this production target, they consider a capacity of about 20-21 million tonnes necessary.

(b) The expansion of the works of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. and the Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. by a million tonnes each is envisaged.

The balance is to be produced by the public sector.

(c) Besides Bokaro, two new steel plants—one in the Bailadila-Visakhapatnam and the other in the Goa-Hospet regions—are envisaged in the public sector during the Fourth Plan.

(d) Preliminary studies show that the steel works at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela can be expanded to 3.5 million tonnes, 3 million tonnes and 2.5 million tonnes respectively and these expansions have been recommended by the Steering Group.

The Steering Group's recommendation will be considered by Government after certain further information is available.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether representatives of the private sector in the steel industry, like the Tatas, were associated with the group which was formed for determining the Fourth Plan target and, if so, whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by one of the spokesman of Tatas that the target fixed has been illusory and unattainable? If so, what is the reaction of the Government to that statement?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Yes, Sir, my attention has been drawn to that statement. As a matter of fact, if you look into their past statements, they have taken the same attitude with regard to the Second and Third Plan targets also. But we find today that even the targets fixed are not sufficient to meet our demands.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that there is no immediate solution to the shortage of steel for a long time to come? What will be the shortfall between demand and production in the Fourth Plan and from where are you going to import it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No. During the Fourth Plan when we are able

to reach the target of production of 18 million tons, we will be able to meet our entire demand.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि चौथी योजना के मातहत प्राइवेट सेक्टर को कितना कोटा दिया गया है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जहाँ तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर का सम्बन्ध है, टाटा स्टील को दो मिलियन टन से तीन मिलियन टन, और इंडियन स्टील को एक मिलियन से दो मिलियन टन तक बढ़ाने की इजाजत दी जाएगी ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (c) of the question, may I know whether any suggestion has come to set up a steel plant at Haldia in the public sector or in the private sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. I have received a communication from the Chief Minister of Bengal that Haldia should also be considered. They have also asked for that matter to be examined.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: With regard to the proposal for setting up two new plants at Goa and Visakhapatnam areas, may I know whether the feasibility of these projects has been considered and finalised or whether it is still under examination?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The feasibility study report is under preparation now. We are hoping to get the report by the end of December.

Shri Basappa: May I know the target fixed by the steering group appointed by the Government for tool and alloy steel in this country and also whether something will be done in Bhadravati to convert it into high grade steel?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as Bhadravati is concerned, it is a Third Plan project and we have already taken up the conversion of Bhadravati into a special steel project. For

the Fourth Plan round about 9 or 1 million ton is fixed as the target for special and tool alloy steel.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi: May I know whether Government is examining the prospect of having a steel plant at Sarguja which abounds in iron ore?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As has been stated the steering group has envisaged the target of 18 million tons, but the study is being carried on by HSL.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that addressing the meeting of the Steel Advisory Council a couple of days back the hon. Minister said:—

“There is no immediate solution to the shortage of steel and we have to live with it.”

If so, may I know whether this is a statement of despair or whether Government proposes to take steps to minimise this inevitable shortage within the present framework of the Plan?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It was a statement of fact that our capacity to produce cannot be stepped up overnight. It takes a long time. Therefore till we step up production we have to live with these shortages and to the extent possible we have to import.

Pig Iron

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- Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 - Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 - Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 - Shri Maheswar Naik:
 - Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
 - Shri D. D. Mantari:
 - Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 - Shri B. K. Das:
 - Shri Subodh Hansda:
 - Shri S. C. Samanta:
 - *274. Shrimati Renuka Ray:
 - Shri Oza:
 - Shri Koya:
 - Shri P. C. Borooah:
 - Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

- Shri A. K. Gopalan:
- Shri Basumatari:
- Shri R. Barua:
- Shri Daljit Singh:
- Shri Eswara Reddy:
- Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is still much difficulty in getting pig iron for small industries in U.P. and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the further steps taken to increase the supply of pig iron; and

(c) the quantity of pig iron imported during this year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) As the demand for foundry grade pig iron exceeds the availability, it has not been possible to meet the full requirements of the small scale foundries of not only Uttar Pradesh but other States also.

(b) As a result of a further re-assessment of availability and utilisation so far, the allocation for 1963-64 to the State list (small scale) foundries has been increased from 178,000 tonnes to 218,000 tonnes.

(c) No imports have been made during the year, so far.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the reply to a previous question which said that the pig iron quota of UP was reduced from 2 lakh tons to 14,000 tons and that of Bengal from 2½ lakh tons to 24,000 tons, I would like to know whether the position in these two States has improved and whether the small-scale industry and other industrialists have been able to work.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Merely a statement of the quota was illusory because they were not getting the entire quota. But now

we have taken into account the availability of pig iron and have indicated what would be available positively. As a matter of fact, as far as U.P. is concerned, originally 14,300 tons was fixed as the quota. Now it has been increased to 27,336 tons, nearly 100 per cent increase.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the answer of the hon. Deputy Minister it appears that Government has not imported any pig iron during this particular year. I would like to know how it reconciles with the statement of the hon. Minister which said that to meet the shortage we would like to import pig iron from Russian and other countries.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are proposing to import from U.S.S.R. next year, in 1964, 1,50,000 tons.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that the shortfall in pig iron production has been mainly due to the bad performance of the private sector, does the Government intend to rely entirely on the private sector for expanding production? Are they considering any possibility of setting up separate foundries for pig iron production of setting up separate foundries for pig iron production in the public sector also?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No doubt I am still hoping that the private sector may come up to a certain extent to meet this shortage. But I am not relying upon the private sector entirely. I am taking steps in the public sector to produce sufficient quantities of pig iron.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that some of the foundries which have been working since the last 20 years have been closed down because of this wrong distribution of pig iron and whether the hon. Minister is thinking of giving some immediate relief to some of these foundries which are on the verge of being closed down?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No foundry has closed down now because certain quantities at least have been assured to these people. I do agree that these quantities are not sufficient particularly with reference to some of the small foundries. But as I have already stated, when we increase the production even marginally and we import a little more, we may be able to help the foundries to a greater extent.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फाउंड्रीज की पिग आयरन की मांग को कुछ हद तक दूर करने के लिये क्या सरकार ने स्क्रैप, आयरन या दूसरे किस्म का आयरन देने का प्रबन्ध किया है ? यदि हाँ, तो किस हद तक ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Scrap iron is not under control. Anybody can purchase scrap iron in the open market.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether because of the good quality of pig iron that we are producing, some demands from outside the country also have come?

Shri C. Subramaniam: But unfortunately we will not be able to export, particularly because of the shortage inside the country.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know whether it is a fact that the delay in the completion of the Bokaro plant has had any effect on the shortage of pig iron?

Shri C. Subramaniam: To a certain extent, it is true. If Bokaro had been taken up according to schedule, it would have produced pig iron to a large extent during the Third Plan period. But that will not be available now.

Shri Ranga: Have the Government gone into the question as to why the private sector, private entrepreneurs, are not able to produce as much pig iron as is expected from them and

whether the Government are doing all that lies in their power to help them, if it is needed, in order to see that they fulfil the targets?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought the hon. Member should be aware of the conditions in the private sector more than I do. As far as the Government are concerned, we were prepared to give all possible assistance to them to set up these projects. But, as the hon. Member is aware, the private sector comes in only when there are large profits involved, and immediate profits. Perhaps, they think this will not give them immediate and large profits. That is why they are not coming forward.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: In Gujarat all the foundries are on the verge of being closed down. May I know whether the Government has received a representation from the Gujarat Government for removing the difficulties of small foundries and whether the Government have enquired into the defective system of the distribution of pig iron and what are the criteria. .

Mr. Speaker: Not so many questions combined. One question might be replied to.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Only one question. I want to know whether proper distribution of pig iron is being done at present.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have been getting reports from every State that all the foundries are on the verge of being closed down. Certainly that cannot be the real state of affairs because every year we have been making available increased quantities of pig iron. Therefore, the position should be a little bit on the improving side. For the purpose of getting a little more pig iron, these reports are coming from all States that all the foundries are on the verge of being closed down. I do not think that is the position.

Shri Sheo Narain: How long will the Government take to supply more quota to U.P. because we are running many small industries?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that the quota for U.P. has been increased by 100 per cent.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Despite the fact that adequate capacity was licensed for pig iron, it has not been utilised. May I know what are the difficulties and whether the Government have taken steps for removing those difficulties?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think I have already answered the question put by Shri Ranga with regard to this.

S.T.C. for Agricultural Commodities

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*278. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 { Shri D. B. Raju:
 { Shri Umanath:
 { Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for establishing a separate State Trading Corporation for agricultural Commodities; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether such a proposal is at all under the consideration of Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that a separate State Trading Corporation has been set up for dealing with minerals, may I know whether similar considerations do not prevail in the case of agricultural commodities like raw jute etc.?

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Member is trying to argue.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know the reasons. Why are they doing it in one case but not in the other case?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing. That can be done in a different manner; he cannot enter into arguments now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I think that the hon. Minister is willing to answer this question.

Mr. Speaker: Only if I allow him. Now, next question.

Hungarian Trade Delegation

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*279. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Hungarian Trade Delegation visited India in the middle of September, 1963;

(b) if so, whether any discussions were held with the Delegation; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hungarian Trade Delegation visited India during October-November, 1963.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Discussions were held with the Hungarian Trade Delegation. A new long-term Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Hungary for a period of five years effective from 1st January 1964, was signed on 22nd November, 1963. Exports between the two countries for 1964, 1965 and 1966 were also finalised. They are expected to rise by 220 per cent.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether in the meantime any Indian Trade Delegation went to Hungary?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, that was not necessary. I actually visited Budapest in June, and we had preliminary discussions with the Hungarian Government, and I extended an invi-

tation to the Foreign Trade Minister of Hungary who came here, and we signed the agreement.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What are the bilateral arrangements with them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The arrangements are that the current level of trade which is running at about Rs. 8½ crores in the current year will be raised to about Rs. 18 crores in 1966 each way, and among the articles, Rs. 4 crores will be manufactured goods for the first time, so that the less developed countries get an opening into the markets of the industrialised country. Over and above that, there will be other articles which Hungary will buy like iron ore and various other intermediates from India, and we shall get also a credit which has been offered by the Hungarian Government, of about 24 million dollars, equivalent to about Rs. 12 crores to enable us to set up an aluminium plant in the public sector and three plants of ore-dressing equipment, steel tubes and various other articles.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : पिग आयरन के अलावा और कौन कौन सी चीजें हैं जो कि भारत से हंगरी जायेंगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पिग आयरन तो जायगा ही नहीं वह तो आयरन और ही जायगा। उस के अलावा और बहुत से आइटम्स हैं जो कि भेजे जायेंगे जैसे जूट गुड्स, आयरल केक्स, और राइस ब्रान आदि।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Under the terms of this agreement, what are the main items which we shall be importing from Hungary?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main items will be machine-tools, industrial machinery, some aspects of non-ferrous metals and various intermediate goods which are required for the industries set up in India with Hungarian collaboration, certain items of glass and light engineering.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether tea is one of the commodities which is included in this agreement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Since the hon. Member is interested in it, we had to include it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any site for the aluminium plant which is going to be established soon with the help of the Hungarian Government has been selected?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not finally, but it will be somewhere about the Amarkantak area in Madhya Pradesh or round about that.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जो एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट होने वाला है उस में क्या कोई ऐसी शर्त है कि एक्सपोर्ट भारतीय जहाजों से ही होगा क्योंकि जापान से जो एग््रीमेंट हुआ था उस में वह यह चीज भूल गये थे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह एक बड़ा जरूरी क्वेश्चन है वैसे हमारी यही कोशिश है कि जहां तक संभव हो सके माल हिन्दुस्तान के जहाजों में ही जाय, आयरनओर्स के लिए खासतौर से कोशिश है कि वह भारतीय जहाजों में जाय ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if items like small electric generators of all types are included in the list of imports for the reason that such articles . . .

Mr. Speaker: He can ask if they are included.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, they are included to the extent of 30,000 kw.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि मध्य-प्रदेश में जो अल्यूमीनियम का कारखाना खोलने जा रहे हैं, उनके वास्ते सर्वे हो गया है? उसके वास्ते कितना पैसा सरकार लगा रही है और प्राइवेट सैक्टर से कितना आयेगा?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : एग््रीमेंट में तो यह नहीं आता है वैसे काफ़ी पैसा हुआ है

और अभी बाकी कुछ काम काज चल रहा है ।

Shri Bade: The Hungarian delegation has seen the spot and it is surveyed. It is in the agreement. Though it was not expressly provided for in the agreement, discussions took place there. I know all the facts . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He can have some opportunity to tell us about it.

Shri Bade: The Minister is willing to reply.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the present Hungarian parliamentary delegation now in the country will follow up the discussion?

Mr. Speaker: They are not a trade delegation. We are talking of the trade delegation. The parliamentary delegation has nothing to do with the trade delegation.

गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में कच्चे लोहे के कारखाने

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*२८१. { श्री बड़े :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री :
श्री राम रतन गुप्त :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कच्चे लोहे के कारखानों की स्थापना की अनुमति दे रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में ऐसे कितने कारखाने स्थापित किए जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या ऐसे कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये स्थानों का चयन कर लिया गया है ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा क्या सहायता दी योगी ?

इस्पात, खान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० चं०

सेठी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने तृतीय योजना में कच्चे लोहे के उत्पादन के लिये ५ लाख टन की क्षमता निजी क्षेत्र के लिये आरक्षित की थी और उस क्षमता के अन्तर्गत स्थापित किए जाने वाले कच्चे लोहे के कारखानों की संख्या अनुबद्ध नहीं की थी। प्राइवेट पार्टी को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देते समय सुझाये गये स्थल की योग्यता का सभी पहलुओं से परीक्षण किया जाता है ।

(घ) सरकार अनुमोदित योजना के लिए पूंजीगत माल की आवश्यकताओं के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने में सम्बद्ध पार्टियों की सहायता करती है ।

[(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government had reserved a capacity of 0.5 million tonnes for the production of pig iron in the private sector during the Third Plan period and had not made any stipulation as to the number of pig iron plants to be set up within that capacity. At the time of granting industrial licence to a private party, the merits of the location suggested are examined in all respects.

(d) Government help the parties concerned in securing the foreign exchange for capital goods requirements for an approved scheme.]

श्री बड़े : सन् १९६३ में कितने लोहे के कारखानों के उद्योगपतियों को पिग आयरन प्रोड्यूस करने का लाइसेंस दिया गया है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जिन कारखानों को इसके प्रोडक्शन का लाइसेंस दिया गया है व यह हैं:—

१. दी इंडस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ़ उड़ीसा ।

२. टैक्सटूल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, मद्रास ।

३. एसीएमई आयरन ऐंड सेंटी-क्रियुगल पाइप वर्क्स ।

४. कमानी इंडस्ट्रीज़ कारपोरेशन ।

५. बिड़ला ग्वालियर (पी) लिमिटेड ।

६. रामाकृष्णा संस मद्रास ।

७. कृष्णा इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन, मद्रास ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने तो केवल संख्या पूछी थी ।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि इस के लिए जापान से भी कुछ कारखानेदारों से कोई कोलैबोरेशन हो रहा है ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : कोई कोलैबोरेशन नहीं हो रहा है ।

Shri Daji: Out of the capacity of 0.5 million tons reserved, what capacity has been licensed and what capacity has begun production or is beginning production?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): A capacity of 515,000 tons has been licensed in the private sector, and new production perhaps will be round about 20-25 thousand tons.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Besides the one plant sanctioned in the public sector in the Punjab, are attempts a foot to set up another plant in the private sector? If so, how soon?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not find any private sector plant for Punjab. I do not have any information.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Considering the fact that the private sector does not seem to be coming forward in adequate numbers for setting up pig iron plants, does Government contemplate taking some of the capacity out of this 0.5 million tons in the public sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, now we are planning to produce as much

as possible in the public sector by putting up blast furnaces in anticipation of the Fourth Plan expansion projects.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: Since the private sector projects are going to be small projects and the cost of production is going to be higher, has Government come to any decision as to at what price of private sector pig iron will be sold?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as these small plants are concerned, there is no control of prices.

Shri Kandappan: Is there any proposal to set up a plant in Salem in the private or public sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a proposal to set up a steel plant in the Neyveli-Salem area.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know whether there is any time-bound programme decided before the licences are issued to the private sector?

Shri P. C. Sethi: A time-limit is stipulated while giving the licence.

श्री कछुवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहना हूँ कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भी कोई लाइसेंस दिया गया है या दिया जाने वाला है; यदि नहीं, तो क्यों और जब कि लोहे की कमी है, तो और लोगों को लाइसेंस क्यों दिया जाता है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मध्य प्रदेश के लिए पिग आयरन का कोई लाइसेंस नहीं है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कच्चे लोहे के प्राइवट क्षेत्र में खोले जाने वाले कारखाने हैं, उनके लिए पंजाब में कौन कौन सी जगह नियत की गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पूछा गया है और मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दिया है कि पंजाब में प्राइवट सेक्टर में कोई कारखाना नहीं खोला जाने वाला है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : प्राइवट सेक्टर

में नहीं है, लेकिन पंजाब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इजाजत मांगी है।

Shri Kapur Singh: Why not in the Punjab?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has Government received any representation from the producers of pig iron to the effect that increased production is being hampered by the high ash content of indigenous coal which they are having to use, and have they asked Government to arrange supplies, if necessary from abroad, of low ash grade coal, and, if so, what is Government's reaction to it?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. We have not received any such representation.

Import of Raw Jute from Pakistan

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*282. { **Shri Heda;**
Shri G. Mohanty;

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of raw jute India imported from Pakistan last year; and

(b) the effect on India's trade with Pakistan in raw jute by the Raw Jute Agreement signed by Pakistan with China on the 30th September, 1963?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) India imported 2,71,000 bales of raw jute from Pakistan in the Year 1962-63 (July-June).

(b) The Raw Jute Agreement signed by Pakistan with China on the 30th September, 1963, will have no adverse effect at all on India's trade with Pakistan in raw jute, as Pakistan under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement (1963-65) has agreed to supply the raw jute requirements as may be specified by India in September each year.

Shri Heda: In view of the fact that trade with Pakistan, so far as jute is

concerned, has not always been smooth, by what time will we be self-sufficient in the production of jute?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Production is going up very considerably. Even then, the Pakistan jute in certain quality and cutting has a certain superior range compared to our jute production. Therefore, in order to produce special varieties, we have to import between two and five lakh bales. But, over the years our imports have considerably gone down. In 1960-61 we imported about Rs. 7 crores worth; last year it was only Rs. 3 crores. This year it may be still less.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know what attempts have been made to improve the quality of our production, and to what extent we have succeeded?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This year the production of jute goods and exports has been a record in the whole history of India. There was a rise of Rs. 24 crores in exports, and about Rs. 39 crores in production. It shows that gradually support to the jute industry from Government and the purchasing people is increasing, and we think that in the next few years we might be able to produce even better quality jute goods to obviate the need of these marginal imports.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know how the prevailing prices of raw jute in Pakistan compare with the floor prices that Government has announced for our jute here, and in case the Pakistan prices of jute are much lower, is Government apprehensive or not that smuggling of Pakistani jute into India might have a harmful impact on the floor prices which we wish to maintain for our own jute.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad the hon. Member raised this question, showing that he is aware of the troubles. The Pakistan prices are hopelessly low, while we are giving price support to the jute grower because of our social objectives. Even then we

are trying to see with the co-operation of the Pakistan Government that smuggling from Pakistan to India is prevented as much as possible.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि पटसन के अतिरिक्त पाकिस्तान से और क्या क्या वस्तुयें आयात की जाती हैं और उन के बदले पाकिस्तान को क्या क्या वस्तुयें भेजी जाती हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सवाल यहां नहीं उठता है।

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार यू० पी० और बिहार की जूट का दाम बढ़ा कर क्यों नहीं खरीद लेती है और वह बाहर से क्यों मंगवाती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यही तो मैं ने कहा है कि वह बहुत अच्छे दाम में मिल रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी एसी सुपरफाइन क्वालिटी रह जाती है, जो कि सीयल की कन्डीशन्ज पर डिपेंडेंट है। वह मंगाने से हमारा काम ज्यादा बढ़ता है, घटता नहीं है।

Khadi Board

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283. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to serious reports of maladministration, irregularities and heavy spending on staff by Khadi Board;

(b) the pay roll under Khadi Board and the steps, if any, taken to curtail it; and

(c) whether any efforts have been made to streamline the working of the Board?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) By "Khadi Board" the Honourable Members are presum-

ably referring to "The Khadi & Village Industries Commission". It is true that the Public Accounts Committee have drawn attention to certain irregularities in the working of the Khadi & Village Industries Programme of the Commission. It is not however correct to say that there have been serious reports of maladministration or heavy spending on staff by the Commission.

(b) and (c). The pay roll of the Commission is about Rs. 95,00,000 per annum. The Commission is constantly reviewing its staff position, so that the greatest economy in administrative expenditure secured. Recently, a one-man Committee which went into the question of effecting economy submitted a report and this is under consideration of the Commission. This report has also examined the administrative working of the Commission and made recommendations to improve it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are the main findings of this report to which the hon. Minister referred now? Have they also drawn attention to maladministration and administrative expenditure?

Shri Kanungo: It is not a question of maladministration but how economies could be effected.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to various Press publications that say that large amounts of subsidies are claimed by absolutely bogus organisations of mushroom growth and there is hardly any real transaction taking place?

Shri Kanungo: Wrong use of subsidies has not been reported but we find accounting has been defective in certain State boards. They are autonomous boards. The Commission is trying to find out ways and means to supervise the work of the State boards.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Has Government received any complaint from Mysore State that the grant

given by the Central Government to the Mysore khadi board has not been accounted for three years?

Shri Kanungo: There has been objection in the Mysore accounts but it is a board set up by the Mysore Government.

Shri Ranga: Are Government trying to keep in touch with the working of these boards, whether appointed by States or by the Khadi Commission and give them advice in order to see that the Public Accounts Committee would not have to comment so adversely against the working of the Khadi Commission and the khadi boards?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir; Government officers are at the service of the Commission and the Boards and at the moment the remarks of the Public Accounts Committee are being attended to.

Shri Ranga: What advice have they given to the Mysore Government regarding the revelations made by the Chief Minister in the State legislature?

Shri Kanungo: As I have said all we can ask for from the State boards is the accounts; sometimes they are in arrears.

Shri Kapur Singh: Have the Government reviewed the prospects of khadi products standing on their own legs in the open market in the near future without heavy subsidies from year to year, and if so with what results? Do they propose to discontinue these heavy subsidies and wind up these khadi boards?

Shri Kanungo: Government do not consider that the subsidies are heavy, considering the social objectives, and without subsidised khadi cannot stand competition.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether the subsidies that are granted to the Khadi Commission and also to the various State Boards by the Central Government are in their

turn given to private establishments producing khadi and to khadi shops, etc?

Shri Kanungo: The subsidies are to the purchasers or consumers, and not to any producers or to any society or any organisation.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view the very praiseworthy and useful work which the Khadi Board has been doing and the enormous difficulties which facing in the rural sector, may I know if the hon. Minister is aware that these small, little loopholes are negligible?

Shri Kanungo: We do not consider these defects negligible.

Shri Tyagi: What is the up-to-date figure of loans and subsidies granted to the Khadi Commission, and as the Government had once assured this House that after sometime this Khadi Commission will stand on its own legs, may I know if that policy stands changed now?

Shri Kanungo: "Stand on its own legs" means that the Government will have to provide the working capital; otherwise it cannot make profits.

Shri Tyagi: What is the up-to-date figure of loans and subsidies granted?

Shri Kanungo: The figure for 1962-63 is, Rs. 1,000 lakhs in grants and Rs. 512 lakhs in loans.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the findings of the one-man Committee on the administration of the Khadi Board and what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

Shri Kanungo: That is being considered by the Commission and the Government.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Can the hon. Minister give us the figure with regard to the unrecoverable loans that have been written off as bad debts from the Khadi Board?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the figures.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : खादी प्रामोद्योग के बारे में मैं यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि एसी पवित्र संस्था की अखबारों में कई दिनों से बराबर लगातार शिकायत होती है और हो रही है और सबूत भी है, उस में रसीदें भी लगी हुई हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप इसकी इनकवायरी करेंगे।

श्री कानूनगो : कमिशन इनकवायरी कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : या तो आपने प्रार्थना की या आशा की। सवाल दोनों में नहीं पूछा।

बकरे के चमड़े का निर्यात

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२८४. { श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ला सिधवी :

क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बकरे के चमड़े की कुछ किस्मों के निर्यात पर सरकार ने प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये हैं ;

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

(ग) इन प्रतिबन्धों के परिणाम-स्वरूप प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि होगी ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, नहीं। ०.६१४ मीटर तथा इससे अधिक लम्बाई की खालों और ०.५६ वर्ग मीटर क्षेत्रफल वाली खालों के निर्यात पर १३ जुलाई, १९६३ से प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया था, जिसे २७-६-६३ से हटा दिया गया है।

(ग) चूँकि प्रतिबन्ध, बहुत थोड़े समय लगभग ६ सप्ताह के लिए रहा, अतः विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। वास्तविकता यह है कि बकरे की खालों के निर्यात से, पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में इस वर्ष अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई है।

[(a) and (b). No, Sir. Export of raw goat skins of 0.914 metre and more in length or 0.56 sq. metre in area which was banned on 13th July, 1963, has been permitted again with effect from 27-8-1963.]

(c) Since the restrictions were for a brief period of 6 weeks or so, the question of loss in foreign exchange does not arise. As a matter of fact the total foreign exchange earned on exports of raw goat skins is higher this year than exports in corresponding period last year.]

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : में जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन देशों में इस चमड़े का निर्यात होता है और कितना होता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : रूस जाता है, आस्ट्रेलिया जाता है, अमरीका भी काफी जाता है, कम्युनिस्ट कंट्रीज में जाता है। सारा मिला कर दस करोड़ बीस लाख का एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या सरकार प्रतिबन्ध हटाने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : प्रतिबन्ध जो है वह यह है कि ट्रेनिंग इंडस्ट्री को मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार न ६० परसेंट कोटा दिया है रा गोट स्किन का और ४० परसेंट टैंड और लाइंड गोट स्किन का आहिस्ता आहिस्ता हमारी पालिसी यह है कि रा गोट स्किन को कम कर दिया जाए और टैंड प्रासस्ड का ज्यादा कर दिया जाए।

श्री कृष्णदाय : प्रतिवर्ष कितनी खालें हमारे देश में निकाली जाती हैं और इससे

सरकार को कितना मुनाफा होता है प्रतिवर्ष ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : नफा नहीं होता है। मैंने अभी बताया है कि फौ न एक्सचेंज कितनी मिलती है प्रतिवर्ष। पूरा हमारे पास रिकार्ड नहीं है लेकिन माना यह जाता है कि ३५ मिलियन नम्बर के पीसिस होते हैं जिन में से २० मिलियन यानी दो करोड़ पीसिस को हम एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। वैंल्यू मैंने बता दी है कि दस करोड़ बीस लाख फारेन एक्सचेंज कमा करके देती है रा गोट स्किन।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Since the requirements of the tanning industry are being assessed from time to time according to which the quotas are being reserved for the indigenous industry, may I know if the Government are aware that in some of the areas there is a great cry that the raw material is not available to the extent needed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not so because it is obvious that exports of finished leather have to go up in due course. From 1957, 100 per cent export was allowed, and now we have reduced it to 60 per cent. So, 40 per cent of raw material is available to the local tanning industry. As the tanning of a scientific nature develops, a still further reduction in raw goat-skin export quota will take place.

Rourkela Steel Plant

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 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri G. Mohanty:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Ram Sevak Yadav:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 *285. {
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines

and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the blast furnaces under the Rourkela Steel Plant have closed their working;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and for how long;

(c) the loss in output of the plant on account of the closure; and

(d) the steps taken to resume their working and prevent recurrence of this state of things?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Two of the three Blast Furnaces at Rourkela had to be banked due to the go-slow policy adopted by some of the workers during October 1963. Blast Furnace No. II was banked from 30-9-1963 to 7-11-1963 and Blast Furnace No. III from 2-10-1963 to 9-10-1963.

(c) 45,570 tonnes of Pig Iron and 45,234 tonnes of Steel ingots.

(d) It was impressed upon the workers that it was not necessary to resort to these slow down tactics and that the management was always willing to consider all legitimate demands of labour. As a result, the situation improved and production started picking up.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what were the major complaints which necessitated the workers to adopt this policy and what action has been taken by the management so that such repetitions may not take place?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Demands were put forward which on the face of it looked very unreasonable. I shall give some of the demands put forward: 1. Revision of pay-scales for which a wage board has already been appointed. 2. Overtime for periods prior to the registration of the factory, i.e. from 1955 to 1959. It was demanded that calcu-

lation should be made of the overtime work done during 1955 to 1959 and they should be paid over-time. 3. Automatic mass promotions without any reference to merit or necessity for promotion. They demanded that every two years there should be automatic promotion of all the workers. 4. Payment of acting allowance for periods when no officiation was actually done according to the plant records. 5. Provision of free transport to and from place of duty. 6. Leave at the rate of 1 day in 11 working days as against 1 day in 20 working days prescribed in the Factories Act.

I have given some of the demands. There were other demands also. On the face of it, the authorities could not consider these demands at all.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What was the difficulty in giving over-time wages which was considered to be a genuine demand by the workers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Certainly nobody can go into over-time done during 1955 to 1959.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: May I know the name of the trade union and to which of the All-India unions it is affiliated?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The difficulty in Rourkela is there are a number of unions. There are 4 unions, one affiliated to the INTUC, the second to the HMS, the third to the AITUC and there is a local union also. There is competition between these unions to become more and more popular and for that, demands also are put higher and higher. That is the real difficulty.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : ये जितनी डिमांड्स हैं व अगर मान ली जायें तो सरकार को अंदाजन कितना नुकसान होने की सम्भावना है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : ये उचित नहीं हैं, इसलिए इनको मानने का सवाल नहीं है। नुकसान कितना होगा यह आंका नहीं गया है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears from the answer of the hon. Minister that because of rivalry and competition between the unions, some demands are put forward which the management cannot consider. I want to know whether any step is being taken by the Government to see that the representative character of the unions is ascertained through secret ballot?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. There is a provision in the Orissa Labour Act to recognise a union as representative union. Steps were taken for that purpose. Meanwhile one union took the matter to the court and got a stay order, which is still there. As long as the stay order is there, no representative union can be recognised. Meanwhile competition is going on to increase their strength by putting forward these unreasonable demands.

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या यह सही है कि वहाँ जो आई० एन० टी० य० सी० की यूनियन है, वह कमजोर होते हुए भी, उसको सरकार रिकग्निशन देना चाहती है और इसलिए वहाँ असन्तोष ज्यादा बढ़ रहा है और गड़बड़ी है ?

श्री प्र० खं० सेठी : जहाँ तक रिकग्निशन देने का सवाल है वह स्टेट एक्ट के तहत वहाँ की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट देती है। इसलिए किसी तरह की कोई फेवर उनकी करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

Shri Daji: In view of the fact that many demands were made and some sections had to be closed, causing a loss of money to the Government, may I know whether any attempt was made to refer the matter to arbitration or conciliation, as provided in the Trade Unions Act?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Even for reference, they should *prima facie* look reasonable. But I do not think anybody would recognise these demands as reasonable. That is the real difficulty. As far as the other

reasonable demands were concerned, the authorities were always willing to discuss with them and come to some agreement. In fact, agreement has already been reached with regard to some of these demands.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Since the problem of recognition of trade unions has not been settled for the last two years, may I know whether the Government is prepared to hand over to the voluntary organisations the demands which have been made jointly by all the unions?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not think there is any joint demand at all. In the case of demands, each union wants to take advantage of the other.

"Partners of Progress" Show in Berlin

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*286. { **Shri Heda:**
Shri B. P. Yadava;
Shri Chattar Singh;
Shri Dhaon;
Shri Bishanchander Seth;

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation was sent to Berlin to participate in the opening of the special show 'Partners of Progress';

(b) the names of the members of the delegation;

(c) the criteria for their selection; and

(d) whether any report has been submitted by them and, if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1. Mrs. Sharda Mukerjee, member of Parliament, 27 Canning Lane, New Delhi.

2. Dr. Antia, Managing Director, M/s. Union Carbide of India

Ltd. 1 & 2, Barbourne Road, Calcutta.

3. Mr. H. C. Mahindra, Director M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra, Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
4. Mr. A. M. M. Arunachalam, Managing Director, Tube, Investment of India Ltd. 52/53 Jehangir Street, Madras-1.

(c) The invitees included a Member of Parliament and representatives of Trade and Industry from the three important Commercial Centres of India.

(d) Yes, Sir. The salient features of the report are:—

- (i) The fair was well organised. The Asian stalls including the Indian Pavillion were in one big hall, while the adjacent building was mainly dominated by German and American exhibits of machinery, consumer articles etc. The Commonwealth and the EEC countries had separate buildings of their own.
- (ii) Our exhibits of machinery, watches etc. evoked considerable interest and drew appreciation from several visitors and manufacturers.
- (iii) Arrangements had been made to serve hot tea in our tea-stall which proved most popular.
- (iv) Both the display of articles and the eagerness and courtesy of our attendants was a credit to our country.
- (v) West German Government showed interest in assisting the economic progress of the developing countries through private investment for which adequate fiscal incitement, insurance against political troubles and assurance

against state control of industries were indicated as essential conditions.

Shri Heda: May I know whether the Minister is satisfied, when he goes through the list of names, that the names selected are according to the criteria laid down in the matter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. The delegation consisted of an hon. Member of Parliament as well as three leading industrialists of this country. In pursuance of what we have been told by the German authorities, especially about the exact purpose of this industrial exhibition the participation has been very helpful.

Shri Heda: Among the articles that were thought good enough for export promotion, what other items of articles attracted the Germans most and have any tangible results come out of it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Well, the Development Minister of Germany, Mr. Scheel, made a very good remark after seeing the exhibition. He said that he did not know that India produced so many modern machines because generally the impression is that we usually produce, tea, jute goods and some textiles. This time we highlighted a new aspect of our technological development. Of course, there was also some comments of an adverse nature by some visitors who thought that we should have shown more of handicrafts. It is, after all, a question of opinion and, broadly speaking, many of the visitors appreciated India's industrial growth, which was the principal focal point of this exhibition, and we are getting very good orders from them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: With reference to the report submitted by, or obtained from, the members of the delegation, I would like to know whether it is a fact that some of the members of this delegation did not stay in Germany, or at the place of the exhibition, for the full duration of

their planned stay because they were not satisfied with the treatment received by them from the West German Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As a matter of fact, I have gone through the whole report of the delegation. They say that the arrangements were highly satisfactory. Their only complaint was that when they travelled from here to Bonn, some people were taken in first class and some in the tourist class. But, then in a plane you cannot take all the people in one class. That is the only aspect with which they were dissatisfied. Otherwise, there was a general sense of high satisfaction about the arrangements for the exhibition and their stay there.

Small/Cheap Tractors

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- *288. { **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received schemes from the private parties for the manufacture of small/cheap tractors; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 5 schemes for the manufacture of small tractors and power tillers of approved designs have already been licensed/approved. In addition, 14 schemes for the manufacture of small tractors and power tillers are, at present, under consideration. These schemes involve manufacture of four wheeled tractors of the riding type or

2 wheeled tractors and power tillers of the walking type, in various horsepower ranges below 12 H.P. Collaboration with Japanese, American, U.K. or West German manufacturers is proposed.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो यह पांच कारखाने बनने वाले हैं वे कितने कितने राज्यों में बनेंगे और उनमें उत्पादन कब से शुरू होगा ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इसमें ईस्ट एशियाटिक हैदराबाद में, दूसरा कृष्ण एंजिन्स भी हैदराबाद में, तीसरा मैसूर में, चौथा उड़ीसा में और पांचवां उत्तर प्रदेश में होगा ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या इस बात का अनुमान लगाया गया है कि जो छोटे और सस्ते ट्रैक्टर बनने वाले हैं उनकी अनुमानित कीमत क्या होगी ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : उनकी कीमत तो जब वे उत्पादन शुरू करेंगे तब तय होगी ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there is a scheme for bringing down the prices of these popular tractors; if so, what is the cost of production now and how far it is going to be brought down?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Generally we want the prices to be below Rs. 3,000/- per tractor of this range; but the prices can be fixed only when they go into production and are produced in sufficient numbers.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the great need for tractors for mechanised cultivation, may I know how far Government is prepared to aid these enterprises?

Shri C. Subramaniam: All possible aid required by way of foreign exchange is being given to these concerns. It is a question of getting into production.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि अब तक बाजार में जो छोटे ट्रैक्टर आये हैं हालैंड वगैरह से जिनका नाम मुरसस है या उनसे भी छोटे जो ट्रैक्टर आये हैं वह बहुत जल्दी खराब हो गये हैं और उनके पुर्जे भी नहीं मिल रहे हैं।

श्री प्र. चं० सेठी : जो ट्रैक्टर बाहर से आये हैं उनके बारे में इस समय कोई मालूमात मेरे पास नहीं है। और यह जो ट्रैक्टर हैं यहीं बन रहे हैं।

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी जो सरकारी कारखाने हैं जैसे कि जबलपुर की गन कैरेज फ़ैक्ट्री, जहां पर कि शक्तिवाहन नामक ट्रक बन रहे हैं, ऐसे कारखानों में इस प्रकार के ट्रैक्टर बनाने की कोई योजना है।

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. These are all small tractors. There, if at all, we can only produce the big tractors and not power tillers.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि बाहर से जो छोटे ट्रैक्टर मंगाये जाते हैं उनकी अपेक्षा इन ट्रैक्टरों का मूल्य कुछ अधिक होगा। यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत तक का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जैसा अभी बतलाया गया है, कोशिश यह की जायेगी कि उनका मूल्य ३,००० रु० के अन्दर रहे। जब यह उत्पादन हम आरम्भ करेंगे तभी ठीक तौर पर उनकी कीमत तय की जा सकती है।

श्री क. ना० तिवारी : यह जो छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनेंगे उनकी प्रति घंटे कितने एकड़ जोतने की कर्पसिटी होगी, और वह डीजल के होंगे या पावर के।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am sorry, I cannot immediately give the information.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: In view of the fragmentation of holdings into small units, may I know whether these tractors will negotiate small areas?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; these tractors are intended for that purpose. I am informed by my hon. colleague that the small tractors can do about 2 acres per day.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether Government is intending to start production of small tractors in the public sector keeping in view the slow progress which these people in the private sector have shown in the production of these tractors?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The Punjab Government have come forward with a proposal to produce tractors in the public sector there. We are considering that proposal.

श्री गुलशन : पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने कई बार पंजाब में अनाज की उपज के बारे में कहा कि उसको दुगुना किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या उनकी भी छोटे ट्रैक्टरों के कारखानों के लिये कोई दरखास्त सरकार के पास आई है ताकि किसानों को वह सस्ता मिले।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : जी हां, जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया, पंजाब सरकार की ओर से मांग आई है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इस प्रकार के ट्रैक्टर बाहर से मंगाये जाते हैं उनकी अपेक्षा भारतीय शिल्पकारों द्वारा तैयार किये गये छोटे ट्रैक्टरों के सद्दश जो होते हैं जो कि दो बैलों के पीछे जोड़े जाते हैं, जिनमें पांच फूल निकलते हैं और जो दो हल एक ट्रैक्टर के बराबर जमीन वाह देते हैं, उनको प्रोत्साहन देने का सरकार का कोई विचार है।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह स्माल स्केल इम्प्लिमेंट्स से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न नहीं है, यह ट्रैक्टरों से सम्बन्धित सवाल है।

नेपाल में उद्योगों की स्थापना

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2८६. श्री कछवाय :
 श्री बड़े :
 श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :
 श्री रा० गि० बुबे :
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
 श्री विभूति मिश्र :
 श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरवा :
 श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :
 श्री प्र० चं० बरूआ :

क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय उद्योगपति अपने धन से नेपाल में नये उद्योग स्थापित करना चाहते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार का विचार उनको क्या सुविधायें देने का है ?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Some Indian industrialists are already associated with certain industries to be established in Nepal and some others have evinced interest in participating in Nepalese industries on a joint venture basis subject to necessary facilities being available from both the Governments.

(b) The nature of facilities required is determined on the merits of each case. Generally, however, Indian investment is allowed in the shape of machinery and equipment of Indian manufacture and by way of technical know-how and some small cash.

श्री कछवाय : सवाल तो मेरा हिन्दी में था लेकिन उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय हिन्दी में उत्तर दे दीजिये ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हिन्दुस्तान के कई एक उद्योगपतियों ने इस चीज में रस बतलाया है कि वे नेपाल में उद्योगों को डालना चाहते हैं । उनको जो मदद दी जाती है वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बनी हुई मशीनरी और कच्चा माल और कुछ कैश, जिसकी उन्हें वहां जरूरत हो, उसको वह इन्वैस्ट करने के लिए ले जा सकते हैं ।

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या राय है, क्या उन प्राइवेट उद्योगपतियों को अनुमति दे दी गई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जी हां ।

श्री बड़े : कौन कौन से कारखाने और किस प्रकार के उद्योग वहां खोले जा रहे हैं, और अभी तक आपके पास परमिशन के लिए कितनी एप्लीकेशन्स आयी हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : एक तो टेक्सटाइल मिल लगायी जा रही है, एक छोटी सी वुलन मिल लगायी जा रही है, और अभी जो बातचीत हो रही है वह सीमेंट के बारे में, प्लाई वुड के बारे में और कुछ छोटी सिनअर्तें लगाने के बारे में है ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उद्योगपतियों ने ऐसी मांग की थी या नेपाल सरकार की ओर से मांग आयी थी कि हमारे यहां उद्योग खोल दो ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : दोनों तरफ से ।

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या नेपाल सरकार भी यहां कोई कारखाना खोलने वाली है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जब वे ऐसा चाहेंगे तो हम उनकी भी मदद करेंगे ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of Small-Scale Industries

*271. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 { Shri Dhaon:
 { Shri Chattar Singh:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank and the State Bank have not agreed to the Union Government's suggestion for legislation for the development of Small Scale Industries in the country;

(b) if so, whether any reasons have been given for not accepting the plea for legislation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Sub-Committee of the Small Scale Industries Board was in favour of such legislation; and

(d) whether Government have dropped the idea of legislation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). The Government of India do not have any proposal for legislation for the development of Small Scale Industries in the country. The Indian Productivity Team, which visited the U.S.A., West Germany, Sweden and Japan in 1959, recommended that the legislative measures in force in the U.S.A. and Japan be considered by the Small Scale Industries Board for adoption in India. The Board appointed a Committee to consider this recommendation. The Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India are represented on this Committee. The Committee has not yet finalised its recommendations to the Board.

Machine Tool Factory in Kerala

*275. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 { Shri Warlor:
 { Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 233 on the 16th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the further progress made in setting up the Machine Tool Factory at Kalamassery in Kerala; and

(b) the expenditure incurred so far in this respect?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The company have acquired over 125 acres of land and the land acquired for the factory has been levelled. Construction works on the Production Shops, Administration and ancillary buildings as well as work on services are in progress. Selection of imported plant and machinery has been finalised by the company and import licences for the import of required plant and machinery for the factory are under issue. The company have recruited 588 persons (including technicians and trainees) upto the middle of October 1963 and training is proceeding according to schedule at the HMT Training Centre at Trivandrum and Bangalore. The factory is expected to go into production by about the end of 1964.

A cash expenditure of Rs. 19.16 lakhs has been incurred by the company on this project upto the end of September, 1963.

सस्ते कैमरों का निर्यात

*२७६. { डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिधवी :
 { श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री १६ अगस्त, १९६३

के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सस्ते कमरे बनाने के कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए किस विदेशी फर्म के साथ बातचीत चल रही है; और

(ख) कारखाने की स्थापना के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :

(क) मेसर्स निप्पन कोगाकू कं०, जापान ।

(ख) सहयोग की संशोधित शर्तें फर्म को बता दी गई हैं और उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा है ।

Import Racketeers

*287. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kappen:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Police have launched a country-wide search for a gang of import racketeers following the detection of two cases of forgery and theft in the office of the Regional Assistant Iron and Steel Controller, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts of the two cases and the result of the search made?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) During the investigation of the cases reported to them, the Delhi Police have made enquiries in Delhi, Ludhiana, Solan and Bombay.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Forgery:

It was reported on 20-4-1963 by New Delhi Police that one of the partners of a firm at Kanpur had lodged a complaint with them that a Bank account had been opened at Delhi in their name by some persons and that the

Bank Pass Book was received by them. The firm suspected that a licence had been forged. Four persons have been arrested and the investigation is in progress. No report has so far been received whether any search was made by the police.

Theft:

Four parties had complained that licences issued in their favour and submitted to the Office of the Regional Assistant Iron & Steel Controller in New Delhi in the month of May, 1963, had not been returned to them. Since it was found that these licences had not been received in the office of the Assistant Regional Iron and Steel Controller a complaint was lodged with the Delhi Police. One of the licences has been recovered from a person in Ludhiana during the course of the investigation. Some persons connected with it have been arrested. The case is still under investigation.

There has also been a theft of one set of Blank import licence forms from the office of the Regional Assistant Iron and Steel Controller in New Delhi and the matter reported to the Delhi State Police. The investigation is still continuing.

Coal Washery Plants

*290. { Shri R. Barua:
Shri Koya:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two plants for manufacture of coal washery and ore beneficiation units are proposed to be set up with Polish collaboration;

(b) if so, the location and amount likely to be spent; and

(c) the amount of the equipment likely to be produced?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). It is proposed to

establish with Polish collaboration, facilities in the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi and the Coal Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur for the manufacture of coal preparation plants, including washeries and ore beneficiation plants. Details of capital costs and equipment to be produced are yet to be worked out.

Export of Jute Goods

*291. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 800 on the 20th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether consideration of the Srivastava Committee's report on export of Jute goods has since been completed by Government; and

(b) Government's decisions with regard to various recommendations of the Committee?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Report is still under consideration.

Metric Weights and Measures

*293. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been considerable profiteering in the supply of metric weights and measures to traders and merchants; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent the same and to bring the offenders to book?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Considering that Metric Weights and Measures are made to exacting specifications which guarantee accuracy and durability, the prices prevailing are generally reasonable;

(b) Supply being adequate, there is no control over prices but manufacturers and dealers in weights and measures are licensed by State Government.

Display of Retail Prices

*294. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had launched a countrywide campaign for publicising the requirement of displaying retail prices before proceeding against traders; and

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of any cases, particularly in Rajasthan, Punjab, Delhi and Maharashtra in which the authorities harassed the traders on mere technical deficiencies in displaying retail prices?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Code of Conduct for Exporters

*295. { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the code of conduct formulated to guide exporters and manufacturers of goods for export has been circulated to the trade organisations and allied bodies for their suggestions; and

(b) if so, whether they have accepted this code or have suggested certain modifications?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. A draft code of conduct was circulated to all Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other leading trade organisations for their comments.

(b) Majority of the organisations, who have replied so far, have approved the draft code of conduct and some have suggested minor modifications. The draft code is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1973/63].

Consumer Co-operatives

*296. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumer co-operatives and fair price shops have been allowed to get cloth from mills at ex-mill rates;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the names of the popular varieties that have been included in the scheme?

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

(b) and (c). The Cotton Mill Industry have agreed to ear-mark 10 per cent of the cross-section of each mill's production of cloth for direct supplies from the mills to these approved channels at ex-mill prices stamped on the cloth.

The coverage of items included for supply does not restrict itself to any particular variety classified as 'popular'. The cross-section includes all varieties of cloth. The following are the items generally included for supplies:

1. Dhoties
2. Sarees
3. Mulls
4. Voils
5. Poplins
6. Twills
7. Long-cloth
8. Sucies
9. Sheeting, Leopard & Markin
10. Cambrics and Lawns
11. Prints & Chintz
12. Coatings, Tussore & Corduroy

13. Drills, Jeans, Satin & Gaberdine
14. Mazri cloth
15. Bed ticking/Gadlapet
16. Chaddar, Bedsheet, Blankets & Bed Cover.
17. Madapalam
18. Leno cloth.

Steel Plant at Goa

*297. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to set up a steel plant in the public sector at Goa in the Fourth Plan; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The question of setting up a steel plant in the Goa-Hospet region during the Fourth Plan is under consideration.

(b) At present feasibility studies are being conducted for the plant. It is not possible to indicate any details pending the receipt of the feasibility report which is expected in December, 1963.

Retail Cloth Stores of Textile Mills

*298. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government favourably view the opening of retail cloth stores by the textile mills;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the steps Government have taken to ensure against any kind of monopoly in the distribution of cloth?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Government encourage only co-operative stores and Government owned,

controlled or licensed fair price shops. Government do not view favourably the opening of retail stores by textile mills or other big industries.

Small-Scale Units

781. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small-scale units benefited by industrial extension service in U.P. during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount of loans granted to such units in U.P. during 1962-63?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a)

| Nature of assistance rendered to small units | No. of parties benefited during 1962-63 |
|---|---|
| 1. No. of parties given technical assistance | 9,408 |
| 2. No. of parties given information to start new industries | 3,800 |
| 3. No. of parties given other assistance | 6,746 |
| 4. No. of factory visit paid to render on the spot advice | 12,774 |

(b) A loan of Rs. 65.33 lakhs was sanctioned by the Central Government to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1962-63 for the development of small scale industries. The exact amount disbursed by the State Government is not known.

Paper Factories in U.P.

782. Shri Sarjoo Pandey: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of paper factories in Uttar Pradesh at present;

(b) the types of paper manufactured by them and the production capacity of each factory;

(c) whether any new paper factory will be started in U.P. during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(d) if so, the total capital outlay thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Two, Sir.

(b) One with a capacity of 25,000 tonnes per year manufactures Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers and the other with an annual capacity of 4,200 tonnes manufactures Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers and Boards.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Industrial Units in Kerala

**783. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kappen:**

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new industrial units established in Kerala during the Third Plan period so far; and

(b) the names of industrial units proposed to be established during this period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

बिहार में औद्योगिक बस्तियां

७८४. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) तीसरी योजना-काल में बिहार राज्य में कितनी औद्योगिक बस्तियां बनाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था ;

(ख) अब तक उनमें से कितनी बनायी जा चुकी है; और

(ग) इसके लिए निर्धारित राशि क्या है और उसमें से कितनी खर्च की जा चुकी है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :

(क) १४.

(ख) अभी तक कोई नहीं, यद्यपि अधिकांश के लिये भूमि प्राप्त कर ली गई है तथा अन्य प्रारम्भिक कार्रवाई पूरी की जा चुकी है।

(ग) २०४.७४ लाख रुपये जिस में से मार्च, १९६३ तक ४०.०६ लाख रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं।

Heavy Industries in Bihar

785. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of heavy industries which have been established by Central Government in Bihar;

(b) the total estimated cost and production capacity of each of such industries;

(c) the names and locations of such industries which are to be set up during the remaining years of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) the number of persons employed in each industry?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (d). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1975/63].

Cement Quota for Bihar

786. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a cut has been made in the cement quota for Bihar for 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) the steps taken to increase the quota of cement for Bihar; and

(c) the consideration on which State-wise cement quota is fixed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). On account of steep rise in the cement demand for works connected with the defence effort, a general reduction in the normal allocations of almost all cement consumers has been effected since the Emergency. This cut is being gradually restored. Besides, in the case of Bihar, an additional quantity of 13,000 tonnes has been allotted so far in 1963-64.

(c) In deciding allocations for States, past allocations and offtake of cement and the Third Plan outlay and population of States have been taken into consideration.

Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore

787. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees working at the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore who have been provided with quarters till the end of October, 1963; and

(b) the number of employees who will be provided with quarters during 1963-64 and 1964-65?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) 1512 (including employees of Watch factory)

(b) 1963-64—475.

1964-65—300.

Employees of Rourkela Steel Plant

788. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state the total number of em-

ployees of all categories (men and women separately) working under the Rourkela Steel Plant and those belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): Of the total number of employees of all categories working in the regular establishment of Rourkela Steel Plant as on the 31st October, 1963, 20,643 were men and 422 women. The number of employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes was 932 and that belonging to the Scheduled Tribes was 1,176. No statistics have been maintained of employees belonging to any other backward classes.

**Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.,
Bangalore**

789. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees working at present under the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore; and

(b) the number of women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes persons among the employees?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| (a) Hindustan Machine Tools | |
| I & II Factories | 5,420 |
| Watch factory | 690 |
| | 6,110 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------|
| (b) | HMT I & II | Watch factory |
| (i) Women | 76 | 189 |
| (ii) Scheduled Castes | 636 | 20 |
| (iii) Scheduled Tribes | 1 | .. |
| (iv) Other Backward classes | { Information not available in the records of the Company. | |
| | | |

**Cotton-Yarn Mill at Sambalpur,
(Orissa)**

790. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided by the Government of Orissa to establish one Cotton-Yarn Mill at Sambalpur in Orissa;

(b) if so, the approximate capital required for the factory; and

(c) when the construction works of the buildings of the factory will be started?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A licence was granted in May 1962 for the establishment of a cotton spinning mill at Sambalpur. The entrepreneur envisaged a capital investment of Rs. one crore. The licensee has time upto November 1963 to take effective steps and upto May 1964 to complete the project.

Rourkela Steel Plant

791. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees now working in the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) whether full strength of personnel has been employed;

(c) whether any special preference has been given to the people of the State in the matter of employment; and

(d) the number of Oriyas employed in different categories of the services in the plant separately and how many of them are on deputation from the State Government?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Total number of employees in the Rourkela Steel Plant, as on 31st October, 1963 is 21,065.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Other things being equal, for certain categories of employment preference is given to the people of the State.

(d) Hindustan Steel do not maintain statewise statistics of employment in the Plant. On the 31st October, 1963 the number of deputationists from the State Government was 40.

Polyandry

792. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to official assessment polyandry is still in practice in certain parts of India;

(b) if so, in what part this custom prevails; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating any measures to do away with this out-dated system?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Polyandry is prevalent in some areas of Himachal Pradesh, among Jaunsaries in Jaunsar Bewar area of Dehra Dun, Teri Garhwal and Uttar Kashi districts of Uttar Pradesh, among certain castes in Madras, in some parts of Kangra, Lahaul and Spiti districts of Punjab and among Mohammedan population of Chandernagore in West Bengal.

(c) The Government of India do not contemplate to take any action in the matter in view of the fact that the custom of polyandry is dying with the spread of education and economic progress, and State Governments, who were consulted, are generally not in favour of any action.

Turn-over of S.T.C.

793. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state the total turn-over

of the State Trading Corporation in 1962-63 and the proportion of link deals and barter deals in the total turn-over?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): The total turn-over of direct trade of the State Trading Corporation in 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 86.81 crores. In addition, indirect sales and turn-over accounted for Rs. 55 crores. Out of this, the link deals and barter deals accounted for Rs. 12.33 crores.

Manufacture of Scooters in Rajasthan

794. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan have submitted or forwarded any proposals for licensing a plant or plants for the manufacture of scooters and/or mopeds;

(b) whether it would be feasible for the Central Government to license a plant for the manufacture of scooters and/or mopeds in Rajasthan during the Third Plan period; and

(c) if so, the approximate size, capacity and foreign exchange component of such a plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No proposal for the establishment of a plant or plants for the manufacture of scooters and/or mopeds has been received from the Government of Rajasthan recently. Earlier, during 1962, a few schemes for the establishment of new industrial undertakings in Rajasthan for the manufacture of scooters/mopeds had been received but these were rejected as adequate capacity had already been licensed in the proposed line of manufacture.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Tractors

795. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a further industrial unit for production of tractors has been or is being commissioned in the country;

(b) if so, the place where the factory has been set up and its production capacity; and

(c) other details of the new factory?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Against the Third Plan target of 10,000 agricultural tractors per annum, five schemes have been licensed/approved for the manufacture of agricultural tractors for a total capacity of 14,000 Nos. per annum. Three of the licensed units are already in production. One more unit at Bombay is expected to go into production by the end of 1964. Its licensed capacity is 3,500 tractors per annum.

Shortage of C.I. Sheets in Assam

796. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of C.I. sheets in Assam;

(b) if so, the total requirements of these sheets in Assam during each of the quarters since the beginning of this year and how far these requirements were met; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the shortage?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) There is an acute shortage of Galvanised corrugated sheets

throughout the country including Assam State.

(b) During the first half-year of 1963-64 (April-September 1963) Assam State's demand for Galvanised corrugated sheets was 30,499 tonnes, the demand for the second half-year of 1963-64 is not yet available.

(c) No fresh allotment of Galvanised corrugated sheets has been made since 1st April, 1962 because of the large backlog of orders pending with the Producers and the need for meeting the demand from the various Defence organisations after the declaration of emergency. However, supplies are made to the extent possible, against outstanding orders. A quantity of 7,049 tonnes of galvanised corrugated sheets was supplied/despatched to Assam State during April--August, 1963. Provision has been made in the Third Plan Expansion programme of Rourkela Steel Plant for production of 160,000 tonnes of Galvanised sheets.

Prices of Paper and Paper Products

797. { **Shri B. P. Yadava:**
Shri Chattar Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a representation from the Industry for an increase in the prices of paper and paper-products; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under examination.

Coal Washeries

798. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 71 on the 16th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the number of coal washeries

working at present in the country; and

(b) the number of additional washeries proposed to be set up during the remaining period of the Third Plan and their location?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) At present seven coal washeries are working in the country. They are Jamadoba, West Bokaro, Lodna, Kargali, Durgapur, Dugda No. 1 and Bhojudih.

(b) Besides the expansion of two washeries at Kargali and Bhojudih, five more coal washeries are expected to be completed during the remaining period of the Third Plan. These are Patherdih, Dugda No. II, Kathara, Karanpura and Swang. All of them are in Bihar.

Private Sector Steel Plants

799. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 252 on the 23rd August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken regarding the scheme of the expansion of private sector steel plants; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). Preliminary reports on expansions of the private sector steel works in the Fourth Plan period have been considered. The product-mix and the methods of financing the expansions are expected to be settled shortly after which final decision about their expansions will be taken.

Industrial Licences granted to Birla Firms

800. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Industrial licences granted to Birlas in 1963 to set up various units;

(b) whether this was more than what was granted in 1962; and

(c) how it compared with other business houses?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Separate statistics in respect of industrial licences issued in 1963 to big business houses including the House of Birlas have not yet been compiled. However, particulars of all licences issued, from time to time, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, are published in the two weeklies "Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences, and Export Licences" and the "Indian Trade Journal", and also in the monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade", copies of which are available in the Library of the House.

Production of Transformers

**801. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Umanath:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that production of Transformers has increased in Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) how it compares with production in 1962?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The output of transformers was 80 MVA for the period 1st April to 10th November 1962; the output during the corresponding period in 1963 is 443 MVA.

**Heavy Electricals Project,
Ramachandrapuram**

802. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the project report for the Heavy Electricals Project at Ramachandrapuram near Hyderabad is being revised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the work on the Project is expected to commence and when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). The Detailed Project Report received from the Czechs. covered only the manufacture of steam turbo-sets of 12 and 25 MW sizes but based on the country's demand and economics of power generation, the project is now being designed, in consultation with the Czech. experts, to cover the manufacture of units upto 100 MW.

(c) The work on the project is already progressing. It is expected to be completed sometime in 1966.

कानपुर में मिश्रित इस्पात कारखाना

८०३. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर में मिश्रित इस्पात कारखाना खोला जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका न्यौरा क्या है ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) कानपुर में मिश्रित तथा विशेष इस्पात के उत्पादनार्थ दो कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गये हैं ।

(ख) एक (अ) हल्के मिश्रित और कार्बन इस्पात (जिसमें फ़्री-कटिंग और स्प्रिंग इस्पात इत्यादि सम्मिलित हैं) बेदाग इस्पात को छोड़कर ३००० टन वार्षिक तथा (ब) साधारण और विशेष इस्पात कास्टिम्स ३००० टन वार्षिक के निर्माण के लिए है और दूसरा सब प्रकार का सिलिको-मँगनीज मिश्रित इस्पात जो स्प्रिंग बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त होते हैं, १६८०० टन वार्षिक के निर्माण के लिए है ।

Newsprint Factory in U.P.

804. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 246 on the 23rd August, 1963 and state the decision taken with regard to the revised proposal submitted by a firm for setting up a newsprint factory in U.P.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): The firm was informed on 31st October, 1963 that Government were prepared to permit them to manufacture 100 tons of writing paper per day provided they would undertake to manufacture at least 100 tons of newsprint also per day. They have submitted a revised proposal, which is under examination.

Enquiry Committee on Muslim Laws

805. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 265 on the 16th August, 1963 and state the decision taken with regard to the question of appointment of a Committee regarding Muslim Laws, which was under consideration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): It has since been decided not to appoint a Committee in regard to the Personal Laws of Muslims.

Newsprint Factory in Punjab

806. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1215 on the 30th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the progress made with regard to the survey of raw material being carried out in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, with a view to set up a newsprint factory in Punjab; and

(b) the steps taken so far to accelerate the setting up of the factory?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The survey for the assessment of raw materials by the Canadian Collaborators of Messrs. Sri Gopal Paper Mills is understood to have been recently completed and the report is being finalised by the foreign expert.

(b) A proposal by the Indian firm to appoint another team of foreign experts for wood extraction and logging study in the hilly areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh has been recently approved by the Government. This team has not yet arrived in India.

Survey of Raw Cotton

807. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey of raw cotton has been suspended; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Government decided to suspend the Scheme of Survey keeping in view the demand and supply position of cotton and the present price trends.

Ambassador Cars

808. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report on 'Cost Examination' of the Ambassador Cars has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes.

(b) The Cost Report being confidential, its details cannot be disclosed. However, after examination of this report, Government have decided not to permit any increase in the selling price of the Ambassador Car.

Export of Groundnut Oil to Spain

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

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of groundnut oil to Spain is going down in recent years;

(b) if so, whether this is due to deterioration in quality of the oil supplied to that country; and

(c) the steps being taken to introduce the quality control of this commodity?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. On the contrary our exports of groundnut oil to Spain are greatly increased.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is introducing compulsory Quality Control on export of vegetable oils shortly.

अधिनियमों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद]

८१०. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :
श्री ब० कु० दास :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कितने अधिनियमों के हिन्दी रूप तैयार कर लिये गये हैं और कितने शेष हैं ;

(ख) जिन अधिनियमों के हिन्दी रूप प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं क्या उनकी प्रतियां ऐसे संसद् सदस्यों को दी गई हैं जो अंग्रेजी नहीं समझते और हिन्दी के माध्यम से काम करते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या अधिनियमों के हिन्दी रूप अधिकृत और मान्य समझे जाते हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभुशेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) २६० केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का अनुवाद हिन्दी में हो चुका है और ३७८ का अनुवाद अभी होना है ।

(ख) नहीं । केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के हिन्दी अनुवाद मूल्य पर मिलने वाले प्रकाशन हैं और मूल्य देकर प्रकाशन प्रबंधक, सिविल लाइंस, दिल्ली से मिल सकते हैं ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के हिन्दी अनुवाद तब अधिकृत समझे जायेंगे जब उन का प्रकाशन राज्य भाषा अधिनियम, १९६३ की धारा ५ की उपधारा (१) के अनुसरण में राष्ट्रपति के प्राधिकार के अधीन शासकी गज़ट में हो जाये ।

Cigarettes

811. **Shri Warrior:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cigarettes manufactured in India during the last two years; and

(b) the share of foreign capital in the Cigarette Industry in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Cigarettes manufactured during

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1961-62 | 1962-63 |
| million Nos. | million Nos. |
| 40497 | 40942 |

(b) Foreign capital worth Rs. 24.3 crores was invested in the Cigarettes and tobacco industry as at the end of 1960.

Export of Paper

812. **Shri Warrior:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the varieties of paper that are exported from India;

(b) the quantities of each variety exported in 1963 so far; and

(c) whether the country is self-sufficient in respect of the varieties exported?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Following quantities of the main varieties of paper were exported during the period January to August 1963:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| | tonnes |
| Cigarette paper | 324 |
| Printing and writing paper | 250 |
| Packing and wrapping paper | 229 |

(c) In some varieties, the country is more than self-sufficient and in some other varieties, we are not. But as the production expands, the world markets now secured will be very useful to us for expanding our exports.

Import-Export of Raw Silk

813. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of raw silk and artificial silk imported or exported during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the quantity imported by the State Trading Corporation and by the private agencies; and

(c) the demand of weavers' co-operative societies for the same?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1976/63].

Setting up of Powerloom Board

814. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Powerloom Weavers Association has urged Government for setting up a powerloom Board on the lines of the Handloom Board; and

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

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

(b) The Powerloom Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into all aspects of the powerloom industry is now at work and is expected to submit its report by the end of this year. The feasibility or otherwise of the setting up of an All India Powerloom Board will be examined on receipt of the report of the Committee.

Steel Production

815. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Heda:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) the production of finished steel during 1962-63 and 1963-64 upto August, 1963;

(b) whether the production is rising compared to that in 1961-62; and

(c) if so, by how much?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The total production of finished steel during 1962-63 was 3.916 million tonnes. During 1963-64 upto the end of August 1963 i.e. in the first five months it was 1.741 million tonnes which works to a rate of approximately 4.2 million tonnes for the whole year.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The production of finished steel during 1962-63 was higher by about 950,000 tonnes than that in 1961-62.

Special Payment Arrangement by S.T.C.

816. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which special payment arrangements have been worked out by the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) the result of these arrangements?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): The State Trading Corporation concluded special payment arrangements with the following countries:—

1. Lebanon
2. China
3. G.D.R.
4. Yugoslavia
5. Czechoslovakia
6. Rumania
7. Poland
8. Hungary
9. Bulgaria
10. Jordan
11. Mangolia
12. Tunisia
13. U.A.R.

Apart from the above the S.T.C. entered into link arrangements with various foreign firms covering most of the West European countries.

(b) As a result of the above arrangements export business transacted amounted to Rs. 45.30 crores from the year 1957 to October, 1963 and for the same period imports of essential commodities worth Rs. 38.82 crores were arranged.

Central Design Institute for Heavy Machine Building Plant

817. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri M. S. Thacker to advise Government on proposals for establishment of Central Design Institute for Heavy Machine Building Plant, has since submitted its proposals;

(b) whether draft proposals for the Design Institute have been worked out; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam) (a). No.

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

Foreign Demand for Indian Goods

813. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. B. Chakraverti:
Shri Maheswar Nalk:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of foreign demand for Indian goods has recently been carried out with respect to the year 1962-63;

(b) if so, with which countries the adverse balance of trade in the preceding year had been changed into a favourable balance in 1962-63 and the comparative figures for the two years; and

(c) with which countries the adverse balance of trade continued or increased during 1962-63 and how the respective figures compare?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No survey particularly with respect to the year 1962-63 has been conducted. Survey of foreign demand of Indian goods is a continuous process, and as such

the question of expansion of trade with various countries of the world is constantly under review. Market surveys on specific commodity in particular countries are also conducted through specialised agencies or Commercial Representatives as the case may be.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1977/63].

It will be noted therefrom that with the following countries our adverse balance of trade in 1961-62 had been changed into favourable one in 1962-63:—

- (1) East Germany
- (2) Hungary
- (3) Poland
- (4) Rumania
- (5) Yugoslavia
- (6) Luxembourg
- (7) Denmark
- (8) Singapore
- (9) Formosa
- (10) Nyasaland
- (11) Canada
- (12) Dominican Republic
- (13) Mexico.

Our adverse balance of trade continued or increased during 1962-63 as compared to 1961-62 with the following countries:—

- (1) Bulgaria
- (2) Czechoslovakia
- (3) U.S.S.R.
- (4) *Belgium
- (5) *France
- (6) *Germany West
- (7) *Italy
- (8) *Netherlands
- (9) *Austria
- (10) *Norway
- (11) Sweden
- (12) *Switzerland

- (13) *U.K.
- (14) *Finland
- (15) *Burma
- (16) *China
- (17) *Malasia
- (18) *Iran
- (19) Japan
- (20) Pakistan
- (21) Behrien Island
- (22) Jordan
- (23) *Saudi Arabia
- (24) Belgium Congo
- (25) *Kenya
- (26) *Mozambique
- (27) *Rhodesia
- (28) *Tunis
- (29) *Uganda
- (30) U.S.A.
- (31) *Netherlands Antilles
- (32) Australia.

Note.—Our adverse balance of trade was reduced in 1962-63 as compared to 1961-62 in respect of the countries marked with a star*.

Exports to East European Countries

819. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation's exports to East European countries between 1960-61 and 1961-62 have registered a decline; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. There was a decline of about 12 per cent in the export of the State Trading Corporation to the East European countries during the year 1961-62 as compared to the year 1960-61. The exports improved considerably in 1962-63.

(b) The decline was more than made up in 1962-63. In any case our overall exports to these countries have

recorded a significant increase in all these years.

Foreign Exchange for Equipments

820. { **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri V. B. Deo:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state whether there is a time lag between approval of industrial programmes and the release of foreign exchange and ordering of equipment?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): Yes, Sir. After a licence has been issued for a new unit or a substantial expansion under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the licensee has to locate suitable plant and equipment and to negotiate collaboration arrangements if these are necessary. After approval in principle by Government of the arrangements proposed for financing the import of equipment, further negotiations with financial institutions may be required. Import licences are issued after final financial arrangements have been made, and equipment can then be ordered.

Guns and Cartridges for Civilians

821. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state whether Government consider encouraging the setting up of factories in the private sector to manufacture guns and cartridges for civilian use with particular emphasis on target shooting weapons and ammunition both for shot guns and rifles?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): In accordance with the Industrial Policy Resolution of Government, the manufacture of arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment is the exclusive responsibility of the State. The manufacture in the private sector of air rifles and air pistols which do not require any licence under the Arms Rules has however been allowed.

Fruit Processing Industrial Unit in Kashmir

822. { Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Siddananjappa:

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

(a) whether an industrial licence has been given to M/s. Khemka and Co. (Private) Ltd., of Delhi to start a Fruit Processing Industrial unit in Kashmir near Srinagar; and

(b) the terms and conditions under which the Central and the State Governments have issued the said licence?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The licence is for the manufacture of jams, jellies, marmalades, fruit preserves, fruit juices, ketchup, and canned vegetable and is for a capacity of ten tonnes per day. The licence is subject to the usual conditions attached to all industrial licences.

Export of Monkeys

823. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Animal Welfare Board has recommended the placing of a ban on the export of monkeys from India; and

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

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government's decision continues as per past policy of the Government which is as per note placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1978/63].

Export of 'Jari' Products

824. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the schemes for providing incentives for promoting exports of real jari products, gold jewellery and enamelled Kundan jewellery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1979/63].

Foreign Exchange for Private Sector

825. { Shri Homi Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned so far to the private sector during the Third Plan period;

(b) the amount out of it utilised;

(c) the total amount of orders placed along with foreign exchange allotted; and

(d) the reason of the shortfall and whether Government propose to take any action in the matter?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The value of approvals in principle for the import of capital equipment by the private sector for industrial development during the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan amounted to Rs. 340 crores.

(b) and (c). The import licences issued against these approvals amounted to Rs. 180 crores. Statistics regarding ordering of machinery and

equipment against individual licences are not maintained.

(d) The time lag between approval in principle and arrangements for financing the import of equipment and the actual placing of orders is accounted for by the time taken in negotiations with financing agencies and collaborators, finalisation of detailed lists of equipment, etc. Government are attempting to secure speedier implementation through simplification of procedures, and the matter is being examined by a Committee.

Export of Coir Products

826. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to step up the export of coir products?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): The steps taken to step up exports of coir and coir products are—(i) participation in exhibitions abroad, (ii) display of coir goods in show rooms abroad, (iii) dissemination of publicity literature, conduct of market surveys, (iii) provision of imported raw materials, dyes and chemicals and plant and equipment under Export promotion scheme, (iv) setting up of rubberised coir manufacturing factories and defibering plants, and (v) mechanisation of the matting sector. A voluntary scheme of quality control for export products has also been introduced. A documentary film on coir industry has been produced a measure of publicity in foreign countries. As a result of various measures taken the value of exports of coir and coir products rose from Rs. 8.86 crores in 1959-60 to Rs. 12.19 crores in 1962-63.

Exports to East European, Asian and African Countries

827. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether our exports to the East European countries and countries in Asia and Africa have registered progress during 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Our exports during April—August, 1963 have increased by Rs. 12 crores in respect of Asian countries. Our export for the same period in respect of East European countries have increased by Rs. 10 crores. However, exports to Africa show a decline of nearly Rs. 2 crores.

(b) A detailed statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1980/63].

Land Trade Route to Afghanistan

828. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traditional Land Trade Route to Afghanistan via Pakistan has been thrown open; and

(b) if so, the volume of export trade that has flowed through this route since its opening?

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

(b) The value of Indian exports to Arghanistan by this route after its reopening is about Rs. 2.52 crores.

Foreign Exchange to Punjab for Import of Steel

830. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state the quantum of foreign exchange ceiling given to the Punjab State for import of steel during 1962-63?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): The foreign exchange allotment to the State of Punjab for the year 1962-63 for import of steel was Rs. 117.845 lakhs.

Tea Plantations

831. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) the period when the survey of the Tea Plantations in the Kangra District of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh was last made by Government;

(b) whether Government propose to make a fresh survey; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) In April, 1963 by the Tea Board.

(b) and (c). A fresh survey is not considered necessary at present as the latest survey was carried out only very recently.

Enrolling of Law Graduates as Advocates

832. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain High Courts are not enrolling the law graduates as advocates directly who obtained their degrees before the 28th February, 1963 in spite of the clear exemption granted by the Advocates Act, 1961; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) Under the Advocates Act, 1961 the power to enrol a qualified person as an advocate has been vested in the State Bar Councils, and High Courts are not at present exercising this power. No case has been brought to the notice of the Government where the application of a person for enrolment as an advocate has been refused, if he has obtained a degree in law from any University in India before the 28th February, 1963 and is otherwise qualified to be admitted as an advocate.

(b) Does not arise.

Law Graduates

**833. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Utiya:**

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received some memoranda from the Law Graduates of 1963 regarding certain hardships caused to them by the Advocates Act, 1961;

(b) if so, their main grievances; and

(c) the action being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main grievance of the Law graduates of 1963 who obtained their degrees in law after 28-2-1963 is that in order to be qualified for enrolment as advocates, they are required to undergo a prescribed course of training in law and pass an examination thereafter, while those who passed the law examination before that date have been exempted from undergoing such training or passing such an examination.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Handloom Weavers in Maharashtra

834. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the handloom weavers in Maharashtra are experiencing shortage of yarn; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Vidharba Society in the Maharashtra State had reported some difficulties regarding the supply of yarn of 80s counts. They have since been allotted a special *ad hoc* supply of 50 bales. The supply position of yarn to the handloom weavers in Maharashtra State is now satisfactory.

Issue of Import Licences

**835. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Ravindra Varma:**

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the parties to whom import licences of the value of more than 10 lakhs of rupees were issued during the last five years;

(b) the items for which these licences were issued; and

(c) the portion of the licences already utilised and portion still lying unutilised?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The names of the parties and the items and values of all import licences issued by the Import Trade Control Organisation are published regularly in the Weekly Bulletin of 'Industrial licences, Import licences and Export licences', copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) Statistics regarding utilisation of individual licences are not maintained.

ट्रांसफार्मर बनाने के लिये प्लेट

८३६. श्री कछुवाय : क्या इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोई प्लेट जो भोपाल के हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड में ट्रांसफार्मर बनाने के काम में आती है और मंत्रालय ने बाहर से मंगाई थी, बम्बई बन्दरगाह पर ८-९ मास से पड़ी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि लगभग १ हजार रुपये से अधिक प्रतिदिन उसका विलम्ब शुल्क देना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह प्लेट किस कार्य के लिये मंगाई गई थी और उसके वहां पड़े रहने का क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात, खान और भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Coffee Board Workers

837. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pensions-cum-gratuities scheme recommended by the

Coffee Board for its workmen has been implemented;

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

(c) when the scheme is expected to be implemented?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The proposal has been accepted by the Coffee Board with the approval of the Government. The necessary legal formalities are being proceeded with.

New Coffee Houses

838. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coffee Board has decided to open new coffee houses;

(b) if so, the number of coffee houses to be opened and their location; and

(c) whether the reverted or retrenched workers will be restored to their original posts when the new coffee houses are opened?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No Sir.

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

Auto-ancillary Industry

839. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of the installed capacity in the Auto-ancillary industry is lying idle at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure full utilisation of the installed capacity in this industry?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The under-utilisation of capacity in the automobile ancillary

industry is to the extent of about 30 per cent.

(b) The main reasons are the shortage of foreign exchange required for the import of certain essential balancing equipment and matching components and raw materials.

There is also a shortage of steel, pig iron, high grade coke and power produced within the country.

(c) Efforts are being made to allocate more foreign exchange within the limits of present availability and more indigenous raw materials.

Timber Export to Iraq

840. Shri Imbichibava: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of timber to Iraq has declined recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to step up the export of timber?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. On the other hand it has increased from Rs. 22,000 in 1961-62 to Rs. 39,000 in 1962-63.

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

Election Petition

841. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any election petition pending against the Punjab Chief Minister; and

(b) if so, since when and when this is likely to be finalised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. An election petition to set aside the election of

Shri Pratap Singh Kairon from the Sarhali constituency of the Punjab Legislative Assembly was filed jointly by Sarvashri Gurmej Singh and Lakha Singh on the 10th April, 1962 and is still pending before an election tribunal at Chandigarh. On a writ petition filed by Shri Kairon on the 14th December, 1962, the matter is now pending before the High Court of Punjab and proceedings before the tribunal are held up.

(b) The election petition is pending since the 30th June, 1962. The writ petition is coming up for hearing before the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court on 5-12-1963.

Expert Tea Planter

842. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Tea Board for the services of an expert practical tea planter to advise the tea planters of the Kangra Valley; and

(b) if so, whether the incumbent has been recommended and what will be the scope of his work?

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

(b) The selection of a suitable officer is under consideration. The question is under correspondence between the Tea Board and the Government of Punjab. The scope of his work will be to render on-the-spot technical advice and guidance for all round development of the tea industry in the Kangra Valley.

Import of Cotton from U.S.A.

843. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India is considering any scheme to get additional cotton under P. L. 480 from U.S.A. in the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; partly to meet the country's normal requirements and partly to be included in the proposed buffer stock for cotton which could be built up with procurement of indigenous as well as imported cotton.

Hard-Board Factory, Piparia (M.P.)

844, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestions or applications have been received for establishing a hard-board factory in Piparia, Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Scrap-based Furnaces and Foundries

845. { Shri A. S. Saigal;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) the total number of scrap-based furnaces and foundries currently in active operation together with their total installed capacity;

(b) the number of scrap-based furnaces and foundries newly licensed for installation together with their total capacity from 1960 to 1963; and

(c) the total number of scrap-based furnaces and foundries expected to be in production at the end of the Third Plan period together with their total installed capacity?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and

Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):

| | Scrap-based foundries | | Scrap based furnaces | |
|-----|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| | No. | Capacity | No. | Capacity |
| | | tonnes | | tonnes |
| (a) | 17 | 58,840 | 12 | 128,800 |
| (b) | 67 | 278,800 | 32 | 625,180 |
| (c) | 33 | 112,000 | 47 | 666,920 |

Export of Melting Scrap

846. { Shri A. S. Saigal;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) the quantity of melting scrap exported from the country in each of the years 1952 to 1962 together with foreign exchange earned; and

(b) the quantity of melting scrap expected to be exported during 1963?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a)

| Year | Quantity (in tonnes) |
|------|-------------------------|
| 1952 | 278,732 |
| 1953 | 194,990 |
| 1954 | 79,654 |
| 1955 | 122,826 |
| 1956 | 177,074 |
| 1957 | 98,975 |
| 1958 | 112,140 |
| 1959 | 271,698 |
| 1960 | 314,294 |
| 1961 | 370,747 |
| 1962 | 135,502 |

Information regarding foreign exchange earned is not available.

(b) Based on the exports which have actually taken place so far in 1963, they are likely to be about 320,000 tonnes.

Melting Scrap

847. { Shri A. S. Saigal;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) the total quantity of melting scrap consumed by the indigenous scrap-based furnaces and foundries in 1962 and the first-half of 1963;

(b) the tonnage of home arisings out of the total quantity of scrap melted; and

(c) the tonnage of ingots and castings produced?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam):

| Scrap based Foundries | tonnes | Scrap-based Furnaces | tonnes |
|------------------------|--------|---|-----------------------------|
| (a) 1962 | 48,400 | } No separate figures are available. | 1962 Ingots 59725 tonnes |
| 1963 (Jan. to June) | 26,700 | | |
| (b) 1962 | 14,500 | | |
| 1963 Jan to June) | 8,000 | } 1963 Ingots 49491 tonnes (upto Sept.) | |
| (c) 1962 | 43,525 | | |
| 1963 (Jan. to June) | 24,020 | | |

Export of Main Producers' Skull

848. { Shri A. S. Saigal;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) the total quantity of main producers' skull exported during the period January|October, 1963;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government vide their Resolution No. SC(B)-20(2)|62, dated the 27th August, 1962 had accepted the recommendation of the Scrap Committee

that the export of main producers' skull should be completely banned; and

(c) if so, the reasons for permitting the export of main producers' skull?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) 61742 tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Exports had to be allowed because the arisings of Main Producers' skull scrap could not be fully utilised indigenously.

मास्को में भारतीय प्रदर्शनी

८४६. श्री कछवाय: क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मास्को में भारत की ओर ने अभी हान में जो प्रदर्शनी आयोजित की गई थी उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ; और

(ख) क्या प्रदर्शित मान की विक्री में कोई आय भी हुई थी ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) मास्को में हुई भारतीय प्रदर्शनी पर होने वाला व्यय ७० लाख रुपये से अधिक होने की संभावना नहीं है। कुल व्यय-लेखा अंतिम रूप से तैयार किया जा रहा है। इस व्यय राशि में से २६,३६,२१४ रु० प्रदर्शनी में भाग लेने वालों से प्राप्त किये जा चुके हैं।

(ख) जी, हां, प्रदर्शनी की समाप्ति पर उस में प्रदर्शित की गई रु० ६,१३,६०२.७१ मूल्य के नमूने की वस्तुएं बेचीं गई थीं।

विदेश भेजे गये व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडल

८५०. श्री कछवाय : क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क)गत दो वर्षों में कितने ट्रेड मिशन एवं डेलीगेशन बाहर भेजे गए और कहाँ कहाँ ; और

(ख) उन पर कितना रुपया व्यय हुआ ?

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) १९६१-६२ तथा १९६२-६३ के पिछले दो वर्षों में दस ट्रेड मिशनों एवं डेलीगेशनों ने निम्नलिखित देशों का दौरा किया :—

अरुगानिस्तान, बल्गारिया, बर्मा, श्रीलंका, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, पूर्वी जर्मनी, हंगरी, इंडोनेशिया, ईरान, मलाया, मोरक्को, पाकिस्तान, पोलैंड, रूमानिया, सिंगापुर, थाइलैण्ड, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, सोवियत रूस तथा यूगोस्लाविया ।

इटली सरकार के आमंत्रण पर अग्रैल-मई, १९६१ में इटली का दौरा करने के लिये एक आर्थिक मिशन भेजा गया था । उस पर खर्च लगभग रु० १५,५०० हुआ ।

(ख) इन डेलीगेशनों के लिए कुल रु० १,१९,१६३ (लगभग) खर्च मंजूर किया गया ।

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CLOSURE OF OFFICE OF ASSISTANT HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA AT RAJSHAH

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported decision of Pakistan to close down the office of the Assistant High Commissioner for India at Rajshahi, East Pakistan from 15th December, 1963.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, yesterday our High Commissioner in Pakistan was handed over a note on the subject by the Chief of Protocol there. This morning a telegram was received by us from our High Commissioner about this note. We are naturally considering this fully and I should not like to say much about it till we have given full consideration. But I would like to point out that it is rather extraordinary step of closing an office which the Pakistan Government has taken, and in the name of—that is what they say—improving relations between Pakistan and India, or I may put it differently, the continuation of that office comes in the way of improving the conditions—it is very extraordinary—because obviously anyone can see that it will have the opposite effect. The reason they gave, apart from general charges against our Assistant High Commissioner there, Mr. Ghosh, was that he was encouraging the minority community to migrate from Pakistan. This House knows very well and everyone should know that our policy is entirely opposed to this. We have declared it openly. We do not encourage them. But to those who want to come, we provide them with such facilities as are possible. We are entirely opposed to their coming because it casts the burden, of those who come over, on us. If a large number of people come, it is very difficult to help them.

The office at Rajshahi was a passport and visa office. Now, the closing of that office will bring considerable difficulties in the way of Pakistani nationals who may require a visa to come here. It is a punishment to them by the Pakistan Government. The House may remember that only about less than two weeks ago, we were asked to close our libraries and reading rooms in one or two places. I think, one of them was at Rajshahi and....

Shri Hem Barua: Dacca and Rajshahi.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes; Dacca and Rajshahi. And we expressed our regret at that. The chief reason given for their closing was some kind of technical plea that permission for that had not been asked and also a general statement that they were being used for subversive propaganda. We pointed this out to the Pakistan Government. And as for the technical plea, we said 'We are prepared to ask your permission now', and we did. We agreed with their demand and closed the libraries. Subsequently, a day or two later, we did ask them for permission to get over that technical plea. To that we have had no answer.

Now, it is odd that a few days later, they should ask us to close this office at Rajshahi. And we propose to protest; immediately, of course, our High Commissioner did protest; he protested against it, and he asked them to give any special instances of so-called subversive propaganda. The only thing that they could say was about this Mr. Ghosh encouraging people to migrate, which I cannot believe in, because it is against our whole policy. That is the position now.

As to what else we may do, we may point all this out to the Pakistan Government and ask them to reconsider this, because these things have a way of snow-balling; one thing leads to another, and we do not want that to happen. But if they insist upon it, naturally, we shall have to close the Mission at that place.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Prime Minister has said that Pakistan has always started snow-balling. In the context of that, may I ask this question? In view of the fact that the Pakistan High Commission in Delhi is actively indulging in espionage work and encouraging it also against us, may I know whether Government have contemplated to take similar action against the Pakistan High Commission in India, action similar to

what she has taken against us on fabricated and imaginary grounds....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. We have not intended, and do not at present intend taking any action against the Pakistan High Commission here.

This Rajshahi office, visa and passport office, was more or less connected with the office of Pakistan in Shillong.

Shri Hem Barua: Do we propose to close down the Shillong office that is engaged actively in espionage work?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is hardly proper for me to say anything about it because we are considering this matter; we do not want to do anything to add to the tension caused by these acts of the Pakistan Government. To some extent, we shall have to take, as we have to take, some action. For the present, we propose, as I said, to protest against this and to request them to reconsider their decision. If they do not, then we shall have to consider further this matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From the statement of the hon. Prime Minister, it is clear that if the Pakistan Government insist, then this office may be closed, but the matter is being considered. I would like to know whether after the closure of the reading rooms and libraries in Dacca on the 24th October, 1963, the Government of India protested against it, and if so, whether the Pakistan Government have replied to any of our protests.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, we did protest. I think I stated that in the House. And subsequent to the protest, we later closed those libraries in accordance with their request or demand. Later, we asked them for formal permission to open or to continue those libraries and reading rooms. To that, we have had no reply. And obviously, there can be no reading room or library there if the Mission itself is closed there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Right from September 1963 they have started this tirade of propoganda against us.....

Mr. Speaker: In his preliminary statement also, he referred to it and said that they had done that.

Shri Daji (Indore): The Pakistan Government has said, "that the concerned office was concerned in subversive espionage and malicious propoganda". Is the Government in a position to say whether that is correct? Have any concrete instances in the past been brought to our notice by Pakistan or are these suddenly sprung up and concocted charges?

Mr. Speaker: Both have been answered.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We do not know any precise charge. It is true that previously some protests were made about Shri Ghosh who was there, no specific charge, but a general charge that he was engaged in dissemination of anti-Pakistan propoganda. I do not think that is correct. To our knowledge, he has done no such thing.

One thing I would like to point out. Even if Pakistan objected to the behaviour of any of our representatives there, the justifiable action to be taken was to protest against him and ask for his change or removal, not to close the whole office; that is a very unusual thing.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Riots took place in Rajshahi. They are now covering it up.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): While appreciating the Prime Minister's refusal to be drawn into any precipitate retaliatory action, in view of the fact that there is a sinister pattern in what Pakistan has been doing—be it at Chaknot, be it at Lathitilla—and the daily growing hostile statements of the Pakistan Foreign Minister, is Government sufficiently aware of the warnings that are coming and are

symbolised in these statements and actions, and taking care not to be misunderstood that we will be taking no such action? Is any other appropriate action being contemplated by Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Government is certainly aware of what is happening, and is paying full attention to it. It is not proper for me to say what action we would take or we might take in response to this. We do not wish to function from the point of view of retaliation—that we do not wish to do. But sometimes some step has to be taken. We shall have to consider what that step is.

श्री बड़ (खारगोन) : क्या पाकिस्तान और चीन के आपस में हाथ मिलाने से, पाकिस्तान ने भारत से अगड़ा मूल लेने के वास्ते यह झूठा इलजाम उम पर लगाया है और दूसरे पाकिस्तान का जो लिटरेचर यहाँ तकसीम होता है उस की तरफ शासन ने क्या कभी गौर किया है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरु : मैं जानता नहीं कि किस खास लिटरेचर की तरफ माननीय सदस्य का इशारा है वैसे यह मही है कि कभी कभी इस तरह का आपत्तिजनक लिटरेचर यहाँ निकलता है और हमारी तरफ से उसको रोकने की कोशिश भी की जाती है ।

श्री बड़े : मैंने यह सवाल किया था कि चीन और पाकिस्तान द्वारा आपस में हाथ मिलाये जाने के बाद से पाकिस्तान भारत पर जो झूटे इलजाम लगा रहा है उम के बारे में यह शासन क्या सोचता है, इसका जवाब आना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मेरी मश्किल यह हो रही है कि बड़े माहब के सवालों के जवाब उनके मुताबिक नहीं आते हैं ।

श्री बजराल सिंह (बरेली) : पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध जब जब भी जामूसी के इलजाम लगा कर हमारी सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाये तो उन्होंने उसके जवाबी कदम उठाकर हमें जवाब दिया, ऐसे दो किस्से पहले हो चुके हैं और अब यह तीसरा किस्सा बिलकुल ही अजीब किस्म का हो रहा है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो सवाल न कर के बयान देने लग गये हैं ।

श्री बजराल सिंह : जरा मेरा सवाल . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप एकदम से अपना सवाल पूछ लें । मैं बार बार यही चीज माननीय सदस्यों से कहता हूँ कि वे सीधे सवाल पर आयें ।

श्री बजराल सिंह : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि हमारी सरकार कब तक इस तरह के जवाबी हमले सहती रहेगी क्या तनाव न बढ़े इस डर से यह जवाबी हमले सहना जारी है और क्या हमारे इस तरह से बर्दाश्त करने से तनाव कम हो मकेगा ऐसा क्या सरकार को विश्वास है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल कुछ अजीब सा है — कब तक बर्दाश्त करेंगे, जब तक मुनासिब समझेंगे तब तक बर्दाश्त करेंगे ।

श्री बजराल सिंह : इस मुनासिब की आश्विन कोई हद भी तो होगी ? मुनासिब की हद क्या है ? अब मुनासिब क्या है और क्या नहीं है इस के समझने का सागं देश का ठेका मालूम पड़ता है प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ही ले लिया है जो इतनी शेखां से कह दिया कि जब तक मुनासिब समझेंगे तब तक बर्दाश्त करेंगे अब यह पार्लियामेंट क्या बेकार बैठी हुई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक वह गवर्नमेंट में हैं और उनकी गवर्नमेंट पावर में हैं तब तक नीति आदि का फैसला तो उसी को करना

है । माननीय सदस्य इस कदर घबड़ाये क्यों जा रहे हैं ?

श्री बजराल सिंह : जरा यह तो मुलाहिजा फरमाइये कि जवाब उन्होंने किस तेजी से दिया है कि जब तक हम मुनासिब समझेंगे तब तक बर्दाश्त करेंगे, अब क्या यह गवर्नमेंट इस पार्लियामेंट के लिये रिस्पॉसिबिल नहीं है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसका और क्या जवाब दिया जाता । पूछने हैं कि कब तक इस बात की बर्दाश्त होगी, अब जाहिर है कि सब बातें देख कर तय होती है और तय किया जाता है कि क्या कदम लिया जाये । हवा में तो मैं कह नहीं सकता कि इस वक्त यह होगा या उस वक्त हम यह करेंगे, ऐसा कहना बिल्कुल नामुनासिब बात है और नानायकी की बात होगी ।

श्री बजराल सिंह : मेरा दूसरा सवाल रह गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल का दूसरा हिस्सा रह गया तो उसे रहने ही दीजिये । अगर एक का जवाब भागया तो आपकी वहीं पर इक्तिफा करनी चाहिये ।

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : इस प्रकार का इलजाम पाकिस्तान ने भारत पर पहली बार लगाया है । या पहले भी लगा चका है, यदि हां, तो कितनी बार उसने यह इलजाम भारत पर लगाया है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : अब मैं इस का क्या जवाब दूँ ? पाकिस्तान वाले अक्सर हमारे ऊपर इस तरह के इलजाम लगाते रहते हैं ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Pakistan has taken steps one by one to increase tension and to shield their espionage activities in this country.

What steps are Government considering to stop their espionage activities?

टेशन को भी हवा दे रहे हैं, यदि हां तो इसको रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The normal steps to keep trace of and to stop espionage activities are not usually broadcast. That will come in the way of taking those steps.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस का इससे क्या सम्बन्ध होगा ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि नेहरू लियाकत पैकट में एक द्वारा यह भी थी कि भारत और पाकिस्तान में अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा का दायित्व हाई कमिश्नर कार्यालय पर होगा अब उस के बन्द हो जाने पर वह समस्या ज्यों की त्यों खड़ी हो जायगी तो क्या उन की सुरक्षा के लिये सरकार किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन, सुरक्षा परिषद् आदि से सहयोग लेने पर विचार करेगी अथवा उस के लिये क्या और कोई उपाय किया जायगा जिससे कि उनकी सुरक्षा वहां पर हो सके ?

Shri Swell (Assam-Autonomous Districts): Among the reasons given by Pakistan for ordering the closure of our office at Rajshahi is that it has repeatedly drawn the attention of the Government of India to the alleged anti-Pakistan activities of our office at Rajshahi. Apart from the alleged encouragement of the minorities to migrate from Pakistan, may I know whether Pakistan has brought to the attention of the Government any other anti-Pakistani activity, and whether it is true as alleged by them that the Government of India did not pay heed to those protests?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just said that the Pakistan Government or their High Commissioner or their authorities in Rajshahi have previously, on some occasions, protested generally against our representative's "anti-Pakistani statements or action". No specific instances have been given, and we have replied to them, pointing out that what they have said is not correct.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मुझे ठीक याद नहीं कि जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि इस चीज का फंसला हुआ था कि हाई कमिश्नर के जरिये होगा । मुझे विलकुल याद नहीं है । मेरे ख्याल में यह नहीं हुआ था । मेरा ख्याल यह है कि हमें यह स्वीकार नहीं हुआ था । हम इसे कुछ मनासिब भी नहीं समझते कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो अल्पसंख्यक हैं उनकी सुरक्षा करना यहां का पाकिस्तान हाई कमिश्नर अपना फर्ज समझे किसी भी जगह अल्पसंख्यकों की रक्षा करना वहां की सरकार का दायित्व होता है । दूसरी यह बात कि इसको किसी बाहर की संस्था के पास ले जाया जाये तो हमारा कोई इरादा नहीं है, कि इस बारे में किसी बाहर की संस्था के पास हम जायें ।

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): May know whether it is a fact that our Assistant High Commissioner's Office at Rajshahi came under the suspicion of the Pakistan Government and also under fire since migration started after the holocaust of the minority community in Rajshahi and North Bengal generally, whether the flow of migration, even unauthorised migration has continued unabated because the Pakistan Government has failed to keep up its promise to protect the minorities whether a man like the Finance Minister . . .

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या यह सही है कि जो अन्यायराइज्ड पाकिस्तानी नेशनल हिन्दुस्तान में रह रहे हैं वह इस

Mr. Speaker: He should not combine so many questions. He should put only one question.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I am finishing. . . . Whether a person occupying the position of Finance Minister in the East Pakistan Government, Shri Prabodh Chandra Roy, has also been forced to come away, and whether

Mr. Speaker: Even if he puts 'ands', 'alsos' and 'whethers', how can they all be kept together and how can he expect to have an answer.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: My difficulty is, I am constrained to say, that unless I create nuisance, cry and shout, I cannot get a hearing. There are very important questions affecting the minority community living on the border.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should realise that he can put a question so far as this notice is concerned. He has many other remedies. I do not doubt his intense feelings because he lives on the border. But he should not utilise this opportunity to put all questions that he has in mind. I have requested him to put a straight question.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I will put only one question: whether the attention of the Pakistan Government has been drawn to the fact that migration has started since the holocaust of the minority community in Rajshahi district in 1961. That is why they want to close down this. Has their attention been drawn pointedly to this fact?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Naturally, when migration took place from the Rajshahi district, it was brought to their notice two years ago or more. But nothing has been said in this connection because we have received their message this morning. The hon. Member referred to various reasons which may have induced Pakistan Government to act in the fashion that they have done; some of the reasons may be correct; how am I to say definitely what reasons the Pakistan Government has in its mind.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: That is not my question at all. Is it a fact that migration has been continuing because of the oppression of minorities? Has the attention of the Pakistan Government been drawn to this fact before replying to their note?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As I said attention was drawn. I do not say it has been drawn now, recently. I do not think migration is continuing in large numbers now.

12.22 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: REPORTED DEVELOPMENT IN BERUBARI AREA

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister to make a statement on Berubari.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir, I have tabled a notice.

Mr. Speaker: Everyone cannot be accommodated; the point has been sufficiently discussed.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): We have now received further information from the Government of West Bengal regarding the situation in Berubari and adjacent areas which was discussed in the House on the 26th. As some Members had expressed their apprehension that Indian national had been fired upon, that Pakistan had encroached into Indian territory etc., I will first state the factual position on these matters.

2. When the joint survey of Berubari recommenced for the winter season on the 9th November, 1963, certain Opposition parties organised an agitation against it and incited some of the local people, mostly Rajbansis, to resist the survey operations. On the 10th November, while the survey team was in the field, a large number of people including women attempted to stop the survey work. They even became violent and started throwing

brick-bats on the survey officials. 33 persons were taken into custody by the West Bengal police to prevent the situation from getting out of control. Next day on the 11th, again a large number of demonstrators surrounded the survey team and attempted to assault them, over-powering a constable on duty. There was considerable pushing and jostling and a show of force had to be made but very little force was used. 2 persons are alleged to have received slight injuries in this pushing and jostling.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of the District reported that "a pretence of force with lathis was made and the crowd melted away". The West Bengal Government have categorically stated that not a single shot was fired and that allegations about firing are absolutely baseless.

4. It seems the West Bengal newspapers exaggerated this incident blaming the police for excessive use of force. I would like to mention in this connection that the Hindustan Standard (Calcutta) of 27th November has published a letter from one Shri Jalpesh Ghosh who claims to be an eye witness and who has contradicted these exaggerated reports. In this letter the eye witness gives an account of the violence of the demonstrators and the exemplary conduct of the survey officials and the police.

5. The two survey teams continued to work, in spite of these demonstrations on 10th and 11th, till 15th November when the Pakistan field staff withdrew for some reason of their own accord. They have, however, returned since and the survey teams have been working in the field since 25th November.

6. The West Bengal Government have no information regarding the alleged report that the Government of Pakistan has issued orders to the East Pakistan Rifles to enter Berubari before actual transfer takes place. There has been no encroachment by

Pakistan into Berubari or adjacent territory.

7. Certain misunderstandings have been created by the report that more territory is being given away to Pakistan in Berubari and adjacent areas and the village of Chilahati has been mentioned in this connection. Actually, Chilahati though adjacent to Berubari is not part of Berubari Union. The West Bengal Government had themselves intimated to us in 1957 that 512 acres of Chilahati village of Debiganj Thana were adversely held territory. In the demarcation proceedings now going on in the area the survey staff will determine the status of this area on the basis of the last pre-partition notifications of the various Thanas and carry out the joint demarcation. This question of the status of the Chilahati village and of the area of 512 acres of this village adversely held by West Bengal Government since the partition has not connection with the Indo-Pakistan Agreement on the boundary dispute concerning Berubari. The demarcation, as far as Chilahati area is concerned, follows the Radcliffe Award, which states that the international boundary in this region "shall then continue along the northern corner of the Thana Debiganj".

8. Government of India's instructions as to how the line dividing Berubari should be drawn, clearly stated that the line of demarcation was to commence from the north-east corner of Thana Debiganj and then to run west-wards almost horizontally upto the western boundary of the Berubari Union No. XII in such a manner as to divide it in the nearest possible approximation to half of 8.75 square miles, the total area of Berubari Union No. XII. These instructions stand and are being implemented by the joint survey teams on the ground.

9. The survey teams are still engaged in demarcation work along the entire 25 miles border of Berubari and adjacent areas. This work is likely to be completed by the end of March 1964. Exchange of territories

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

between the two countries will take place sometime thereafter.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): May I know whether it is not a fact that Chilahati belongs to Jalpaiguri thana and it has got nothing to do with Berubari and also, since the maps on the basis of which this agreement was reached do not include Chilahati, may I know how at the present moment this question of survey of Chilahati comes in?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The question of Chilahati is being considered by the West Bengal Government, whether it is part of Jalpaiguri thana or Debiganj thana, and it will also be considered by the officials who are demarcating on the ground.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The point is that so far as the records go, from as early as 1899 right up to 1936, Chilahati belongs to and forms part of Jalpaiguri thana, and therefore, may I know how this question comes in doubt now?

Mr. Speaker: The West Bengal Government might be considering it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: How does it come now, because all along it has belonged to Jalpaiguri thana? How does the doubt arise now?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say that ever since the partition, apart from areas in dispute, etc., small areas have been in adverse possession of Pakistan or India, a few hundred acres, a mile here or there, and so on, and each party held on to its adverse possession, because the other party was holding on to another little bit of land in adverse possession. In the same way, this Chilahati area, about 500 acres, was admittedly in adverse possession, and as long as six years ago the West Bengal Government told us that it is

in their adverse possession. They pointed out some other small areas....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): What is the meaning of "adverse possession"?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It means that according to the partition reports, this should have gone to Pakistan. Others were pointed out which should have come to us, which were in Pakistan's possession—little bits here and there. This has nothing to do, as has been pointed out, with Berubari. It is an independent thing. Now that demarcation is taking place and all these small matters come up to be rectified. It is in that connection this matter has come up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement of the hon. Prime Minister and the Deputy Minister, it is clear that there is some survey which is going on regarding Chilahati, which according to the news available to us, does not form part of Berubari. It is in Jalpaiguri Thana. I would like to know whether, in view of the repeated provocation by the Pakistan Government, the Central Government will now revise their decisions regarding Berubari and also Chilahati?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The answer to that is 'no'.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You are going to give Chilahati?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no decision of ours. The whole boundary is being partitioned and demarcated. There is no decision of our to demarcate that.

Mr. Speaker: Their anxiety is about Chilahati, we have admitted we are in adverse possession of it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Am I to tell a lie to this honourable House?

Mr. Speaker: No, the Prime Minister has said that Pakistan also is in

adverse possession of some other areas. When they are claiming Chilahati, are we trying to claim those areas which are in adverse possession of Pakistan?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This matter was postponed. As I said, it arose in 1957 and since then it has been reported to us by the West Bengal Government that while this particular area of 500 acres or so did not according to their view belong to us, there were other areas which belong to us, of which Pakistan was in possession. This matter can only be settled, they say, when this area has been demarcated properly. Now the process of demarcation all along the frontier is taking place. We expect all these minor adjustments will take place.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A discussion should be allowed on this.

Mr. Speaker: Can I allow it in this manner? Let him give notice and I will consider. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): The Prime Minister just now said that these minor adjustments which may be necessary would be in the nature of a few hundred acres here and there. May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the reports which appeared very widely in the Press, which caused all this commotion, that whereas the original Berubari agreement laid down that about half the Berubari area, i.e. a little over 4 square miles would be ceded to Pakistan, the total area which is now proposed to be ceded under the terms of the survey now going on is more than 9 square miles, which is more than the total area of the whole of Berubari Thana. Is this a bari is half of 8.75, i.e. about 4½ yards?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid the hon. Member is mixing up Berubari with other issues. Half of Berubari is half of 8.75, i.e. about 4½ square miles; that is all.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The area that is proposed to be given now is about 9 square miles.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not aware of that. Our information is that so far as Berubari is concerned, 4½ square miles or something have been asked to be demarcated. There is no question of 9 square miles at all or any other question, but only 4½ square miles. Apart from this, this demarcation is going on of the whole border. There is no question of giving up anything; that is in accordance with the various previous awards that area is being demarcated and boundary pillars put.

12.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INDIA'S REPRESENTATION AT FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. Speaker: I have received two motions by Dr. Lohia and others and Shri Ranga and others and two short-notice questions by Dr. Lohia and others and Shri H. V. Kamath on India's representation at the funeral of President Kennedy at Washington. Would the Prime Minister like to say something.

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : हिन्दी में कहूँ या अंग्रेजी में ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों में कह दीजिये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : हिन्दुस्तानी बोलिये ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : २३ तारीख की सुबह हमें यह अफसोसनाक खबर मिली थी प्रजीडेंट कनेडी की निस्वत । उस तारीख को फौरन हम ने अपने इंडे हाफ मास्ट करने की हिदायत दे दी थी । हमें मालूम नहीं था कि कब प्यूनरल होगा । तफसील की इत्तिला नहीं थी । फिर भी हम ने अपने एम्बसेडर को लिखा ।

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

वह तो जाते ही उस में । और श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित, जो वहां थीं, न्यू यार्क में, उन से कहा कि वह भी प्रजीडेंट की तरफ से जायें । २४ तारीख की सुबह, यानी दूसरे रोज सुबह हमें कुछ ज्यादा मालूम हुआ फ्यूनरल का और हमारी ख्वाहिश हुई कि कोई न कोई और शख्स यहां से भेजा जाये । दो नाम आये उस में । एक तो वाइस-प्रजीडेंट का और एक मेरा । वाइस-प्रजीडेंट साहब तो यहां थे भी नहीं दिल्ली में । वह जबलपुर गये हुए थे । हमने काफी हिसाब लगाया और गौर किया । कोई जरिया नहीं था हमारा वक्त पर वाशिंगटन दूसरे रोज फ्यूनरल के लिए पहुंच जाने का, दूसरी सुबह तक । चुनांचे मजबूरन हमें छोड़ देना पड़ा कि कोई और शख्स यहां से जाये । २४ तारीख की यह बात है । हम ने जो कुछ और इंतजाम हम कर सकते थे, किये, लोगों के जाने के । यहां आप जानते हैं हाउस ने खुद तय किया कि एडजर्न हो जाये उस रोज । यहां उस रोज सब जगह गवर्नमेंट की छुट्टी मनाई गई और उस रोज सुबह के वक्त मैमोरियल सर्विस हुई । उस में हमारे राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति और मैं अलावा आपके, हम सब गए थे । जो कुछ कर सकते थे हमने किया । लेकिन मजबूरी दर्ज हो नहीं सकती था हमारा जाना वहां । कोई खास मामूली हवाई जहाज से यह नहीं हो सकता था । नया जरिया होता पहुंचने का तो कोई और बात थी । क्योंकि हमारे पास सिर्फ २४ तारीख का समय था और २५ तारीख को सुबह होने वाला था फ्यूनरल । आम तौर से हम जाते मामूली सर्विस प्लेन से तो रात को जाते २४ तारीख की और सुबह लन्दन पहुंचते । वहां से जाते तो कुछ देर बाद वाशिंगटन पहुंचते तीसरे पहर को फ्यूनरल के बाद । यह दिक्कत थी । इसलिए और कुछ ज्यादा इंतजाम नहीं कर सकते थे । जो कुछ हम कर सकते थे, हमने किया ।

अब मैं अंग्रेजी में कह दूँ ।

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We were very anxious to send someone from here for the funeral of President Kennedy. But as it turned out, it became almost impossible for us to reach there in time. On the 23rd morning we heard about the assassination of President Kennedy. We took the normal steps of our flags being flown half-mast, etc. and we instructed anyhow that in addition to our Ambassador there, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit might also attend the funeral. We did not know the date of the funeral. Immediately the next morning information came about the date of the funeral, which was the next day, 25th. We tried our best to find out how it could be possible for someone to go from here. Two names were suggested—the Vice-President's and mine, the Prime Minister's. The Vice-President was not even in Delhi. He was in Jabalpur. Apart from the names, we calculated how a person could go and get there in time for the funeral. We found it was not possible by any normal means. At the most, we could have reached London on the 25th morning and going from London to Washington would have taken many hours more. We would then have arrived in Washington after the funeral. So, reluctantly we came to the conclusion that it was not possible for any one from here to go there in time. The House knows the other steps that we took. The President, the Vice-President, I, you, Sir, and many Members of this House went to the Memorial Service held at the American Embassy. This House adjourned for that day, and Government offices were also closed for that day.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं दुर्खास्त करूंगा कि इस पर कोई सवाल नहीं किया जाये तो बहतर होगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : (फरूखाबाद)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल आप आगे बहस के लिये लेंगे न ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहस के लिए नहीं है। मैं कैसे कह सकता हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्योंकि मैंने एक सवाल भी दिया था और उस के साथ साथ एक प्रस्ताव भी दिया था, और मैं आप से अर्ज करूँ कि इस बहस से विदेश मंत्री का भी फायदा होगा, क्योंकि उन्हें पता लगेगा कि ऐसे मौके पर क्या करना चाहिये, और शायद जो निर्णय शक्ति का लोप हो चुका है, जिस का असर सरकार के हर एक काम पर पड़ रहा है, उसमें भी कुछ फायदा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बात बहुत लम्बी चीड़ी है जो आप करना चाहते हैं इस लिये आप मुझे लिख कर भेज दें। अगर आप का ख्याल है कि इस बारे में बहस करने से हाउस का फायदा होगा, तो मैं आप से कहूँ कि इस से न देश का फायदा होगा न किसी और का होगा। इस वास्ते मैं सब मेम्बर साहबान से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस की बहस यहाँ न छोड़ें। गवर्नमेंट का जो ब्यान था वह उस ने दे दिया है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप से अर्ज करूँगा, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि यह देश के हित में होगा कि इस पर खुली बहस हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से अपील की, मैंने इस बात को बहुत सोचा और आप से भी अर्ज किया जब आप मेरे पास आये कि मैं इस को देश के हित में नहीं समझता और इस वास्ते मैं इस बहस की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं क्या आप से एक बात पूछ सकता हूँ ?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Bar-rackpore): Why should it be permitted at all? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly my fear. It would do us harm rather than good.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It has been done already.

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस से हर तरह का फायदा होगा क्योंकि यह केवल राष्ट्रपति केनेडी और अमरीका तथा हिन्दुस्तान का ही मामला नहीं है। विदेश मंत्री की निर्णय शक्ति खत्म हो चुकी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप यह बातें दूसरी जगह कर लीजियेगा। एक और कालिग अटेंशन नोटिस है, उस को डाई बजे ले लेंगे।

12.43 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT (ADVANCE FOR MOTOR CARS) AMENDMENT RULES

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Officers of Parliament (Advance for Motor Cars) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. GSR 1566 dated the 28th September, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1966/63.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) a copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Development Council for Automobiles, Automobile Ancillary Industries and Transport Vehicle Industries for the year 1962-63.

[Shri Kanungo]

- (ii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines, Power Driven Pumps, Air Compressors and Blowers for the year 1962-63.
- (iii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries for the year 1962-63.
- (iv) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine Building Industry for the year 1962-63.
- (v) Annual Report of the Development Council for Instruments, Bicycles and Sewing Machines for the year 1962-63.
- (vi) Annual Report of the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries for the year 1962-63.
- (vii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys for the year 1962-63.
- (viii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Organic Chemical Industries for the year 1962-63.
- (ix) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine Tools for the year 1962-63.
- (x) Annual Report of the Development Council for Inorganic Chemical Industries for the year 1962-63.
- (xi) Annual Report of the Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for the year 1962-63.
- (xii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Food Processing Industries for the year 1962-63.
- (xiii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Oils, Paints, Soaps, Cosmetics and Toiletries for the year 1962-63.
- (xiv) Annual Report of the Development Council for Leather and Leather Goods for the year 1962-63.
- (xv) Annual Report of the Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries for the year 1962-63.
- (xvi) Annual Report of the Development Council for Glass and Ceramics for the year 1962-63.
- (xvii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Art-Silk Industries for the year 1962-63.
- (xviii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Woollen Industries for the year 1962-63.
- (xix) Annual Report of the Development Council for Sugar for the year 1962-63.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1967/63].
2. (a) a copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1962-63, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1968/63].
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri (Poona) for the year 1962-63, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1969/63].

(iii) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Neapanagar (M.P.) for the year 1962-63, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) a copy each of Review by the Government on the working of the above Companies.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1970/63].

DEFENCE OF INDIA (NINTH AMENDMENT)
RULES

Shri Kanungo: On behalf of Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Defence of India (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. GSR 1525 dated the 23rd September, 1963, under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1971/63].

RESULTS OF BYE-ELECTIONS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): Sir, on behalf of Shri Bibudhendra Misra, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of "Results of bye-elections held between August 1961 and June 1963". [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1972/63].

12.45 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Durgah Khawaja Saheb (Amendment) Bill, 1963, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 1963."

12.45½ hrs.

DURGAH KHAWAJA SAHEB
(AMENDMENT) BILL

LAID ON THE TABLE AS PASSED BY RAJYA
SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Durgah Khawaja Saheb (Amendment) Bill, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.45¾ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: TRANSACTION
OF GENERAL INSURANCE BY
L.I.C.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I desire to acquaint the House with a decision which has been taken about the entry of the Life Insurance Corporation into the business of general insurance.

2. Section 6(2)(g) and Section 6(2)(h) of the Life Insurance Corporation Act give the Corporation the power to do any business other than life insurance. So far, the entire energies of the Life Insurance Corporation itself have been devoted to the development of life insurance business, though the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., which was formerly a subsidiary of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, and as such was taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation, has been writing direct general insurance business on a fairly large scale.

3. On Monday last the Board of the Life Insurance Corporation decided that the Life Insurance Corporation itself should take up general insurance business. Government are in full agreement with the decision taken by the Life Insurance Corporation. So far as the Life Insurance Corporation is concerned the provisions in the Insurance Act 1938 relating to the General Insurance Council, the Executive Committee of the General Insurance Council and the Tariff Committee do not apply to the Life Insurance Corporation. The Life Insurance Corpo-

Transaction of
General Insurance by L.I.C.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

ration in pursuance of its decision proposes to transact general insurance business as a non-tariff insurer. Government have no objection to this course.

4. In taking up general insurance business in its own right rather than through its subsidiary the Life Insurance Corporation proposes to develop the role of the public sector in the general insurance field, and in this and in its relationship to the private general insurers it will function more or less in the same way as the State Bank of India does in the banking field.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Am I to understand that Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited will continue, as it is, as a separate entity and the LIC will now start business of general insurance in the name of the LIC with the result that there will be two public sector companies in the field?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, that is the idea.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): From the statement of the hon. Finance Minister it appears that there is going to be competition between LIC and general insurance run by private ownership. If that is so, I would like to know why, even after the scathing criticism of the auditors regarding the Ruby and New Asiatic Insurance companies, Government do not propose to take over general insurance business.

Mr. Speaker: When a statement is made, ordinarily no questions are allowed.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then, let it be laid on the Table. We want to discuss it.

Mr. Speaker: That will be looked into.

Shri Daji (Indore): Is it being laid?

Mr. Speaker: Not now. Now the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

12.48 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir I rise to announce that Government business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 2nd December, 1963, will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any part-discussed item of Government Business carried over from today's order paper.
- (2) Discussion on the food situation in the country with particular reference to rice and sugar on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Food and Agriculture.
- (3) Consideration and passing of:
 - (i) The Unit Trust of India Bill, 1963.
 - (ii) The Central Boards of Revenue Bill, 1963.
- (4) Discussion on the Report on the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan laid on the Table of the House on the 26th November, 1963, on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Planning.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हफ्ते के अन्दर जो अष्टाचार की बहस है वह भी ली जाय क्योंकि अष्टाचार पर बहस के लिये मोशन मंजूर हो चुका है। इस हफ्ते के अन्दर उसे मंजूर न किया जाय तो ठीक न होगा। सरकार इसे टालती चली जाती है और अष्टाचार का पर्दा फास नहीं होता है।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now the Minister of International Trade to make a statement.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात का क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जबानी कैसे बतला सकता हूँ । माननीय सदस्य अगर मुझे लिखें तो बतला सकता हूँ । जबानी तो मुझे सब कुछ याद नहीं रहता है । अगर आप मुझे लिख दें तो मैं सब कुछ देख कर बतला सकूंगा कि क्या हुआ और कैसे हुआ ।

श्री बागड़ी : वह मंजूर हो चुका है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर तो गवर्नमेंट का वक्त देना है । आप इस के लिये लिखें ।

श्री बागड़ी : गवर्नमेंट किस तरह से लाएतदाली करती है भ्रष्टाचार के मामले में . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have gone to the next item of business:

STATEMENT RE: REPORTS OF
 TARIFF COMMISSION, ETC.

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): As the hon. House would have observed, I laid 12 reports of the Tariff Commission on different industries during the current Session, of which 7 reports were submitted within the stipulated time of three months. In other five reports which are of reviewing nature, different Ministries required further information and clarification from the Tariff Commission. It is, therefore, obvious that a little more time is required in some of these reports. As the House will see, most of these reports even after further enquiry have been finalised within a month or two of such unavoidable delays. As a matter of fact, the Tariff Com-

mission and Government this year have handled 12 reports on industries as against 5 reports last year.

12.50 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO.
 6 BILL, 1963

The Minister of Railways (Shri Dasappa): Sir, I beg to move*—

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railway during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1962 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1962 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

(Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill

Shri Dasappa: Sir, I beg to move:—

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.51 hrs.

DRUGS AND MAGIC REMEDIES
(OBJECTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENTS) AMENDMENT BILL—
Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. D. S. Raju on the 27th November 1963, namely:—

"That the Bill to amend the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Out of two hours allotted, 1 hour and 15 minutes have been taken and 45 minutes remain. Shri Yashpal Singh may continue his speech.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल हमारे राजू साहब बोल रहे थे कि सन् १९५५ से यह कानून है, और उन्होंने फरमाया कि कुछ रूपए इकट्ठे किए गए जुरमाने की शकल में। कुछ रुपये का मतलब यह हुआ कि सरकार के पास कोई हिसाब नहीं है। जैसे आप अपने ड्राइवर को दो चार आने पैसे दे देते हैं कि इनसे चाय पियो, ठीक उसी तरह से गवर्नमेंट खिलवाड़ कर रही है। इतना बड़ा सेक्रेटरिएट है, जिसमें हजारों आदमी काम करते हैं, और हिन्दुस्तान की हेल्थ मिनिस्टर की तरफ से कहा गया कि कुछ रूपए इकट्ठे किए गए। यह कितनी बड़ी गैर जिम्मेदारी की बात है। ऐसा तो कोई बाजार में सब्जी खरीदते वक्त भी नहीं

कर सकता। आपके द्वारा मेरा माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब से अनुरोध है कि हमारे सामने ठीक ठीक आदादो शुमार रखें और बतलाएं कि कितना पैसा जुरमाने में इकट्ठा किया गया।

दूसरे यह कि सात सालों में सिर्फ २२ आदमियों को सजा दी गयी। जिस मसले का ताल्लुक हिन्दुस्तान की हेल्थ के साथ है, ४५ करोड़ आदमियों की जिन्दगी और मौत का जो सवाल है, उसमें सिर्फ २२ आदमियों को सजा दी गयी, और वह भी मामूली सजा दी गयी। आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा साग्रह निवेदन है कि इस काम के साथ खिलवाड़ न करें, यह बहुत जरूरी काम है।

12.54 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

दूसरे आयुर्वेद के साथ एलोपैथी का नाम लेना शोभा नहीं देता क्योंकि दोनों थ्योरीज़ अलग अलग हैं। दोनों स्कूल अलग अलग हैं। आयुर्वेद पर जो एप्लाइ करता है वह एलोपैथी पर एप्लाइ नहीं करता। जो एलोपैथी के लिए मुनासिब है वह आयुर्वेद के लिए मुनासिब नहीं है। एलोपैथी जरासीम। को मानती है आयुर्वेद जरासीम को नहीं मानता। हम देखते हैं कि एक गरीब घर में जहां पांच बच्चे हैं, एक बच्चे को प्लेग हो जाता है। गरीबी के कारण वे पांचों बच्चे एक ही चारपाई पर सोते हैं। लेकिन एक तो प्लेग से मरता है बाकी को प्लेग नहीं होता। अगर जरासीम की थ्योरी सही होती तो पांचों बच्चे मर जाते। आयुर्वेद त्रिदोष, को मानता है, जब कि एलोपैथी जरासीम को मानती है और कहती है कि जरासीम से रोग पैदा होता है। एक दूसरे से पोल्स एपार्ट है।

मैं आपको शिकागो यूनिवर्सिटी का एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वहां डा० कैलाग ने, जिसको ४४ साल एलोपैथी करते हो गए थे, एलोपैथी के खोखलेपन को देख कर

उसको छोड़ दिया । और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि शिकागो यूनीवर्सिटी में उस डाक्टर ने एक गिलास में लाखों हैजे के जरासीम डाल कर पीकर दिखा दिया कि उसको कुछ नहीं हुआ । तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ये दोनों सिस्टम अलग अलग हैं, इन दोनों को एक साथ मिलाना ऐसा है जैसे कि कंचन को लोहे के साथ एक तराजू पर तोलना । इन दोनों का एक दूसरे के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

आयुर्वेद इस बात को मानता है कि बीमारी को शरीर के बाहर करो, चोर को पकड़ कर बाहर निकालो । एलोपैथी विकार को शरीर में रोक कर दबाने का प्रयास करती है । अगर विकार एक दरवाजे से निकलना चाहता है तो उसको बन्द करती है, दूसरे से निकलना चाहता है तो उसको बन्द करती है । नतीजा यह होता है कि बीमारी अन्दर ही अन्दर घुलती रहती है और शरीर का क्षय होता रहता है । इस बारे में मैं अपनी जबान से कुछ न कह कर एक ऐसे डाक्टर की बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ जिसने ४४ साल तक एलोपैथी करने के बाद उसके खोखलेपन का देख कर उसे छोड़ दिया । मेरा तात्पर्य डा० कैलाश से है जिनका मैंने ऊपर जिक्र किया है । उन्होंने लिखा है :

“But if the body's attempts to thus rid itself of its imposed burden are continually thwarted by the suppressive methods of treatment in vogue at the present time, the waste materials in question which, as has been explained, are always acid in character are thrown back into the tissues and thus pave the way for the whole melancholy catalogue of diseases, from bronchitis and heart diseases, down to cancer and paralysis”.

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक सिस्टम का दूसरे से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । आज यह कहना कि इस चीज को बन्द किया जाए, ग्रामोद्योग

पर कुठाराघात करना है । हमारे यहां हजारों भेषज ऐसे बनते हैं कि जिनका कारखानों से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । एक वेंच इस बात को जानता है कि अगर लस्सी को कुछ कांडी-मेंट्स के साथ बघार कर दिया जाए तो उससे नञ्जले को खत्म किया जा सकता है । अब क्या आप इसके लिए लोगों के किचन में जाकर पहरा देंगे, या लोगों के गारडन्स में जाकर पहरा देंगे ।

मेरा सुझाव है कि इसके लिए कोई कम्प्रिप्रेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए ताकि उस पर ठीक तौर से विचार किया जा सके । यह एक को दूसरे से मिलाना उचित नहीं है ।

एलोपैथी आदमी की आयु 'सी बरस मानती है और हमारे यहां लिखा है : अष्टानुवायो युवको । मैं यह उनकी बात नहीं कहता जो कि योगी और बाल ब्रह्मचारी होते हैं । उनसे तो बुढ़ापा और मौत थर थर कांपते हैं । बुढ़ापा और मौत तो उनके पास नहीं आ सकते । मैं बाल ब्रह्मचारियों और योगियों की बात नहीं कहता । मैं तो अपने जैसे पापियों और गृहस्थों की बात कहता हूँ । हमारे यहां उनके लिए लिखा है कि वे ८० साल में जवान होते हैं, ८० साल में मनुष्य की बुद्धि विकसित होती है, उसके अंग परिपक्व होते हैं । एलोपैथी का दायरा केवल ३० साल का है और उसमें भी तीन काम होते हैं :

क्या बताऊं क्या अहवाव कारे नुमायां
कर गए,

बी० ए० किया, नौकर हुए, पेंशन मिली
और मर गए ।

लेकिन आयुर्वेद में यह बात नहीं है । आयुर्वेद इस देश के लोगों के लिए अत्यन्त उपयोगी है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बिल द्वारा उस पर कुठाराघात न किया जाए । इस बिल से विलेज इंडस्ट्री पर कुठाराघात होगा । अगर आप में देश भक्ति है और आप

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

देश के कल्याण को आगे लाना चाहते हैं और देश के निर्माण को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो आपको हिन्दुस्तानी पद्धतियों की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और ऐलोपैथी को एक कलम खत्म कर देना चाहिए। गांधी जी ने आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के साथ वायवा किया था कि जिस दिन यह देश आजाद होगा उसी दिन देशी दवाओं का प्रचलन होगा, विदेशी दवाओं को निकाल कर अलग कर दिया जाएगा। इस ऐलोपैथी को जर्मनी में, जो कि इसका अपना देश है, ठुकरा दिया गया। जर्मनी के डा० लुई कूने और विटरनिट्श ने तथा अमरीका के डा० वारनर मैकफंडन ने इस पद्धति को गलत बताया है। जिस पद्धति को अपने देश में ही गलत समझा जाता है उसको सरकार हमारे ऊपर लाद रही है।

सरकार कहती है कि हमने ऐलोपैथी पर ४०० करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दिया। ५०० करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर दिया। आज अस्पताल बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका कारण यह है कि बीमारी बढ़ती जा रही है। अगर बीमारी घटती तो अस्पतालों की संख्या क्यों बढ़ती चली जाती। अगर आयुर्वेद के अनुसार लोग सबेरे उठें, सूर्य नमस्कार करें, प्राणायाम करें तो लाखों मरीज अपने आप अच्छे हो जाएं। लेकिन आज इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मैं कहता हूँ कि दोनों पद्धतियों को अक्ल की कसौटी पर रख कर तौलना चाहिए। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि सरकार इन पद्धतियों की जांच करने के लिए कुछ मरीज ऐलोपैथी वालों को दे और उतने ही मरीज आयुर्वेद वालों को दिए जाएं और ६ महीने में हिसाब लगा कर देखा जाए कि किस पद्धति से ज्यादा मरीज जल्दी अच्छे हुए हैं। आप देखेंगे कि आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति से ज्यादा लोगों का फायदा हो रहा है। यह पद्धति इस देश की है और अधिक लाभदायक है, लेकिन आप हमारे ऊपर बाहर की पद्धति को लाद रहे हैं।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि मनष्य को अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने और भारतवासियों को अपनी प्राचीन आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षा पद्धति से प्रेम करने का मौका दिया जाय। अगर आज यह मौका नहीं दिया जा सकता तो वाकई हमारी देशभक्ति नहीं चल सकती है। हमारी देशभक्ति हिमालय से है, गंगा से है। जिसको गंगा माता के किनारे के ऊपर पैदा हुई जड़ी बूटियां अच्छा नहीं कर सकती जिसको हिमालय में पैदा हुआ भेषज अच्छा नहीं कर सकता और जिसको ५, ५ और ६, ६ हजार मील की दूरी की विदेशी भ्रष्टेजी औषधियां अच्छा करती हैं उसकी भारत के प्रति देशभक्ति में जरूर फर्क है।

13 hrs.

जिसे आप ऐडिप्टबिलिटी कहते हैं, जिसे आप दूसरे के गुणों को ग्रहण करना कहते हैं, उसे मैं सिद्धान्तहीनता कहता हूँ, उसे आदर्शहीनता कहता हूँ। जिसके पास अपना धर्म नहीं होता वह दूसरे के धर्म को लेता है, जिसके पास अपनी संस्कृति नहीं होती अपनी चिकित्सा पद्धति नहीं होती वह दूसरे के सामने हाथ पसारता है और वह दूसरों से उसको मांगता है। हिन्दुस्तान ने करोड़ों सालों तक सारे विश्व को शिक्षा दी है, सारे जगत् को सारे ब्रह्माण्ड शिक्षा दी है और शिक्षा लेने के लिए सारा विश्व उसके पैरों पर झुका है। आज हमारे लिए यह कितनी लज्जा की बात है कि ५००० मील से आई हुई दवाओं और इंजेक्शनों के ऊपर हम अपनी जिंदगी को बिता रहे हैं। सबसे पहला सवाल इस बात का है कि इस अर्मेडिंग बिल की जगह पर एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाया जाय। वैसे इस मौजूदा कानून के मातहत जो आपने किया है वह बिल्कुल सही किया है। मैं इस चीज को मानता हूँ कि जो गलत विज्ञापन होते हैं और जो विज्ञापन हमारे आदर्श और कैरेक्टर को गिराते हैं उनको फौरन बन्द किया जाय। जो डालडा का विज्ञापन करते हैं, कोटोजम का विज्ञापन होता है या वनस्पति धी का जो एडवर्टिजमेंट

करते हैं उनके हाथों को कटवा दिया जाए । कोटोजम खाने वाले का स्वास्थ्य कभी अच्छा नहीं रह सकता है । वह व्यक्ति जो कोटोजम और डालडा खाता है उसको किसी और मुनाह करने की जरूरत नहीं है । सब से बड़ा गुनाह को तो यही है कि वह उसका सेवन करता है । इसी तरह से जो विज्ञापन तम्बाकू, बीड़ी और सिग्रेट आदि के होते हैं, डालडा, कोटोजम और वनस्पति के होते हैं, जो उनको लिखते हैं, छापते हैं और बाजार में उनका प्रचार को कटवाया जाय । जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश के अन्दर फिर से उसी पुरानी चिकित्सा पद्धति को यानी आयुर्वेद प्रणाली को अपनाया जाय जो कि करोड़ों साल पहले यहां प्रचलित थी । आज हम लोग उस पुरानी देशी इलाज की पद्धति को अपनायें । सरकार का यह काम है कि उसके लिए एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाये और जो गलत और आपत्तिजनक विज्ञापन हैं उनको खत्म किया जाय और हमारे सामने सही आंकड़े, फैक्ट्स ऐंड फीगर्स पेश की जायें । सरकार को जिस मसले के साथ ४५ करोड़ इन्सानों की जिन्दगी का सवाल है उसके साथ जरा गम्भीरता से पेश आना चाहिए । देखा यह गया कि इस कानून के अन्तर्गत अभी तक सिर्फ २२ आदमियों को ही सजा दी गई, कितने ही चालानशुदा केस करप्शन के कारण छूट गये और कितने ही दाखिल दफ्तर कर दिये गये । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इसके आंकड़े साफ साफ रखे कि कितने आदमियों को सजा दी गई और कितना रुपया जुमाने के रूप में इकट्ठा हुआ है । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसके स्थान पर वह एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाये क्योंकि यह अमेरिगन बिल तो सिर्फ आयुर्वेद का गला घोटने के लिए लाया जान पड़ता है । आयुर्वेद को खत्म करने के लिए लाये गये इस बिल को सरकार वापस ले और इसकी जगह पर एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाये ।

श्री राबेलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदया, यह जो बिल हमारे सामने है

इसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ में कुछ विरोध करना पड़ रहा है । एक तो जो मूल कानून, एकट पहले बना था उसका खास तौर पर उद्देश्य यह था कि जो लुभावने और धोखे में डालने वाले कुछ एडवर्टिजमेंट्स समाचारपत्रों आदि में प्रकाशित कराये जाते हैं और उनके द्वारा लोगों को ठगा जाता है उसकी रोक हो और इस तरह की लुभावनी श्रौषधियां लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को अधिक न बिगाड़ें । सन् १९५४ में वह कानून पास हुआ और लाम हुआ । उसके बाद से इन ६ वर्षों में जो उस एकट पर अमल होना चाहिए था वह अभी तक नहीं हुआ है । केवल २२ आदमियों के खिलाफ हमारे इतने बड़े देश में इस कानून के अन्तर्गत कायवाही हो और इस तरह के आपत्तिजनक और जनता को धोखा देने वाले एडवर्टिजमेंट्स अगबाराओं में रात दिन देखते हैं उनकी कोई रोक न हो, यह कोई एक अच्छी बात नहीं मालूम होती है । इससे यह पता चलता है कि शासन को जो कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिए, बुराई को रोकने के लिए, वह बुराई को नहीं रोक पाते हैं । मैं यह समझता हूं कि अब जो यह बिल हमारे सामने है उससे बुराई तो नहीं रुकेगी लेकिन देश में कुछ अच्छी बातें हो रही हैं उन पर इससे बड़ा आघात पहुंचेगा ।

सभापति महोदया, सब से पहले तो मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि एडवर्टिजमेंट की डेफिनिशन जो मूल एकट में दी हुई है और शैड्यूल में बीमारियों की जो एक लम्बी फहरिस्त दी हुई है उस से यह कानून सब एडवर्टिजमेंट्स पर लागू होगा और चूंकि वहां एडवर्टिजमेंट्स इतनी बसीय हैं इसलिए उन में सब बीमारियां आ जानी हैं । उम में यह कहा है : —

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[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

अब रोी अदर डाक्टर्स में मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बड़ी बड़ी फारमेसीज जो दवाएं बनाती हैं, अच्छे अच्छे नामांकित वैद्य और फारमेसियां दवाएं बनाते हैं जिसके कि कारण उन्होंने न केवल सारे भारत में ही अपितु देश के बाहर भी बहुत प्रसिद्धि प्राप्त की है और जिनके कि सूचीपत्रों में यह यह लिखा रहता है कि फनानी औषधि से अमुक बीमारी रफ़ा होती है और अमुक बीमारी के लिए फनानी दवा है, वह भी इस की पकड़ में आ जाते हैं। ऐनी अदर डॉक्टर्स में ऐसे लोग भी आ जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में यह बतलाये कि क्या इस तरह के सूचीपत्रों पर यह कानून लागू होता है? वह सूचीपत्र जगह जगह जाते हैं और उनमें यह लिखा रहता है कि यह उस बीमारी की पेटेंट दवा है और यह अमुक आसव व आरिष्ट उदर व पेट सम्बन्धी बीमारियों को दूर करती है अथवा इस दवाई से मासिक धर्म में जो रुकावट होती है अथवा विकृति होती है वह सब इन से दूर होती है। मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में बतलाये कि यह कानून इस तरह के विज्ञापनों पर लागू होगा या नहीं? क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के सूचीपत्र आपके इस बिल को पास करने के बाद सारे देश में न जायें और लोगों को यह मालूम न हो सके कि जो प्रसिद्ध नामांकित वैद्य और फारमेसीज आदि हैं, वह अपना इलाज इस तरीके से आम लोगों तक न पहुंचा सके? मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करना एक खतरनाक बात होगी। मेरा मत है कि ऐसा प्रतिबन्ध लगा कर आप खराबी पैदा कर रहे हैं।

जो लोग सलत और खराब काम कर रहे हैं, दुस्रयोग कर रहे हैं, पैसा बेजा तोर पर कमा रहे हैं और लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को बिगाड़ रहे हैं उन पर कोई कारगर रुकावट आज नहीं होती है। लेकिन एक सही मायने

में जो समाज का कल्याण व हित कर रहे हैं, जिनकी औषधियों से लाभ हो रहा है, जो दवाएं सस्ता हैं और साधारण जन को सुलभ हैं, बहुत कम खर्च में हर जगह मिल जाती हैं, उन पर यह एक आघात पहुंचाना है और एक रुकावट डालना है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यह बिल लुटिपूणं मानूम होता है और सरकार से मेरा आग्रह होगा कि इस पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार किया जाय। अब मून एक्ट में जो बीमारियां थीं और जिस तरीके से वे उसमें रक्खी गई थीं उन पर तां हथ विचार कर सकते थे लेकिन शैड्यून में अब तमाम बीमारियों की जिस तरह से एक लम्बी फेहरिस्त दे दी गई है और उन सब को लागू किया जा रहा है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे एक बहुत बड़ा हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का अहित होने वाला है और उसके साथ में यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों की जो पद्धति है उस पर भी एक बड़ी बंदिश और रुकावट डाली जाने वाली है।

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): Madam, at this stage, I want to move that the time be extended by one hour. It is within the power of the Chair to extend the time by at least one hour.

Mr. Chairman: Let us see if there are any speakers who want to take part in this debate.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): We have to speak on this, Madam. It is a very important legislation.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : ऐडवर्टिजमेंट के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहूंगा कि इस की डेक्लैरेशन बहुत वसीय है और इसके अंदर हर एक चीज आ जाती है। इसलिए इस बिल पर विचार करते समय हम को बहुत सतर्कता व सावधानी के साथ आगे बढ़ने की जरूरत है। कलाज ३ में जैसा कि मैंने अभी निवेदन

किया एक शैड्यूल बना दिया गया। मूल एक्ट में तो वह नहीं था। मूल एक्ट में तो सिर्फ वैनरल डिजिजेज ही बतलाई गई थीं लेकिन ग्रॅमोडिंग बिल में ५४ बीमारियों का एक शैड्यूल पेश कर दिया गया है। बीमारियों को एक लम्बी फहरिस्त पेश की जा रही है कि इनके सम्बन्ध में कोई विज्ञापन नहीं हो सकेगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस की क्या जरूरत है। आप यह कर सकते हैं कि यह बीमारी हो या कोई दूसरी बीमारी हो, कोई भी बीमारी हो, जिसके कि बारे में गलत ऐडवर्टिजमेंट किया गया है, उस के लिए आप यह करिये कि कोई ऐडवर्टिजमेंट करे या करना चाहे तो उसको उसे गवर्नमेंट के पास एक महीने पहले भेजना चाहिए, गवर्नमेंट उस की जांच पड़ताल करे और अपने सम्बन्धित महकमे के द्वारा यह पड़ताल कराये कि वह ऐडवर्टिजमेंट ठीक है या नहीं। अगर वह विज्ञापन गलत है, आपत्ति-जनक है तो उस को गवर्नमेंट लिख सकती है कि तुम यह विज्ञापन नहीं दे सकोगे। अगर इस तौर पर गवर्नमेंट उस के लिये आपत्ति जाहिर करे तो विज्ञापनकर्ता उसे पबलिश नहीं कर सके। लेकिन इसके लिए हर तरह की बीमारियों के लिए ऐडवर्टिजमेंट्स को रोक देना और यह शर्त लगाना कि वह उसका विज्ञापन सिर्फ अपने वहाँ जहाँ उनका मकान, दवाखाना या अहाता है वहीं उसका बोर्ड लगा सकता है, दूसरी जगह उसका ऐडवर्टिजमेंट नहीं कर सकता है, यह कुछ उचित नहीं जान पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस शैड्यूल को निकाल देना चाहिए और मूल एक्ट में जो इसके लिए पहले से प्राविजन मौजूद है वही काफी है। इस ग्रॅमोडिंग बिल के द्वारा ५४ बीमारियों के संबंध में प्रति-बंध लगाने का अधिकार सरकार ले रही है। मूल कानून में अभी तक यह अधिकार नहीं था। अब इस तरह से तो अंत ही नहीं होने वाला है और वह और भी बीमारियों का नाम बढ़ा कर उन पर भी यह सैक्शन लागू कर सकते हैं। मैं इसका बहुत सख्त विरोध

करता हूँ। आयुर्वेद में बहुत सी बीमारियों के लिए ऐलोपैथी की अपेक्षा अच्छी अच्छी औषधियाँ हैं। जैसे रुमेटिज्म के लिए आयुर्वेद में ऐलोपैथी के मुकाबले में ज्यादा अच्छी, उपयोगी और कारगर औषधियाँ मौजूद हैं। जहाँ तक ब्रेन ट्यूमर का प्रश्न है, उज्जैन में एक वैद्य हैं, जिन्होंने ऐसे ब्रेन ट्यूमरोंका इलाज सफलतापूर्वक किया है, जिनका इलाज बम्बई के ऐलोपैथी के डाक्टरों से नहीं हो सका। डाक्टरों ने सर्टिफाई किया है कि उस वैद्य के द्वारा ब्रेन ट्यूमरों का इलाज सफलतापूर्वक हुआ है और लोगों ने भी उस की प्रशंसा की है। ये सारे तथ्य माननीय मंत्री के महकमे और मैडिकल कौंसिल को भेजे गए, लेकिन उन्होंने इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया, उस को कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया। अगर कोई अच्छा काम करता है, तो गवर्नमेंट उस को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, लेकिन उसकी तरफ से उस के मार्ग में रुकावट डालना तो ठीक नहीं है।

क्लाज ८ के द्वारा सैक्शन १४ को सब्स्टीट्यूट किया गया है, जिस के सब-सैक्शन (ई) में कहा गया है कि यह कानून उन एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स पर लागू नहीं होगा, जिनको प्रकाशित करने की मन्जूरी इण्ड एंड मैजिक रेमेडीज (आबजेक्शनेबल एडवर्टाइजमेंट्स) एमेन्डमेंट एक्ट, १९६३ के पास होने के पहले दी जा चुकी है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार आईन्दा मन्जूरी देना बन्द करना चाहती है, क्या वह आईन्दा मन्जूरी नहीं देना चाहती है। क्या मन्जूरी से कोई एडवर्टाइजमेंट नहीं प्रकाशित हो सकता है, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। मूल एक्ट में यह बात नहीं थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस की क्या जरूरत है। अगर किसी एडवर्टाइजमेंट को १९६३ तक प्रकाशित करने की मन्जूरी दी गई है, और वह एडवर्टाइजमेंट प्रकाशित हो सकता है, तो आगे नये एडवर्टाइजमेंट के लिए उस

[श्री राधेलाल व्याम]

की मन्जूरी क्यों नहीं दी जायेगी ? और आगे अगर मन्जूरी दी जा सकती है, तो उसका एड्वरटाइजमेंट क्यों नहीं किया जा सकेगा ? इस की रूकावट क्यों की जा रही है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । इस प्राविजन को भी हटा लेना चाहिए और गवर्नमेंट की मन्जूरी से जो एड्वरटाइजमेंट हो सके, उस पर बंदिश और रोक नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

Mr. Chairman: Now, Shri S. C. Samanta.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I have been standing again and again from day before yesterday. May I know whether sending of chits is the only criterion for calling Members or there is also such a thing as catching your eyes?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may also get his chance. He may wait.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): We are glad that this piece of legislation has been brought forward before us for amending the principal Act. But I think that Government have not given thought to the other parts of the Act which also should have been amended according to my calculation.

I would refer, for instance, to section 3 of the Act dealing with the prohibition of advertisement of certain drugs for treatment of certain diseases and disorders. It reads thus:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person shall take any part in the publication of any advertisement referring to any drug in terms which suggest or are calculated to lead to the use of that drug for—

(a) prevention of conception in women."

That is, item (a) relates to birth-control. Government are encouraging birth-control and spending lakhs and

lakhs of rupees over it. But, under this Bill, if there is any advertisement about birth-control, that will be banned. I think that it is self-contradictory of Government's policy.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): Section 15 exempts all these publications.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): There is a world of difference between the two, the way they advertise and the way in which Government are planning.

Shri Yashpal Singh: It must be through self-control.

Shri S. C. Samanta: We know that Government are anxious about birth-control, and we know that the people in the country are also anxious about it. There are persons who are manufacturing and who are trying to manufacture medicines according to the allopathic system, according to the Unani system, according to the homeopathic system and so on, and they should be encouraged. I would like to know whether if those persons advertise about any drugs, Government are going to ban them. This is the question that I would like to put to the hon. Minister, and I hope Minister, and he will answer it in the course of his reply to the debate.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: The scope of this Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha was very limited, but the hon. Minister in his speech has widened the scope of this Bill. While moving for consideration of this Bill, he said that actually the purpose of the Bill was to prevent self-medication in the cases of diseases, conditions and disorders mentioned in the schedule by reading those advertisements. By this Bill, he wants to do away with self-medication. This purpose is very high and very noble, but can he achieve that by this Bill? Unless he provides a large number of

hospitals in the villages and a large number of doctors, *vaids* and *hakims*, to attend to the needs of the people there, can he do away with this?

In that light, I would submit that this Bill tinkers with the problem, and it is not a remedy for that matter. If the hon. Minister wants to do away with self-medication, then he will have to appoint a large number of doctors, *hakims* and *vaids* in villages and rural areas, so that people in their times of necessity can go to them and take their advice. After all, why do people resort to self-medication? It is because they do not get proper medicine near at hand, or there is nobody to advise them about the cure for their diseases. It is not by choice or by *shauk*, as we say it in Hindi, that people go in for self-medication. It is necessary that there should be an adequate number of doctors or medical advisers to advise the people about the proper treatment of their diseases. But what do we find now?

We find that a large number of hospitals established by the State Governments or by the local bodies are carrying on without doctors. Although there are registered *vaids* and *hakims*, they are not appointed in those places. You have so much love for allopathy that you allow the hospitals to go without doctors and without any proper advice to the patients who come there, and you do not appoint *vaids* and *hakims* there. So, my hon. friend Shri Yashpa! Singh is right in saying that a discriminatory policy is being followed by Government, and there is a bias against the Ayurvedic or indigenous systems of medicines; as they have more love for allopathy . . .

Dr. M. S. Aney: They have a positive dislike for the indigenous systems.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: It is not that Government want that people should be attended to by any system of

medicine, but they want a particular system of medicine to take precedence over others. This kind of mentality should go. Again, why is it that every board that is formed or every advisory committee that is formed is filled with only allopathic practitioners and doctors? Even if we take the report on the Ayurvedic system, we find that it is the allopathic doctors who come and submit a report. This is a great anomaly, and this should be done away with.

Dr. D. S. Raju: May I point out to the hon. Member that the number of medical practitioners registered in the Ayurvedic and Unani and other systems is 1,45,000, whereas the number of doctors registered in the modern system is only about 80,000?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: There are a large number of *vaids* and *hakims* who are registered and who have been given permission to practise . . .

Dr. D. S. Raju: They are registered.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: . . . but you are not allowing them to work in the hospitals, and those hospitals go on without any doctors. That is the anomaly that we find.

Dr. D. S. Raju: They are practising in the rural areas.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Why do you not keep them in charge of your hospitals?

Dr. D. S. Raju: That is a different subject altogether.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: What is the fun of hospitals going on without doctors and your not putting the *vaids* and *hakims* in charge of those hospitals? That is my grievance. I know they have registered a large number of *vaids* and *hakims* under the registration scheme. But what incentive is

[Shri D. N. Tiwary]

being given to them and what care is taken of them? They go without any aid or incentive, while according to Government's figures, there are thousands of hospitals in the country without doctors and there is nobody to attend to the patients.

So we say that the Minister and people in the Ministry and the Boards that they form are heavily loaded against the indigenous system. They have a special kind of love for allopathy. The real thing is to do good to the suffering humanity, not that a particular kind of medicine should be utilised for curing them. If *hakims* and *vaids* were not registered I would not have said that. But they are registered and yet not allowed to do hospital work. This is the discrimination being practised against them.

The other point is about the provision made in clause 3(d) (ii), where it is said:

"after consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board constituted under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and if the Central Government considers necessary, with such other persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of Ayurvedic or Unani systems....."

Why 'if necessary'? Your allopathic doctors do not know anything about Ayurveda. Why are you putting this in charge of people who have a bias in favour of allopathy and against the indigenous system? It is self-apparent that they will give their opinion against that. That is human nature. If I am practising anything and if anything comes in my way, I will be biased in favour of the thing I am practising. So the words 'if necessary' should go. It should be made incumbent on the board or the adviser to take the opinion of Ayurvedic and Unani experts in every matter concerning those systems. Otherwise,

injustice will be done, because, as my hon. friends have said, there are so many medicines, about the properties of which these allopaths do not know. This is foreign to them although they have been born and brought up here and are people of this country. They have forgotten everything about a system which was prevailing here for thousands of years.

One of the Minister's predecessors did not believe that Ayurveda is also a scientific system. She was obsessed with the idea that it was mere quackery and no good could be done by relying on Ayurveda. Excuse me for saying this, but this mentality prevails in your Board, in your Ministry at present. You have to give equal treatment to *vaids* and *hakims*; otherwise the charge that you are discriminating against these systems will go on.

We see how discrimination is practised. You have spent crores on the allopathic system. But in the whole country, you have got only one Ayurvedic Research Institute at Jamnagar on which you are spending only Rs. 8 lakhs. See the difference. What will people think? Against crores being spent on allopathy, you are spending for the emancipation and propagation of Ayurveda and research in Ayurveda—everything combined—only Rs. 8 lakhs. There is teaching, research and training—everything for these Rs. 8 lakhs. How inadequate it is, anyone can judge. So I request that at least that treatment should be given to the indigenous system as is given to the allopathic system.

The third point relates to the schedule. Some hon. Members have said that the list should go. But I wish more diseases were added to the list, when the rules are framed. There are advertisements of many medicines. Okasa is supposed to give vitality to those who have lost it. There is advertisement of magic pills. In

every newspaper you will find the picture of a man and woman with the name of that medicine saying that it restores lost vitality. There is advertisement of hair oils that are supposed to restore the colour of the hair to those who have grey hair. Many people go in for these and try to profit by it, but after spending much money they feel very sorry. If my hon. friend, Shri Sonavane, wants to try that hair oil for his hair, he may do so!

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): I did not interfere with the hon. Member. Why does he bring in my name?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: So the list should be made more comprehensive.

As I said in the beginning, if you want to do away with self-medication, then do something more and not simply be content with passing the Bill as it is.

So far as it goes, I support the Bill because it is a laudable effort in doing away with mischievous advertisements. But it is not tackling the whole problem. For that, you will have to do much more, to do away with the mentality of self-medication.

Dr. M. S. Aney: This is a measure which has been debated considerably in the House. Certain very severe strictures have been passed against it and for valid reasons also.

I want to say at the outset that I welcome the Bill in spite of all the defects that are there for the simple reason that it is a measure against some of the anti-social practices now existing. The measure has been occasioned by certain decisions of the Supreme Court. As a matter of fact, there is no new principle so far as the present Bill is concerned. It is only the old Act being amended in the light of certain decisions of the Supreme Court which declared certain sections of the Bill as not being properly worded and

being *ultra vires*. If the Bill had been confined only to curing those defects pointed out by the Supreme Court, perhaps there would have been no occasion, at least for any valid reasons, to carry on a regular tirade against the whole Bill; as it would have meant that we would have been going back on what our own decision in those matters.

The main point in the Bill is this. Many people here feel that on account of the restrictions on advertisements put in here in connection with a number of diseases enumerated in the schedule, Ayurvedic practitioners would be put to considerable difficulties in the practice of their profession. In fact, those restrictions are likely to act as an impediment in the way of their practising their old profession in spite of the fact that they are registered practitioners under the Act itself. About that, I want to bring to the notice of the Members of this House, clause 8 of the Bill, which is very important. It reads:

“For section 14 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

‘14. Nothing in this Act shall apply to—

(a) any sign-board or notice displayed by a registered medical practitioner on his premises indicating that treatment for any disease, disorder or condition specified in section 3, the Schedule or the rules made under this Act, is undertaken in those premises; or

(b) any treatise or book dealing with any of the matters specified in section 3 from a *bona fide* scientific or social standpoint; or

(c) any advertisement relating to any drug sent confiden-

(Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

tially in the manner prescribed under section 16 only to a registered medical practitioner; or

(d) any advertisement relating to a drug printed or published by the Government; or

(e) any advertisement relating to a drug printed or published by any person with the previous sanction of the Government granted prior to the commencement of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Act 1963."

These provisions are, in my opinion, sufficient to safeguard any registered medical practitioner in his legitimate activities.

My main objection to this Bill is this. I do not know on what principle the list of diseases etc., is given in the schedule. The idea is that certain kinds of advertisements should be prevented because they encourage, in a way, cheating or fraud on the people, and people are wrongly induced to take these medicines and thereby practise self-medication and endanger their health. I can understand that. But I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they have classified all the advertisements which they consider objectionable and found that they relate to one or other of the diseases etc., mentioned in the schedule. If they have done that, the House has a right to be enlightened as to the percentage of advertisements coming under each disease, because there is no other criterion for them to enumerate a disease. So long as that information is not given, people will think that this is arbitrarily done, and that Government may add to the list in any way they like without any principle. That is a very important point which I wanted to bring to the notice of the House. They must say these are the advertisements which have been considered to be objection-

able, and they have been classified, and they fall under one or the other of the items mentioned in the schedule here.

I understand that in England and other parts of the civilised world, it is the general practice among newspapers not to accept advertisements of this nature which they consider objectionable, and not to publish them in their newspapers. It is a code which they have evolved. No measure against any anti-social practice can ever succeed in this or any other country without the co-operation of an enlightened public. As there is a code in other countries, I wish our newspapers bind themselves not to entertain advertisements of this type, not to publish them. I think it is necessary that such a code should be evolved in this country to implement the efforts which the Government is making to discourage advertisements of this kind. Apart from the passing of a Bill like this, public feeling should be created, and public sympathy ought to be enlisted in a matter of this kind.

Finally, I think all these measures can succeed only if Government is prepared to set up an adequate number of Unani and Ayurvedic hospitals also throughout the country. After all, it is a well-known fact that the number of Allopathic hospitals which Government has set up in this country are far too few compared to the requirements of the country, and most people do not go to the allopathic practitioners for getting treatment. This is a very good legislation, but if it is to be applied and if success is to be ensured, it can be done only by Government taking upon itself the corresponding responsibility of providing as a large a number of hospitals as possible for Unani and Ayurvedic treatment all over the country, so that they may be easily accessible to the people. Only in that case, the measures which Government intend to take with a view to prevent cheating and fraud in this matter,

which virtually affects the life and death of people, will achieve success.

With these observations, instead of saying that the Bill should be taken back by Government, I support the Bill, but I want them to take my suggestions into consideration and try to improve the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The discussion on the Bill ought to have been concluded by 1.35, but it seems many Members are desirous of participating, and so the time is being extended up to 2.30 and the Bill may be passed by 2.30 when Private Members' Business will be taken up.

Shri Warior (Trichur): The University Grants Commission Report will not come up today?

Mr. Chairman: Naturally.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में इस पर कई बार विचार हुआ और यह मत प्रकट किया गया कि हमारे देश में जब इतने अधिक लोग निर्धन हैं, और उन लोगों की संख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक है तब उन के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा करने के लिए और उन की दवादारू के लिये सरकार की तरफ से ऐसा प्रबन्ध होना आवश्यक है जिस में कि पैसा भी कम खर्च हो और उन की जो रोजमर्रा की बीमारियां हैं उन की औषधियां उन को वहीं पर प्राप्त हो जायें। मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि हमारी सरकार की यह नीति मालूम होती है कि जहां तक ऐलोपैथिक के अतिरिक्त यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक पद्धतियों का प्रश्न है, हमारी सरकार ने सदैव उन पद्धतियों के साथ एक सीतेली मां का सा बर्ताव किया है। यह बात तो निश्चित है कि हमारे देश में अधिकतर संख्या अब भी ऐसे लोगों की है जो अपनी रोजमर्रा की बीमारियों को आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी पद्धतियों से ही ठीक

कराते हैं। तो फिर जब यहां पर रहने वाले अधिकतर लोग यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक पद्धतियों से इलाज करा कर ठीक होते हैं तो सरकार का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस और विशेष ध्यान दे। यह जो संशोधन विधेयक आज प्रस्तुत किया गया है इस को राज्य सभा ने स्वीकार किया है, इसलिए इस पर उद्देश्य नहीं दिया हुआ है, परन्तु इस का एक ही उद्देश्य मालूम होता है कि ऐसे विज्ञापनों को रोका जाय जिन में मनुष्य स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक दवाओं का प्रचार किया जाता है। लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने बताया इस का असर यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक पद्धतियों पर प्रतिकूल पड़ेगा। आज देश में अगर कोई सस्ता इलाज हो सकता है और जो हर जगह दस्तयाब हो सकता है, वह आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी इलाज है। आप ने जो ऐलोपैथिक इलाज को तरजीह दी है, उस का नतीजा यह है कि सैकड़ों जगहों पर अस्पताल तो खुल गए हैं परन्तु क्वालीफाइड ऐलोपैथ डाक्टर वहां नहीं गए हैं। ऐसी आपको बहुत सी मिसालें मिलेंगी। आप ने देहाती क्षेत्र ब्लाक लेवल पर एक एक ऐलोपैथी अस्पताल खोलने की व्यवस्था की है। परन्तु क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि कितने ऐसे अस्पतालों में, इमारत बन जाने के बाद भी, डाक्टर नहीं हैं, या तो डाक्टर मिल नहीं रहे हैं या वहां जाना नहीं चाहते।

१५ अगस्त सन् १९४७ के बाद इतने वर्ष गुजर गए, लेकिन अब भी सरकार का ध्यान इस और नहीं जाता कि इस स्वतंत्र देश के प्रत्येक देश के नागरिक का अधिकार है कि अगर वह किसी भी रोग से पीड़ित हो तो सरकार द्वारा उसके रोग को दूर करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, और वह आदमी जिस ग्राम में रहता है सम्भवतः उसी स्थान पर उस के इलाज की व्यवस्था हो। लेकिन यह तभी हो सकता है जबकि सरकार यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

को प्रोत्साहन दे जैसाकि उस ने एलोपैथी की दे रखा है ।

देखा तो यह जाता है कि जो लोग आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी पद्धति से शिक्षा पा कर निकलते हैं, उन को नौकरी देने में एसी दृष्टि से देखा जाता है जैसे कि वे दवा दारू के मामले में निकम्मे हों । उन को एलोपैथी डाक्टरों की तुलना में निकम्मा समझा जाता है । सरकार को यह सोचना चाहिए कि जब तक देशी पद्धतियों को पूरा प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलेगा और उन की औषधियों के लिए देश में प्रयोगशालाएं नहीं खोली जायेंगी तब तक वे नागरिकों के रोगों को दूर करने में कैसे सफल हो सकते हैं । मेरा तो विचार है कि यदि सरकार की वर्तमान नीति जारी रही तो सरकार को नागरिकों के स्वास्थ्य को ठीक रखने के अपने काम में सफलता नहीं मिल सकेगी ।

जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, इस के बारे में मुझे तीन बात कहनी हैं । पहली बात तो यह है कि जब तक सरकार आयुर्वेद और यूनानी सिस्टम को वही सुविधाय नहीं देती जोकि उस ने एलोपैथी को दे रखी है, तब तक उस को अधिकार नहीं हो सकता कि वह आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवाओं पर भी वही प्रतिबन्ध लगावे जोकि वे एलोपैथीक दवाओं पर लगाती है ।

इस में जो सूची दी गयी है वह ५४ रोगों की दी गयी है । इस में कहीं ज्यादा वह सूची बढ़ सकती है । कोई गांव, कोई शहर या कोई जिला हमारे देश में ऐसा नहीं है कि जहां किसी न किमी रोग के विषय में एक नई औषधि का विज्ञापन न होना हो । उस की जांच के लिए कोई चीज नहीं है । आप इस सूची को और भी लम्बी कर दें तो भी आप को सफलता नहीं मिल सकती । पूरी जांच का इन्तिजाम न होने पर यह पता लगाना कठिन होगा कि वह दवा किसी खास मजे के

लिए मजिज है या नहीं । अभी जो व्यवस्था है उस के अनुसार आप इस दिशा में जो कदम उठायेंगे वह नामुकम्मिल होगा । मेरा सुझाव है कि इस दिशा में सफलता के लिए आवश्यक है कि देश में जितनी भी औषधियां बनती हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी सिस्टम की क्यों न हों, उन को बनाने का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाय । इन्सान का स्वास्थ्य एक बड़ी कीमती चीज है । अगर एक नागरिक स्वस्थ नहीं है तो देश के लिए एक ब्राँड के समान है और उस से देश का कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता । तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब तक सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की प्रयोगशालायें न हों जिनमें औषधियों की जांच पड़ताल हो सके कि कोई औषधि वास्तव में किसी रोग के लिये लाभदायक है तब तक आप को इस काम में सफलता नहीं मिल सकती । जो औषधि इस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा प्रमाणित हो जाय उस का विज्ञापन हो । लेकिन आप ने ५४ रोगों की सूची दे दी है, लेकिन दवाओं की जांच पड़ताल की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि आप ने धारा ८ में सेफगार्ड दिए हैं, ए०, बी०, सी०, डी० और ई० । इस के पश्चात् भी क्या अब यह आवश्यक होता है कि कोई एक नई सूची अलग से लगाई जाय । इस में विशेष तौर पर क्लाज ई० पर मुझे कुछ कहना है, जिस में आप ने लिखा है :

“(e) any advertisement relating to a drug printed or published by any person with the previous sanction of the Government granted prior to the commencement of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Act, 1963:”

में समझ नहीं पाता कि यह जो इस प्रकार से सेफगार्ड दिया गया है यह किस तरह से लाभदायक साबित होगा । में समझता हूँ

कि इस का एक मतलब यह अवश्य है कि जब आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति और यूनानी पद्धति के एक्सपर्ट आप के पास नहीं हैं और न आप का ध्यान उस ओर जाता है कि उन के विशेष एक्सपर्ट्स को रखा जाय, तो नतीजा यह होगा कि अगर इस तरह की जांच पड़ताल में किसी को हानि पहुंचेगी तो वह आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी पद्धति की दवाओं को क्योंकि उन के एक्सपर्ट आप के पास नहीं होंगे ।

इस बिल की उस दफा का जिस में कहा गया है कि यह जुर्म कागनिजोबिल होगा, में समर्थन करता हूँ और स्वागत करता हूँ । मेरा तो यह मत है कि जो लोग ऐसी औषधियाँ बेचते हैं जिन में मिलावट हो, उन को कड़े से कड़ा दण्ड दिया जाना चाहिए । अगर उन लोगों को ट्रास्पॉरटेशन फार लाइफ या फांसी की भी सजा दी जाय तो उचित होगा, क्योंकि इन के मिलावट करने से सैकड़ों आदमी मरते हैं । अगर एक आदमी किसी दूसरे आदमी का कत्ल करता है तो किसी कारण विशेष से करता है, मगर यहां तो केवल एक आर्थिक प्रलोभन के कारण सैकड़ों आदमियों का रोज कत्ल होता है, दिन दोपहर कत्ल होता है और सरकार आंख बन्द कर के उस को सहन करती है ।

तो मैं अब ज्यादा समय न ले कर अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ । मुझे सरकार को सिर्फ यह कहना है कि उसे इस बात का निश्चय अवश्य करना है कि प्रत्येक नागरिक के लिए सस्ती और उस के स्थान पर पहुंचने वाली पद्धति अपनायी जायगी जोकि उस के रोग को दूर कर सके । और यह भी विचार किया जाय कि वह कौन सी पद्धति हो सकती है ।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम (बांदा) :
सभापति महोदया, मुझे इस बिल का हार्दिक स्वागत करते हुए खुशी होती है । यह जो

अर्मेडिंग बिल है इस के विषय में मैं ने कुछ चर्चाएं सुनी । उन से मुझे काफी आश्चर्य हुआ क्योंकि इस बीसवीं सदी में जबकि यह युग वैज्ञानिक आविष्कारों का युग है, उस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्यों का ऐसी धारणा बनाना कि मंत्रों और तंत्रों के उपयोग का निवेश सेकुलरिज्म के विरुद्ध है । उन की मुझे यह बात काफी आश्चर्यजनक प्रतीत हुई । इस विषयक मैं कहीं भी यह नहीं है कि कोई व्यक्ति यदि मंत्र और तंत्र में विश्वास करता है तो वह उस का उपयोग नहीं कर सकेगा । वह मंत्र और तंत्र का स्वयं तो उपयोग कर सकता है लेकिन मंत्र और तंत्र को कमरशिफ-लाइज करने पर जो रोक लगाई जा रही है में समझता हूँ कि वह हमारे समाज के लिए और विशेष रूप से जबकि समाज में ऐसे व्यक्ति मौजूद हैं जोकि तांत्रिक और मंत्रिक बन कर धोखेबाजी करते हैं और जनता को गुमराह करके नाजायज ढंग से रुपया कमाते हैं, उन पर रोक लगाने के लिए यह जो अर्मेडिंग बिल लाये है, मैं समझती हूँ कि सभी लोग एक स्वर से उसका स्वागत करेंगे ।

सभापति महोदया, यह सभी जानते हैं कि दूध का जला मट्टा फूक फूक कर पीता है । जबकि सन् १९५४ के विधेयक ने यह असर नहीं दिखाया जैसी कि अपेक्षा की गई थी तो कम से कम जब इस प्रकार का एक अर्मेडिंग बिल लाया जा रहा था तो हम सब को इस बात का विश्वास था कि संशोधित कर के इस एक्ट को ऐसा बनाया जायगा जिससे कि ऐसे तमाम समाज विरोधी तत्व ऐसे वे तमाम लोग जो बदकिस्मती से इस तरह के शोषणों में फसे हुए हैं, उन पर कारगर रूप से रोकथाम हो सकेगी । आशा यह थी कि इस प्रकार के अश्लील औषधियों के जो विज्ञापनकर्ता हैं उन पर उन विज्ञापनों के प्रकाशकों पर सख्ती से कोई कदम उठाया जायगा और उन पर इस के लिए रोक लगेगी । लेकिन इस संशोधन बिल को देख कर मुझे बड़ी निराशा हुई ।

[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]

इस संशोधन विधेयक के स्टेटमेंट ऑफ़ ऑब्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजंस में कहा गया है कि चूँकि इस ऐक्ट की वैधानिकता को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चुनौती दी गई और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हालाँकि जनरल ऐक्ट के प्राविजंस को अपहोल्ड किया लेकिन उन्होंने सैक्शन ३ (डी) को अनवैलिड कर दिया और तमाम का तमाम सैक्शन ८ अनवैलिड कर दिया। इसलिए उन त्रुटियों को जिनका कि संकेत सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने किया है उन को सुधारने के हेतु यह अमेंडिंग बिल लाया गया है और उस के आधार पर यह कौणजेबुल ऑफिस बनाया गया है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि अभी भी एक बहुत बड़ी कमी रहती है और मुझे भय है कि उसके रहने से लिटिगेशन बहुत बढ़ेगा और वह लोग जो अभी तक इस तरीके से और एक नाजायज तरीके से समाज का शोषण करते रहे हैं, अश्लील विज्ञापनों द्वारा समाज को नुकसान पहुंचाते रहे हैं अभी भी नुकसान पहुंचाते रहेंगे।

इस में कंट्रोलिंग एथारिटी का जिक्र आया है लेकिन इन में बिलकुल साफ नहीं किया गया है वे कहाँ कहाँ होंगी, कहाँ कहाँ नियुक्त की जायेंगी? दूसरे इस विधेयक में यह बात साफ नहीं है कि कंट्रोलिंग एथारिटी जोकि एक गजेटेड आफिसर होगा वह मेडिकल प्रैक्टिशनर होगा या नहीं? यदि इस में यह भी शर्तें लगा दी जातीं कि वह मेडिकल प्रैक्टिशनर होगा तब हम इस विधेयक को इतना प्रभावशाली बना सकते थे जितना कि प्रभावशाली बनाने की उसे आवश्यकता है।

13.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मुझे एक बात यह भी कहनी है और इस सदन में अनेक बार अनेक माननीय सदस्य उस को दुहरा चुके हैं कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के

द्वारा जितने भी विधेयक आते हैं, उन में और विशेष रूप से इस विधेयक में आयुर्वेद और आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम को एक बहुत जबरदस्त चोट अथवा नुकसान जाने या अनजाने पहुंचाया जाता है। इस में जहाँ पर उस शङ्कल में बहुत से रोगों का वर्णन किया गया है और बतलाया गया है कि उन रोगों में जब तक कि कोई रजिस्टर्ड वैद्य के द्वारा दवाइयाँ न हों, तब तक वह न दी जाय लेकिन हमें और आप को उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मालूम ही है कि देश में इन रोगों की अनेक एसी अनभूत औषधियाँ हैं जोकि प्रसिद्ध हैं और जिन से लोगों को लाभ होता है। उदाहरण के लिए सिरोमि आफ़ लिवर को ले लीजिये। अभी हमारे डिप्टी गिनिस्टर साहब एलोपैथिक लाइन के एक्सपर्ट हैं, में पूछना चाहती हूँ कि वे यह बतलायें कि एलोपैथी में सिरोमिस आफ़ लिवर का क्या क्योर है? एलोपैथी में इनफेटाइल लिवर के लिए क्या क्योर है? एलोपैथी में वास्तव में इन बीमारियों का कोई क्योर अभी तक नहीं मिला है। लेकिन आयुर्वेद में इन के लिए अच्छे औषधिय विद्यमान हैं और इवित अस्पताल से हजारों की तादाद में इन मर्जों में मुन्विला मरीज यह कह कर डिस्चार्ज कर दिये जा रहे हैं कि यह बीमारियाँ इनक्यूरेबुल हैं और वही किये हुए मरीज आयुर्वेद इलाज से अच्छे हो जाते हैं।

Dr. D. S. Raju: We are not preventing anybody from using any system of medicine.

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : श्रीमन्, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस विधेयक में आयुर्वेद के जो वैद्य हैं, रजिस्टर्ड उसके प्रैक्टिशनर्स हैं या जो आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम की मेडिसिंस हैं उन को कोई भी प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दिया गया है। इस सदन में पहले भी अनेकों बार इस बात को कहा जा चुका है कि आयुर्वेद की वह औषधियाँ जोकि अनभूत औषधियाँ हैं, जब

वह टैस्ट के लिए ड्रग्स रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट्स को भेजी जाती हैं तो वहां उन के टैस्ट होने में और रैजल्ट कम्युनिकेट करने में ५, ५ साल लग जाया करते हैं उन के टैस्ट आदि करने का सिस्टम बहुत ही स्लो है और फल यह होता है कि उनके अभाव में अनेकों मरीजों की जान चली जाती है और उसका टैस्ट ही खत्म नहीं हो पाता है । अब आयुर्वेदिक मैडीसिन और विशेष कर उस की अनभूत औषधियां जिनके कि लिए माना जा चुका है कि इन के अलावा उन मर्जों का दूसरा कोई इलाज या दवा है ही नहीं उनके सम्बन्ध में इस क्रूर देरी करना बहुत ही अनुचित है । आज देश की वर्तमान स्थिति में जरूरत इस बात की है कि आयुर्वेदिक मैडीसिन को टैस्ट करने के लिए और उन का इमजिएट रैजल्ट बताने के लिए एसी एसी लेबोरेटरीज होनी चाहिए थीं जोकि आज नहीं हैं । इस तरह की लेबोरेटरीज हों जिन में कोई अनभूत आयुर्वेदिक मैडीसिन जल्दी से टैस्ट करवाई जा सके । लेकिन एसा न कर के आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम को बगैर किसी संरक्षण या प्रोटेक्शन देने की चिन्ता किये हुए इस अमेंडिंग बिल में शेड्यूल में उन तमाम मर्जों को रखा जाना जिन में से कुछ की देशी अथवा उतम दवाइयें हैं और दूसरी ओर एक एम्पे गजेटेड आफिसर को कंट्रोलिंग एथारिटी बनाया जाना जिस को कि कोई उसका ज्ञान न हो, अनजान अनुचित होगा । अब हेल्थ मिनिस्टरी में एलोपैथिक सिस्टम के जो काफ़ी एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि दोनों मंत्री और उप मंत्री एलोपैथिक सिस्टम के ज्ञाता हैं लेकिन आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम का एक भी एक्सपर्ट इस मिनिस्टरी में नहीं है न ही कोई पालियामेन्टरी सेक्रेटरी आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम को जानने वाला है । आज ही नहीं बल्कि इससे पहले भी इस संसद् के अधिकांश सदस्य बार बार यह बात कह चुके हैं कि आयुर्वेद सिस्टम को सरकार के द्वारा बराबर हर तरीके से नैगलैक्ट किया जाता है । मेरा अनुरोध सरकार से है कि एक बैच को भी मिनिस्टर बनाया जाये ।

मैं इस का एक नमूना पेश करती हूं । यहां पर एक्सपैरीमेंटल स्टेज पर एक सरकार की उपेक्षा का आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेंसरी बनाई गई और उस के सफल होने के बावजूद भी दूसरी अब तक नहीं खोली गई । श्रीमन्, मैं उन लोगों से नहीं हूं जिन को कि एलोपैथिक में विश्वास नहीं है । मेरे परिवार में ६ एलोपैथिक डाक्टर्स हैं । मेरे फादर-इन-ला स्वयं सिविल सर्जन थे । लेकिन मेरा तो कहना सिर्फ यही है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को जिस आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम से फायदा पहुंच सकता है तो उन को उससे फायदा क्यों न पहुंचाया जाये ? उसके प्रति हम अपने हृदय में एक प्रेजुडिस क्यों रखें ? मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि स्वयं मेरे अपने फादर-इन-ला जोकि एक रिटायर्ड सिविल सर्जन हैं उनको अभी एंटीबायोटिक्स मैडीसिन की ज्यादाती से स्टोन की शिकायत पैदा हो गई थी और ही वाज और दी वर्ज औफ डैथ, तो यहां इस सदन के एक वैद्यराज ने अपनी देशी औषधि से उनकी जान बचाई । हमारे देश में बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या आयुर्वेद में विश्वास करती है इसलिए इस तरह की उपेक्षा स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को जैसी कि अब तक वह दिखाता रहा है, आगे से आयुर्वेद के साथ नहीं दिखानी चाहिए ।

यहां दो बातों का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए मैं चाहती हूं कि एक अमेंडिंग बिल के द्वारा स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जहां पर कि गजेटेड आफिसर का जिक्र किया गया है कि वह कंट्रोलिंग एथारिटी होगा, वहां पर साथ में यह भी लिख दें कि वह मैडिकल प्रैक्टीशनर होगा और आयुर्वेदिक सिस्टम आफ मैडीसन के ज्ञाता को कंट्रोलिंग एथारिटी नियुक्त किया जायगा । उस में केवल गजेटेड आफिसर ही नहीं बल्कि एक रजिस्टर्ड और योग्य वैद्य कंट्रोलिंग एथारिटी बनाया जायगा ताकि वह यह जान सके कि अमुक औषधि नुकसानदेह होगी या नुकसानदेह नहीं होगी । अब चूंकि एसी व्यवस्था नहीं है इसलिए हमारे

[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]

यहां बहुत नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। बिल्कुल इग्नोरेंट आदमियों के हाथों में एसी पोजीशंस दे दी जाती हैं जोकि एक्सपर्ट्स को मिलनी चाहिए। इसलिए जहां मैं एक स्वर से इस विधेयक का हार्दिक स्वागत करती हूँ वहां मैं दूसरे स्वर से यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस को भगवान के लिए और ज्यादा प्रभावशाली बनाया जाय और इस का पूरा पूरा लाभ हमारी जनता को पहुंचे। ऐसा तभी हो सकेगा जब उस में कंट्रोलिंग एथारिटी जोकि इस बिल को बाऊई में ऐडमिनिस्टर करने वाली होगी वह एक मेडिकल एक्सपर्ट हो, वह आयुर्वेदिक का एक्सपर्ट हो। इस के अलावा उन सब की आखिरी जांच करने के लिए एक मेडिकल बोर्ड बनाया जाय जोकि बतौर एक एपैलेट एथारिटी के फंक्शन करे। मान लीजिये कि कोई जैनुविन मैडिसिन है और कंट्रोलिंग एथारिटी ने किसी दुश्मनी के कारण उसे पास न किया तो उसके लिए एपैलेट एथारिटी के पास अपील की जा सके वरना लिटिगेशंस बढ़ेंगे। धन्यवाद।

14 hrs.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): The Drugs and Magic Remedies Act of 1954 was brought into force in 1955. This is an amending Bill brought in view of the Supreme Court's decision with reference to section 3(d) and 3(a) also. The amendment became consequential. Rather, the amendment became necessary. The difficulty is, many hon. Members who spoke with reference to ayurveda, unani and other medicines which were not being properly patronised or which were looked at with indifference by the Government, did not realise that this question does not arise. I do agree with most of my friends who say that ayurveda and other indigenous systems of medicine should be properly encouraged and proper opportunity and scope should be given for training and also for the practice of such indigenous systems

of medicine in the country, because the proportion of medical practitioners to the number of patients who use the medicines is very small in the country compared to the proportion that exists in other countries.

This Bill—the Objectionable Advertisements Bill—is framed on the model Bill available in U.K. and Canada. I do not know to what extent superstition, poverty, ignorance, disease and illiteracy prevail in other countries, but in our country on account of these things prevailing amongst the majority of the people and also in the rural areas of the country, it is but natural that the people are attracted and enticed by such advertisements and they try to make use of such medicines. So, the main purpose of this Act and also the amending Bill is to prevent self-medication in those cases where it would lead to hazardous circumstances and greater risk also.

The advertisements are to be prevented. The question is how far the State machinery is adequate enough to enforce this particular Bill. I wonder with what success the provisions of the existing Act are being enforced. It is mostly the language papers which have to be scrutinised. We find so many advertisements in the regional language papers. As Dr. Aney put it, I do not know whether Government has taken custody of all those advertisements and classified them and then on the strength of those advertisements prepared the schedule, because the schedule is not exhaustive. Of course, for the present it may be considered as exhaustive because that was in order to meet the so called lacuna that was there in section 3(d), which gave greater powers to the executive to bring in any diseases according to its discretion in the particular category and treat the advertisement as objectionable. That was left to his discretion. So, this particular schedule has been drawn up in order to specify the dis-

eases with reference to which the advertisements may be considered as objectionable. Anyway, I think many more may be added to the schedule and one or two may be taken away. For instance, item 18 includes item 13 and that is also mentioned in section 3(c) of the parent Act. The number of advertisements in the regional languages is growing day by day. Naturally, the tendency of the people in our country is such that many of them are not willing to disclose their diseases. People think it is not very graceful on their part to disclose their diseases and their sufferings. I know many sisters who are not willing to disclose their diseases even to their own family members. Naturally they are attracted towards such advertisements and self-medication.

So, the objective of the Bill is quite laudable. Even though the Statement of Objects and Reasons has not been attached to the particular amending Bill or to the parent Bill, the object is to prevent such advertisements and to prevent them from taking undue advantage of the ignorance and superstitions of the people. Somehow medicine and religious superstitions have knit together in our country. Many people say that God or so many other deities have become angry and they want to cure the physical diseases with the help of magic remedies also. Therefore, section 3 enumerates the variety of diseases with reference to which advertisements which actuate people towards self-medication and then towards greater risk are being prevented.

Section 5 of the parent Act refers to magic remedies. I do not know whether Government has taken notice of the fact that there are certain astrologers and palmists, who are not directly connected with magic remedies. But they say that a person is suffering illhealth on account of the malignant influences of certain stars and if he wears a *talisman* or *yantra*, he would be relieved of the sufferings. I do not know what mac-

hinery Government has got to control all these people.

A genuine practitioners who does not openly resort to advertising, but who exhibits in his own premises, does not come under this category. Three conditions are to be fulfilled if this Bill is to be attracted: A person gives publicity by photography, lithography, printing, etc., and the advertisements actuate the person to self-medication and which leads to hazardous risks.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Will not the catalogues of the pharmaceutical institutions be covered by this?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Unless the patients are actuated to make use of the medicines which lead to hazardous results it is not covered by objectionable advertisements. There is also a saving clause under section 14 for genuine practitioners and for genuine scientific magazines. The definition of medical practitioner has been shifted to section 2. There is not much to be said about these things.

By clause 5, a new section is substituted for section 8 giving authority to any Gazetted Officer to enter the premises and confiscate the property of a person who commits an offence under this Act. As some friends pointed out, this gazetted officer should have also some knowledge of the medicines, so that he can understand whether the particular advertisement about the particular medicine is actuating the people to self-medication which would lead to hazardous conditions. He must be able to distinguish the advertisements. So, the authority should not be given to any gazetted officer, but only to one who has the knowledge of these medicines, so that he can classify those advertisements and bring them under proper control. This is quite essential.

Dr. M. S. Aney: He is an omniscient being!

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: The Bill has been brought with a laudable object, but the machinery to enforce it must be there. The Central Government sometimes escapes by saying that it is for the State Government to have its own machinery to enforce this. I do not say there may not be any standard pharmacopoeia in ayurvedic medicine which may be considered by the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, but the main object of the Bill is to prevent such objectionable advertisements. Even though the Bill does not aim at creating certain positive things, it aims at removing the destructive element of the objectionable advertisements by which many young people and young students are led away. Therefore, I say that the Union Government will have to see to it that all the States have proper and adequate machinery to implement this Act in order to prevent objectionable advertisements.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sonavane.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, before you call anybody, I rise on a point of order. The point of order is that this Bill, as it is, could not have been introduced or passed in the Rajya Sabha. I have written to the Speaker on this point and now I am raising it. Under article 117, this is one of those Bills which could not, and should not, have been introduced and passed in the Rajya Sabha. It should have come to the Lok Sabha first. If you read article 117, sub-clause (1), it leaves no doubt on this point. It says:

"A bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States;"

Now, if you look at clause 5 of the Bill, it says:

"For section 8 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

'(8) (1) Subject to the provisions of any rules made in this behalf, any Gazetted Officer authorised by the State Government may within the local limits of the area for which he is so authorised,'"

So, this Bill envisages the appointment of Gazetted officers to see whether there is any breach of the provisions provided in this Act. Now, article 110, sub-clause (1)(d) says:

"the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India;"

The appointment of Gazetted Officers and the machinery to be provided to them naturally involves withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund of India. Therefore, this Bill, in some form or other, calls upon the Government to withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund of India. So, it cannot be, and should not be, introduced in the Rajya Sabha, in the Council of States. Even the President cannot authorise it. So, the point that requires deep and careful consideration and ruling is whether this Bill is at all covered by article 117, read with article 110(1)(d) of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have heard him. Article 110 refers to money Bills and article 117 refers to financial Bills. This is neither a financial Bill nor a money Bill. So, there is no point of order. Now Shri Sonavane.

Shri Sonavane: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when the Supreme Court in its wisdom has passed a judgement, declaring certain sections of the Act as invalid and *ultra vires*, the Government should have, instead of attempting some patch work by an amend-

ing Bill, thought of a complete overhaul of the Act by going through all the provisions carefully. This occasion should have been taken by the Government to give encouragement to the indigenous systems of medicines which are popular and which are used by the public at large. There are other systems of medicine such as homoeopathy, ayurved and unani which are in general use because they are cheap and effective. So, people go in for those systems.

Now I come to my main point. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

"The object of the Act is to prevent self-medication and self-treatment in certain diseases and for this purpose advertisements commending drugs and remedies for treatment of certain diseases and conditions have been prohibited."

Why should self-medication and advertisements which declare some remedies for some diseases be prohibited unless such self-medication or self-treatment lead to a criminal act as defined in the Indian Penal Code? It is only in such cases that self-medication as well as advertisements advocating such medicines should be prohibited. I think that should be the sole criterion to determine the scope of clause 3(d).

Now, section 3(d), which was declared invalid, has been replaced by a new provision. Here I will make it clear how the indigenous systems of medicines are not encouraged. On page 2 of the Bill there is reference to diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, prevention etc., as specified in the rules made under the Act. The rules are yet to be made. There is a further provision that no such rule shall be made except after consulting the Registrar of Medical Practitioners, coming under sub-clause (2). Here there is reference only to ayurved and unani. Homoeopathy, which is equal-

ly efficacious, does not find a place there. Therefore, so many homoeopathy medical practitioners who cure diseases equally well are not given recognition.

Why are these advertisements necessary? Because, the indigenous medicines are not given recognition by Government and Government hospitals. Therefore, these medicines, which are efficacious have to be advertised so that people know about their efficacy. So, in my opinion, only such self-medication and self-treatment should be prohibited or prevented which will amount to a criminal action under the Indian Penal Code. I was having treatment by allopathic medicines, but now I have changed over to homoeopathy and Ayurveda. I find that they are very efficacious. They are cheap and give immediate relief in a day or two. Therefore Government's bias towards allopathy may be there but they should not be indifferent towards other systems of medicines, such as, homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Unani.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the time at my disposal is only ten minutes.

Shri Warrior: He can take more time.

Dr. D. S. Raju: How can I?

While commending the motion for consideration of the Bill on 27-11-63 I had given the reasons why this amending Bill was brought before the House. I do not want to go into them again, but I would like to answer a few of the points which have been made by hon. Members. Many of them have spoken on this Bill and I thank them very much for the valuable suggestions that they have contributed. By and large, I think, some of the hon. Members have missed the mark. Their remarks, I must say, were not very relevant to the Bill in question although, of

[Dr. D. S. Raju]

course, their contribution is very relevant to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicines in general. I will like to confine myself to the remarks and objections which have been raised by hon. Members.

Shri Warior had said the day before yesterday that he wanted a Ministry for Ayurveda. If that is accepted, other systems are also there in this country which are recognised, for example, homoeopathy, Siddha system and the modern system are there and, naturally, many Ministers will be required.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): He did not say that. He said that he wanted this Ministry to be run by an Ayurvedic physician.

Dr. D. S. Raju: The homoeopathy might also claim one; Siddha system might also claim one. I leave it to the hon. Member.

Shri Warior: One hon. Deputy Minister can handle this Ayurvedic system.

Dr. D. S. Raju: I am in charge of it actually.

Regarding some of the objections which have been raised about section 3(d), after very careful thought and consideration this schedule has been finalised. The object, as has been emphasized, is only to prevent undesirable and dangerous advertisements with regard to diseases which have been mentioned in the schedule. Objection has been raised to some of the diseases, like fevers (in general). It was asked why an advertisement for treatment of fevers in general be prevented.

We have screened almost all the advertisements which are appearing in the papers. I have got here a very good list of them. There is an advertisement which has a cure for all

fevers. Obviously, it is not a sensible thing to prescribe a drug for all fevers. That is why that has been brought in here.

Then, I have got another advertisement here. These are the types of advertisements which are causing harm to the people. There is an advertisement for a magic skull ring which reads:—

“A living miracle of the modern age. The unrivalled gift to mankind blessed by the Great Goddess Mother ‘Mahakali’.”

Then it reads:—

“The ring is a valuable gift for protection against poisonous foods, drinks.....If you are a woman—but have no child as your own, even after the lapse of so many years..... you will be blessed with a lovely male child.....”

Another advertisement says:—

“A cure for cancer within a month”.

These are the types of advertisements. Would hon. Members want us to allow them? They can do terrible harm to the people. I have got so many advertisements on my list here and I can quote any number of instances where people have been misled and have gone to ruin. I know, a good friend. . . .

Shri Badhelal Vyas: We would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many advertisements were examined by the Government and how many were found to be mischievous or harmful.

Dr. D. S. Raju: The Drugs Administration is taking care of this and is screening all these things. Prosecutions have been done and fines have been realised. That process is going on.

A good friend of mine had piles for a number of months. He had applied

some of these ointments and would not go to a hospital or to a qualified registered medical practitioner. At the end of three months when he went to the hospital, he was found to be having very inoperable cancer of the rectum. So, naturally, he died a few weeks later. Many such things are happening..... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. D. S. Raju: He tried homoeopathy also.

Now, take aspirin. Aspirin is good for some of the minor ailments, but one does not know that headaches might be caused by haemorrhage or tumours in the brain. In that case if the patient goes on taking aspirin, it is very dangerous. One day it might burst and he would die of that. That is dangerous. What is important is that every condition must be diagnosed properly. That is the most important thing. One can go to an allopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani or homoeopathic doctor. We are not objecting to any patient being treated by any system of medicine. There is no restriction at all. Here I do not want to go into the relative merits of Ayurvedic, Unani and all these systems. In our admiration or love for Ayurveda, both my hon. colleague and I, though we practised the modern system of medicine, are second to none. I can assure that much. After all, it is our own system of medicine.

Dr. M. S. Aney: To whom should we go for proper diagnosis?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Go to the Ministry.

Dr. D. S. Raju: One hon. Member has raised an objection to the advertisement by practitioners. Any competent registered doctor can advertise on his premises. Any practitioner, whether Ayurvedic, Unani, homoeopathic or of the modern system is entitled to advertise on his premises that he can treat such and such a disease. There is no objection to that. As Shri Samanta mentioned, Government can
1549 (Ai) LSD—6.

give permission or exemption to such advertisements. For instance, we have the various control programmes, like the malaria eradication programme, the leprosy control programme etc. We have got to advertise them. In connection with the family planning programme there are the contraceptives and they do come under the provisions of this. But they can be exempted under section 15. All the advertisements which are beneficial to the country in general, of course, come under the provisions of section 15. So also, medical journals, scientific journals etc.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Why is there no mention of these things? They are having birth control, for example.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Section 15 is there to give exemption to these.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Why is there no specific mention?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Then, the manufacturers can send these advertisements to medical practitioners in a registered cover. Previously all these advertisements could be sent to hospitals, laboratories, dispensaries etc. But we found that they were reaching the lay public and were doing harm. That is why we have said that all these advertisements can go to registered practitioners only.

Some hon. Members have said that the schedule under section 3(d) is very, very exhaustive, that it includes disorders of the brain. We see advertisements saying that such and such a pill or medicine is very good for memory. At the time of examinations some of the university students fall a prey to these things. There are cases where they have swallowed those pills for their memory. That is why we have put in 'disorders of the brain' here.

Then, hon. Members know that appendicitis is a very serious disease. Suppose, a patient complains of pain in the abdomen. It can be a very

[Dr. D. S. Raju]

serious thing or a very mild thing. Nobody can say. Only a qualified and competent doctor can make a proper diagnosis; otherwise, it can lead to serious consequences. So, after very, very careful thought and long experience the schedule of diseases has been enclosed here. Of course, this is in keeping with some of the schedules which are in force in the United Kingdom and Canada.

Then, the Supreme Court had held that the old sections 3 and 8 were unchannelled and arbitrary. That is why we made these provisions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Minister wants some more time, he can continue on Monday.

Dr. D. S. Raju: No, Sir.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : बड़े बड़े फर्मों को जो सूची पत्र निकलते हैं क्या वह उनको भी लागू होंगे ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: They will all come. We do not want to make any discrimination between one system of medicine and another or between one drug and another.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue on Monday.

Dr. D. S. Raju: I have finished. I have nothing more to add.

As I had made it very clear when I introduced the Bill in this House on 27th November, 1963 the provisions and the saving clause in this are only to protect the trade and the industry and to save the people from all these harmful practices. That is why I request that this Bill be passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There is an amendment by Shri Heda and Shri Narasimha Reddy. Both of them are not here. So, I will put all the clauses (including the Schedule) together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 11, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 to 11, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. D. S. Raju: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.32 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DETENTION OF AN IAC DAKOTA BY THE PAKISTAN AUTHORITIES AT DACCA

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Transport to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported detention of an IAC Dakota by the Pakistan authorities at the Dacca airport on the 22nd November, 1963.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): Indian Airlines Corporation operate a number of scheduled passenger and freighter services from Calcutta to various places in Assam, North Bengal and Manipur and Tripura States.

overflying East Pakistan territory. The services are operated after filing copies of the time-tables and amendments thereto in advance, in accordance with the provisions of the bilateral Agreement between India and Pakistan relating to the operation of air services between the two countries.

2. In addition to the scheduled services already operating, Indian Airlines Corporation introduced, under intimation to the Director General of Civil Aviation, Karachi another scheduled service IC-243A between Calcutta and Agartala with Dakota aircraft on every Friday with effect from 15th November, 1963. This flight was uneventful except for an enquiry made by Dacca Control to the Pilot while in flight as to whether it was a scheduled service. On the Pilot confirming, the flight was completed without any interruption.

3. On the 22nd November, 1963, the next day of operation of this additional service, Dum Dum Control cleared the flight and allowed the aircraft to take off after informing Dacca. In spite of this prior information, the aircraft was asked to land at Dacca and was not cleared to proceed to Agartala on the pretext that the necessary authority had not been received by the Regional Controller, Dacca from the Director General of Civil Aviation, Karachi. The aircraft carried 21 passengers and an infant on board. Contrary to press reports from Calcutta, the Captain of the aircraft has reported that the passengers were treated with courtesy.

4. Immediately on receipt of the above information, our Director General of Civil Aviation sent a signal through wireless to the Director General of Civil Aviation, Karachi inviting his attention to the letters sent by the Indian Airlines Corporation as well as his office and requesting him to ask the Regional Controller, Dacca to clear the flight. In response to this signal, the Director General of

Civil Aviation, Pakistan instructed the Regional Controller, Dacca at about 8 P.M. the same day to clear the flight.

5. The action of the Pakistan authorities in making the aircraft land at Dacca and detaining it till the evening is open to great objection. On the date of this flight, the Director General of Civil Aviation, Pakistan was fully aware of the operation of this scheduled service. In addition, the particular flight of the 22nd November, 1963, was cleared by Dum Dum after informing Dacca. If Dacca had any objection, they should have raised it before the actual departure of the flight from Dum Dum. Further enquiries in the matter are in progress and on receipt of necessary information, it is proposed to take up the matter with the Government of Pakistan.

Shri Swell: The hon. Minister has now said that the action of the Pakistan authorities is open to serious objection. Will the Government claim any compensation from the Pakistan civil aviation authorities for the delay and the loss caused because this flight had to return to Calcutta and for the inconvenience and the time lost of the passengers in that flight?

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not think any question of compensation arises. Of course, it is a very unfortunate and serious incident as far as we are concerned. The Pakistan authorities had the information that a scheduled service would be flying every Friday at such and such a time. In spite of it, perhaps they did not communicate it to the Dacca Controller. But we are still making enquiries about it. However, there is no question of any compensation.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the fact that bilateral air agreement exists between our country and Pakistan, may I know whether our Government are prepared to interpret this Pakistani intransigence as an act

[Shri Hem Barua]

of reprisal against our not permitting their aircraft to fly over our territory according to the terms of the Sino-Pakistan air agreement?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have already stated that on the 15th there was a flight except that an enquiry was made. On the 22nd perhaps because the Dacca office had not got the clearance or information that incident had happened. I am not sure whether this involves any reprisal as suggested by the hon. Member.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbau): In view of the fact that the first flight was allowed to continue without any interference and in view of the unsavoury experience had by the 21 passengers on the second flight, is the Government assured that no further trouble will arise?

Shri Mohiuddin: I hope, there will be no further trouble as far as the scheduled services are concerned, but it is not possible for me to prophesy anything that might happen in future....(Interruption). The flight will take place as usual. I have the information that the DG CA, Karachi, has sent the information to Dacca that this flight will be a scheduled flight.

14.38 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:—

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th November, 1963."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th November, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

14.39 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PENSIONS FOR ARMED SERVICES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the House will proceed with further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee on the 20th September, 1963:—

"This House is of opinion that pensions of Army Jawans, Airmen and Naval ratings are inadequate and should be revised upwards."

as also the amendment moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee. Out of the time allotted, 1 hour and 2 minutes remain. Shri Sheo Narain was on his legs; he might continue his speech.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा पवित्र प्रस्ताव है और इस का समर्थन करना प्रत्येक भारतवासी और देश भक्त का परम कर्तव्य है। मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर का ध्यान कुछ प्वांस्ट्स की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

एक सिपाही १७ रुपये महीने पर भर्ती होता है और अगर वह नौ साल तक सर्विस करता है तो उसको मैजिस्ट्रम तन्स्वाह ३० रुपये महीने होती है। अगर वह मर जाता है, तो उस के परिवार को ३ X ६, अर्थात् कुल २७० रुपये ग्रेट्टम रिलीफ़ के रूप में मिलते हैं। एक सिपाही अपनी कीमती लाइफ़ अपनी कौम और मुल्क की सेवा में अर्पण करता है, लेकिन उसको कोई महत्व नहीं दिया जाता है। अगर किसी सिपाही को

बीच में ही चोट लग जाय और वह डिस-एवल्ड हो जाये, तो उस को केवल पांच से पच्चीस रुपये ही डिमएविलिटी पेन्शन के रूप में मिलते हैं । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक नौजवान को डिस-एवल्ड होने पर केवल पांच से पच्चीस रुपया दिया जाये, तो आज की महंगाई को देखते हुए आज-कल के जमाने में वह रुपया उस के अपने खाने के लिए भी काफी नहीं है । इस अवस्था में वह कैसे अपना और अपने परिवार का गुजारा करेगा ?

आप ने देखा कि अभी हाल ही में हमारे पांच बड़े आफिसर अचानक मर गए । देश भर की हमदर्दी उन के परिवारों के साथ है, लेकिन उनकी क्या गति होगी और उनका जीवन-यापन कैसे होगा, यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है । जिस दिन श्री कैनेडी की हत्या हुई, उसी दिन हमारे इन पांच अफसरों की मृत्यु हुई, जिस से सारी क्रौम और सारा देश दुखी हुआ । आज उनके बच्चों का कोई सहारा नहीं है ।

इसलिए गवर्नमेंट को यह बात सोचनी चाहिये कि अगर हमारी डिफेंस फोर्सिज में काम करने वाले आदमियों के लिए कोई सिक्योरिटी न होगी, उन के लिए किसी पेन्शन की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, तो हमारे आदमियों का उत्साह कैसे बढ़ेगा । आज केवल पांच साल के लिए हमारे सिपाहियों की वाइज्ड और बच्चों को पेन्शन दी जाती है । इस का अर्थ यह है कि अगर १८, १९ बरस की लड़की को केवल पांच साल के लिए पेन्शन मिले, तो पच्चीस बरस पर उस की पेन्शन बन्द हो जायेगी । उस के बाद उस की क्या दशा होगी और हमारी वर्तमान सोसाईटी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उस पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा, यह एक गम्भीर और विचारणीय प्रश्न है । सरकार और सारे देश और प्रत्येक नागरिक तथा विशेष तौर से हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को इस पर विचार करना चाहिये

हमारे देश की संस्कृति और परम्परा यह है कि हम की अपनी स्त्रियों को ज्यादा

से ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहिए । इस लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उन की सिक्योरिटी के लिए, उन के जीवन-यापन के लिए, उन की पेन्शन आजीवन कर दी जाये, जैसा कि बड़े आफिसरों के मामले में किया जाता है । आज उनके बच्चों के लिये कोई पेन्शन नहीं है । अगर सिविल साइड के किसी व्यक्ति की मृत्यु हो जाये, तो उस के परिवार को दस बरस तक पेन्शन मिली है, लेकिन मिलिटरी साइड में केवल पांच बरस तक । यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन समझ में नहीं आती है । अंग्रेजों ने जो प्रणाली इस देश में चलाई थी, वही आज भी मौजूद है । मैंने परसों भी फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब को कहा था कि पुरानी प्रणाली को चेंज कर दिया जाये । इसी तरह से मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस सर्विसज के पेन्शनरूज को चेंज किया जाये और उनको अपने देश की परिस्थितियों और संस्कृति के अनुसार ढाला जाये । अंग्रेजों के दिये हुए पुराने नियमों को अब बदल देना चाहिये और उन के स्थान पर अपने देश के ढांचे और अपने देश की परम्परा के अनुसार नये नियम बनाने चाहिए ।

श्रीमन्, मैं मंदिर कमेटी का मेम्बर था और मैं जानता हूँ कि कितना घन इस देश के मंदिरों में पड़ा हुआ है । अगर मंदिर वालों से वह पैसा लिया जाये, तो हमारे सैनिकों के बीबी-बच्चों के लिए काफी धन प्राप्त हो सकता है ।

हमारे जिन आई० एन० ए० के सैनिकों ने जापान के मुकाबले में अपने देश के लिए इतनी कुर्बानी दी थी, उन का नब्बे लाख रुपया आज भी गवर्नमेंट पर ड्यू है । आज वे बेकारे देश में दर-दर घूम रहे हैं । आज वे बेकार हैं और उन के खाने पीने और रहने का कोई ठीकाना नहीं है । अगर यह नब्बे लाख रुपया उन

[श्री शिव नारायण]

को दे दिया जाय, तो उन को कुछ सहारा मिल सकता है। इस के अतिरिक्त उनकी सर्वासज्ज को यूटिलाइज करके हमारे सैनिकों को ट्रेनिंग दी जा सकती है।

पेंशन में एक दो रुपया बढ़ाने से क्या होता है? जो १७ रुपये पाता है, उस को १८ रुपये दे दिये और जो ३० रुपये पाता है, उस को ३१ रुपये दे दिये, इस से यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। आज सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के चपरासी ७५ रुपये से कम तनखाह नहीं पाते हैं, उस से ऊपर ही पाते हैं। इसलिए फ़ट पर लड़ने वाले अपने जवानों की पेंशन को हम को बढ़ाना चाहिए। मैं पूरे जोर और ईमानदारी के साथ कहता हूँ कि हमारी देश की सेना के बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों और मिनिस्टर साहब को अपने दिलों पर हाथ रख कर सोचना चाहिए कि क्या वर्तमान परिस्थिति संतोषजनक है और इस का हमारे देश के भविष्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

आखिर में मैं दो प्वायंट्स बता कर खत्म करता हूँ। मेरा सुझाव है कि पेंशन के रेट को कास्ट आफ लिविंग के आधार पर इन्फ़्लेज किया जाये, ताकि हमारे जवानों को सैटिसफ़ैकशन हो सके और उन के परिवार अपना जीवन-यापन कर सकें।

इस सम्बन्ध में नान-आफ़िशलज की एक कमेटी बनाई जाये, जिस में बड़े-बड़े रिटायर्ड जेनेरलज रखे जायें, जिन्होंने मिलिटरी में काम किया है, जो विदेशों में रहे हैं। अभी टूज एंड मैजिक रैमेडीज (आबजेक्शनेथल एडवर-टाइजमेंट्स) एमेंडमेंट बिल पर बोलते हुए एक मित्र ने कहा कि एक्सपर्ट नहीं रखे जाते हैं। सैर-एक्सपर्ट लोगों के हाथ में काम सारा मामला सौंप देने से काम नहीं चलता है। उस नान-आफ़िशल कमेटी में बड़े-बड़े एक्सपर्ट

मिलिटरी-मैन के अलावा पार्लियामेंट के वे मेम्बरज भी रखे जायें, जो कि इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी रखते हैं, जो एक्स-मिलिटरीमैन हैं, जिन के दिलों में देश-प्रेम है और जो देश के हितों की बात सोचते हैं। वह कमेटी इस समस्या पर विचार करे।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस पर विचार कर के पेंशन रेट्स को रिवाइज करे और ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि हमारे जवानों के बीवी-बच्चे अपना जीवन-यापन कर सकें। इस से उत्साहित हो कर हमारे देश के नीजवान मिलिटरी में भर्ती होंगे और देश की रक्षा के लिए आगे कदम बढ़ायेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस पर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र स्टेप्स लेगी और हमारे सैनिकों को प्रोत्साहन देगी।

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to extend my whole-hearted support to this Resolution moved by Mrs. Sharda Mukerjee to the effect that upward revision of pensions of our army, navy and/air force personnel at the lowest ranks should be carried out. One of the good results of the Emergency is that at least this subject and this topic is now liable to attract much more public attention than it would have done in normal times and, therefore, the attention of the Government too. We have to remember that we are dealing here with persons numbering several hundred thousands who cannot be judged by the normal standards by which other Government employees can be judged. That is the first thing. Every possible circumstance has to be taken into consideration to give these men a fair deal. I am not grudging any of the facilities—they are meagre enough; everybody knows that—which the civilian employees of the Government of India enjoy. But all the circumstances under which our armed forces

are having to serve today, particularly in conditions of this Emergency, are such that they certainly deserve at least as good a deal, if not a better deal, as the civil employees of the Government of India enjoy. But the fact is that they are, in fact, worse off: far from getting a better deal, they are getting a worse deal. I think, it is time for the Government to consider seriously whether it is advisable to create an impression, an unfortunate impression—not intentional I am sure—of some sort of discrimination which does not correspond at all to the requirements of the Emergency.

These men retire from service after 20 to 21 years of service irrespective of what age they may have reached—there may be a man in the prime of life. But for the sake of efficiency—I suppose, the efficient standards of the army have to be maintained—they are compelled to retire after having put in 20 to 21 years of service. Obviously, at that stage, it is hardly possible for anybody to get fresh employment anywhere else. Now, these people are serving today in very difficult conditions, in some places in difficult terrain and very arduous climatic conditions, in hazardous conditions, and so on. While they are in service, they are paid less than their corresponding civilian counter-parts, that is to say, the cash emoluments that they get. I suppose, one of the reasons for that justification would be that while they are in service, they are receiving certain benefits in kind, like, rations, uniforms, clothing, conveyance and so on. That is understandable. But it does not explain one thing. When men retire from service or when they are compulsorily retired, and when the question of computing their pensions comes in or when it comes to calculating their rate of pension, why is it that these facilities and benefits in kind which they enjoyed while in service are not computed in money terms? These are not taken into account with the result that when they retire, they are getting pensions which are substantially less than what their civilian counter-

parts get. The other benefits and facilities are stopped after they retire. That element is not taken into the calculation of pensions at all.

Then, another point that we have to remember is that after all, there are certain hardships which these people are subjected to. A civilian employee, normally, during his years of service, is able to keep his family more or less with him most of the time. The people that we are concerned with in this resolution, probably in their whole term of service are not able to have their families living with them for more than perhaps four to five years, because, as everybody knows, the state of married accommodation for troops in our country is very low indeed. I do not think that more than about 14 per cent of people can be provided with accommodation, that is, married accommodation, among our troops. Therefore, for the overwhelming part of their active service, they cannot even live with their families.

These are the people in whose case we find that apart from the fact that they are not in a position to form trade unions to ventilate their demands or have any normal channels of representation, that is, effective representation, to the higher authorities, they have not got all those facilities which are open to civilian employees of the Government of India including the employees of the Defence Ministry. The hon. Minister knows very well that these employees under the Defence Ministry, industrial and non-industrial are fortunate enough to be very strongly organised and are in a position to ventilate their demands and grievances, whereas the men that we are concerned with in this resolution are not. Therefore, it is all the more necessary that particular attention and care must be given to removing their genuine grievances.

The only main point that I wish to deal with within this limited time is the fact of this discrimination. I call it discrimination. Broadly speaking, you may not be able to say that a jawan or havildar or a jamadar or

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

a subedar can be weighed in the scales against a civilian employee, but there is a broad correspondence, as everybody knows. For example, if we take the clerical staff in the Army, the Army clerks or combatant clerks who get the same treatment and the same emoluments and the same pensions as the fighting men, we can see a broad correspondence. For example, a havildar corresponds broadly to a lower division clerk. A jamadar in the Army or a jamadar-clerk, which comes to the same thing, corresponds roughly to an upper division clerk. So, if we make a comparison like that, what do we find? First of all, these men with whom we are concerned now have practically no avenues of promotion. If they could have a normal avenue of promotion which would enable them to retire at a certain point where they will be qualified for a much higher rate of pension, that would be understandable. But we find that whereas civilian clerks are maintained more or less in the ratio of 48 per cent as lower division clerks, 33 per cent as upper division clerks and 22 per cent as assistant clerks, the corresponding ranks in the Army have different proportion; of them, 91 per cent are kept in the lowest rungs, that is, from sepoy to havildar, this range covers 91 per cent of the total personnel, and in the case of the jamadar rank, it is only 8 per cent, and in the case of the subedar, it is only 1 per cent. At a time when our Army is being expanded in the name of an emergency and we have undertaken quite substantial expansion programmes, nevertheless, no fresh avenues of promotion for these people have opened up. The result is that whereas a lower division clerk gets a maximum pension of Rs. 67.50, an infantry soldier gets a maximum pension of Rs. 24.50, a nayak gets a pension of Rs. 37 and a havildar gets a pension of Rs. 46, whereas an upper division clerk gets a pension of Rs. 105. And whereas civilian clerks are entitled, in addition to their pensions, to substantial gratuities, these

people in the Armed Services are not eligible for any gratuities whatsoever in their normal course of retirement.

Therefore, these are very gross discrepancies which should be taken into account immediately. I believe that quite recently, the pension scales of the officers have been revised upwards. It is a good thing, and I welcome it. But, now the discrepancy has got even more accentuated as a result of that, because a lieutenant retires from service on a pension of Rs. 300, and a captain on Rs. 425, and a major on Rs. 550 and a lieutenant-colonel on Rs. 675. You will find that the ratio that these officers' pensions bear to the salary they are drawing at the time of retirement is much higher than the ratio which the pensions of these jawans and airmen and naval ratings bear to the maximum pay which it is possible for them to draw on the eve of retirement. The highest basic pay which a lieutenant can reach is Rs. 540, but his pension is Rs. 300. A captain can retire on a pay of Rs. 970 and get a pension of Rs. 425, whereas these men who get a maximum pay of Rs. 70 have to be content with pensions of the order of Rs. 24 and Rs. 37. Therefore, it is my submission that this whole matter calls for very expeditious scrutiny and decision, and I think that it is high time that this House and the country do not rest content with simply paying verbal tributes to the services which these men have rendered to the country but do something more material and concrete to express their appreciation.

I would like the hon. Minister, if it is possible for him, to state it today, that this matter is under active consideration or that some machinery or some committee or some board has been set up to go into the whole question of upward revision and that we may expect an early decision and announcement to this effect.

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): I am very grateful to

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee for having brought forward this resolution before this House and also for the interest which hon. Members have shown in this resolution. That is but right, because I, for one, fully endorse the view that this resolution relates to a category of persons who have always stood, as evidenced by the recent fighting, loyally and with great patriotism by this country and by Government, and, naturally, it is the desire of the House, and if I may say so, of the Government too, that anything that can be done to improve their conditions should be done. It is in accordance with this general policy that this question has been considered from time to time.

It is not true that nothing has been done for the last ten years. The new pension code came into force in 1953. That did not provide for the ordinary family pension. So, in 1957, a provision of that nature, although limited in scope, was made. Again, following the recommendations of the Jagannatha Das Commission on the civil side, a committee was appointed by Government, of which I had the honour to be the chairman, and in accordance with the recommendations of that committee, the pension structure of persons below the officer level too was revised with effect from 1st April, 1961. Recently there has been an *ad hoc* increase made in the pensions of the various categories who form the subject of this Resolution, with effect from 1-10-63.

15 hrs.

I would like to point out at this stage that there are four types of pension. First of all, there is the service pension, then there is the disability pension, then the special family pension and then the ordinary family pension. Service pension is payable where there is a qualifying service of at least 15 years. Disability pension is payable where the invalidment occurs by injury or other reasons attributable to service or aggravated by conditions of service. The special

family pension is admissible to dependents of those whose death is attributable to service conditions. The ordinary family pension under certain conditions is admissible to families of jawans who die in service or after retirement as a result of causes not attributable to service.

As I mentioned earlier, it is not as though these were left untouched all these years. Since independence, there has been considerable improvement. Before independence, the minimum service pension of a sepoy retiring after 15 years, service was Rs. 5, and the maximum Rs. 6 after 18 years of service. In 1953, these rates were raised in the case of the sepoy to a minimum of Rs. 15 and a maximum of Rs. 32, depending upon the group to which the individual belonged. Again in 1961, the rate was further enhanced to a minimum of Rs. 17 for the lowest pay group and a maximum of Rs. 40 for the highest pay group of a sepoy. Today the minimum and maximum rates in regard to service pension are Rs. 22 per month and Rs. 47.50 per month respectively.

The minimum disability pension for a sepoy for 20 per cent disability, according to the old pension code, was Rs. 3 per month and the maximum for 100 per cent disability Rs. 13. Today the minimum is Rs. 22 per month and the maximum Rs. 72.50 per month. Similarly, the special family pension has also been increased in recent years. According to the old pension code, the rates varied from Rs. 8 in the case of dependents of sepoy to Rs. 50 in the case of a subedar major. According to the latest orders, the dependents of a sepoy are entitled to a family pension varying from a minimum of Rs. 27.50 to Rs. 41.50 per month (maximum) and the dependents of a subedar major get a family pension varying from Rs. 81 to Rs. 88.50. Similarly, children's allowance has also been raised from Rs. 2 per month under the old pension code to Rs. 5 per month under the new pension code, and in the case of ORs and JCOs from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7.

[Shri Raghuramaiah].

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee wanted to seek a clarification whether such family pension paid to families of other ranks was also given on the basis of minimum service. May I assure her that there is no requirement as to length of service in the case of this special family pension?

Suggestions have also been made that there should be a war disability pension. The regulations of the armed forces already provide for a disability pension in all cases where the disability is due to or has been aggravated by service conditions.

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): What is the percentage of disability pension cases that are accepted by the Ministry?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Whether pension is payable on account of reasons attributable to service, whether it is a case where the disease or invalidation was due to conditions of service or is aggravated by it or not, is a technical matter entirely dependent on medical opinion. Most cases do not come to the notice of the Minister because they are all settled, I presume quite satisfactorily, at lower levels. When there is an appeal and the party is aggrieved, there is the Defence Minister's Appellate Committee on Pensions. Almost every appeal where the appellant wants relief, comes there and the Defence Minister himself with his advisers and other members of the Committee goes into it thoroughly and there every care is taken to see that ample justice is rendered.

Shri Hem Raj: In present circumstances of active military service, it constitutes a difficulty for people. They have to serve all their life. If a person dies while in service, the Government says that death took place due to conditions not attributable to service or it has not been aggravated by service conditions.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I am sorry to correct the hon. Member. I do not agree that they do not get the pension.

Wherever it is proved that the disability or death was due to conditions of service or was aggravated by it or caused by it, it is given.

Shri Hem Raj: Will not that definition change in present circumstances? If he dies while in service, why should he not get it?

Shri Raghuramaiah: If he dies in service, his dependents do get it, provided it is proved to the satisfaction of the medical authorities, I presume in this case, that the death was due to service conditions. It may be an odd case, a very extraordinarily odd case, where such relief is rejected. In that case, there is the highest tribunal which I have already mentioned, which is presided over by the Defence Minister, where every care is taken to see that these people and their dependents are provided for.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Probably he means service conditions mean only actual fighting in the line.

Shri Raghuramaiah: No, Sir. Anything done in the course of official business, in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Suppose he dies of some disease.

Shri Raghuramaiah: If the disease is attributable to service conditions.

Shri Hem Raj: That is the point. Suppose he dies of fever. Will it be attributable to service?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Suppose there is an epidemic raging in the area and a soldier gets small pox or some other disease. It is raging in that station.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): But not if he dies of T.B.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Even if he dies of T.B. I was going to refer to it later.

Even after a soldier retires, assuming that he died sometime after he was discharged, that is after retirement, if

the diagnosis shows it to be a case of TB. . . .

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: But that is not attributable to service conditions.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I am coming to that. If the hon. Member will be patient, I am sure she will be quite happy with what I am going to say.

Even after retirement, if the diagnosis had shown it to be a case of TB, then the documentation of the man will also be looked into, the previous service records will be looked into; and if there is anything in the service, by reason of altitude or by reason of the particular conditions of strain under which he worked or whatever be the medical requirements of the case, even if there is that connection between the subsequent diagnosis of TB and his previous service, it is accepted as a case due to service conditions and the pension follows.

Shri Hem Raj: Does not Government want to liberalise this thing now?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I only wanted to refer to this point in the end.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has to address me.

Shri Raghuramaiah: I am sorry I was carried away by the enthusiasm of the hon. Member, and I thought I would satisfy him.

Nobody says that the pension paid is completely adequate in all respects, or that it is an ideal state of affairs. I have shown that from time to time efforts have been made by Government to improve the conditions of service.

In regard to the ordinary family pension, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee raised a point that in the case of officers their dependents get it for life, but in the case of other ranks it is not so, it is only for a period of five years. The reasons are purely historical. I might

mention at this stage that for a dependent of no other employee is a family pension paid for life. In the case of army, naval and air force officers, an exception was made. It is purely historical. Even so, Government are fully aware that something must be done to make improvements in this respect also in regard to other ranks. That is why, the House will be glad to know, a decision has been taken by Government that this pension payable to the dependants will, hereafter, be not for a period of five years only, but it will be for a period of ten years, subject, of course, to the condition that it would not in any case extend beyond five years from the date of completion of the term in the army, navy or air force. It is on a par with the condition obtaining on the civil side.

Again, previously, the ordinary family pension was payable only to the widow and not to any of the other dependents. Now it has been extended to cover the other dependants also.

Again, previously a man had to put in at least 15 years qualifying service for the dependants to be eligible for this, but now if he has put in ten years qualifying service, in certain circumstances, it will be payable. These are some of the improvements which Government have decided recently, a few days ago.

To give a broad picture of the improvements, I might give a few figures. In the case of a sepoy, under the old Pension Code which obtained prior to 1953, the minimum was Rs. 5 and the maximum Rs. 6. Now, with all the various improvements made, the minimum is Rs. 22.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You think that is adequate?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have said what I have to say on that point.

And the maximum is Rs. 47.50. In the case of a Naik, the minimum was

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

Rs. 7 and the maximum Rs. 9 before. Today the minimum is Rs. 26 and the maximum Rs. 53. In the case of a Subedar Major, earlier the minimum was Rs. 95 and the maximum 125; today the minimum is Rs. 111 and the maximum Rs. 178.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): What about commissioned officers?

Shri Raghuramaiah: This resolution relates to persons other than officers, but I am coming to that point. I think he is echoing the point raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee the other day, and in a way referred to by Shri Indrajit Gupta, although his comparison is with civilian employees—the point of discrimination. I will first answer Shri Banerjee's point which I believe Shri Warrior has in mind.

He drew a comparison between the officers' pensions and the pensions payable to other ranks, and stated that officers of the rank of Major and Captain had gained increases in pay up to Rs. 200 while personnel below officer rank had not been benefited much. That is one way of looking at things. You can compare the basic pay and the further increases, or you can take the percentage increase. I would advise the hon. Member, and I think that is the only right course to take in a matter like this, to look at the percentage of increase. If you look at it from that point of view, you will find that the increase in the case of sepoy's vary between 21 and 33-1/3 per cent. In the case of officers, the increases are only 12 per cent for Majors and 15 per cent in the case of Lt.-Cols., 10.5 per cent in the case of Colonels and 8.5 per cent in the case of Brigadiers.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You cannot console a man by percentages.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Whatever it is, they are there.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it a good comparison to compare with the British rate of pension of Rs. 5 and then say that we have put it up by 20 per cent? What is the great credit that you are taking for that? The British used to pay Rs. 2.

Shri Raghuramaiah: The differences in the pay structure and pension structure exist. The reasons are historical, and it pertains to the whole field of governmental organisation in this country, and not merely the army. We cannot overlook that. So, the best thing that the Government can do, and I submit they are doing it, is to make an increase within the ambit of the pay structure in the country.

Shri Indrajit Gupta made some comparisons of pensions payable to jawans and civilian personnel of comparable categories. May I point out to him that a civilian getting a maximum pay of Rs. 85 earns a maximum pension of Rs. 39.50 only after 30 years, whereas a sepoy drawing approximately the same pay would be entitled to a pension of Rs. 39 after only 20 years of service? It is very difficult to draw comparisons, because the whole structure of pensions is different in the case of civilians and in the case of army personnel. In the case of army personnel, in the matter of the pay structure also the whole scheme is different. Nevertheless, I have given these figures to show that by and large the civilian is not much better off. From the figures I have given, it would be clear that in this case where this man gets a pension after 20 years, the civilian has to work for 30 years to get the same pension. Anyhow, I would not like to go further into comparisons, because I do appreciate the point raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta. That is one of the considerations which weighed with me very heavily when I was Chairman of the Committee, namely that nothing that we pay by way of pension or pay will really compensate these jawans, naval ratings and airmen for their sacrifice, for the hardship they undergo, for the life of travail which they pass through. It is quite true that most of the time they have no married quarters, or they work in very dangerous altitudes and in climates which may not be quite healthy from

the medical point of view. They do it with a spirit of patriotism. So, let us not look at it purely from the financial point of view. But that does not mean that Government are not aware of it. They are aware, of their responsibility and I have given figures to show that from time to time efforts are made to improve these conditions. As I have mentioned, even recently, with effect from 1-10-1963, an *ad hoc* increase has been made. I have given the cumulative figures when I gave the position prior to 1953 and the present position. In these circumstances, I do not think a committee is required. It is true as Shri Indrajit Gupta says that these people have no trade unions. But may I submit that is just the reason why Government are always conscious of their own responsibilities in the matter. For instance, the Pay Commission report did not cover the Army personnel but immediately that came out Government *suo motu* took up the question of their pay and pensions and made some increases. Nothing is allowed to be lost just because they do not organise themselves. The Chief of the Army Staff and the other Chiefs are always in touch with the ranks and they know the difficulties of the jawans and they bring to the notice of the Government whenever a situation arises which calls for increase in remuneration. In the light of these remarks, considering also that the Government themselves from time to time are making revisions, I would submit that it will not be necessary to appoint a committee. I would in the same spirit request the hon. Member, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee not to press for the Resolution and to withdraw it.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to Raghuramaiahji for what he said and for giving some concessions in pension rates. One such concession is that the period of service is going to be reduced from 15 years to ten years. Members from all sides of the House have expressed deep concern over the present insufficient compensation given

to our jawans and other ranks who are invalidated and especially to the widows and families of the deceased. I am sure that Raghuramaiahji himself knows too well the hardships and the risks incumbent upon service life. There is always the possibility of the dark hour, when a man is invalidated or disabled and becomes unfit for service or for civilian employment. It is worse for the families and for the children who live with meagre pensions.

We were told by him that a civilian would have to work for thirty years to earn the pension as against a military personnel working for 20 years. But what guarantee is there that the military jawan will live for twenty years to earn that pension? It is a little known fact that in the Air Force among the general duty pilots only one man lived to earn a pension. Can this comparison make sense? Is it reasonable? What recourse have these servicemen? As Mr. Indrajit Gupta pointed out quite rightly, they cannot have recourse to the normal channels through which civilian employees can express their discontent. At the most they can talk among themselves. I am not surprised that Raghuramaiahji and some other senior officers are not aware of the discontent and hardships that exist among the jawans and other ranks because they would not dare to speak to senior officers because they may be misunderstood. They must be sure of getting a sympathetic hearing before they would dare to speak. I know what a long battle has been going on to increase the rates of pension and to improve the rules of pension. I had a letter from woman whose husband was reported missing but believed to be dead; she was given a pension of Rs. 7 a month while the Army Headquarters waited to ascertain the fact whether the man was indeed dead or whether he was a prisoner of war. I do not blame the A.H.Q. They are bound by rules and regulations and they could do nothing more than to stick to those regulations. When the

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

hon. Minister said that fifteen years had been changed to ten years, I asked a question and he replied that the rule of fifteen years did not apply to a man killed in action; his widow will get special family pension in any case. But the delay that is involved in taking a decision is the point to be considered by the Minister. It is not possible for these widows and dependents who live in remote areas and who have no access to A.H.Q. or to the Ministers to reach the Minister or the A.H.Q. Secondly, the Defence Minister said that it was not necessary for us to have special war disability pension and that it was already covered in the present rules. When death or disability occurs due to service conditions, a man will get the necessary pension. Disability pension is related to the rank of the man. If a man after two years of service suffers a disability, his pension is not commensurate with the disability. What will he get?.... (Interruptions). 20 per cent of the salary to which he was entitled.

Shri Raghuramalah: My colleague referred to 20 per cent disability.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: But the disability pension he will get will be 20 per cent of the salary and not a hundred per cent. That is what I am trying to pinpoint. People who are disabled in action get very small compensations. A young sergeant wrote to me that he had lost both his eyes with severe and permanent physical injuries. He gets a pension of Rs. 30 plus Rs. 8 for an attendant. This man is not going to be fit for any kind of work for the rest of his life. We should not relate disability pension with the number of years of service a person has put in. If I am getting Rs. 20 maximum, I can get Rs. 20 plus 20. If I am getting Rs. 70, I will get a larger amount. But what I say is that there should be a war disability pension which is not related to the years of service that a man puts in. Although we find ourselves in a period

of emergency, there is no war disability pension. That is my point. This is the stark truth: a widow who gets Rs. 7 per month while the A.H.Q. makes up its mind whether she should get more; a sergeant who gets Rs. 38 a month but is completely disabled, blinded and is physically very badly hurt. This is the truth which is very little known outside the services. Perhaps it is not in the public interest! But the glitter and gold of ceremonial parades, the pomp and panoply of military parades—is this in public interest? We are supposed to know that. So, must we not try a little more to see that justice is meted out to these men?

From the service point of view, I will tell you that there are benevolent funds both at the unit level called the CO's fund and at the Central level called the Indian Air Force Benevolent Fund. I am sure similar funds exist in the army and the navy. These are voluntary subscriptions by servicemen themselves. They give *ad hoc* benefits, but at best these benefits are tantamount to charity. I submit that it is the duty and responsibility of the Government to see that it is not the voluntary organisations but the Government itself that guarantees the security of the armed forces' families and their dependents in case of death and of the armed forces personnel themselves in case of physical disability. Therefore, I am forced to submit that there are certain lacunae, certain discrepancies, in the statement made by Shri Raghuramalah.

I am also aware that there are high-powered committees which function at Delhi. It has been my sad experience that they have little link with the districts. I know that the widows and families of the ex-servicemen are forgotten. Their letters remain unanswered; there is nobody to advise and help them. Therefore, I would suggest one thing to the Defence Minister. If they cannot immediately do anything about other discrepancies,

they should at least have a Welfare Directorate attached to each service, and it should be the duty and function of this Welfare Directorate to see that the welfare of ex-servicemen and of the widows and families is looked after. At present, what happens is that the officers take on the welfare work in addition to their normal duties. The size and structure of the armed forces is far too large today to leave welfare to be done in this haphazard manner. We know of the innumerable forms and claims which have to be made are beyond even the educated ones. Can you imagine what happens when they have to be dealt with by these unsophisticated and simple jawans and their families? How many of them are even literates? So, per cent. Who is to advise them? So, I do feel that it is necessary that there should be a Welfare Directorate attached to each service and those Welfare Directorates can also advise these high-powered committees and see that their policies are implemented.

I would like to make one more suggestion. Even if the Minister feels that there should not be a committee on whose advice he will be forced to act, may I suggest that there should be a committee on which there is at least one representative of the Other Ranks, an airman, a jawan and a rating? There should be some non-officials also. This will ensure that the prescribed pension, say, of a woman, to the tune of Rs. 15, is not reduced to Rs. 8 just by default because she does not know what to do with the filling in of forms and so on. May I at least have that assurance from the Minister?

Lastly, I must request the Defence Minister one thing. In the past, it has been the custom in our country that the report of the Defence Ministry gave no indication whatsoever either of the ratio between salaries and pension or of the amount of budget allocated to salaries themselves. This is not an unconventional request. It is

the usual practice in democratic countries like the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. I would suggest that in the next Defence Ministry's report, those particulars should be mentioned so that we can have some idea whether adequate funds are being allocated to pensions and other benefits in relation to the salaries.

As I said before, it is more than evident that we have had a deep concern about the insufficient rates of pensions and the lacunae in the pension rules. I trust that the Government will recognise these things and will not delay too long in implementing, as the Minister has expressed, his sincere intentions. Having expressed this confidence, I seek permission to withdraw my Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment by Shri S. M. Banerjee. Does he press it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I do not want to press it.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Mover of the Resolution wants to withdraw it.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

15.37 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This House recommends that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament, agricultural experts and progressive farmers be constituted to go into the causes of failure in agricultural sector and make recommendations for better co-ordinated efforts of official and non-official agencies in

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

the agricultural front to increase the agricultural production so as to reach the desired targets".

This problem of increased agricultural production in our country is being discussed from all sides, from the administrative side and also from the public side. Time and again, we have been stressing the necessity of increased agricultural production in third Plan was only 2.5 per cent or the mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan has been submitted to this House, it has been rightly pointed out that the annual rise in the national income during the first two years of the third Plan was only 2.5 per cent or half of the rate envisaged. This slow economic growth has been attributed by the Commission mainly to the setback in agricultural production. It estimates that, on present indications, the shortfall in grain production may be three million to five million tons compared with the Plan target of 100 million tons. This is the appraisal of the Commission so far as our food production is concerned.

Very recently, the Prime Minister, while speaking at the Conference of Ministers of Community Development and Agriculture, has rightly emphasized this fact. In the course of his speech, the Prime Minister said:

"We have laid down the best of principles and our approach to things has been good, I think, on paper; but somehow it has not been translated into action. Let us take agriculture. The very concept of our peasant proprietors, peasant farmers is rather an individual concept. Therefore, you have to think more and more in terms of the functions of these individuals. Directives were no doubt issued, but I do not know how far these directives went down to the individual farmer and pointed out his responsibility in the matter to him."

"There is lot of paper work, but paper is sometimes difficult to digest and I do not think it was digested, at least not the whole of it. I do not know whether the army of village level workers that has been created are upto the mark. So far as agricultural production is concerned, people have gone on repeating for many years that this must be tackled ultimately at the individual farmer's level. I do not know how far it is done, except perhaps at the level of a large number of circulars and sometimes of speeches and seminars, but not at this individual farmer's level, making him responsible to do this to do whatever one thinks he can do".

He further went on to say:

"The most important thing is agriculture. Everything else, I repeat, is secondary. Let there be no mistake about that. And, if the State Governments and the Community Development and Panchayati Raj institutions do not deal with the problem of agricultural production adequately, then everything fails. There are so many other things which are important, but this is the most important. There is no help for us but to succeed in agricultural production. Keeping this in view, we have to make the individual farmer appreciate it fully as being the most urgent work."

This is the speech made by the Prime Minister and we can see how far this is going to assume the most important position in our country. We are a predominantly agricultural country. Nearly 80 per cent of our population live on agriculture and nearly 60 per cent of the agriculturist community in this country do not have the economic holding. In spite of the best efforts of the Government during these two Plans, I have to say with regret that much appreciable progress has not been made in agricultural production.

The Government as such has been operating through many agencies to increase agricultural production in this country, through the State Governments, cooperatives, community development and panchayati raj institutions. But I can say without any fear of contradiction that with the amounts that have been spent so far, we have not been able to make any appreciable progress in this matter. Very recently the Cooperative Union has brought out a report in which they have pointed out how the amount that is being given to the credit societies and to many cooperative institutions to help the farmers in producing more do not really reach them. In their report, they say:

"While the number of cooperatives in this country has increased significantly in the last 7 years, the movement has neither made a direct impact on agricultural production nor has it been able to check the exploitation of the cultivators by moneylenders."

It further says:

"Cultivators with resources still get the major portion of the co-operative credit whereas small cultivators are deprived of adequate credit."

This is the state of things.

My main intention in bringing forward this non-official resolution is not only this that I want to highlight the defects or snags in our administrative set-up and to try to suggest to the Government through this House that we should take not the administrative view or the official point of view, but a dispassionate view, a farmer's point of view, to tackle this stupendous problem of agricultural production in this country. The Agriculture Ministry has been headed by Ministers who are better farmers, by people who know things more intimately, so far as rural conditions are concerned. My only anxiety is that they should come out of the spider's

web of administrative machinery where they will lose the proper perspective of doing the right thing at the proper time. Unless we go into the matter deeply, unless there is an independent body of Members of Parliament, some progressive farmers and agricultural experts, who could view the entire problem in a rational way, we will not be able to step up our food or agricultural production, which is very essential not only to feed our people but also to make progress in the industrial field.

During the last two Plans we have spent several crores of rupees on various agencies connected with agriculture. So far as agricultural production is concerned, the important sources of expenditure are community development, major, medium and minor irrigation schemes, power and, to some extent, village and small-scale industries, because they also supplement the income of an average agriculturist. During the Second and Third Plan we have been spending huge amounts under all these heads.

In the Second Plan, our investment in agriculture and community development, both in public and private sector, was Rs. 835 crores, on major and medium irrigation schemes in the public sector Rs. 420 crores and on power Rs. 445 crores. Coming to the Third Plan, out of the total amount of Rs. 10,680 million, Rs. 4,080 million is the current Plan outlay, our investment in agriculture will be Rs. 800 crores in the public sector and Rs. 1,460 crores in the private sector. So, we have been steadily increasing our investment, so far as agriculture is concerned.

The additional land that has been brought under irrigation during the course of the Second Plan has been 22 million acres, 12 million under major and medium irrigation schemes and 10 million under minor irrigation schemes. So, all told, the extra land that has been brought under irrigation is 22 million acres. Now we have to

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah].

see whether the entire irrigation potential has been utilised or not. Though several speeches have been made in this House and several questions asked whether the irrigation potential that has been created has been fully utilized or not, in the case of both major, medium and minor irrigation schemes, even now Government do not seem to have up-to-date data on this point.

Then, we notice that even though the land is brought under irrigation, the farmer is not able to utilise it fully either because of want of financial assistance or technical know-how or improved agricultural implements to bring the land under proper irrigation and thereby increase production. Though several committees have been going into this question, we have not been able to get at the root of the problem to solve it.

As has been rightly pointed out by the Home Minister and the Prime Minister recently, several of our plans have remained only on paper and have not seen the light of day. Plans are being made at Delhi or at the State headquarters. Nothing will come out of them. The plans remain on paper and the entire thing is going waste.

So I wanted that without any official assistance or without any Government interference we should go into this problem and examine it from all the angles, from the village level to the State level. Unless the problem is tackled in that manner we will not be able to make any appreciable progress.

Take, for instance, how far we have been progressing in agricultural production plans. The shining example is the land reforms in this country. We have been told time and again, after the attainment of Independence our main objective has been to abolish zamindaris and abolish intermediaries and to make the peasant proprietor,

the tiller of the soil, the owner of the land. That was our slogan. So with that determination we have been trying to introduce land reforms in this country. Some States have enacted land reforms. To tell you honestly, and this House, the several land reforms that have been enacted in the various States are only on paper. It is very astonishing to see from the report that has been published by the Planning Commission that there has not been any appreciable surplus land available for distribution among the landless labourers. When that is the fate of the land reforms which were sought to be implemented seriously and sincerely so as to make the tiller of the soil the owner of the land so that he might work and produce more, when that concept of our land reforms has been defeated, we do not know how far we will be able to tackle the matter seriously.

Also, very recently, I was told that at the Planning Commission level or at Government level, Government is seriously thinking of appointing a committee, or have appointed a committee, to go into this question of land reforms. This is only awakening after the house has been burnt down. What is the use now of constituting a committee to go into land reforms that have been already enacted in the States? I would like to ask the hon. Minister here whether this Committee is going to review or change the entire land reforms in every State. If that is so, then the purpose of this committee would be justified.

So, even in the case of land reforms or tackling the question of uneconomic holdings of the poor peasantry in the country we were not able to make rational or scientific approach to the problem. We have allowed things to drift and we are afraid of facing the problem because of other considerations.

The second main point is about fragmentation of holdings and consolidation or holdings. Fragmentation of land has been our serious malady so far as agricultural production is concerned. To avoid fragmentation we have been formulating several schemes, important among which are consolidation of land holdings and co-operative farming. Our main idea has been that for avoiding fragmentation and for bringing in more co-ordination among the small cultivators we should form co-operative farming societies, as many as possible, and try through these societies to increase food production. So far it has remained only on paper. In no State could we show or see appreciable progress in co-operative farming. But Government may say that the people are not enthusiastic enough and are not coming forward to take up this idea and do co-operative farming. It is not so. From my experience I can say that there is no proper encouragement from the Government. There is no serious effort being made either by the Government or by the officers concerned to educate the people on the utility or the usefulness of co-operative farming.

Coming to the other aspect of agricultural production, scientific know-how, the scientific collaboration for agricultural production is not forthcoming. We are having a number of research laboratories in the country. There is an army of research workers in this country. But so far they have not been able to give to the farmer the technical know-how, the requisite knowledge of planned production and other aspects of agriculture in this country. The research has become so costly that an individual farmer, an illiterate farmer, does not know how to protect his crop from pests and other diseases. Only recently, in this House, the hon. Minister for Agriculture, in answer to a question regarding the damage caused by pests every year, gave a reply that crops worth about a thousand crores of rupees are being damaged by pests. That is,

about 20 per cent of the total agricultural production is being wasted by pests. That is the reply given by the hon. Minister. So, this is also a very disturbing factor and to this day no effort, or no substantial effort, has been made to see how far the Government is able to come to the aid of the farmer to protect his crops from pests and diseases. The raising of crops is a tremendous problem for a small farmer. He has to undergo so many vicissitudes of nature and he has to invest so much of money and do so much of labour to raise the crops and all his efforts will be vanished if his crops are damaged by these pests. He is at a loss to know how to protect his crop from the pests. That is the problem of the peasant now.

India is the first country, if I may say so, that has been pursuing agriculture for the last five thousand years. In spite of that, so far, we have not been able to devise good agricultural implements. The Government, a welfare Government, a Government for the people, a Government which represents the peasants and farmers in this country, has not come forward, at least to start with, with one factory for the manufacture of agricultural implements in the public sector. That has been the plight of the farmers in this country.

Again, going to the other problems of agriculture, I may say that out of 65 million cultivators, in 5,60,000 villages, more than one-third are holding uneconomic holdings and one-fifth are holding sub-economic or marginal holdings. More than two-thirds of the cultivators hold these uneconomic, sub-economic or marginal holdings. That has been the fate of the farmers in this country. So, my plea has been that the hon. Minister who knows agricultural problems very well should think in a broader sense and see that a committee be appointed. The reason why I am stressing on the appointment of a committee is that unless we go into the matter at all levels, there is no use of, as the Prime Minister aptly pointed out, organising conferences, seminars

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah].

or preparing white papers and all that. Unless the people who know the problems of agriculture are asked to advise the Government in all these matters, nothing will be done. Unfortunately, at the State level the official hierarchy has become so callous, so indifferent. So negligent, to the needs of the peasantry that not even one small reform or one instruction or any appreciable help is reaching the farmer. That has been the state of affairs in this country. I know the difficulty that the hon. Minister here feels, because he does not have the overall control over agriculture and over his counterparts in the States. But when the Agriculture Ministry here is doling out crores and crores of rupees by way of grants and loans to the various State Governments, it is but proper that he should exercise a sort of control over all these matters. He should go thoroughly into this matter and see how far he will be able to increase agricultural production in this country.

16 hrs.

To achieve that end, I feel that a committee will be able to give him a proper appraisal of the whole matter, and they will be able to tell him where the real defect lies and how it could be remedied. My plea is that unless we have such a committee, we may not be able to progress much. We had already appointed a committee to go into the question of decentralisation of power to the panchayati raj administration, under the chairmanship of Shri Balwantrai Mehta. I feel that unless we tackle this stupendous problem also on those lines, we shall not be able to solve it in the future. With the growing population in our country and also the growing needs of the peasantry, we should see that the peasantry in this country keeps pace with the advancing times and for that purpose, we should see that every help is given to the farmers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House recommends that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament, agricultural experts and progressive farmers be constituted to go into the causes of failure in agricultural sector and make recommendations for better co-ordinated efforts of official and non-official agencies in the agricultural front to increase the agricultural production so as to reach the desired targets."

There is an amendment which has been tabled to this resolution by Shri Sonavane. The hon. Member is not here. So, the resolution alone is before the House now.

There are about twelve speakers, and the time allotted is two hours. So, hon. Members may kindly take only eight to ten minutes each.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): I hope that my name is also there in the list before you.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I am glad that my hon. friend has taken the initiative in placing this resolution before this House. I am all in favour of this, and I hope that my hon. friend the Minister of Agriculture will not raise any technical objections to accept this resolution at least in principle, if not in all the details that are mentioned in it, so that very soon it may become possible for him to get an authoritative and high-powered committee appointed to go into this question and make suggestions. In a few days...

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): The report will come after a few months.

Shri Ranga: In a few days, this House is going to have a two-day-long discussion about the situation that exists in regard to rice and sugar and generally about the food situation. It is a notorious fact that though we have had this planning for all these years, agriculture has become an intractable problem for Government.

I am not in favour of the suggestion made by my hon. friend that the Union Government should come to have some control and some authority over the State Governments, and I personally am opposed to the Union Government trying to use their power in distributing funds to the State Governments, in order to make the State Governments dance to their own tunes. In fact, what I have found is that in too many cases, the State Governments have been reduced in their authority, almost to the status of zilla parishads, by the Planning Commission as well as the Union Ministry here, so much so that they have lost their initiative and their sense of responsibility also, and now many of them have fallen back upon offering a convenient excuse to the people for any and many of their failings, by saying that the Union Government are not co-operating with them, are not giving them sufficient money, but on the other hand are upsetting their plans by superimposing the Union Government's own plans.

Therefore, care will have to be taken to see that provincial autonomy is not disturbed and that the present process of weakening it and disturbing it is stopped.

Secondly, it is true that Government has not been able to achieve much progress in the sphere of agriculture. But it cannot be said that the peasants have not made their effort. They have been making the biggest possible contribution to agricultural and economic progress of this country. If you look into the total area of land placed under various important crops and the total quantities of production achieved during the past 15—20 years, more especially during the past 10 years, you will be surprised that in spite of all the troubles that they have had to face, our peasants have been able to achieve substantial progress indeed. On the other hand, it cannot be said that the Government has been playing its role just as satisfactorily. In fact, the latest moves that Government proposes to make are calculated to discourage our

peasants even to a greater extent than has been in the past.

I have already had my say in regard to the Constitution (17th amendment) Bill and I hold that view very strongly. It is being reinforced by the lakhs of petitions pouring into the Lok Sabha Secretariat from peasants Bill to the effect that the Bill, if passed, is likely to cause immense harm to our agriculture and our agriculturists. Even as things are now, the mere fact that this Bill is on the anvil is acting as a great discouragement and deterrent to those people, to their efforts to plough their savings back into the soil and also to borrow and put all those funds into agricultural development.

Secondly, the threat of co-operative farming is also acting as another deterrent. Thirdly, there is the latest instruction sent out by the Union Government to all State Governments that whenever a choice has to be made between agriculturists and peasants as individuals on the one side and co-operative farms on the other, it has to be in favour of co-operatives. This is a discriminatory process started by Government which I consider most objectionable and which is likely to weaken the incentives of our people and prevent them from putting their efforts towards increased agricultural production.

They have said that more and more credit is being placed at the disposal of peasants to enable them to invest more and more in agricultural production. On the other hand, the Government and the Planning Commission and the other bodies have not succeeded in placing at the disposal of the peasants even half the targeted capital which they had hoped would be made available to our agriculturists.

So many other things can be said in this connection. One thing is clear which I would like Government to recognise, not only by the Agriculture Ministry but also by the whole Cabinet, and that is, that whatever proposals for the development of agricultural

[Shri Ranga]

production emanate from the Agriculture Ministry ought not to be cold-shouldered, as they had been cold-shouldered all these years by the Planning Commission as well as the other Ministries, more especially the Planning Commission and Finance Ministry and the PM's own Secretariat. Not so long ago, the former Food and Agriculture Minister announced that there was going to be an Agricultural Stabilisation of Prices Commission, and held out various other hopes also of initiating various measures to buttress our kisans. What happened to all those proposals? What has happened to those recommendations, even socialist, anti-peasant, recommendations made by the Asoka Mehta Committee. All those things have been given the go-by. To the extent they subserve their socialistic aims, they have been trying to adopt them. To what extent? By discriminating against peasants in every possible manner, by not accepting our recommendations or suggestions that this Community Development Department is not serving any useful purpose at all and therefore it should be merged with the Ministry of Agriculture, and that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture should give priority to agriculturists. Worse still, they have now begun this terrible anti-national and destructive process of discriminating against peasants in favour of the so-called co-operatives, co-operatives which are now serving not only the peasants themselves to the unsatisfactory extent that they are supposed to be serving, but also the political interests of the Government as well as the ruling party.

Therefore, I take advantage of this opportunity to place on record the need for pursuing a pro-peasant, pro-kisan, production-oriented attitude, as was mentioned by the former Food Minister Shri Patil, and giving every possible assistance to peasants as such, because they are not anti-national elements, because they are progressive, they are freedom-loving, they are self-employed people, who, if sup-

ported, will certainly provide the greatest bulwark for our Indian democracy.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) :
कोऑप्रेटिव से, प्लानिंग से, एग्रिकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट से तथा दूसरे विभागों से जितना भी साहित्य आज तक छपवाया गया है कृषि के ऊपर अगर उस सब को इकट्ठा कर लिया जाए तो एक बहुत बड़ी लाइब्रेरी बन जाएगी। लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद भी जो हमारा टारगेट था दूसरे प्लान का या तीसरे प्लान का वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है और बराबर उस में कमी रही है। यह जो प्राबलैम है यह बढ़ती हुई आबादी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। बढ़ती हुई आबादी को हमें खिलाना पड़ेगा। इस वास्ते इसको हल करने के लिए तजुर्बेकार लोगों की आवश्यकता है। जितने भी साइंटिस्ट होते हैं उनका एकेडेमिक नालेज होता है, जिस को किताबी ज्ञान कहा जाता है, वह ही अधिक होता है। उनको प्रैक्टिकल नालेज नहीं होता है। वे लोग खेत में काम करने वाले, खेती करने वाले लोगों से, उनकी तकलीफों से, उनके जो सवालनात हैं, उन से परे रह जाते हैं। ऐसी हालत में यह जरूरी है कि इस तरह की एक कमेटी जिस में कायतकार लोग हों, जिन को एंज्रमरी के सवालनात का सामना करना पड़ता हो, स्थापित करे जाए और उनको उस में लिया जाए। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि एक्सपर्ट लोगों को उस में न लिया जाए। वे भी रहें, सरकारी लोग भी रहें, लेकिन अधिकतर वे लोग रहें जिन को तजुर्बा है खेती का और जो खेतीहर हैं। हर प्रान्त से ऐसे लोगों को ले कर उस में रखा जा सकता है।

४६ बरस पहले रूस में क्रांति हुई थी। ४६ बरस के बाद भी आज रूस को अमरीका से तथा दूसरे देशों से अन्न खरीदने की जरूरत पड़ रही है। हमें आजाद हुए १६ बरस ही हुए हैं। अगर यह सोचा जाए कि जितने हमारे सवालनात हैं वे सब इतने से अन्न में हल हो जायें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं होगा।

खास तौर पर जहाँ तक साइंटिस्ट्स का सम्बन्ध है, रूस में वे कम नहीं हैं, चीन में कम नहीं है। उन देशों को कम कृषि का तजुर्बा नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान भी बहुत पुराना कृषि प्रदान देश है और आज भी इस देश में अस्सी प्रतिशत लोग कृषि के ऊपर अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं। फिर क्या वजह है, और यह विचार का विषय है, कि आज भी खेती का हमारा जो टारगेट था वह पूरा नहीं हो सका है। बहुत से सवाल हैं जो कि हमारे साइंटिस्ट बांगों के सामने, कृषि विभागों के सामने आते हैं। जब पता लगाया जाता है कि किसान को क्या चाहिये तो यह कहा जाता है कि उसको खाद चाहिये, अच्छा बीज चाहिये, अच्छे इम्प्लेमेंट्स चाहिये। यह निर्विवाद है कि उसको ये सब चीजें चाहियें। लेकिन जो फंडमेंटल चीज है, जिस को लोग भूल जाया करते हैं और जिस को एक काश्तकार होने के नाते मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ, यह कि उसको जो कर्ज की जरूरत पड़ती है, उस का इंतजाम हो। यह उस की खेती के लिये बहुत जरूरी है, अच्छे बीज के लिए बहुत जरूरी है, बैल और हल वगैरह के लिए जरूरी है। जब तक इस सवाल के ऊपर सरकार अच्छी तरह से गौर नहीं करेगी और इसका इंतजाम नहीं करेगी तब तक कृषि उत्पादन का जो सरकारी लक्ष्य है, चाहे कितना भी आप प्लानिंग करें, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकता है, उसके कोई नतीजे निकल नहीं सकते हैं।

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]
मान लीजिये कि एक काश्तकार है और उसका बैल आज मर गया और उसको एक बैल खरीदने की जरूरत है। वह कोओप्रेटिव के पास जाता है, वहाँ उस को जल्दी कर्ज नहीं मिलता है। गवर्नमेंट के पास प्लानिंग करता है, तो वहाँ उस को सालों कर्ज मिलने में लग जाते हैं। वह इतनी देर तक इंतजाम नहीं कर सकता है। ऐसी हालत में

उस को मजबूर हो कर साहूकार के पास जाना पड़ता है। आज हालत यह है कि तीन चौथाई किसान की कर्ज की जरूरतों को मनीलेंडर पूरा करता है और केवल एक चौथाई कर्ज उसको सरकार के जितने भी विभाग हैं, चाहे कोओप्रेटिव का विभाग है या सरकार का कृषि विभाग है जहाँ से एग्रिकलचर लोन मिलता है या जो दूसरे लोन हैं, उन के द्वारा मिलता है। बाकी तीन चौथाई के लिए आज भी उस को साहूकार के ऊपर ही निर्भर करना पड़ता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उस को साहूकार को सूद अधिक देना पड़ता है। इसलिए जब तक कर्ज की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक जो हमारा उद्देश्य है कि हम अपनी खेती को बढ़ायें, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा।

एक और जो बहुत बड़ी कमी है, उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या पड़ता है, इस का आज तक पता नहीं लगाया गया है। धान के उत्पादन में हमारी लागत कितनी लगती है, ऊख के उत्पादन में कितनी लगती है, खाने पीने की जितनी दूसरी चीजें हैं, उन में कितनी लगती है, कितना किसान का खर्च होता है, इस का पता नहीं लगाया गया है। कल मैं लखनऊ में सेंट्रल शूगरकेन कमेटी की मीटिंग एटेंड करने के लिए गया था। वहाँ जो रिपोर्ट हमें मिली उस में या उससे पहले की किसी भी रिपोर्ट में आज तक भी यह नहीं बताया गया है कि गन्ने का पर मांड कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या है। १९३० से यह शूगर इंडस्ट्री हिन्दुस्तान में शुरू हुई थी। आज तक भी यह पता नहीं लगाया जा सका है कि शक्कर का पर मांड कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन क्या है। धान का भी नहीं मालूम है। गेहूँ का भी नहीं मालूम है। सरकार जो प्लानिंग करती है, उस को आज तक यह चीज भी मालूम नहीं हो सकी है। आवाज उठाई जाती है कि प्राइसिस बहुत अधिक बढ़ रही हैं। गल्ले की, धान की तथा दूसरी चीजें हैं उन सब की बढ़ रही है।

[श्री क० ना० तिवारी]

लेकिन आप देखें कि जिस सरकार को पता न हो कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन किसी चीज की क्या है, वह प्लानिंग क्या कर सकेगी। माइनर इरिगेशन, मीडियम इरिगेशन, मेजर इरिगेशन इत्यादि सब आप ने रखी हैं। आप ने गंडक प्राजैक्ट भी रखी है। वह सब ठीक है। लेकिन सब से अधिक महत्व की चीज देखने वाली जो है वह यह है कि कृषि की तरक्की के लिए आप क्या देते हैं। जब रुपया देने की बात आती है या कटौती करने की बात आती है तो सब से पहले कटौती इसी मद में की जाती है।

प्लानिंग वाले कहते हैं कि ग्राम पंचायतों को प्लानिंग का काम दे दिया गया है। मैं खास करके बी० डी० सी० की मीटिंगें एटड किया करता हूँ जब पार्लियामेंट से जाता हूँ। उस में मैंने देखा है कि बहुत कम काम होता है। यह दूसरी बात है कि गवर्नमेंट के बड़े बड़े लोगों को खुश करने के लिए रिपोर्टें सरकारी अफसर दे दिया करते हैं कि इतना प्लानिंग हो गया है, इतनी कोओप्रेटिव बन गई है, इतनी यह बात हो गई है, इतनी वह बात हो गई है। और मोटी मोटी किताबें भी छाप दी जाती हैं। लेकिन दरअसल में ग्राम पंचायतों में प्लानिंग होता है या नहीं अगर यह पूछा जाये तो ईमान की बात यह है कि वहां पर एग्रिकलचर के लिए कोई प्लानिंग नहीं होता है। दूसरे प्रान्तों की बात तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ लेकिन अपने प्रान्त की तथा अपने जिले की बात मैं जानता हूँ। वहां पर मीटिंगों में जाता हूँ और देखता हूँ कि कोई प्लानिंग नहीं है। अगर ये आफिसर्स, अगर ये सरकार के कर्णधार सब फिगरर्स को, सारी बातों को मुल्क के सामने रखेंगे तब मालूम हो जायेगा कि जो टारगेट हम ने अपने सामने रखे हैं, वे हम अचीव नहीं कर पाये हैं, वे पूरे नहीं हो पाये हैं।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कठिनाइयों को किसान रोजमर्रा महसूस

करता है वे किताबों के जरिये हल नहीं हो सकती हैं, बैठ करके और रिसर्च कर के आप उन को हल नहीं कर सकते हैं, दिल्ली की ठंडी जगहों में बैठ कर, एयर कंडिश्नड कमरों में बैठ कर उसका आप प्लानिंग नहीं कर सकते हैं और वह तभी हो सकता जब आप उन की दिक्कतों को ग्राम पंचायत में या देहातों में जा कर समझें। इसलिये यह बात ठीक है कि यह बहुत महत्व का प्रस्ताव आया है जिस को श्री वैकटासुब्बया ने रखा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब को इसे स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये। इस में उन को जिन लोगों का सब से ज्यादा गृहस्थी से सरोकार है उन को रखना चाहिये। कुछ एक्सपर्ट्स भी रखे जायें और सरकार जिन लोगों को रखना चाहती हो वे भी रखे जायें, लेकिन इस में ज्यादातर ऐसे लोग रखे जायें जिन का उस से सीधा सरोकार होता है। इस तरह के लोग एम० एल० ए० हो सकते हैं, एम० पी० हो सकते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को ले कर सरकार को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि सरकार कह दे कि आप इस को विदड़ा कर लें और माननीय सदस्य उस को विदड़ा कर लें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इतने महत्व का सवाल है कि इस को माननीय मंत्री महोदय को मान ही लेना चाहिये और उस के मुताबिक कार्यवाई करनी चाहिये।

श्री किशन पट्टायाक (सम्बलपुर) :
महापति महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ बशर्ते कि प्रस्तावक महोदय इसे वापस न ले लें।

अभी कुछ दिनों से कृषि की असफलता के बारे में, कृषि योजनाओं की असफलताओं के बारे में बहुत चर्चा चल रही है। इस में कोई शक नहीं रह गया है कि कृषि की योजना में घोर असफलता हुई है, लेकिन मजे की बात यह है असफलता तो सारी योजनाओं में हुई है लेकिन उस की सारी की सारी जिम्मेदारी

अभी कृषि के ऊपर ही लादी जा रही है। हकीकत तो यह है कि असफलता योजना के हर क्षेत्र में रही है। जैसे खेतों में रही है वैसे ही कारखानों में रही है, लेकिन कारखानों और व्यापार में जो असफलता रही है उस को छिड़ाने के लिये सिर्फ कृषि के ऊपर ही सारी जिम्मेदारी लादी जा रही है, जो कि एक बहुत बुरी बात है। इस असफलता के क्या कारण हैं, उन सब को बतलाने का तो समय नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कुछ साधारण बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

एक बात तो यह है कि जब से हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी हुई तब से अभी तक जितने अन्न पन्नी हुए हैं और प्रधान मंत्री भी, सभी हमेशा यह बोलते रहे हैं कि दो तीन साल में, चार पाँच साल में, हिन्दुस्तान में पर्याप्त अनाज हो जायेगा और हमें बाहर से उसे नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा। लेकिन यह बात कभी हुई नहीं।

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मल्होत्रा (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : बोलना तो उन का काम है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : हाँ, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने बतलाया करना सरकार का काम नहीं है, बोलना ही उन का काम है, यह मैं जानता हूँ। यह भी एक कारण हो सकता है जिस के कारण सफलता नहीं आई।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस से एक चीज साफ हो जाती है, अर्थात् सरकार के पास कोई नीति नहीं थी, ऐसी अच्छी नीति नहीं थी जिस की बुनियाद पर कृषि में सफलता आ सके। तो इस प्रस्ताव का मैं इसलिये समर्थन करता हूँ कि इस कमेटी का जांच से शायद नीतियों में जो खराबो है उसका पता लग जाये और सरकार को अपनी नीति बदलने का कुछ मौका मिल जाये। इस दृष्टि से इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ साधारण बातें मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

एक बात यह है कि जमीन के प्रति अभी हर किस्म के लोग उदासीन हैं जैसा उद्योगों में उत्साह है उद्योग करने वालों को और व्यापार में उत्साह है व्यापारियों को वैसे

उत्साह या लगाव किसान में या जमीन के मालिकों में जमीन के प्रति नहीं है। उस के परिवर्तन के प्रति लोगों में उदासीनता ही ज्यादा है। क्योंकि सरकार की हमेशा की नीति हर चीज को लटकाये रखने की रही है। जमीन के बारे में जितनी नीतियाँ हैं सरकार की, उन सब को उन्होंने लटका कर रखा हुआ है, जैसे कि जमीन के बटवारे के सम्बन्ध में या जमीन के ऊपर सीलिंग निर्धारित करने के सम्बन्ध में। पन्द्रह या सोलह सालों से यह बात कही जा रही है लेकिन अभी भी वह कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पा रही है। अब स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि जो बड़े जमीन के मालिक लोग हैं, बड़े जमींदार लोग हैं, राजा महाराजा लोग हैं, जिन के पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है, वे लोग सोचते हैं कि जमीन तो हमारे पास रहने वाली नहीं है, इसलिये उस के साथ हमारा कोई घनिष्ठ सम्पर्क नहीं होना चाहिये और उन के सम्बन्ध में वे लोग ज्यादा दिलचस्पी लेते भी नहीं हैं। जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, खेतों पर काम करने वाले लोग हैं जिन को पहले आशा थी कि जमीन पर सीलिंग लगेगी और उन को जमीन मिलेगी और इस लिये वे जमीन के साथ जुड़ कर रहें, उन को वह आशा भी नष्ट हो गई है। परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जो छोटे किसान या खेत मजदूर हैं उन में जमीन के प्रति दिलचस्पी नहीं रही और जो बड़े जमींदार या राजा महाराजा हैं, मालिक लोग हैं उन का भी जमीन के प्रति कोई लगाव नहीं रहा है। इस तरह से हर दिशा में जमीन या खेत अब एक अवहेलना का क्षेत्र है। उस का भविष्य किसी की दृष्टि में भी अच्छा नहीं है। इसीलिये जमीन के कामों में, खेत के कामों में हमेशा काम करने वालों में भी और सरकारी अफसरों में भी दिलचस्पी का अभाव रहा है। सरकार के मंत्रियों में भी यह दिलचस्पी नहीं है। जमीन के प्रति जो अवहेलना रही है उस को खत्म करना होगा और उस को खत्म करने का एक रास्ता यह है कि हम किसानों को भरोसा दिलायें कि जमीन से उन को कुछ फायदा हो सकता है।

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

जमीन पर सीलिंग का निर्धारण करना भी देश के लिए बहुत जरूरी चीज है। लेकिन अगर जमीन पर सीलिंग निर्धारित करने के बाद आप कारखानों और व्यापार में ऐसी बात लागू नहीं करेंगे, उद्योगों में लागू नहीं करेंगे, शहरी आमदनी पर लागू नहीं करेंगे तो फिर इस का कोई अच्छा नतीजा होने वाला नहीं है।

मैं सिंचाई के बारे में भी कहूँ। अभी तक सिंचाई के बारे में सरकार की जो नीति रही है वह बिल्कुल गलत रही है जितनी रकम बड़ी योजनाओं पर खर्चा हो जाती है उस के अनुपात में फायदा बिल्कुल नहीं मिलता। जहाँ तक बड़ी योजनाओं की बात है मैं आप को अपने अनुभव से बतलाता हूँ कि हिराकुड जैसी योजनाओं से फायदे के बदले नुकसान हो रहा है। जमीन उस से खराब हो गई है। यह सिर्फ हिराकुड की ही बात नहीं है। जहाँ जहाँ बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ नहीं वाली चली है वहाँ वहाँ हर जगह किसानों को नुकसान पहुँचा है और उस के ऊपर सरकार की तरफ से टैक्स बढ़े हैं। सरकार का विचार यह है कि इन जगहों में, इन इलाकों में किसानों का बहुत फायदा हुआ है, उन की आमदनी दुगुन और तिगुनी हो गई है, इसलिए उन के ऊपर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाया जा सकता है। लेकिन वास्तव में उन लोगों को नुकसान पहुँचा है और पैदावार कम हुई है। इस चीज की जांच होनी चाहिए। इस के साथ सम्बन्धित दूसरी बात यह है कि जब तक हम लोग सिंचाई की छोटी योजनाओं पर एम्फीसिस नहीं देते हैं, जोर नहीं देते हैं, तब तक ८० फी सदी जमीन की कमी भी सिंचाई नहीं हो सकेगी। इसलिए इस नीति को हमें बिल्कुल परिवर्तित करना चाहिये।

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Sir, I differ from the previous speaker in that there has been less progress in agriculture because of the big schemes of irrigation. I do not know where from

he has got his figures, but it is obvious that the country has been benefited by these big schemes of irrigation. Of course, there is need for small irrigation and much more attention should have been paid to small irrigation schemes. In rural areas where big irrigation schemes are not possible, small irrigation schemes should be attended to in a much more enthusiastic way.

The mover of the Resolution pinpointed some difficulties in solving the agricultural problem and the result before us. I do not quite agree with him when he says that it will be very fruitful to have a committee at this stage, because there has been sufficient problem in the matter and many committees have reported on this subject. So, it is time for action now. Though we had community development programme before us all these years, we forgot that top-most priority should be given to agriculture in this programme. It is good that we have been able, though somewhat late in the day, to realise that this programme of community development should give top priority to agriculture. In the recruitment of officers, from BDO to extension officers, we almost lost that point of view and so we are not having the desired results. It is time that some radical change is brought about in the selection of officers who will work in the rural areas.

Along with the community development programme, we have now got the package programme. We find from the latest evaluation report that it is making hopeful progress. All the same, at this rate of expenditure, it will be difficult if not impossible, to cover the whole country with package programme; it will be a stupendous task, at least from the point of view of expenditure. Of course, the idea is that only such areas will be selected for this programme where irrigational facility and other favourable conditions are there. Still, I think, it will be very difficult to cover the whole country with this programme within a very short period.

All the same, we must go ahead with a programme like this, because this is a combined effort of all factors necessary for the improvement of agriculture. It has been our experience that if in one place there is provision for one requisite condition for improved agriculture, the other provisions are wanting with the result that the desired object could not be achieved. Since in the package programme there is a concentrated effort to get all the necessary requisites, I think it will be possible to have the desired result from this programme.

This is a departure from the traditional way of our agriculturists to a more scientific way and this is no doubt a step in the right direction. But, it will be visualised and appreciated by all that it will be long before this programme can cover the entire country. So, I think the bigger problem before us is how in the mean time we could try to improve our traditional method of agriculture.

Along with these co-operative organisations and the community development programme before us, we should concentrate our efforts on a few items so that we can create conditions in villages whereby the agriculturist is able to derive benefit from the programme and plan that we take up.

We find that we do not have sufficient fertilizers though we want them very badly. But we can arrange for manure. We have the all-important cow dung of which proper use is not being made. It is for a long time that experiments are being made on cow-dung gas; and the remaining cow dung in a liquid form is a good manure. But this remains in the laboratory only. Of course, in my opinion, there cannot be a very large use or widespread use of this cow-dung gas in the conditions that obtain in our villages. But if we concentrate on this one item of cow dung, as well as farm manure and compost, if we concentrate on these three things, we need not have much of fertilizers....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri B. K. Das: How much time have I got?

Mr. Chairman: No time. Please conclude within a minute.

Shri B. K. Das: I was just pointing out that under the present conditions, with the increase of population, with the impoverishment of the land in the country which we have not fed for a long time—and every inch in many places is being tilled and brought under the plough—we have to think for some time more, for many more years, in terms of traditional agriculture and improvement in those lines. If we try to have good seed, good manure—of course for water we have to look to the sky and will have to do so for long, long years—but still, if we concentrate on some two or three items like these, and along with them we concentrate on the human material, on the individual farmer who is there, I think we shall be able to achieve something that will not be less impressive than the package programme.

Shri Muthu Gounder (Tiruppattur): I want to support the motion before the House. Let there be a committee. If we appoint a committee to go into the needs or requirements of the farmers, I think there is no harm. There are already so many committees working at the Central Government level, at the State Government level and at the district administration level. Therefore, by appointing one more committee we are losing nothing. We may not be able to achieve much by it. However, let there be a committee. It may do some good also.

The farmer's question is always an important question. We are seeing the farmer's problems from too many angles. The farmer is there. He is therefore the production of the produce, cash crops or foodgrain crops. He is doing it, he was doing it, and he will be doing farming efficiently as long as he gets good remuneration. The farmer is not doing his cultivation simply because he wants to feed others.

[Shri Muthu Gounder].

He wants to get something out of his farming. He was getting so far, for the past ten years, some remunerative prices. Now the Government wants to put a stop to his earnings. The price is the only incentive for the farmer. If we make any rule or if we take any steps to stop or to put an end to this incentive, then we cannot expect anything from the farmers. We are very much liberal in giving very liberal prices to farmers of other countries. We are getting rice from America. We are getting rice from Burma. I am certain that we are giving more than double the rates which we are giving to the farmers of India. For the same quantity of rice, for the same quality of rice, we are paying 2-1/2 times more to American farmers, whereas we do not want to pay Indian farmers at least a sufficient margin of profit. We are ready to give to business man 20 per cent or 30 per cent margin over his capital. We are ready to give salaries of thousands of rupees to officers. We are ready to give any amount of gain or margin to businessmen. But whenever the question of farmer's arises, whenever the question of the prices of foodgrains comes, from every political quarters we begin to say that the price should be only so much, that we should not enhance the price of paddy, that we should not enhance the price of wheat and so on. Then, how can we expect anything from the farmer?

Indian farming is progressing a lot. No doubt I am speaking from the Opposition benches. But I know—I do not know any other profession but farming—there is a lot of improvement in farming. We should open our eyes and see that. Everywhere there is farming. Not only that. Where there was no irrigation facility, people have begun to dig wells, people have begun to dig canals. They are trying their best to bring more land under cultivation. In India, as far as I know, there are no lands left to come under irrigation or to come under the plough. There are only lands left as marginal

ones—we have to keep reserves—and as forests or grazing lands. After all, if we have to increase the food production, our agricultural production, the only way is to increase the per acre yield. The Indian farmer is highly scientific minded. As far as Madras farmers are concerned, we know how to get the maximum yield. In my farm—I am not boasting—I am getting not less than 4000 pounds of paddy per acre, not in one year or in two years but I am getting it for the past 10 or 15 years. Not only myself, but I can say almost all the farmers in my area are getting 3200 pounds of paddy per acre. The average yield in India, as far as paddy is concerned, is only about a thousand or less than a thousand pounds per acre, whereas in my district, in my taluk, we are getting 3000 pounds of paddy per acre. It is not difficult also to get that much. We know what the Japanese method is. The Japanese method is not a new method for us. We are following that method from our fathers or grand-fathers time. It is the so-called Japanese method. You have now given the name as the Japanese method. But it is the same method as adopted by our fathers and grand fathers. So, we want the incentive; we want more prices. We were all along producing paddy; we were all along producing only food crops. Now, we have gone over to sugar-cane since this year and last year because we get good profit by making gur and jaggery. We are not giving sugar-cane to sugar factories. We will not give it to them because we know we can earn more by making jaggery or gur. We know we can make something by producing groundnut or by producing cotton. When by cultivation of these commercial crops we can earn something more, why do you expect the farmer to cultivate food crops? If at all you expect the farmer to produce more foodgrains, you must give him enough margin of profit. You should not discourage him. Then, he will come forward.

As far as the cooperative farming is concerned, I can say from my experi-

ence—not only from my farm experience, but I have seen some other cooperative farms also—that it is an utter failure. We should not follow co-operative farming and other methods of farming that are being followed in some communist countries. I am not saying this because of any political mania that I have. Russia is a highly industrialised country, no doubt, but after thirty-six to forty years of cultivation with mechanisation, she is now going to Canada and Australia to get a few hundred thousand tons of wheat. So also is the case with other such countries. As far as China is concerned, we cannot speak about it because they are not at all eating anything; they only want to drink some human blood for which purpose they are going here and there.

If we want to produce more, we have to follow the methods of those countries which have been able to produce more. We have to follow the methods of those countries like Australia, Canada and America from where we are now begging and from where we are now getting foodgrains. Only if we follow their methods, shall we be in a position to produce more.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव का सदन के चारों तरफ से स्वागत हो रहा है। अभी तक कृषि मंत्रालय अधिकतर ऐसे व्यक्तियों के हाथ में रहा है, जिन का सम्बन्ध कृषि और भूमि से नहीं था और जो नगर के निवासी होते थे। पाटिल साहब जब कृषि मंत्री हुए, तो बड़े गर्व के साथ उन्होंने कहा था कि जो और गेहूँ के बीच के भेद को भी मैं नहीं जानता हूँ। यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि आज कृषि मंत्रालय ऐसे व्यक्तियों के हाथ में है, जो कृषि से संबंधित हैं, भूमि से जिन का जीवन रहा है—रहा है और शायद आइन्दा रहेगा भी। इसलिए इस मंत्रालय से अब ज्यादा आशा की जा सकती है कि कृषि की तरफ अधिक ध्यान होगा।

कृषि के लिए जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता है, उन में चार चीजें विशेष रूप से आवश्यक हैं। आवश्यकता के लिए जल चाहिए, खाद चाहिए, उत्तम बीज चाहिए, जोतने के लिए अच्छे हल मिलें और किसानों के लिए कर्ज की सुव्यवस्था हो।

जहां तक कर्ज का सवाल है, एक दफा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम ने विलेज इकानोमी को बिल्कुल अपसैट कर दिया, जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि विलेजिज में जितने कर्ज देने वाले महाजन थे, डेट लाज के बनने से उन्होंने कर्ज देना बन्द कर दिया और अगर वे कर्ज देते भी हैं, तो एक्सचिंज रेट्स पर देते हैं। महाजनों को हम ने रिप्लेस नहीं किया। आज हम उन को को-आपरेटिव्स के जरिये से रिप्लेस करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जैसाकि इस बारे में कहा गया है, उन की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं हो रही है।

जहां तक इरिगेशन का सम्बन्ध है, उस पर गवर्नमेंट ने करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया। इरिगेशन का सम्बन्ध ७५ या ८० फ्रीसदी लोगों के जीवन-स्तर से है, लेकिन सरकार पानी और बिजली के जो दर खेती वालों से चार्ज करती है और जो दर मिल वालों से चार्ज करती है, अगर दोनों की तुलना की जाय, तो भारी अन्तर दिखाई देगा। अगर हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में शहर के रहने वाले मिल खड़ी करते हैं, तो उन को डेढ़ नये पैमे यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली दी जाती है और हम काश्तकारों को साढ़े तीन आने यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली दी जाती है और फिर हम से कहा जाता है कि कृषि-उत्पादन बढ़ाओ।

अभी कल शूगरकेन रिसर्च कमेटी की बैठक हुई। उस में कहा गया कि आठ पानी दो, तो ईख की पैदावार अधिक होगी। हम ने कहा कि पानी का हिसाब लगा जो साढ़े तीन आने यूनिट के हिसाब से, कितना काश्तकार लगायेगा और क्या खर्च करेगा।

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

हम अधिक बिजली नहीं मांगते। सरकार से यही मांग करते हैं कि अगर कृषि और उद्योग दोनों को वह समान समझती है और समझती है कि कृषि एक विशेष उद्योग है तो इस की ओर वह ध्यान भी विशेष दे। एक रेजोल्यूशन आता है एक प्रस्ताव आता है कि कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए क्योंकि इसी पर देश की प्रगति निर्भर करती है तो सरकार उस का तो समर्थन करती है लेकिन जब उस चीज को कार्यरूप देने की बात आती है तो हिसाब किताब में मामला अटक जाता है, गड़बड़ा जाता है और धरा का धरा रह जाता है।

अभी प्रधानमंत्री ने कोआपरेटिव कांग्रेस का उद्घाटन करते हुए कहा और बड़े दुःख के साथ कहा कि हम प्रस्ताव अच्छे अच्छे करते हैं, अच्छी अच्छी स्पीचिज देते हैं, लेकिन उन प्रस्तावों के अनुरूप चलने की जब बात आती है, उन स्पीचिज को फालो अप करने की जब बात आती है, जब उसको इम्प्लेमेंट करने की बात आती है तो हम वैसा नहीं कर पाते हैं। बड़ा दुःख हुआ यह जान कर कि शिकायत कौन कर रहा है और किस से कर रहा है। इम्प्लेमेंट करने वाला कौन है। अगर डा० राम सुभग सिंह जी इम्प्लेमेंट नहीं करेंगे तो क्या हम करेंगे। हम तो शिकायत करने वाले हैं। अगर ये शिकायत करने वाले बन जायें तो गवर्नमेंट चल चुकी और काम हो चुका।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। जब कोई मंत्री पद से हटता है तब उसको नाना प्रकार की गड़बड़ियाँ मूझती हैं और वह कहता है कि ये ये गड़बड़ियाँ हो रही हैं। अभी पाटिल साहब ने बम्बई में एक स्पीच दी है। मैंने इस सदन में कहा था कि फर्टिलाइजर काश्तकार को दे करके यह सरकार साढ़े सात करोड़ मुनाफा करती है और दिल्ली नगर वासियों को दूध पिला करके पांच लाख रुपये खाटा सड़ती है। हमारे राम सुभग

सिंह जी ने कहा था कि हम विचार करेंगे कि मुनाफा न हो। अभी पाटिल साहब ने कहा है कि दो सौ पर टन के हिसाब से फर्टिलाइजर हम अमरीका से मंगते हैं और साढ़े चार सौ पर टन के हिसाब से चार्ज करते हैं। इस तरह से मुनाफा करके हम बताते हैं कि हमारी फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरीज मुनाफा कर रही हैं। यह उनका अपना स्टेटमेंट है अब आप समझ लीजिये कि ये जो फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरीज बनती हैं ये मुनाफे के लिये बनती हैं तो किस तरह से आशा की जा सकती है कि अमरीका से जहाँ अन्न आ रहा है, वह न आये। इतने अधिक रेट पर हम अमरीका से आये हुए फर्टिलाइजर काश्तकार को बेचें और उससे वहे कि अधिक ख़ाद डालो तो यह काम कैसे चलेगा और वह इतना महंगा ख़ाद कहाँ से खेत में डाल सकेगा। किस तरह यह गवर्नमेंट जा रही है? जब यह मुनाफे की वृत्ति को खोड़ेगी तब ही तो अत्रिक पैदा होगा।

बीज की बात आती है। हर जगह गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि हम फार्म बनायेंगे। अच्छा बीज देने का प्रबन्ध करेंगे। और उसने किया भी है। लेकिन कभी कभी तो बीज तब पहुँचता है जब बाने का वक्त खत्म हो चुकता है।

Mr. Chairman: I am in a very embarrassing position. This is a subject which has been discussed on the floor of this House often. There are many arguments which are being repeated by Member after Member. If the House desires, it may decide to have more time in the next non-official day for Resolutions.

Shri Sheo Narain: Yes, by two hours.

Mr. Chairman: I find there are number of Members who are deeply interested in the subject and wish to speak. But the time at my disposal

is too short. On the next non-official day, the House can automatically extend the time, because the Minister has not spoken yet. Meanwhile, I request the hon. Member to stick to the time schedule. He has got two more minutes.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I will take only five minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: He can clinch his arguments.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : अब मैं इम्प्लेमेंट्स की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे राम सुभग सिंह जी ने कहा था कि हम इनके बारे में फव्वारी कायम करेंगे। इसको पवनक सैक्टर में करेंगे। प्राइवेट सैक्टर में भी छोटे छोटे हल और छंटे छोटे ट्रैक्टर दो हजार के डेढ़ हजार के बनेंगे। यह उनका आश्वासन था। लेकिन अभी तक भी वे बाजार में नहीं आये हैं। एग्जीक्यूशन में जरूर आ जाते हैं और वहां जरूर देखे जा सकते हैं लेकिन बाजार में उनके दर्शन नहीं होते हैं। अभी तक वे नहीं मिलते हैं। बात केवल इम्प्लेमेंटेशन की है और इसकी ओर आप ध्यान दें। कर्ज की वान को देखें। कम्युनिटी डिजेलपंपेट बड़े जोर शोर से शुरू हुआ था। इतको शुरू करने का मुख्य ध्येय यह था कि देहानों में कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़े.....

श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल रल्होत्रा : अब उनको बन्द कर देना चाहिये ?

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : बन्द कहाँ दुर है। एक शो के तार पर किसी चीज को बना दिया जाता है। एक पैटर्न खड़ा कर दिया जाता है। एक और चीज चली है। स्वयंसेवक भरती किये जा रहे हैं। कागजों में तो इनकी संख्या लाखों में बताई जाती है। लेकिन हम जो बेहततों में रहने वाले हैं, गांवों में रहने वाले हैं, उनको तो ये जो वार्नेटीयर हैं, ये कहीं दिखलाई नहीं पडते हैं। कम से कम मेरे यहां तो नहीं हैं। रिकार्ड में मिनिस्टर साहब के हजारों लाखों की संख्या बताई जाती है और कह दिया

जाता है कि वार्नेटीयर का वन गई है, जो कृषि के काम के लिये लोहिया साहब की कृषि सेना हो गई है। यह किधर है, इसको वह ही जानें। देखा जाये कि वह है किधर।

इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि जो भी ग्राम कर्ज उसको आप सक्रिय रूप दें। बार बार प्रस्ताव आते हैं और कई कमिगंज और कमे-टियों की रिपोर्टें भी आपके सामने हैं, इस वास्ते आज जरूरत इसी बात की है कि आप जो भी बातें कही जाती हैं उन पर अमल करें। पूर्व वक्ता नहोदय ने कहा कि बहुत से कमिशन बने हैं और अगर यह कमेटी भी बन गई तो उमसे कुछ बने वाता नहीं है। जो भी रिपोर्टें गंज होती हैं उनको शैल्व कर दिया जाता है।

आखिरी बात मैं प्राइमिस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आपके सामने है। पाटिल साहब ने भी इसी सदन में आश्वासन दिया था कि विचार कर रहे हैं और जल्दी एनाउंस करेंगे। पाटिल साहब गए, अब राम सुभग सिंह जो हैं। पाटिल साहब तो बम्बई के रहने वाले हैं लेकिन आप तो देहात के रहने वाले हैं। आप तो धान, गन्ना ईत्र आदि की पैदावार करते हैं। आप तो प्राइसिस में संतुलन स्थापित करें ताकि काश्तकार समझ सकें कि किस वस्तु की काश्त करने में उसका लाभ है। यह जो प्राइस फ.मूला है, यह क्या शैल्कस में ही पड़ा रहेगा और क्या कमी काश्तकार को इसका पता नहीं चलेगा? क्या उस को नहीं बताया जायेगा कि आप उसको धान का क्या देने वाले हैं, ऊत्र का क्या देने वाले हैं तथा दूसर। जो फसले हैं, उनका क्या देने वाले हैं? आप का ध्यान इधर भी जाये, यह मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कोपपल) : सभापति महोदय, कृषि उद्योग भारतवर्ष का जीवनाधार उद्योग है और मैं मूवर महोदय को

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

घन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐन मौके पर इस रेजोल्यूशन को इस सदन में पेश किया है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इसको वापस न लें और सरकार को जो कुछ इस में कहा गया है, उस पर अमल करने के लिए मजबूर करें। इस में पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बर हों या दूसरे एम्पट लोग लेकिन यह एक बहुत ही हाई पावर्ड कमेटी होनी चाहिये और यह कृषि के बारे में जो सरकार की नीति है, उस में आमल परिवर्तन करने के मुझाव दे। जब तक नीति में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन नहीं होता है, तब तक कृषि उद्योग का बढ़ावा होना नामुम्किन सी चीज है।

जहां तक ग्रो मोर फूड कैम्पेन का ताल्लुक है वह कैम्पेन बिल्कुल नाकाम साबित हुआ है। जो नतीजे निकले हैं यह उसी से प्रकट है। जहां तक लैंड रिफार्मर्स का ताल्लुक है, उनको अमल में लाने की ताकत भी आपके पास नहीं है। जो जमींदार थे, जो बड़े बड़े जागीरदार थे, उन्होंने तमाम की तमाम अपनी जमीनें अपने रिश्तेदारों में या दूसरों में बेच दी हैं। अब जितनी भी हैं उन पर अगर आप एक सॉलिंग करके यह कह देते हैं कि इस सीलिंग के बीच आप देना या लेना कर सकते हैं, तो आपको कोई जमीन नहीं मिल सकती है। लैंड टू दी टिल्लर का जो आपका तथा दूसरी पार्टियों का स्लोगन था, वह एक धोका था। इस नारे से किसानों को बहुत ज्यादा धोखा दिया गया है। आपको एक एकड़ भी जमीन नहीं मिल सकी है।

अब मैं क्रेडिट फैसिलिटीज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। क्रेडिट सर्वे रिपोर्ट आपके पास है। कोऑपरेटिव बैंकर से तीन परसेंट ही आज तक दिया जा सका है और दूसरे आपके सोसिस को अगर मिला दिया जाये तो पांच परसेंट से अधिक अभी तक आप किसान के लिए कर्ज की सहूलियत मुहैया नहीं कर सके हैं। ६५ परसेंट लोन की अपनी जरूरतों

के लिए उसे मनीलेंडर पर ही निर्भर करना पड़ता है।

एक और अहम बात की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। रिसर्च वर्कज और एग्जिकटिव आफिसर्स में कोई कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है। रिसर्च होता है, रिसर्च सेंट्रज भी हैं लेकिन जो उसके नतीजे होते हैं, जो पैम्फलेट्स निकलते हैं, वे अंग्रेजी में निकलते हैं। मैं बधाई देता हूँ कि रिसर्च आफिसर्स ने और रिसर्च सेंट्रज ने बहुत बहतरीन रिसर्च किया है। लेकिन जब तक उस रिसर्च के नतीजे किसान को अपनी जुबान में, रिजनल लेगुएज में नहीं पहुंचते हैं, उसके दरवाजे तक यह चीज नहीं पहुंचती है, तब तक कोई इसका लाभ नहीं होने वाला है।

17 hrs.

एक बात और है। जो काम करने वाले हैं, उन में आज बहुत बेचैनी फैली हुई है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो एग्जिकटिव आफिसर्स हैं, उन में एक प्रकार का डिक्टेटराना रवैया रहता है, वे अपने आप को बास समझते हैं और दूसरों की कोई परवाह नहीं करते हैं। जो एग्जिकटिव आफिसर्स हैं वे मनमानी करते हैं। मैसूर स्टेट की बात मैं करता हूँ। वहां से मैं जाता हूँ। वहां पर कृषि विभाग को बहुत ज्यादा धक्का लग रहा है। खास करके रिआगनाइजेशन के बाद से वहां के कृषि विभाग को बहुत धक्का लगा है क्योंकि वहां पर जो अफसर हैं उनको इस विभाग की कोई चिन्ता नहीं है, हर एक को अपनी अपनी चिन्ता है, किसी को अपनी सीनियारिटी की चिन्ता है तो किसी को फारेन स्कालरशिप की है। हर कोई जो भी वह समझता है कि उसके साथ अन्याय हुआ है, उसी धुन में बैठा हुआ है और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि १६० रिट पेटिशनज पेश हो चुकी हैं। सरकार के नये कर्मचारी जो हैं उनमें से ही १६० लोग सरकार के खिलाफ रिट पेटिशनस दे चुके हैं कि सीनियारिटी का

फैसला किसे करना चाहिये। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस को करने के लिये जिम्मेदार है। रि-आर्गेनाइजेशन आक स्टैंड्स के बारे में १ नवम्बर, १९५६ को जब मैसूर स्टेट वजूद में आई तब से ले कर आज तक वहां पर सीनियारिटी का सेटलमेंट नहीं हुआ। वहां के बड़े बड़े रिसर्च सेन्टर्स के डाइरेक्टर जैसे जो गज़ेटेड आफिसर्स हैं उन की रिट पिटीशनस पेश हैं और हाई कोर्ट में पेडिंग है, इस लिये मैं उन के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं बतला सकता। मैं मंत्री महोदय से इतना ही अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे जल्द से जल्द खुद उस स्टेट में जा कर और कन्सर्ड आदमियों को बुला कर उन की सीनियारिटी को सेटल कर के उन की मुश्किलों को हल करने की कोशिश करें। इस मामले को देर तक नहीं रोक रखना चाहिये। वहां पर वैस्टेड इंटरस्ट्स पैदा हो

गये हैं और रिअल रिसर्च वाले, जो कि असली काम करने वाले हैं, वे बहुत दब हुए हैं और उन में बहुत असन्तोष फैला हुआ है, इस की वजह से वहां के लोगों में कोई उत्साह काम के प्रति नहीं हो रहा है।

Mr. Chairman: It is now five o'clock. The hon. Member will continue his speech on the next non-official day for Resolutions. The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. on Monday.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 2, 1963/Agrahayana 11, 1885 (Saka). ..

Friday, November 29, 1963/Agrahayana 8, 1885 (Saka)

| ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | | COLUMNS | WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd. | | COLUMNS |
|------------------------------|---|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|---------|
| S.Q. No. | Subject | 2123-65 | U.S.Q. No. | Subject | |
| 272 | Prices of scooters | 2123-27 | 785 | Heavy Industries in Bihar | 2175 |
| 273 | Steel production in Fourth Plan | 2128-31 | 786 | Cement quota for Bihar | 2176 |
| 274 | Pig iron | 2131-36 | 787 | Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore | 2176-77 |
| 278 | S.T.C. for agricultural commodities | 2135-37 | 788 | Employees of Rourkela Steel Plant | 2177 |
| 279 | Hungarian Trade Delegation | 2137-40 | 789 | Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore | 2178 |
| 281 | Pig iron plants in private sector | 2140-44 | 790 | Cotton-yarn Mill at Sambalpur (Orissa) | 2178-79 |
| 282 | Import of raw jute from Pakistan | 2144-46 | 791 | Rourkela Steel Plant | 2179 |
| 283 | Khadi Board | 2146-50 | 792 | Polyandry | 2179-80 |
| 284 | Export of goat-skin | 2150-52 | 793 | Turn-over of S.T.C. | 2180 |
| 285 | Rourkela Steel Plant | 2152-56 | 794 | Manufacture of scooters in Rajasthan | 2180 |
| 286 | "Partners of Progress" show in Berlin | 2156-59 | 795 | Production of tractors | 2181 |
| 288 | Small/cheap tractors | 2159-62 | 796 | Shortage of C.I. sheets in Assam | 2181-82 |
| 289 | Setting up of industries in Nepal | 2163-65 | 797 | Prices of paper and paper products | 2182 |
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | | 2165-2211 | 798 | Coal washeries | 2182-83 |
| S.Q. No. | | | 799 | Private Sector Steel Plants | 2183 |
| 271 | Development of Small-Scale Industries | 2165 | 800 | Industrial licences granted to Birla firms | 2184 |
| 275 | Machine Tool Factory in Kerala | 2166 | 801 | Production of transformers | 2184 |
| 276 | Manufacture of cheap cameras | 2166-67 | 802 | Heavy Electricals Project Ramachandrapuram | 2185 |
| 287 | Import Racketeer | 2167-68 | 803 | Alloy Steel Factory at Kanpur | 2185-86 |
| 290 | Coal Washing Plants | 2169-59 | 804 | Newsprint factory in U.P. | 2186 |
| 291 | Export of jute goods | 2169 | 805 | Enquiry Committee on Muslim Laws | 2187 |
| 293 | Metric weights and measures | 2169-70 | 806 | Newsprint factory in Punjab | 2187 |
| 294 | Display of retail prices | 2170 | 807 | Survey of raw cotton | 2187-88 |
| 295 | Code of Conduct for exporters | 2170-71 | 808 | Ambassador cars | 2188 |
| 296 | Consumer Co-operatives | 2171-72 | 809 | Export of groundnut oil to Spain | 2188 |
| 297 | Steel Plant | 2172 | 810 | Translation of Acts into Hindi | 2188-89 |
| 298 | Retail cloth stores of Textile mills | 2172-73 | 811 | Cigarettes | 2189-99 |
| U.S.Q. No. | | | 812 | Export of paper. | 2190 |
| 781 | Small-Scale Units | 2173 | 813 | Import-export of raw silk | 2190-91 |
| 782 | Paper factories in U.P. | 2173-74 | 814 | Setting up of Powerloom Board | 2191 |
| 783 | Industrial Units in Kerala | 2174 | 815 | Steel Production | 2191-92 |
| 784 | Industrial Estates in Bihar | 2174-75 | 816 | Special payment arrangements by S.T.C. | 2192 |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

| U.S.Q. No | Subject | COLUMNS |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| 817 | Central Design Institute for Heavy Machine Building Plant | 2193 |
| 818 | Foreign demand for Indian goods | 2193-95 |
| 819 | Exports to East European countries | 2195-96 |
| 820 | Foreign exchange for equipments | 2196 |
| 821 | Guns and cartridges for civilians | 2196 |
| 822 | Fruit Processing Industrial Unit in Kashmir | 2197 |
| 823 | Export of monkeys | 2197 |
| 824 | Export of 'Jari' Products | 2198 |
| 825 | Foreign exchange for Private secto | 2198-99 |
| 826 | Export of coir products | 2199 |
| 827 | Export to East European, Asian and African countries | 2199-2200 |
| 828 | Land Trade Route to Afghanistan | 2200 |
| 830 | Foreign exchange to Punjab for import of steel | 2200 |
| 831 | Tea Plantations | 2201 |
| 832 | Enrolling of law graduates as advocates | 2201 |
| 833 | Law graduates | 2201-02 |
| 834 | Handloom weavers in Maharashtra | 2202 |
| 835 | Issue of import licences | 02-03 |
| 836 | Plate for Manufacture of transformers | 2203 |
| 837 | Coffee Board Workers | 2203-04 |
| 838 | New Coffee Houses | 2204 |
| 839 | Auto-ancillary industry | 2204-05 |
| 840 | Timber export to Iraq | 2206 |
| 841 | Election Petition | 2205-06 |
| 842 | Expert tea planter | 2206 |
| 843 | Import of cotton from U.S.A. | 2206-07 |
| 844 | Hard Board Factory, Piparia (M.P.) | 2207 |
| 845 | Scrap-based furnaces and foundries | 2207-08 |
| 846 | Export of melting | 2208 |
| 847 | Melting scrap | 209 |
| 848 | Export of main producers' | 2209-10 |
| 849 | Indian Exhibition in Moscow | 2210 |
| 850 | Trade Delegation abroad | 2210-11 |

COLUMNS

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported decision of Pakistan to close down the office of the Assistant High Commissioner for India at Rajshahi, East Pakistan from 15th December, 1963. 2211-22

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto :

(ii) Shri G.G. Swell called the attention of the Minister of Transport to the reported detention of an IAC Dakota by the Pakistan authorities at the Dacca airport on the 22nd November, 1963 .

The Deputy Minister of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENTS MADE BY THE
PRIME MINISTER AND
OTHER MINISTERS

(i) The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding India's representation at the funeral of President Kennedy in Washington

(ii) The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh, made a statement re: the reported news about Government considering handing over two square miles of Indian territory in Chilahati area along with Berubari to Pakistan and the Pakistan Government's order to East Pakistan Rifles to enter Berubari.

(iii) The Minister of Finance (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) made a statement on the decision of the Life Insurance Corporation to transact general insurance business.

(iv) The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah) made a statement

STATEMENTS MADE BY THE
PRIME MINISTER AND
OTHER MINISTERS—*contd.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

explaining the delay in laying the Reports of the Tariff Commission and other connected papers on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 2232—35

- (1) A copy of the Officers of Parliament (Advance for Motor Cars) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1566 dated the 28th September, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953.

- (2) A copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

(i) Annual Report of the Development Council for Automobiles, Automobile ancillary Industries and Transport Vehicle Industries for the year 1962-63.

(ii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines, Power Driven Pumps, Air Compressors and Blowers for the year 1962-63.

(iii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries for the year 1962-63.

(iv) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine Building Industry for the year 1962-63.

(v) Annual Report of the Development Council for Instruments, Bicycles and Sewing Machines for the year 1962-63.

(vi) Annual Report of the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries for the year 1962-63.

(vii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys for the year 1962-63.

(viii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Organic Chemical Industries for the year 1962-63.

(ix) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine Tools for the year 1962-63.

(x) Annual Report of the Development Council for Inorganic Chemical Industries for the year 1962-63.

(xi) Annual Report of the Development Council for Drugs and Pharmaceuticals for the year 1962-63.

(xii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Food Processing Industries for the year 1962-63.

(xiii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Oils, Paints, Soaps, Cosmetics and Toiletries for the year 1962-63.

(xiv) Annual Report of the Development Council for Leather and Leather Goods for the year 1962-63.

(xv) Annual Report of the Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries for the year 1962-63.

(xvi) Annual Report of the Development Council for Glass and Ceramics for the year 1962-63.

(xvii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Art-Silk Industry for the year 1962-63.

(xviii) Annual Report of the Development Council for Woollen Industry for the year 1962-63.

(xix) Annual Report of the Development Council for Sugar for the year 1962-63.

- (3) (a) A copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1962-63 along with the Audited Accounts and the

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*BILLS PASSED—*contd.*

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri (Poona), for the year 1962-63, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(iii) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (M.P.), for the year 1962-63 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) A copy each of Review by the Government on the working of the above Companies.

(4) A copy of the Defence of India (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1525 dated the 23rd September, 1963 under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962.

(5) A copy of 'Results of bye-elections held between August, 1961 and June 1963'.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 2235

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 26th November, 1963, Rajya Sabha passed the Durgah Khawaja Saheb (Amendment) Bill, 1963. He also laid a copy of the Bill on the table.

BILLS PASSED 2240—86

(i) The Minister of Railways (Shri Dasappa) moved that the Appropriation (Railways) No. 6 Bill, 1963 be taken into consideration. The mo-

tion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

(ii) Discussion on the motion to consider the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha concluded and the motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTION ADOPTED 2289-90

Twenty-eighth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN 2290—2312

Further discussion on the Resolution *re*: Pensions for Armed services moved by Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee on 20-9-63 and amendment thereto was resumed. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee also replied to the debate. The amendment and the Resolution were, by leave, withdrawn.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION 2312—48

Shri P. Venkatasubhaiah moved the Resolution regarding Constitution of a Parliamentary Committee on Agricultural Production in the country. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1963/AGRAHAYANA 11, 1885 (SAKA).

Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—

(1) The Unit Trust of India Bill.

(2) The Central Boards of Revenue Bill.