

Third Series, No.31

Friday, January 25, 1963
Magha 5, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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[Third Series Vol. XII, January 21 to 25, 1963/Magha 1 to 5, 1884 (Saka)]

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LOK SABHA

Friday, January 25, 1963/Magha 5,
1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of Automobiles

*485. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy
Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the revised production programme of automobiles in the country;

(b) what arrangements have been made for equitable distribution and eliminating malpractices arising out of shortage of automobiles; and

(c) what is the demand for trucks, other commercial vehicles and tubes and tyres and how it is proposed to be met?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) There has been no revision in the Third Plan targets of 1,00,000 Nos. namely, Commercial Vehicles 60,000, Jeeps 10,000 and Passenger cars 30,000.

(b) The distribution and sale of passenger cars is regulated under the Motor Cars (Distribution and Sales) Control Order, 1959, in force from the 1st May, 1959. There is, however, no such statutory control over the distribution and sale of commercial and jeep type vehicles, but instructions were issued to the manufacturers of these vehicles to ensure, *inter alia*, that their vehicles were
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sold strictly in the order of registrations with dealers and that registrations were made only if the supply order was supported by a Bank Guarantee of Rs. 2,000.

(c) The Third Five Year Plan target capacity of Commercial Vehicles (trucks and buses) more or less represents the demand for these vehicles. The existing units manufacturing trucks and buses have been/are being licensed to expand their installed capacities consistent with the Plan target to meet the expected increase in demand.

As regards automobile tyres and tubes, the present production is sufficient to meet the demand in the country. The Third Plan target of capacity for tyres and tubes, originally fixed at 3.7 million Nos. each, was subsequently revised to 4.5 million Nos. each. Existing units have been/are being licensed to expand their installed capacity and some new units have also been/are being licensed to set up capacities to achieve the targets laid down.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I take it that even this Emergency had no impact on the production programme of jeeps and trucks? Is the news about some special assistance from USA for trucks unfounded?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): I have given the production programme as envisaged in the Plan. I have not given any information with regard to defence requirements. If the hon. Member needs information with reference to that, I would request him to put the question to the Defence Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want to seek a clarification whether the Defence Ministry has a separate production programme or these very units which are controlled by my hon. friend are to be yoked into the production programme. I want to ask particularly about the special assistance.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The existing units are being geared up for defence production. But what information is to be given out will be decided by the Defence Ministry. Therefore, I suggest to the hon. Member to put a question to this Defence Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that some of the cars referred to in part (b) of the question are selling at a high premium and if it has come to his notice what steps have been taken to remedy the situation?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Getting a premium in the market is only with reference to Tata Mercedes Benz trucks and the hon. Member is aware that capacity in Telco had been diverted to defence purposes.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the quota for consumption of civilian population is maintained by the agents of the Indian manufacturers or whether there is some cut in the quota of cars?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a cut in cars. We are laying more emphasis on the manufacture of trucks. Therefore there may be a decrease in the production of cars and there is bound to be a cut.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I want to know the present position. Today cars have almost become extinct, more particularly those manufactured in the country. I would like to know whether the supply of cars is maintained or not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I mentioned that more emphasis is being laid on the manufacture of trucks, particularly because of the emergency. To

that extent the immediate production programme of the cars has been curtailed. To that extent therefore, there is bound to be shortage.

Shri Shivananjappa: Has it come to the notice of the Government that there is considerable deterioration in the quality of automobile spare parts indigenously produced.

Shri C. Subramaniam: That will be a separate question and I am not in a position to answer now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if the trucks and cars are manufactured 100 per cent in India? Or, what is the amount of foreign exchange that is being used?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have not reached a stage of 100 per cent indigenous production of components. I will give the figures with regard to these commercial vehicles.. figures of indigenous production.

Tata Mercedes Benz	70.00	per cent.
Bedford	53.55	"
Dodge	76.24	"
Leyland Comet	51.88	"
Jeeps	59.00	"

Cars—

Ambassador	74.49	"
Fiat	49.91	"
Standard Herald	43.81	"

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not want to put a supplementary, Sir. But I want to invite your attention to part (a) of this question. We have asked for the revised programme. In the statement, the hon. Minister says there is no revised programme. In the supplementary they say there is a change in the production of a large number of trucks. We get contradictory information.

Mr. Speaker: It was a very comprehensive question. It would require a very long statement. I have seen the statement, which gives the answer that he requires. Anyhow, if he wants something more, he might just send a note to me. I will get that information and supply to him.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What I insist is that Parliament must be taken seriously. Part (a) of the main question is, what is the revised production programme?

Mr. Speaker: There is no dispute that Parliament must be taken very seriously.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We will have to enforce it,—(Interruption).

Shri C. Subramaniam: What the hon. Member wants to know is the diversion with reference to the defence requirements and the defence programme. That is why I suggested that if he was very particular to know about it, a question might be put to the Defence Minister who alone would be competent to divulge the information to the extent possible.

Mr. Speaker: He says that while the revised programme has been disclosed, it has not been given in the statement that is laid on the Table.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have stated here that "there has been no revision in the Third Plan targets of 1,00,000 Nos., namely, commercial vehicles 60,000, jeeps 10,000 and passenger cars 30,000." We are trying to maintain that and to reach the target. But there might be an immediate diversion but that does not mean the targets have been revised.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have never asked for targets.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next question.

India's Textile Trade with England and E. C. M. Countries

*486. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently signed Anglo-Japanese treaty of Commerce and navigation will have any effect on India's textile trade with England and E. C. M. countries; and

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

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). It is too early to say what impact the signing of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of Commerce and Navigation would have on India's textile trade with U. K. and European Common Market countries. Government are keeping a close watch on developments.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the Government have submitted a formula to the U.K. Government in respect of the preferential treatment which India used to get from the U.K. and whether such a formula has been conceded by the U. K. Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as our textile trade with the United Kingdom is concerned, the ceiling was 195 million square yards in regard to cloth, and 11.5 million lbs as far as yarn is concerned. We have exceeded this target during the current year and there is no reason to believe that this would be tampered with.

Shri Maheswar Naik: In view of the fact that Britain has already entered into a treaty with Japan, may I know whether it is not likely that Britain might put a premium on the import of textiles from Japan whose cost of production is comparatively low, and may I know whether the Government of India is taking any steps to reduce the cost of production of textiles in this country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Trade relationship between two different countries other than ours cannot naturally be a matter on which we can intervene, but if that had any impact on our own trade with the other corresponding country, the anxiety here is to be taken notice of. But, as I have said, between India and the United Kingdom, this treaty has not had any adverse effect so far. If anything, our export of textiles from here to the United Kingdom has pierced the

ceiling which has been agreed to between the two countries, and it has been the highest so far since India and United Kingdom entered into an agreement.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा : अभी तक ब्रिटेन के साम्रा बाजार में शामिल होने में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के इस प्रश्न से उस पर क्या अमर पड़ेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : किस मामले में ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं कि इंग्लैंड के इस मार्केट में शामिल होने के बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : माननीय सदस्य को योरप की कामन मार्केट के बारे में पता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अखबार से ही सब बातों का पता हो जाता है।

Rationalisation of Raw Material Imports

*487. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late made out a scheme for the rationalisation of raw material imports in the light of increasing defence needs; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The increasing defence needs have been taken into account in devising the import policy announced by the Government on the 24th December, 1962.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what are the broad principles governing this scheme?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The broad principles are, defence requirements are given the highest priority; then

the export requirements are given priority, and then the rest of the economy in terms of the priority laid down in the Plan.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know some specific items in regard to which this policy would apply?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The import of consumer goods has been given the lowest priority. There has been a slashing down to less than eight per cent, of which about 4.5 per cent accounts for kerosene oil.

Shri Daji: I view of the needs of defence in this emergency, is the question of import substitution expedited?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Import substitution has been the basic policy of industrialisation in this country in the last two Plans. Therefore, there is nothing particularly to be done, but we also give more and more attention to import substitution.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In order to give priority to defence production, may I know what percentage has been cut in the usual imports for otherwise essential production in the country.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It may not be perhaps very right for me to disclose it, but I can say that the defence requirements are being fully met.

Solveen Experts Team

*488. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Solveen experts team visited the Rourkela Steel Plant again in November, 1962 to assess how far their recommendations made a few months back have been implemented and to recommend ways and means to convert the plant to meet the defence production needs of the country; and

(b) if so, their findings about the implementation of their earlier recommendations and the steps recommended to be taken to convert the plant for meeting the defence needs?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Mr. Solveen accompanied by a few experts visited Rourkela in November 1962 to assess the progress of implementation measures based on the report of the team made earlier. A copy of their report after the review has not yet been received by Government. The impression gathered, however, during discussions with the team was that they were generally satisfied with the action taken and the progress made in production.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the specific details which made them satisfied with the action taken on their earlier report?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Sir, in their earlier report they made recommendations that we should order for specific spare parts and also recruit extra German personnel for the working of the plant. We have taken action on them. In addition to that, the production in the plant has considerably improved and that gave them great satisfaction.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know by what percentage the production has improved in the plant to make them satisfied?

Shri C. Subramaniam: When they visited early in 1962 the production was found about 45 per cent to 47 per cent; now it has reached 90 per cent.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister just now stated that action has been taken on the recommendations of the team regarding getting foreign technicians and stocking of spare parts. May I know whether any action, and if so what, has been taken regarding the other recommendations regarding the internal lay-out of the plant, the internal transport system and so on?

Shri C. Subramaniam: They have also been attended to and action has been taken.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that further changes in the Hindustan Steel are contemplated in order to infuse fresh vigour in the management in the light of the report of the Solveen Committee.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I do not understand what further changes are contemplated. As the hon. Member is aware, we made some changes with regard to the powers of the authorities functioning in the plant and, as a matter of fact, that has contributed greatly to the improvement in the production. Therefore, I do not see any further changes in view just now.

Dried Fish Exporters

*489. **Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of the dried fish exporters of India due to the price control enforced by the Ceylon Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to meet the situation and to find alternate market for our dried fish?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Prices fixed by Ceylonese Authorities are lower than the rates at which Indian dried fish used to be imported earlier by Ceylon.

(b) The question of fixation of reasonable prices was taken up by the Indian Trade Delegation during the course of the discussions held in October 1961 in New Delhi and in December 1962 at Colombo. It has been agreed that prior to the periodical fixation of prices of fish, there will be mutual consultation with representatives of the Government of India.

Shri Koya: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that Indian exporters are facing great

difficulties because of frequent changes in the control rate of fish by the Ceylonese Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is true, and that is what we brought to the notice of the Ceylonese authorities. Because of the very difficult balance of payment situation they have been varying the rates from time to time; but now under the new trade treaty signed only last month they have agreed that there should be no changes without consulting us.

Manufacture of Special Steel

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- *490. { **Shri B. K. Das:**
 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri Mantri:**
 { **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the manufacture of special steel in the country;

(b) how many licences have been given and how many have started production;

(c) whether Government sponsored plant at Durgapur is many months behind schedule; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) At present the indigenous production of special steels is limited to about 24,000 tonnes of spring steel and 24,000 tonnes of electrical sheets (dynamo grade). In addition a small unit permitted under the Iron and Steel (Control) Order for a capacity of 9,600 tonnes of spring steel is likely to go into production shortly. The total capacity so far licensed, including the existing units for various types of alloys and special steels (including stainless steel and electrical sheets) is 488,600 tonnes. Government have also approved in principle a capacity of 17,000 tonnes

for stainless steels (2 units), 60,000 tonnes of constructional steels (3 units), and 18,000 tonnes of electrical sheets (1 unit).

(b) 20 licences were given since 1959 including 15 licences issued after March 1961, none has gone into production. Of these 20, 3 are under erection, 5 have been approved for import of plant, 3 are under consideration for import of plant, 2 licences have been revoked, the revocation of one is being considered and 6 are yet to submit import proposals.

(c) The Alloy and Special Steel Plant being set up at Durgapur is a few months behind schedule but in view of the emergency it is now being handled on a 'Crash' basis and production may start at about the scheduled time viz. the last year of the Third Five Year Plan.

(d) Some modifications were suggested by Production—know-how advisers and these and their financial aspects had to be re-examined. This took some time.

Shri B. K. Das: In view of the emergency it was considered that Bhadravathy Steel Plant should be entirely converted into making special steel. May I know whether any decision has been taken on that?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The programme now is to convert the entire existing capacity into alloy steel production.

Shri B. K. Das: What about the Durgapur plant? Has the tender been invited or accepted?

Shri C. Subramaniam: All the tenders have been received. They are under scrutiny now.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether in the Durgapur steel plant the question of provision of raw materials that are to be used for the production of special steel has also been taken into consideration?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. Durgapur steel plant will have stainless steel production to the extent of 17,000 tons.

Shri K. C. Pant: Does the Government propose to take any special steps to expedite the programme of manufacturing special steel in view of the urgent and vital defence requirements of these raw materials?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir. As a matter of fact, we have an immediate programme to put through in the Bhadravathi steel works. In addition to that, we are hastening the implementation of the Durgapur plant also.

डा० गोविन्द दास : यह जो विशेष प्रकार का फोलाद तैयार किया जाने वाला है यह एक ही प्रकार का होगा या इस के कई प्रकार हैं, और अगर कई प्रकार हैं तो क्या भिलाई में और जो दूसरे सरकारी कारखाने हैं उन में भी इसके उत्पादन की कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इसमें कई प्रकार के स्टील का उत्पादन होगा जैसे फी कटिंग एंड स्प्रिंग स्टील्स, टूल स्टील्स, कंस्ट्रक्शन स्टील्स, डार्क एंड अदर हार्ड ग्रेड स्टील्स, एलाय स्टील्स, स्टेनलैस स्टील्स, इलेक्ट्रिकल शीट्स !

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं ने एक बात और पूछी थी उसका जवाब नहीं मिला । मैं ने पूछा था कि जो सरकारी कारखाने में उनमें अलग अलग तरह का फोलाद तैयार किया जाएगा या किसी खास कारखाने को यह काम दिया गया है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In the Durgapur steel project almost all these categories would be produced.

श्री श्री : क्या टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी ने अपना लाइसेंस वापस कर दिया है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या उस के स्थान पर पब्लिक सेक्टर में कोई दूसरा कारखाना खोलने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: A licence was issued to the Tatas in 1959. I think they have not been successful till now in taking steps for the implementation of this project. Therefore, the question is under consideration as to whether they should be allowed further time to implement the project. In the meanwhile, Government have taken the decision that the Bhadravathi Steel Works should be converted into a special and alloy steel plant. Therefore, it may not be necessary to allow the Tata steel project to go through.

Shri Daji: Is it correct that the gap created by the failure of the Tatas to use the licence is being sought to be made up by setting up another public sector undertaking with Soviet collaboration or help?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No positive step has been taken. As I have already stated, in view of the new programme that we have undertaken in the Bhadravathi steel project, there may not be much of a gap. But that is under scrutiny now.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri S. C. Samanta... Absent. Dr. P. N. Khan.

Dr. P. N. Khan: Question No. 491.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I request that Question No. 493 may also be taken up alongwith this question.

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient, Question No. 493 might be taken up alongwith this.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

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*491. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Dr. P. N. Khan:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the poor production at Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal; and

(b) the arrangements that exist under the original agreement with Associated Electrical Industries Ltd.

U.K. to make available the services of British technicians?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The actual production in the Heavy Electrical Equipment Factory, Bhopal during 1961-62 was Rs. 1.77 crores against the targetted output of Rs. 2.6 crores fixed by the Management. The main reasons for this shortfall in production were the delay in the receipt of imported raw materials and components and labour strike in the plant during February-March 1962. The pace of production during the current year has been showing a steady progress.

(b) Under Article XIV of the Technical Consultancy Agreement with M/s. Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., U.K., (copy already placed in Parliament), the Consultants are maintaining a Resident Consultants' Organisation at Bhopal under the control of one of their senior engineers, through whom technical services of their specialists are made available to the Management in the construction and operation of the factory and in the solution of the manufacturing problems that arise day-to-day in the various production processes.

Heavy Electricals Plant, Bhopal

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*493. { Shri K. L. More:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Bhopal Heavy Electricals Plant the prices of imported components have gone up much more than originally provided for;

(b) if so, whether sufficient care was taken at the time of signing the original agreement that the collaborators would supply the components at reasonable price; and

(c) if not, whether the defects in the original agreement are going to be remedied now?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir; the increase is, however, commensurate with the general increase in price levels on imported stores since 1956, when the original project report was submitted by the Consultants.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir; it was ensured by incorporating a suitable provision in the consultancy agreement with M/s. Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., U.K.

Dr. P. N. Khan: It is stated in the statement that the shortfall in production was due to the delay in the receipt of imported raw materials and components. Who is responsible for this delay?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): We placed orders for the import of those raw materials. There was some delay in getting the raw materials and the components from abroad.

Shri Subodh Hansda: On whom was this order placed? Is it a fact that the Associated Electrical Industries were also given this order? If so, has production in Bhopal Electricals suffered because of this delay and has any compensation been asked for that?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Associated Electricals were also one of the companies on whom orders were placed. There was some delay in the supply of components and the raw materials, but there is no provision to claim compensation on that basis.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The statement supplied by the hon. Minister says:—

"The main reasons for this shortfall in production were the delay in the receipt of imported raw materials and components...."

Further, the statement says:—

"The pace of production during the current year has been showing a steady progress."

I want to know whether orders were placed sufficiently in time so that the materials could arrive at the time production started. Secondly, what precisely is meant by the statement that steady progress is being made?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The statement relates to 1961-62 with regard to the delay in the receipt of the raw materials and other components. Now we are in 1962-63. We have taken action to see that components and raw materials are received in time and production is picking up. We are hoping that it should be possible to have larger production during this year.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that in the Heavy Electricals Limited certain items concerning defence are to be produced; if so, from when?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; I do not think there is any item which has got to be produced for defence in this factory.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether one of the reasons for this shortfall in production is dissatisfaction among the workers as also the various labour strikes?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have stated that there was a strike also which was also a cause for the shortfall in production. We are trying to remove the discontent among the labour, particularly during this emergency. I hope the labour unions will also co-operate fully with us. But lately I have received information that there has been some trouble among the labour unions. That is causing some difficulty. I hope the labour leaders will take notice of this.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बना ली है कि इस का उत्पादन घटने न पाये ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इस का उत्पादन बढ़े, इस की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है ।

श्री कृष्णबाय : कारखानों में कर्मचारियों को जो काम करने में सुविधाएं मिलती हैं उन से क्या उन को संतोष है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो जवाब आ गया ।

Shri Daji: In regard to the delay, I want the hon. Minister to clarify one particular point. May I know whether when the original agreement was signed, a certain schedule was accepted, and if so, whether that schedule has been departed from by the corresponding company in England or whether there has been delay on our part in placing any orders in time?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have placed orders in time but the receipts were delayed. Apart from that, these are very complicated items, and, therefore, there were some difficulties in attaining the targets of production with regard to certain materials which we are producing there.

Black-Marketing in Cement

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*492. {
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of black-marketing in cement have gone up in recent days;

(b) how many cases have been detected up-till now;

(c) at what level this black-marketing is going on; and

(d) what kind of punishment has been awarded to those people who are involved in such deals?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) to (d). No report regarding black-marketing in cement has been received in this

Ministry from any State Government. Statutory control on the supply, distribution and retail price of cement is being exercised by the State Governments under their State Cement Control Orders. Cement for consumption by the public is channelled through stockists who are in most cases, licensed by the State Governments and sell cement at the retail prices fixed by State Governments. In most of the States cement is sold to consumers against permits issued by the State authorities. The sale of cement at prices higher than those fixed under the Cement Control Orders is an offence which is punishable with imprisonment or fine or with both.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Is it not a fact that some time back some businessmen in Delhi were arrested under the Defence of India Act for black-marketing in cement?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There was a press report like that but we have no information on that point.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the transport difficulty there is a shortage of cement or there is short supply of cement in the open market from the factories?

Shri P. C. Sethi: No, the difficulties about the availability of transport are being tackled, and there is not so much shortage of transport.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government are aware that the dealers are fixed by the manufacturers, and the State Governments have to give licence only to those dealers whom the manufacturers approve of, and sometimes, the dealers do not order for the cement, and, therefore, there is less stock in the districts?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): The main difficulty is that the availability is less than the demand, and unless there is greater production,

there is bound to be scarcity, and lately there has been some diversion to defence requirements also, and that has accentuated the scarcity.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: My question was this....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member only gave his own opinion, and did not ask a question.

Shri Joachim Alva: One of the techniques employed in blackmarketing is the mixture of cement with sand. What steps are the Ministry taking in regard to innumerable cases that we have come across, especially the recent ones in the municipality in Bombay?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that there have been no cases which have come to his notice.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The State Governments have to take action, and that was why I said that we did not receive these reports. The Bombay Government are taking very energetic action, and I can assure the hon. Member that the adulteration has been tackled quite effectively in the Bombay city.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: क्या सरकार की जानकारी में कुछ इस प्रकार के भी केसेज आये हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ बड़े बड़े बांध बन रहे हैं उनके आसपास सीमेंट की चोर-बाजारी उल्टी है, अर्थात् निर्धारित मूल्य से ज्यादा बिकने की अपेक्षा कुछ कम मूल्य पर भी वहाँ सीमेंट मिल जाता है, यदि हाँ, तो इस का कारण जानने का यत्न किया गया है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी: जहाँ तक इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है इस का कोई सम्बन्ध हमारे से आता नहीं है क्योंकि जो सीमेंट वहाँ पर भेजा जाता है वह किस प्रकार बिकता है यह देखने का काम वहाँ की राज्य सरकार का है या वहाँ के अधिकारियों का है ।

श्री यक्षपाल सिंह: ब्लैकमार्केटिंग की वजह से आज हालत यह बन रही है कि एक

बोरा सीमेंट भी देहातों में नहीं भेज सकते हैं और सरकार इस को दूर करने का क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that on account of blackmarketing, the cement does not reach the remote villages. He wants to know whether Government have done anything about it.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have answered in the main question that it is the responsibility of the State Government. The allocations are made to the various State Governments, and they have got to take steps so that it may be properly distributed, and if there are any complaints, they will have to be referred to the State Governments.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Have Government decided to license cement stockists in Delhi or not?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have no information with regard to that.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know the magnitude of the gap between supply and demand which the hon. Minister has rightly said is the reason in the main for blackmarketing, and also what expeditious measures are being taken to make up this gap?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For 1962-63, the demand is estimated at about 10.5 million tons. The production is estimated at about 8.9 million tons. Recently we have issued an order to the effect that if production goes beyond a certain limit, the maximum which has been reached within the last three years, over and above that figure an incentive will be given to the extent of Rs. 2.5 to Rs. 5.5 per ton.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या यह बात झूठ है कि भारत से काश्मीर भेजा गया सीमेंट चोर-बाजारी से लद्दाख में चीनी सड़क बनाने के काम में आया ?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether cement sent to Kashmir was

passed on for construction of road by the Chinese.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have no information.

India's Export Trade

*494. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks or negotiations are still being conducted with Britain or the European Common Market countries with regard to safeguards for India's export trade in the event of Britain joining the E.C.M.; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter rests?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The U.K. is still negotiating with the European Economic Community on the terms of her accession to the Community as a full member. The Government of India's stand on the safe-guards required for India's foreign trade exports in the event of U.K. joining the European Common Market, has been made clear to the negotiating parties from time to time. Full statements on the issues involved have been made from time to time earlier on the floor of the House.

The Government of India are closely watching the latest developments in the negotiations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What developments in this connection have taken place since the Common Market Prime Ministers' Conference in London in September at which conference the Common Market scheme came in for strong criticism at the hands of the Prime Minister? Has any correspondence taken place between the two Governments or have there been any talks between the two Governments or discussions at a lower level with regard to safeguarding our exports or even boosting them up as the

Minister expressed the hope sometime ago?

Mr. Speaker: So many questions have been clubbed together.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Since the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, three developments have taken place which are in favour of India and other under-developed countries. The European Community have accepted the need for nil tariff on tea and primary products from these countries. We are very vitally interested in tea and coir. The second thing that they have accepted is that about 50 per cent of our products will have a graduated tariff, that is, instead of putting an external tariff all at once, it will be spread over a period of time. The third thing is that our need for a comprehensive trade agreement, has also been accepted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If I remember aright, there was a proposal or perhaps a suggestion that India should have bilateral talks with the countries of ECM, particularly Germany and France, with whom our exports are considerable. Has there been any progress in this regard?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Some progress has been made. But we are awaiting the final outcome of the talks between U.K. and the ECM for her entry into it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether in the case of tea and primary products, it has been agreed that there will be no external tariff applied in marketing them in Europe?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the compulsions of competing economics as reflected in the spectacular decline in our foreign trade, which is likely to be aggravated if UK joins the ECM, may I know what steps Government have visualised to rationalise the export pattern or to boost up exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main problem is that while the safeguards and the concessions are very vital, the ultimate success of India's or any country's foreign trade will depend upon her own efforts, and we have to organise to export to ECM of much more diversified and sophisticated products required by the ECM. To this end, we have constituted a Council for trade with Western Europe.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are also thinking of a few consortiums which will take up the work in a more aggressive manner. All this work has been done for that purpose.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि ब्रिटेन के यूरोपीय सहाय बाजार में सम्मिलित हो जाने से भारत की कौन सी वस्तु के निर्यात पर विशेष प्रभाव पड़ेगा और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है कि उसमें हम देश को कितनी आर्थिक हानि होगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि कम से कम ६० परसेंट प्राइवट्म पर बड़ा धक्का लगेगा, क्योंकि जितनी मैनुफैक्चर्ड आर्टिकल्ज जायेंगी, उन पर टैरिफ लगेगा और इसलिए उन के दाम भी गिराने पड़ेंगे। वहाँ पर जो क्वान्टिटेटिव रेस्ट्रिक्शन होगी, उससे लड़ना पड़ेगा। यह अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि जब कि इन्टर्नल टैरिफ अभी तक पूरी तरह से नहीं लगा है, हमारी ट्रेड को ग्यारह करोड़ रुपए का धक्का लगता है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: किन चीज को हानि होती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह: मैनुफैक्चर्ड प्राइवट्म को।

Shri Joachim Alva: We have stationed a special Ambassador to negotiate with the ECM countries. Have the major partners of the ECM,

namely Germany and France, relented in our favour in any way, or are they rigid in their attitude?

Shri Manubhai Shah: At the diplomatic level and the levels of negotiations, the utmost friendship is being expressed, but in concrete terms nothing much has materialised.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us keep on hoping.

Precision Instrument Factory in Kerala

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*497. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:

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

(a) the progress so far made in the setting up of a Precision Instrument Factory in Kerala; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Central Government in this respect?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The site for the project at Puthussery near Palghat has been selected and the Government of Kerala have informed that they are now taking steps to acquire land for the project and the township. The nomenclature of instruments to be manufactured in the plant has been tentatively finalised in consultation with the Soviet experts. The draft memorandum of instructions for the preparation of the detailed project report has been received and is under consideration.

(b) It is not possible to indicate at this stage precisely the amount spent so far for this project.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know when the work will be completed?

Shri Kanungo: It has not started yet.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the delay in starting the work?

Shri Kanungo: First of all, the project reports have got to be ready. The first draft of the questionnaire and the memorandum has been received and is being attended to. Then the project report will be ready. Then the materials will be ordered. Now we are taking steps to acquire land.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the land has been acquired?

Shri Kanungo: The land has not yet been acquired, but the Kerala Government have offered to acquire the land.

Export of Bananas to Russia

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498. { **Shri Eswara Reddy:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

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

(a) whether Russia has made any offer to buy Indian bananas;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed in this connection; and

(c) if so, the terms of the agreement and the quantity of bananas to be exported?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The U.S.S.R. authorities have agreed to import about 4,000 tons of fresh bananas from India, on a trial basis.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Export will be made through co-operatives of growers.

Shri Eswara Reddy: May I know whether any State-wise quotas are being fixed, and the agencies that will supply these bananas?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Maharashtra Co-operative Apex Society.

श्री बेरवा : जो केले भेजे जायेंगे, वे कच्चे होंगे या पके हुए ? उनके भारत से रूस जाने में कितना टाइम लगेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का फ़िक्र करने की क्या ज़रूरत है ?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In view of the fact that in our country the banana is the commonman's fruit, in particular in Kerala and generally speaking in the country, has Government taken any steps to see that the price of bananas will not shoot up in the event of such large-scale export to foreign countries, as always happens to commodities in such circumstances?

Shri Manubhai Shah: My hon. friend has been taking so much interest in export promotion, but he is worried about the price structure at the very mention of export before the export has taken place.

Mr. Speaker: His putting of this question might not raise the price.

Shri Joachim Alva: The hon. Minister is aware that this is a new avenue of export; has he examined the terms of export in the sense that when a large quantity of bananas is exported, naturally some are likely to get rotten, and therefore, we should be prepared to immediately compensate them by sending fresh bananas without any charges being made?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Very true.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The Minister has said that the export of bananas will be made by growers' co-operative societies. If that is the case, may I know whether any attempt will be made to start such growers' co-operative societies in the States where there are no such societies?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I went to Kerala, which is a very promising State for this purpose, and the Chief Minister there has agreed not only to start a co-operative, but we have given a suggestion for a plantation

corporation which they have already adopted, to take up State plantation of bananas also.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is the Ministry evolving any policy to encourage the production and export of bananas? There are large areas where this could be grown profitably in the interest of the country.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The marketing operations are so poor that we would like sizable exports to get going. Large quantities are already being grown. If this succeeds, we will go on for other things.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : हम इसके बदले में रूस से कौन से फल लेंगे या हमको कम्पेंसेट करने के लिए वहां से मिग्ज मिल जायेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पैसा लगेगा, फल नहीं लगेगा ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let our slogan be MIGs for Bananas.

Shri Vishram Prasad: How much foreign exchange will be earned by these exports? Will only bananas be sent to Russia or any other fruits?

Mr. Speaker: Let us now be concerned with bananas only. Next question.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We will earn Rs. 28 lakhs.

Indian Trade Delegation's visit to Ceylon

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*499. { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian trade delegation visited Ceylon to review the working of the Indo-Ceylon trade agreement; and

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

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and

Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indo-Ceylon Trade Agreement signed on the 28th October, 1961 continues to be in force by virtue of a provision therein to that effect. The special arrangements concluded at the same time were valid for a year. The Indian Trade Delegation led by the Special Secretary, Department of International Trade reviewed with the representatives of the Government of Ceylon, the working of the special arrangements, during their visit to Ceylon from the 18th to the 23rd December, 1962. The two Delegations also considered the steps necessary for expanding the trade in commodities of special interest to the two countries in addition to trade in other products.

2. As a result of the review of the October, 1961 Arrangement, both the countries have agreed that except in the case of dried fish the shortfall in imports on the part of either country should be carried forward for fulfilment within a reasonable period during the current Arrangement year.

3. During these negotiations, Arrangements for trade in items of special interest such as dry fish, handloom textiles, jaggery and tamarind required by Ceylon and copra, coconut oil and rubber (natural) required by India, during the year 1963 were also finalised in the form of exchange of confidential letters.

In addition, the Government of India have agreed to make available through Indian parties, on deferred payment basis railway equipment, telephone equipment and other capital goods such as Ceylon may require to a total value of Rs. 50 million over a period of seven years.

4. The arrangement provides for a quarterly review. This will help better implementation of the agreement in that difficulties on either side would be speedily resolved.

5. The net effect is expected to be of an expansion of trade by about 25% during the current year.

6. Copies of the letters exchanged between the Leaders of Indian and Ceylonese Trade Delegations have been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस किस चीज़ के व्यापार की बात, इस प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने वहाँ की और क्या क्या चीज़ें वहाँ भेजी जायेंगी या क्या क्या चीज़ें वहाँ से यहाँ आयेंगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमारी तरफ से जो भेजने की हैं, वे हैं टक्सटाइल्स मछलियाँ, कोई दवायें, कोई सिनेमेटोग्राफ फिल्में और वहाँ से जो खरीदने की हैं वे हैं, कोपरा, कोकोनट आयल और रबर ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: How much Railway and telephone equipment is going to be exported?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Rs. 5 crores of telephone, railway and other equipment and engineering goods.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether in these textiles, silks or art silks are also included and whether the tariff of Ceylon has been lowered?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Those are also included. But the local industry also is coming up. The volume of increase may not be very substantial. Therefore, we are seeking more avenues in engineering products.

Shri Koya: What is the quantity of copra involved?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would not like to disclose the value of all these things.

Central Wage Board for Iron and Steel

*500. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interim relief recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Iron and Steel have been implemented by all the steel plants; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Action is being taken by all the steel plants to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board for Iron and Steel with regard to interim relief.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is the Government aware of the fact that Tata Iron and Steel Company has told its workers that this interim relief will not be implemented unless the Government assures them that the retention price of steel will be further increased?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Yes, Sir; that matter has been referred to the Government and we have answered the question in the affirmative. It will be provided in the retention price.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is the Government also aware of the fact that the Indian Iron and Steel Company authorities have been telling their workers that the increase which has been recommended will be given only to the lowest paid category of workers and not to the higher categories?

Shri C. Subramaniam: No. They have raised a doubt as according to the terms of the award a minimum wage of Rs. 95 is recommended. The matter whether there should be a uniform increase of Rs. 21 in regard to every category of employees has been referred to the wage board.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the interim report has been implemented in all the public sector projects—Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir; they have been implemented.

Low Price of Jute

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*501. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: .
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government about the low price of raw jute at which the jute-growers in Orissa, Bihar and other parts of the country had to sell their jute;

(b) whether it is a fact that jute marketing societies formed to purchase jute are not able to assure minimum price to the cultivators; and

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration by which the growers could be assured of a minimum selling price of Rs. 30 per maund of raw jute at their local sale-centres?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)

to (c). Government had given an assurance that the operational price of Rs. 30 per maund based on Assam Bottom quality of raw jute delivered at Calcutta will be maintained. Prices for different varieties of raw jute both superior and inferior are derived on the basis of Assam Bottom price at Calcutta. Better varieties of jute fetched a very good premium during the current season. In regard to the inferior varieties grown in certain States, the derived market price was round-about the operational minimum price of Rs. 30 per maund for Assam Bottom quality till the end of October, 1962. Subsequently, as a result of emergency conditions, in some of the jute growing areas, there were distress sellings and prices fell steeply. Government took immediate measures to arrest the decline in prices as indicated below:—

- (1) A Statutory Order was issued under the Jute (Licensing and Control) Order 1962 making it obligatory on all

jute mills to effect purchases of a certain minimum quantity of jute every month and making it also obligatory on them to hold a certain minimum level of stock at the end of each month. Quotas of the order of 11.51 lakh bales, 7 lakh bales and 7.20 lakh bales were allocated in November and December, 1962 and January, 1963, respectively. The level of minimum stocks prescribed for the industry at the end of February, 1963, would be of the order of 22 weeks' consumption.

The jute mills were asked to buy as much as possible from areas where there were distress sellings. In terms of this Order, the jute mills purchased 11.44 lakh bales in November and 7.54 lakh bales in December, 1962. The total purchases made by jute mills during the current season are of the order of 42.85 lakh bales up to the end of December, 1962, in addition to a carryover of about 26 lakh bales from the previous season. Inclusive of the quota for January, 1963 the mills purchases would account for nearly 50 lakh bales.

- (2) The Jute Buffer Stock Association purchased a quantity of 4 lakh bales during the current season over and above their existing stock of 2.5 lakh bales held from the previous season and 1 lakh bales of imported cuttings making a total of 7.25 lakh bales.
- (3) The State Trading Corporation was asked to buy raw jute from the growers and growers co-operatives through the agency of the National Agricultural Marketing Federation, at the operational price of Rs. 30 per maund for Assam Bottom quality at Calcutta. Purchases through the National Agricultural

Marketing Federation are of the order of 60,000 bales. With a view to accelerate the tempo of purchases, the State Trading Corporation has agreed to give an advance to the National Agricultural Marketing Federation in respect of purchases made in outstations and stored there instead of being brought to Calcutta.

- (4) The State Governments were requested to make direct purchases of raw jute through their own agencies and in order to assist them, the State Trading Corporation has placed at the disposal of the various State Governments, a total sum of Rs. 155 lakhs to be utilised as an advance—Assam has been given an advance of Rs. 50 lakhs, Bengal and Bihar Rs. 40 lakhs each and Orissa Rs. 20 lakhs and Tripura Rs. 5 lakhs.
- (5) Apart from co-operatives and State agencies, the State Trading Corporation has already been authorised to utilise the services of existing reliable trade agencies, bales and pressers who will do buying operations on State Trading Corporation's behalf
- (6) A quota of 2 lakh bales was released for export. Export sales amounting to about 54,000 bales have already been concluded.

2. The current crop is estimated at 70 lakh bales and due to the higher prices ruling here, compared to the adjacent areas, the total availability during the current season is expected to be of the order of 75 to 80 lakh bales. Purchases made so far account for 55 lakh bales leaving a balance of about 20 to 25 lakh bales to be acquired during the next 5 months of the current season. All the jute mills are

working to full capacity subject to availability of power and at the rate of current purchases both by mills as well as by the various other agencies which works out to 7 to 8 lakh bales per month, the balance of the crop lying with the growers and the trade is likely to be acquired within a period of three months. There is therefore, no ground for anxiety. The decline in prices has been arrested and they are now looking up and with further purchases in the ensuing months, prices are likely to go up. This should be considered satisfactory considering the fact that the statutory minimum prices fixed by Pakistan for a quality comparable to Assam Bottom for the current season is very much lower.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि पिछली दफा एमरजेंसी के वक्त में असम में ज्यूट का दाम दस रुपये मन हो गया, बिहार में बारह रुपये मन हो गया और बंगाल में भी कम हो गया और इस हालत को देखते हुए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मदद की थी, ज्यूट प्रोड्रज को थोड़ी सी राहत पहुंचायी थी? अगर यह सही है तो उस समय क्या सरकार वाजिब नहीं समझती थी कि ज्यूट के दाम तीन रुपये मन कायम रहते?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हुकम निकाला और हम लोगों ने भी कोशिश की। उसकी वजह से ही तो दाम बढ़ गए।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जिस समय असम में, बिहार में ज्यूट के दाम कम हो गए तो क्यों सरकार ने कोई इस तरह की कार्रवाई नहीं की कि जिन व्यापारियों ने दस रुपये मन ज्यूट खरीदा और किसानों को बीस रुपया मन घाटा पहुंचा उनको भी कुछ कम्पेंसेट किया जाता?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो कीमत के धांफड़े माननीय सदस्य ने दिये हैं, व सही नहीं हैं लेकिन मैं उस कंट्रोवर्सी में पड़ना नहीं चाहता, मैंने तो स्टेटमेंट सदन के सामने रखा है।

उसको अगर आप पढ़ेंगे जो आपको पता चलेगा कि मार्किटिंग प्रापरेसेंस ने ६० लाख गांठें अब तक खरीद ली हैं और सिर्फ बीस लाख गांठें बाजार में हैं।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has the Government's attention been drawn to the fact that their own Jute Commissioner, Mr. Janeja, has stated on the 27th of December, in a statement in Calcutta that these marketing operations to which the hon. Minister referred, have come too late. He said he is not sure to what extent the present measures would benefit the actual growers as they might have little stock with them. What is the reaction of the Government to this statement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The point was that we were passing through such a great crisis; particularly when transport had been held up in Bihar in view of the emergency and the Pakistani crew strike in Assam. Therefore, it was an actual statement of fact that in spite of the best efforts, due to circumstances beyond the control of anybody, the prices had sagged. But the recent operations that have taken place have absorbed more than 75 per cent of the crop.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know what the Government proposes to do to help those growers whose jute was sold at ridiculously low prices? May I know if there is any scheme?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no scheme.

श्री रा० जि० पाण्डेय : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि पाकिस्तान में ज्यूट का पर एकड़ यील्ड अधिक है और उसका रेट भी कम है और क्वालिटी भी अच्छी है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वहां एरिया कम है, फ़ाप हमसे बड़ा है और रेट हमसे बड़ा है। हम कौशिस करते हैं कि प्रोड्रर को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचायें। मार्किटिंग प्रापरेसेंस में करोड़ों रुपया लग गया है। वहां का प्रोडक्शन हम से अधिक है। वहां

पीने चार मन फी एकड़ है और यहाँ पर सबा दो मन निकलता है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए लो मार्किटिंग का काम किया जा रहा है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात गलत है कि यहाँ सबा दो मन निकलता है, यहाँ दस मन निकलता है .. (Interruption).

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं यह कह रहा था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर, मैंने उम सवाल की इजाजत नहीं दी है।

Shri P. G. Sen: May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that even when the minimum price has been fixed at Rs. 30 per maund of jute, the mills are purchasing at the rate of Rs. 27 and taking a receipt for Rs. 30 a maund, and that it is reported that eight lakh to ten lakh maunds of Pakistani jute have been smuggled into this country, and that these are the reasons for the downfall of the prices?

Mr. Speaker: All this information has been given.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has been given in the statement.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know what was the difficulty experienced by the jute marketing society in fixing minimum prices for the growers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The co-operatives have really not grown to the dimension that is required to handle a crop worth about Rs. 150 crores. Therefore, we have been making earnest requests here in this House as well as to the State Governments that those hon. Members who are really interested in this co-operative movement should try to see that the co-operatives of growers come up. That is the only solution to this problem.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Is it a fact that the operations began too late with the result that already the jute was in the hands of middlemen,

and, if so, what was the cause of the delay, and how does it benefit the actual grower?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not true. The operations began much earlier than the crop came in the market. The emergency intervened, much to the distress of all.

Accumulation of Textiles in Kanpur Mills

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}	Shri Bade:
*502. }	Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
	Shri Mantri:
	Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than a lakh bales of textiles are lying unsold in Kanpur Mills of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to accumulation of stock production has been reduced in some Mills;

(c) whether this crisis is due to the comparative high prices of textiles produced in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) whether it is a fact that people are disinclined to buy these textiles because these are not available at the printed prices and sellers charge more than the printed price?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. The total stocks, sold and unsold are estimated at 36,700 bales at the end of December, 1962.

(b) There has been no reduction in production.

(c) Does not arise

(d) No, Sir. The slackness in sales has been due to the general effect of recent situation in the country and particularly in the Eastern region of the country.

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that the accumulation of stocks is due to the

lower prices of cotton which the Government has fixed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has nothing to do with cotton prices. This is the movement of cloth.

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that the accumulation is there owing to the difficulty in the transport of goods?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is only due to panic which was caused at the time of the emergency. Now, the conditions have been restored fully.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that this little accumulation of stock in Kanpur mills is due to the dwindling position of export of medium and coarse cloth; if so, what steps are being taken to see that the exports of these varieties are increased?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member's information was that it was one lakh bales. There is a great difference between 1 lakh and 36,000. 36,000 bales are the normal stocking of all mills in that area.

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that such accumulation of stock of textile goods is there everywhere in the country and it has been reported in the Press that accumulation is going on; if so, may I know whether the Government is looking into it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not so. The House would appreciate that even though there is a slight accumulation, we have passed the most difficult period of our time.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the textile industry people have demanded any relief from the Government on the plea that they have got accumulation of stocks?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; they did ask for credit facilities. I am glad to say that the Reserve Bank liberalised the credit and from Rs. 50 crores the credit has jumped to Rs. 76 crores.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : आजकल जो स्पिनिंग ऐंड वीविंग मिल्स हैं उनमें स्टॉक के जमा होने से जो अनएम्प्लायमेंट पदा होता है उसके बारे में क्या सरकार को पता है ? और उसके लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जहां स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ है वहां कोई अनएम्प्लायमेंट नहीं हुआ है और कोई मिल बन्द नहीं हुई है ।

Bokaro Steel Plant

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*503. { **Shri Mantri:**
Shri Bishanchander Sath:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks have been held regarding U.S. aid for the proposed Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, when the work on the Project would begin and when the Plant will be put into operation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Preliminary negotiations were held with the U.S. Agency for International Development on the question of U.S. finance for Bokaro in May last. Following these negotiations the Agency for International Development of the U.S. Government sent a team of experts to undertake a techno-economic survey of the projected Bokaro Plant. The team have completed their survey and their report is awaited on the basis of which a final decision regarding aid is likely to be taken.

श्री मंत्री : इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कितने पैसा देने वाली है, क्या इसकी कोई बातचीत हुई है ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The question of amount is not decided; it would be finalised only after the report is received.

Shri K. C. Pant: When does Government expect to receive this report?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): It is expected that the report will be submitted by March-April, but even before that we may know their decision.

Accumulation of Cloth with Ahmedabad Textile Mills

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Shri D. J. Naik:

*504. **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**
Shri Mantri:
Shri Bade:

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

(a) whether huge stocks of cloth have accumulated with Ahmedabad Textile Mills; and

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

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Textile Industry in the country including specially in Ahmedabad recently faced the problem of accumulation of stocks.

(b) Steps were taken to liberalise credit facilities available to the Cotton Textile Industry and Trade. The Gujarat Government have a scheme for providing bilateral security on advances made by banks to mills in that State. These have given some relief to the Industry.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know the quantity of stocks that accumulated with the Ahmedabad mills?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 118,000 bales.

श्री मंत्री : इस कारखाने में अपना माल ज्यादा होने के बाद भी सरकार ने अमरीका से काटन बेल्ट मंगाई है, इसका क्या कारण हो सकता है, और इन बेल्ट का इतना ज्यादा स्टॉक मंगाने से हमारे यहां काटन की कीमत पर भी क्या उसका कोई असर पड़ा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो भी स्टॉक है वह कपड़े का है और बाहर से रुई आती है । जितना हम रुई में डेफिफिट हैं उतनी रुई हमें बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती है । पिछले साल रुई की क्राफ खराब हो गई थी और उनके इम्पोर्ट करने की डिमांड आई थी ।

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know whether it is a fact that the accumulation of cloth has been on account of the high prices; and, if so, what steps Government have taken to reduce the prices?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This was one of the reasons, but the principal reason which I said was recession of trade in a very large area of the country. There were some varieties where the prices were very high. We made it clear that selling at a lower price than the ceiling price was fully permissible and legal and many mills were selling at 10 per cent and 15 per cent discount.

श्री शिवाजीराव शं० देशमुख : क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका की रुई उसी वक्त यहां मंगाई जाती है जब कि काप्टकार की रुई बाजार में आती है, और मिडिलमैन के हाथ में रुई तब जाती है जब कि उसका एक्सपोर्ट होता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसा नहीं होता है । होता इस तरह से है कि कहां से कितना माल मिल रहा है यह हमारे हाथ में नहीं है । अमरीका गवर्नमेंट आजाद है, दूसरी गवर्नमेंट्स आजाद हैं, कि वह अपने यहां से कितना माल कब भेजें । वह खुद ही इन को प्रनाउन्स करते हैं ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Sir, my question was about the timing of the import and export.

Mr. Speaker: There was no question at all. He was only throwing an accusation and not putting the question.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस बराइटी का स्टॉक ज्यादा है, कोर्स, मीडियम, फाइन या सुपरफाइन का ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ज्यादा स्टॉक है मीडियम बराइटी का और थोड़ा सा है कोर्स बराइटी का ।

Shri Ranga: How has the crisis in the textile industry and the growing accumulation of stocks affected the handloom industry? Have Government given any attention to that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. That was the basic question. Because, we were more worried about the handlooms than the cotton textiles. We have been giving very liberal credit assistance and even more help in lifting the stock of handlooms, and I am glad that this problem of the handloom industry has practically been resolved.

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that nowadays not only the exports are decreasing but even in the home market the textiles are not sold and, therefore, there is accumulation of stocks? That is the report given by the Textile Association of Ahmedabad.

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. As a matter of fact, the export of textile throughout the world has shrunk because the consumer countries are putting up their own textile mills. This was also due to the non-offtake by East India at least for two months.

Installation of Spindles by West Bengal Government

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*565. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Mantri:

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

(a) whether Government have permitted the West Bengal Government to instal twenty-five thousand spindles for manufacturing cotton yarn; and

(b) if so, to whom these licences have been given and for what places?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A licence has been issued in the name of the Secretary to the Government of West Bengal for a new unit to be established at a place to be selected by the State Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हम ने लाइसेंस दे दिया है, दो माल में मिल को आ जाना चाहिये ।

Shri Shivamanjappa: May I know whether it is under the consideration of Government to allot additional spindles?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have already allotted 2 million spindles.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि सरकार ने कर्नाट की मिलों को लाइसेंस दे दिया है लेकिन लोगों को उनके लिये प्रचक्षी तरह से बाहर ने सामान नहीं मिल रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बहुत सी मशीनरी तो हिन्दुस्तान में ही बन रही है । थोड़ी इम्पोर्ट भी करनी पड़ती है । फारेन एक्सचेंज की जो मिश्रण है उसके अनुसार जितनी महायता दी जा सकती है दी जा रही है ।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : जिन लोगों ने बाहर से मशीनरी मंगवाने के लिये परवानगी मांगी है उनका परवानगी न देने के कारण मिल में काम बन्द पड़ा हुआ है, क्या यह सरकार को मालूम है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हाँ, हमें मालूम है, लेकिन आज जिन तरह की स्थिति है उसके अनुसार हम जितनी महायता दे सकते हैं देते हैं ।

Corrugated Sheets

*506. **Shri Bade:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the short supply of corrugated sheets what steps Government have taken to meet the demand; and

(b) whether Government have permitted the Maharashtra Government and other States to permit the corrugation of black plain sheets by the process of fabrication?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) A monthly programme of despatches of Galvanised Corrugated sheets has been fixed from July, 1962, to ensure equitable distribution of G.C. sheets to all the States in proportion to the load of outstanding orders on the Producers. However, due to large operational Defence demands, this programme of despatches to the States has been suspended temporarily. It is expected that despatches of G.C. sheets to States could be resumed by April-May, 1963.

(b) No, Sir.

श्री बड़े : मेरा कहना है कि स्टेटों में जो प्लैन ब्लैक शीट्स पड़ी हैं उनका कार-गेशन करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है।

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): Black sheets are also in short supply. Therefore it cannot be done.

श्री बड़े : क्या महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट ने यह प्रार्थना की है कि जो प्लैन ब्लैक शीट्स पड़ी हैं उनको कारगोट करने की परवानगी दी जाय क्योंकि उनके पास काफी स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Black sheets also are required for certain purposes and if those sheets are diverted for corrugation purposes, to that extent

it will affect other industries which will require these sheets.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**

Committee for Jute Goods

*495. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 14 on the 8th November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government about the setting up of a committee to scrutinize and register all foreign sale contracts for jute goods; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scope and the constitution of the committee?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee has already been set up. A copy of Government Resolution on the subject is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-771/63].

Textile Mills

*496. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state to what extent the textile mills of the country have been switched on to meet our defence requirements?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Practically the entire capacity of the woollen industry is being utilised to meet defence requirements in full. Suitable arrangements have been made for providing the industry with raw materials.

The comparatively smaller requirements in cotton textiles are also being supplied by the textile industry in the country to fully meet the defence requirements.

Gearing up of Private Sector for Defence Production

{ Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:

- *507. } Shri Eswara Reddy:
} Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
} Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
} Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) how and to what extent Private Sector has been geared up and pressed into service for Defence Production;

(b) whether it is in consonance with the present Industrial Policy; and

(c) what place, if any, the Small Scale Industry has in the scheme of things?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):

(a) The resources of the private sector are also being utilised to the fullest extent possible for defence production. Discussions have been held with manufacturers to ascertain the possibilities of the private sector undertaking the production of defence requirements. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals have booked the entire production of some items and, in other cases, persuaded the industry to allot a major portion of their production for meeting essential demands from the Defence Services and other civil indentors. Detailed studies are being made to assess the needed inputs and ancillary requirements for additional output to be planned.

(b) In utilising the resources of the private sector for defence requirements, there is nothing inconsistent with the Industrial Policy of Government.

(c) In placement of orders for defence requirements, the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals has always been following the declared policy of Government in encouraging the small scale sector to the extent it can produce goods of the required quality within the period specified. For items for which the

small scale industry is not able to compete with the large scale industry, a price preference not exceeding 15% is given to the small scale industry.

Setting up of a Steel Plant by Czechoslovakia

*508. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Czechoslovakia has offered to set up a steel plant in India;

(b) whether the offer has been considered; and

(c) if so, the conclusions arrived at?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Heavy Machine Tools Plant, Ranchi

{ Shri B. K. Das:
*509. } Shri Subodh Hansda:
} Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in the Heavy Machine Tools Plant at Ranchi;

(b) whether it will take a very long time for the project to be economic and to produce standard heavy machine tools; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to modify the manufacturing programme to make the project viable and economical?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) The detailed project Report received from M/s. Technoexport, Prague has been scrutinised and it is proposed to accept the report for implementation shortly; also, Contracts for the supply of plant and machinery, consultancy services, erection, supervision, and design documentation etc. are proposed to be finalised within the next three or four weeks after negotiation of prices with M/s. Technoexport, Prague.

Levelling and grading of the site of the plant has just started.

(b) and (c). According to the Detailed Project Report, the plant is scheduled to go into experimental production in 1965; it is proposed to take up manufacture of 22 types of heavy machine tools in this plant. In a basic heavy engineering industry of this type, there is a fairly lengthy initial period of loss. The return on investment in this project should, however, not be assessed merely in terms of profit; the saving in foreign exchange in the years to come by the avoidance of import, the contribution to self-sustaining growth that the products of this project will make, and the very high degree of advanced engineering skills that will be acquired, should also be taken into account.

There is no proposal, under consideration at present, for modifying the manufacturing programme in the initial stages. The plant is, however, being equipped with versatile machinery and equipment to cope with necessary modifications, that may be necessary.

Fertilizer Plant in Madhya Pradesh

*510. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken with regard to the establishment of a fertilizer factory in the public sector in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the nature and details thereof?

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

(b) The factory will be set up in the public sector by the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited. It will be located at Katni and is designed to produce, by gasification of slack coal, 100,000 tons per annum of nitrogen in the form of urea.

Phyto-Chemicals Plant at Neri Mangalam

*511. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been finally arrived at regarding the new technological processes to be adopted for the Phyto-Chemicals Plant at Neri Mangalam in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Raw Materials used by Pharmaceutical Industry

*512. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of essential raw materials used by pharmaceutical industry such as vitamins and folic acid have increased abnormally in recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken by Government to normalise prices?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Government have received reports that some established importers are marketing raw materials and bulk drugs like vitamins, etc. used in formulation activity at increased prices. This is apparently due to the reduction in the quotas of established importers made by Government with a view to saving foreign exchange and also to assist actual users to obtain their requirements directly and at reasonable prices. The present position is that the bulk of imports of raw materials is made directly by the industry and the quantum of raw materials obtained through established

importers forms a very small percentage of the total imports. Consequently the manufacturers have been able to maintain the consumer prices at reasonable level. It is not, therefore, considered necessary at present to regulate the supply of raw materials by the established importers to the manufacturers.

Levy of Cess on Industries

*513. { **Shri P. C. Boroah:**
 { **Shri J. B. S. Bist:**

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to levy a cess on industries failing to export a part of their production; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision in the matter?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

(a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

Fall in Exports

*514. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 { **Shri Eswara Reddy:**
 { **Shri Berwa-Kotah:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that exports during the period April-September, 1962 have fallen by about Rs. 33 lakhs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase exports; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to minimise imports?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. It has increased to some extent by about Rs. 4 crores in the first six months April-

September, 1962 and to about Rs. 15 crores in the first nine months April-December, 1962 as compared to corresponding periods last year.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-772/63].

Export of Coir Products

1087. Shri Imbichibava: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase the export of coir products to foreign countries in recent years;

(b) the quantity of these products exported in 1960-61 and 1962; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned therefrom?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

(a) The steps taken to step up exports of coir and coir products include participating in exhibitions abroad, display of coir products in Show rooms attached to Indian Embassies and Consulates in foreign countries, dissemination of publicity literature, sending delegations for exploring markets, conducting market surveys in foreign countries and affording export incentives by making available raw materials such as sisal yarn, dyes and chemicals and essential items of machinery against export of coir goods under the export promotion scheme.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached [Placed in Library. See No. LT-773/63].

Export of Pepper

1088. Shri Imbichibava: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of pepper exported during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the target fixed for the export of pepper during the Third Five Year Plan;

(c) the average annual export at present; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase the export of pepper?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)

(a) II Plan Period	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Lakhs)
1956-57	15,077	339
1957-58	13,792	284
1958-59	11,655	246
1959-60	20,625	820
1960-61	17,202	851

(b) The target fixed for the each of the first two-years of Third Plan Period 1961 and 1962 is Rs. 8 crores. The fixing of target for the remaining period i.e., 1963 to 1966 is under consideration.

(c) The average annual exports in the last three years 1959-60 to 1961-62 53,100 thousands Kgs valued at Rs. 8.26 Crores.

(d) Steps such as introduction of Compulsory Preshipment & Quality Control Scheme under "Agmark", conducting of market surveys in foreign countries, publicity in U.S.A. for increased use of Pepper, production of a film on Pepper for publicity abroad, encouraging the export of pepper in consumer packing and sending of a Spices Exporters Delegation to stabilise and increase the exports of pepper have been undertaken.

Cashew Shell Oil

1089. Shri Imbichibava: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of cashew shell oil produced in the country at present; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of cashew shell oil?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The present production of cashew shell oil in the country is over 6000 tonnes per annum valued at about Rs. 60 lakhs;

(b) A scheme has been recently licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the establishment of a new undertaking at Quilon, Kerala State for the manufacture of 3000 tonnes per annum of cashew shell oil by the solvent extraction process.

Mechanisation of Coir Industry

1090. Shri Imbichibava: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to mechanise coir industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On third of the production of coir matting sector only is proposed to be mechanised in a phased manner, so as to cause only the minimum displacement of labour.

Export of Engineering Goods

1091. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for export of engineering goods for 1962;

(b) the volume of goods actually exported; and

(c) the value thereof?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and

Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):
 (a) to (c). A target of Rs. 15.75 crores has been fixed for export of engineering goods for 1962-63 against which goods worth Rs. 6.56 crores have been exported during April-November 1962.

Price of Jute in Andhra Pradesh

1092. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the raw jute produced in Andhra Pradesh is included in the Raw Jute Buffer Stock Scheme undertaken by State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, what is the minimum operational price per maund?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 26 per maund delivered to STC's godown at Calcutta, derived on the basis of the operational price of Rs. 30 per maund for Assam Bottom quality of raw jute.

Preferential Treatment in Tariff

1093. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have urged the Government of U.K. and E.C.M. countries for consideration of a proposal embodying a new concept of preferential treatment in tariff for the developing countries; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of this proposal?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):
 (a) and (b). In the context of the current negotiations between the U.K. and the E.C.M. countries on the U.K.'s application for membership of the European Economic Community, the

Government of India have urged for the continuance of duty free and quota free entry at present enjoyed by India in the British market, which serves as a healthy pattern of trade relationship between a developing country and an advanced one.

India, along with several other less developed countries, has been striving in the GATT, Cairo Conference on the problems of economic development, and the U.N. for better and increased access to the industrialised markets for her products and has asked the advanced countries to (a) remove the existing tariff and non-tariff obstacles to her trade and (b) refrain from erecting new ones.

Nitrolime Fertiliser

1094. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of nitrolime fertilizer has been started at the Rourkela Nitrolime Fertilizer Plant on a trial basis; and

(b) if so, whether the trial has been a success?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Industries Aiding Defence Efforts

1095. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide any incentives to the industries directly aiding defence efforts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (b). The industries directly aiding defence production will be assisted by way of allotment of raw materials—indigenous or imported—and facility in installing balancing equipment for the manufacture of Defence require-

ments. Information and assistance that may be necessary in this regard will be provided to the extent practicable by the Department of Defence Production.

Delegations for study of working of Industries

1096. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri Balgovind Verma:

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

(a) the number of delegations sent to foreign countries to study the working of heavy as well as small scale industries in 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the expenditure incurred on such delegations; and

(c) whether these delegations have submitted their reports?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) (i) 11 delegations, and

(ii) 28 Productivity Teams, sent by the National Productivity Council under Foreign Aid Programmes.

(b) The expenditure on the 11 delegations was Rs. 1,98,336.33 nP.

No expenditure was incurred by the Government of India on the visits of the Productivity Teams.

(c) (i) 9 out of the 11 delegations have submitted their reports. Reports from 2 delegations are awaited.

(ii) 23 Productivity Teams have submitted their reports. Reports of the remaining 5 are under preparation.

Fishing Net-making

1097. **Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any representation to include fishing net-

making in the projects undertaken by the Khadi and Village Industries Board; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Coal Washery Equipment

1098. { Dr. P. N. Khan;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the Heavy Engineering Corporation to take up the manufacturing coal washery equipment;

(b) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. will give preference to the manufacture of items which they contemplated in the beginning; and

(c) what are the advantages of manufacturing coal washery equipment at Ranchi?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). Capacity already licensed to various units in the private sector for the manufacture of Coal Washery Equipment is inadequate to meet the requirements of the country; also, the progress made by these units is poor. In this context, the Heavy Engineering Corporation, which is a Public Sector Undertakings, has, therefore, been entrusted with the manufacture of this item to meet the increased target of coal production, laid down for the fourth Five-Year Plan period.

In the manufacture of Coal Washery Equipment, a few items will be analogous in nature to those to be produced in the Coal Mining Machinery Plant at Durgapur and the Heavy

Machine Building Plant at Ranchi. It is only in respect of certain specialised items that the Heavy Engineering Corporation has to augment its capacity by adding some balancing equipment. A light/medium structural shop, which is also proposed to be set up by the Corporation, will assist the manufacture of a few items required for Coal Washery Equipment.

It is in the above context that the Corporation has decided to take on the additional item of coal washery equipment in the range of manufacture at Ranchi and Durgapur.

Coal Mining Machinery Plant

1099. { Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which the coal mining machinery plant at Durgapur, will take up only 4 items out of the original programme of 38 items;

(b) which are the items that have been taken up already; and

(c) when the other items will be taken up?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) to (c). The plant will go into production in progressive stages commencing with comparatively simpler items and gradually building up to more complicated items in the subsequent years as experience picks up. Accordingly, four items viz. coal cutter, hoisting plant, scraper conveyor and coal loader were decided to be taken up first; four more items will be added in the first three years of production and the remaining ones will be added progressively thereafter.

Foundry Forge Project

1100. { Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the third stage of Foundry Forge Project has been signed; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for delay in this important project?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) When the Detailed Project Report for the third stage of the Foundry Forge Project, submitted by Messrs. Technoexport, Prague, was examined, it was found that there was a considerable increase in the capital cost estimates as compared to the estimates contained in the Preliminary Project Report; it was also indicated that in addition to the Czech Credit available for the import of plant and equipment from Czechoslovakia, free foreign exchange will also be required for the import of equipment, which Government is finding difficult to meet. A delegation is visiting Prague at the end of January, 1963 to negotiate and secure reduction in the prices etc. before signing the contract for the third stage programme.

Production of Steel

1101. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the production of steel during 1960, 1961 and 1962 respectively in the country;

(b) whether all the necessary parts of steel needed for our factories are being manufactured here or imported from foreign countries;

(c) if so, how much was imported every year during the above years;

(d) Whether any more target of work has been fixed to meet the emergency situation to build up our defence strength; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):
(a) The production of finished steel during 1960-62 was as follows:—

1960	—	2.2	mill	on	tonnes
1961	—	2.9	„	„	„
1962 (upto Nov., 1962)	—	3.4	„	„	„

(b) and (c). Only a part of the country's requirements of steel are met by imports, the rest being supplied from internal production. The imports constitute alloy and special steels, production of which has not yet started in full. Besides, imports are also arranged to meet the shortfall in production of categories like plates including tin plates, sheets and wire. The imports during the last three years were:—

Year	Qty. (tons)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1960	1.14 million tons	96.05
1961	1.09 „ „	99.59
1962 (upto Oct.)	0.66 „ „	60.93

(d) and (e). To meet the Emergency all the steelworks have been directed to reach their rated capacity in the shortest possible time. In the case of public sector projects, in Bhilai which had already reached the rated capacity, a target of 1.2 million tons has been fixed for achievement in 1963-64. In the case of Durgapur and Rourkela, as the plants have not achieved the rated capacity, a target of 100 per cent of the rated capacity has been fixed for achievement in 1963-64.

As regards alloy and special steels, demand for which is being at present mostly met from imports, a Committee has been appointed to examine how best the existing facilities can

be utilised. Besides, energetic steps are being taken to ensure that production of this type of steel is undertaken in sizable quantities in the shortest possible time.

Requirements of Trucks

1102. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the additional requirements of trucks necessitated by the emergency;

(b) what was the plan provision for this purpose;

(c) whether any additional foreign assistance has been secured on this account both in the public and private sectors; and

(d) how soon the additional production is expected to be put into actual use?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):
(a) to (d). The Third Plan target for commercial vehicles, trucks and buses is 60,000. The requirements of trucks, in the context of the present emergency, from time to time are under constant review and necessary steps for meeting these requirements have been and are being taken.

Import of Machinery and Plant

1103. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the machinery and plant valued at Rs. 8 crores have recently been purchased from abroad; and

(b) if so, for what purpose this machinery is intended to be utilised and in which of the States?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., has imported plant and machinery worth

Rs. 8.38 crores viz. Rs. 4.95 crores from Russia for their Heavy Machine Building Project, Ranchi, Coal Mining Machinery Project, Durgapur and Rs. 3.43 crores for the Foundry Forge Project, Ranchi, from Czechoslovakia.

Coir Industry in Orissa

1104. **Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount invested by the Coir Board in organising coir industry in Orissa;

(b) the main centres of their activities in Orissa; and

(c) the amount proposed to be disbursed for schemes to be executed in Orissa out of the amount of Rs. 3.2 crores provided for the Third Plan period?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Coir Board has not invested any amount in Orissa, as the development of the industries is the responsibility of the State Government.

(b) Six co-operative societies are functioning in Sanjam, Puri and Cuttack districts.

(c) A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been allotted for development of the industry in Orissa, out of the allotment for the Third Plan.

Budget of Hindustan Design Organisation

1105. { **Shri K. L. More:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the details and annual budget of the Hindustan Design Organisation; and

(b) whether the wages of the personnel of the organisation are charged

in a separate account or to the revenue expenditure?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The Central Design Bureau, the design organisation of Hindustan Steel Limited, acts as consulting engineers, and its work includes the preparation of project reports, preparation of tender documents for inviting tenders for expansion, scrutiny of tenders and recommendations for placement of orders, approval of final layout and arrangement drawings before manufacture of plants, approval of detailed working drawings for civil engineering works and for erection, overall planning and coordination of the work of equipment suppliers and various agencies engaged at site.

The revised budget estimate for 1962-63 of the organisation is Rs. 17.86 lakhs.

(b) Wages of personnel are booked to a separate account, but form part of the expenditure of Hindustan Steel Limited.

Machine Tool Plant in Kerala

1106. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to set up a machine tool plant in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost thereof; and

(d) whether any site has been selected to locate the proposed plant?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (d). Government have under consideration a proposal to establish another machine tool factory in the public sector. The feasibility of locating the factory in Kerala is being examined. The factory will have a capacity of 1,000 standard[med#um]

heavy machine tools per annum. It is proposed to manufacture Horizontal boring machines, radial drills, production jig borers, jig boring machines and special purpose machines. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 7.50 crores with a foreign exchange content of Rs. 1.75 crores. No site has so far been selected for the proposed factory.

Export of Spices

1107. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase the export of spices during the Third Plan period;

(b) whether as a result of these steps there has been any increase in the export of spices; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Government of India have constituted the Spices Export Promotion Council to promote exports of Spices. Compulsory Quality Control and Pre-shipment Inspection Scheme for export of Spices has been introduced. A publicity programme for popularising increased use of Spices in U.S.A. has been taken up by the Council. Besides these, issue of special folders, conducting market surveys, bringing out a spices bulletin etc. have also been undertaken by the Council. A seven Member Spices Trade Delegation visited Middle East, continental countries and U.K. for exploring new Markets and to stabilise the existing ones.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Exports of Spices have risen from Rs. 16.6 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 17.6 crores in 1961-62; the increase works out to a crore of rupees.

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Power Transformer Factory at Ankamali

1108. { Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the progress that has been made in the setting up of the Power Transformer Factory at Ankamali in Kerala; and

(b) when the factory is expected to go into production?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) A licence has been granted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to Shri N. J. Nair for manufacture of heavy transformers for a range of 15,000 KVA during the first phase of 2 years to be increased to 50,000 KVA in 3½ years. The Government of Kerala is also participating in the venture. The terms of collaboration with Messrs. Hitachi Limited of Japan have been approved by Government of India. The agreement executed between the three parties is under examination. Action to register the company and to issue the capital is in progress.

(b) The factory is expected to go into production during 1965.

Import of Superior Coal

1109. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are now considering the recommendation of a team of foreign experts to import superior grade coal and blend it with indigenously available varieties for use in the public undertakings in the country;

(b) if so, what is the decision; and

(c) what is the foreign exchange requirement for the purpose?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):
(a) No, Sir; no team of foreign experts has made any such recommendation.

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

Marine Diesel Engines

1110. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to issue licences for manufacture of marine diesel engines for mechanising fishery craft with the collaboration of foreign firms;

(b) if so, the targets fixed for the purpose; and

(c) what is the shape of foreign collaboration so far arranged?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):
(a) to (c). Government had issued some time back a licence for the manufacture of marine diesel engines. The licence has been revoked because the firm has not made any progress. There are four firms in the private sector which have been licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the manufacture of internal combustion engines. These firms are in a position to offer the marine version of these engines for fitment to fishing crafts. These firms are collaborating with foreign firms on royalty basis. At present, a proposal from another firm for the manufacture of marine diesel engines is under consideration.

No separate target has been fixed for this industry.

Production in Steel Plants

1111. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
 { **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**
 { **Shri Mantri:**

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of production in Bhilai, Rourkela and

Durgapur Steel Plants during the months of November and December, 1962 separately.

(b) whether steps have been or are being taken to step up production in all the three plants; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) The comparative figures of steel ingot production in the H.S.L. plants during November and December, 1962 were as below:—

(In metric tonnes)

	Bhilai	Durgapur	Rourkela
November, 1962	90,300	62,049	65,660
December, 1962	95,600	77,225	72,586

(b) and (c). Steps have been taken to augment production in the H.S.L. plants. These include strict coordination and synchronisation in the planning of production, constant watch on the yield figures, supply of additional handling equipments and removal of delays in the procurement of spare equipments and materials. In addition, periodical meetings of the heads of Departments are held regularly to solve problems and to take quick decisions with a view to cut delays.

Manufacturing Plant for Industrial Gears at Faridabad

1112. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a manufacturing plant for Industrial Gears is to be set up at Faridabad;

(b) if so, what are the full details regarding its cost, foreign collaboration and the time by which the plant is to go into production; and

(c) how the present requirements are being met?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed investment in the project is stated to be of the order of Rs. 2 crores. The foreign collaboration terms are still under examination. According to the licence issued, the plant is required to go into production by the end of June 1963.

(c) The present requirements of gears in the country have not been separately assessed. In so far as the main manufacturers of automobiles are concerned, they are either already equipped or are equipping themselves to manufacture their requirements of gears. The requirements of other industries are met through imports to the extent these are not available indigenously.

Ban on Indian Films in Pakistan

1113. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 852 on the 7th September, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any reply was received from the Government of Pakistan in regard to the *aide memoire* of the Indian High Commissioner relating to the ban on Indian Films in Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the reactions of the Pakistan Government to the *aide memoire*?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Pakistan Government did not agree to lift the ban.

Central Drug Re-control Institute

1114. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the setting up of the Central Drug Re-control Institute; and

(b) if so, the full details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided that as the existing facilities for control of quality drugs are considered adequate, the question of establishing recontrol institute would be considered after the public sector drug manufacturing units under the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. go into production.

अखबारी कागज का कारखाना

१११५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १४ अगस्त, १९६२ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या ३०६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक अखबारी कागज के कारखाने की स्थापना के बारे में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : इस बारे में अभी कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है ।

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

1116. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in Heavy Electricals Ltd. at Bhopal has gone up during the past six months;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether some of the defence items are also to be manufactured in Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal; and

(d) whether a final decision has been taken in this regard?

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

(b) An increase of about Rs. 15 lakhs in the value of completed products during the period October-

December, 1962 was achieved as compared with the production during the period April-June, 1962.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

लोहे और इस्पात का उत्पादन

१११७. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) संकट काल लागू होने के पश्चात् लोहे तथा इस्पात के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं;

(ख) पहले की अपेक्षा लोहे तथा इस्पात का उत्पादन कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ा है ;

(ग) क्या मजदूरों को अधिक घंटे काम करना पड़ा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने जन-घंटे अधिक काम करना पड़ा?

इस्पात और भारी उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) इस्पात उद्योग का गठन इस प्रकार किया गया है कि उत्पादन वृद्धि के साथ साथ रक्षा निर्मित आवश्यक माल का उत्पादन भी बढ़े। इस्पात के बड़े बड़े कारखानों और पुनर्वेल्लन मिलों से कहा गया है कि व इन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने के लिए तैयार रहें और उन्होंने इन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन आरम्भ कर दिया है। सरकारी क्षेत्र के राउरकेला और दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखानों में उत्पादन को तत्काल निर्धारित क्षमता तक पहुंचाने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं। भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना निर्धारित क्षमता से अधिक उत्पादन कर रहा है। रक्षा सम्बन्धी कामों के लिए विशेष प्रकार के इस्पात के

उत्पादन करने की सम्भाव्यता मालूम करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं। वर्तमान कारखानों और विद्युत भट्टियों में विशेष प्रकार के इस्पात के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक के अधीन एक समिति बनाई गई है। सरकारी क्षेत्र में लगाए गए इस्पात कारखानों में इस्पात का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अधिक समन्वय स्थापित करने, उत्पादन पर नियंत्रण रखने और पुर्जों इत्यादि की प्राप्ति के लिए विशेष कदम उठाए गए हैं।

(ख) दिसम्बर १९६२ में विक्रेय इस्पात और अपिधम लोहे के उत्पादन में सितम्बर १९६२ के उत्पादन की अपेक्षा निम्नलिखित प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है :—

विक्रेय इस्पात	१६.६
विक्रेय अपिधम लोहा	११.५

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं। राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने के कुछ विशेष अनुभागों में कुछ पीछे रहे हुए काम को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ जन-घंटे अत्रिक काम किया गया।

Groundnut Oil

1118. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the groundnut oil by the State Trading Corporation, through cooperative institutions is not being exported as contemplated originally;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that a consortium has been nominated to dispose of the oil; and

(d) if so, on what basis this consortium has been nominated?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Only a small quantity

of groundnut oil procured by State Trading Corporation from the co-operative organisations has not been exported.

(c) and (d). This quantity is being sold to the Consortium of Soap Manufacturers for export of an equivalent quantity of groundnut oil.

Manufacture of High-scale Communications Receivers

1119. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that high-scale communication receivers will be manufactured in India;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether they will be manufactured in Public or private sector?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore are at present manufacturing general purpose communication receivers. They also propose to manufacture various types of high grade receivers required by the country and negotiations with various foreign companies for manufacturing different types are in progress.

Export of Tobacco to Europe

1120. **Shrimati Vimla Devi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scope for larger tobacco export to Europe has been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this connection?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Special allotment of fertilizers to agriculturists has been sanctioned to increase the productivity;

Efforts are being made to produce non-traditional types of tobacco;

A special West German Tobacco Project has been undertaken to grow tobacco suitable for export to West Germany.

Export of Cashew Kernels

1121. **Shri Imbichibava:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to increase the export of cashew kernels;

(b) whether as a result of these steps there has been any increase in the export of cashew kernels in recent years; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Steps such as setting up a separate Council for promotion of exports of cashews, arrangements for the import of raw cashewnuts, supply of tinsplate and box-strapping to exporters participating in International Fairs and Exhibitions, conducting market survey and sending of Trade Delegations abroad have been taken up by Government to increase exports of cashew kernels.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Exports of cashew kernels rose from 38,789 thousand kgs. valued at Rs. 16 crores in 1959-60 to 41,755 thousand kgs. valued at Rs. 18 crores in 1961-62.

Salt Board

1122. { Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the formation of the Salt Board has been deferred; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for which originally it was proposed to set up a Statutory Central Salt Board were to minimise the delay in the execution of capital and maintenance works, to grant financial help in the form of loans to salt manufacturers and to promote labour welfare measures. The question of setting up the Board was reconsidered and, for the following reasons, it was being decided that the proposal be kept in abeyance for the time being:

- (1) Steps have been taken to accelerate the pace of execution of development works and of labour welfare measures by laying down the principles to be followed in the execution of these works in the various categories of salt works. The extent to which such works may be financed from Salt Cess proceeds in the various categories of salt works has also been clearly laid down.
- (2) The procedure for the grant of loans to licensed salt manufacturers for development purposes has been simplified, so that the Salt Commissioner may himself sanction loans up to Rs. 5,000 in consultation with the Director of Industries of the State concerned, and up to Rs. 25,000 in consultation with the Regional Advisory Boards.
- (3) As the Central and Regional Advisory Boards for Salt are being continued, it was felt that it would be wise to avoid another body being set up in the form of a Statutory Board, particularly when the proceeds from the Cess are likely to be somewhat less than anticipated earlier.

Pig Iron Plant in Andhra Pradesh

1123. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since completed the examination of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Corporation's proposal for setting up a pig iron plant; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). The proposal has been approved in principle.

Heavy Electricals Plant at Ramachandrapuram

1124. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made up to date regarding the Heavy Electricals Plant at Ramachandrapuram, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the time schedule for various works has been drawn up; and

(c) the amount spent so far for the project?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Certain preliminary works at the project site including levelling of the factory area, construction of the railway siding, roads, Artisans Training School, workshop, hostel and some residential quarters are in progress.

(b) The Detailed Project Report for the Plant has been received and is under examination. Time schedules for the various works will be drawn up after the project report is accepted.

(c) About Rs. 90 lakhs.

Fertilizer Plant at Kothagudium

1125. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in starting the Civil Engineering works

for the establishment of a fertiliser plant at Kothagudim, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether the plant can go into commission by the end of the Third Plan at the present pace of work?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Civil works could not be started because the party has not been able to obtain possession of the land yet. This difficulty will be overcome soon.

(b) It is expected that the plant will go into production in 1965-66.

Export of Khadi to America

1126. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to export Khadi on a large scale to the United States of America; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two contracts have been signed by the Bombay Suburban Village Industries Association, Bombay, on behalf of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission with two corporations in U.S.A. for the export of cotton and silken khadi to that country. These agreements provide for export of about 152 lakh metres and 25 lakh metres of cotton and silken khadi respectively over a period of ten years beginning from 1962-63.

Oil Milling Industry

1127. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to set up a high-power committee to inquire into the disorganised state of oil milling industry in the country;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) what were the reasons for setting up such a committee?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is still under consideration and a final decision has yet to be taken.

(c) The Development Council for Oils, Soaps and Paints had recommended that a high-power committee may be set up to examine the oil milling industry from the techno-economic point of view in order to place it on a sound footing.

Issue of Industrial Licences

1128. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for industrial licences were received during the period January, 1962—December, 1962 requesting for sanction for setting up of new industries;

(b) how many of them were granted and how many rejected; and

(c) what were the main industries permission for the setting up of which has been (i) granted and (ii) refused?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 1,676 applications were received during 1962, requesting grant of licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the setting up of new industrial undertakings.

(b) Licences were issued in the case of 147 applications and letters of intent, that is, letters conveying consent to issue licences subject to fulfilment, by applicants, of certain conditions, were issued in the case of 24 applications. 841 applications were rejected. In 13 cases applicants either withdrew their applications or were

advised that their projects did not require licences under the Act.

(c) Information regarding the industries for the setting up of which licences have been issued, is available in the weekly "Bulletins of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", the monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade", and also in the weekly "Indian Trade Journal", copies of which are available in the Library of the House. As regards rejections, this includes most of the industries included in the Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, since applications are rejected not only because adequate capacity has already been licensed, but also because occasionally the schemes are not found to be technically sound.

Increase in Production and Exports

1129. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner the following Institutions have been galvanised in order to have a full bearing upon the qualitative and quantitative improvement in our exports:

(i) National Productivity Council;
(ii) Quality Control Organisation;
and

(iii) Indian Standards Institute; and

(b) whether this effort has borne results in creating a tempo for increased qualitative production within the country?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-774/63.*]

Tractors from Russia

**1130. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Union has offered to supply some

modern tractors at concessional rates to increase agricultural production in India;

(b) if so, whether any pact has been signed and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) which are the States who have shown their willingness to use them for the increased agricultural production?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Sahah): (a). A limited number of tractors are being imported from U.S.S.R. as per the trade agreement between India and U.S.S.R. These imports are on commercial basis. There are no offers for supply of tractors at concessional rates.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Tractors imported are distributed through the commercial agents to agriculturists all over India.

Fire in Sindri Fertilizer Factory

1131. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big fire destroyed five of the 15 man store sheds of Sindri Fertilizer Factory on the night of December 28/29, 1962;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused by the fire; and

(c) the cause of the fire?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) There was a fire accident in the Sindri Fertilizer factory on the evening of 28-12-1962, which affected part of the materials stored in five out of the fourteen sheds of the Central Warehouse building.

(b) There was some damage to the Warehouse building and some items of stores were destroyed. The exact extent of the damage is being assessed. On a rough computation, the

damage would be about Rs. 4 lakhs. The material was all insured and the damage did not include any material which was critical and the loss of which would affect production. Full production is being maintained.

(c) The fire was caused by sparks produced during welding operations carried out in the Warehouse. Responsibility will be fixed in due course and action taken.

Export of Fish

1132. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of fish declined in 1961 in relation to 1960; and

(b) if so, whether any step has been taken for improvement of the export of fish?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a slight fall in the export of fish and fish preparations in the year 1961 as compared to the year 1960

(b) For improving exports of fish the following steps have been taken:

1. Export incentives have been liberalised.
2. Additional Freezing and Cold Storage facilities are being provided to the processors and exporters of fish.
3. Mechanisations of fishing crafts is being undertaken.
4. Difficulties relating to export of dried fish and prawns have respectively been taken up with the authorities in Ceylon and Burma and provisions have been included in this regard in the recent India-Burma and India-Ceylon Trade Agreements.

Purchase of Textile Machinery

1133. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Japanese textile machinery manufacturers visited India to discuss with Government steps for the speedy utilisation of the 10 million credit given by Japan to India for purchase of textile machinery; and

(b) if so, what decisions were taken in consultation with the delegation?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A general review of the progress of the utilisation of the credit was made. The position was found to be generally satisfactory.

Export of Oilseeds

1134. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of oilseeds has registered a fall in recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the volume and value of export for the last four years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to step up the export of oilseeds?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The volume and value of export for the last four years are as under:—

Year	Quantity in tonnes	Value in lakhs of Rs
1959	28974	247
1960	41393	404
1961	34951	421
1962	30822	358
(Jan—Oct)		

(d) Export control on oilseeds has been relaxed. H.P.S. groundnut kernel and H.P.S. groundnut-in-shell are now licensed freely; export of mustard seed is also licensed freely with-in a ceiling; and export of sesamum seed, Kardi seed and Nigerseed has been decontrolled.

Scooter Factories

1135. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences have been granted for Scooter Factories during the last year; and

(b) if so, the basis and criteria thereof along with details of licences?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Pig Iron and Coal in Gujarat

1136. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineering Industry in Gujarat is experiencing shortage of pig iron and coal; and

(b) if so, what steps have been envisaged to remove the shortage?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) and (b). There is a shortage of pig iron all over the country, including Gujarat. Efforts are being made to increase availability on a permanent basis. To overcome the immediate difficulties in Gujarat a special allocation of 2200 M/Tonnes of pig iron has been made for that State. The engineering industries do not have any serious problem in regard to coal supplies.

Synthetic Rubber Production

1137. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

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

(a) whether new industrial units for the production of synthetic rubber have been licensed in the private sector recently;

(b) if so, the names of the units that have been given licence for the production of synthetic rubber;

(c) the location of the units;

(d) their production capacity; and

(e) their employment potential?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Production of Cement

1138. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase the production of cement in view of the present national emergency; and

(b) the total quantity of cement produced in 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). There are at present 35 cement factories in the country with a total annual installed capacity of 9:728 million tonnes. The actual production during 1962 was 8:586 million tonnes; this was 90 per cent of the effective installed capacity. Efforts are being made to maximise the utilisation of the existing capacity by ensuring adequate supplies of coal and adequate transport facilities to the industry, and also by encouraging a change-over of fuel from coal to

oil in suitable cases. The supply of coal to cement factories, in particular, has been stepped up since the proclamation of the state of emergency.

In order to induce the industry to maximise production, a scheme for an incentive by way of an increased price for extra production over and above the best production during the last 3 years has been introduced.

New schemes of a total capacity of 7.809 million tonnes a year have also been so far either licensed or approved. Of the additional capacity licensed/approved, a capacity of 1.286 million tonnes is to be set up on the basis of imported plant and machinery. Indigenous capacity for manufacture of cement machinery has also been set up. A capacity of 1.746 million tonnes, to be installed on the basis of indigenous machinery, is already covered by the allocation of foreign exchange for the import of components. Efforts are also being made to augment cement machinery manufacturing capacity in the country. Continuous pressure is being exerted on cement licensees for completing their projects within the stipulated period.

Efforts are also being made to set up capacity for portland blast furnace slag cement manufacture by utilising the slag which is a by-product of the iron and steel industry.

अमरीका से सोयाबीन का आयात

११३६. श्री बड़े : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वनस्पति धी के निर्माण हेतु अमरीका से सोयाबीन का आयात करने का शासन का इरादा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सोयाबीन के आयात से देश में मूंगफली के भाव और जायेंगे?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मास्को में औद्योगिक प्रदर्शनी

११४०. श्री कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मास्को में कोई औद्योगिक प्रदर्शनी लगाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह प्रदर्शनी कब लगाई जायेगी और उसका व्योरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :
(क) जी हां।

(ख) १ से ३१ जुलाई १९६३ तक। व्योरा अभी अन्तिम रूप से तयार किया जा रहा है।

जिन्तों के वायदा कारोबार पर प्रतिबन्ध

११४१. श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अब तक भारत सरकार ने किन्-किन जिन्तों के वायदा कारोबार पर पाबन्दी लगाई है; और

(ख) यह पाबन्दी कब-कब लगाई गई?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :
(क) और (ख). दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रख जाते हैं [पुस्तकालय में रखे गये। देखिये संख्या, LI-775/63]

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) ACCUMULATION OF STOCKS OF HANDLOOM FABRICS AND CONSEQUENT UNEMPLOYMENT OF HANDLOOM WEAVERS

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The accumulation of stocks of the handloom fabrics in the country particularly in Kerala and the consequent unemployment of handloom weavers.

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Shall I read it or shall I lay it on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: It may be laid on the Table of the House. It is a long statement.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I lay the statement on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-736/63].

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether any arrangements are made to render aid by loan on security basis as is allowed to other small-scale industries and whether arrangements are also made to place orders on the handloom industry for the production of such varieties of cloth as are useful for Government purposes, specially, for the armed forces?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As regards the first part of the question, credit to the handloom industry has been considerably liberalised. Regarding the second part of the question, to the extent that Government requirements are necessary we give a price preference to the handloom cloth; so, much

larger off-take is taking place. But that is not substantial compared to the volume of production of the handloom sector.

(ii) RE: HOLDING OF BYE-ELECTIONS

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Law to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported suggestion made by the Election Commission regarding holding of bye-elections and Government's reaction thereto.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): May I lay the statement on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: He might just give a gist in a few words and lay the statement on the Table.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: If you will permit me, I shall read it out. It is a small statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How many pages?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: Just half a page.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : खांसने वाले हमारे काम में बाधा डालते हैं। क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि उन को यहां दाखिल होने से पहले फिटनेस का सर्टिफिकेट दे ?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: On the 26th October, 1962, the Election Commission issued a press note stating that, in the Emergency due to external aggression on the Northern frontiers of the country, it had decided not to hold the bye-elections that

were then due in certain Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies so long as the Emergency lasted. The said press note was issued after informal discussions with the representatives of the several political parties and groups in Parliament. The Law Minister and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs also participated in those discussions.

2. The Chief Election Commissioner has now asked the Government to communicate its views about holding of bye-elections to the State Legislatures and Parliament. The matter is under active consideration of Government and the Government expects to communicate its views on the matter to the Chief Election Commissioner in the near future.

Shri Yashpal Singh: May I know the exact date for holding these elections?

Mr. Speaker: It has not yet been decided.

Shri Yashpal Singh: Is the Government aware that owing to the declaration about the postponement of bye-elections the pending election petitions are delayed inordinately?

Mr. Speaker: They are considering it.

श्री मंत्री (भीर): क्या सरकार इस बात की ओर ध्यान देगी कि देश के कुछ भाग जोकि बिना प्रतिनिधित्व के रह गये हैं उन को प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए कदम उठाये जाएं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात का भी खयाल रखा जायगा ।

Shri Ranga (Tenali): There is need for a factual correction of this statement that has been made. It refers to the conference that the Election Commission had with the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the leaders of parliamentary parties and says that so long as the emergency

continues there are to be no bye-elections. It is not so. We agreed only to a period of six months and said that after the first three months are over we would review the position.

Shri Surendranath Divvedy (Kendrapara): What was agreed upon when the Election Commissioner and the hon. Law Minister met us was that the bye-elections be suspended now and the whole position be reviewed in February. I think, Government will bear that in mind.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly what is being done.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

श्री भू० ना० मंडल (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक इन्फार्मेशन चाहता हूँ .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कार्रवाई अभी हो रही है उस के बाद मैं आप को बतलाता हूँ ।

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE INDIAN OIL CO., LTD., AND INDIAN REFINERIES LTD., AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT ON THE WORKING THEREOF

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel (Shri Hajarnavis): On behalf of Shri K. D. Malaviya, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Company Limited, Bombay, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956;
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-737/63].

[Shri Hajarnavis]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-738/63].

1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library, see No. 741/63].

REGISTRATION OF NEWSPAPERS (CENTRAL) AMENDMENT RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shri Sham Nath): On behalf of Dr. B. Gopala Reddi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Amendment Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. GSR. 85 dated the 12th January, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 20A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-739/63].

IRON AND STEEL (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER ANNUAL REPORT OF HEAVY ELECTRICALS (INDIA) LTD., AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT ON WORKING THEREOF

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) **The Iron and Steel (Control) Amendment Order, 1963** published in Notification No. SO. 82 dated the 12th January, 1963 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-740/63].

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, for the year

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER RUBBER ACT, AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF COIR BOARD AND AUDIT REPORT THEREON

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947:—

(a) **The Rubber (Third Amendment) Rules, 1962** published in Notification No. GSR. 1666 dated the 8th December, 1962;

(b) **The Rubber (Fourth amendment) Rules, 1962**, published in Notification No. GSR. 1745, dated the 22nd December, 1962;

(c) **The Rubber Board Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1963** published in Notification No. SO 19 dated the 5th January, 1963;

(d) **The Rubber Board Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1963** published in Notification No. SO. 20, dated the 5th January, 1963. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-742/63].

- (ii) a copy of the Newsprint Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. 8|26|62-Imp. dated the 29th December, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955; [Placed in Library, see No. LT-743/63].
- (iii) a copy of Certified Accounts of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1961-62 and Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [placed in Library, see No. LT-744/63].

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT
REPORT OF INDIAN PRODUCTIVITY
TEAM ON OIL INDUSTRY

ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN CABLES
LIMITED, NATIONAL NEWSPRINT AND
PAPER MILLS LIMITED AND NATIONAL
SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION
LIMITED, AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT
ON WORKING THEREOF

ANNUAL REPORT OF REHABILITATION
INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD.

The Minister of Commerce in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Notification No. GSR. 78 dated the 12th January, 1963 under sub-section (3) of section 641 of the Companies Act, 1956, making certain alterations in Schedule VI to the said Act; [Placed in Library, see No. LT-745/63].
- (ii) Report of Indian Productivity Team on oil industry in USSR, Czechoslovakia and Rumania; [Placed in Library, see No. LT-746/63].
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Burdwan, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956;
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company; [Placed in Library, see No. LT-747/63].
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepalnagar, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956;
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company; [Placed in Library, see No. LT-748/63].
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956;
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation; [Placed in Library, see No. LT-749/63].
- (vi) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-750/63].

**AMENDMENT TO DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES
RULES**

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): On behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. 12/46/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 27th September, 1962, making certain further amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-751/63].

**ANNUAL REPORTS OF AIR-INDIA AND
INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION**

Shri Mohiuddin: I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953:—

(a) Annual Report of the Air-India for the year 1961-62; [Placed in Library, see No. LT-752/53].

(b) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1961-62; [Placed in Library, see No. LT-753/63].

(ii) a copy of Annual Accounts of the Air-India for the year 1961-62 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-754/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Patiabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table a

copy each of the following Notifications:—

(i) SO. No. 3792 dated the 13th December, 1962 issued under section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1962;

(ii) SO. No. 3793 dated the 13th December, 1962 issued under section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952;

(iii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Sixteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1962 published in Notification No. GSR. 1807 dated the 29th December, 1962 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-755/63].

CEMENT (QUALITY CONTROL) ORDER

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cement (Quality Control) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. SO. 3595/ECA/2/62 dated the 1st December, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-756/63].

12.07 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

NINTH AND TENTH REPORTS

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

(i) Ninth Report relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-third Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha)

Notice

on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure)—Preparation of Budget Estimates of Public Undertakings and Presentation of their Annual Reports and Accounts to Parliament.

- (ii) Tenth Report relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and sixteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Transport)—Hindustan Shipyard Limited.

12.07½ hrs.

ADMINISTRATORS-GENERAL BILL

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator-General.

12.08 hrs.

RE: CALLING-ATTENTION-NOTICE

श्री भू० ना० मंडल (सहरसा): एक कार्लिंग अटेंशन मोशन कल में ने दिया था उस के बारे में इनफारमेशन की जरूरत थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने आप से और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों से कहा है कि जो कोई इनफारमेशन लेनी हो मुझ से आ कर लें। यहां न इस तरह शुरू करें।

श्री भू० ना० मंडल: उम के बारे में डिस्पोजल की कोई बात नहीं कही गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं अभी आप को इतना दे दूंगा।

12.08½ hrs.

MOTION RE: COLOMBO CONFERENCE PROPOSALS—contd.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): May I make a submission? I had given notice of a privilege motion, and I have been told that the delivery of this motion to you was a little late. May I request you to suspend the relevant rule?

Mr. Speaker: I shall just look into it. If it was late, that is to be considered on the next day. Since there is no next day, I shall look into it and I can bring it up later in the day, if I think that it can be brought up.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बागबंकी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि कल प्रधान मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में कहा कि लोक सभा ने ८ मितम्बर की अनुमति दे दी है। यह असत्य है और मैंने इस पर प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया था कि यह हाउस का अपमान है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जो कुछ प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने वहां कहा हो उस का मुझे यहां नोटिस लेने की जरूरत नहीं। आज जो वह यहां कहने जा रहे हैं उस का नोटिस लिया जा सकता है।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): On a point of order. The Prime Minister is equally responsible to this House and to the other House. The Prime Minister is the complete Prime Minister of this House and the other House.

Mr. Speaker: Under what rule or law is this point of order being raised? May I know that? Where is the violation of any particular rule?

Shri Priya Gupta: The Prime Minister is the complete Prime Minister of a Government comprising of this House and the other House.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है। आप ने अभी कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने राज्य सभा में जो बयान दिया उस का आप यहां नोटिस नहीं ले सकते। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि प्रधान मंत्री अगर इस प्रकार का बयान राज्य सभा में नहीं कहीं बाहर भी दें, सदन में न दें, तो भी वह इस हाउस का कंटेम्प्ट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रार्डर, प्रार्डर। मैंने कहा है कि यही डिस्कशन है जो हम आज अभी ले रहे हैं और उसी पर अभी यहां बयान होना है इस वास्ते उस की बाबत अलहदा से कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have understood by parliamentary practice that when any Motion is talked out, it only means that Parliament is not committed to the policy or programme indicated by the motion just talked out. Therefore, we have abstained from tabling our amendments to this motion. But surprisingly enough, the Prime Minister seems to be definitely of the contrary impression that by talking out this motion and by the Government not moving to accept it, they would consider themselves as being authorised to proceed on the basis of the September 8 proposals as now being considered as approximating to the Colombo proposals. This seeks to pervert the well-understood parliamentary principle and practice.

In the light of this development, we must state categorically that the Parliament never gave its unanimous approval to the Prime Minister's cease-fire proposals on the basis of the 8th September 1962 line of occupation and that by the Resolution accepted by the House on the 14th November no approval was given to these proposals and that we do not consider ourselves bound by those proposals, nor are we now prepared to give, to quote the Prime Minister's own words, "the authority to carry on the policy Government have been pursuing in this matter".

So we would like to inform the Prime Minister in advance of his reply to day that we do not accept the Colombo proposals in principle nor his earlier date line of 8th September for cease-fire. (Interruptions).

An Hon. Member: This is extraordinary. How can he make a statement now? (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Of course, it was extraordinary. But I must take the blame. Advance notice of it had been given to me and the reason given was that instead of interfering with or interrupting the Prime Minister so often to make the same statement, he might be allowed to make a statement for one minute. I had allowed him under that circumstance. So if there is something odd, I am to blame, nobody else (Interruptions). He has concluded.

Shri Ranga: No, Sir. I have not concluded. I sat down when you rose to make some observations.

Also, we deem that it would be national humiliation and it would be harmful to accept the Colombo proposals.

Mr. Speaker: He has said all those things in his speech.

Shri Ranga: We therefore urge that they may be rejected by Government and Parliament. We are therefore obliged to support the amendment moved by Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Members cannot stand up in this manner and speak:

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): I seek your guidance. Shri Ranga spoke yesterday every word of what he has said today. May I know how and in what way he is permitted to make another statement now.

Mr. Speaker: That I have said.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I only want the Prime Minister, when he speaks, to make it very clear, as has been pointed out in this House, that so far as the September 8 position is concerned, Parliament is not committed to it". There is a difference of opinion. He seems to have made the statement because some amendment was negative and so this House also is committed to that proposition. We do not take it that way. It may be Government's stand. That is what I wanted to be made clear. Let him say that it may be the Government's stand. But Parliament is not committed to it. If it is taken as Parliament's verdict, we have to dissociate ourselves from it.

Mr. Speaker: They can do it by their Vote.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members get up in this manner, we cannot conduct the proceedings.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Let us hear the leader of the 'co-operation party.' (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Would we be able to conduct our business in this manner? It is not possible to do so if Members just stand up when they like and begin to speak.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I make a submission that this is a very bad and wrong procedure, because if those who interrupt are given the opportunity to make such statements.... (Interruptions)

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): On a point of order.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): On a point of order.

An Hon. Member: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Not three points of order at a time.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: An explanation was given to the satisfaction of the House by you and we all felt satisfied after that. Now Mr. Gopalan is making a statement challenging the decision of the Speaker and this amounts to casting an aspersion on the Speaker.

Shri Hem Barua: I also rise on the same point of order. After you have explained the position that you allowed Mr. Ranga to make a statement, the Leader of the communist group stands up and says something which can be interpreted legitimately as an aspersion on the Chair. Naturally enough we are disturbed and perturbed by it.

Mr. Speaker: I am really thankful to the hon. Members for giving me that support. But I had not yet heard Mr. Gopalan what he had really wanted to say. I have explained and taken upon myself the responsibility so far as Mr. Ranga's statement was concerned, because my consent was taken in advance. I yet wanted to hear what Mr. Gopalan had to say. He had said that this is a bad precedent. So much I had heard, but I wanted to know what he had to say completely.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am not casting any aspersion. This is the first time such a thing is happening. I have been here for the last so many years....

Mr. Speaker: I had given the explanation why it happened. Now I can be certainly sure that there would not be interruptions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Mr. Yadav has not given you that understanding.

Mr. Speaker: I am talking of Mr. Ranga now. The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Before you call upon

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[Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.]

the Prime Minister, I should like to submit that the leader of the P.S.P. group has made a statement here....

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister would clarify that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I want the Prime Minister to clarify it; not the hon. Member.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The Prime Minister, after all, is the leader of the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is no necessity to clarify it now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): By your leave....

Mr. Speaker: That has been brought to the notice of the Prime Minister and he would answer it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You told me that I might raise it here with your permission. It is reported in the Press....

Mr. Speaker: I am telling him that I have referred it to the Prime Minister and he would answer it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then it is all right.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): **Mr. Speaker,** Sir, I crave your indulgence and the indulgence of this House to speak on the subject that we have been discussing for the last two days and try to do so objectively and dispassionately. I am afraid the beginning of today's debate has rather vitiated the atmosphere of objective consideration of any subject. However, I shall endeavour to try to be as calm and objective as possible and I trust that hon. Members will hear me and then, of course, it is open to them to decide as they wish.

In the course of the debate—I think day before yesterday—Shri Dhebar

asked a question: What exactly are we considering? It was a very relevant question, because the issues that were before us were confused, overlaid and covered up by all manner of other considerations and therefore were likely to be forgotten by hon. Members. I recognise, of course, that the immediate issues before us have a considerable background of history and we cannot separate that background from the present issue. I do not object to all the other matters coming up or being pointed out to us. Indeed, I myself would like it to be considered in that context.

So far as this background is concerned, I take it that in spite of many differences of opinion on many other subjects, there is no Member of this House who differs in his judgment of that background and our reaction to the Chinese aggression and invasion. So, if I do not refer to it at any length, it means that we take it for granted. This is common ground and we expressed that common ground in the solemn resolution that we passed in mid-November, and took a pledge. Now, we have not only to consider this background, but also the future as it might take shape. That future is of great concern to us in India. But it has relevance also to Asia and the world, as any conflict between India and China must necessarily have. We live in a rapidly changing world. We cannot, therefore, think in static terms. We have followed a policy of non-alignment and I believe in it fully. Now, I hope we shall continue to follow it. But even the old concept of non-alignment is slowly undergoing a change. On the one side, the Soviet Union and China are beginning to fall out. On the other side, there is some attempt at a closer approach between the United States and the Soviet Union. We cannot, at this stage, say much about it, but it does hold out some hope.

Our policy of non-alignment has won such favour in the outside world, not only among the so-called non-aligned countries, the newly independ-

ent countries of Africa and Asia, but even the major aligned countries like the United States and the Soviet Union have come to see some virtue in it and want it to be continued. It has surprised me, therefore, that just at this moment of our success in this policy, some people in India should doubt its worth. In any event, what I wish to lay stress on is the dynamic character of the world today. Any position that we take must keep this in view.

We have had to deal with, at first, the slow encroachments of China on Indian territory, which have lasted five or six years and then from September, 1962 aggression on a massive scale. We believe, and many other countries agree with us in this matter, that China, as constituted today, is an aggressive expansionist country, possibly with vast designs for the future. It believes in the inevitability of major wars. Thus, essentially it does not believe in peaceful co-existence between countries and it does not believe in the five principles of *Panchsheel*, which China and India laid down some seven or eight years ago and which had been accepted by a large number of countries.

The curious fact emerges that just when most other countries have come to this conclusion that peaceful co-existence is essential and war is no longer a desirable or a possible way of settling disputes between nations, China stands apart and follows a policy which is peculiar to her. China is a great nation with a great past. A great nation pursuing such aggressive policies necessarily becomes a danger and a menace to the other countries and to the world. It has been our misfortune that we have been victims of this aggression, but that very aggression has made not only us, but other countries also realise the nature of the problem that faces the world. I believe that even the Government of China has realised the danger of the course that it follows. Possibly also it has realis-

ed the wrong it has done to India and to itself by following this course. I am not referring to moral rights and wrongs, but to the practical consequences of the action. It must be obvious to China that they cannot compel us by military or other forceful means to surrender to them in any important matter. In spite of the aggressive actions that they have taken on India and the very intemperate language that they have used, it appears that they are beginning to realise that it is not good for them, as it is not for us and for Asia and the world, if our two countries be entangled in a war which may well last a long time and do tremendous injury. One thing is certain, and they must recognise it, that India as it is constituted today will not submit to any dishonour, whatever the consequences.

India has been devoted to peace, and in her long history, whatever we may have done within our own country, we have not invaded other countries. Our fault has been to submit to others' invasions in the past, but that time is past now, and a new India has arisen which cannot and will not submit to any aggression. We want to live peacefully and in freedom, and we do not wish to interfere with the freedom of others. We believe, whether others believe in them or not in the *Panchsheel* or the five principles, because that is the only civilised or even practical way of existence in the modern age. There is no other way except war and wholesale destruction, extermination. Therefore, we have to try to bring, in so far as we can, apparently two contradictory urges and principles—to promote peace and live in peace and freedom on the one hand, and on the other hand to resist any encroachment of our freedom and integrity with all our might. That is a difficult thing to do, but there is no reason why we should not endeavour to do it to the best of our ability. But it is clear that we cannot unilaterally pursue the path of peace if

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aggression takes place against us, and our freedom, integrity and honour are threatened. Because we were so threatened, our nation responded in the only way that any self-respecting and freedom-loving nation can respond, and we were witnesses to a sight which was worth having even at the cost of the trouble we had on our frontier. Our people proved to themselves and to the world that freedom had brought a new spirit in them and that everything else was secondary to the preservation of their freedom and integrity.

On 14th November last we took a solemn pledge and by that we stand. Members have reminded me of this pledge, and they imagine that something is suggested that will go counter to that pledge. I would like to tell them that tomorrow, on our auspicious Republic Day, scores of millions of people all over India are going to repeat that pledge or a slightly modified form of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Modified?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Slightly modified form of it. Naturally, the circumstances, the date has changed. Our whole community development movement, numerous blocks and community centres and panchayat ghars, all of them are going to meet tomorrow, I believe at 9 o'clock in the morning, in their respective places and take that pledge, modifying the words slightly to suit them; otherwise, the substance is the same.

Shri Maurya (Aligarh): Pledge is always pledge, there should be no modification.

Mr. Speaker: Without understanding what the modification is!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The modification has nothing to do with the

substance. Naturally, Parliament says one thing in one way, and the community centres say it in a different way.

That will be a noble demonstration of our people's will and determination. Would we have organised that if we wanted to by-pass the pledge? Let this be remembered and this argument of our proving false to our pledges not be raised again.

We have been told that Government is paralysed by fear and the military might of China, that we want to accept the Colombo proposals because we are frightened, and that it will be dishonourable for us to accept these proposals, and a breach of the pledges we have made. There have been heroics and hysterics and, what has been described by a foreign newspaper, a competition in patriotism, as if patriotism is to be measured by words and phrases and the strong statements that one makes. Patriotism is made of stronger stuff. It is to be judged by something more than the words we use, rather by the life we have led.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Exactly.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: By that life let us judge each one of us.

We have committed many mistakes, and no doubt will commit more....

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): That is the only thing we are sure of. We are quite sure of that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: but I have yet to know that we have succumbed to fear and have fashioned our policies on that basis. Long years ago, when we had the privilege of serving under the leadership of Gandhiji, we learnt one lesson: that

was to shed fear. There is little likelihood that we would forget that basic principle that he taught us. But fearlessness has to be married to wisdom.... (Interruptions) Otherwise it is reckless folly. It is to be governed by certain principles as well as a measure of intelligence and understanding of what the world is today. What have we been debating here during the last two or three days? It is the Colombo proposals. How do these come into being?

On the 20th of October last, the first massive invasion of India took place. Before that about six weeks ago, on the 8th September the Chinese forces had started coming from across the Thag La ridge in NEFA. On the 20th of October was this massive invasion. On the 24th of October the Chinese Government made their three-point proposals—that is, three or four days after this. Within two or three days we rejected these proposals as they were considered dishonourable for India and we could not possibly accept them. We had, therefore, to take a positive line and to make some positive proposals suited to the moment. Some people called it the 'peace offensive'. We had to meet that offensive, apart from any other positive line that we should take. It was then that we suggested that we would be prepared to talk to the Chinese if the situation as it existed before the latest invasion was restored—that is, what is called the 8th September line was restored. That was an ideal proposal for India as well as, I think for China. Neither of these countries could succeed in humiliating the other; each of them is too big and too conscious of its honour to submit to any humiliation.. (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या बहादुरी सिर्फ इन इंटरपोज़ में है ! अब जो उन का खयाल है, उस को आप सुनिये । आप ने अपनी तकरीरों में अपने खयालात का इज़हार कर लिया है । अब आप उन की बात सुन लीजिए ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें । मैं उन को भी कह रहा हूँ कि वे भी बैठ जायें ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : बहादुरी के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ । मैं बहुत बहादुर नहीं हूँ । लेकिन मैं कायर भी नहीं हूँ, उस तरह से जिस तरह से ये लोग बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : हमारी तरफ उंगलियाँ क्यों उठा

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Every one in his speech had made comments and the Prime Minister also can do that. Now, the hon. Members would kindly keep silent and listen to him.... (Interruptions.)

श्री बागड़ी : ये बहादुर बन

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें । मैं सभी मेम्बर साहिबान से कहता हूँ कि वे बैठ जायें ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I proceed, Sir? I am not aware of having referred even indirectly or remotely to any hon. Member opposite, anywhere. I do not know why this extra-ordinary excitement should take place. I am talking slowly, calmly and dispassionately trying to analyse the position.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Please proceed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am grateful to the hon. Member for permission to proceed.... (Interruptions.) This 8th September proposal was repeated by me many times in Parliament and outside, at meetings, on the radio and in the Press. It was definitely mentioned by me repeatedly in the course of my speech then. A substitute motion was proposed by Shri Ram Sevak Yadav for the particular purpose of the rejection of this proposal of the 8th September line.

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This substitute motion was rejected by a very large majority in the Lok Sabha. Subsequently a substantive motion was passed approving all the measures and policies adopted by Government. I shall read out these motions. The motion under discussion was:

"That the border situation resulting from the invasion of India by China be taken into consideration".

In the course of my speech, I said:

"In answer to this it was stated that we could not proceed to any talks with them until at least this latest aggression was vacated and the status quo prior to the 8th September 1962 restored both in NEFA and Ladakh". This was the least we could do and that is the position we have consistently held during the last few months. Anxious for peace as we are, we suggested this minimum condition which might lead to a peaceful approach".

I referred to this again on two or three occasions in the course of the same speech. I would read further from that:

"What we had suggested is a simple and straightforward proposal, that of restoration of the status quo prior to the 8th September, 1962, when further aggression began".

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav proposed a substitute motion to this which ran as follows:

"This House having considered the border situation resulting from invasion of India by China, is of opinion that the policy of the Government of India to start negotiations on the condition of withdrawal by the Chinese aggressors to the line of control as on the 8th September, 1962 should be rejected, and no nego-

tiations should be undertaken till the Chinese aggressors withdraw to the Indian boundary as it existed on the 15th August, 1947".

This substitute motion was voted upon in this House. The result of the division was: 13 in favour of the substitute motion and 288 against.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We refrained from voting on that motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: By your leave, Sir, I want to raise a point of order. I would like to draw your attention and also the attention of the House to what the Prime Minister has consistently held and declared and stated in his speeches in Parliament and outside and in broadcasts, portions of which I will read out.

Mr. Speaker: Other speeches are not to be there. Only the debate that was held here was being referred to.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My point of order is this. You have to give a ruling on that. He made it clear on every occasion that only the Government stands committed to this proposal. It is recorded there. I will read out one sentence.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order? He cannot read from the debate now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Certainly if he can, so can I.

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister is on his legs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The point of order relates to the statement that he has made.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The point of order in brief is this. He has said that the Parliament has endorsed the policy with regard to the

September 8 line. I do not contest that proposition. But, Sir, it would be wholly wrong to say that it was adopted unanimously, just as the Parliament adopted the 14th November resolution unanimously, with acclamation, happily, at your instance all standing. Parliament never endorsed it like that. That is all.

Mr. Speaker: He has raised no point of order, although he stood up on that pretext. I would request hon. Members to desist from this temptation when there is no point of order. At least senior Members should not stand up and interrupt when there is no point of order. (Interruption)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The House never endorsed it unanimously.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर यह है कि श्री राम सेवक यादव का जो अमेंडमेंट है उस के गलत मतलब निकाले जा रहे हैं। उन का जो अमेंडमेंट

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं जो निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, उस को कम्प्लीट कर लेने दीजिए । श्री राम सेवक यादव का यह अमेंडमेंट था कि १५ अगस्त, १९४७ की लाइन को माना जाये । उस को रिजक्ट करने का मतलब यह कैसे होता है कि ८ सितम्बर की लाइन को माना गया है ? आप इस के मतलब को साफ़ कर दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस यही है आप का प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर ? आप ही बतलाईये कि इस में प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर कहाँ है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से खड़े हो जाना प्रीर प्रोसीडिंग्स को इंटरप्ट करना निहायत ना-बाजिब है । एक इंटरप्रिटेशन प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब दे रहे हैं और उस के लिए प्रोसीडिंग्स

पढ़ रहे हैं । दूसरे आदमी की राय इस से मुक्तलिफ़ हो सकती है, लेकिन इस प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर कैसे हो गया ?

Shri Priya Gupta: On a point of order. Only one hon. Member should be on his legs.

श्री किशन पटनायक : आप अपनी राय दे दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में मेरी राय की ज़रूरत नहीं है और न इस में कोई प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है । मैं मेम्बर साहबान से कहूँगा कि वह इस तरह के प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर न उठाये ।

Now the hon. Prime Minister may be allowed to proceed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I had simply read out the wording of the substitute motion. It is for the hon. Members to say what it means. I shall read out the substitute motion again:

“This House... is of opinion that the policy of the Government of India to start negotiations on the condition of withdrawal by the Chinese aggressors to the line of control as on the 8th September, 1962, should be rejected and no negotiations should be undertaken till the Chinese aggressors withdraw to the Indian boundary as it existed on the 15th August, 1947.”

Subsequently, an amendment was proposed by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla that for the original motion the following be substituted, namely:—

“This House having considered the border situation resulting from the invasion of India by China, approves of the measures and policy adopted by the Government to meet it.”

This was passed without voting apparently, but almost unanimously, though some did not agree. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He said, "almost unanimously".

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I definitely say that Acharya Ranga did not agree with it. Probably he will never agree on anything good. I am prepared to make an exception to Acharya Ranga in every proposition that I may make.

Shri Ranga: When I was agreeing with you I was a good man!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a question of argument about words or things. It is beyond argument—what has been done by the House; that is the parliamentary practice and procedure. It is not normal—or can be followed by Government—to come every time to the House and take its opinion about a certain step that it might take. It places the general policy before the House and the House approves of it or disapproves of it or criticises it, and Government has to function accordingly. If the House disapproves of it naturally the Government have to change their policy. In this particular matter it was not necessary from the point of view of any Constitution or law for the Government to come to this hon. House and take—I am talking about the 10th December—their views about the 8th September line which was the proposal made by Government as a reaction to the proposal made by the Chinese previously. But we did come and we came after this matter had been repeated for two months, repeatedly by me and by the organs of public opinion. The House was particularly fully seized of this fact; this has been done; this has been said. I came here and stated, "this is our policy," and subsequently, after the substitute motion that Shri Ram Sewak Yadav proposed—it referred to something being rejected—a resolution was passed by the House that the House approves of the measures and policy adopted by Government. That is my understanding. How can there be any doubt in the least? One in a million, I say; there

can be no doubt about that. What is the effect of this? The effect of it is that the House, at that moment, approved of the proposal that we had made about the 8th September line. That is my submission. Others may disagree with it. Both negatively and positive it was cleared out. (Interruptions).

An Hon. Member: No, Sir.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am almost prepared to say that with the exception of Acharya Ranga the House approved of it. It is always open to the House, may I say, to disapprove of something it has approved previously, to change its mind. That is a different matter. I am not challenging the right of the House. I am merely saying as a matter of recorded fact in our proceedings that this fact was before the House; it was deliberately brought before the House in my speech, repeatedly, and in other public statements. Subsequently, the policy of the Government was reaffirmed by this House. There is no doubt about that. In that policy, at that time, this was the major thing, the other things having been previously agreed to. Therefore, I do submit that that particular matter, rightly or wrongly, was not only accepted by Government but this House also approved of it fully.

Even at the time when we were discussing this matter in the House, the conference convened by the Prime Minister of Ceylon was meeting. The Prime Minister of Ceylon had taken the initiative in regard to that in November—I forget the exact date. I think it was towards the last few days of November—in the third week probably—that she had taken the initiative, and she had suggested at first the 1st of December for that meeting. She did not ask us about it; we knew nothing about it till we were informed that she had convened it. Naturally she had asked the other countries; we could not come in the way. We, in a sense, welcomed her initiative, and then the date was changed to the 10th of December, so

that actually on the day we were meeting here in the Lok Sabha, this conference was meeting in Colombo. Subsequently, they passed some resolutions, copies of which they gave us. But they made it clear that they wanted us to keep them confidential till a later stage, when they come to us. Some days later, again, the Prime Minister of Ceylon with some of her colleagues went to Peking to discuss these resolutions and later she came here. She was accompanied by two representatives of other countries: the Prime Minister of the United Arab Republic and the Minister of Justice of Ghana. First of all, we asked them to explain to us what exactly those resolutions meant and whether there was any doubt about the interpretation or not. It was obvious that some parts of the resolutions could be interpreted in more than one way. So we said that those should be cleared out. We asked them some questions and they gave us their explanations and amplifications in writing to be precise. Then we considered the original Colombo resolutions with their amplifications, and considering them we came to the conclusion that they fulfilled the essence of what we had asked for when we had put forward the proposal of 8th September line. Thereafter we told them as a Government that we accept them in principle but we would like to put them up before Parliament and take their reaction to them, and then we will let them have our final reply.

Now, I should like to add that the September proposal had nothing to do with any of the merits of the case or anything. The Colombo powers stated that they wanted to help in creating a situation which would enable the parties to discuss matters between themselves, to prepare the ground and to lessen tension. That was the position then, and that is what we are considering today.

When the representatives of the Colombo powers came here they told us—we had heard previously—that

the Government of China had given, what is called, a positive response to these proposals, whatever that might be. Subsequently, it appeared that that so-called positive response was limited and restricted in various important ways. I may mention one or two of those a little later to the House. Anyhow, it appeared that it was not in complete acceptance of the proposals as they were and as they were amplified by the representatives of the Colombo powers to us. So we told them that our acceptance in principle of these proposals meant our acceptance in principle, naturally, of those proposals as interpreted and amplified by them. We did not ask them to change the proposals or to alter them even though we might have wanted to do that; we wanted to keep them as a whole. Otherwise, we would have asked them to change their proposals, they would have gone back to Peking and would have possibly been asked to change the proposals in some other way. Anyhow, we did not discuss any change of the proposals, but we took the proposals as amplified by them, which we found, then and subsequently, was not the interpretation of the Chinese to these proposals.

So, now we will come to these proposals themselves because much has been said here in this House which has astonished me greatly. It is naturally open to any hon. Member to hold any opinion whether the proposal is good or bad, but to say something which has no basis and fact is, I submit, not justified. I should like hon. Members who criticise them and call them "disastrous to India politically, militarily and otherwise" to look at them again. I do submit that these proposals, not only in substance but essentially, carry out the main object of the 8th September proposal which we had made. I have dealt with the first part as to how far the 8th September proposal was justified or not. Having done that, when we got these proposals, obviously, what we had to do was not to argue with the Ceylon powers on the entire

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position, the merits of the question and how China had done this and that, and we were against that—that is a different matter, we did talk about it informally—but so far as their proposals were concerned the only matter we could deal with them was to see how far their proposals fitted in with what we had said, with the 8th September line. Where they did not fit in it was for us to say so and reject them. If they did fit in, then automatically we had to accept them from that point of view.

So we came to the conclusion that essentially they did fit in with the 8th September line. It is true that their approach to this was slightly different and, therefore, we had simply put a straightforward suggestion that the 8th September position should be restored. They did not approach that that way, but in the result they arrived at something which was essentially the restoration of the 8th September line. In some small matters it did not yield that result, in other matters it did yield results much better than what we had said.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have more details of those small matters and other matters.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: For instance, I will mention one or two matters in the Ladakh area which is the important area from this point of view. In the middle sector nothing has happened and nothing is happening because the old position prior to 8th September has remained and, according to these proposals, will continue to remain till it is changed. In the NEFA the Chinese have retired or are supposed to retire completely.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): That is not the correct position. Sir, this is a very important thing. Nowhere have the Colombo proposals stipulated the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Dhola and Longju, and the pity of it is that they were no-

where there in any of these areas prior to 8th September.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must have patience. The hon. Prime Minister was coming to those things.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would beg of the hon. Members to learn the habit of listening quietly.

Shri Hem Barua: I have listened. I only say that the word "completely" should not be there.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He will come to that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, we are developing some parliamentary conventions. Before I have finished a sentence the hon. Member interrupts me. The course of interruptions here on the basis of points of order is a remarkable invention in the history of parliaments.

Shri Hem Barua: I did not do that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not saying that.

Shri Priya Gupta: Conventions are changed with the prospects changed.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member must resume his seat now.

Shri Hem Barua: The Prime Minister should not be allowed to throw omnibus abuse against us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We can reciprocate, but we do not want to do it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Prime Minister should not, I entirely agree with the hon. Member, be allowed to throw abuse omnibus or any other bus.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You set an example yourself.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I entirely agree. If what I said, that people

should not interrupt before I have finished what I have to say, before I have finished a sentence or even half a sentence, or that points of order are raised here in a remarkable way, is an abuse, I do not know the meaning of language then.

What I said was that in NEFA, according to the Colombo proposals, we are supposed to go all over except in two points which have been reserved for further discussion. No decision has been made according to these proposals about them. They are: a little territory near the Dhola Ridge and Longju. No decision has been made about these two matters.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about Thagla Ridge?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as Longju is concerned, according to these proposals and according to our September statement, no decision is necessary because when we have said that they go back to the 8th September line, well, Longju will remain with the 8th September line now and later. The question does not arise. I do not want to go into its history as to how Longju is there and then say that they should withdraw or we should withdraw, whether that is right or wrong and so on. That is another matter. But, according to the 8th September line, it is not affected. Dhola is affected, undoubtedly.

Shri Hem Barua: Longju is also affected.

13 hrs.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Anyhow, Longju and Dhola are matters open to discussion and further consideration. So far as we are concerned, we have made it perfectly clear that Dhola and Longju....

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Since Dhola and Longju are matters for discussion in the future, we should not comment about them one way or the other.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are not commenting. We have made the position clear and the Colombo Powers have made the position clear on this point. About Longju, as I have stated, there is no question. We have stated it repeatedly. I would beg of the House to remember that we have to consider, we are considering it from the point of view of the 8th September line, not on merits. According to the 8th September line, Longju is a frontier village, half with us and half with them. Dhola post is also an important area. Our position was, and is, that Dhola and all the area on this side of the post should be completely vacated, and that remains so. So that, if you accept the position which I have stated, no question arises in NEFA.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Thag La Ridge.

Mr. Speaker: Thag La Ridge is the name of that place and Dhola was the post.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We know that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The present position is, as I have said yesterday, the Chinese have withdrawn throughout NEFA, except in a small area near the Thag La Ridge which has not been decided yet and which is supposed to be discussed by us further, and by the Colombo Powers we have been assured that we can occupy all those territories.

Coming to Ladakh, which is perhaps the area which has been exercising the hon. Members' minds most, may I say that I was a little surprised to learn from the hon. Member, the leader of the Praja Socialist Party, that he doubted the fact that they had advanced only twenty kilometres. I do not know how he measures and from what place he measures.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I asked whether by their withdrawal of 20 kilometres back from the line of

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

actual control they will reach the 8th September line. That is to say, have they advanced only 20 kilometre from that date?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is very difficult to measure these distances, because it depends upon where you measure them from. Because, it is not a straight line, as the hon. Member knows. There are 40 or so of our posts and 40 or so of their posts, all mixed up. Where does one measure from? As a matter of fact, the Chinese advance in the Ladakh area was, by and large, much less than 20 kilometres. Normally, it was about 10, 12 or 8 kilometres.

Shri Hem Barua: Question. We have grave doubts.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In one or two places, specially in the south it was probably a little more than 20 kilometres. But that too would depend on how you measure, from what place. Anyhow, what we have to consider was how far it fitted in with the 8th September line, to which we were committed. Now, the 8th September line, if it is reproduced completely, would mean that all our posts and all the Chinese posts in that area would remain, because they were there before the 8th September; they are not new Chinese posts. Our posts had, of course, been liquidated meanwhile by this aggressive action. So that, it meant our going back to those posts and the Chinese keeping their posts, 40 posts or so, in that area, and keeping them in a very dominating position, disadvantageous to us. Now, compared to that, the proposals that have been made by the Colombo Powers are that all these strong posts of the Chinese, which counted very much against us, should be withdrawn—we are not there at the present moment—and that there should be some civil posts of the Chinese and some civil posts by us in that area but not together. There is no question of

dual posts or dual partnership; they will be separate posts by agreement. I do not understand how the withdrawal by the Chinese of their military posts, leaving behind a few civil posts, would amount to partnership with the Chinese to control an area. How does it give them any right to that area? They are there. The whole question is their withdrawal, and how much withdrawal for the purpose of some other step that we might take. On the question of merits, are we opposed to their withdrawal? Should we say: you remain there? Or should we say: you should not remain there? I do not understand this argument.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can they withdraw and still be there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They will withdraw all their military posts. There will be civil posts, as much number as we may agree upon, on the basis of parity and equality. Of course, a difficulty may arise if there is a question of administration and all that. No such question arises there. That area would be a demilitarised area with no military which means the Chinese military withdrawing; not ours, because ours is not there.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We are vacating and giving them peaceful possession.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry. My mind does not work as acutely as that of the hon. Members opposite. It is a common mind, but it is a practical mind which sees facts.

Anyhow, I do submit to this House that the Colombo proposals in regard to that area in Ladakh is better, definitely better, from any point of view.

Shri Hem Barua: No, no.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): No, no. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kishan Pattnayak: It is unpatriotic to say like that.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members can have their own opinion. But is the hon. Prime Minister debarred from giving his own opinion?

Shri Hem Barua: What about the 2,000 sq. miles which we have lost in that area....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He can have his own opinion and approach to this problem. Here we have to listen to the speech. Why should the hon. Member get impatient? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Bagri: Sir, on a point of order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can there be a point of order when I am speaking?

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मान ए प्वा 'ट आफ आर्डर । मेरा कहना यह है कि वैसे तो प्रधान मंत्री महोदय, हाउस का मान होना चाहिए, यह बात बहुत कहते हैं लेकिन क्रायदा, कानून क्या यह इजाजत देता है कि जब अध्यक्ष महोदय खड़े हों तब भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर स्तम्भ की तरह खड़े रहते हैं लेकिन उस के मुकाबले यदि कोई दूसरा मेम्बर खड़ा होता है तो उस को कहा जाता है कि यह हाउस के क्रायदे, कानून के खिलाफ है । मैं इस पर रूलिंग चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कह चुका हूँ कि जब अध्यक्ष खड़े हों तब कोई मेम्बर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता । अब कोई मेम्बर में मिनिस्टर भी शामिल है यह कौन नहीं जानता ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is no good, Sir, my repeating some of these arguments because it seems to be as clear as daylight. From the military or political or from any point of view it is an advantage to us to have this

corridor for the time being—all this is for the time being that nobody gives up anything—under the Colombo proposals, as said there, than for us to have a lot of military outposts....

An Hon. Member: Civil outposts.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not go into that deeply—than to have our military outposts mixed up with their military outposts and making it very difficult. That is the advice we have been given by non-civil people also. If the hon. Members have some different viewpoint, it is open to them to have it. I cannot help it. I cannot help them to see sometimes the obvious.

Shri Hem Barua: That is not the 8th September proposal. It was for unconditional withdrawal.... (*Interruption*). He is misleading.

Mr. Speaker: Now he should listen.

Shri Hem Barua: We want to be enlightened.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am trying to enlighten you.

Shri Hem Barua: That is not the 8th September proposal. It was that they must withdraw completely unconditionally.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The 8th September proposal was to restore the position as it was on the 8th September.

Shri Kishan Pattnayak: Did the corridor exist on the 8th September?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: To restore that position means having the Chinese strongposts in this area with vast armies round about them and our posts also mixed up. That was it. That was not an advantageous position. Suppose, they say, "We give you what you want", we have to accept it because we have asked for that.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या उन चौकियों के नाम मेंशन किये गये हैं या नहीं ?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Even if that is granted, this certainly is not the restoration of the 8th September position.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 7th September position, that is, pre-8th September.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have said so. It is not a restoration there; it is better than a restoration.

Some Hon. Members: How?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Please allow him to explain that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is why the Chinese do not accept that. (Interruption).

An Hon. Member: They want more.

Dr. B. N. Singh (Hazaribagh): Because they do not accept it, it is better?

श्री बागड़ी : स्पीकर साहब,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । क्या इस तरह से हम उनमें कोई काम चल सकेगा ?

श्री बागड़ी : यह तो आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर से पूछिए । प्राइम मिनिस्टर खुद ऐसे हालात पैदा कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहां पर बोलेंगे, तो वह अपनी राय, अपने खयाल और गवर्नमेंट का एटीट्यूड रखेंगे । अगर आप उनको नहीं सुनना चाहते, तो क्या मैं उनको बन्द कर दूँ ? यह उनका खयाल है और अगर आप उससे एग्री नहीं करते हैं और वह आपकी मुझफिकित में न भी हो, तो उनको सुनना तो पड़ेगा । जब वक्त आयेगा, तो इसका फैसला यह हाउस ही देगा ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So, the question is that these Colombo proposals in so far as they refer to Ladakh do not mean any kind of a division or acceptance of any division directly or indirectly. It is a temporary arrangement which, if it is not agreed to, would simply mean that they could remain in control there till other developments take place.

Now, I want to make one point clear, to which the hon. Member Shri Kamath referred before I began speaking and some other hon. Member referred, to what I said in the Rajya Sabha. I think, I have said that the practice is for the Government to keep the House and Parliament informed fully. It is not necessary for Government to come and take a vote on every step that it takes. About most of the things Government has to take a step in a particular position. Suppose, there is a war on. Now, during war the Generals take steps without even referring to Government. Sometimes they refer to Government in important matters where they can; but they cannot afford to do it. So, in all these matters Government can take steps if they are in line with the general policy outlined.

In this matter, as I have ventured to point out, our general policy has been brought before the House and has been approved by the House repeatedly. Therefore, within that line, whether that particular step is approved or not, if it is within the line of that policy, Government takes that step. I need not have, by any constitutional convention, brought this matter up necessarily to the House. But I did not think that that was right for me specially when the House was going to meet. So, I brought it up and I am glad that I brought it up. 1

Now, having brought it up, what are we to do? I did not think it necessary then, to begin with, to bring a substantive motion for the approval of this because I thought that this was

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included in the general lines of policy approval which have been given by this House to me. Further, I thought that if I place the whole position. . . .

Shri Nath Pai: That is not quite true. You made sure even of your supporters.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what the hon. Member feels. If the House agrees, I am prepared to put it forward here and now.
(*Interruption*).

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes. . .
(*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga: You have got majority, anyhow. We do not question that. . .
(*Interruption*).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am prepared. I did not bring it for two reasons. One was, as I have said, that I did not think it necessary and I did not wish to create precedents for the future that every matter is voted upon by Parliament. It is not a good precedent. It is not followed by other Parliaments.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy rose—

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Please let me go on. Please let me finish a sentence or two.

Secondly, because the Chinese had not given their final reply, I thought it on the whole desirable for this matter to be left by the House to the Government to pursue within the lines of the general policy. But, if there is any doubt in any people's mind that this is not a correct course, I would suggest to you and to the House to permit me to move an amendment here and now and to have it this way or that way. . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: You should have had courage enough to bring forward a positive motion instead of saying now that you want to move an amendment. . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Parliament can pass anything by majority. We do not contest that position at all. By a majority you can pass anything. . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What I want to point out is that when it was said that there will be no approval of a Resolution, we took it for granted that the policy accepted in this House on the 14th November is accepted. Now, the hon. Prime Minister says that there is no question of an approval motion because of the adoption of that amendment on the 10th December which, he now interprets, also accepts this. That was not our understanding.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry, the hon. Member thought that because it could not have been that. Any intelligent approach would show that it could not be that. How could I put this up? Leave out Parliament for a moment. Government is committed to a certain line of action and Government, naturally, pursues it unless it is told not to do so by Parliament. It has to; Government cannot remain in the air in matters of this kind. We have said that. First of all, I showed that so far as Parliament is concerned they have also given their approval to the 8th September line as a matter of policy. Then comes the question of interpretation as to how far the 8th September line has been carried out by the Colombo proposals. That is the sole question that we have to consider as Government and we have told them that we accept these in principle. We thought, we should accept them. Of course, our acceptance does not bring this about wholly because this is a matter concerning China also. China has thus far not accepted it. I do not know what it will do. But we cannot remain in the air. We have to inform the Prime Minister of Ceylon what our position is. As I told you, I shall inform her. Therefore what the hon. Member opposite said, namely, that I have not brought forward a substantive resolution because of the November thing, I do not at all

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[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

understand. How can that help us at all at the present moment? Of course, we hold to the 8th November thing and, of course, I am going to repeat it tomorrow from a hundred thousand platforms in India. That is a different thing. But in this matter we have to say something. We have to say 'Yes' or 'No' and therefore it is for the House to tell us to say "Yes" or "No".

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: What is all this? How should this be recorded, may I know?

Shri Ranga: He has got that reply also.

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing his case and when there are shouts of 'No', there are shouts of 'Yes' also. But I am asking all the hon. Members and not one side only. . . .(Interruption).

Shri Ranga: You should not be upset.

Mr. Speaker: Why should I not be? If the proceedings are not peaceful, I have got to regulate them.

Shri Ranga: When they said 'Yes', we said 'No'.

Shri Nath Pai: I do not want to interrupt, but he was not aware of the developments. I claim the attention of the hon. Prime Minister. After he summoned us to meet him, it was clearly understood, on the assurance given by no less a person than the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who should bear this out to avoid all misunderstanding in the House, that the Government will not seek a positive vote and it is expected that we will not move an amendment to reject it. That was the position given us to understand and that re-

mains. No wrong inferences should be drawn. That is our expectation.

I hope that I am correctly quoting him.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In view of the fact that there is this difference of opinion, I submit that the difference of opinion should be set aside and the vote be taken now, if you like, on a substantive motion. If the House permits me, I shall move it. . . .

Shri Priya Gupta: You should have brought it forward earlier.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know that it is unusual for me to suggest it at this late stage. But if the House agrees and you agree, I am perfectly willing. That is all that I wish to say. I do not wish to press it. But one thing is perfectly clear.

The hon. Member Shri Nath Pai has certainly, according to me, misunderstood what I may have said or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may have said. He said that we shall not bring it up because in the normal course it was not necessary to bring it up. Government follow a certain policy, and if that policy is explained, if the House broadly accepts it that is enough. . . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनल) : अध्यक्ष
महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बंद नइये,
आप की प्रार्थना मुन ली जएगी ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरी एक प्रार्थना
तो मुन लीजिये ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Therefore, the position necessarily is that I have to send some precise answer to the Colombo Powers and to the Prime Minister of Ceylon today or tomorrow as to where we stand. I cannot tell them that we have not made up our

mind. It is absurd. As a matter of fact, we have already told them that we accept them in principle. And it is the proposition of Government that we should tell them definitely and precisely that we are prepared to accept these Colombo proposals subject to the amplifications and elucidations. Whether they will come into effect or not depends on the other party accepting them. For the moment, they have not accepted them. Well, if they do not accept them, they do not come into effect; that is a different matter. But I have to choose; there is no help for it; I have to choose this way or that way. If there is any doubt in any hon. Members' minds, I propose to resolve that doubt by suggesting to you and to the House to permit me even at this stage to put forward a specific motion....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No body questions your right as a Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your majority is there.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लीजिये । आप के कहने के मुताबिक मैं पहले बैठ गया था । अब तो सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये । मैं आप की प्रार्थना सुन लूंगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप कह तो बैठ जाता हूँ । लेकिन मेरी बात अवश्य सुन ली जायें ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member opposite says that he does not challenge my right to give the Government's reaction to it to the Colombo Powers. Then, will the hon. Member at a later stage, some other day,.....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इज्जतों आदमी मरवा दिये गये हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने आप से कहा है कि मैं आप की प्रार्थना सुनूंगा । मगर अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : तीन बार तो आप के कहने से मैं बैठ गया हूँ । अब तो मेरी प्रार्थना सुन लीजिये । अभी तक आप ने सुनी नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा है कि मैं सुन लूंगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा अनुशासन देखिए । आप के कहने के अनुसार मैं तीन बार बैठ चुका हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहिये, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की पालिसी इस तरह से रोज कैसे बदलती रहती है ? कल तो वह कह रहे थे कि चीन जब तक हमारा इलाका खाली नहीं कर देता, तब तक उस के साथ बात नहीं करेंगे । आज आप क्या कह रहे हैं ? आज आप क्या कर रहे हैं ? आप उन को ईमानदार बता रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि बड़े सज्जन हैं । क्या उन की नीयत ठीक हो गई है, क्या वे पहले जैसे भाई हो गए हैं या कुछ और ज्यादा हो गए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की बात सुन ली है । आपने तर्करीर करनी थी, वह कर ली है ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I leave myself in your hands and the hands of the House, because I have to take some action, and not merely deliver a speech here, and I have expressed to the House what the intention of Government is very clearly, and we think we are right; it may be that some hon. Members think that we are not right. Now, there are two ways of dealing with this matter. One of them is the very clear way of putting it to the vote. As a matter of fact, it is going to be put to the vote in a slightly indirect way by Shri Ram Sewak Yadav's amendment, which is a negative one, and which seeks a

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

disapproval of this. If that is rejected, certain consequences flow, but I am prepared to accept those consequences. But, if not, and if the House wants a clear direction, I am prepared to have a direct vote on it. It is immaterial. But the fact is that I want the House to realise it. I do not want to be said that I did something behind the back of the House, or which the House not accept. That must be made perfectly clear.

It is Government's intention to convey a final answer to this matter to the Prime Minister of Ceylon, approving in toto the Colombo proposals as amplified and explained by them. I would naturally add that the fact of giving effect to them will only come when the other party has fully approved of them. I think that is the position on which I propose to act, and I cannot act if the House does not approve of it; naturally, I cannot act, and I would not act, if the House does not approve of it, but nobody should be left in any doubt about it.

May I add that in spite of all this argument that we have had these two or three days, this business of the 8th September line and the Colombo proposals is a temporary thing for a temporary objective?

As I said earlier, the whole question of our conflict with China is a very much deeper one, and it may carry us on for years, whatever may happen in between. I do not say that the actual war will go on for years, but the conflict will go on and the menace will be there. Therefore, we have to prepare and strengthen ourselves to the best of our ability; whatever happens, we have to strengthen ourselves.

Some people imagine that because of these Colombo proposals being accepted or acted upon we shall slow down or slacken. That would be utterly wrong. That is certainly not the view of Government, or, I take it, of anybody in this House. We

must strengthen ourselves, because it is inevitable that we should build up our strength, not only get such help as we are getting—and we are grateful to the countries who are giving us that help—but the real thing is to build up our strength in India, build up our industry, build up everything that goes to strengthen our nation in war and in peace. That is urgent and important.

The hon. Member Shri Frank Anthony in his eloquent, and if I may say so, rather flamboyant language referred to something; he said that in two hundred years, something was going to happen, not in my life-time, not in his life-time, and all kinds of things would flow from it. I am glad that he thinks of the future also sometimes and what the consequences of our action might be. For, as I said at the beginning, the world is not a static world, it is a changing world; it may well be that the present face of the world may change completely; it may well be that what is talked about now about one-world State may arise; it may well be that frontiers may cease to exist except for some administrative purposes; all kinds of things may happen. We are too much wedded to a static view of the past even to consider the present. In this changing dynamic present, the main point is that we must never submit to coercion or military pressure.

Now, I do not know what the Chinese objections are, all of them, but I shall mention one or two to you, their objections to the Colombo proposals. One is that they do not want us in that Ladakh area, that corridor as it is called, to put up any kind of military or civil posts. That is an important matter. And China wants to put up her own posts there, civilian posts, not military posts. That is one important matter. The second, I believe, relates to . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What was the pre-September 8 position with regard to that point? I think we had more.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We had 40, and they had 40 or 50; I do not exactly know. There is a vast number of posts there. You will see that it is difficult to explain what a post is, because a post is either a fairly strong fortified post or just half a dozen men sitting there with a flag, more to prevent others from capturing that place than for anything else. It is not a sign of strength, but a sign of visible sovereignty of a nation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A symbol.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So, in regard to all these posts, they do not want us; like Acharya Ranga they also object to what is called dual control; they both agree.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let them also go back. Let them also not come in there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a major point of difference between China and the Colombo Powers, and certainly we cannot accept the Chinese approach to it.

There is another. I imagine that is in NEFA about what they call the Che Dong Ridge which we call the Thagla Ridge. These are two major matters. There may be some others. They have not told us about them because we are not dealing directly with them. They are dealing with Colombo. We do not know. We happened to know these because those were mentioned to us. There may be others.

We are not prepared—prepared as we are to accept the Colombo proposals in their totality with their explanations—we are not prepared to have any amendments or changes or variations made in them because the Chinese do not like them.

There are one or two points which I may mention which are not directly connected with this. Shri Kamath made some statement about emigre governments of Bhutan and Sikkim

set up in Tibet. We have no information on the subject. When the Bhutan Prime Minister was here, he was asked and he also said so. I do not think there is the slightest truth in it. The Chinese Government has angrily denied this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May we know what was said by Shri Kamath? He has not spoken at all. (Interruption).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Then there was another—I do not know which Member said so—that Chinese troops were pressing on Burma and that Burmese troops were co-operating with Chinese troops. Somebody mentioned this. This has been very forcefully denied by the Burmese Government. I do not think there is the slightest truth in it.

Now, may I say a word about some criticism that have been made of the Colombo powers and other countries, certain non-aligned countries. Nobody considers these countries as strong militarily. Somebody asked: are they going to enforce their decision? Of course, they are not supposed to enforce any decision. They can only proceed as mediators suggesting something. I would beg of the House to remember when they criticise, as they often do, and often with justice—I will admit it—our publicity etc., that all our publicity is ruined by some such remarks made in this House. If, for instance, contemptuous remarks are made about these countries, any of the Colombo Powers, these go there and they say this was said in our Parliament. That has a worse effect than all the propaganda that can be made by China against us. I want the House to remember that one has to speak rather carefully about other countries, specially other countries which are friendly to us. May be they do not agree with us.

Now, much is said about their not separately condemning the Chinese as aggressors. First of all, it is difficult for them to do so. Whatever views they may have held, once they start

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

acting in a mediatory role, it is difficult for them to move about condemning one party with which they are dealing. They can retire and then condemn certainly.

I would remind the House about one country, the United Arab Republic, which has done more than any other country to support us. Their Cabinet has passed a resolution supporting us. I do not remember the words they have used, but in dealing with the situation they have been very strongly in our favour. When Mr. Ali Sabry, their Prime Minister, comes here, he is attacked by our press, asked to say that China is an aggressor—attacked in the sense that he is cross-examined. Here is a man coming as a mediator. He has to behave with some decency towards the parties concerned. It is very unfortunate that he was treated that way.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it right to say they 'attacked' him. He was asked questions.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is right. By 'attacked', I mean he was cross-examined.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is not improper in a democratic country. The Press only asked questions.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not challenging their right. What I am saying is that you have to bear the consequences which flow in many countries which are very friendly to us.

Take another, Burma, for instance, I might mention, was deeply grieved at the charges made against her in this House. Some questions are asked about Burmese troops co-operating with China. They are very annoyed at that, and they protested.

Then there is some not very reputable paper, a weekly, which also gave some extraordinary stories about Burma.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it Blitz?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, it is the *Current*, if he wants to know.

Shri Hem Barua: They are the same, two faces of the same thing.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We had actually a protest from the Burmese Government about it, asking why we did not go about formally denying this kind of thing, repudiating it. We pointed out that it is difficult to go on repudiating every deviation from fact that occurs in Indian newspapers, for that would be to long a process and would be giving further publicity to something that has been said by a not very widely circulated paper.

Then yesterday or the day before—I forget—an hon. Member quoted something from the *Anand Bazar Patrika*. I was deeply grieved about it. I had heard about it before, because that was a very contemptuous personal reference to Mrs. Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister of Ceylon. I was also included in it, but leave me out, it does not matter what is said about me. But it was very improper for any person to have said that about not only the Prime Minister of a country but of a country very friendly to us, a country with whom we have close dealings, a country which is trying, according to its lights, to serve the cause of peace.

Shri Priya Gupta: That is a personal opinion.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not a question of merits. I am merely saying, if we want friendship in the world, we have to restrain ourselves. We cannot go out and condemn other countries and then expect them to stand up for us.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : श्रीर भी दे देंगे जो रहा सहा है ।

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru I would just repeat one thing more which I have said previously. We have been attacked and we are, and may be, at war with China. That, I hope, will not affect our fundamental approach in the world and in India to solving problems by peaceful means, because the world is too dangerous. Hon. Members must have seen what happened in the Cuba affair where it was touch and go—within 24 hours 200 millions might die from nuclear bombs. It is a terrible thing to think that such a thing might happen by a slight mistake. Fortunately, wisdom came in the way and stopped it. We have neither nuclear bombs, nor do we intend possessing them. Nevertheless, we have always to think of these possible consequences of what may happen. So that we have to join, as I said, our firm determination and preparation to resist to the best of our ability, always with an attempt, where possible and where it is honourable to us, to adopt peaceful methods to settle any problem.

In this connection, I had said previously about the suggestion I had made about the International Court of Justice or arbitration or some such thing. It is no good my placing this matter before the House at this stage, because the question has not arisen. But I do mention it to the House because it may bear it in mind. If it arises, I shall come to the House to take its advice in the matter.

I may say concisely what I have said. The question that arises today is a very limited question, which is not a question which will last 200 years, as **Shri Anthony** said that it might or its effects might.

Shri Frank Anthony: It might last longer.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: But it is a question as to how to bring about the Chinese withdrawal to a certain extent in order to be able to deal with this matter in a manner which may lead to results or not—possibly not—but, the fact that a course of action

does not lead to results should not deter us from going into it, provided it does not do any harm or injury. I think both from the political and the diplomatic point of view—I am not referring to military matters; hon. Members opposite seem to be experts in it—this is desirable. Our rejecting this would be harmful to us, harmful diplomatically and from every point of view. Not only those countries which have made these proposals, but other countries, big and small, will think that we are acting wrongly and will not support us, as they have done and as they might do in the future. We are grateful for their support, of course, and we want their support. But it will not be quite right for us to ask for support if we do not do two things.

One is, we should shoulder our own burden. We shall have to shoulder it; we are shouldering it and we are going to shoulder it, because there will be no respect for us if we are not prepared to meet up to the challenge ourselves. We want all the help we can get; we are grateful to those who give it. Secondly, we must not take all the time a belligerent attitude. It must be all right in the context of India today. A belligerent attitude is usually taken by weak nations, not by strong nations. Strong people, when necessary, take strong actions and prepare for it. But merely taking up a belligerent attitudes without the necessary strength does not impress anybody.

Therefore, I submit that the attitude that the Government has taken and intends to take in this matter is correct and I am sure that the House will give its support to it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: About the reported Chinese Government's demand for the release and repatriation of the Chinese detenus and internees in India and the Government's reaction to it, you said that you had referred it to the Prime Minister and he would answer it in the course of his speech. You told me so at the outset.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir. The Chinese Government have said that they are going to send one or two ships to take back the Chinese civilians who have been interned here. We have said that all those who hold the Chinese People's Republic passports can go back to China and we will not come in their way—we are talking about civilians at the present moment—unless there is any civil or criminal case pending against them. That is to say, we are not going to force any person to go back. We are leaving it to the choice of the person concerned, whether he wants to go to China or not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it not the Government's policy to demand the release of our prisoners of war in Chinese custody before we agree to release the Chinese detenus?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These are not prisoners of war; these are civilians.

श्री बागड़ी : एक मामूली सी बात में कहना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, बहुत हो चुका ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं एक छोटा सा क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता था । जो हिन्दुस्तान के फौजी चाहना के पास हैं उन की रिहाई के बारे में क्या कुछ बनेगा और क्या कुछ फैसला हुआ है ।

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Shri Ram Sewak Yadav's substitute motion to the vote of the House.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : (विजनौर) : मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय १ बज कर ४५ मिनट हो चुके हैं । अगर आप उचित समझ तो ढाई बजे के बाद इस को ले लें । स बीच में हम देश के नाम पर थोड़ा इन्हें समझा भी लेंगे और उन को अपना संशोधन वापस लेने के लिए राजी करने का प्रयत्न कर लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसा शास्त्री जी ने कहा, उस के मुताबिक जो प्रैक्टिस हम ने एडाप्ट कर रखी है वह यही है । लेकिन अगर हाउस और सभी पार्टियाँ चाहती हैं कि इसी वक्त इस को ले लिया जाये तो इस को इस वक्त लेने में कोई हर्ष नहीं है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इसी वक्त हो जाय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, बाद में फिर आप सब लोगों को इकट्ठा होना पड़ेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the proposals of the Conference of six non-aligned Nations held at Colombo between the 10th and 12th of December, 1962, with the clarifications given by the Delegations of Ceylon, U.A.R. and Ghana in the meetings with the Prime Minister of India and his colleagues on the 12th and 13th of January, 1963 laid on the Table of the House on the 21st January, 1963, is of the opinion that the proposals are not in keeping with the honour, sovereignty and integrity of India."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Mr. Speaker: Some Members do not appear to have voted properly. Will they kindly stand up?

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I find there are six "Noes" to be added: three "Ayes" to be added and one to be taken out.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): We cannot take out.

Mr. Speaker: We can. So long as the present rules stand, certainly a Member can correct it because they were made before we started this. That is exactly the position. Therefore, I have to do it in accordance with that.

AYES

Division No. 2]

[13.53 hrs.

Anthony, Shri Frank
Bade, Shri
Bagri, Shri
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Hem
Barua, Shri R.
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Boteahwar Singh, Shri
Berwa Kotah, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Y.S.
Deo, Shri P.K.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Geystri Devi, Shrimati
Ghoah, Shri P.K.
Gulaban, Shri
Gupta, Shri Priya

Himanatsinhji, Shri
Kachhavaia, Shri
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Viahnu
Kapur Singh, Shri
Kishing, Shri Rishang
Kesar Lal, Shri
Lahari Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mandal, Shri B.N.
Narandi, Shri
Mate, Shri
Maurya, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jaahvant
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri
Nath Pai, Shri
Onkar Singh, Shri
Paradhi, Shri
Patnayak, Shri Kisben

Rajyalaxmi, Shrimati
Rameshwaranand, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Singh, Dr. B. N.
Singh, Shri A.P.
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Singh, Shri Y.N.
Singhvi, Dr. L.M.
Solanki, Shri
Soy, Shri H.C.
Swamy, Shri M.V.
Tan Singh, Shri
Trivedi, Shri U.M.
Utiya, Shri
Verma, Shri S.L.
Vijaya Raie, Shrimati
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Rashid, Bakahi
Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alegess, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Arunachalam, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalanya
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barrow, Shri
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Bastimari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagvan, Shri
Bhakti Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhargava, Shri M. B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bhawani, Shri Lakshmu
Birendra Bahadur Shri
Blet, Shri J. B. S.
Borooah, Shri P. G.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri

Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chandak, Shri
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chattar Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri H. P.
Chaturvedi, Shri S. N.
Chaudhary, Shri C.L.
Chaudhuri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daffe, Shri
Daji, Shri
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dasappa, Shri
Dass, Shri G
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P. S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Deshpande, Shri
Dheber, Shri U. N.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dighe, S.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperum, Shri

Elias, Shri Mohammad
Ering, Shri D.
Gaekwad, Shri Patehsinhrao
Gahmari, Shri
Gaitonde, Dr.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Goni, Shri Abdu Ghanu
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Govind Das Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Kanahi Ram
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Haq, Shri M. M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A.P.
Jamir, Shri S.G.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jena, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra

Proposals

- Jyotishi, Shri J. P.
 Kabir, Shri Humayun
 Kadadi, Shri
 Kairolkar, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kanungo, Shri
 Kappen, Shri
 Kar, Shri Parbhat
 Karuthiruman, Shri
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Khan, Shri Osman Ali
 Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
 Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
 Khanna, Shri P. K.
 Kindar Lal, Shri
 Kisan Veer, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
 Kumaran, Shri M. K.
 Kunhan, Shri P.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Lakhan Das, Shri
 Lakshminthamma, Shrimati
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lonikar, Shri
 Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
 Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
 Malsichami, Shri
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
 Malliah, Shri U. S.
 Mallick, Shri
 Manan, Shri
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri J.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Maniyangadan, Shri
 Mantri, Shri
 Marutiah, Shri
 Maruriya Din, Shri
 Matcharaju, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
 Mehdi, Shri S. A.
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Mehta, Shri J. R.
 Melkote, Dr.
 Menon, Shri P. G.
 Minimata, Shri
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhut
 Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
 Mishra, Shri M. P.
 Misra, Dr. U.
 Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
 Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
 Mohiuddin, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K. L.
 More, Shri S. S.
 Mukane, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Murli, Manohar, Shri
 Murmu, Shri Sarkar
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Musafir, Shri G. S.
 Muthiah Shri
 Naik, Shri D. J.
 Naik, Shri Maheshwar
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekanth
 Nallakoya, Shri
 Nanda, Shri
 Naskar, Shri P. S.
 Nayak, Shri Mohan
 Nayar, Dr. Suahla
 Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
 Niranjan Lal, Shri
 Oza, Shri
 Paliwal, Shri
 Pande, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Pandey, Shri Vishwanath
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Paramasivan, Shri
 Parsabar, Shri
 Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
 Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
 Patel, Shri N. N.
 Patel, Shri P. R.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri D. S.
 Patil, Shri J. S.
 Patil, Shri M. B.
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Patil, Shri V. T.
 Patil, Shri Vasantao
 Patnaik, Shri B. C.
 Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
 Pillai, Shri Nataraja
 Pottakkat, Shri
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Puri, Shri D. D.
 Raghavan, Shri A. V.
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Raghuramaiah, Shri
 Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
 Raja, Shri C. R.
 Raju, Dr. D. S.
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag, Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
 Ramasamy, Shri V. K.
 Ramdhani Das, Shri
 Rampure, Shri M.
 Rananjai Singh, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Dr. K. L.
 Rao, Shri Hanmanth
 Rao, Shri Jagannatha
 Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
 Rao, Shri Muthyal
 Rao, Shri Rajagopala
 Rao, Shri Rampathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rattan Lal, Shri
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Rawandale, Shri
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka
 Reddi, Dr. B. Gopale
 Reddi, Shri R. N.
 Reddiar, Shri
 Reddy, Shri K. C.
 Reddy, Shri Narayan
 Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
 Roy, Dr. Saradiash
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Satma, Shri A. T.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Satyanarayana, Shri
 Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raju
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Sen Shri P. G.
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Manubhai
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Sham Nath, Shri
 Shankaraiya, Shri
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri K. C.
 Shashi Ranjan, Shri
 Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shinde, Shri
 Shivananjappa, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Shrimali, Dr. K. L.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddananjappa, Shri
 Siddiah, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Singh, Shri K. K.
 Singh, Shri R. P.
 Singh, Shri S. T.
 Singha, Shri G. K.
 Sinha, Shri B. P.

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sinhasan Singh, Shri
 Sonavane, Shri
 Srinivasan, Dr. P.
 Subbaraman, Shri C.
 Subramanian, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Sumat Prasad, Shri
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Swamy, Shri M. N.
 Swamy, Shri M. P.
 Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri

Thevar, Shri U. M.
 Thevar, Shri V.
 Thomas, Shri A. M.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tiwary, Shri R. S.
 Tombi, Shri
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
 Tuls Ram, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri
 Uikey, Shri
 Ulaka, Shri
 Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Vaishya, Shri M. B.
 Valvi, Shri
 Varma, Shri M. L.

Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Veerabasappa, Shri
 Veerappa, Shri
 Venkatasubhaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri K. K.
 Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
 Vimla Devi, Shrimati
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Radhelal
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
 Yadab, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
 Yadava, Shri B. P.
 Yajnik, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes: 57 plus 3 minus 1, i.e., 59; Noes: 349.

Ayes: 59; Noes: 349

The motion was negatived.

श्री किशन पटनायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस राय के बारे में

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राय के बारे में मैं अब नहीं सुन सकता ।

स्वामी जी यहां पर खड़े हो कर बात कर रहे हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अगर आप मुझे नहीं देखना चाहते तो मैं चला जाता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जाते जाते भी बे बोलते जा रहे हैं ।

13.55 hrs.

DELHI RENT CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): On behalf of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: I am no longer the Deputy-Speaker.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I am sorry.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rent Control was first introduced in New Delhi by the New Delhi House Rent Control Order, 1939. This was applicable only to the New Delhi area. Then the Delhi Rent Control Order, 1944 was passed which made Rent Control applicable to the whole of Old Delhi area also and this was superseded by the Delhi, Ajmer, Marwar Rent Control Act of 1947. This was later replaced by the Delhi Ajmer Rent Control Act, 1952.

The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 which now governs the landlord tenant relationship is a comprehensive one and supersedes all the previous orders and enactments. This Act applies to all private premises but does not apply to premises belonging to Government vide section 3. This is in accordance with the provisions contained in the previous enactments.

13.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

A very large number of buildings in the urban area of Delhi are built on Government leasehold lands. The provisions of the enactments of Rent Control, right from 1939 in the case of New Delhi and from 1944 in the case of other areas were applicable to these premises built on Government leasehold lands, thereby giving

*Noes—the names of three members could not be recorded.

[Shrimati Chandresekhar]

protection to the tenants living in these premises against exploitation and eviction by landlords. However, the Rent Control Tribunal, Delhi, gave a decision in certain Rent Control appeals relating to private premises built on Government leasehold land in New Delhi, that the premises built on Government leasehold lands are "premises belonging to Government" and as such by virtue of the provisions contained in section 3, the Act is not applicable to such premises.

In the urban area of Delhi, a large number of tenants reside in about 60,000 private residential premises and 10,000 non-residential business premises. The decision of the Rent Control Tribunal, Delhi, would have the effect of depriving this large number of tenants of the benefits of the Delhi Rent Control Act, regarding the fixation of standard rent and protection against eviction.

Therefore, it has been proposed to amend section 3 of Delhi Rent Control Act of 1958 by adding a proviso to the effect that where such premises have been or are lawfully let by any person by virtue of an agreement with Government or otherwise, then the provisions of the Act shall also apply to such tenancy.

To ensure that this amendment has retrospective effect, the word "shall be deemed always to have been added" have been inserted in clause 2 of the Bill. This amendment should have the effect, notwithstanding any decree or order of any court or other authority, and the proviso sought to be added to section 3 of the Act has accordingly been drafted.

This Bill is a very simple one and has the very limited object of ensuring the tenants who were enjoying a protection under the Rent Control legislation since 1939 from being adversely affected by the decision of the Rent Control Tribunal.

This being a simple and non-controversial Bill, I would expect the

House to pass it without any hesitation. Thank you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

14 hrs.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, I want a clarification. I wish to know whether any specific time has been allotted for this particular Bill and whether it is the intention of the Government to rush through this Bill in half an hour. It is hardly fair to this House and to Members who have to contribute something and give the benefit of their views to the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will continue the debate next day. Shri Daji.

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, the amending Bill as explained by the hon. Minister is simple and plain and is welcome in the sense that it seeks to fill a lacuna left in the Bill as pointed out by the court concerned. But there are still many lacunae in the Act none-the-less glaring than the one being sought to be corrected. Government should initiate immediate steps to revise the Rent Control Act as applicable to Delhi because there are so many incongruous and fantastic provisions. This opportunity should have been taken by the Government not to restrict the amending Bill only to one particular point brought to their notice, but for the general revision of the Act.

There is one particular provision, for instance, causing havoc to the parties concerned—clause 6 and clause 12. The latter says that application for fixing a fair rent should be filed within two years of the passing of the Act, while the former provides that for buildings built after 1957, about 5·7 years should elapse before

the rent could be revised. I will show how these two provisions are contradictory and had led to fantastic results. There is for instance the decision in the Chunilal *versus* Krishanchand case. If the application is not filed within two years, it becomes barred by time. But in respect of these new buildings, one cannot file a petition for 5-7 years. The decision has been given by the tribunal that the proper course is to file an application within two years but wait for five or six years before giving effect to it. It is a fantastic interpretation. So many *bona fide* tenants feel that they could not go to the court as they are told that their applications are time barred. Hundreds of them waited under section 6 and they are completely without any relief whatsoever because of this interpretation. We can say here that we do not agree with this interpretation but it is neither here nor there. I think the Government is in duty bound to amend these provisions to bring into effect the real and original intention of the legislation when it was passed. In any case, the intention is not that the parties should file an application within two years but wait for seven years for relief.

There are so many other contradictions also. There is an omnibus provision about the *bona fide* use of the landlord. We know of cases where a man actually claims 16 rooms for his *bona fide* use! He was asked in the court and he could not say why he wants these rooms. He will say that he wants eight rooms for guests. That was not the intention or the *raison d'être* of this provision. If he really wants the house for his use, he will get precedence over the tenant. That is understandable. But it has become the stock argument advanced by every landlord to evict his tenant. Certainly the courts are not arbitrators about the *bona fide* use or necessities. So, the tenant has to go obviously.

There is an old saying that justice delayed is justice denied. That is meaningless because in our country justice is never anything but delayed. What you call speedy justice is something unheard of. It will be a fantastically expeditious and quick disposal if an application under the Rent Control Act is disposed of within one year. I would request the hon. Minister to get a report of the pending cases before the tribunals in Delhi and find out how many have been pending for many years. The rent control proceedings are meant to be summary, quick and short and what not.

This Bill was meant to give relief to the tenants and to stop rackrenting. But it has become an instrument for fleecing tenants in various ways. There are incompatible and abnormal contradictions in the Act and I have got a handful of them but I do not want to burden the time of the House by going into it. I feel that it is the intention of the Government to do justice to the tenants. I thank them that they have been alive to this one particular lacuna and particularly the last clause in the Bill which says that it shall always be deemed to have been so. It is all good. In the same spirit I request them to view the absurd abnormalities that I have pointed out. In this Emergency, we have got ample powers and that is all the more reason why a tenant should be able to seek and get protection, if necessary, even by extraordinary measures. With this Act on the statute-book, if the purpose is not fulfilled, we have not done our duty to the people who are our masters. The policy is not different. We accept the policy. But if we are unable to implement that policy effectively we are not worth the salt for which we have been returned to the Parliament. In Delhi the whole business of rent racket has become a sordid racket. To get a shop in Connaught Place, one has to give a *pugree* of one lakh of rupees. I know a particular shop which paid only the other day a *pugree* of Rs. 2

[Shri Daji]

lakhs. There is no receipt for that. But every one knows it; they know this shop got a *pugree* of one lakh and that shop, two lakhs and so on. We are sorry and helpless spectators, with this Act on the statute-book. Implementing it in a half-hearted manner would not do. What about the question of receipts? No landlord gives the receipt when he claims excessive rent. Why have we not made that a penal offence. So many States have done so. Why not such an ordinary provision be made in the Delhi Rent Control Act so that at least a fair deal is given? We do not say to the landlord that he should charge very cheap rates. But I want to say, "Please give a fair deal to the tenant; please give a receipt for the amount you charge as rent; do not have blackmarketing rent". Why should we not make such a provision immediately and introduce it in the Act so that the Act is able to serve the purpose for which it is intended? I do not understand. Today, it is becoming only an eye-wash, a paradise for the lawyers and rich men to start their multifarious, interlocking litigation procedure which goes on.

There is another feature. There was a provision prior to this amending Bill. In the old Act there was a provision. It has somehow been changed now. Supposing, if the rent charged was excessive, it could be brought out in the arrears of rent proceedings. The tenant cannot do so now, because limitation is over and the court cannot take cognizance *sub motu* of the violation of any provisions; the person is now debarred from all time, to come from seeking a remedy. What is meant by minimum excessive rent? Excessive rent is blackmarketing. It is nothing less than that. It is an anti-social practice; it is a criminal practice. It is a blackmarket practice. It must be dealt with harshly. Otherwise, why should you say, "you shall not charge such and such a rent"? If you charge

excessive rent, you would be punishable. Why this hunting with the hound and running with the hare? Let us come down heavily on the men who charge heavy and excessive rents and lay down a fair amount which will be fair to the landlord, and which will give a fair possibility for repairs, and at the same time, do fair play and justice to the tenant. Enforce a fair rent strictly within the letter of the law so that the tenants are not deprived of the protection by any back-door, blind alley or trap-door which are left deliberately or which are left open for litigation by intelligent parties.

Shri Narasimha Reddy (Rajampet): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I entirely agree with my hon. friend Shri Daji that the tenants' hands should be protected, and I think that the whole Act should be revised and it should be seen that proper protection is given to the tenants, considering the harassment of the landlords.

We should also consider the position that even amongst the landlords there might be some honest ones, and we must protect the interest of those honest and *bona fide* landlords. If a landlord has got a number of houses in Delhi, and if his activity takes him to some other places like Calcutta or Bombay, he has necessarily to rent out all his buildings. Supposing he finishes his work and comes back, he must be allowed to occupy anyone of the numerous buildings which he possesses in one place. Provision has to be made in such cases to see that a landlord is allowed to occupy anyone of the buildings he has got for his own purposes or for the purposes of his family. That is my recommendation to the Minister; and I have also given an amendment to that effect. I hope the Minister will give due consideration to it.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the whole Act was passed, I think, in a

hurry. I agree with Shri Daji that there are many loopholes and they require removal; it requires a lot of reconstruction. The Act was passed with a view to encourage the construction of houses on the one hand, and to discourage exploitation of the tenants on the other. It was also thought at that time that the interests of both the tenants and the owners should be protected. I feel that we lay more emphasis on passing of laws, but in the matter of implementation our administration is very weak. Naturally, most of the difficulties arise out of this situation. Why is there blackmarketing? Why is there *pagree* system, as was pointed out by Shri Daji? The reason is that the tenants fail to get justice that is their due. Sometimes the owners are also troubled. So, they compromise; they come together, and they go against the Act. Therefore, our approach should be that our laws should be free from loopholes. They should be strictly enforced and our machinery for administering the law should properly function, and it should take upon itself that the interest of the tenants and the owners, both should be protected.

I know many instances of delay in the decision of cases. It is really extraordinary. I know of cases where out of sheer disgust the parties withdrew their case and came to a compromise. The weaker party—whether it is the tenant or the owner—always suffers. Therefore, I think the machinery should be properly streamlined and it should be strengthened so that the law may be properly implemented.

With regard to Government premises, I quite agree that Government premises that are used by the government employees and are given to them for the duration of their employment; should be kept free and should be exempted. But such premises are rented out and used by private parties or used for commercial purposes should not be exempted. The

law should apply to those houses in the same manner as it applies to the private premises. I think it is necessary, because I know of cases where private persons living in Government houses or commercial people who somehow or other secure Government premises misuse that position. These premises belonged either to the Government or to certain agencies like the LIC. Certain agencies own houses, and those houses are rented out in the commercial way. They are rented out from one person to the other, and the misuse goes on. When such a misuse goes on in the case of premises owned by the Government or by semi-government agencies, it creates disgust and demoralisation. These examples have been quoted by private owners. Therefore, in the case of Government premises, as in the case of premises owned by Government or semi-government agencies such as corporations, we should examine those cases, and in those cases also we should rationally apply this Act.

I strongly feel that this whole Act needs a thorough review. We should improve this legislation, we should bring in a comprehensive legislation free from all the loopholes on the basis of the experience that we have gained in all these years.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली करोल बाग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो किराया नियंत्रण अधिनियम (संशोधन) विधेयक लाया गया है उसमें जो उस के कारण और उद्देश्य दिये गये हैं, मैं उन में सहमत हूँ। किन्तु मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस विधेयक में जो संशोधन की शब्दावली दी गई है वह अब भी डिफिकल्ट है और उस का बही परिणाम होगा जो कि इस से पहले वाले विधेयक में दी हुई पंक्ति का हुआ था।

जहां तक किरायेदार और मालिक मकान के सम्बन्ध की बात है, यह सही बात है कि हमारे न्यायकर्ता जो इस सदन

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

की भावनायें हैं उन पर इतना विचार नहीं करते जितना कि शब्दावली पर। इस सदन की मंशा यह थी कि सरकारी भवन जो हैं, इमारतें जो हैं या सरकार की सम्पत्ति जो है उस पर यह किराया नियंत्रण लागू नहीं होगा। उन के अतिरिक्त सब पर वह लागू होगा। बिल्कुल सीधी सादी सी बात थी। किन्तु हुआ यह कि जो जमीनों सरकार ने लीज पर ली हुई हैं उन का निर्णय देते समय यह कहा गया कि चूंकि वह जमीनों सरकारी हैं और उन जमीनों पर बने हुए जो मकान हैं वह भी सरकारी हैं, इसलिए उन के ऊपर यह जो अधिनियम है वह लागू नहीं होगा। मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे ही निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक भाई ने मकान किराये पर लिया और ऐसी जगह पर ही लिया। जब वह अदालत में गया तो उन्होंने ने कहा कि इस पर किराया नियंत्रण किया जाय। उस से पृच्छा गया कि वहां जमीन का क्या भाव है। उस ने कहा कि सरकार ने २६ ६० गज में जमीन ली है, उस के ऊपर २ ६० महीने लीज का लिया जाता है। उस के हिसाब ने आप लगा लीजिए, जो स्ट्रक्चर उस के ऊपर खड़ा है उस के ऊपर जो कीमत आये उस के हिसाब से लगा लीजिये, और ७॥ या ८ परसेन्ट जो बढ़ा कर लगाते हैं, उस के अनुसार फ़ैसला कर दीजिये। उस के बाद उस से यह कहा गया कि जो जमीन आप ने ली है वह तो ठीक है कि मकान मालिक ने उसे सरकार से २६ ६० में ली है, लेकिन सरकार ने उस पर मेहरबानी कर के नामिनल रेट पर दिया है, इस लिये वह मार्केट रेट नहीं है। अगर ब्लैक मार्केट में कोई चीज बिकती है और उसी को मार्केट रेट कहा जाये तो फिर आप कैसा भी कानून बना लीजिये, उस का वही अर्थ निकलेगा। अब दिल्ली प्रशासन जो है वह २५ ६० गज जमीन देता है, यह खुली हुई बात है, लेकिन अगर उसी इलाके में ५० ६० गज जमीन बिकती है या ७० ६० गज बिकती है तो वह

उस की कीमत नहीं है। कीमत तो असल में वह है जो कि सरकार ने निर्धारित की। अगर यह कहा जाय कि उसी इलाके में अगर कोई जमीन ७० ६० या १०० ६० गज बिकती है तो उस के हिसाब से लगाया जायगा तब फिर आप यह किराया नियंत्रण करें या न करें, सब बराबर है। मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जो अपने भाषण में इस बात को बिल्कुल स्पष्ट करें कि जो जमीन सरकार से ली जाती है और उस का पैसा दिया जाता है, क्या वह मार्केट वैल्यू नहीं है। अगर वह मार्केट वैल्यू है तो फिर ब्लैक मार्केट क्या है? इस चीज का फ़ैसला होना चाहिये और उस फ़ैसले के अनुसार किराया कानून लागू होना चाहिये।

हमारे पुनर्वास विभाग ने बने बनावे मकान दिये। कहीं वह २,००० ६० में दिये और कहीं ५,००० ६० में दिये। वही उस की कीमत है। पांच साल पूरे हो जाने पर इस अधिनियम के अनुसार उस की कीमत के ऊपर किराया लागू होना चाहिये क्योंकि वह आदमी उसी दिन से बैठा है। अगर यह कहा जाये कि इस जमीन का भाव यह हो गया है और उस के स्ट्रक्चर का भाव यह हो गया है और जो पहले ५,०० ६० का था वह आज ५०,००० ६० का हो गया है, इस लिये ५०,००० ६० के ऊपर किराया देना पड़ेगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली में कोई किरायदार रहने वाला नहीं है।

आप को यह देखना होगा कि आप ने इस में जो शब्दावली दी है अगर उस में यह बातें नहीं आती हैं तो उन को आप पूर्णतया दें, और उस को देने से ही सब कुछ सही हो जायेगा। आज किरायदारों और मकान मालिकों के बीच में जो प्राये दिन लड़ाई होता है उस का सब से बड़ा कारण यह है। मैं एक और मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे पुनर्वास विभाग ने बहुत से मकान दिये हैं

और उनकी कीमत उन्होंने तय कर दी है और उस में नोज का भी हिसाब नहीं है। परन्तु मकान मालिक बहुत चतुर हैं। जो उस को सेज डीड है वह उसे नहीं लेते। पैसा सब दे देते हैं लेकिन सेल डीड नहीं लेते, यह इस लिये कि चूँकि उस के नाम वह नहीं होती है इस लिये उस पर किराया नियंत्रण लागू नहीं होता है। अब आज जो किरायेदार है, जो कि बारह वर्ष से बैठा हुआ है, वह यह सोच रहा है कोई बात नहीं है, पांच वर्ष पूरे हो जायेंगे वो वह जो ५० रु० देता है वह २५ भी हो जायेंगे। इसी आशा में वह पांच साल से बैठा था, किन्तु जब वह किराया कंट्रोल करने वालों के पास गया तो वह कहते हैं कि यह कानून तो उस पर लागू नहीं होता। इस लिये नहीं लागू होता कि वह सरकारी है। उसके कारण आज एक नहीं, दो नहीं, हजारों किरायेदार उसके अन्दर पड़े जा रहे हैं और हालत यह हो रही है जब वे किराया नहीं दे पाते हैं तो उन को वहाँ से निकाल दिया जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वह इस को देखें, सोचें और समझें। जहाँ तक इस की शब्दावली का सवाल है, वह बिल्कुल साफ नहीं है। आप ने कहा है, जैसा कि असली मंत्रिनियम है, उस में लिखा है:

"to any premises belonging to the Government."

उस के अगें आप नें यह जोड़ने के लिय कहा है :

"Provided that where any premises belonging to Government have been or are lawfully let by any person by virtue of an agreement with the Government or otherwise, then, notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court or other authority, the provisions of this Act shall apply to such tenancy."

किन्तु मैं ने जो अमेंडमेंट दिया है उस में मैंने यह और भी स्पष्ट कर दिया है, और स्पष्ट कर के मैं नें यह कहा है :

"The expression 'premises belonging to the Government' in."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he going to finish or does he want some more time.

Shri Naval Prabhakar: I have just started.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue next day. We will now take up the other business.

14.30 hr .

MOTION RE MAINTAINING PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AT REASONABLE LEVELS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta on the 11th December, 1962.

"That this House takes note of the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 10th November, 1962 by the Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment on measures for maintaining prices of essential commodities at reasonable levels."

We have taken one hour and fifteen minutes.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): What about the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next session. The Speaker has allotted the remaining 2½ hours for the discussion of this Motion.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is a good thing that India is conscious and wants to be watchful of the consequences of inflation. One thing that a country which is at war, as India is today at war with China, should not neglect is to watch its price line. It is very important that due importance should be given to this aspect. A stable price line is worth all the

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

Divisions on the front line. We might agree that we cannot altogether escape the consequences of inflation or the consequences of the economic situation that arises from the war. We must prepare ourselves to accept some of the consequences. Inflation is inseparable from a major war. We should, however, examine how we in this country are situated and prepared or organised to save ourselves from any excessive dose of inflation. Here, we should also remember that the objective of any price policy is not necessarily that the price line should be held absolutely. It has to be conceded that in the matter of price levels, we should talk in terms of relative price levels.

In this connection, I think our country has done rather well. We are a community that has been used to planning and we have had some 12 years' experience of planning. That experience has certainly stood us in good stead. We have had some advantage from this planning, when we were confronted with the problem of price levels. Some twelve years ago, if we had been confronted with the situation which we are facing today, we would probably have been not able to give as good an account of our economy as we can today. Here, we see, that within months of the Chinese aggression, our Government has been able to place before this House a statement of its price policy. We find that the Government has been able to initiate measures promptly without losing time for maintaining the prices of essential commodities at reasonable levels. Here, we have this Government's determination to act and we find that the policy placed before this House is a well thought out and extremely practical policy designed to keep prices within limit.

I will just mention three of the measures which this Government has at first decided to take. The first is the Government's decision to set up a

high level committee on price stabilisation within the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance. We also find from the statement before the House that there is an awareness of the importance of price intelligence of retail price trends and of the spread between wholesale and retail prices. Secondly, the Government has already sanctioned a scheme for the building up of a network of co-operative and other consumer stores especially for the supply of essential commodities. At present, it appears from the statement that the Government intends to set up or proposes to set up something like 200 wholesale and central co-operative stores and about 4,000 branch and primary stores. Nor has it been the case that the policy in the matter of foodgrains has been neglected. Actually... (the bell rings) Will you give me five minutes more, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are about 25 names and the time is only 2½ hours.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Please take down my name also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister wants about 40 minutes to reply.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: As you please.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Why so much time?

The Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri Nanda): Would you like me to have less?

Shri Ranga: Yes.

Shri Nanda: All right. I will take less time. I will give less information.

Shri Ranga: You are giving information or only sermons?

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I shall conclude by saying that, in accordance with the

policy that the Government has been pursuing, we have not been neglecting the other side of the equation in a case of this kind, and that is...

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): I think there is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not taking any vote.

Shri Vishram Prasad: After 2.30....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are you seriously challenging the quorum? Let us go on.

Shri V. B. Gandhi:...and that is production in the country. Take the case of industrial production. It has gone up from 137.3 Index number in 1957 to 181.2 Index number in 1961.

After all, Sir, any public policy succeeds only in proportion to the measure of public support that the policy is able to secure and we find in the policy of the present Government that we are having the willing cooperation from all sectors of the community, from leaders of trade unions, from industrialists, from chambers of commerce, etc. In this approach, we find the guarantee that in our war efforts there shall be no risk of hoarding and profiteering and such other anti-social practices. Thank you, Sir.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, once this question of holding the price-line comes up, everyone is naturally tempted to say 'Yes, yes, prices must be prevented from rising' because, who would ever like anything that he purchases to cost more from day to day? But, actually, Sir, what is happening is this. Without most people's knowledge, prices go on increasing because inflation has become inevitable. It has come to be built in to their own plans, the so-called industrial development and other developments and no wonder prices will go on rising without anybody's individual contribution to it, and only because of the policies of the Government.

Secondly, Sir, when we think of this rise in prices, we cannot forget the needs for achieving parity in regard to its impact as between different classes of people and different sections of our own producers, industrial producers, agricultural producers and the proletariat too, the agricultural workers and industrial workers. What generally has happened and is happening is that when Government tries to take certain tentative measures to hold the price-line, it often hurts the agriculturist more than it hurts anybody else. And, unfortunately, the agriculturists have only one or two things to sell whereas they have got to purchase all the other things in order to maintain themselves and to carry on their everyday lives both as consumers and as producers. Unfortunately, Sir, during this year—as it generally happens every year—the yields of rice in the rice-growing areas have gone down very seriously. In the heavily deltaic areas it has gone down to an extent of fifty per cent.

Thirdly, Sir, the prices of manure have not shown any decline at all. On the other hand, they are on the rise. Cattlefeeds are costing us very much more, so much more now, after this emergency has come in. It is a good thing that it should happen. The rise in the standards of living of our agriculturists, both workers as well as peasants, is taking place and naturally costs of cultivation on the whole are going up and have been going up for the last twenty years more than in proportion to this inflation that has been taking place. Because of these things, Sir, peasants are not in a position really to make both hands meet and make their own agriculture pay; and, what is worse, the burden of their agricultural indebtedness has been rising.

The cost of credit is also going up. When the bank rate goes up here by more than twenty per cent, the rate of interest at which credit is available to the agriculturist is also

[Shri Ranga]

going up because the people who would be lending the money to them would be borrowing the money from the scheduled banks and other banks also. Everyone knows that it is not the case with other industries. In agriculture, anyhow, credit costs much, far too much. I have been saying about it again and again, but, unfortunately, there has been no improvement at all and the rate of interest continues to be so very high. Even the cooperative banks in areas like U.P. and Bihar have been obliged to charge from nine per cent to twelve percent although the Reserve Bank of India makes credit available to cooperative banks at some concessional rate of two per cent or one and a half per cent. And, why has it happened, Sir.

It is because the credit of the agriculturists is considered to be so very low and the cost of administering these cooperative credits has also been going up. Because of all these reasons, the costs of cultivation are going up. Naturally, it is fair on the part of the Government to see that at least the costs of cultivation are covered and the peasants are enabled to have the minimum standards of living and the minimum of income. No effort in this direction till now has come to be made in spite of several promises made by the Government that they are going to establish an Agricultural Stabilisation Council or Commission and so on. No effort has been made in order to assure our peasants a stable, decent and remunerative level of prices for their agricultural produce. And, all these things have got to be done with a view to maintaining parity between the agriculturist and the industrialist. Even the idea of parity in economy in principle has not come to be accepted by Government, not to speak of implementation.

Therefore, Sir, I would like my hon. friend, Shri Nanda who has always the softest corner, of course, for the

industrial proletariat also to try to extend his capacity for sympathy in order to embrace the agriculturists who form more than seventy per cent of our total population. As everyone knows, unlike the industrial workers, these agriculturists do not depend upon the Government and do not trouble the Government at all for their means of livelihood, for their employment or for the way in which they go on. They do not ask Government to provide work for themselves or to provide maintenance for themselves. Actually, the Government ought to be grateful to these people because their maintenance and their employment and their ways of life are not all dependent upon the Government. They are not dependent at all on the Government and to that extent Government are relieved of all these burdens.

For that reason, Sir, more than for any other reason, Government should be grateful to them and therefore should show special solicitude to their needs and their troubles. I do not mean to say that no solicitude has been shown. Every Government has been showing some solicitude or the other. But, the most important question is, 'Is it adequate?'. I am sure, Sir, my hon. friend Shri Nanda would agree with me that what the Government is able to do is not adequate. What the Government contemplates to do is also not so favourable to our agriculturists. You might say: 'What about these big irrigation projects, medium-scale, large-scale and small-scale projects and all these things?' All these things have been going on. There have been some developments in all these directions but all these things do not touch the fringe of this problem and therefore, the question of price is of the greatest importance so far as our agriculturists are concerned.

Therefore, Sir, I wish to sound a note of warning to my hon. friend that however anxious he might be to hold the price-line to see to it that

his industrial workers get their cereals as cheap as possible, he should also be equally anxious, if not more anxious, to see that those people who are producing cereals and other raw materials needed for industrial development are also looked after and their interests are not jeopardised in any way.

Lastly, Sir, I wish to say that today, in the whole of the south, from which part I have just now come after a month's tour, I find that the price level is much too low and everywhere there are complaints. What is worse is this. As if to add insult to injury, the land revenue has been raised by more than hundred per cent in Andhra and the Ministers themselves have admitted that in some cases the rise may go up to two hundred per cent and even three hundred per cent. In your State of Mysore, land revenue is being raised, and in Madras too, they have got measures. I do not know what further surprises my hon. friend the Finance Minister has got to offer. Because of the war emergency, his taxation proposals are likely to go up either by way of excise duties or through direct taxes that would be levied here as well as in the States. So, for all these reasons, I sincerely hope that my hon. friend will not jeopardise the interests of the peasants merely because he wants to utilize the present war emergency to further his own pet ideas of socialism.

Shri Karuthiruman (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this non-official Motion on the question of maintenance of the price-line of essential commodities is a very important one at this juncture, and it is very essential to control the price-line. One thing that is agitating all of us in this connection is the fair price that will be fixed for the producer. Every political party and every politician says on the platform that the price line should be held and it should be so cheap that poor people can buy things. We also endorse it. Taking into account the points of view of both the producer and the consumer, we should

fix it at a level which is favourable to both. Unless the price line is held at a reasonable level, production of foodgrains will not increase, in spite of all the inducements and encouragements that you give to the cultivators.

Let us compare the pre-war cost of production per acre of paddy and the present cost of production. In 1939 or 1940 the cost of production per acre of paddy was Rs. 40. It can very easily be verified by the Planning Minister from any agricultural research station. Today it is Rs. 400. No one can deny it or prove that it is less than Rs. 400 per acre. So, there is one thousand per cent increase in the cost of production from the pre-war level. Simply because the agriculturists are not properly represented in this House and they have no able spokesmen here, it is being suggested here that the price line should always go down and down.

Let us now see how the cost of production has gone up. Cotton seed which was selling at Rs. 2 per bag in those days is now selling at Rs. 30 per bag. To maintain one pair of cattle one has to purchase at least two bags of cotton seeds per month. Groundnut cake, which was selling at about Rs. 1.70 in the pre-war days is now selling at Rs. 28 per bag. For all these reasons, the cost of production has gone up ten times or more. Then, let us see what he is getting in return. If we take 100 as the base in 1939, now the price that he is getting is 400, an increase of four times, as against an increase of ten times in the cost of production. Is it not reasonable for a poor agriculturist to expect a fair price for his produce? Unless we give them a fair return, how can we induce them to produce more? We say that we are an agricultural country and we want to work for the benefit of the agriculturists. But, all the same, unfortunately or fortunately, we have not been able to give the poor agriculturists any increase in their returns. It is very necessary, especially in this emergency when we

[Shri Karuthiruman]

require increase in food production, to give a fair and proper price to the agriculturist.

Then, what should be the consumer price? Now what is happening is that the intermediate traders are pocketing a large slice of the profit and the consumers are getting the agricultural produce 40 or 50 per cent above the price at which it is sold by the agriculturists. Can we not devise a method by which the difference between the producer and consumer price is not more than 10 per cent? The price line should be held in such a way that the consumer will get the agricultural produce at 10 per cent above the price charged by the producer. Then, it will give a reasonable price to the producer.

Now the Ministry have fixed a floor price of Rs. 15 per maund of rice which will be the minimum price which the producer will get. What is the average yield per acre in Madras State? It is about 2,500 lbs. of paddy, about 20 bags, in very good land. So, according to the price fixed by the Ministry, it is about Rs. 15 per bag of paddy, or Rs. 300 if all the available paddy is sold, whereas the cost of production is Rs. 400. What is the idea in fixing the price at Rs. 15 per maund of rice and giving the producer only Rs. 300 when the cost of production is Rs. 400 per acre?

I am saying this not as Parliament Member but as a practical farmer. I am in the field for more than twenty years. I am producing 5,000 lbs. per acre on one hundred acres for the last twenty years. So, unless the floor price is Rs. 20 or 21 per maund of rice, it is practically impossible for any agriculturist to make both ends meet and carry on. So, if the present policy is followed, it will mean reduction in the production of foodgrains. The present increase in foodgrains production is partly due to our Plans and partly due to advanced methods of cultivation, and chiefly due to the prevailing prices in the market.

Now the prices of foodgrains are falling in the countryside. Nobody can deny that the prices are falling. Mahatma Gandhi said the introduction of control will mean stealing the poor producers. When controls were removed in 1948-49 there was an increase in food production. We should give a proper price to the producer. Government should take very serious action to see that there is a fair balance between the price for the producer and the consumer. The difference should not, in any case, be more than ten per cent. If that is so arranged and if the producer is given a fair price in the present emergency conditions, I can confidently say on behalf of the farmers, the production will not only be 80 million tons but it will be, we assure the Government and the Planning Commission, 100 million tons. I again repeat that this is subject to the condition that a reasonable price is given to the producer.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जब भावों का उतार-चढ़ाव इस किसम का हो कि देश की जनता का जीवन-निर्वाह होना कठिन हो जाय, उस वक्त भावों के चढ़ाव को रोकना बहुत जरूरी है। इस के बारे में इस सदन के सामन जो विचार प्रकट किये गए हैं और प्रकट किय जायेंगे, अगर उन के बारे में गम्भीरता से सोच कर और वक्त की आवाज को सुन कर मुनासिब कयिवाही नहीं की गई, तो देश इस बीमारी से टूट जायेगा, क्योंकि यह एक बहुत बड़ी बीमारी है। चूँकि भावों के बारे में सरकार की कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है, इस लिए भावों के चढ़ने की वजह से देश के कमेरे तबके की कमाई लुटती रहती है। सरकार की कोई भी नीति निश्चित नहीं है। भावों को चढ़ान से रोकने के लिए एक निश्चित नीति का होना बहुत जरूरी है। किसी अनिश्चित नीति से निरखों के उतार-चढ़ाव पर नियंत्रण नहीं किया जा सकता है। जैसा कि मैं ने

अभी कहा है सरकार की कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है और इस बात का कोई इन्तज़ाम नहीं है कि कोई काम एक ठीक और निश्चित तरीके से होगा। मिसाल के लिए आप स्ट्रेप्टोमाइसीन को ले लीजिए, जो कि टी० बी० के मरीजों को इन्जेक्शन देने के काम में आती है उस की कीमत दो चार आने होती है, लेकिन सरकार के कारखाने में बनने के बावजूद उस की कीमत बारह, चौदह आने, बल्कि डेढ़, दो रुपए तक, लो जाती है और इस तरह जर्जरीभूत फेफड़ों के लिए खून की इतनी ऊंची कीमत वमूल की जाती है। वह सरकार जिसकी कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है, वह महंगाई को रोक नहीं सकती है। वह चाहे जितनी कोशिश कर ले, महंगाई को रोक नहीं सकती है। महंगाई बढ़ती ही जा रही है। सरकार के जितने इदारे हैं, उन सब के अन्दर इस तरह की अनिश्चित नीति चल रही है। उन सब के मुनाफे बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं। वे सब अपने मुनाफे बढ़ाते ही चले जा रहे हैं।

15 hrs.

इस वास्ते मैं अजुं करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप महंगाई को रोकना चाहते हैं तो आपको दो बातें करनी होंगी। ये बुनियादी बातें हैं। पहले तो आपको यह देखना होगा कि पैदावार कहां होती है। पैदावार एक तो खेत में होती है और दूसरे कल कारखानों में होती है, शहरों में होती है और देहातों में होती है। शहरों और देहातों के भाव आज ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहे हैं। अगर शहरों के भाव हाथी की चाल चलते हैं तो गांवों के भाव गधों की चाल चलते हैं, शहरों के भाव गधों की चाल चलते हैं तो गांवों के भाव हाथी की चाल चलते हैं। कभी शहरों के भाव आकाश को छूने लगते हैं तो कभी गांवों के भाव पाताल तक पहुंच जाते हैं और गांवों के भाव आकाश को छूने लगते हैं तो शहरों के भाव पाताल तक पहुंच जाते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो किसान अपना

पैदा करता है, अच्छा माल पैदा करता है, गन्ना पैदा करता है, उसका भी आप ख्याल रखें और जो उपभोक्ता है, उसका भी आप ख्याल रखें। अब आप देखें कि जो किसान गन्ना पैदा करता है, उसको गन्ने की कीमत बहुत ही कम मिलती है और वही गन्ना जिस वक्त मिल मालिक के पास पहुंच जाता है तो वह कितना ही मुनाफा उस पर कमाता है। जो किसान अपना पैदा करता है, उसको तो उसका दस या बारह रुपय मन भाव मिलता है लेकिन वही अपना जब कारखानेदार के घर चला जाता है, डालमिया या बिड़ला की फ़ैक्ट्री में चला जाता है और वहां से बिस्कुट की शक्ल में निकलता है तो दो सौ और तीन सौ रुपय मन की सूरत में निकलता है। यह लूट है। इस लूट को बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। जब तक कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं अपनाई जाती है तब तक इस लूटपने को नहीं रोका जा सकता है। भाव तब तक चढ़ते ही चले जायेंगे। आप इनको चढ़ने से रोक नहीं सकते हैं। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि कोई निश्चित नीति हो तो आपको इस बात को मानना पड़ेगा कि किसान की फसल का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, जब वह निकलती है और जब वह बोता है, उस बीच में कभी भी कीमत इतनी न बढ़ सके कि किसान को नुकसान हो और इसके बारे में आपको कोई निश्चित नीति अपनानी होगी और कहना होगा कि इससे ज्यादा भाव नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं और न ही नीचे जा सकते हैं। साथ ही साथ आपको यह भी धोषित करना होगा कि कारखानों में जो सामान बनता है, उसकी लागत से डेढ़ गुना से अधिक कीमत नहीं हो सकती है। अगर आपने इस तरह की नीति बनाई तब तो बात बन सकेगी और अगर नहीं बनाई तो बात नहीं बन सकती है।

सरकार कारखाने खोलती जाए, इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इससे तो यही होगा कि भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा, जिन को परमिट आप देना चाहते हैं उनको परमिट दे सकेंगे

[श्री बागड़ी]

और मंत्रियों के भाई भतीजों और उनके कुत्रियों का पेट और बड़ेगा। भाइयों को रोकने का जो मांसन है, उसको आपको पकड़ना होगा। इन विषयों को जो इस सदन में विचारार्थ रखा गया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देना हूँ। लेकिन विचार से कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि इस पर अमल किया जाए। अमल तब तक नहीं हो सकता है जब तक कि कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं बनाई जाती है।

अभी पिछले दिनों की एक बात मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। यह जो वाका मैं व्यान करने जा रहा हूँ, यह बहुत ही दिलचस्प वाका है। मैं एक तांगे वाले के पास गया और उससे कहा कि चलोगे। उसने घोड़े की आँखों पर हरी ऐनक लगा रखी थी और घोड़ा सूखा घास खा रहा था। उसने घास उठा कर अन्दर रख लिया और घोड़े को आँखों से ऐनक को उतार लिया और कहने लगा, आइये, चलें। मैंने उससे पूछा कि यह ऐनक क्यों लगा रखी थी? उसने कहा कि यह घोड़ा बड़ा कम्बख्त है, हरी घास के सिवाय दूसरी सूखी घास खाता ही नहीं है। हरी घास मिलती नहीं है, इसलिए हरी ऐनक लगा रखी है ताकि इसको घास हरी नज़र आए और यह खा जाए। यह हरी घास समझ कर सूखी घास को खा रहा है। आप भी किसानों को हरी ऐनक से सूखी घास चराते चले जा रहे हैं। यह बहुत दिन तक नहीं चल सकता है।

मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि आप निश्चित नीति अपनयें आपको चाहिये कि आपके घर से जंजीर चलती है, सरकार के जो कल-काखान हैं, उन से जो चीज़ चलती है, सका दूकानों से जो चीज़ चलती है, वह चीज़ वेनुनाफे के जनता को मिले। शहरों और देहातों, खेतों और कारखानों के भावों में ज्यादा अन्तर न हो। आप यह न भूलें कि सौ में से अस्सी आबादी किसानों

की है। आज किसान के ऊपर हिन्दुस्तान का सिंहासन खड़ा हुआ है। आप किसी तरफ भी चले जायें, किसान आप की मदद करने के लिए तैयार ह। रक्षा कोष में किसान ने धन दिया है? मंत्रियों और उनकी बेटियों को आज किसने सोने में तोला है? किसान ने तोला है। गरीब ने तोला है, देश के अन्न दाताओं ने तोला है। बड़े दुख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि किसान की कमाई पर आज हमला हो रहा है। गैर-मुल्की हमलावरों ने भी उस पर डाका डाला है और गाज़ी लोगों ने भी डाका डाल कर गज़ब किया है। इन पिछले पन्द्रह सालों के अन्दर भावों के मामले में किसान की कमाई पर जितना डाका पड़ा है और आए साल पड़ता जा रहा है, उतना न आज तक कभी पहले पड़ा है और न ही पड़ेगा। इसका इतिहास साक्षी है।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हरी ऐनक से आप सूखा घास न चरायें, कुछ किसान की भी बात करें।

Dr. K. L. Rao (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this emergency period during which we have got to build up our defensive military strength may last for anything from five to eight years. Assuming two years for the transition period, I think, the total estimated period for which we should be prepared will be ten years. The amount of money that we have got to spend during this period on armaments alone can be gauged from the fact that during the last war in Great Britain they spent about Rs. 1,300 crores on ammunition factories alone and they received something like Rs. 11,000 crores worth of armaments from the USA by way of lend-lease. I shall draw on some of my experience of Great Britain on this subject as during the entire period of the last war I happened to be in Great Britain.

When you are spending such large amounts of money, the greatest dis-

turbing factor to sound economy will be the rise in prices. This will lead to the spiral of inflation. Inflation creates two kinds of disadvantages. The first is that it increases the cost of production and the second is that it comes in the way of the rate of progress itself. Therefore we should visualise various situations in which prices may tend to rise and where strict control must be achieved in time.

By way of an example I may say that it may be that in order to keep the prices at a particular level, we may have to introduce rationing on a limited scale in some towns with a population of a lakh and more people. For that we must have the registration of people ready.

Similarly, we must also realise, when we are considering this long period, that there is bound to be some increase in prices during this period. This is inevitable.

For example, during the last war in Great Britain prices went up by 12 per cent in the first year, then they remained steady and only towards the end of the war went up again by about 50 per cent. After the war is over, there is a transition period which is of great importance when again restrictions on consumption will have to be imposed. For example, bread was not rationed in Great Britain during the war but it was rationed just after the war was over.

The various measures that have been enunciated by the hon. Minister for control of hoarding and profiteering, which may assume very distressing proportions are necessary.

There has been some consideration of the price ceiling also. But I want to submit that none of these measures by themselves will achieve success in control of prices because they do not go to the root of the disturbance.

There are some other more important and basic factors which have got to be thought of in this connection. These are the four factors which I shall discuss briefly.

The first and the most important one is the increase in food production. An emergency of this type should be taken advantage of to boost up our food production. That is very vital. For example, during the last war, Great Britain increased its food production, in spite of other very heavy commitments, by as much as 70 per cent. Similarly, in the USA, in spite of the fact that they had withdrawn from the agricultural labour as many as a million people, the food production went up by about 33 per cent, that is, by one-third.

What I want to submit is that every effort should be made to increase our food production. For example, there are about 30 lakh acres of land for which irrigation potential has been built up but which has not been utilised. There is no use our going back to the old methods. We must have some new approaches or methods by which the public may be made to work along with the irrigation projects even during the stages of construction. Recently I submitted to the hon. Planning Minister a new approach by which the public can be made to participate at the construction stage itself so that as the irrigation canal comes to be completed, it is utilised and there may be no lag in utilisation of the irrigation potential.

Some restrictions on the number of courses of eating in the public places and on entertainments must be introduced immediately. During the last war in Great Britain they went on propagating every day on the air recipes for simple foods making use of potatoes and so on in order to make the people use the very simple foods and not think in terms of the luxurious foods that they were generally accustomed to in normal times.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

The second factor is wages and production costs. You have got to maintain them very carefully, because they are fundamental for the control of prices or the stabilisation of prices. The consumer demands have got much less impact on price rises than wages and production costs. If production costs and wages are going up, if necessary they must even be subsidised by Government, and they must be kept at a certain level. This can be achieved by the introduction of modern methods and new techniques. For example, during the last war, the electrical power in Great Britain was increased by 60 per cent with very little addition to the power equipment. Only 20 per cent was added to the power equipment, but the power that was generated from the existing installations was 60 per cent more. Similarly, the railways also without any additional equipment carried as much as 50 per cent more of the traffic. All these achievements came about by the adoption of modernisation and by the introduction of new techniques, for which the engineer is the back-bone. It is here that I would appeal to the hon. Minister that a proper place must be given to the engineer, and the engineers must be energised if we really want great technological developments in the country.

It is also necessary for us to keep down the costs by way of unnecessary expenditure on the unproductive staff. For example, take the case of the DVC. It has fulfilled its functions. There is no use having such huge offices and maintaining such huge staff. The rest of the work can be done cheaply by the State organisations. But we find that a huge office has been kept. Similarly, so far as the Heavy Electricals in Bhopal is concerned. The clerical and unproductive staff is much more than the staff engaged actually in the workshops. This is unnecessary. I do not say that all these people should be retrenched, but they can

be given technical training and made use of in a productive way.

There is also another aspect. For example, take the case of Assam. There is no cement factory there even today. The costs naturally are very high. But there is coal there, and there are limestone quarries there. I would say that we should rush forward and fill in that gap and instal a cement factory there immediately.

Another very important factor is that there must be a reduction in the civilian demands. If we are going to embark on a big military undertaking, it is essential to realise that that can be done only by a reduction in the civilian demands, especially by a fall in the demand for consumer goods.

In Great Britain, for example, the consumption of clothing by the civilian population was reduced by as much as 50 per cent. That was really a notable achievement. And they achieved this by undertaking practical measures. For example, the folds in the trousers were asked to be dispensed with; similarly, the pockets in coats were prohibited. A system of coupons was introduced, they gave 40 coupons per quarter, out of which an ordinary suit itself required about 35 coupons, and 12 coupons for shoes and so on, with the result that nobody could spend more on suit or shoes etc. in a single quarter. The expenditure was reduced. Similarly, we have also got to introduce some such structure here.

We have got to impart an element of sacrifice to our efforts, in order to see that the civilian demands are reduced. Similarly by introducing the idea of utility items, by having utility utensils, utility type of furniture and so on, it should be possible for us to more or less standardise the life in this country. We must introduce some method by which there will be economic use of materials, which will lead to lesser demands from the people.

There is one other very important factor. Our families are growing in India.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I have three or four minutes more?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry. There are a large number of Speakers.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I shall conclude in a minute.

I was trying to refer to the amount of economy that we could achieve in housing also. There are quite a large number of methods by which housing economy can be achieved, such as by the reduction of the allowable stresses and lowering of standards as was done in U.K. during the last war. There are ever so many methods; for want of time I am not going into them in detail.

The fourth important factor is the absorption of the surplus. During the last war, in Great Britain, the income-tax was increased from 7½ shillings to 10 shillings in a pound; similarly, the purchase tax was increased from 16-2|3 per cent to 33-1|3 per cent, and the excess profits tax was increased from 60 per cent to 100 per cent.

In an emergency, Government has to take energetic steps under the various basic factors discussed earlier.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल): ओइम अग्ने नय सुपया राये अस्मान् विश्वानि देव वयुनानि विद्वान यत्र देवा अमृतमान-शानास्तृतीय धामन् अर्धैरयन्त ॥” हे भगवान, हमारी सरकार को सुबुद्धि दे जिससे उसकी अपनी कोई निश्चिन्ता नीति बने।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसलिये मैं आपका धन्यवाद करूंगा।

आज आवश्यक वस्तुओं के निश्चित मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में आप विचार कर रहे हैं। प्रथम तो आवश्यक वस्तु क्या है इसका पता नहीं चलता। कौन सी वस्तु आवश्यक नहीं है। जो भी प्रयोग में आती है वे सभी वस्तुयें आवश्यक हैं। आप चाहते हैं कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण हो। किसका हो? अन्न पर आप नियंत्रण कर सकते हैं, परन्तु आपको यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि किसान को अन्न का उत्पादन करने में कितना काम करना पड़ता है। आप एक गहूँ को ही ले लीजिये। कम से कम २० बाढ़ लगानी पड़ती है तब जा कर उसमें गहूँ पैदा होता है। और अधिक से अधिक गहूँ पैदा होता है तो एक बीघा में ५ मन होता है। आप वर्ष भर का हिसाब लगायें कि किसान ने कुल कितनी मेहनत की है। आप अन्न को आवश्यक तो समझ लें लेकिन उसके उत्पादन पर आपका ध्यान ही नहीं है, इसलिये जहाँ पर आप आवश्यक मूल्यों का निर्धारण करना चाहते हैं वहाँ उसके उत्पादन के बारे में भी कोई नीति होनी चाहिये। हमें पता है कि जब तक दश स्वतन्त्र नहीं हुआ था, छः आने में हल की फारी मिलती थी, लेकिन इस समय २॥ ६० में मिलती है। किसान का गंडासा उस समय १। ६० में दी के हिसाब से मिलता था, इस समय ७ या ८ ६० में एक मिल रहा है जब हम यहाँ से अपने घरों को पहले जाते थे तो १४ आ० में जाते थे लेकिन इस समय २॥ ६० में जाते हैं। तो आपके सम्बन्ध की जो चीजें हैं उन पर तो आप मूल्य बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं और जनता से जिनका सम्बन्ध है उन पर आप कहते हैं कि नियंत्रण होना चाहिये। कैसे नियंत्रण हो सकता है? आप कर लें नियंत्रण। चोरबाजारी होती ही इसलिये है। चोरी नोग करते ही इसलिये हैं कि आज तक आपकी अपनी कोई नीति नहीं है। हम लोगों को इसे देख कर नारा

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

आश्चर्य हुआ कि सरकार ने यह सोचा तो सही कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं का मूल्य निश्चित हो। मैं मानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की नीति निश्चित है? आज तो सरकार कुछ बहती है और कल कुछ और कहती है। कल चीन के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कहा कि उसको निकालकर दम लेंगे, हम उससे बात तक नहीं करेंगे। कल श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री कह रहे थे लाल किले में कि चीन को निकाल कर रहेंगे, लेकिन आज सबने हाथ उठा दिये और कह दिया कि पहले भी बात हो सकती है। इसीलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की कोई निश्चित नीति होनी चाहिये। लेकिन आज उसकी निश्चित नीति नहीं है।

आप किस तरह से देश में मूल्य नियंत्रण कर सकते हैं जबकि एक व्यक्ति को तो कई कई हजार रुपये मिलते हैं और एक व्यक्ति को, जो कि चपरासी है, आप ७० रु० दे रहे हैं। सेना के अन्दर जो दम कड़ा करके खड़ा है चीनियों का सामना करने के लिये उनको आप ८० रु० देते हैं और जो कोठियों में मौजूद कर रहे हैं उनको आप कई कई हजार रुपये देते हैं। आज जब ७५ और ८० रु० पाने वाला बाजार जाता है और साथ में कई कई हजार रुपये पाने वाला भी जाता है तो आप बतलाइये कि ८० रु० पाने वाले को कैसे ठीक मूल्य पर वस्तु मिल सकती है क्योंकि कई कई हजार रुपये पाने वाला तो चार पैसे अधिक देकर भी खरीद सकता है? आपको इसको जरूर दबाना चाहिये कि सब से आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कितनी हैं और उनका बर-बर प्रवृत्ति चलता रहे। आप का इस प्रकार का प्रवृत्ति होना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय को पर्याप्त मिलता है, राष्ट्रपति को पर्याप्त मिलता है लेकिन एक लोक सभा के चपरासी को क्या मिलता है? मैंने इसका पता नहीं

है, लेकिन मैंने अपने जिले के बारे में मालूम है, पंजाब के बारे में पता है कि जो डिप्टी कमिश्नर का चपरासी होता है उसको ७५ रु० मिलते हैं। आज आप आवश्यक मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण करना चाहते हैं लेकिन एक मामूली आदमी किस प्रकार से अपना निर्वाह कर सकता है? जब कोई बड़ा आदमी जाता है सामान लेने तो वह ज्यादा लेता है और थोक के भाव पर सामान मिल जाता है, लेकिन कोई छोटा मोटा आदमी लेता है तो उस बेचारे को ज्यादा महँगे दाम देने पड़ते हैं। किस तरह से आप इसका नियंत्रण कर सकेंगे?

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई दूध मंत्री इस तरह का होना चाहिये जो कि इस काम को कर सके। अभी थोड़े दिन हुए, स्वतन्त्रता के दिनों में ही महाशय किदवई आपके यहां मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने अन्न का नियंत्रण नहीं किया लेकिन उसको ठीक स्थिति पर ला कर छोड़ा, जो कंट्रोल से भी नहीं लाई जा सकती थी, उस स्थिति पर ला कर छोड़ दिया। आप तो लोक सभा में विचार कर लेते हैं, आपको जनता के सामने जाना चाहिये। जब तक जनता का चरित्र बल ऊंचा नहीं होता तब तक चाहे अपना कितना ही डंडा लिये पीछे फिरते रहें कुछ नहीं हो सकता। लोगों को आप ऐसी भावना दें जैसी कि दयानन्द ने दी। उनका कहना था कि प्रत्येक को अपनी ही उन्नति से संतोष नहीं करना चाहिये किन्तु सबकी उन्नति का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। प्रत्येक को सामाजिक नियम का पालन करने में परतंत्र रहना चाहिए पर हिंकारी कार्य करने में स्वतंत्र रहना चाहिए। जब तक आप लोगों में यह भावना नहीं ला सकते तब तक आप सफल नहीं हो सकते। आज आप की शिक्षा क्या है? शिक्षा को तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के नियंत्रण के लिए आपको दो तीन पग दूढ़ता पूर्वक उठाने

होगे। आपके बालकों में भातृ भाव होना चाहिये, उनमें कोई ऊंच नीच का भाव न रहना चाहिये लेकिन आप तो भेद भाव स्वयं करते हैं कि ये हरिजन हैं, ये गैर हरिजन है, ये सवर्ण है, ये गैर सवर्ण हैं आदि। तो आपकी अनिश्चित नीति है, आपको राष्ट्र में एक एकता की नीति लानी चाहिए।

आज आपके हाथ में शासन है, लेकिन आप से पहले भी राजे महाराजे होते रहे हैं। दो अरब वर्ष से देश का शासन चल रहा है, लेकिन ऐसी समस्या जैसी आज सामने आयी है वैसी कभी नहीं आयी। आज जनता में आपकी नीति का मजाक हो रहा है। जहां भी दो आदमी बात कर रहे हों वहां आप सुन कर देख लीजिए कि वे आपकी नीति के संबंध में क्या कहते हैं। लोक सभा में वे लोग आकर नहीं बोल सकते लेकिन बाहर सुन लीजिए कि आपकी नीति की क्या आलोचना हो रही है। मैं आप से सत्य बात कहता हूँ, श्रीर मेरी बात सही है।

सत्यवक्ता न वंचकः

सत्य बोलने वाला वंचक नहीं होता, हां आपको उसकी बात जरा कठोर लग सकती है। मैं कोई सरकार की गद्दी नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि देश का शासन सुचारु रूप से चले और देश की रक्षा के लिये आप सब लोगों को नियंत्रण में ले कर चल सकें और देश में सुख और समृद्धि हो और फिर हमारा देश सोने की चिड़िया बन जाये जैसा कि वह पहले था।

आप सोने पर नियंत्रण लाए, लेकिन उसका क्या परिणाम हो रहा है यह आपको क्या मालूम। आप तो यहां बैठे हैं। उन हजारों लाखों सुनारों और मजदूरों से पूछिए कि उन पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है। और वे लोग आपकी नीति के संबंध में क्या कह रहे हैं। इधर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आप अपनी एक निश्चित नीति बनाइये तब आवश्यक

वस्तुओं के मूल्य पर नियंत्रण हो सकेगा अन्यथा कोई नियंत्रण नहीं चल सकता।

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य : (राय गंज) : मैं स्वामी जी को गीता का एक वाक्य सुझाना चाहता हूँ, वह इस प्रकार है :

अनुद्वेगकरं वाक्यं सत्यं प्रियहितमृच यत्

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन चोर को चोर कहा जाएगा तो उसको बुरा प्रवश्य लगेगा।

श्री वे० शि० पाटिल : (यवतमाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को उचित स्तर पर बनाए रखने के सम्बन्ध में श्री नन्दा जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसमें तीन बातें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। एक तो यह है कि गवर्नमेंट ने आवश्यक वस्तुओं को उचित स्तर पर बनाए रखने का डिटरमिनेशन किया है। दूसरे ऐसा करने के लिए उन्होंने दो मैन डिपार्टमेंट्स लिए हैं और एक हाई लेवल कमेटी आन प्राइस स्टेबिलाइजेशन बनायी है। श्री फुडग्रेन तथा फारन टेक्सटाइल के बारे में कुछ स्कीमें मंजूर की हैं।

अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं में खाद्य और कपड़े को माना गया और इसके बारे में पेज ३ कालम ३ पर पालिसी फार फुडग्रेन दी गयी है। आज ऐसा आश्वासन देने का समय आ गया है कि जो किसान अन्न का उत्पादन करता है उसको उसका उचित मूल्य मिलेगा। इसी सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक संशोधन दिया है। मेरे संशोधन का मतलब ही यह है कि किसान को अपनी उपज का रीजनेबिल मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन यह रीजनेबिल मूल्य क्या हो इसका निर्धारण सरकार को शहरी विचौलिये लोगों के कहने पर नहीं करना चाहिए। रीजनेबिल रेट निर्धारित करते समय, किसान का फास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन

[श्री दे० शि० पाटिल]

उसका जीवन मान और जो वह नई पूंजी लगाता है उस सबका ध्यान रखना चाहिए। यह नीति मेरी अपनी नीति नहीं है। प्लानिंग कमिशन ने पेज ३६६ पर तीसरी योजना में कृषि मूल्य की नीति के सम्बन्ध में यही कहा है। यह नीति बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। प्लानिंग कमिशन ने कहा है :

उत्पादक को यह पूरा विश्वास होना चाहिए कि ज्यादा उत्पादन के लिये जो अतिरिक्त प्रयत्न और पूंजी लगेगी उसका उसे पर्याप्त प्रतिफल मिलेगा। इसी प्रकार किसान को यह विश्वास दिलाया जाना चाहिए कि खाद्यान्न तथा अन्य वस्तुओं को जिनको वह उत्पादन करता है उनका मूल्य एक युक्तियुक्त स्तर से नीचे नहीं गिरने दिया जाएगा यह प्लानिंग कमिशन का आश्वासन है और यही आश्वासन पूरा करने के लिए मैंने अपना संशोधन दिया है।

जो भाव बढ़ते हैं उस के लिये किसान जिम्मेदार नहीं है। ये भाव तो मिडिलमैन के कारण बढ़ते हैं। उस को रोकना चाहिये। मेरा मुद्दाव है कि आज जो अनाज के भाव हैं उन में थोड़ी वृद्धि होनी चाहिये। आज जो भाव हैं वह कम हैं। इस के वृद्धि के कारण भी मैं बताता हूँ। किसान का कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है, उस पर टक्स भी बढ़े हैं इसलिये उस की उपज का दाम बढ़ना चाहिये गवर्नमेंट ने जूट, शुगरकेन, टी आदि अनेक पदार्थों के बारे में अपनी पालिसी में भाव बढ़ाये हैं। किसान को अनाज के उचित मूल्य मिलने के बारे में हमारे कृषि मंत्री श्री पाटिल बहुत कर रहे हैं लेकिन कामर्स और इंडस्ट्री मंत्रालय का असहकार होने से जितनी चाहिये उतनी कीमत नहीं बढ़ पायी है। श्री पाटिल ने एक मीटिंग में कहा था कि :
 While speaking of prices of certain better varieties of foodgrains, he said:

"70 per cent of the consumers were producers themselves and the whole agricultural economy would not be shaped to suit the convenience of 30 per cent of the consumers living in towns. In agriculture, it is the farmer who has got to be protected more than anybody else".

This emphasises the necessity of providing incentives to farmers producing foodgrains by way of offering slightly higher prices.

प्राइसेज के बारे में जब ब्याल किया जाता है तो कज्यूमर के इंटेरेस्ट को देखा जाता है और किसान के इंटेरेस्ट को नहीं देखा जाता मैं गवर्नमेंट से निवेदन करूंगा कि कज्यूमर को किसान के कास्ट पर प्राटेक्शन नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये।

दूसरा सवाल मेरा नन्दा जी की उस योजना के बारे में है जो उन्होंने पेज ५ कालम ७ में काटन टेक्सटाइल के बारे में दी है। वह इस प्रकार है।

(7) *Cotton Textiles*—In respect of cotton textile the following are the main decisions which have been taken:—

"(1) A scheme for supervised marketing of cotton has been introduced by the Textile Commissioner. Cotton can be purchased by mills only through approved supervisors who survey the cotton and determine appropriate prices. No mill will be permitted to maintain stocks in excess of requirements for a prescribed period".

यह उन्होंने ने स्कीम दी है और उस के बहुत से डिटेल्स भी दिये हैं।

मुझे यह कहते हुए बहुत खेद होता है कि किसान का कपास और अनाज का गल्ला वगैरह जब हारवेस्ट में बाजार में बिकने के

लिये आता है तो उस का भाव गिर जाता है लेकिन वही किसान का माल जब व्यापारी लोगों और मिलभोनर्स के हाथों में पहुँच जाता है तब उस के भाव बढ़ जाते हैं। यह हाल आज अनेकों वर्षों से चला आ रहा है लेकिन सरकार उसे ठीक नहीं कर पायी है और आज भी हकीकत यह है कि किसानों को उन के उत्पादित माल का पूरा और मुनासिब दाम नहीं मिलता है। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने आश्वासन दिया है और जो कि मैं ने अभी पढ़ कर सुनाया है। उन्होंने ने कहा है कि कीमतें एक मिनिमम लेवल के नीचे नहीं गिरने देनी चाहियें। लेकिन प्लानिंग कमीशन का वह आश्वासन भी सरकार से पूरा नहीं हो सका है। नन्दा जी ने भी अपने स्टेटमेंट में यह आश्वासन दिया है :—

“On no account should prices be allowed to fall below a seasonal level or to rise through hoarding, profiteering and other anti-social activities”.

लेकिन आज परिस्थिति ऐसी हो गयी है कि किसान की कपास को कोई लेने वाला नहीं है। आज अहमदाबाद और विदर्भ में हम ने देखा कि किसानों की कपास को कोई लेने वाला नहीं है, मिनिमम प्राइस की तो बात अलग रही। इस के फलस्वरूप किसान बिल्कुल लुटा जा रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : वैसे कहना तो मुझे इस के बारे में अभी बहुत कुछ था लेकिन चूँकि आप ने घंटी बजा दी है इसलिये मैं अधिक न कहते हुए आप की इजाजत से केवल १, २ मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कौटन टेक्सटाइल में जो सुपरवाइजर्स और टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर हैं, मैं बहुत जिम्मेदारी के साथ यह बात

कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह दरअसल एग््रीकल्चरिस्ट्स के एनिमीज हैं। टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर देश के हित में और किसानों के हित में काम नहीं करते हैं बल्कि वह तो मिलभोनर्स और ट्रेडर्स के हित में काम करते हैं। सुपरवाइजर्स मिलभोनर्स और ट्रेडर्स से मिले रहते हैं। वे नाजायज तौर से पैसा कमाते हैं। मैं आप के जरिये गवर्नमेंट से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि वे टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर और सुपरवाइजर की चल और अचल सम्पत्ति के बारे में इन्क्वायरी कराये और देखे कि जब से उन की नियुक्ति हुई है उस के बाद से अब तक उन के पास कितनी सम्पत्ति जमा हो चुकी है और तब गवर्नमेंट को पता चलेगा कि यह किसानों को किस तरह से लूटने की स्कीमें तैयार करते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने ११ नवम्बर को सदन में इस बारे में एक कौलिंग अटेंशन का प्रस्ताव रक्खा था उस से मालूम होता है कि टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not concerned with the Textile Commissioner.

Shri Bade (Khargone): It is relevant.

Shri D. S. Patil: This is relevant and it has been referred to in the Statement by the Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment on measures for maintaining prices of essential commodities made in the Lok Sabha on November 10, 1962.

टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने कौटन के मूवमेंट, सर्वे और स्टॉक के बारे में बंधन लगाये थे लेकिन बाद में जब इस के बारे में डिसकशन हुआ तो वे बंधन हटा लिये गये। अब वे रिस्ट्रिक्शंस टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर ने क्यों लगाये थे और क्यों उठा लिये गये इस का कोई कारण नहीं दिया गया। उन को इस से काफी नुकसान हुआ। मैं आखिर में दिल में दर्द लिये हुए बहुत गम्भीरता से गवर्नमेंट से f:

[Shri D. S. Patil]

कि किसान गरीब हैं, असंगठित हैं। मैं कामसे और इंडस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि उन को मत सताइये क्योंकि याद रखिये अगर देश के कृषक दुखी होते हैं और वे रो दिये और उन की बददुआ लग गयी तो तमाम मुल्क रोयेगा।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जीवन में तीन आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं, खाना, कपड़ा, और रहने का मकान। मुझे याद है कि पहले महायुद्ध के बाद जब जर्मनी इंग्लैंड के मातहत हुआ था, तब जर्मनी तैयार हो गया था कि उसे खाना, कपड़ा और रहने के मकान दिये जायें और वह इंग्लैंड के सारे कारखानों में चल कर काम करेंगे। लेकिन इंग्लैंड इस पर तैयार नहीं हुआ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में इसाफ की तराजू को अगर ठीक करा लिया जाय तो आज चीन की कौन कहे, दुनिया की कोई भी शक्ति हम भारतवासियों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती है। हमारी कौम एक जिन्दा कौम है। हमारी कौम हमेशा से जांबाज और बहादुर कौम रही है। हिन्दुस्तान के मुस्लिम बादशाहों की हिस्ट्री हमारे सामने मौजूद है। अलाउद्दीन का राज्य काल हमें याद है उस के जमाने में २, ३ रुपये में सिपाही मुकरर होते थे। घी रुपये का कई सेर बिकता था। खाने और कपड़े आदि चीजों का फिक्स रेट था और मजाल नहीं थी कि कोई भी बनिया या व्यापारी निश्चित मूल्य से अधिक दाम जनता से वसूल कर सके लेकिन आज हालत यह हो रही है कि क्वार के महीने में जब धान कटता है तब वह रुपये का आठ सेर बिकता है लेकिन उस के दो चार महीने बाद जब वही धान मार्केट में पहुंचता है तब वह पब्लिक को २, ३ सेर का मिलता है। अब यह कहां का इसाफ है कि किसान जो दिन रात एक कर के कठिन परिश्रम कर के अनाज पैदा करता है उस को तो अनाज के बाजिब दाम न मिलें और जब बाजार में वह बिचौलियों द्वारा जनता के लिये लाया जाय तो

वह उस को काफी मुनाफे पर बेचें ? आज यह तथ्य है कि किसानों को उन की उपज का उचित पैसा नहीं मिलता है। मैं इस के बारे में एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर को चैलेंज करता हूँ कि वे हिसाब लगा कर देखें। मैं एक किसान का बेटा हूँ और यह बात बहुत जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता हूँ कि उस को उचित मुनाफा नहीं मिलता है। अगर आप इस का हिसाब लगाइयेगा कि प्रोडक्शन में उस का कितना पैसा लगा और कितना उस को प्राफिट हुआ तो आप जान जायेंगे कि मैं जो कह रहा हूँ बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहा हूँ। अगर ५० परसेन्ट से उस को ऊपर प्राफिट होता है तो आप वह सारा प्राफिट बड़े शीक से ले लीजिये और उस हालत में वह आप को पूरे टक्सेज देने के लिये तैयार है।

काश्तकार गन्ना बोता है। एक मन गन्ने में पीने चार सेर चीनी होती है। पीने चार सेर चीनी का बाजार में पीते चार रुपये दाम मिलता हैं लेकिन किसान को केवल १ रुपये दस आने मिलते हैं। वह पैसा कहां जाता है ? उस की चैकिंग हो। गवर्नमेंट इसको चैक करे। आखिर यह सरकार किसकी बनी हुई है जाहिर है कि यह सरकार गरीब किसानों और मिडलमैन के ऊपर डिपेंड करती है। इस देश के गरीब किसान और मिडल क्लास पीपुल उसकी रीढ़ है और अगर उनको तकलाफ होती है तो स्पष्ट है कि सरकार अपने कर्तव्य का ठीक तरह से पालन नहीं कर रही है। कोई भी सरकार कुछ बड़े बड़े रूजीपतियों या बड़े बड़े विद्वानों के ऊपर नहीं चलती है। सरकार को वह नहीं चलाते है। किसान और जितने यहां मिडिल क्लास के आदमी बैठे हुए हैं, सरकारी कर्मचारी और अन्य लोग, इन मिडिल क्लास के लोगों पर कोई भी कीम या मुल्क डिपेंड करता है। सरकार को यह देखना चाहिये कि यह ढंग अनुचित रूप से दुखी न हों।

अपनी प्रशासन की मशीनरी को भी हमें ठीक करना है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज आप अनाज पर कंट्रोल की बात करते हैं, गेहूँ आपको कल कंट्रोल करना है लेकिन व्यापारियों को यह बात चार दिन पहले आउट हो जाती है और तमाम माल अन्दर छिपा लिया जाता है। अभी स्वामी जी ने रफ़ी साहब को कोट किया। मैं इसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं भी रफ़ी साहब को यहाँ पर कोट करना चाहूँगा। मुझे याद है कि एक बार मद्रास में अन्न की शोर्टेज हुई। रफ़ी साहब के पास वायरलेस आया। He was the Food Minister of the Central Government. उन्होंने उस वायरलेस का जवाब टेलीग्राम से यह दिया 100 wagons of wheat are proceeding. अब रफ़ी साहब की सूझ देखिये। शासक की बुद्धि को देखिये कि वायरलेस का जवाब उन्होंने वायरलेस से न दे कर टेलीग्राम से दिया। टेलीग्राम बोस्टमास्टर्स के जरिए पास हुआ और उन्होंने बनियों और व्यापारियों को आगाह कर दिया कि गल्ले की कमी नहीं रहने वाली है और १०० बैगान गल्ला भेजा जा रहा है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि गल्ले की कमी बाज़ार में जाती रही, व्यापारियों ने जो गल्ला छिपा रखा था वह उन्होंने बाज़ार में रख दिया और दूसरे दिन मार्केट में गेहूँ बिकने लगा गया। यह शासक का कर्तव्य है कि वह अपने प्रशासन को ठीक रखें। अपने प्रशासन यंत्र को ठीक कर किसी भी चीज़ की प्राइस फिक्स करे। यह नहीं कि अभी चार दिन पहले जैसे सोने का दाम फिक्स किया और बाज़ार में उसका क्या हाल रहा, इस तौर पर शासन न करे।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
इसका तो मतलब यह है कि शासन ठीक नहीं है।

श्री शिव नारायण : आप जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूँ उसे सुनने की कोशिश कीजिये।

मेरा कहना है कि आज की अबस्था के लिये कंबल मिनिस्टर्स ही जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं बल्कि सारी मशीनरी ऊपर से नीचे तक जिम्मेदार हैं। और मैं तो कहूँगा कि यह कम है, ज्यादा जिम्मेदार तो हमारे सोशलिस्ट भाई हैं जो कि कल सरकार को रिप्लेस करने वाले हैं। आज तो इस गवर्नमेंट को हम लोग चला रहे हैं, हम गवर्नमेंट में हैं लेकिन आप चूँकि भावी सरकार बनाने वाले हैं इसलिए आप पर बड़ी जिम्मेदारी आती है। अगर आप अनुशासित नहीं हैं और एक अच्छा नमूना पेश नहीं करते हैं तो जाहिर है कि आपकी जगह भाई होंगी और आज पब्लिक इनकी गैर जिम्मेदारी पर हँसती है। लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम चूँकि गवर्नमेंट में हैं इसलिए हम ग्रांथ बन्द कर के गवर्नमेंट को सपोर्ट करते हैं। हम जिम्मेदारी के साथ और एक रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाते हुए जहाँ आवश्यकता होती है अपनी गवर्नमेंट को क्रिटिसाइज़ भी करते हैं। इसलिए मैं अपनी गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्राइस जुलाई में फिक्स हो तो पांच साल के बाद उस को आप चेंज कीजिये, आज नहीं। जो बर्डन किसान पर पड़े वह हर आदमी पर पड़े। एक लेबल पर रख दीजिये। आज हमारी कौम और मुल्क एक सूत्र में बंधा हुआ है। इस इमरजेंसी के पीरियड में अगर थोड़ा सा बर्डन हम पर रखा जाता है तो उसे उठाने में हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। आज मुझे यह कहने के लिए क्षमा किया जाय कि जितना पैसा हम इमरजेंसी में सुरक्षा कोष में आ रहा है वह ज्यादातर इस देश की गरीब जनता दे रही है, बड़े लोग नहीं दे रहे हैं। बड़े लोग उस रेशियों से पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं जिस रेशियों से कि इस देश के गरीब लोग दे रहे हैं। जहाँ गरीब ने एक दिन की कमाई डिफेंस फंड में दी है वहाँ बड़े लोगों ने अपने एक दिन की इनकम फंड में नहीं दी है। अगर उन्होंने भी उसी तरह सहायता दी होती तो आज हमको अमरीका और इंग्लैंड से सहायता मांगने की आवश्यकता न पड़ती।

[श्री शिव नारायण]

हिन्दुस्तान के जवान और फौज दुनिया के जवानों और फौजों से ज्यादा मजबूत, जांबाज और क्लेजा रखने वाली है। हम कमबोर नहीं हैं और नहीं किसी से पीछे हैं। मैं केवल अपने प्लानिंग के मिनिस्टर नन्दा जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाकों का दौरा करें और स्वयं देखें कि वहां के गरीब काश्तकारों की कैसी ख़राब हालत है। मैं उस बस्ती ज़िले को रिप्रेजेंट करता हूँ जिसके कि लिए गवर्नमेंट के पास रिपोर्ट आई है कि वह सब से गरीब और पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। अभी तक मंत्री महोदय को उस इलाके में जाने और अपनी आँखों से वहां के हालात का मुआयना करने का मौका नहीं मिला है। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे उस इलाके में अब ज़रूर जायें और स्वयं देखें कि वहां की क्या पोजीशन है और आपके मुल्क का क्या स्टैंडर्ड है? प्लानिंग कमीशन के यहां पर बैठ कर रेजोल्यूशन पास कर देने से यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है।

श्री नन्दा : मैं माननीय सदस्य के इलाके में हो आया हूँ।

श्री शिव नारायण : माननीय मंत्री जी बस्ती नहीं गये होंगे।

श्री नन्दा : मैं बस्ती भी गया हूँ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मुझे तो इसका पता नहीं है। मैं पिछले पन्द्रह बरस से एसेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट में हूँ, लेकिन मुझे इसका ज्ञान नहीं है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया का रिकार्ड हमारे सामने है, संसार का इतिहास हमारे सामने है। मैंने अभी अलाउद्दीन का जिक्र किया है। सिनेमा, फ़ाउन्टेनपैन, घड़ियों बगैरह की कीमत चाहे बढ़ा दी जाये, लेकिन खाने, कपड़े, मकान, नमक और तेल

पर कंट्रोल कर दिया जाये और इनकी ऐसी कीमत न ली जाये। इस इमरजेंसी पीरियड में जो लोग ब्लैकमार्केटिंग करते हैं, उनको सजा अवश्य दी जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि प्राइसिज को फ़िक्स कर दिया जाये। उससे बड़ा कल्याण होगा।

श्री गौरी शंकर कृष्ण (फ़तेहपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने जो मोशन आज विचाराधीन है, उसको यहां पर प्रस्तुत करने के लिये मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता को बधाई देता हूँ।

सरकार ने इस बात का संकल्प किया है कि इस देश में एक समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था और प्लान्ड इकानामी होनी चाहिए। लेकिन समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था कभी भी सफलता से नहीं चल सकती, जब तक कि प्राइसिज का कंट्रोल न हो और विशेष तौर पर इस संकटकालीन स्थिति में इस और ध्यान देना चाहिए। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यद्यपि सरकार कहती है कि हम देश में एक समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था स्थापित करेंगे, लेकिन उसके द्वारा जो कानून बनाये जाते हैं और उन कानूनों को जिस तरह से निभाया जाता है, उसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि जो मुश्किल और मेहनत करता है, वह तो गरीब होता चला जा रहा है परन्तु जिनके पास सरमाया है, उनके पास अधिक संग्रह होता जा रहा है।

विशेष तौर पर आप एक कृषक की हालत को देखें। कृषकों के ऊपर जो कर्जा होता है, उसकी जांच करने के लिए एक रूरल क्रेडिट सर्वे कमेटी बनाई गई। उस कमेटी ने रूरल इनडेंटिडनेस के बारे में जांच-पड़ताल की और उसके आधार पर अपनी राय दी। उस राय को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के बारे में यह समझा गया कि सहकारिता

के द्वारा कृषक को जो ऋण दिया जा रहा है, वह अगर मार्केटिंग के साथ लिंक कर दिया जाये, तो उसको अपने उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य मिलेगा। मैं सहकारिता में ग्राहक बरस से काम कर रहा हूँ। मेरा अनुभव है कि यह कदम उठाने से कृषक का कोई कल्याण नहीं हुआ और उसको अपने उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिला। बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश में तो एक रुपया नौ आने सैकड़ा के हिसाब से और अधिक टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है।

यह देखा जाता है कि कृषक को अपने उत्पादन के लिए जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता होती है, उन के भाव तो बराबर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। प्लानिंग के अन्तर्गत एक नया कानून एनफोर्स किया गया है कि अनिवार्य तौर पर पच्चीस प्रतिशत क्रेडिट लेने वाले को कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटी से मैन्योर और रासायनिक ख़ाद दी जाये। लेकिन यह ध्यान नहीं रखा गया कि जो कृषक ज्वार और बाजरा बोते हैं, उनको भी अनिवार्य तौर पर रासायनिक ख़ाद दी जा रही है। इसके बरअक्स जो कृषक आलू की काशत करते हैं, उनको जितनी रासायनिक ख़ाद मिलनी चाहिए, उससे कम दी जा रही है। मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि इस तरफ़ कहीं पर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है कि जिस चीज़ की जहाँ पर आवश्यकता है, जिस चीज़ से उत्पादन अधिक बढ़ सकता है, उन चीज़ों को उन जगहों पर पहुँचाया जाए। सरकार के द्वारा ऐसा नहीं किया जा रहा है।

संकट-कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद यह देखा गया है कि गल्ले के भावों में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर पड़ा है। किसान जो गल्ला पैदा करता है, वह तो सस्ता हो रहा है और उसके बरअक्स उस के लिये रोज़ की आवश्यक चीज़ों के मूल्य बराबर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। अगर यह स्थिति रहेगी तो और कृषक के उत्पादन और उनकी आवश्यकता की चीज़ों के मूल्यों में यह अनुपात रहेगा, तो फिर कृषक

किसी तरह से खुशहाल नहीं हो सकता है।

इसके साथ ही साथ उत्तर प्रदेश में इस संकटकालीन स्थिति के बाद सभी कृषकों पर २५ प्रतिशत एड वैलोरम मालगुजारी की वृद्धि कर दी गई। सरकार करों और मालगुजारी को बढ़ा रही है। इसके अलावा किसानों के इस्तेमाल की चीज़ों के मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं और उसके मुकाबले में गल्ला सस्ता हो रहा है। इसका अर्थ तो यह है कि जो मेहनत करता है, जो खून पसीना एक करता है, उसका सरकार शोषण कर रही है। इस प्रकार से कदम उठा कर भी सरकार समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था का नारा लगा रही है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर महोदय का भरितक इस बारे में साफ़ होना चाहिए कि प्राइसिज के मामले में एक निश्चित प्रोग्राम बना लेना चाहिए। इस बात पर विचार किया जाये कि गल्ला पैदा करने में किसान की प्रति-एकड़ कितनी लागत आती है और उस के बाद इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाये कि उस का जो स्टैंड आफ़ लिविंग है उस में साल में उस को कितनी आवश्यकता होगी। इस का मतलब यह है कि लागत और स्टैंडर्ड आफ़ लिविंग को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उस से अधिक, गल्ले का भाव निश्चित होना चाहिए। आम तौर पर यह देखा जाता है कि जब गल्ला पैदा होता है, कटता है और मार्केट में आता है, तो उस के दाम बहुत सस्ते हो जाते हैं। लेकिन जब किसान को बीज के लिए ज़रूरत होती है, तो उस के दाम सवाए और ड्योढ़े हो जाते हैं। इस बारे में माननीय सदस्य, श्री यादव, ने जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उस से सहमत हूँ। उन के संशोधन का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाये कि किसी भी हालत में दो फ़सलों के बीच में गल्ले के दाम में एक आना प्रतिसेर के हिसाब से अधिक वृद्धि न हो। इस तरह का नियंत्रण होना चाहिये।

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

फ्रैक्टरियों के द्वारा जो सामान बनता है, उस पर भी नियंत्रण की बहुत बड़ी जरूरत है। यह निश्चित कर दिया जाये कि कास्ट आफ प्राइव्शन आदि का ध्यान रख कर फ्रैक्ट्री प्राइव्ज्म का दाम तय किया जायगा और उन का दाम कास्ट आफ प्राइव्शन से डेढ़ गुना से ज्यादा नहीं होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई मात्रा निश्चित की जा सकती है। इस बात की व्यवस्था कर देनी चाहिये कि फ्रैक्ट्री-प्रोनर्ज कास्ट आफ प्राइव्शन से डेढ़ गुना से ज्यादा दाम न लें। अगर गल्ले के दाम निश्चित कर दिये जायें और इस के साथ ही फ्रैक्ट्री में तैयार चीजों के दाम भी निश्चित कर दिये जायें, तब तो सरकार यह कहने की हकदार होगी कि हम वास्तव में एक समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। इस समय तो यह स्थिति है कि समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था का नारा लगा कर हमारी सरकार बड़ी तेजी से सरमाया दारी की तरफ अपना कदम बढ़ा रही है।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): I join Dr. Deshmukh and others in congratulating Shri Indrajit Gupta for having for the first time furthered this just cause. It is very surprising that a communist has for the first time furthered a rather non-communist cause, and therefore I associate myself with every word of what he has said.

Shri Indrapit Gupta (Calcutta South-West): That is also for the first time!

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: We are doubly fortunate in that Shri Nanda, who is literally the brains trust of the nation and who can be relied upon to bring into execution every word and sentiment that is voiced on the floor of the House, of present. I have the highest regard for Shri Nanda as a person. I know that he has towering ideals which are higher than Mount Everest. They are visible to every common man,

but only a Hillary or a Tensing can climb them without difficulty. I only wish that these ideals are in a position to serve the common interests of the cultivators, primary growers and the poor people of this nation. This emergency requires that the price line should be held. Price line should be held but not at the cost of the cultivator. Because of the unprovoked aggression of the Chinese, we have lost a considerable portion of our territory. Our jawans are not the only casualties of Chinese aggression. But our innocent cultivators are the first victims of Chinese aggression. It should be the concern of somebody to see that this aggression against the cultivators is checked in proper time. I hope Nandaji will take courage in both hands and see that the cultivator is not allowed to suffer whether the aggression is on behalf of the capitalist or the intriguers. This is the first time in the midst of a war the prices of agricultural commodities have fallen to bottom. Every war has seen a spurt in prices of consumer goods and raw materials. It is invariably reflected in the agricultural commodities. For the first time in history in this undeclared war there has been a steep decline of agricultural prices. At the cost of the agriculturists, the capitalist interests have received certificates of patriotism from the highest in power. I wish that this patriotism at the cost of the cultivators should be discontinued and steps should be taken immediately to see that prices are not manipulated at the cost of cultivators.

In Maharashtra alone the price of cotton has fallen by about Rs. 50 per quintal; the total loss of the cultivators is estimated to be R. 4-5 crores in that State. That is exactly Maharashtra's contribution to the National Defence Fund. The common man has donated by his sweat and blood this amount. At the same time the cultivator has been duped to the extent of Rs. 5 crores by intriguers. The

office of the textile commissioner is responsible for this and severe steps should be taken. Enquiry should be made as to how this restriction came into play and who was behind this intrigue and who is responsible for this loss. Those responsible should be severely dealt with after due enquiries. Nandaji should be prompt to give us an assurance that due enquiries would be made as to how the cultivators have suffered this loss and that due steps will be taken against whosoever is responsible for this.

It is said that the cotton prices are judged according to the floor prices and ceiling prices. The argument for this action was that the cotton prices pierced the ceiling prices and so restriction was imposed by the textile commissioner. If you see the figures it will be evident that they never pierced the ceiling. There is a difference of Rs. 300 and odd between the ceiling and floor prices. Uniformly throughout the ten years the cotton prices have always remained at the bottom when the cultivator's cotton came into the market; they have reached the ceiling when cotton has reached the hands of middlemen, with the result that the mills always paid the ceiling price and the middlemen always pocketed the difference. It should be somebody's business to see that this loss due to the middlemen is avoided. The cotton prices in September 1961 were Rs. 628.75 per three quintals. In September they were Rs. 739.75. The ceiling for jarilla cotton was Rs. 947. In October, 1961, the prices were Rs. 636.25 and in October, 1962, they were Rs. 745.25. In November 1961 the prices were Rs. 656.25 and in November, 1962, they were Rs. 687.50. In December, 1961, the prices were Rs. 668.00 and in December, 1962, they were Rs. 677.50. The ceiling of jarilla, as has been stated, is Rs. 947. So, at no time did the cotton prices in

15.55 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

In the case of Cambodia cotton, in September, 1962, the price was Rs. 295 per quintal; in October, 1962, it was Rs. 296 and in November, 1962, it was Rs. 281. The ceiling price for Cambodia on spindle ABC variety is Rs. 415, Rs. 372 and Rs. 347 respectively. So, these figures go to show that cotton prices have never pierced the ceiling in the period from September to December, and still, we are faced with this argument that because of cotton prices piercing the ceiling price, certain steps were taken in order to check the prices from rising further. It is a sheer fallacy to state that the restrictions were imposed by the Textile Commissioner because the prices were rising and because the Textile Commissioner's office thought it necessary and expedient to check immediately the rise in prices of cotton. The mystery fails. Therefore, it is all the more essential that there should be a thorough, objective enquiry or probe as to how the Textile Commissioner's office came to enforce certain conditions which were unjustified by the very fact that they were voluntarily withdrawn the moment they were invoked!

This is the very justification why there should be a thorough enquiry as to why the restriction came into being. This theory of the fixation of cotton floor prices and ceiling prices has been referred to in the Krishnamachari Committee's report; that committee was known as the Prices Subcommittee of the Policy Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. They say that the floor prices were fixed by the British Raj because the then rulers of the country desired that there should be a positive discouragement of cotton cultivation. The floor prices were fixed with this idea in view, namely, that they will result in discouraging the cultivation of cotton and make the cultivation of cotton an uneconomic one. The fact still remains that the same theory of floor prices

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

were imposed and thought of when there was a positive discouragement of the cultivation of cotton. Now, we have passed that stage. We want to increase the acreage of cotton. But still the same theory of floor prices continues. There has been only one instance when the floor prices have been raised, while the ceiling prices have been raised more than thrice. So, there is absolutely no comparison between the floor prices and the ceiling prices. It is reasonable to expect that the floor prices should be raised to an extent that the limit of difference between the floor prices and the ceiling prices for one bale of cotton should not exceed Rs. 100

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: I am concluding. So far as the survey of cotton is concerned, it is a fact that the surveyors know absolutely nothing about survey. This is a most responsible statement, and I am prepared to make it with whatever consequences that may follow, legal or otherwise. Every surveyor makes a profit of lakhs of rupees for a survey which he does not do. He voluntarily and arbitrarily changes the cotton, the quality of cotton and the staple of cotton to the detriment of the interests of the cultivators. A surveyor should function not because there are disputes between buyer and seller but for the nature of the survey as such. I say that this system of survey which is insisted only where there are disputes, should be done away with completely. There should be more survey centres and steps should be taken to see that there is no *satta* business in cotton. It is pitiable that in the case of a commodity grown by the cultivators, the capitalist plays *satta*; the capitalist loses or obtains millions of rupees at the cost of the cultivator. So, this wagering contract or *satta* in cotton prices is there not because there is forward trading in cotton but because there is so much scope for *satta* wagering, when there

is a gap of Rs. 350 between the ceiling prices and the floor prices.

An Hon. Member: Rs. 400.

15.59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Yes; it is nearabout Rs. 400. That is also one of the strong reasons why the floor prices should be immediately raised. I wish Shri Nanda will go into this aspect and approach this problem with a view to see that steps are taken to help the cultivator and also to punish the guilty; the harm is already done. It has been done every year almost since 1942. This year-to-year harm should be done away with completely and should be enquired into from a stringent point of view.

16 hrs.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been talking about price control of essential commodities. Price is an economic phenomenon. It is the result of the working of certain economic forces. Generally, changes in price levels are the reflection and the result of changes in the forces which determine that level. If we have to hold the price line we have to control these forces which determine the price line.

Let us now analyse the consequences of the likely national activity in the present context. We will not be caught napping next time nor are we going to gamble on defence. Our attitude to and assessment of defence expenditure will undergo a radical change. The implementation of our plans is vital for our defence and the development of our country. Increase of our armed forces and purchase of armaments and defence production will involve enormous amounts of money. We have to invest more on the existing plants engaged in defence production such as chemicals, steel, transport, electronics, etc. So the total additional expenditure may be to the tune of Rs. 550 crores annually. It is an addition to the previous ex-

penditure, and this injects a large volume of money income into the economy. Since this additional expenditure will flow into that type of production which will not add to the flow of consumption goods for the civilian sector, the pressure of demand on the available supplies is bound to go up thus pushing the price level.

What are the saving features in this situation? The four essential commodities that should be controlled are: foodgrains, cloth, fuel and accommodation. This will check increase in the cost of living. Physical rationing of all essential commodities such as building materials, chemicals, drugs, paper, machine tools, etc., should be there. There should be stepping up of the tax revenues so that the marginal rate of taxation is such that it mops up at least 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. of marginal increase in income.

If the national income were to increase next year by about Rs. 700 crores, if you divert a major portion of this realisable income to defence production, we will be freezing the aggregate national consumption, but it will definitely mean a decline in the *per capita* consumption which will reduce the inflationary pressure to a certain extent. The tax system in the present context should be used not only with the motive of financing defence expenditure but also with a view to curb the additional demand generated by the increased incomes as a result of defence expenditure.

To cope up with this level of expenditure, the national income should rise by about 4 per cent. if we concede a decline in *per capita* consumption and by 7½ per cent. if we do not concede a decline in the *per capita* consumption. The possibility of freezing the consumption either at the aggregate level or at the *per capita* level is dependent on the growth rate in the national income in the next two years. Since it is impossible to step up the national income by 7 per cent to 8 per cent, it will be easier to freeze the consumption at aggregate level and

divert the needed resources for defence.

This brings out the basic truth about the hard sacrifices and privations which our nation must be prepared to bear. On the agricultural sector, developments in the World War II which culminated in the Bengal Famine of 1940 are there as a warning that the food front must be held firmly if the country is not to face another disaster. With the steadily increasing defence effort, the pressure on the food front is also bound to increase. The farmer will be faced with the twin problems of feeding the jawans at the front and the demands of civilian consumption. Hence efforts have to be made to raise production to the highest possible level. The sector which responds easily to growth and where the capital out-put ratio can be manipulated is agriculture. We should concentrate on agricultural production programme, especially of rice, wheat, cotton and oilseeds. We have to utilize to the maximum the available irrigation potential. Though the long-term plans may continue to be implemented, the emphasis at present should be on short-term schemes which will yield quicker results. Government are already taking steps in that direction and investing huge amounts on minor irrigation. I think we recently passed a Bill to form the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

An Hon. Member: Not yet.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:

Minor irrigation, soil conservation and dry farming schemes must be implemented without delay. The agriculturists must be guaranteed a fair price. I think the Planning Minister is taking some steps to fix up the price for agricultural produce so that it will induce the agriculturist to produce more. The price fixed by the Government should not be uneconomic to the farmer. Also, the farmers should be supplied with improved seeds, fertilizers and so on. I am sure, Government are

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

already taking some steps in that direction. When I visited the villages during the last one month I found that community development and co-operative activity have been intensified, specially in the matter of supply of improved seeds, fertilizers, minor irrigation and wells. All these activities are going on in the villages in the country. The appointment of a Price Stabilisation body by the Government is also welcome. The proposal of Government to open consumer co-operative stores all over the country is also welcome. During the war time the British Government had an area agricultural executive committee. We are also going to have a committee on the same lines.

Then, all the wholesale dealers in agricultural produce must be licensed forthwith and their stocks should be open for inspection periodically. Hoarding of foodgrains or industrial crops more than the consumption needs of producer should be made a punishable offence.

On the whole, I feel the merchant section in the country has also been co-operative with us except in a few instances here and there. For example, in Delhi we have seen a case where some kerosene merchants were arrested for hoarding and profiteering. The merchants have assured the Government that they will not exploit the situation and try to benefit by it. With the determination of the Government, with the determination of the agriculturist to produce more, with the helpful attitude of the merchants, I am sure we will be able to hold the price line to the necessary extent.

Mr. Speaker: Before I call the next Member, there is one thing which I want to put before the House. There are still some hon. Members who want to speak on this subject and who have not yet got an opportunity to do so. At the same time, a large number of hon. Members

have expressed their desire to join the rehearsal of the Republic Day parade which takes place at 5 o'clock. If that be the case, in deference to their wishes, I must adjourn the House at 5 o'clock. We have a half-an-hour discussion also. There are only two alternatives left with me—either we should postpone the half-an-hour discussion to the next session, which I will take up very soon after the session starts, on the first or second day, or the Minister's reply to this motion should be postponed to the next session. These are the two alternatives and I will act as the Members desire.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The Minister can reply during the next session when he will be very fresh.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The half-an-hour discussion can be postponed to the next session.

Mr. Speaker: Even if the half-an-hour discussion is postponed, still there are two or three members who want to speak on this motion. After that, I will not be able to give 40 minutes to the Minister which he wants for reply.

Shri Ram Rattan Gupta (Gonda): Members may be given only five minutes each.

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will give to Shri Ram Ratan Gupta only five minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I submit that the hon. Minister might reply during the next session.

Mr. Speaker: Let it be so. Shri Gupta.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Sir, this question of stabilising the prices is continuously engaging the attention of Parliament and, I am sure, must constantly be in the mind of our hon. Minister. But with the passage of

time we find that the prices are continuously chasing the cost and the cost is continuously chasing the prices. Naturally, prices have their base in the cost. The monetary situation as well which goes on changing in India has direct bearing on the price structure. Naturally, the monetary policy of the country is dependent on so many other circumstances and the political situation over which sometimes we do not have control. Therefore, I have to make a suggestion to the hon. Planning Minister for his favourable consideration. I am just making a suggestion and I request Shri Nanda's attention.

The suggestion that I am going to make is that if in the case of essential commodities you introduce a system of floor and ceiling prices for regulating the prices of those commodities, that, I think, will be the only practical solution. I hope you will kindly give your sympathetic thought to this practical suggestion.

Shri Nanda: Could he mention the commodities?

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: I am coming to that point.

I know that the problem of fixation of prices is connected with the storage facilities and with the question of finding the finances for maintaining strictly the floor and ceiling prices. In that respect, I will submit that with the creation of the warehousing facilities, I will even go to the extent of suggesting that even if you have to create some more money by means of deficit financing to achieve this objective, that deficit financing will not have an inflationary impact on the general price structure . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Dangerous.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: . . . because that will be directly related to a particular commodity and the purchase

of that commodity out of the created money will not have the inflationary impact.

If there is a shortage of the machinery available in the hands of the Government, you can utilise the machinery of the middle man, that is, the *arhtiyas*. They can buy for the Government and store the commodity. That also will be available to you for sale whenever prices rise above the ceiling price.

I know that the problem is not an easy one to solve. At the same time, I also know that bringing about legally any price structure is also not a practical proposition in the present circumstances of India. Therefore, I will again recommend this suggestion of mine for favourable consideration.

A lot has been said about the cotton policy of the Government. I am sorry that my hon. friends who have spoken about the cotton policy have spoken without 'studying' the actual proposition and the problem of the cotton policy or the impact of the cotton policy of the Government over the price structure. My hon. friends are generally carried away by the cotton prices as they are quoted in the forward market. They have no relation with the prices in the spot market. This is the first point which is generally ignored by our hon. friends who are assailing the Government on the question of its cotton policy.

Secondly, my hon. friends who claim that cotton prices have not penetrated the ceiling are probably not fully informed also. The contract prices may not have but the actual floor prices were higher by Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 per candy before this cotton season started. Therefore whatever the Textile Commissioner has done or is doing is not to help the industry but to help the farmer in the sense that by bringing (*Interruption*).

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I will be calling Sardar Iqbal Singh next.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: I will request you to put up with me for two minutes. Let me explain. This survey policy ultimately show the quality control of the farmer which is ultimately beneficial to him at the time of marketing his crop. Otherwise quality control, at the time when the prices of cotton are higher, is not possible.

Then I come to my last point about the cotton contract market. The cotton contract market in India is operating solely in the interests of the producer . . .

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: . . . for this reason that it is not a delivery contract, and it is a sort of insurance in which the price are regulated by the contract market, so that the prices at the floor level will not go below them. That is really the impact of the cotton contract speculative market.

I do not want to take more time. I have given an undertaking that I shall not take more than five minutes. Therefore, I would conclude by saying . . .

Shri Nanda: May I interrupt the hon. Member so that he may not exhaust his five minutes before giving the answer to my small question? What are the commodities in regard to which he would like us to deal in that fashion?

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: All the items, all the oil-seeds and all the foodstuffs.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): So that the farmer may be killed and these people can prosper.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is my hon. friend a cotton grower?

Shri Nanda: He is a cotton con-

श्री इकबाल सिंह (फीरोजपुर) :
म्पीकर साहब, मैं इस बात से बिल्कुल इतिफाक करता हूँ कि जंग के जमाने में कीमत न बढ़नी चाहिए और मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि इस वक्त गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज है कि वह कीमतों को कंट्रोल करे। इस बात पर कोई दो राएं नहीं हो सकतीं। लेकिन दो राएं हो जाती हैं जब कि कीमत के कंट्रोल के सिलसिले में किसान को नुकसान पहुंचाने की बात कही जाती है।

अभी कपास की बात हुई। जिस कांस्टी-
ट्यूएंसि से मैं आता हूँ उस में हिन्दुस्तान के कपास का तकरीबन तेरहवां हिस्सा पैदा होता है। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई चीन और रूस के प्रोडक्शन के बारे में कहते हैं; लेकिन इस इलाके के किसानों ने अपनी मेहनत स जहां पहले एक बेल होती थी वहां साठ बेलें पैदा करके दिखा दीं हैं। लेकिन उसकी बदकिस्मती यह है कि जब कपास की कीमत की बात आती है तो उसका कंट्रोल करने वाले अहमदाबाद में बैठे होते हैं, उनके सामने किसान का इंटेरेस्ट नहीं, उनको किसान की हमदर्दी नहीं। मैं इस बात को साबित कर दूंगा।

अभी पंजाब में कीमतों के सिलसिले में आप ने फ्लोर और सीलिंग मुकर्रर किया है और उस को लागू करने के लिए कमेटी बनायी जाती है। उस में ६ मेम्बर हैं। उन में से पांच बम्बई के रहने वाले हैं। मुझे बम्बई से कोई गिला नहीं है। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि पंजाब की कपास को खरीदने वाले जो बम्बई में बैठे हैं वे कपास की कीमत मुकर्रर करते हैं। दो मेम्बर पंजाब के उस कमेटी में हैं और उन को इस लिए रखा गया है कि उनके बगैर काम चल नहीं सकता था।

इधर गुप्त जी ने कहा कि जो फारवर्ड मारकेट का सिलसिला है वह प्रोड्यूसर के फायदे में है और इसीलिए उसे कायम रखा

गया है। मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि पंजाब में फारवर्ड मारकेट कमीशन ने पंजाब में काटन की मंडी मुकर्रर की है जहाँ कपास के सौदे हो सकते हैं, वह भटिंडा है जहाँ का टोटल प्रोडक्शन ३००० बेल है। लेकिन पंजाब की सब से बड़ी मंडी को जहाँ ९०००० बेल का प्रोडक्शन है उसको कमीशन ने मंडी मुकर्रर नहीं किया जिससे किसान को फायदा होता। आप फर्क तो देखिये कहां तीन हजार और कहां नब्बे हजार। फिर भी गुप्ता जी कहते हैं कि यह चीज किसान के फायदे के लिए है। मैं कहता हूँ कि उनको किसान से हमदर्दी करना चाहिए। किसान दफतर में बैठ कर कपास पैदा नहीं करता, उसको सख्त मेहनत करनी पड़ती है। सरदी के दिनों में पानी लगाना पड़ता है। उसकी कमाई बड़ी मेहनत की है। उसके साथ हमदर्दी रखी जानी चाहिए।

इस काटन कंट्रोल के सिलसिले में जो कंट्रोलर हैं उन्होंने कमेटियां इस ढंग की बनायी हैं कि किसानों को फायदा न हो। मैं ने मीटिंग में भी कहा था। वह ऐसे वक्त बाहर से कपास मंगाते हैं कि किसान को नुकसान हो जाता है। जब किसान की कपास बाजार में आती है उसी वक्त वह अमरीका से पी० एल० ४८० के मातहत कपास इम्पोर्ट करते हैं जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि कपास का भाव डैम्प हो जाता है और जब किसान के हाथ से कपास निकल जाती है तो फिर खुला छोड़ देते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि वे उस वक्त कपास का इम्पोर्ट करें जब किसान का कपास मिल्नों के पास पहुंच जाये। जो तीन चार महीने स्लैक रहते हैं उस वक्त उनको इम्पोर्ट करना चाहिए। ऐसा करें तो किसी को ऐतराज नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन वह चूँकि सर्टन फंक्शन करते हैं और सर्टन इंटरस्ट्स के लिए करते हैं इसलिए वह जानबूझ कर ऐसा करते हैं। यह नहीं कि यह कोई एक एजिजेशन की बात

है, यह इतनी ग्लेयरिंग बातें हैं उन को कोई छपा नहीं सकता है।

एक सर्वेयर मुकर्रर किया गया। अब सर्वेयर तो साढ़े सात परसेंट लेता है। आज पंजाब में कपास की कीमत ३०-४० रुपये है। २०-३० रुपये १२ क्विंटल के हिसाब से वह साढ़े सात परसेंट कम होगा और वह कोई २० करोड़ रुपया हिन्दुस्तान की फर्में के पास एक साल में ट्रैजिक्शन होगा और वह सरकार में होगा।

सरकार ने कंट्रोल का जो सिलसिला बनाया है उस की बाबत मैं नन्दा जी से जोकि सोशलिज्म के बड़े हामी हैं, क्या यह पूछ सकता हूँ कि हमें इस के लिए क्या हक पहुंचता है कि हम एक प्राइवेट कैपिटलिस्ट को फायदा पहुंचाये? हम सरकार की मशीनरी इस्तेमाल कर के लोगों का भाव कम कर के और जो उन में बेहतरी हो सकती है उसको इस तौर से दबायें और जो २६ आदमी हैं उन का एक साल में २० करोड़ के करीब ट्रैजिक्शन हो, उनके पास हो और फिर वह २० करोड़ का फायदा लें। अब वह उस २० करोड़ से कितना बिजनैस करेंगे, कितना व्यापार करेंगे वह तो बाद की बात है, वह तो मैं छोड़ता हूँ लेकिन मेरा सबाल यह है कि गवर्नमेंट उस में हिस्सेदार क्यों हो? गवर्नमेंट यह क्यों कहे कि साढ़े सात परसेंट जब तक नहीं देंगे उस वक्त तक कपास की कोई बेल नहीं बिक सकती। जो टोटल खर्चा प्रायेगा जितना उन को फायदा होगा उस के हिसाब से हर एक को एक, एक लाख के करीब होगा। अब एक लाख रुपया तो हिन्दुस्तान में बड़े से बड़े सेक्रेटरी को भी नहीं मिलता। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि नन्दा जी को कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि यह कपास के कंट्रोल का जो सिलसिला है उसको अपने हाथ में लें और किसानों के हित को मुरक्षित करें। हमारे मुल्क के किसान ने कपास ज्यादा पैदा करके देश की सरकार की सहायता

[श्री इकबाल सिंह]

की है और आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार इस बात की निगरानी रखे कि कहीं कपटेलिस्ट जोकि इस कोशिश में हैं कि किसानों को नुकसान पहुंचाया जाय, वह अपनी इस नामुनासिब कोशिश में कामयाब न हो सकें। इस में पूंजीपतियों की मंशा यह रहती है कि किसी तरह से किसानों को नुकसान पहुंचाया जाय ताकि यह कौटेन ज्यादा प्रोड्यूस न कर पायें और हम हमेशा अमरीका से मंगाते रहें।

मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि जिस ढंग से पंजाब के किसानों ने सात गुना कपास पैदा करके दिखायी है वे और भी अधिक पैदा कर सकते हैं अगर सरकार का उन पर हाथ रहे।

आखिर में मैं एक बात कह कर खत्म किये देता हूँ। आप फ्लोर ग्राइस पर कपास ले लेते हैं। लेकिन क्या कभी कपड़े के दाम भी कम किये हैं? कपड़े के दाम तो दिन पर दिन बढ़ते ही जाते हैं। लेकिन फ्लोर और सीलिंग की बात तबदील नहीं होती है। इसलिए ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि जो मिडिलमैन हैं उनको उचित सुविधाएं दी जाय।

कौटेन कंट्रोल के सिलसिले में खासतौर से मेरी नन्दा जी से अपील है कि वे इधर ध्यान दें और मुझे आशा है कि किसानों की इस बारे में जो जैनविन डिफ़कल्टीज़ हैं उनको वे दूर करेंगे। किसान हिन्दुस्तान में अपनी पैदावार उस हालत में और भी ज्यादा बढ़ा सकेंगे।

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): During the second world war, prices of commodities jumped four times or five times the previous prices. People were very busy hoarding commodities and articles. The merchants were very busy selling things in the black market. Now the situation is not like that. Our merchants are patriotic. They realise their responsibilities. They do not want to increase prices, or take advantage of the situation. Of

course, there may be some black sheep and black-marketeers. Such people must be dealt with severely. I must congratulate the chambers of commerce which met a few months in Delhi and decided on the fixation of retail and wholesale prices.

Such arrangements should be made throughout the country so that we can hold the price line. Here I would like to make a few suggestions for the consideration of the Minister. There should be committees from the district level to the panchayat level. In the district committee, the wholesaler, retailer and producer should be given representation. Periodical meetings should be held by the district committee. The Collector should convene such meetings. In that committee the wholesale and retail prices should be fixed. The panchayat committees should be asked to watch over the prevailing prices in the market. The prices should be strictly controlled in the market. The retailers and wholesalers should be asked to put up pricelists. At the entrance to the shop, the pricelists should be handed over for every commodity. They should be asked to mention which are the commodities which are available in the shop, so that the consumer can find out which is the article which is available in a particular shop. The wholesalers should send periodical reports about their stocks, so that Government may know how much stocks they have and there may not be hoarding.

Foodgrain prices are coming down, but unfortunately the cost of production has gone up four or five times. Unless the producers are assured that labour they have put into their land will be adequately rewarded, no producer will produce foodgrains. He will go after some other cash crop.

The other day in **Krishi Bhavan**, the Minister of Food and Agriculture convened a meeting of the cotton committee and the M.Ps. made com-

planits about the accumulation of cotton. Not only in regard to cotton, but in regard to every crop, the position is that so long as the crop remains at the hands of the producer, the prices are coming down. But after the crop goes to the market, the prices start jumping up. This should be stopped and I would request the Government to see that the producers also get their share for the labour they have put in.

Apart from checking the prices of foodgrains, the prices of other non-essential articles like chappals, soap, etc. also should be checked. At present, there is no check upon their price and anybody can charge any price. So, there is no use in merely checking the prices of foodgrains. I would request the Government to keep a check upon the prices of other articles also.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समाजवादी समाज की रचना के नकली नारों के पीछे भावों के चढ़ाव उतार के द्वारा भारी मुनाफ़ा कमा कर पूंजीवाद फल फूल रहा है। दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। दामों का बढ़ना रोका जा सकता है अगर उस का इरादा हो। अ.ज. जिन हाथों में ताकत है, उन को मंहगाई नहीं अखरती है क्योंकि उन की आमदनी में और जो इस देश के मध्यवर्गीय और निम्न मध्यवर्गीय लोग हैं, उन की आमदनी में जमीन आसमान का फर्क है और वह जो बड़ी आमदनी उन की है उस आमदनी के जरिए जो सड़े हुए दाम हैं वह उन को अखरने नहीं हैं। जब तक यह स्थिति बनी रहेगी भावों को बढ़ने से रोकने के लिए सही कदम हम नहीं उठा सकते। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय के सामने तीन सुझाव रखूंगा और अगर वह उन पर अमल करेंगे तो सही मायने में दाम बढ़ने से रोकन के लिए एक निश्चित कदम होगा और वही एक तरीका हो सकता है।

अनाज बहुत ही आवश्यक वस्तु है। उस के मूल्य दो फसलों के बीच एक आने

सेर के अधिक न बढ़ने पायें। होता यह है कि फसल के समय तो अनाज के कम दाम होते हैं, लेकिन किसान के घर से निकल जाने के बाद उस के दाम बढ़ जाया करत हैं। इस से न तो उपभोक्ता को फायदा होता है और न बेचने वाले किसान का लाभ होता है।

अनाज के अतिरिक्त जिन्दगी के लिए जो अन्य जरूरी चीजें हैं, मोटा कपड़ा, चीनी, मिट्टी का तेल, दवाइयां आदि, उन के दाम लागत-खर्च से कई गुना ज्यादा होते हैं। जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, सरकारी कारखाने में जो स्ट्रैटोमाइसीन बनाई जाती है, जो कि तपेदिक के मरीजों को सुई लगाने के काम आती है, उस के दाम दो चार आने होते हैं, लेकिन बाजार में वह बारह, चौदह आने, बल्कि सवा रुपए और डेढ़ रुपए तक, बिकती है। उन दामों को इस प्रकार बढ़ने से रोका जा सकता है कि यह निश्चित कर दिया जाय कि ऐसी चीजों के दाम लागत खर्च से डेढ़ गुने से अधिक नहीं होंगे। उस से कम हो सकते हैं, यह नहीं कि डेढ़ गुना जरूर हों। यह व्यवस्था की जाय कि किसी भी कल-कारखाने में बनी चीजों और खास तौर से जीवन की आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दाम लागत-खर्च से डेढ़ गुना से ज्यादा न हों।

अन्त में मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि अनाज और कच्चे माल के मूल्य इस तरह से निश्चित किये जायें कि एक तो लागत-खर्च निकल आए और इस के साथ ही उन के पैदा करने वाले उन से अपनी जिन्दगी का गुजारा कर सकें। इस के साथ ही कल-कारखानों की चीजों के दाम में और सिानों द्वारा पैदा किये गए अनाज तथा कच्चे माल के दाम में एक संतुलन कायम हो।

इन तीन सुझावों के अनुसार अमल कर के अगर सरकार कोई निश्चित मूल्य-नीति निर्धारित करती है और उस के अनुसार एक

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

आवश्यक और समुचित ढांचा तैयार करती है, तो वह सही माना में मूल्यों को स्टैबिलाइज करने में सफल होगी।

श्री नन्दा : माननीय सदस्य, श्री यादव, ने जो मुझाव दिया है, उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब अब अपनी स्पीच शुरू कर दें और एक मिनट तक बोल लें।

Shri Nanda: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very much obliged to the Mover of the Motion for taking up this subject for discussion in this House. With many of his observations I find myself in agreement, and I am prepared to endorse a number of the suggestions made by him and by some of the other Members, though I also find that there are certain misconceptions which lead to wrong conclusions.

Mr. Speaker: What did he want to say about Shri Yadav?

Shri Nanda: His last suggestion may run counter to the first. If I wish to do the best for the agriculturists and have the price based on the cost of production, it may lead to a higher price for the consumer, which he also wants to prevent. He should not have then any very serious objection to that.

Mr. Speaker: The rest he can continue next time.

Half an hour discussion.

16.33 hrs.

ENQUIRY INTO RAILWAY ACCIDENT*

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): We are discussing a very unfortunate accident which occurred on the 11th

November, 1962. Twentyeight persons have died, out of which two were taken from the river bed. We do not know how any of them went down the current in the stream. The newspaper report is that about 100 persons died in that accident, but the official report is that 28 persons died.

When this matter came up on the 22nd January in the shape of interpellations, the Minister promised to lay on the Table the enquiry report, but unfortunately that has not been placed as yet. Otherwise, we would have got more facts. However, we are thankful for the information that we have got.

Two or three things have happened. One handicap is that neither the Minister nor the Deputy Minister knows the position of the place where that accident occurred.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): I went there.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: That accident occurred in my district, 40 or 50 miles from my house.

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister says he was there, he went there.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: But he did not care to know the place and whereabouts and how it could have been prevented.

Mr. Speaker: Does he mean to say that he should have gone down the stream where the accident took place?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: He should have done at least this. From Chapra to Bakulah he should have marked all the stations and should have known which is the nearest station from that bridge. About a furlong or two from Manjhi, is the bridge if the train had been stopped at that place, the rail-

way officials could have persuaded the persons to get down from the train. The passengers would have acceded to that request because there was a danger of their lives being lost. This fact was not explained to them before the train entered the bridge.

The railway employees knew full well that there were hundreds of passengers on the roof. The Deputy Minister wanted us to believe that all the passengers got down from the roof at Revetganj station. But in the original calling attention reply the hon. Minister said that some passengers might have been left on the roof. Then it was said that all the passengers got down. There are contradictions in the two statements. He said, that some persons might have got on the roof after the police or the railway officials asked them to get down. It is true that at Revetganj there was an attempt to get down the passengers. But this matter could have been handled at Manjhi, which is a few yards from the bridge. This train was a run through. It stopped at Revetganj. The railway officials could have stopped the train at Manjhi also and the passengers persuaded to get down. Nothing of the sort was done. Perhaps the railway officials were in a mood to teach a good lesson to the passengers for not readily hearing to their advice.

This is not the first instance of this kind. Last year or the year before last a similar accident occurred at Agra when several passengers lost their lives while the train was going through the Agra bridge. Still, the railway authorities did not take any lesson from this. What was the harm in stopping the train at Manjhi bridge and asking the passengers to get down and saying to them that the train would not go unless they got down from the train. Nothing would have been lost.

In 1947-48, the rush in the trains was more than what it is today. At the time of partition and Hindu Muslim riots there were three layers

of passengers: one on the footboard, second in the train and the third on the roof. Still no such accidents occurred. The reason was that at that time the railway officials persuaded the people to get down from the roof at danger places; they were keen to see that none lost their lives. Now, due to the policy of Government to defend the officials in all circumstances, even when there are faults on their part, such things happen. If the railway officials had defended at the proper places, nobody would have any grouse. But they are defended even in the wrong places. To say that every step was taken to prevent these accidents is not correct. The reply given by the Deputy Minister is also in a bureaucratic manner. You will know it, if I read out to you some passages. He says that the passengers were warned not once but three times: the earliest time at Chapra itself where the train was delayed for thirty minutes: most of them got down. But remember, not all. Chapra station is a junction and is also a district headquarter. There, we have got a full force of the police. A contingent of the police could be brought through a phone call to the District Magistrate, and every passenger could have been got down there. This step was not taken. The officials knew that when the train crossed the bridge the passengers were likely to lose their lives. This step was not taken although they knew that all the passengers had not got down.

Secondly, what was there to prevent them from asking the people, near the bridge—a few yards before the train went through the bridge—to get down? So, in this way, we see that the railway officials did not do their duty nor did they take precautions to see that the passengers got down, or to stop the train going through the bridge, at that time. The going of the train was not so important as the lives of hundreds of persons. The official report mentions 20. Nobody knows how many went

[Shri D. N. Tiwary]

down the current or the stream there. It might have been 20 to 30 per sons, because a search was made in the river after the lapse of several hours. Through the lapse of time, many persons might have gone down the current. So, I say that proper precautions were not taken and even after the accident, proper steps were not taken to see how many were dead. There were newspaper reports that hundreds of persons died, because the people said that hundreds of persons were on the roof and that all of them were thrown out. There was not a single person alive on the roof. When the train reached Suraimanpur. On the roof some persons were found dead and perhaps seriously wounded. I therefore request the Railway Minister to see that such accidents do not occur in the future and that the trains are stopped when entering a bridge, if persons are on the roof.

Shri Bade (Khargone): It appears that the railway officials wanted to take a revenge on those people for not obeying the orders of the railway officials. That appears from the report.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would submit to you, with all respect to the Minister, that his failure in placing a copy of the report promised solemnly when you put the question to him, is almost tantamount to a breach of privilege of the House. This was the question you put to him:

"Is it proposed to place this report on the Table of the house, or have Government any objection if I ask them to place it on the Table of the House".

The senior Minister—Cabinet Minister—said:

"We have no objection whatsoever. We will place a copy on the Table of the House."

This was on Tuesday. Today is Friday. Three days have elapsed. I went to the Library at 4 O'clock no report has arrived there. There is no report either on the Table or in the Library. I submit that you should take action against the Government for his breach of privilege of the House. That is the first submission I want to make

Secondly, the answer to the main question tabled by me was very tragically cryptic. I use the word tragically" advisedly. The accident, looking at the callous manner in which

Mr. Speaker: I never suppose he uses any word without intention.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am grateful to you that you think so well of my use of words and I will continue that tradition.

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is there cannot be two speeches in a half-an-hour discussion. He may put a question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will not repeat the points that the hon. Member has made. My name has been clubbed with his name.

Mr. Speaker: His was the first name, and so he had the opportunity to speak

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Since my name has been clubbed with his name, I hope you will give me a little more latitude. The main answer condemned the rash and heedless behaviour of the passengers, I only wish to say this: the rash and heedless behaviour of the passengers may be condemned and perhaps it should be criticised by the Government, but I submit, after reading the entire proceedings of that day—I am constrained to say—that the railway authorities were remiss and negligent in this

matter. You put the question to the Minister succinctly. I will put the same question, as you wanted me to put only a question. I would put it in the manner you put it to the Minister. I cannot do it better than you did on that day. You said, Sir:

"Hon. Members are excited because they feel that so long as there were people travelling on the roof of the train, the train should have been detained irrespective of whether the duration was 30 minutes or 45 minutes or more. What are the rules or directives to the staff?"

That is the crux of the matter. You asked:

"What are the rules or directives to the staff? Would they stop the train or would they proceed if the passengers do not come down?"

I had suggested that force ought to have been used. In many cases wherever there are riots and trouble of that kind the Government does not think twice before they resort to firing and using force. I do not mean to say that firing should have been resorted to here. But the staff could have climbed to the roof and bodily brought the passengers down. Detaining the train too long, perhaps, is also not feasible.

Shri Bade: They wanted to punish the passengers.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My friend, Shri Bade may be right. I want to know why force was not used in this particular case, when force was resorted to on certain occasions that I mentioned by the Government in various other fields. Why did they not in this particular case resort to force in the interest of the life and safety of the passengers themselves. They have adequate staff for this purpose, but they remiss and negligent in this matter.

I would, therefore, ask the Minister to state what the directives are, whether the directives are in force, and if the directives are not there whether fresh directives would be issued in such matters. I would also like to know whether force would be used in such cases in future. You may also ask the Minister to give an explanation, if he can with regard to the issue of privilege that I have raised.

Mr. Speaker: No promise was made that it would be laid on the Table of the House within the next three days. That is the difficulty.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is only evasion, taking cover behind something.

The Minister of Railways (Sardar Swaran Singh): Because the hon. Members has specially referred to me, Sir, I would like to submit that no final report as such has yet been received. These were only his preliminary findings. Unfortunately, in between the officer also has expired and another officer is now conducting the enquiry. As soon as the report is received I will place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why can't the provisional findings be placed on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let the provisional findings be placed on the Table.

Sardar Swaran Singh: If that is your directive, Sir, we will place that also on the Table.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He says he has no objection.

Mr. Speaker: But there is no breach of privilege.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How can I say: Why did he say that there was a report? He could have denied that there was a report. He said that there was a report.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, I want your permission to make some observations on this for two minutes.

Mr. Speaker: No. The rules do not permit unless the hon. Member has given advance intimation.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I had taken part in this debate.

Mr. Speaker: But rules do not permit his taking part now.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, the hon. the Railway Minister has replied to the first part of the question raised by my esteemed friend, Shri Kamath, with regard to the placing of the report on the Table of the House. With regard to the second part...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, you have not given your ruling on this matter. I rise on a point of order again.

Mr. Speaker: Point of order that the Speaker has not given a decision?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister said that day that there was a report. Today he says that there is no report. What is the position?

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Let us hear the reply.

Mr. Speaker: The findings can be placed on the Table.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I submit, Sir, that the findings have already been mentioned by me yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: They may be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy. If you will permit me, Sir, I shall read out the findings.

Mr. Speaker: They may be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, senior is willing to place it on the Table.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The provisional findings?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The provisional finding is this:

"Having considered the facts and the relevant evidence it is assessed that the grave loss of lives and the grievous injuries sustained by persons travelling on the roofs of coaches of No. 67 Up Fast Passenger train, while the train was travelling over the Gogra Bridge between Manjhi and Bakulha, was the result of their own rash and heedless behaviour in violation of the provisions of section 117(2) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890."

This is the finding, which I have already mentioned.

On the second point as to whether there are rules on this matter, after the accident over the Jumna Bridge near Mathura in 1960, we have addressed a letter to all the General Managers of Railways and also the States Governments. In that letter we have stated:

"A statutory enquiry was held by the Govt. Inspector into the accident and according to his provisional findings, the mishap was the result of the rash and heedless behaviour of the passengers concerned. The G.I.R. has, in his report, *inter alia* stated that though the Railway staff at Hathras station did their best to detain the passengers, some of them did manage to climb against under the cover of darkness."

This is from our letter to the General Managers of all Indian Government Railways dated 9th September, 1960:

"In the past also, the Members of the Parliament have expressed concern over the number of casualties occurring on account of passengers travelling in an unauthorised manner, viz., on the foot-boards, on the roofs of the carriages and on the buffers etc. Since the number of such cases is quite significant on the Indian Railways, the Board have viewed this accident with concern. In this connection, attention is invited to the provisions contained in Section 118 of the Indian Railways Act and Rule No. 16 of General Rules, Part II, reproduced in the enclosure, which clearly state that this type of unauthorised travel is an offence, punishable by a Court of Law.

The Board, therefore, desire that the Railway Administrations should take effective steps in co-ordination with the Railway Police to prevent the passengers from travelling in an unauthorised and dangerous manner.....".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Were these steps taken? Not effectively, at any rate.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Please let me have my say.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: How many persons were prosecuted for this offence?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The circular further says:

"Special watch on this aspect should be kept whenever there is a rush of passengers during melas etc. Suitable action should also be taken against the passengers who despite warnings attempt to travel in this manner."

A similar letter was addressed to the Chief Secretaries of all State Governments, where we have said:

"...In the past also, the Members of Parliament have expres-

sed concern over the casualties occurring on account of passengers travelling in an unauthorised manner viz. on the footboard, on the roofs of carriages and on the buffers etc. Since the total number of such cases is quite significant on the Indian Railways, the Govt. have viewed this accident with great concern.

In this connection, I am directed to invite your attention to the provisions contained in Section 118 of the Indian Railways Act and Rule No. 16 of General Rules, Part II, reproduced in the enclosure, which clearly state that this type of unauthorised travel is an offence punishable by a Court of Law. The Govt., therefore, desire that the State Governments may kindly issue necessary instructions on the subject to police officials to take effective action in co-ordination with the local railway officials to prevent the passengers from travelling in an unauthorised manner and to initiate suitable action as provided for in the Indian Railways Act, against the offenders who despite repeated warnings do not desist from indulging in such acts. It may also be pressed upon the police officials that a special watch on this aspect may be kept whenever there is rush of passengers during melas etc."

This is dated 26th September, 1960. In pursuance of this, the North Eastern Railway also issued instructions to the Divisional Officers to the effect that special care should be taken at the time of melas etc. As a matter of fact, the DTS, Banars, under whose jurisdiction it comes, has repeated these instructions at the time of the mela.

It may be pointed out that this happened in November, last when the emergency was on. So, we had told the Bihar Government that owing to the emergency and priority of movement of other goods more essential, we

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

could not provide any extra train for the mela traffic. We also reminded them of the rules in the matters. In spite of all that, the passengers climbed over the roof.

Now, it may also be noticed that the train left Chupra at 23.30 hours. There are three stations between Revelganj and Suraimanpur. The train is scheduled to run non-stop between Revelganj and Suraimanpur. At Chupra it was noticed that a large number of passengers were travelling on the roof top. It took thirty minutes for the railway officials GRP and RPF and others to request the passengers to get down from the roofs. Then the train went to Revelganj. It reached there at 00.05 hours, dead of night. There again it was noticed that some people had climbed over to officials, GRP and RPF against appealed to the passengers to come down and the train was stopped there for fifteen minutes. Then it moved on to Manjhi. At Manjhi—I do not know by whom and for what purpose—somebody pulled the chain and the train stopped.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Not at Manjhi.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: At Revelganj. It just passed the home signal that it was stopped. Again, the Guard and the other officials appealed to them to come down.

My hon. friend pointedly asked whether they were told about the bridge. They are local people and they know that there is a bridge. It is within their knowledge.

My hon. friend, Shri D. N. Tiwary, also raised the issue, namely, why not stop the train at the bridge. There are technical difficulties of operation. This point was raised by the Government Inspector of Railways on the Mathura incident. He suggested then that the train should be stopped at the bridge. The operational difficulty is that there is always a gradient on the approach to

the bridge and if you stop the train, you may not be able to pull it again; you will have to back up or the train may stop dead in which case it will block the entire traffic. So, it should not be stopped. That is our view and therefore we did not accept the recommendation. It should not be stopped near the bridge.

Besides, while the train was stopped for 30 minutes at Chupra, for another 15 minutes at Revelganj and again at another place, what benefit would have been derived if it had been stopped a fourth time and the officials had asked them to get down? According to the schedule, it was not to stop at three stations at all. But, as a matter of fact, it was stopped in between when there was not to be any stop even though an appeal had been made by the railway, GRP and RPF officials at Revelganj. In accordance with the instructions which had been issued by the Board to the railway authorities and to the State Governments they had done all these things. Now, it is apparent that the people must have clambered up in the darkness of the night. As you will be pleased to see from the report of the Inspector of Railways in the Hathras case, they had clambered up during the darkness of the night. Perhaps the same thing happened here also. We do not know that.

The other point that was raised was whether the people could not have been told not to climb up and at that place itself they could have been asked to get down. As I submitted, it is difficult to stop the train near the bridge.

Then, my hon. friend said, "Why did you not use violence?" I presume, my hon. friend would be the first person to say, "Why did you use force"? If we had used force.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would not say that. You should not misrepresent. They should use force, if necessary. Do not use it unnecessarily.

Mr. Speaker: When the Government uses force, a complaint is made.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There need not be any firing. Here you can use ordinary force.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It has been suggested that the railway officials wanted to teach the passengers a lesson. It is far from the truth. Who would be so callous as to see that people are killed even if they disobey the orders? The officials also have got human instincts. It is their human brethren who travel. Would they run the train knowing that people are there on the roof and they would be killed? We cannot expect the railway officials to be callous. It was said that we are defending the railway officials in season and out of season. Well, the facts are there.

My hon. friend, Shri Tiwary, chose to say that the answer was bureaucratic. It is not bureaucratic. It is a statement of fact. It is a statement of the truth. I submit that the railway officials in co-operation with the GRP and the RPF personnel did all they could as per the instructions issued by the Board. As per the requirements of the case they did their duty. Without their knowledge some people seem to have clambered up. After all, it is a metre

gauge line. When it was picking up speed after the stoppage near the home signal people appear to have climbed up again. That is possible. It is not broad gauge where climbing up becomes difficult.

17 hrs.

So, it is possible that without the knowledge of these officials, as the train was moving, they might have climbed up. Under those circumstances, I submit, there is no lapse on the part of the Railways.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: One question.

Mr. Speaker: That is all now. No questions. But I would only request this. That is only my suggestion. I have no justification or occasion to make any suggestion, but I would say that that recommendation of the Inspector of Railways who said that the train should be stopped may kindly be examined again if it is possible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: rose—

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

17-01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

[Friday, January 25, 1963/Magha 5, 1884 (Saka)]

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U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1116	Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal	6478-79
1117	Production of iron and steel	6479-80
1118	Ground-nut oil	6480-81
1119	Manufacture of High-scale communications receivers	6481
1120	Export of tobacco to Europe	6481-82
1121	Export of cashew kernels	6482
1122	Salt Board	6482-83
1123	Pig iron plant in Andhra Pradesh	6484
1124	Heavy Electricals plant at Ramchandrapuram	6484
1125	Fertilizer plant at Kothagu- dium	6484-85
1126	Export of khadi to America	6485
1127	Oil milling industry	6485-86
1128	Issue of industrial licences	6486-87
1129	Increase in production and export	6487
1130	Tractors from Russia	6487-88
1131	Fire in Sindri Fertilizer Factory	6488-89
1132	Export of Fish	6489
1133	Purchase of Textile Machi- nery	6490
1134	Export of oilseeds	6490-91
1135	Scooter factories	6491
1136	Shortage of pig iron and coal in Gujarat	6491
1137	Synthetic rubber production	6492
1138	Production of cement	6492-93
1139	Import of Soyabeans from U.S.A.	6493-94
1140	Industrial Exhibition in Moscow	6494
1141	Ban on forward trading in Commodities	6494

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 6495-98

(i) Shri A. K. Gopalan called the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the accumulation of stocks of the handloom fabrics in the country particularly in Kerala and the consequent unemployment of handloom weavers.

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—
contd.

(Shri Manubhai Sahah) laid on the Table a statement in regard thereto.

(ii) Shri Yashpal Singh called the attention of the Minister of Law to the reported suggestion made by the Election Commission regarding holding of bye-elections and Government's reaction thereto.

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Bibhudendra Mishra) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

The following papers were laid on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Company Limited, Bombay, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

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

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Refineries Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

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

(2) A copy of the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Amendment Rules, 1963, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 85 dated the 12th January, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 20A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(3) The Iron and Steel (Control) Amendment Order, 1963

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- published in Notification No. S.O. 82 dated the 12th January, 1963, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
- (4) (a) Annual Report of the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company
- (5) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947:—
- (a) The Rubber (Third Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1666 dated the 8th December, 1962.
- (b) The Rubber (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1745 dated the 22nd December, 1962.
- (c) The Rubber Board Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 19 dated the 5th January, 1963.
- (d) The Rubber Board Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. S.O. 20 dated the 5th January, 1963
- (6) A copy of the Newsprint Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. 8/26/62-Imp., dated the 29th December, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
- (7) A copy of Certified Accounts of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1961-62 and Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- (8) A copy each of the following papers :—
- (i) Notification No. G.S.R. 78 dated the 12th January 1963 under sub-section (3) of section 641 of the Companies Act, 1956, making certain alterations in Schedule VI to the said Act.
- (ii) Report of Indian Productivity Team on oil industry in USSR, Czechoslovakia and Rumania.
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Burdwan, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Napanagar, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (vi) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta for the year 1961-62 along with the Audited Accounts

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- | COLUMNS | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. | |
| (9) A copy of Notification No. F. 12/46/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 27th September, 1962, making certain further amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. | |
| (10) A copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953:— | |
| (a) Annual Report of the Air-India for the year 1961-62. | |
| (b) Annual Report of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1961-62. | |
| (11) A copy of Annual Accounts of the Air India for the year 1961-62 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. | |
| (12) A copy each of the following Notifications:— | |
| (i) S.O. No. 3792 dated the 13th December, 1962 issued under section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Act, 1962. | |
| (ii) S. O. No. 3793 dated the 13th December, 1962 issued under section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. | |
| (iii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Sixteenth Amendment) Scheme, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1807 dated the 29th December, 1962 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. | |
| (13) A copy of the Cement (Quality Control) Order, 1962 published in Notification No. S.O. 3959/ECA/2/62 dated the 1st December, 1962, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. | |
| | REPORTS OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 6504-05 |
| | Ninth and Tenth Reports* presented. |
| | REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON BILL PRESENTED 6505 |
| | Report of the Select Committee on the Administrators-General Bill was presented. |
| | MOTION RE: COLOMBO CONFERENCE PROPOSALS 6506—56 |
| | Discussion in the motion re: Colombo Conference proposals and the substitute motion thereto moved on 23-1-63 continued. The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) replied to the Debate. On the substitute motion of Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, the House divided, Ayes 59, Noes 349 and the substitute motion was accordingly negatived. |
| | BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION. 6557—70 |
| | The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) moved that the Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded. |
| | MOTION RE: MAINTAINING PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AT REASONABLE LEVELS 6570—6627 |
| | Discussion on the motion re: maintaining prices of essential commodities at reasonable levels moved on 11-12-62 was resumed. The discussion was not concluded. |
| | HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 6627—42 |
| | Pandit D. N. Tiwary raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 22nd January, 1963 to Starred Question No. 411 regarding Enquiry into Railway Accident. |
| | The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) replied to the discussion. |

Lok Sabha adjourned sine die.

of the Third Session (Second Part) of the Third Lok Sabha.

Period of the Session	21st Jan. to 25th Jan. 1963	Number of Discussions held under Rule 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)—
Number of meetings held	5	(i) Notices received
Total Number of Sitting Hours	33 hours 2 mi- nutes	(ii) Discussions held
Number of Divisions Held	2	Number of statements made under Rule 197 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)—
Government Bills:—		(i) Notices received
(i) Pending at the commence- ment of the session.	15	(ii) Statements made by Mi- nisters
(ii) Introduced	1	Half-an-Hour Discussion held .
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	3	Government Resolution :—
(iv) Referred to Select Com- mittee		(i) Moved
(v) Referred to Joint Com- mittee	1	(ii) Adopted
(vi) Reported by Select Com- mittee	1	Government Motions—
(vii) Reported by Joint Com- mittee . . . . .	..	(i) Moved
(viii) Passed	3	(ii) Adopted
(ix) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any amendment		Private Members' Motions
(x) Returned by Rajya Sabha with any amendment		(i) Received
(xi) Pending at the end of the session	16	(ii) Admitted
Private Members' Bills:—		(iii) Moved
(i) Pending at the commence- ment of the session	40	(iv) Adopted
(ii) Introduced . . . . .	..	(v) Part discussed
(iii) Discussed . . . . .	..	Total number of questions ad- mitted—
(iv) withdrawn . . . . .	..	(i) Starred
(v) Negatived . . . . .	..	(ii) Unstarred (including star- red questions converted as unstarred questions)
(vi) Passed . . . . .	..	(iii) Short Notice Questions
(vii) Part Discussed . . . . .	..	Number of Reports of various Parliamentary Committees pre- sented to the Lok Sabha—
(viii) Discussion postponed ] . . . . .	..	1. Public Accounts Committee
(ix) Pending at the end of the session	40	2. Estimates Committee
		3. Business Advisory Com- mittee
		4. Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House