

**LOK SABHA
DEBATES**

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Friday, September 25, 1964/Asvina 3,
1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade Deficits

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the conclusions reached in a recent study by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations regarding trade deficits;

(b) what are the main conclusions of the study; and the extent to which they are applicable to the trade deficit of India; and

(c) whether Government have considered the recommendations made in the study and whether any of them are proposed to be implemented?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3240/64] embodying a summary of the F.A.O. study on "Trade in agricultural commodities in the U.N. Development Decade."

As several of these studies are only in a preliminary stage and conclusions are not finalised and as the Board of Trade and Development of the United Nations is yet to begin its work on these studies, it will not be possible for us to study their impact.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether in the assessment of the Government these studies indicate

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any pattern and, if so, whether these patterns are sufficient to cause us concern in respect of our own trade deficits?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As can be seen from the statement, these are very valuable studies, and they indicate broadly the conclusion that the less developed countries have been getting a bad deal because the prices of primary commodities have continuously gone down as compared to the manufactured articles, and in a few articles where there was price rise, it was very inadequate. Therefore, the study has recommended the formation of commodity agreements and commodity arrangements on the lines of the Wheat Agreement, the Rice Agreement and Coffee Agreement. As the House knows, in the United Nations Conference, we have now been able to get this approved that there should be a commodity commission on primary commodities.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether it would be correct to infer that in the light of these studies, the raw materials produced in this country are facing difficulties on account of the economic colonialism today, in the prevailing pattern, and, if so, what is being done to see that these Commissions are brought into existence soon?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The first step is that the traff on these commodities will be reduced to zero; secondly, to see that there will be a price support, and thirdly, that there will be an international compensatory monetary system so that in case the balance of payments dwindles down in any country due to a fall in price, this Fund will compensate the country concerned.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : बयान में दिया गया है कि इस तमाम स्तर का निराकरण करने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह समिति कब नियुक्त की गई थी, उसने कितने समय तक काम किया और गवर्नमेंट उस पर जो विचार कर रही है, वह कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

श्री मनुभाई शाह: अभी कमेटी एप्वायंट नहीं हुई है। मैंने किसी कमेटी का जिक्र नहीं किया है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो वस्तुव्य सदन पटल पर रखा गया है, उस में कहा गया है :

"A Committee consisting of senior officers of the Central Government and the Punjab Government," etc.,

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are on Question No. 398 now.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what would be the quantum of the monetary fund which is going to be created to assist the various commodities?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The size of the fund is not yet known, but it will be a triple variety of fund: in one it will be price fluctuations, which will be subsidised to the extent of the price support falling short; second, it will be a temporary ways-and-means advance for the balance of payments going down, and third in case of any escalation, that is, the price going above the ceiling, the rise may be mopped up and deposited into a separate account.

Loans to TISCO and IISCO

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*399. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 47 on the 29th May, 1964 and state the steps so far taken to realise the loan from TISCO and IISCO?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): As a result of the discussion certain proposals are under the consideration of Government. No final decision with regard to them has been taken yet.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question, the hon. Minister stated that these discussions have proceeded satisfactorily and it is hoped to reach a final agreement shortly on the manner of payment. Now, the reply is that they have not reached a final decision. I would like to know when a final decision is likely to be taken and whether the decision is being delayed because of their arrogant and adamant attitude to pay?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: The delay is because of certain new problems that have arisen because of the partial decontrol over steel in view of which the retention price and the special element to be given to them which will have to be reassessed. But for this difficulty, there would have been no delay. We will now refer it perhaps to the Tariff Commission again and find out what should be done and what should be the retention price and what should be the special element in the present situation of partial decontrol and partial control over steel. These are the points which have to be clarified now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know the total amount due from

TISCO and IISCO plus the interest, and from which date are they due.

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: For TISCO, it is Rs. 10 crores and for IISCO, it is Rs. 10,18,26,476.

Shri S. M. Benerjee: Interest?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: Interest is to be charged at five per cent according to the recommendation, from 1958.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह विचार रखती है कि इस लोन को शेयर कैपिटल में बदल दिया जाये ?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: That perhaps will have to be considered, but all aspects will be taken into consideration.

Shri Heda: May I know why this question of the repayment of the loan is always connected with the change in policy of control, decontrol or partial control, when there is nothing of the type in any of the clauses of the agreement?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: Because of the clauses in the agreement, we have to follow certain procedures. When the amount was given to them, it was agreed that a special element will be given to them and that the advances and the interest will be repaid out of the special element.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: What specific reasons weighed with the Government for the proposal, for the agreement, of assisting these firms, with a clause that the Government will get only five per cent interest on the loan, while the concerns make 40 to 50 per cent profits out of sales?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: I am not able to answer this question. I do not know.

Shri Heda: The dividends are more than 10 per cent.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know, while the loans that were given to these two concerns were of interest-free nature from 1958 and the Government and these companies had come to an agreement in regard to the fixation of interest, as said by the hon. Minister, and since then there has been no agreement arrived at between the companies and the Government as to the nature of repayment of the loan,—what are the obstacles that stand in the way of coming to an agreement?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: At no stage was it understood that these are interest-free loans. Interest has to be paid, but how much and from when, was the only point, and the Tariff Commission has said that five per cent interest should be charged from 1958 onward. About the repayment, as I said, there are some complications, in view of the partial control and decontrol of steel we will have to re-examine these things.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: At the time of giving the loan, when was the first instalment of the loan to be paid, and what made the Government to waive the time or the period?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: There was no time-limit fixed then.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether in these negotiations, the Government has found that they were arrogant and adamant and so on?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir.

श्री गुलशन : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता सकेंगे कि इन दो स्टील कंपनियों के मालाबा, जिन के जिम्मे उन्होंने यह कर्जा बताया है, कोई और भी ऐसी कंपनियाँ हैं, जिन के जिम्मे इतना कर्जा है ?

इत्याद और काम न बालय में उपबन्धी (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : यह और

कम्पनियों का मवाल नहीं है । यह केवल टिस्को और इस्को के कर्ज का मवाल है ।

Shrimati Vimla Devi: May I know whether the Government can give an assurance that these loans will be recovered entirely, or, are they contemplating giving any exemption to TISCO and IISCO?

Mr. Speaker: Assurances are not ordinarily given during the Question Hour.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: I want to know whether the Government has taken a final decision to recover the whole amount?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: There is no proposal to show any concession to them.

Shri A. P. Jain: In the agreement there is always a clause as to when the first instalment becomes due. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the first instalment became due and how much is in arrears today, according to the present agreement.

Mr. Speaker: He has already replied to that. He says there was no time fixed for the first instalment. The hon. Member is saying that there is always a clause to that effect.

Shri A. P. Jain: Let him repeat that there is no such clause.

Mr. Speaker: Why repeat? All right; the Minister may reply.

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: There is no fixed date, but there were certain conditions as to the method of repayment.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if interest on the loan has been regularly paid and what is the difficulty in the repayment of the loans?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: The method of payment having been fixed, the question of retention price and the special element are to be decided. That is the only obstacle.

Nepa Newsprint

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*400. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bagri:

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

(a) whether the Indian Language Newspapers Association has urged the holding of a tripartite conference to inquire into the grievances of the consumers of Nepa newsprint; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under examination.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन की शिकायतें क्या हैं और उन शिकायतों को किस हद तक दूर किया जा सका है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Their complaints are regarding the despatch of newsprint, that it does not reach them in time and also about the price and quality. Therefore, they have suggested a tripartite conference.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अब तक कितना कोटा कागज़ का छोटे अखबारों को दिया जाता है और कितना बड़ों को दिया जाता है ? प्रोपोर्शनेटली इन में जो बड़ा गैप है, इस को कब तक पाटा जा सकेगा ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I am not concerned with the quota allotted to small and big newspapers.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : नेपा में यह जो अखबारी कागज़ तैयार होता है, क्या यह सत्य है कि उस को कुछ समय के बाद कच्चा माल मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई हो जायगी, यदि हां, तो उस की क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: No, Sir; because, as a matter of fact, the capacity is being expanded from 30,000 tons per year to 75,000 tons.

Shri A. S. Saigal: May I know whether it is a fact that the grievance of the Language Newspapers' Association is long-standing and how long will it take for the Government to solve it?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The grievance of language newspapers does not come in here at all.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : नेपा मिल का जो न्यूज़प्रिंट है, क्या यह सच नहीं है कि वह उस क्वालिटी का नहीं होता है जिस अच्छी क्वालिटी का विदेशों में आता है ? यदि हां, तो इस का क्या कारण है ? इसकी क्वालिटी को इम्प्रूव करने के लिए, जो कंज्यूमर्ज़ की शिकायतें हैं, उन को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कोई कदम उठाये हैं और यदि नहीं उठाये हैं, तो क्या वे उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The quality is bound to be inferior because the imported paper is made from soft woods which are not available in India.

श्री य० सि० चौधरी : अखबारी कागज़ की कमी को देखते हुए क्या सरकार इस बात का विचार कर रही है कि नेपा की फैक्ट्री के अन्दर एक और यूनिट काम करे अगले साल के अन्दर जिस से कमी पूरी हो सके ?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Kapur Singh: What steps, if any, are Government taking or propose to take to discover a commercially feasible dechromatising agent to bleach out the yellow strain in the Silai wood pulp used in the manufacture of Nepa newsprint?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): That is a technical question involving technical considerations. Full bleaching of the Salai wood pulp is difficult.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are any steps being taken to discover any scientific agent such as I mentioned?

Mr. Speaker: That is too wide a question.

Shri Kapur Singh: That is the only grievance which the newspapers have against Nepa newsprint.

Textile Control Orders

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{ Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri N. P. Yadav:
*401. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that textile control orders have not been strictly enforced in various States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken to see that control orders are enforced properly?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Members refer to Voluntary Price Control Scheme on cotton cloth. As the scheme was not giving full satisfaction, it is proposed to bring in statutory production and price control on certain categories of cloth of popular mass consumption.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the Minister is aware that there is a lot of profiteering going on even in the coarse cloth and the price charged is much more than what is printed on the cloth?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not think there is much profiteering in coarse cloth.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How long will it take to make the new arrangement and what are the details of the new arrangement which they are going to make to control it?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As quickly as possible, but the details cannot be disclosed at this stage.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: I want to know the main features of it.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I will be making a statement on Monday comprehending the whole control order—both production and price control—on popular varieties.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि अभी तक किन स्टेट्स ने इन पर अमल किया है और किन किन स्टेट्स ने नहीं किया है ? क्या इस तरह का भी कोई आंकड़ा आप के पास है कि कितने मिल मालिकान के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया गया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पिछली बार मैंने बताया था कि दस मिल मालिकान ने वालैटरी प्राइस कंट्रोल, जो स्टैचुटरी नहीं है, का उल्लंघन किया था। फौरन इस की तहकीकात की गई और वे फिर वालैटरी प्राइस कंट्रोल पर आ गये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कितने मिल मालिकान के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया गया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यही मैंने बताया है। वालैटरी प्राइस कंट्रोल है जो कानूनी नहीं था। इस बजह से जो एक्शन हम ले सकते थे वह यही हो सकता था कि फौरन उन से कहते कि जो पुराना सिस्टम था, उस पर चले जाओ और वे चले गये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 118 करोड़ रुपये के जो टैक्स कपड़े पर लगाये गये थे, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उन के कारण से भी हलके कपड़े की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी है वह पालियामेंट ने पास की थी। वह तो लगनी ही थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो जरूरी था।

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: Under the garb of voluntary price control, many malpractices are being indulged in by putting more price than is justified by the quality of the cloth. If that is so, may I know whether all these factors will be taken into consideration in the new control order that is going to be promulgated.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The new control order will be made only for certain popular varieties and they will be controlled in such a manner that the malpractices will be reduced and brought under control.

Shri Kapur Singh: In addition to price control, are Government taking any steps to facilitate the production of cheap durable people's cloth?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will be all people's cloth.

Shri Kapur Singh: He is being not only evasive but flippant. He says it will be all people's cloth. He knows what I mean by people's cloth. People's cloth is that which is cheap and durable and which is within the means of the people.

Mr. Speaker: He says that all cloth that is being referred to satisfies the description given by the hon. Member.

Shri Kapur Singh: It wears off in the third month of its use.

Mr. Speaker: That may be a matter of argument.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जो कपड़ा विदेशों को भेजा जाता है, उस के कारण भी क्या कपड़े के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है ? देश की आन्तरिक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार कपड़ा बाहर भेजने पर रोक लगाने का यत्न करेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : माननीय सदस्यों को पता है कि हमारे यहां कोई खेंच नहीं है। जो निर्यात किया जाता है, वह सर्पलस कपड़े में से किया जाता है। हमारा निर्यात भी बढ़ा है, अन्दर का कंजम्पशन भी बढ़ा है और उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है।

दिल्ली में यमुना पर रेलवे पुल

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* 402. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में यमुना पर बना हुआ रेलवे पुल काफ़ी कमजोर हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारी गाड़ियों तथा अन्य वाहनों के इस पर गुजरने से यह हिलने लगता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ज्ञान नाथ) : (क) जी नहीं। पुल की निचली

तामीर (substructure) या उसके गडरों में कोई खराबी नहीं पाई गई है ।

(ख) गाड़ियों आदि के गुजरते समय गडर पुल में कुछ वाइब्रेशन का होना कुदरती बात है ।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए इस मामले में कोई कार्रवाई करना जरूरी नहीं है ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : इस प्रकार के जो ये बड़े पुल बनते हैं, इनकी क्या कोई धातु भी निर्धारित की जाती है कि किस समय तक ये पुल काम देंगे ? यह पुल जब बना था तो क्या इसकी उम्र कोई निर्धारित की गई थी, यदि हां, तो कब तक इसका समय था ?

श्री ज्ञान नाथ : यह पुल 1867 में बना था और उसके बाद इसमें एडीशंस होती रहीं। इस वक्त जो हालत है पुल की, वह बिल्कुल ठीक है और इसकी फाउंडेशन वर्गरेह की मजबूती बिल्कुल सही है। इसमें जो वाइब्रेशंस होते हैं, वह एक कुदरती बात है। गडर पुलों में वे होते ही हैं।

जहां तक लाइफ का ताल्लुक है, ऐसी बात नहीं है कि कोई लाइफ खास मुकर्रर की जाए किसी एक पुल की ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : आपने कहा है कि धातु नियत नहीं की गई, लेकिन भेरी जानकारी में वह की गई थी। दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली भारतवर्ष की राजधानी है और इसके महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था भा. की है कि कोई दूसरा रेलवे का पुल बना दिया जाए जिससे कभी कोई ऐसी स्थिति न आए कि यह पुल काम न दे तब तत्काल कोई कठिनाई उत्पन्न न हो ?

श्री शाम नाथ : एक पुल इससे कोई तीन मील के फासले पर बन रहा है। जहां तक इस पुल का ताल्लुक है, जैसा मैंने कहा है, इसकी जांच होती रहती है और इसको हर तरह से अच्छी हालत में रखने की कोशिश की जाती है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को यह खयाल है कि उस वक्त कितना रोड ट्रैफिक था और अब कितना ज्यादा रोड ट्रैफिक है। क्या इस खयाल से यह तैयार की गई है या नहीं की गई है। इस वक्त रोड ट्रैफिक दस गुना हो गया है।

श्री शाम नाथ : हर चीज का खयाल किया जाता है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है पुल पर से गमनागमन इधर से उधर जाने में गांव वालों का गाड़ियां इधर की इधर, और ऊपर की उधर आठ, आठ और दस, दस घंटों तक खड़ी रहती हैं जिससे न केवल सम्पत्ति की हानि होती है, व्यापार की हानि होती है, बल्कि वे लोग बेचारे भोजन से भी वंचित हो जाते हैं।

श्री शामनाथ : इस का ताल्लुक रेलवेज से नहीं है, यह रोड अथॉरिटीज की चीज है। जितना ट्रैफिक होता है उसको रेगुलेट करने के लिए ट्रैफिक पुलिस का इंतजाम होता है।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : बिना रोड के ठीक हुए कैसे ट्रैफिक ठीक से जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सिद्धान्ती नाराज न हों, इस वक्त सिर्फ पुल के हिलने का सवाल है।

श्री शिव चरण गुप्त : यह जो पुल बन रहा है वह कब तक कम्प्लीट हो जायेगा।

श्री शाम नाथ : यह गाड़ियां सन 1965 के आखीर तक तैयार हो जायेगा।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : दूसरा जो पुल बन रहा है, जिसके बारे में कहा गया है, उसके कब तक पूरे होने की संभावना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल अभी किया गया था।

श्री शिव नारायण : जो नया पुल बन रहा है उसमें कुल कितना खर्च सरकार का होगा।

श्री शाम नाथ : इसके लिए नोटिस सरकार है।

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पुल बन रहा है वह कितनी जल्दी तैयार हो जायेगा, क्या इसकी कोई अवधि है, और इस समय जो पुल है क्या इसमें उससे कुछ ज्यादा सहूलियत रहेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पुल में भी वही सहूलियत रहेगी जो आम तौर से हुआ करती है।

Corruption amongst Railway Employees

*403. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the steps taken by the Indian Railways to root out corruption from amongst the railway employees in the light of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee Report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Some of the recommendations made by the Committee on Prevention of Corruption (Santhanam Committee), concerning the Railways, have been examined by the Government and the rest are under examination. In regard to the accepted recommendations, action for their implementation is in progress.

In addition to streamlining the procedures, etc., with a view to improving the liaison between the Railway Administrations and the Central Bureau of Investigation, the steps so far taken also include strengthening the Vigilance Organisation.

In the Railway Board, the status of the Chief Vigilance Officer has been raised to that of an Additional Member. To assist him, two Joint Directors are being provided. The organisation at lower levels also is being streamlined and strengthened considerably, to enable concentrated attention being paid to the problem of corruption in each department of the Railway.

On the Zonal Railways also, the Senior Deputy General Managers are now in charge of Vigilance, Complaints and Public Relations matters only, all other departments which used to be under them having been taken away from their charge. This step was taken to enable these officers to devote a major part of their attention to Vigilance work. The details of the organisation to be provided in the vigilance branch on zonal railways is also under consideration.

The steps mentioned above are expected to bring about a marked improvement in the effectiveness of the Vigilance Organisation, which in turn, will help reduce the extent and scope of corruption on Railways.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is the Government aware that the contract system in the engineering department of the Railways is one of the main causes of corruption and drainage of public funds; if so, may I know whether Government propose to abolish this contract system or do something to plug all the loopholes as a step towards eradication of corruption?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is true that contract system is one of the centres of corruption. We are constantly applying our mind to this problem. We are trying to tone up

that system also by introducing all necessary improvements.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that railway employees having direct public dealing do generally go to secure illegal gratification from the public and from all sources; if so, may I know what steps Government propose to take to streamline this process of contact between the railway officials and the public?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It would not be possible to eliminate contacts of the railway officers with the public, but we shall do our best in this connection.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : जैसा रेलवे के लोअर एम्प्लायीज कहते हैं कि सिक किया है, इ सिक के माने यह होते हैं कि 2 रु० डाक्टर को दिये और वह उसे सिक बता देता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस करप्शन को रकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाया है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : माननीय सदस्य हमको बतलायें अगर कहीं ऐसा हुआ करता है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : हां शा ऐसा होता है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अगर कोई केस हमको माननीय सदस्य दे सके तो हम कदम उठायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कदम उठा रहे हैं। उन्होंने ने कहा कि अगर आप कोई केस बतलाना चाहें तो वह कदम उठायेंगे।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : हजारों केस होते हैं, कितने केस दिये जा सकते हैं।

Shrimati Vimla Devi: When eatables are sent by rail the persons to whom they are sent are not receiving even half of the quantity

despatched and sometimes instead of eatables they are receiving brickbats in the parcels. Most of the eatables like mangoes and other fruits are stolen away by the railway employees. May I know what steps Government are taking in this connection?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is true that such irregularities have been noticed in the past and we are noticing it at present also. We are trying to tone up that side also. If any particular instance can be pointed out by the hon. Member we will make the necessary enquiries.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: There are lakhs of such instances.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether apart from upgrading the rank of directors and vigilance officers any provision has been made for independent technical advice to assess the quality and quantity of work that is done through contracts or otherwise?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is a different question.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: My question is whether an independent technical verification is considered necessary and provided for.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is a suggestion which we will consider.

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know against how many railway employees action has been taken on complaints of corruption in the course of the last two years?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I require notice to answer that question.

Shri Ranga: In spite of the fact that there was a special committee appointed under the chairmanship of Acharya Kripalani to suggest ways and means to root out corruption on the railways, and on the top of it

they have had the benefit of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee also, how is it that many State-owned and State-managed enterprises, co-operatives, educational institutions and other public institutions find it so difficult to get their supplies conveyed from one place to another over these railway wagons just because they are unable to pay the usual *bhakhshis*—I do not know what they call it—or the usual *mamool* to the railway staff? Are any special steps being taken at least in regard to these supplies to the public institutions?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Regarding the availability of wagons I might inform the House that there should not be any difficulty at present because I have been noticing for the last two months that on any request that has been received, even from Andhra Pradesh, we have taken prompt action to supply as many wagons as have been demanded. Regarding public institutions like colleges, etc., we shall see that their requests are promptly attended to and no difficulty is created in supplying them the required wagons.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that if matters are brought to his notice action will be taken. I will place this paper on the Table of the House. This will show that even when complaints are made Vigilance Officers want to do away with the complaints. Here is a recorded complaint in original picked up by me at the Delhi Railway Station from where hundreds and hundreds of bales of cotton booked from Ahmedabad and received at the station had disappeared after having been received. Has any investigation been made in such matters? Would not the hon. Minister like to make an investigation in this matter? This complaint was registered by the police and then hushed up. The case was not even taken up for investigation. I am placing this* on the Table of the House.

*Two papers handed over by Shri U. M. Trivedi were passed on to Shri Sham Nath, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I may assure the House that we shall very carefully go into these complaints. I am sorry, this was not so far brought to our notice.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether it is due to the corrupt practices prevailing in the railways that the fire brigade employees of the Southern Railway are deprived of their overtime allowance in spite of the fact that the Bombay High Court gave a judgment in favour of the employees of the fire brigade with regard to another zone, and, if so, whether Government have tried to investigate into the matter?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There are about 13 lakhs railway employees and there are so many selections and zones. Wherever there is any genuine grievance we try to see that it is removed.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government has satisfied itself about the full implementation of the recommendations of the Kripalani Committee before switching over to the Santhanam Committee?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I might say the recommendations of Kripalani Committee have largely been implemented. I will again go through them and see how many are yet to be implemented.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जब कोई माल भरने के लिए गाड़ी का डिब्बा लेता है तो उसके लिए अलग अलग स्टेशनों पर अलग अलग रेट है, कहीं बीस रुपए लिए जाते हैं, कहीं 21 रुपए और कहीं 15 रुपए । इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय को शिकायतें भी की गयीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इन की किस तरह से जांच करते हैं ? क्या उन्हीं पर छोड़ देते हैं जिन की जांच होनी है, अथवा कोई और अधिकारी लगाते हैं या उस जांच में जनता के व्यक्तियों को भी साथ लेते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी भी कहाँ उन्हे भरने में लग गए ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : स्वामी जी के पत्र अक्सर हमारे पास आते रहते हैं । लेकिन अगर इस तरह का कहीं भी कोई बाक्या स्वामी जी बतायेंगे तो उसकी संतोषप्रद रति से जांच होगी ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैं ने रेलवे मंत्री को भी चिट्ठियाँ लिखी हैं, जनरल मैनेजर को भी लिखी हैं कि दिल्ली रेलवे जंक्शन पर जितना भ्रष्टाचार है उतना कहीं पर नहीं है, और फोटो भी दे दिए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप मुझे भी लिख दीजिए ।

Prices of Cotton

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*404. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laska :

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of an over-all increase in the floor and ceiling prices of Indian cotton; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. After due consideration the Government decided to maintain the floor and ceiling prices of Indian cotton for the 1964-65 season generally at the same levels as in the 1963-64 season. Adjustments were, however, allowed in the floor and ceiling prices of some of the varieties, keeping in view the improvement in their quality in order to encourage the growing of better quality.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any representation or suggestions were made to Government on behalf of the cotton growers in this respect and, if so, what were the suggestions?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Yes, Sir, we have received some representations. As my colleague has stated, for the improvement in quality a rise from Rs. 30 to 50 has been given in some qualities.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the tendency of the prevailing price? Is it tending towards the floor price or towards the ceiling price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Towards the ceiling price.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know how long Government will take to place on the Table of the House the findings of the Tariff Commission which has gone into the textile industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is quite a different question on cotton. The other one is on cloth, on which I had answered this last year also. That report has already been considered and disposed of. After that, controls are coming.

Shri P. R. Patel: What are the principles on which the prices are governed so far as Kalyan and Digvijaya A and Digvijaya B are concerned whether it is the spinning quality or other qualities? How is it that the floor and the ceiling price of Kalyan and Digvijaya A and Digvijaya B are much lower?

Shri Manubhai Shah: If the hon. Member sees the statement on the control order, Kalyan, Digvijaya A and Digvijaya B are short and medium staple varieties. So far as the prices are concerned, the spinning quality, content of wax, content of various non-textile materials and tensile

strength etc. all of them are taken into consideration by the *ad hoc* committee.

Shri P. R. Patel: The price of Kalyan and Digvijaya are lower.

Mr. Speaker: Next, Dr. Deshmukh.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The same principle is applied.

Mr. Speaker: Before answering a question, the hon. Minister will kindly look at me to see whether I am allowing the question or not.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The present Minister for Food and Agriculture has chalked out a refreshingly new policy so far as the prices of agricultural products are concerned. Before this decision about price of cotton was arrived at, may I know whether any consultation was held with the Minister of Food and Agriculture whether he did not see the need of revising the prices in view of the incentives proposed to be given to the farmers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad that this question has been raised. The price of cotton has been fixed in consultation with the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the theory of producer's price, that is, a price which will be beneficial to the producer. Then only this schedule has been announced. Again I may say that these are some of the highest prices for cotton in the world.

Japanese Signalling System on Railways

*405. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some parts of the Northern Railway, Japanese type of signalling has been provided;

(b) if it is so, whether it is a fact that they are not functioning properly;

(c) whether it is a fact that when they go out of order, sometimes it results in the delayed running of trains; and

(d) if so, what action Government are taking to replace them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir.

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

Rourkela Steel Plant

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

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1163 on the 24th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Technical Team on Rourkela Steel Plant has since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main recommendations of the Technical Team related to the operation and maintenance of the various units of the Plant, building up of an adequate stock of spare parts and reduction in the number of German technical personnel. The recommendations have since been implemented.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether there was any complaint regarding the operation and maintenance of the steel plant after the visit of the team and, if so, what are they and the action taken by Government thereon?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: The technical team has made a number of suggestions. Basing on those suggestions. Hindustan Steel has already taken some decisions.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know whether the team has suggested that the plant should be expanded and, if so, the details thereof? May I also know whether the West German Government propose to give any help towards this?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: This report deals with putting the existing plant in order. There is no recommendation about expansion, nor have we taken any decision on that.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know whether it is a fact that the production of Rourkela is not keeping pace with the production of the other two plants and it is because of the structural deficiencies? If so, what steps do the Government propose to take in this regard?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: It is lagging behind a little but it is not because of structural difficulties. For various other reasons which have been explained in the House a number of times, it was lagging behind, but now it is picking up. The improvement in July and August is really good.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What is the impact of the implementation of the various recommendations of the technical team on the production price of steel?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: The pig iron produced in August was 83,000 tons as against 68,000 tons in July. Saleable steel, which was 43,536 tons in July has risen to 63,000 tons in August. This shows progress.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the technical team has suggested some innovations in technique and, if so, what will be the financial involvement?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir, they did not recommend anything which was very difficult to comply with or costly. They were mainly

concerned with the question of maintaining the existing plant in good condition.

श्री गुलशन : क्या राउरकेला में उत्पादन की कमी का एक कारण यह भी है कि वहाँ के उच्चाधिकारियों में गुटबन्दी है ?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Tania . . . Next question. Shri Rameshwar Tania.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : श्री टांटिया का एक प्रश्न और भी है— 420 ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हम कोशिश करेंगे तो आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उस तक भी पहुँच जायेंगे ।

Financial Assistance to Coal Industry

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*410. { Shri Rameshwar Tania:
Shri Rameshwar Tania:

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

(a) whether Government have invited fresh applications for the grant of financial assistance to the private sector coal industry from the utilised portion of the loan of Rs. 16.87 crores obtained from the World Bank; and

(b) whether Government have analysed the reasons for non-utilisation of loan during the last two years?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Presumably the reference is to the unutilised portion of the World Bank Loan. It is a fact that Government advised the private sector of the coal industry to put in fresh applications for the issue of licences against this loan.

(b) The last date for the utilisation of the loan is 30th September, 1965. The progress of utilisation has, however, been slow. In the initial stages, it is stated to have been due to the

industry experiencing difficulties in securing the necessary matching rupee finance. Necessary facilities were created to overcome this difficulty. But latterly there has been a certain reluctance on the part of the industry to make heavy investments on the import of machinery because of the slackening of the demand for coal.

Shri Rameshwar Tania: The hon. Minister has said that the demand of coal is less than the production. May I know whether the bottleneck at Moghul Sarai Station is one of the reasons for this less consumption of coal is less than the production. May I think of removing that bottleneck and preparing more roads?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: At present, I can assure the hon. Member, there is no bottleneck in transport.

Shri Rameshwar Tania: May I know whether the World Bank have recently set up a committee to examine the cost of production in Indian coal-mining industry; if so, whether they have given any report or whether they have given further loans?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: This is only regarding the utilisation of loans. That does not arise out of this.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : वह ऋण अभी तक प्रयोग में नहीं लाया गया है और ताजी अखियाँ मांगी गई हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की आशा है कि पूरा ऋण उस में लग जायेगा ; यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस ऋण की रकम को किस प्रकार से इस्तेमाल करेगी ।

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: We are trying to help the private sector by this loan. We will take all steps to help them.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: In view of the fact that the private sector of the coal industry has failed to utilise the World Bank loan, may I know whether Government propose to take

over this industry in the public sector?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: There is no proposal.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether one of the causes for the non-utilisation of this loan is that the private sector people have got fragmented holding of coalmines and are not able to utilise the financial assistance given by the World Bank and whether the Government is trying to amalgamate small collieries and make them viable so that these loans may be utilised?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir. I said in the answer itself that the problem is the difficulty of finding rupee finance. That is the main difficulty. Of course, some smaller units are also there and that is perhaps partly responsible.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोयला उद्योग को कितना ऋण दिया गया है और इस में से अभी तक कितनी पूंजी लग चुकी है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठ) : जैसे उन की दरखास्तें करीब 20 करोड़ रुपये की आई थीं। उस में से 14 करोड़ रुपये के आर्डर प्लेस कर दिये गए हैं, लेकिन अभी पांच छ : करोड़ रुपये के आर्डर प्लेस नहीं हुए हैं।

Shri K. C. Pant: May I know if the Government is examining the feasibility of diverting the unutilised portion of the loan from the coal-mining industry to the industry based on coal?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir; the proposal is not before the Government.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that the private industry has pointed out that the lack of demand of loan is because of the lack of demand of coal itself?

Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy: The lack of demand of coal is of a recent origin. This loan has been there for some time now. Perhaps, at present the lack of demand of coal has also contributed to it.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. **Shri R. G. Dubey.**

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What about Q. 411. Sir?

Mr. Speaker: That has been transferred.

Extension of Service to Senior Officers of the Railway Board

*412. **Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman and some Members of the Railway Board have been granted extension of service beyond 58 years;

(b) whether they had earlier been refused leave preparatory to retirement; and

(c) how this policy of granting extensions to senior officers conforms to the reported recent decision of Government not to grant extensions of service to senior officers beyond their date of retirement?

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) The Chairman, Railway Board, who attained the age of superannuation on 8-8-1964, has been granted extension of service for one year.

(b) The Chairman and two Members of the Board were refused leave preparatory to retirement earlier in the year.

(c) There has been no such recent decision.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether there was any exceptional circumstance or reason for giving this extension?

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes; the exceptional circumstances were that most of the members of the Board were leaving almost at the same time and continuity could have been lost. It was too early for me to take an immediate decision when I took up this Ministry. I wanted some time to find out as to what would be the best method.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether hereafter the Government is contemplating to take steps to train officers in time so that there is no occasion to grant extensions?

Shri S. K. Patil: This is also very difficult although I can understand the feelings. In the Railway Board if you go merely by seniority, it is not possible for a Chairman to be in office for more than six months or one year. Within the time he comes and the time he goes, nothing is done. Therefore we have got to find out a method and I am applying my mind so that we can have a method.

श्री स० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को जो एक्स्टेंशन दिया जाता है, वह अधिक से अधिक कितनी उम्र तक चलेगा 58, 60 या 62 बरस, कब तक चलेगा ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : ज्यादा से ज्यादा 60 बरस तक । अभी तो खाली एक बरस का है । फिर इस के बारे में विचार किया जायगा ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: What is the total membership of the Board and how many of its members were retiring at a time?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : बोर्ड की संख्या पांच है और उस में से तीन, चार जाते हैं । और छ : छ : महीने, एक एक बरस में पांच में सभी जायेंगे ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बोर्ड के पांच सदस्यों की तन्द्वाहें क्या क्या हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री रंगा ।

Shri Ranga: The hon. Minister has made a very important statement just now affecting almost the policy of appointment of the Chairman of the Railway Board. We would like to have information about the periods for which the successive Chairman had been functioning as chairman and whether all this time the Railway Ministers had been oblivious of the fact that the shortness of the duration of these Chairmen has affected the efficiency of the Railway Board and of the Chairman also.

Shri S. K. Patil: This has come because the limit has been raised from 55 to 58. This is a transitional period and therefore it has happened that when they come to that they have not got more than six months or one year. It becomes extremely difficult to have young people...

Shri Ranga: They have been there already; they are not strangers.

Shri S. K. Patil:because they have not got the requisite experience. No policy statement has been made. I said that I am applying my mind. But because it was so immediate, just after my taking over, that I extended the period by one year so that I should have enough time to find out as to what is the best method.

Export of Handloom Goods

*415. **Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Handloom Export Promotion Council to encourage exports; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of handloom goods during the past three years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There is no Export Promotion Council for handloom goods at present. There is however an Export Promotion Advisory Committee which is in charge of Export Promotion of Handloom Goods. The measures taken by this Committee are described in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3241/64].

(b) 1961-62 Rs. 8 crores and odd.
1962-63 Rs. 10 crores and odd.
1963-64 Rs. 12 crores and odd.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the fact that the Audit Report (Commercial) during the year 1962-63 mentioned that the Handloom Board could not fulfil certain agreements entered into with foreign countries, what steps are being taken by the Government in order to boost up handloom production in the country?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Many steps have been taken. We have given them incentives. We have taken goods to exhibitions there. Several other steps have been taken to boost it up. The result is shown by the fact that from Rs. 8 crores it has gone up to Rs. 12 crores in two years.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the estimate of the incentives given to the handloom weavers during 1963-64?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I would require notice to give the exact amount.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether of late there has been a downward trend in the export of handloom goods, particularly to the South-East Asian countries, and if so, what steps Government are taking to improve the quantity of exports?

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Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no downward trend. On the other hand, there is an upward trend.

Mr. Speaker: Now, next question. Q. No. 417.

An Hon. Member: Q. 420.

Mr. Speaker: So far as I can recollect, the definition of section 420 is given in section 417 of the IPC.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is given in section 415.

Shortage of Cement in Delhi

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*417. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Maharajkumar Vijaya
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Rameshwaranand:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that cement has disappeared from the market in Delhi bringing the building activity to a standstill; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir, but the Government are aware that there is a shortage of the commodity.

(b) During the year 1964 the Government have so far released an additional quota of 40000 tonnes, specially to meet the requirements of private house builders.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that cement is available at Rs. 14 a bag in black-market, and in spite of so many requests, Government could not check it, and if so, what steps Government have taken to make cement available to the consumers at the prices fixed?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: In order to prevent blackmarketing in cement, under the Defence of India Rules, the Delhi Administration has issued a Cement Control Order, under which cement cannot be transported from one place to another, and if it is under one name, it cannot be transferred to another, and at no place more than five bags of cement could be stored at a time.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether Government do not know that cement is available at Rs. 13 to 14 a bag, and if they do, what steps they are taking to stop that?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I have just now mentioned the steps taken. The Cement Control Order has been issued under the Defence of India Rules, and if my hon. friends like Shri Rameshwar Tantia could help us to see that there is no blackmarketing, I shall be happy, because he may have more information about it.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वैसे सिमेंट की कोई कमी नहीं है। बटवारा करने वाले जो आपके राज्याधिकारी हैं वे दूकानदारों आदि से मिले होते हैं जिन को वे ज्यादा सिमेंट दे दिया करते हैं और फिर उस में से वे अपना हिस्सा ले लेते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन अधिकारियों के इस भ्रष्टाचार को किस तरह से रोका जा सकता है, इसके बारे में भी आपने सोचा है, इसके लिए भी आप कोई यत्न कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भ्रष्टाचार तो हम ने और जगह डिसकस किया था। यहां तो सिमेंट के न मिलने का सवाल है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सिमेंट में भी चोरी हो रही है।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The actual distribution is made by the Delhi Administration. We do not make the distribution.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से पूछते हैं, बताइये गुप्त साहब।

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: May I know how much cement was released in 1963 for public use, and the demand for public use in 1964 and the extent to which that demand is proposed to be met?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: In 1963, it was about 1,16,285 tonnes, and again there was an additional quantity of 18,000 tonnes. That was the allotment made in the year 1963.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Was it for public use or Government use or was it for the use of the public and Government and everybody else?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It was for public use also.

Only the other day, I explained the position in regard to distribution of cement. We give it to the Administration and they use it for their public use also. That means that if there is any Government work, it is used for it, and they also give a quota to the private consumers. That is the distribution order.

श्री शिव नारायण : मेरे लायक मित्र ने कहा कि चौदह रुपये का बोरा दिल्ली के बाजार में बिका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उनकी सहायता लेगी यह पता लगाने में कि किस ने बेचा और किस ने उसको खरीदा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनकी सहायता लीजिये, यह सर्जेशन फार एकशन है।

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that there is a keen and countrywide shortage of cement as also a shortage over here, and if so, do Government propose to stop the export of this commodity till the situation eases here?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The present question is regarding Delhi only.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The export is only nominal. There has been no actual export in the sense of export.

Shri Kapur Singh: Stop that also.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : 1963 और 1964 में अभी तक कितना सीमेंट का प्रोडक्शन हुआ, उस में से दूसरी स्टेट्स को कितना मिला और दिल्ली को कितना मिला ?

Mr. Speaker: All those details which the hon. Member wants might be supplied to him.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether Government have not seen palatial buildings being constructed, and if so, whether Government have ever cared to enquire from where they got so much of cement and whether they have come to any conclusion as to the source from which the cement had been bought, namely whether it was from blackmarket, and if so, what steps have been taken to check that?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Shri Dasappa): We have already indicated the basis of allotment to the various States. It is for the States to determine how best to use the cement that is made available to them.

In view of the shortage that there is—there is no doubt about the shortage—I think it will be better if they do not give the cement for the use of buildings like those of cinemas and so on, but confine it to those who absolutely need it.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: That was not my question. My question has not been replied to.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने कहा था कि व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सवालियों के वक्त ज्यादा न उठाया जाए। आपका क्या यह मतलब है कि सिनेमा बहुत जरूरी हैं ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह बात नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कमी है सिमेंट की और बटवारे का काम राज्य सरकारों का है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जितना सिमेंट चाहे आप 18 रुपये और 20 रुपए बोरे के हिसाब से ले लें। वह ग्राम मिल रहा है। इस वास्ते माननीय मंत्री जी का यह जो बयान है कि सिमेंट की कमी है, ठीक नहीं है। कमी कोई नहीं है, हाँ मिल बीस रुपये के हिसाब से रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने एक चीज बतला दी। यह कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर तो न हुआ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उन्होंने सूचना दी है कि सिमेंट की कमी है। कमी नहीं है। इसके बारे में मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। यह जो जानकारी मैं दे रहा हूँ, इसके बारे में आप से मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका धन्यवाद।

Now, Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: My question has not been replied to.

Mr. Speaker: That question is over. I have now called Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What steps have the Central Government taken to pull up those producers who do not supply cement in time,—in spite of the fact that the State Governments give the licence,—as a result of which action the housebuilding activities are hampered to a great extent? May I know what particular steps Government have taken against those producers and suppliers?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The difficulty of supplying the commodity in time was mainly wagon difficulty and scarcity of coal, and those difficulties have been removed now. The latest information is that about 90 per cent of the installed capacity is being worked.

Repayment of Loan by Steel Industries

*418. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that except Bhilai none of the steel industries in the public sector has started repaying loans advanced to them;

(b) how much loan has been repaid so far by the Bhilai Steel Project;

(c) when the other steel plants will start repaying the loans and the period in which various steel plants will repay all the loans; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that the initial loans are paid back early by the steel plants?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). Government loan amounting to Rs. 357.1 crores has been advanced to Hindustan Steel. The loan carries an interest of 5% per annum and is repayable within 20 years from 1st April, 1962. Interest is being paid by Hindustan Steel, but no instalment of loan has so far been repaid.

Shri A. S. Saigal: What is the outstanding loan in these projects?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I have just now said that it is Rs. 357.1 crores. Nothing has been repaid till now except the interest.

Shri A. S. Saigal: What are the difficulties coming in the way of granting more loans to these projects?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We are undertaking an expansion programme, and naturally, we shall have to find the money for it.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: May I know the reason for not repaying the instalments of loan also, in spite of the fact that all these factories are in the public sector?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: They have just now come into production upto rated capacity that is, the two of

them, and they will repay when they can find the money.

Blast Furnaces for Pig Iron

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*419. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri A. S. Saigal:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 993 on the 10th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the question of placing orders for plant and equipment to be imported for setting up of blast furnaces for pig iron at Bhilai and Durgapur has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The question of placing orders for plant and equipment to be imported for setting up the blast furnaces for pig iron at Bhilai and Durgapur is still under consideration. Lists of equipment to be supplied from the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, other suppliers in India and from the U.S.S.R. are being drawn up for placing orders with the respective Organisations. As regards Durgapur, tenders have already been invited for supply of equipment both from the U.K. and from indigenous sources.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: What is the present shortfall of pig iron in the country and to what extent this shortfall will be made good by this blast furnace?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): The shortage of pig iron is too much.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Rameshwar Tantia.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Question No. 420. (*Laughter*).

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Unloading of Foodgrains Wagons at Delhi Kishanganj Railway Station

S.N.Q. 6. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of food-grain wagons have been awaiting unloading at the Delhi Kishanganj Railway Station;

(b) if so, what was the maximum concentration of grain wagons at that Station during September, 1964 so far; and

(c) what steps have been taken to expedite clearance?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The maximum concentration of foodgrain wagons at Delhi Kishanganj was on 18th September, 1964 when out of 85 wagons placed, 29 wagons were released resulting in a left-over of 56. 161 wagons bound for Delhi Kishanganj were held up at Shakurbasti for want of room at Delhi Kishanganj.

(c) Consignees have been persuaded to unload the consignments directly into road vehicles. The Director, Food & Civil Supplies, has also been addressed to persuade the merchants to release the maximum number of wagons.

Shri P. C. Borooah: At the time when there is acute food scarcity in the capital, may I know whether it is a fact that the traders have refused to clear away the cargo expeditiously, despite the Railways' earnest appeal to them and, if so, whether the Government propose to take action against those unscrupulous trader-consignees under the DIR or under any other rules?

श्री यू० सि० चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मामले में मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। प्रश्नों की सूची में से 420 की संख्या निकाल दी जानी चाहिये। इस की वजह से जिस प्रकार से हंसी होती है उस से माननीय सदस्यों के सम्मान में फर्क आता है। 420 की संख्या, मैं चाहता हूँ, निकाल दी जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस नम्बर को उठा कर क्या मैं अपने पास रख सकता हूँ। किसी न किसी मेम्बर के हिस्से में तो यह नम्बर आयेगा ही।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : माननीय सदस्य को दे दिया जाये।

U.A.R. Trade Delegation

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*420. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trade delegation from U.A.R. recently visited India;

(b) if so, the main purpose of their visit; and

(c) whether any agreement has been signed with them?

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

(b) and (c). Trade arrangements between the two countries were reviewed and letters were exchanged on 21st September, 1964 in New Delhi between the U.A.R. and the Indian Trade Delegations for enlarging and diversifying the trade exchanges between the two countries. The volume of total trade in year 1964-65 is expected to be Rs. 45 crores against Rs. 25 crores at present. This will mean an increase of Rs. 10 crores in trade each way this year as compared to last year.

Shri Sham Nath: Every effort is being made to have more and more wagons unloaded and released and, according to our information, the merchants are co-operating. Usually the wagons are unloaded in the covered shed, but they are now being unloaded in the open space also.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how many wagons loads of food-grains are lying at the goods shed in Delhi and how many wagons are awaiting unloading?

Shri Sham Nath: Today, the number of wagons held up at Shakurbasti is three only, while the number of wagons to be unloaded at Delhi-Kishanganj is 30.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Radio and Sound Equipments

*406. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made to Government by the Small Scale Radio and Sound Equipments Manufacturers' Association, Delhi regarding the shortage of essential components in view of the restrictions on imports and the need for giving a preferential treatment to small assemblers; and

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

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

(b) The matter is receiving attention.

पंजाब के होजरी निर्माता

*408. **श्री बागड़ी :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब के होजरी के छोटे निर्माताओं ने उनके निवास

स्थान के सामने 21 जुलाई, 1964 को प्रदर्शन किया था तथा उनके सामने अपनी मांगें पेश की थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रदर्शनकारियों की मांगें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन मांगों पर विचार कर लिया है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उममन्त्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) लुधियाना होजरी स्माल स्केल यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों ने 21 जुलाई, 1964 को वाणिज्य मंत्री से भेंट की थी और होजरी के सूत की वितरण सम्बन्धी योजना के विषय में एक ज्ञापन दिया था ।

(ख) प्रतिनिधियों ने अपने ज्ञापन में होजरी इंडस्ट्री फंडेशन द्वारा सूत के वितरण के विषय में कुछ आरोप लगाये थे । उन्होंने यह भी आरोप लगाया था कि फंडेशन द्वारा कुछ योग्य इकाइयों को कोई भी कोटा नियत नहीं किया गया है । उन्होंने यह भी निवेदन किया था कि उन्हें भी प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी माल के आर्डर दिलाये जायें ।

(ग) सरकार ने सम्बद्ध आरोपों की जांच की और पता लगा कि उन में कोई तथ्य नहीं है । किन्तु साथ ही यह भी महसूस किया गया था कि चूंकि होजरी के सूत की वितरण योजना जनवरी 1960 में लागू की गई थी अतः इस योजना के काम का पुनरावलोकन करना वांछनीय होगा । इस लिये योजना का पुनरावलोकन करने तथा विद्यमान वितरण योजना में उपयुक्त संशोधन करने के लिये सुझाव देने के प्रयोजन से केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा पंजाब सरकार से वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की एक समिति का गठन किया गया है । इस समिति की रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिल गई है और विचाराधीन है ।

Manufacture of Agricultural Implements

*409. { Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri D. B. Raju:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 681 on the 20th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations for setting up a factory to manufacture agricultural implements in collaboration with the Japanese firm have been finalised;

(b) if so, when the factory will be set up;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a similar factory in Madras State; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A scheme to set up a factory in Madras State for manufacture of hand guided power tillers in collaboration with a Japanese firm has also been received and is under consideration.

Kandla Free Trade Zone

*413. Shri D. D. Mantri: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up an advisory committee to advise and suggest measures to develop the free trade zone in Kandla; and

(b) if so, whether the committee has made any recommendations?

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

(b) The Advisory Committee on the Kandla Free Trade Zone is a Standing Committee consisting mainly of the representatives of the concerned Departments of the Central and State Governments. It has been set up principally to facilitate coordinated action in the administration of the zone. It is not expected to submit any report to the Government but suggestions made at the meetings of the Committee are duly processed and taken into consideration in formulating the policies for regulating operations in the Zone.

Electrical Signalling Equipment

*414. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 288 on the 25th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the terms of collaboration with a foreign firm for the manufacture of electrical signalling equipment at the proposed factory at Secunderabad have since been finalised;

(b) if so, when the construction of the factory will be taken up and when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The construction of the factory is expected to be taken up during 1965-66.

(c) Rs. 130 lakhs.

Prices of Cotton Textiles

*416. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 140 on the 11th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any action has been taken against the delinquent mills in Bombay and other centres which increased the prices of cotton textiles by 10 per cent;

- (b) if so, the nature thereof; and
 (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). No legal action was possible against those mills because the Price Regulation Scheme is a voluntary one. The Textile Commissioner, however, intervened with the Indian Cotton Mills Federation to ask the mills to revert to the old prices. As a result of this, the prices of the cloth of those mills were restored to the original levels.

Screening Committees for Small Scale Industries

- *421. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 { Shri M. G. Thengondar:

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

(a) whether screening committees are proposed to be set up at the Central and State levels to scrutinise and screen out applications for licences to set up small scale industries dependent on imported raw materials; and

(b) if so, the precise constitution and functions of the envisaged set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up screening Committees who will scrutinise applications for setting up small scale industries dependent on imported or scarce indigenous raw materials. The details of the procedure to be followed in this regard are under the consideration of the Government.

Cardamom Board

- *422. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 { Shri Yashpal Singh:
 { Shri M. P. Swamy:

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

Starred Question No. 997 on the 10th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to constitute a Cardamom Board;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken; and

(c) when it is likely to be constituted?

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

(b) and (c). A tentative decision has been taken to constitute a Cardamom Marketing Board and necessary legislation will be submitted to Parliament as early as possible after the details have been finalised.

Railway Locomotives

1238. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the new locomotives allotted to each of the Zonal Railways, during 1963-64 and 1964-65 so far; and

(b) the basis on which the said allotment was made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3242/64].

(b) New locomotives are allotted to the Zonal Railways on the following basis:—

(i) for catering to the additional traffic demands; and

(ii) for replacement of overaged locomotives to the extent possible.

Lands alongside Rail tracks

1239. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been finalised for putting vast open lands

lying alongside rail tracks to any agricultural use with a view to increase the production of foodgrains under grow-more food scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the G.M.F. Scheme formulated by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, all spare Railway lands suitable for cultivation are handed over to the respective State Governments for allotment to individual cultivators. The responsibility for allotment rests with the State Governments.

Replacement of old Coaches

1240. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some very out-moded first class coaches having no proper doors and broken bath room water fittings are attached to 1 BBR running between Rewari and Bikaner (Northern Railway); and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to replace them in order to obviate risk and inconvenience to the travelling public?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The reference is presumably to four-wheeler 1st class coaches running on the M. G. sections of Northern Railway. These four-wheeler coaches are being replaced as and when new coaches become available. Steps have already been taken to replace them on train 1 BBR running between Rewari and Bikaner.

Road Over-Bridge at Rayagada

1241. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2103 on the 14th April, 1964 and state:

(a) the estimated cost of the road over-bridge at Rayagada (Orissa);

(b) whether the construction work of the said over-bridge has started;

(c) if so, the progress made; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (d). The location of the bridge and its alignment are still under consideration of the State Government. The State Government will have to furnish complete details of the scheme along with site plans to enable the Railway to finalise the plans and estimates for the bridge.

Manufacture of glass materials

1242. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2284 on the 17th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal in regard to the manufacture of glass materials in Orissa has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) A letter of intent has already been issued to the party.

Export of Shoes to U.S.S.R.

1243. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Murlji Manohar:
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has entered into a contract with Russia for the sale of about two lakh pairs of shoes valued at about 50 lakhs of rupees; and

(b) if so, the main features of the contract?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Trading Corporation recently entered into a second contract with the U.S.S.R. for the supply of about 2 lakh pairs of shoes, valued at Rs. 53 lakhs during 1964.

(b) It is not in the business interests of the Corporation to divulge the main features of the contract.

New Trains

1244. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Railways would be running 62 new trains from October, 1964; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). It is proposed to introduce/extend from October, 1964, thirty-one pairs of sixty-two passenger carrying trains as per details in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3243/64].

Enquiry-cum-Reservation Clerks

1245. { Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of enquiry-cum-reservation clerks have been upgraded since 1st April, 1964 on various Railways;

(b) whether the Railway Board's orders in this behalf have been implemented by the various Railway Administrations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). These orders have not been fully implemented on most of the Railways due to certain administrative reason, but all possible efforts are being made to speed up the implementation.

गया से रांची तक रेलवे लाइन

1246. श्री बीरप्पा : क्या रेलवे मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने गया और रांची के मध्य चतरा और हजारी बाग होती हुई एक नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने की प्रनुमति दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह काम कब शुरू होगा और कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जं नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

ललितपुर में हाल्ट स्टेशन

1247. श्री माते : क्या रेलवे मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सदरन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के लिए, जो दिल्ली और मद्रास के बीच चलती हैं, ललितपुर में हाल्ट स्टेशन बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) क्या इटारसी-झांसी/भुसावल-झांसी दोनों पैसन्जनों को देहली या मथुरा तक चलाया जा सकता है ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) सदरन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को ललितपुर में ठहराने का विचार नहीं है ।

(ख) इन्दारसी-सांसी या भुसावल-सांसी सवारी गाड़ियों को दिल्ली या मथुरा तक चलाने का भी विचार नहीं है। इन गाड़ियों को इन स्थानों तक चलाने के लिए अतिरिक्त लाइन-समता उपलब्ध नहीं है।

High Pressure Boiler Plant near Tiruchirapalli

1248. **Shri M. G. Thengondar:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 232 on the 21st February, 1964 and state:

(a) the progress so far made in the setting up of the High Pressure Boiler Plant at Thiruvarambur, near Tiruchirapalli;

(b) the financial investment so far made in this regard; and

(c) when it is likely to commence production?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). Civil construction work in respect of the factory blocks and auxiliary services buildings is making satisfactory progress. About 75 per cent of the work relating to railway sidings inside the factory area has been completed. 36 per cent of the equipment ordered from Czechoslovakia and 55 per cent of the equipment ordered from indigenous sources have arrived. 159 trainees of various categories are undergoing advanced training in Czechoslovakia. Out of 1310 quarters approved for immediate construction, 508 have been completed; the rest are in various stages of construction. Up to the end of August, 1964, a sum of Rs. 964.53 lakhs has been spent on this project. Production is expected to commence in January 1965.

Double line from Delhi Kishanganj to Shakurbasti

1249. **Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the necessity of doubling the railway line from Delhi Kishanganj to Shakurbasti to meet the increasing traffic demand on this section; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this behalf and when the line is expected to be doubled?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The doubling of the 7 K.M. long section between Delhi Kishanganj and Shakurbasti is not required for the level of traffic expected by the end of Third Plan or early Fourth Plan. Necessity for the doubling will be considered as and when justified by the increase in traffic.

Howrah-Ferozpur Express Train

1250. **Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to run an Howrah-Ferozpur Express train; and

(b) if so, from when and what will be its departure time from Delhi to Ferozpur and arrival time at Delhi from Ferozpur?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Matches

1251. **Shri M. P. Swamy:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of hand-made matches per year; and

(b) the total production of machine-made matches per year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra):

(Figures in '000 Gross boxes')

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
(a) The total production of hand-made matches per years ; (B. C. and D Class factories)	16491	18783	21996	18909
(b) The total production of machine-made matches per year (A class factories)	28591	26675	28142	28546

Price of Cement

1252. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned an increase in the price of cement to factories producing additional quantities of cement;

(b) if so, the details of the incentives; and

(c) its reaction on the consumers' price?

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

(b) The incentive scheme for 1964 envisages the grant of an increase in price to certain producers for production achieved in 1964 in excess of the best annual production during 1960, 1961 and 1962. The amount varies between Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 5.50 per tonne.

(c) The increase will not affect the consumer's price which remains unchanged.

Quick Transit Service for goods in wagon loads

1253. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a weekly quick transit service for goods in wagon loads only from Faridabad to Carnac Bridge;

(b) if so, the details of the railway service; and

(c) whether any extra charges are being levied for the quick service?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The weekly Quick Transit Service for wagon load traffic only was introduced with effect from 1-3-1964 with target transit time of 5 days excluding the day of booking. This service is operated only on Thursday.

(c) Yes; the usual Quick Transit charge of 3 paise per rupee on the total freight subject to a minimum of 30 paise per consignment is levied.

Weekly Tea Special Train

1254. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the N.E.F. Railway has started running a weekly tea special train between Tinsukia Tea Warehouse via New Jalpaiguri recently; and

(b) if so, the time table for the running of the special train and duration of service?

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

(a) Yes, Sir, subject to the traffic offering.

(b) These Specials leave Tinsukia every Monday and reach Tea Warehouse, Calcutta, in seven days.

National Federation of Railwaymen

1255. { Shri N. P. Yadav:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of Railwaymen have demanded from Government for the provision of food items at stabilised prices through fair-price shops; and

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

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

(b) Establishment of Fair Price Shops is primarily the concern of the State Governments. The Railway Administrations have, however, been advised to see that Fair Price Shops are provided in or near the Railway colonies through the agency either of Railwaymen's Consumer Co-operative Societies or of the State authorised dealers.

Credit to Sudan

1256. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have offered a credit of Rs. 5 crores to Sudan to facilitate larger purchase of Indian industrial machinery; and

(b) if so, whether an agreement has been signed in this respect?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. A credit of Rs. 5 crores has been offered to Sudan at the time of the visit of the Sudanese President to India in May, 1964.

(b) No agreement has, as yet, been signed in this regard; the matter is, however, under consideration.

Express Train between Madras and Hyderabad

1257. **Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra State Government have requested the Central Government to reintroduce the Express Train between Madras and Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this matter?

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

(b) The main difficulty in introducing a direct train between Madras and Hyderabad is the non-availability of spare line capacity. When additional capacity becomes available on the route, introduction of such a service will be duly considered.

Patent Law

1258. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2277 on the 17th April, 1964 and state the progress since made in the revision of the law relating to Patents?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): A comprehensive Bill relating to Patents to replace the existing law on the subject will be brought before this House shortly.

Trade Delegation to South America

1259. { **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high power trade delegation recently visited South America; and

(b) if so, whether it has submitted its report?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A Trade Delegation visited Brazil,

Argentina, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Venezuela during June-July, 1964. Its report, received very recently is under examination.

International Fair at Barcelona

1260. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India participated in the Barcelona International Fair held at Barcelona in June, 1964;

(b) the total amount of expenditure involved; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Indian pavilion was given less area, than that given to other participating countries?

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

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 1,00,500 was sanctioned for the purpose.

(c) India had one of the larger pavilions in the Fair and the space allotted to us was adequate and according to our demand.

रेलवे लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण

1261. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसवा :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्रों: यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन रेलवे लाइनों पर विद्युतीकरण कार्य चल रहा है और यह कब तक पूरा होगा ; और

(ख) विद्युतीकृत रेलवे लाइनों पर भाप के रेलवे इंजन अब भी क्यों चलाये जाते हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) और (ख). एक बयान सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 3244/64]

टाइपराइटर्स का निर्माण

1262. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मन्त्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि टाइपराइटर्स के निर्माण में क्या प्रगति हुई है और इस संबंध में आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या कायवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विबुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : स्टैंडर्ड और लाने ले जाने में सुगम छोटे आकार की टाइप-मशीनों के निर्माण के लिए भारी क्षेत्र में पांच कारखानों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस दिए जा चुके हैं जिनकी कुल क्षमता 91,400 मशीनें प्रति वर्ष होगी। इन में से दो कारखानों को 24,000 मशीनों की अतिरिक्त वार्षिक क्षमता के लिए आशय-पत्र भेजे जा चुके हैं। एक अन्य कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए भी आशय-पत्र भेजा जा रहा है। जिन पांच कारखानों को लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं उन में से चार में पहले ही नियमित उत्पादन हो रहा है। लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में लाने ले जाने में सुगम हल्की टाइप-मशीनों का निर्माण करने वाले इस समय दो कारखाने हैं जिनकी कुल वार्षिक स्थापित क्षमता 3,200 मशीनों की है।

तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना की अन्तिम अवस्था तक टाइप-मशीनों की अनुमानित मांग 1 लाख है तथा इसे और चौथी योजना के काल में उत्पन्न होने वाली अनुमानित

मांग को पूरा करने के लिए अतिरिक्त क्षमता पैदा करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। टाइप-मशीनों के उत्पादन में निम्न प्रकार से उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि हुई है।

1961	31,101 मशीनें
1962	36,320 मशीनें
1963	42,397 मशीनें

1965 में 60,000 मशीनों का उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है। क्योंकि इस उद्योग में प्रयुक्त होने वाली मशीनों में बहुत से ऐसे जटिल भाग होते हैं जिनका उत्पादन उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि के आधार पर ही हो सकता है। अतः निर्माताओं को लाइसेंस प्रदत्त पूरी उत्पादन क्षमता तक पहुंचने और आयातीत पुर्जों की संख्या को समाप्त करने में कुछ समय लगता है।

स्टैंडर्ड और लाने ले जाने में सुगम छोटे आकार की टाइप मशीनों (मानव-द्वारा चालित) का आयात बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया गया है तथा देश की सारी आवश्यकता को स्वदेशी उत्पादन द्वारा ही पूरा किया जाता है।

Trade with Ceylon

1263. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1347 on the 20th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the preliminary list of items which Ceylon would like to obtain from India under the credit facility handed over by Ceylon delegation has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Ceylon have been informed of the items which they could obtain from India under the credit facilities extended to them.

Worsted Yarn Mill in Bikaner

1264. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a worsted yarn mill is proposed to be set up at Bikaner in Rajasthan in the public sector;

(b) if so, the details of the project; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

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

Green and Black Tea

1265. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution propose to analyse and fix the standard of the green and black teas;

(b) whether it is proposed to fix a general standard or different one for the developed, underdeveloped and neglected tea growing areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The Indian Standard Institution's proposal is to fix one minimum standard for black tea and one for green tea on the basis of available analytical data on samples covering the various regions, seasons and grades. The main object of the proposed standardisation is to provide adequate safeguards against adulteration. These are minimum standards from health point of view, and not quality standards in the trade sense.

Newsprint Factory in Kangra

1266. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign collaborators of the party who have been

given a licence for the setting up of a newsprint factory in Kangra have completed their survey of the forest wealth of Himalayan Beas Basin; and

(b) if so, the result of the survey?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). It is reported that the foreign expert has completed the survey of the forest wealth of Beas Basin and submitted his report to the Canadian Company Collaborating with the Indian Company. A representative of the Indian Company is shortly proceeding to Canada to take part in the deliberations for the finalization of the report.

Railway Line from Jawanwala to Guler

1267. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project report and estimates of the realigned railway line from Jawanwala Shahr to Guler of Kangra Valley (N.G.) line have been finalised; and

(b) if so, when the project is likely to be taken up and through which area the realigned railway line will pass?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) The Project Report and Estimate, prepared by the Railway, are under examination.

(b) As the proposed diversion is necessitated due to the construction of the Beas Dam, the cost of the diversion will have to be borne by the Beas Project Administration. The cost of the survey was accepted by them. The traffic survey report is not ready yet. The execution of the work can only be taken up, after scrutiny of the Engineering and Traffic estimates from all angles, and thereafter obtaining the acceptance of the Punjab Government for the project and its financial implications.

The route as now surveyed passes through Harsar, Amlala, Nagrota, Suriyan and Nandpur.

Wool Spinning Mill in Kangra

1268. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2062 on the 10th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Punjab Government for setting up a wool spinning mill in the Kangra District has been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Government have approved of a proposal of the Punjab Government to set up a wool spinning mill for production of woollen yarn as distinct from worsted yarn in the Kangra District with 600 spindles, in the co-operative sector. This mill will consume only Indian wool to spin woollen yarn. The Textile Commissioner has been asked to issue necessary permits to the Punjab Government for this purpose.

Trade Agreement with Nepal

1269. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 97 on the 14th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether it is now possible to reach a long-term trade agreement with the Government of Nepal; and

(b) if so, the important features of such an agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There is already a Treaty of Trade and Transit between India and Nepal valid upto 31-10-1965; this could be renewed for a further period of five years subject to such modifications as may be agreed upon unless terminated earlier by either party. The question of extending the Treaty may figure in the forthcoming trade talks with H.M.G. Nepal.

Dead Rents and Royalties

1270. **Shri Kashi Ram Gupta**; Will the Minister of **Steel and Mines** be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining leases of iron and other ores for steel plants will be governed by certain high Government decisions, declaring dead rents and royalties under mining leases as 'capital expenditure' and whether this will not adversely affect the cost structure and economy of the plants;

(b) if so, the remedial measures Government contemplate to take in the matter; and

(c) whether the measures taken will apply to both sectors, public and private and also both sorts of minerals, major and minor?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No such decision has been taken by the Government of India. Probably the reference is to a recent case of M/s. Gotan Lime Syndicate wherein the Rajasthan High Court has held that the amount of dead rent payable by the lessee, being for the acquisition of a capital asset, was of the nature of capital expenditure. The principle whether a particular expenditure is of a capital nature or of a revenue nature and whether it is an allowable deduction under the Income-tax Act or not is uniformly applicable to all classes of assessee whether they are in the private sector or in the public sector and to all types of minerals. However, as the question of treating dead rent and royalty on minerals as capital expenditure is still before the Supreme Court, the effect of the decision of High Court on the cost structure and economy of steel plants has not been studied in detail.

(b) and (c). In view of reply to (a) above, the questions do not arise.

Shahdara-Saharanpur Railway

1271. { **Shri Solanki**
 { **Shri Narasimha Reddy**:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway is still managed and run by a private firm; and

(b) if so, the reasons for its not being taken over by Government?

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

(a) Yes. A few other Light Railways are also similarly under private ownership and private management.

(b) Under the Agreement with the S. S. Light Railway Company, the Central Government have the option to purchase the line at intervals of every seven years. The question of purchase of this railway was considered in 1962, when the last option fell due; The examination revealed that such a step would not be justified in the public interest taking all aspects into consideration including the financial aspects. The question will now be considered in 1969 in the ordinary course when the next option falls due.

Trade with Africa

1272. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti**: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's share in imports by U.A.R. and newly liberated countries in North and East Africa was less than two per cent at the last count;

(b) whether Government have considered the prospects of diversification of India's trade with these countries while protecting the trade in traditional items; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to introduce long-term bilateral arrangements guaranteeing off-take of

what these countries have to offer in exchange for reciprocal purchases of Indian manufactures?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) In 1962 our share in total imports of Sudan and UAR was 8.5 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively; in the case of the three East African countries (Kenya Uganda and Tanganyika (United Federation of Tanganyika and Zanzibar) our share was 4.7 per cent. It was less than one per cent in respect of Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria and Libya only.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) We have concluded Trade Agreements with U.A.R., Tunisia and Morocco. These agreements provide for import from these countries of their principal export commodities like Cotton and rock phosphate, and for sale by India of our manufactured and non-manufactured goods. Steps are being taken to negotiate trade agreements with some of the other countries in these regions.

Import of Fish from Pakistan

1273. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the arrangements made to regularise the import of Pakistani fish by the river route under Open General Licence; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the total fish imported from East Pakistan via Sankara-Jalalpur route has declined from 95200 maunds in 1959 to 59864 maunds in 1962?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Imports of "Fish-salted, wet and Fish not otherwise specified" are allowed into India from East Pakistan under Open General Licence irrespective of the routes by which imports are effected. The question of regularising the imports of fish by river route under the OGL would consequently not arise so long as imports take place during the validity of the O.G.L.

(b) According to statistics available, the total fish imports from East Pakistan via Sankara-Jalalpur route declined from 95,223 maunds in 1959 to 69,767 maunds in 1962.

Drug-Rajhera Railway Line

1274. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for extending Durg-Rajhera Railway Line upto Bailadilla; and

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to start?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Rail connections between Guna and Gwalior

1275. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of connecting Guna with Gwalior by a broad gauge railway line connecting Guna-Maksi line; and

(b) if so, the details of the Plan?

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

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

लौह ग्रयस्क का खान

1276. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री बड़े :
श्री रामचन्द्र मलिक :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में लौह ग्रयस्क को खान से निकालने के काम में बड़ी तेजी से प्रगति हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस साल के लिए क्या उत्पादन लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ग) अब तक इस वर्ष कितना लौह अयस्क निकाला जा चुका है ; और

(घ) कौन-कौन सी खानों से निकाला गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीवा रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). देश में लौह अयस्क के खनन में सार्थक प्रगति हुई है। यद्यपि वार्षिक रूप से लौह अयस्क के उत्पादन का कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया, 1965-66 वर्ष तक घरेलू उद्योगों तथा निर्यात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 32 लाख टन वार्षिक क्षमता के लक्ष्य विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) गोम्रा के उत्पादन को निकाल कर, चालू वर्ष में जुलाई, 1964 तक उत्पादित लौह-अयस्क का परिमाण, 85,09,723 मीट्रिक टन था। जून, 64 तक गोम्रा में लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन 28,16,196 मीट्रिक टन था।

(घ) एक लाख मीट्रिक टन या अधिक उत्पादन करने वाली मुख्य लौह अयस्क खानों के नामों का विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिए संख्या LT-3245/64]

Geological Survey of Hilly areas

1277. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a geological survey of the backward hilly areas of Punjab to bring those at par with the developed areas; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be completed?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The work of geological survey of these

areas is in progress. It is expected that the entire hilly region in Punjab will be mapped on 1"=1 mile scale by the end of the Fifth Plan period.

Over-crowding on N.F. Railway

1278. { **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of compartments running between Singhabad and Malda Town on N.F. Railway have been reduced from five to two;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is serious overcrowding leading to great inconvenience to the public; and

(c) why more compartments cannot be given on this train?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The load of trains running on the Singhabad-Malda Town section has been reduced from 5 to 4 bogies with effect from 18-6-1964 due to poor utilisation.

लोहे की कमी

1279. **श्री बाल्मीकी :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, 1964 के तीसरे सप्ताह तक देश में इस्पात की कमी थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि किसानों को दैनिक प्रयोग के औजार भी नहीं मिल रहे हैं ; और

(ग) इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीवा रेड्डी) : (क) यह सच है कि इस समय देश

में इस्पात की कमी है, विशेषतया नरम इस्पात, चपटी वस्तुओं, अजीकार तथा मिश्रित एवं विशेष इस्पात की विशेष कमी है।

(ख) कुछ प्रकार के इस्पात की व्यापक कमी होने के कारण, ऐसे इस्पात से बनाये जाने वाले कृषि-उपकरणों की भी कमी

(ग) इस समय इस्पात के जिन वर्गों की कमी है उनका देशीय उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। उत्पादन को वर्तमान इस्पात कारखानों की क्षमता का विस्तार करने और नई क्षमता का सर्जन करने से बढ़ाया जायगा। सीमित मात्रा में उपलब्ध विदेशी मुद्रा के अन्दर तथा वस्तु-विनिमय द्वारा इस्पात का यथा सम्भव मात्रा में आयात करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। उहाँ तथा हों सके कृषि-उपकरणों का सुलभ सामग्री से रूपांतरण करने के लिए भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

Fall in exports

1230. } Shri Indrajit Gupta:
} Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of Indian exports showed a downward trend in May, 1964;

(b) if so, which commodities were affected; and

(c) the reasons for the fall?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). There was a marginal decrease in exports in May 1964 in comparison with May 1963. In May 1964 exports amounted to Rs. 63.90 crores as against Rs. 64.16 crores in May 1963. The main commodities which showed a decline were tea, sugar, jute vegetable oils. The decline was due mainly to higher internal prices of vegetable oils, lesser availability of sugar for export and to temporary factors, such as difficult

conditions at the ports. However, the deficit was more than made up in June, when exports reached a level of Rs. 72 crores, registering an increase of Rs. 16 crores over the corresponding figure for June, 1963.

उदयपुर में चीनी मिट्टी के निक्षेप

1281. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले के तूमड़ा नामक स्थान पर चीनी मिट्टी के विशाल भण्डार का पता चला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस मिट्टी को निकलवाने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ग) यह कार्य संभवतः कब तक आरम्भ होगा ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा 1962-63 में की गई भूवैज्ञानिक जांच के दौरान में उदयपुर जिले के उमरा नामक स्थान के पास चीनी मिट्टी के एक भण्डार का पता लगा था। इस चीनी मिट्टी के भण्डार की अनुमानित उपलब्धता लगभग 40 लाख मीटिक टन तक बताई गई है।

(ख) और (ग). इस के उपयोग का प्रश्न भण्डार की ड्रिल-मशीनों द्वारा विस्तृत अन्वेषणा हो जाने के पश्चात् ही उठेगा। यह विस्तृत अन्वेषणा कार्य भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा 1964-65 के क्षेत्र-कार्य-मौसम (Field season) में लिये जाने की सम्भावना है।

Kathara Colliery

1282. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of Kathara

Colliery in Hazaribag District went on strike recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether they have since resumed their work; and

(d) the loss of man-hours due to that strike?

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

(b) Although no reason was assigned, it appears that the termination of the services of casual labourers occasioned the strike, for which no prior notice was given.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) the strike started at 6 A.M. on 22-6-1964 and work was resumed at 6 A.M. on 25-6-1964. Altogether 289 man-days were lost.

Train-motor van Collision near Deogarh Madaria Station

1283. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a train collided with a pick-up van of the Rajasthan State Electricity Board between Deogarh Madaria and Kuanthal stations on the Western Railway at an unmanned level-crossing on the 15th June, 1964;

(b) if so, the cause thereof; and

(c) the extent of loss of life and property as a result of this accident?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) According to the findings of the Committee of enquiry, set up for the purpose, the accident was due to negligence of the driver of the motor vehicle.

(c) As a result of this accident, four persons were killed. There was no damage to railway property.

Sambalpur-Titilagarh Railway Line

1284. { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when passenger trains would start running on the railway line between Titilagarh and Sambalpur of S.E. Railway;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend the Jharsuguda-Sambalpur passenger train to Titilagarh; and

(c) whether any express train is proposed to be run on this line?

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

(a) and (b). A mixed train providing 1st and third class accommodation has already been introduced to run between Titilagarh and Bolangir with effect from 1st April, 1964. The Bolangir-Sambalpur section is, however, not yet fit for running of passenger trains. It is expected that this section would be fit for running passenger trains sometime in early 1965. It is then proposed to extend one pair of trains running between Jharsuguda and Sambalpur to and from Titilagarh. The mixed trains running at present between Bolangir and Titilagarh will then be withdrawn.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Manufacture of Bicycles and Tractors

1285. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

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

(a) the number of ancillary units functioning in Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture of bicycle parts and accessories and parts of tractors;

(b) the annual output of those units; and

(c) the extent of aid given by the Central Government for those units during 1963-64?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Stolen Dynamos of Northern Railway

1286. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stolen dynamo-lights have been recovered by the Northern Railway Protection Force in the biggest haul of its kind in April, 1964;

(b) if so, the number of dynamo-lights so recovered; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No such incident was reported in April, 1964. Presumably, the Member is referring to the case of recoveries of Dynamo belts in the months of June, July and August, 1964.

(b) 1227 feet of Dynamo belts valued at Rs. 2,500 were recovered during the above period.

(c) Since drive launched by the Railway Protection Force, Northern Railway in conjunction with the C.I.A. staff of Rohtak District Police, on a clue given by one of the arrested persons, resulted in the recovery of dynamo belts from the possession of several petty mill-owners in various towns of the Punjab and the arrest of 30 mill-owners U/s 411 I.P.C. and Section 3 of the Railway Stores Unlawful Possession Act, 1955, Ministry of Railways is of opinion that strengthening of Crime Intelligence Cells of Zonal Railways for collecting intelligence will be useful.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर रेलगाड़ी और बंगलाड़ी की टक्कर

1287. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्र: यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15 अप्रैल, 1964 को रात्रि में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के छितीनी घाट-गोरखपुर शाखा लाइन सेक्शन पर खाड़ा और सिसवा बाजार स्टेशनों के बीच एक बेल गाड़ी और ट्रेन में टक्कर हुई थी जिसकी वजह से गाड़ी चकनाचूर हो गई तथा दोनों बेलों की मृत्यु हो गई और गाड़ीवान बुरी तरह घायल हो गया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) जी, हां; गाड़ीवान को केवल मामूली चोटें आयीं ।

(ख) दुर्घटना गाड़ीवान की लापरवाही के कारण हुई । उसने उस समय समपार को पार करने की कोशिश की जब गाड़ी पास पहुंच रही थी ।

Public Undertakings

**1288. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1004 on the 10th April, 1964 and state:

(a) whether recommendations of the Indian Institute of Public Administration on remuneration in Public Undertakings have since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

While the various issues raised in the study by the Indian Institute of Public Administration on the question of remuneration of personnel in public sector undertakings were under examination, the Estimates Committee in their 52nd Report on the Personnel policies of public sector undertakings have also made certain observations and recommendations regarding remunerations in public undertakings. The Government are now examining these recommendations of the Estimates Committee on this and related questions of personnel policy of public sector undertakings. The points raised in the study of the Institute whenever relevant will therefore get considered during this examination, which has not yet been completed.

Discovery of Old Skeleton at Autha Village

1289. { Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:
Shri P. K. Deo:

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

(a) whether an important and significant anthropological finding in the form of a 14-foot human skeleton was recently discovered at Autha village in Gurgaon District, nearly 72 miles from Delhi;

(b) whether the same has been taken in safe custody and whether experts have examined the skeleton; and

(c) if so, what is their report?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). No, Sir. On the basis of a report published in the 'Statesman' dated 29th July, 1964, the site was inspected by the Geological Survey of India and a molar of the skeleton-remain which belongs to the genus *Elephas* was identified. The Collector, Gurgaon, was requested by the Archaeological Superintendent to make arrangements for proper care of the skeleton.

Parcel Clerks

1290. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Parcel Clerks and P.W.Is, working in Delhi area for the last 15 years who have constructed their houses and acquired other properties;

(b) whether they have informed the Railway Administration in this behalf; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to check their means and sources of their incomes for constructing these houses and properties?

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

Despatch of Parcels from Delhi Station

1291. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions on which permission was granted for despatch of parcels by restricted trains by Deputy Station Superintendent, Station Masters and Chief Parcel Clerk, Delhi Main Railway Station to the brokers and merchants during 1962 and 1963;

(b) whether in all these cases applications explaining the urgency for despatch of such parcels were received by these officials before granting permission; and

(c) whether these officials were permitted by any competent authority to do so?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). The Station Superintendent, Delhi Main, who is in the gazetted rank is competent to grant

permission for despatch of parcels by restricted trains and he has delegated these powers to the Deputy Station Superintendent, Station Master and Chief Parcel Clerk, Delhi, who accord such permission on his behalf. This procedure has been in vogue at Delhi Main for a number of years.

In a majority of cases such permission is granted on the forwarding notes themselves at the time when the consignors tender consignments for despatch and approach the authorities at the station explaining the circumstances under which permission to book by a restricted train is required. Generally, no separate application is made for obtaining this permission. However, in some cases separate applications for grant of such permission have also been received. The staff concerned have instructions to satisfy themselves of the genuineness of the request having regard to all factors before granting permission.

The information regarding the number of occasions during 1962 and 1963 on which permission was granted has not been maintained.

Circular Railway Around Calcutta

1292. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allow the Chitpur yard on the Eastern Railway to be used for the construction of the proposed Circular Railway around Calcutta; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation is looking into the question of the feasibility of the Circular Railway. Various alternatives have been considered in the past, but the final scheme has not yet emerged.

Rubber Factories

1293. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rubber factories in the country at present; and

(b) the number out of them working with foreign collaboration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibhudhendra Misra): (a) Seventy-five in large-scale and 348 in small-scale sectors.

(b) Fourteen (in large-scale sector).

Buying Centres for Jute

1294. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the State Trading Corporation to see that buying Centres are set up in rural areas growing jute to benefit the primary producers; and

(b) the number of such Centres being contemplated for the State of Orissa?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Purchases of jute are made by the State Trading Corporation through the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and its constituent members in different jute-growing States. In Orissa, purchases are made largely through the Jute Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Danpur, or its affiliated purchasing Societies, covering 9 secondary markets and 20 feeding centres.

In the current season, no purchases have been necessary as the prices are well above the support prices due to short crop in Pakistan and a slight reduction of crop in India.

Passenger Coaches

1295, Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the target and output of passenger coaches at the end of the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) what will be the output of passenger coaches at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan Period?

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

Target (end of Third Plan)

700 coaches per year (assessed in terms of Board Gauge III class coaches) from the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur;

300 coaches per year from The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore; and

380 coaches per year from Messrs Jessop & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

1380 TOTAL.

Target (end of Third Plan)

By and large, the above targets are likely to be met.

(b) The target for coach production for the Fourth Five Year Plan is under consideration and will be finalised after the National Plan has been drawn up.

Remodelling of Stations on South-Eastern Railway

1296, Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) when the re-modelling of Andul and other stations on the S.E. Railway will be completed; and

(b) the total expenditure to be incurred after completion of this remodelling work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The work of extension of loops at 14 stations including Andul station on Howrah-Kharagpur Section on South-Eastern Railway is being carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 305.66 lakhs. The work is in progress and is expected to be completed by end of 1964.

Transit Goods Shed at Pathankot

1297, Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the transit goods shed at Pathankot from Broad Gauge to Narrow Gauge leaks and is too small and spoils the valuable goods booked by the traders therein;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to remove these shortcomings and give delivery of the goods booked in sound condition;

(c) whether it is also a fact that representations were made to extend the breadth of shed No. 5 for passengers at Pathankot; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) It is correct that shelter provided on the transit shed leaked during very heavy rains on 29-7-64 and from 14-8-64 to 18-8-64. No valuable consignment was spoiled as they were protected by tarpaulins. The present shed area is adequate for normal traffic dealt with at the goods shed.

(b) The holes in the shed have been plugged and there is no further leakage.

(c) Yes.

(d) The question of extending the shed is under consideration of the Railway.

Manufacture of Cables

1298. { Shri M. S. Murti:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken to set up a second unit for manufacture of cables; and

(b) if so, the location of the same?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Tea Gardens in Tripura

1299. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of tea gardens in Tripura are not being run on economic basis;

(b) whether some of them have been closed and if so, the names of such gardens;

(c) the number of workers and employees rendered unemployed due to such closure; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reorganise such gardens on economic basis?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) If by the term 'economic basis', what is meant is whether the gardens are actually running at a loss, very few gardens in Tripura can be termed 'uneconomic'. If on the other hand, it is used in the wider sense viz., whether the gardens have insufficient profit to adequately maintain and develop, most of the gardens can be treated as 'uneconomic'.

(b) and (c). No tea garden has been closed recently. Prior to 1962-63, however, five tea gardens, viz., Pratapgarh, Rajluxmi, Jadavnagar, Surma and Jamthum, employing about 125 workers in all were closed.

(d) The problems of the tea gardens in Tripura have been examined by the Tea Board in consultation with the Administration and the Producers Association. The latter has undertaken to formulate concrete proposals which will receive prompt attention of the Tea Board.

बाढ़ से रेलवे लाइन को क्षति

1300. श्री प० ला० बारुपाल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतिवर्ष घग्घर नदी की बाढ़ से जो रेलवे लाइनें टूट जाती हैं और साथ ही यातायात रुक जाता है क्या उसको भविष्य में इस प्रकार के नुकसान से बचाने के लिये रेलवे मंत्रालय ने कोई योजना बनायी है ;

(ख) घग्घर नदी में बाढ़ के कारण जिस तारीख से रेलवे लाइन बन्द हुई है उससे लेकर 1 सितम्बर, 1964 तक रेलवे को जो किराया प्राप्त होता था, उसमें कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ है ;

(ग) इसी प्रकार यात्रियों के भाड़े आदि से जो भी आय होती थी, उसमें कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ है ; और

(घ) इन बाढ़ों से क्षतिग्रस्त रेलवे लाइन की मरम्मत पर अनुमानतः कितना खर्च हुआ ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे बोर्ड ने कोई अलग योजना नहीं बनायी है क्योंकि समस्या केवल रेलवे लाइन के बाढ़-ग्रस्त होनेकी नहीं, बल्कि राजस्थान के सूरत-गढ़ फ़ार्म सहित विस्तृत क्षेत्र के बाढ़ग्रस्त होने की है। फिर भी, घग्घर नदी के निचले हिस्से

में बाढ़ की रोकथाम के लिए केन्द्रीय जल और बिजली आयोग, राजस्थान और पंजाब के मुख्य इंजीनियरों की एक समिति ने 1962 में 321 लाख रुपये की लागत की एक योजना बनायी थी। इस योजना में पंजाब राजस्थान सीमा पर घग्घर नदी से राजस्थान भीडर क्रॉसिंग तक एक नहर निकालने और राजस्थान फीडर क्रॉसिंग के नीचे से सूरतगढ़ के दक्षिण और पश्चिम में बालू के टीले तक बाढ़ के पानी का रुख मोड़ने के लिए एक जलमार्ग बनाने का कार्यक्रम रखा गया है।

(ख) लगभग 0.90 लाख रुपये।

(ग) लगभग 1.09 लाख रुपये

(घ) लगभग 1.45 लाख रुपये

Small Scale Industries

1301. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Uikay:

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

(a) whether a decrease of 22 per cent in the allocation of tin for the small scale industries sector was made during the period April-September, 1963 as compared to the period from October, 1962 to March, 1963;

(b) whether this decrease was applied uniformly to the allocations made to all the States; and

(c) if not, what has been the basis?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, except for some marginal adjustments.

(c) Does not arise.

Two Coach Diesel Rail Car

1302. { Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether Government are planning to manufacture a two coach diesel rail car units at the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur;

(b) if so, the details of the plan; and

(c) whether such coaches would be utilised extensively in electrified railway zones?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This unit will consist of two M.G. third class cars, having a total carrying capacity of 166 passengers and will be provided with amenities like electric lights, fans and lavatories with wash basins and mirrors.

(c) No, Sir.

Coal export to Burma and Pakistan

1303. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to export more coal to Burma and Pakistan in exchange for foodgrains; and

(b) in view of surplus of coal of grade I, what steps Government propose to take to boost up its export?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Export of coal to Pakistan is made under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement which provides for the export of

130,000 tonnes of coal per month. Recently the Governments of India and Pakistan have agreed to enter into a special arrangement with effect from 17th July, 1964 under which exports of coal upto a value of Rs. 200 lakhs will be adjusted against the special Rice Account.

As regards exports of coal to Burma the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation have entered into a 3 year contract for the annual supply of 2,68,000 tonnes of coal and 10,000 tonnes of hard coke to Burma. These exports of coal are not in exchange for foodgrains.

(b) In order to boost up exports of our coal, a request was made to the Commercial Attachees of our Embassies in the neighbouring countries to explore the possibilities of finding markets for coal in those countries. The response, however, has not been encouraging. One main reason is the quality of these coals.

Aerial Ropeways in Jharia and Raniganj

1304. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the six aerial ropeways are being installed in Jharia and Raniganj Coal fields;

(b) if so, when they are likely to be completed and at what cost; and

(c) their capacity for carrying sand and the area to be covered by their operation?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3246/64].

Annual Coal Production

1305. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state the yearly rate of growth in production of coal during the last 10 years?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The production of coal increased from 37.47 million tonnes in 1954 to 66.92 million tonnes in 1963, and the annual rate of growth in production varied from 1.01 to about 5.45 million tonnes, as indicated below:

Year	Production (In million tonnes)	Increase in production over previous year's production (In million tonnes)
1954	37.47	1.11
1955	38.84	1.37
1956	40.06	1.22
1957	44.20	4.14
1958	46.04	1.84
1959	47.81	1.77
1960	52.61	4.80
1961	56.10	3.49
1962	61.55	5.45
1963	66.92	5.37

Railway Passes

1306. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 301 on the 2nd June, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the metal, silver and other passes issued to Railway Officers are intended for use while travelling on duty only on their parent railway or on all Indian Railways;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the officers are permitted to carry the members of their families

on such passes when they, in addition, are getting a large number of privilege passes and P.T.O.;

(c) which are the categories of officers who are entitled to the use of saloons, four wheeler and six wheeler carriages while travelling on duty; and

(d) whether they are also entitled to take their family members on such journeys?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Gold and Silver passes are issued by the Railway Board only and Bronze passes are issued both by the Railway Board and the Railway administrations. Gold, Silver and Bronze passes issued by the Railway Board are available for travel on duty over all Indian Railways and Bronze passes issued by the Railway administrations are available over the respective Zonal Railways.

(b) The Railway officers have to tour extensively in areas under their jurisdiction and the privilege of taking family (wife and children) has been in vogue from the time railways started running in the country.

(c) Senior railway officers of administrative rank are entitled to 6/8 wheeled Inspection Carriages while junior railway officers of District/Division rank and below to 4-wheeled Inspection Carriages.

(d) Yes.

Coking Coal used by Railway

1307. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the Minister of Steel and Mines at Calcutta on the 27th August, 1964, as reported in the 'Financial Express' dated the 28th August, 1964, in regard to

the continued use by the Railways of the superior grade coking coal from the Giridih Collieries;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Railway Board to switch over to lower grades of coal; and

(c) the present grade-wise consumption of coal by the Indian Railways during 1963-64?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. Superior grade coking coal from Giridih Collieries had been used by the Railways in the past, but with the diversion of these coals for metallurgical purposes, the Railways are no longer procuring coal from these collieries.

(b) This does not arise.

(c) A statement showing the grade-wise consumption of coal (provisional) by the Indian Railways during 1963-64 is as under:

STATEMENT	
	(Figures in million tonnes)
Grade of Coal	Consumption (Provisional)
Selection 'A'	0.683
Selected 'B'	1.745
Grade I	9.496
Grade II	2.844
Grade III	0.689
Ungraded	1.837
Smalls	0.177
TOTAL	17.471

Colour blindness among Railway Workers

1308. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether colour blindness among railway workers in course of their duties is on the increase; and

(b) if so, whether it is treated as one of the occupational diseases?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. Colour blindness is mainly a congenital abnormality, and railway working has nothing to do with it.

(b) Does not arise.

Damage to agricultural land through mining

1309. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to current practice of mining, large tracts of valuable forest and agricultural land, specially in Bihar and Orissa, are permanently being lost; and

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to minimise or remove the damages so caused?

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

When mining is considered more profitable in public interest, leases are granted with the prior concurrence of the Forest Department, which may cause some loss to forest and agricultural lands. Every care is, however, taken to ensure that minimum damage is done to forest areas and agricultural lands and that adequate compensation is paid by the lessee for such loss. This practice is also followed in the States of Bihar and Orissa.

(b) In view of (a) above, this does not arise.

Coal Mines in Gotitoria, Narsinghpur

1310. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications for the working of coal mines in Gotitoria, Narsinghpur district, Madhya Pradesh, have been considered; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Madhya Pradesh Government have informed us that one application for mining lease for this area received from Shri Motilal Soni was rejected on 15-8-1964. Two more applications, one for a mining lease and the other for a prospecting licence, received from Shrimati Saraladevi Shukla are still under their consideration.

Over-bridge near Itarsi Station

1311. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made with regard to the construction of an overbridge for road traffic at the level crossing in Itarsi (Central Railway); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). The general lay out plan of the overbridge is being finalized and will soon be sent to the State Government for their approval. As desired by the State Government the work will be included in 1965-66 Works Programme of the railway.

Employees in Catering Departments

1312. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees under various categories in the catering department of all the Railways (zone-wise);

(b) what percentage of these are temporary and what percentage casual labour; and

(c) how long it will take for Government to decide the question of their permanent employment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is

laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3247/64].

(c) The question is under consideration.

Kandla Free Trade Zone

1313, Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether plots have been cut and their allocations made for different types of industries in the Kandla Free Trade Zone; and

(b) if so, the details of the allocations to different industries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Plots have been cut and demarcated in the Kandla Free Trade Zone. The details are given below:

67 Nos. 1650 sq. metre plots

36 Nos. 2475 sq. metre plots

82 Nos. 4070 sq. metre plots

Besides, an area of 2,68,650 sq. metres has been specially reserved for industries requiring bigger plots. Provision for construction of small sheds has also been made. Since there are a large number of different types of industries, no industry-wise allocation has been made. The selection of industrial units to be allotted plots in the Zone is now under consideration.

हैदराबाद और दिल्ली के बीच रेल सेवा

1314. श्री बीरप्पा : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार हैदराबाद से दिल्ली तक सीधी रेलगाड़ी चालू करने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कब से चालू हो जायेगी ?

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

समय हैदराबाद और दिल्ली के बीच कोई सीधी गाड़ी चलाने का विचार नहीं है।

Neyveli Lignite Corporation

1315. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of lignite raised by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation during 1963-64;

(b) the target for 1964-65;

(c) the total amount spent during 1963-64 by the Corporation; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to raise the authorised capital of the Corporation?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) 1.2 million tonnes.

(b) 2 million tonnes.

(c) Rs. 2668.85 lakhs.

(d) No, Sir.

Singareni Collieries

1316. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 162 on the 14th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the reasons for not commencing drilling operations in a portion of the area falling within Singareni Collieries lease-hold near villages Korsali and Pungonda in Uulug Taluk, Warangal district, Andhra Pradesh so far; and

(b) when the drilling operations are likely to be commenced?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) It has not so far been possible for the Singareni Collieries to commence drilling operations in the area because the drills and equipment which are on order have not yet been received.

(b) The company propose to take up drilling operations in a portion of

the area falling within their leasehold during the year 1965-66 when the drilling equipment is expected to be received.

Utilisation of Iron Ore Fines

1317. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to study the problem of utilisation of iron ore fines has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations?

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

(b) Does not arise.

International Coal Conference at Tokyo

1318. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delegation which participated in the International Coal Conference held in Tokyo, Japan during October, 1963 has since submitted a report; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The deliberations of the Conference were confined to talks and reading of papers with a view to exchanging ideas among representatives of various coal-producing countries on such important subjects as—

(a) the energy policy of various countries and the future of coal among other competing sources of energy;

(b) modernisation and nationalisation of coal production; and

(c) trends in productivity in the Industry.

The object of the Conference was, thus, not to come to findings on any specific problems pertaining to coal and there were no resolutions or recommendations sponsored. The delegation, therefore, did not submit a formal report.

Tassar Research and Seed Station

1319. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts are being made to set up a Tassar Research and Seed Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the incentives now being given to the tassarsilk producers to step up their production?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3248/64].

Protection of Railway Lines

1320. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to protect the railway line from the ravages of Bagmati River between old Bagmati bridge and Bairagnia?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): Steps are being taken to protect the Railway line from the ravages of Bagmati River. A closing dyke at the off-take of spill channel was provided to protect the Railway line and the spill bridges under the track. The main purpose for providing this dyke is to divert the flow of the river back to its previous course.

An integrated scheme for the protection of the Railway line as well as Bairagnia township is also under consideration as suggested by Dr. K. L. Rao, Minister for Irrigation & Power. The Bihar Government has also prepared a scheme for providing a ring bund around Bairagnia which will be

considered for incorporation in the integrated scheme if necessary after making observations during the current flood season.

**Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari-
Trivandrum Railway Line**

1322. { Shri Muthiah:
Shri M. P. Swamy:
Shri S. K. Paramasivan:
Dr. P. Sirinivasan:
Shri Reddiar:
Shri M. Malaichami:
Shri Kasinatha Dorai:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 195 on the 2nd June, 1964 and state the further progress made in the construction of the railway line connecting Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari-Trivandrum?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): The Field work for the survey has been completed except for the alternate alignment for 10 miles via the Aramboly ghats, which is in progress. Estimate, working plans etc. are now under preparation by the Southern Railway Administration. This line is not included for construction during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Import Priority

1323. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to offer import priority to industries earning more foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Import priority to industries earning more foreign exchange is already being given on merits of the categories of industries and this policy is proposed to be further extended under the E.P. Schemes.

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टंकारा और मोरवी के बीच रेलवे लाइन

1324. { श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टंकारा और मोरवी (पश्चिम रेलवे) के मध्य में जो रेलवे लाइन है क्या उसे सरकार ने हटाने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस रेलवे लाइन को हटाने से सरकार को कितनी आर्थिक क्षति पहुंचेगी; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे भी सुझाव सरकार को प्राप्त हुए हैं कि बजाये लाइन को उखाड़ने के उसे और अधिक उपयोगी बनाया जाये जिससे आर्थिक हानि न हो ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनाथ) : (क) सितम्बर, 1963 में राज्य-सरकार के परामर्श से यह तय किया गया कि मोरवी-टंकारा और मोरवी-अमरान रोड छोटी लाइनों 1-4-1965 से बन्द कर दी जायें ।

(ख) इन लाइनों पर होने वाले याता-यात को देखते हुए इन्हें चालू रखने का पर्याप्त औचित्य नहीं था ।

(ग) इन लाइनों के बन्द कर देने से कोई आर्थिक हानि नहीं होगी । बल्कि इन लाइनों के संचालन में इस समय जो आर्थिक हानि हो रही है, उससे रेलवे बच जायेगी ।

(घ) जी हां । इस पूरे मुद्दे पर फिर से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Leave for Staff of Northern Railway

1325. { Shri M. P. Swamy:
Shri Kashinatha Dorai:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the leave reserve staff in the Northern Railway Accounts department are deployed on regular work and as a result, the leave applied for by regular staff is refused; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures Government propose to take so as to grant leave facility to the regular staff?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) If the number of staff on leave at any time is less than the Leave Reserve provision, the residual leave reserves have necessarily to be deployed on regular work. Leave has not been refused to any staff on the ground that Leave Reserve is not available.

(b) The question does not arise.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SHRI C. B. GUPTA AND THE LATE P.M. re: GONDA PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following letters regarding Gonda Parliamentary election:—

- (i) Letter dated the 18th March, 1962 from Shri C. B. Gupta, the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh to the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.
- (ii) Letter dated the 19th March, 1964 from the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, to Shri C. B. Gupta in

reply to his above letter [Placed in Library.. See No. LT-3235/64].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification from the Law Minister.

Mr. Speaker: That might be seen and then they can raise questions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not about the contents of the letters. Last time when he made a statement on the subject, he referred to an enquiry by the Election Commission at that time—not now—and then he went and saw the Prime Minister along with the Chief Election Commissioner. May I know whether the Election Commission's inquiry at that time was before or after or during this correspondence and, if so, whether a brief summary of that inquiry report will also be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri A. K. Sen: The Chief Election Commissioner did proceed to Gonda. I do not remember the exact date but in the meantime, a writ application was filed before the Allahabad High Court and an order of injunction was made, restraining the Election Commissioner from proceeding further. (Interruption). In the meantime, the election petition was filed by Shri Dandekar, and therefore there was no question of anything else—(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Dr. Singhvi.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): How is it that the press reported that this letter of the Prime Minister to the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh was for a long time not traceable, and how has it been traced now?

Mr. Speaker: When it is there, they might see it.

TENTH ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF
TEA BOARD, CENTRAL SILK BOARD
(SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, AND
COFFEE (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:

- (i) Tenth Administration Report of the Tea Board for the period 1st April, 1963 to 31st March, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3236/64].
- (ii) The Central Silk Board (Second Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1293 dated the 12th September, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Central Silk Board [Act, 1948. Placed in Library. See No. LT-3237/64].
- (iii) The Coffee (Third Amendment) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1294 dated the 12th September, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3238/64].

SALT CESS RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Salt Cess Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. S.O. 2167 dated the 20th June, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 6 of the Salt Cess Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3239/64].

12.07 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS (KERALA), 1964-65

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to present a statement showing supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Kerala for 1964-65.

12.17 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
SUPPLEMENTARY TO STARRED
QUESTION NO. 149 RE. ANAND
BHAVAN

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I wish to make a brief statement in regard to the replies that I had given to some supplementaries in connection with the late Prime Minister's will.

While answering Supplementaries in connection with Starred Question No. 149 on the 14th September, 1964, I had mentioned that the late Prime Minister had stated in his Will that Anand Bhavan should be given to the nation for being used for nation's work. The factual position is that in his Will, Panditji had bequeathed Anand Bhavan to Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her children with full proprietary rights. However, he had further stated that he would not like this house to be rented out to strangers and that if Shrimati Indira Gandhi or her children did not find it convenient to maintain Anand Bhavan as a family residence, they should use it or dedicate it for a public purpose. What I had said earlier reflected the wish of Panditji that the house should be used for a public purpose if it was not maintained as a family residence. So far as the terms of the Will are concerned the proprietary rights vest in Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The exact content of the Will being different from what I had said earlier, I am making this statement to correct the statement made on September 14.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): One clarification, Sir. How did it come about that the full text of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's last will and testament came to be published only in one weekly of Bombay? Was it released to that weekly only, or whether it was released generally to the press? How did it happen that one weekly got the full text, a weekly which does not enjoy an enviable reputation for veracity and honesty? (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Was the Government in anyway responsible for that?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have no knowledge.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How did it leak out? You should intervene and help us, Sir. How could it leak out to only one paper?

Mr. Speaker: Is the Government responsible?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In whose custody was it? He should know.

Mr. Speaker: So far as my information goes, it was only in the custody of some bank.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is no answer from the Prime Minister, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: He says there is no information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will he collect it next week?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may call me to order, but this should be settled once and for all.

Mr. Speaker: It is not the responsibility of the Government. It was not in the custody of the Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have been supplied part of the will and the testament by a Government department. It was a Government publication. The position is very anomalous. I do not know why you should not be more helpful to us.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry then.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) :
घाप के द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री जी से मैं केवल इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में देश में तरह तरह की भ्रामक धारणाएँ फैली हुई

हैं कि अन्तिम समय में उनको डाक्टरी सुविधा ठीक तरह से उपलब्ध नहीं हुई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस भ्रम का निवारण करने के लिए भी प्रधान मंत्री जी जब उचित समझें तब एक वक्तव्य प्रवश्य दे दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो दूसरा सवाल होगा। उनका अच्छी तरह इलाज किया गया या नहीं, यह बिल्कुल दूसरा सवाल है।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : यह इतनी बड़ी चीज है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने यह तो नहीं कहा कि यह बड़ी चीज नहीं है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : जिस सदस्य ने यह प्रश्न किया था और जिस प्रश्न को खोजने में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को 20 मिनट खोने पड़े, उस सदस्य का नाम तक नहीं बताया, यह कहाँ तक उचित है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने खुद उस के बारे में स्टेटमेंट दिया है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : ऐसा सुनने में आया है कि स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को रात के दस बजे सुला दिया गया और सबेरे पांच बजे तक उनकी किसी ने खबर नहीं ली, और पांच बजे बाद पता चला। इसमें क्या सत्य है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो स्वामी जी और किसी मीके पर करें, इस वक्त यह नहीं हो सकता।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I want to know whether the will and testament that was supplied to us constitutes a part of a general will left by the late Prime Minister or it was a different will?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I cannot say anything definite about that at the present moment.

12.13 hrs.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO
SUPPLEMENTARIES TO S.Q. NO.
376 RE: PUBLIC SECTOR
PROJECTS**

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The point raised by Shri Kamath yesterday was whether I had been correctly reported in the Press as having said sometime last month that public sector undertakings prepare unreal balance sheets, and if so, which particular undertaking. My answer was that I was not speaking about any public sector undertaking when I addressed a Conference on Research in Corporate Management & Finance last month. Shri Kamath then raised the charge that I had answered a question on the 10th of September tabled by him—which I see was unstarred—as follows:

“(a) The Finance Minister did state that balance sheets of companies were often unreal, but he made it clear that this was so both for companies in the private sector as well as for those in the public sector, and not for the latter alone.”

“(b) The steps under consideration are to widen the scope of audit so as to make it more effective and to ensure that the audited balance sheets do conform to real facts.”

2. In fact, when I answered Shri Kamath yesterday I was not aware of the answer given to the Unstarred Question on the 10th of September. The answer was drafted during my absence and even on the day that the answer was furnished to the House I was not in Delhi. On going through the relevant file, I saw the noting by the Head of the Department which is as follows:

“Minister may please see the Question asked by Shri Kamath. It relates to a speech made by the

Finance Minister, but unfortunately this question has been put down for the 10th September when the Finance Minister will not be present.

“2. A record of his speech as circulated by the Press Information Bureau is placed at flag ‘X’. The Finance Minister did express the view that the balance sheets were not always real, but this remark was not meant for the public sector undertakings alone. The point which he was making was that the scope of audit being restricted, the auditors had no means to ensure that the balance sheets fully represented the real facts. This applied as much to private sector as to public sector. On this view certain amendments have been proposed in the Companies Amendment Bill, which will be introduced in the forthcoming session of Parliament, to widen the scope of audit.

“3. It would perhaps have been better if the Finance Minister had himself explained what he had stated but if this Question is to be answered on the 10th, I would suggest a reply as in the form below.”

3. I distinctly remember not having mentioned public or private sector undertakings in particular at the Conference which I addressed to which a reference has been made. There is an extract of what I had said published in the “Company News & Notes” dated the 16th September, 1964. I am placing this on the Table of the House with the appropriate passages flagged and marked. I would like to add that in this extract there is no mention of either a public sector or a private sector undertaking as such.

4. The confusion had arisen out of the fact that I was not aware of the answer furnished on the 10th September which while stating my view in regard to balance sheets generally had also indicated that it applied both

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

to companies in the private sector and the public sector as well. There is certainly an apparent contradiction between what I am reported to have mentioned at the Conference according to the record which I am placing on the Table of the House, and the answer given (on the 10th of September) though I do not think that the inference in the answer to the Question on 10th September was not permissible. I would like to repeat that when answering Shri Kamath yesterday, I was not aware of the answer given to the Unstarred Question. I had no intention of misleading the House. In fact, the expression of views by me on this matter is only an *obiter* and does not affect any policy of Government as such. I am, however, sorry that I did not make myself familiar with the answer given on a previous occasion to an unstarred question before replying to the supplementaries by Shri Kamath yesterday. Therefore, with your permission I would like to express my apologies to the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of elucidation, Sir. While I am glad that the Minister has made an *amende honorable* and while the House will welcome the clarification made by him today, the statement he has made raises an important point of procedure so far as the House is concerned. That is, when the senior Cabinet Minister is absent from Delhi, and the House is sitting and a question comes up for answer on that day, be it starred or unstarred, you will readily agree that somebody in the Ministry—Minister of State or Deputy Minister—does go through the answers prepared by the Secretariat and makes the Ministry and the Government as a whole responsible for what is presented to the House. Now the Minister has said that because he was not present here, perhaps the draft reply was not scrutinised or was not finalised by somebody in the Ministry. Does he mean thereby that the Ministry of which he is the presiding deity is not

so efficient as it should be, and somebody in his absence does not take the responsibility for answers given in the House?

Mr. Speaker: He has further said that he ought to have made himself familiar with the earlier answer given and he is sorry only for that that he did not do it and therefore, he has apologised. It is correct that when the Minister comes to answer a question, he should make himself familiar and that is an omission that he has already regretted.

The second alternative suggested by him also must be attended to. Whoever may be in charge of the answer that is to be given on the floor of the House—the Deputy Minister or the Minister of State—he should make sure that so far as possible correct answers should be given in the House, because the whole Government is responsible.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

12.18 hrs.

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 28th September, 1964 will consist of—

- (1) Further discussion on the International situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto;
- (2) Further consideration and passing of the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1964.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1964 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (4) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Press Council Bill, 1963 to a Joint Committee.

- (5) Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1963 as reported by the Joint Committee.
- (6) Discussion on the Report of the Backward Classes Commission together with the Memorandum explaining the action taken thereon on a Motion to be moved by Shri Yashpal Singh on Saturday, the 3rd of October, 1964 after the disposal of Questions.

As you are aware, Sir, the Business Advisory Committee has recommended to the Government to find time for a discussion on the Flood situation in the country for which there is an allotment of 2 hours and a discussion on the subject of Small Car for which the proposed allotment is one hour.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It should be at least two hours.

Mr. Speaker: The car is small.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I request hon. Members to make their comments after I have finished.

It has been suggested to me that discussion on the Flood situation requires more time than proposed. I think, we could make up this time by postponing the discussion on Small Car to the next session and utilising the time available for discussion on floods. If this proposal is acceptable to the House, I would suggest that the discussion on the Flood situation may take place on the 30th of September, 1964 at 2.30 p.m. I am conscious that many Members of this House are interested in the subject of Small Car; but perhaps I am not mistaken in thinking that more Members are interested in the subject of Floods. However, I am entirely in the hands of the House in this matter and would like to abide by your wishes and the wishes of the House.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Lohia—Order, order. When I have identified one hon. Member, others must sit down.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री ने जो कार्यक्रम रखा है, उस से मेरा भ्रम की मांग और ज्यादा मजबूत हो जाती है। जिन विषयों का उन्होंने वचन दिया है, उन में से एक को मैं गिनाता हूँ—विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान, जिस पर अगले सप्ताह चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। खास तौर से बनारस विश्वविद्यालय की जो स्थिति हो गई है, उस को देखते हुए उस पर चर्चा न होना बहुत ही खराब बात है। मैं सब विषयों को नहीं गिना रहा हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन के बारे में उन्होंने वचन दिया था, वह उस वचन को तोड़ रहे हैं—दास कमीशन भी।

इस के अलावा मैं उन विषयों की तरफ भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिन पर इसी सत्र में छोटी सी बहस हो जाना जरूरी है। एक बात तो माननीय सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब ने अनाज की खपत के बारे में यहां कही। मैं ने कहा कि इस देश के तीस करोड़ आदमी चार छटांक रोज पर जिन्दा रहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, पौने छः छटांक रोज पर जिन्दा रहते हैं। देश को यह जान लेना चाहिए कि चार छटांक सही है या पौने छः छटांक सही है। यह बात खाली बहस के लिए नहीं है। इस से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को कुछ समझता मिलेगा, क्योंकि आज यह स्थिति हो गई है कि एक तरफ तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री भ्रम देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ विश्व अन्न संघ के डाक्टर सुखाल्ते भ्रम देते हैं। एक उन्नति बताता है और दूसरा तनज्जुली बताता है। मैं ने सुझाव रखा है—शायद माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने न सुना हो—कि एक तो सौ सैकड़ा के भ्रम बताये जायें, पूरी 48 करोड़ जनसत्ता के भ्रम बताये जायें और दूसरे, निम्न तीस करोड़ के भ्रम

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

बताये जायें, यानी साठ सैकड़ा के ग्रंथ बताये जायें। इस पर भी बहस होनी चाहिए।

भाषित्री बात वित्त मंत्रालय की है। उस की तरफ से आश्वासन न हो, लेकिन यहां यह बात उठी और आप ने भी मेहरबानी की और आश्वासन दिया कि अनाज को छोड़ कर जो और आवश्यक चीजें हैं, वित्त मंत्रालय उन के दाम के ग्रंथ बताये, अर्थात् कितनी लागत, कितना कर, कितना मुनाफ़ा और कितनी फ़िज़ूली। मैं आप की ख़िदमत में यह ग्रंथ करना चाहता हूँ कि बिना इस बात के जितने भी जवाब यहां दिये जाते हैं, वे बिना आघार के रहते हैं। इस पर भी चर्चा हो जानी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्यों को यह बता दूँ कि जब मिनिस्टर साहब यह बताते हैं कि अगले हफ्ते हाउस में यह काम होगा, तो वे सिर्फ़ इतने प्वायंट्स दे सकते हैं कि फ़लां काम ज्यादा जरूरी है, उस के लिए वक्त रखा जाये। उन को अपनी बात की रीजन्ड, वजूहात में नहीं जाना चाहिए और कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं देना चाहिए। जो माननीय सदस्य बोलें, वे यह बतायें कि फ़लां डिस्कशन भी जरूरी है, क्या वह ली जायेगी, वह क्यों नहीं ली जाती है, वह ली जाये।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय नहीं रखा गया है और वह है वह स्थिति, जो कि दो तीन दिन पहले जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य में उत्पन्न हो गई है। इस सदन को इस बात पर चर्चा करने का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिए कि किस तरह वहां की एसेम्बली को स्थगित किया गया है, किस तरह वहां के पहले प्राइम मिनिस्टर को एरेस्ट किया गया है और किस तरह केन्द्रीय सरकार की चुप्पी से,

कोई वक्तव्य न देने से, दुनिया में बड़ी उल्टी प्रतिक्रिया हो रही है। जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य की स्थिति बहुत तेज़ी से बिगड़ रही है, लेकिन अगर सरकार ने उस पर कोई चर्चा नहीं की या इस विषय में जनमत को जानने का यत्न न किया, तो वह स्थिति और भी बिगड़ने की सम्भावना है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य की स्थिति को भी अगले सप्ताह चर्चा का विषय बनाया जाये, चाहे इसके लिए थोड़ा समय रखा जाये।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The Minister, Sir, has listed the business for the next week, but in the course of that, in the context of the small car, he has also suggested that the debate on small car might be postponed, might be deferred to the next session. Is he in a position to categorically and firmly tell the House that the next session of the Lok Sabha would be much longer than this has been, so that the national business, national work could be adequately covered and given serious attention to? And, can he today indicate as to on what, approximately, earliest date or the latest, the next session will commence?

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, I have got two important suggestions to make. One is, in the list of business for the coming week it is very essential that the question of the Commission for dearness allowance to the central government employees should be included. It was promised that time would be given for a discussion on that. Out of 186 associations of employees, all but 20 have boycotted it. Even out of those 20, 12 belong to officers and only 8 unions of government employees are going before the Commission to give evidence. This would bring the Commission to ridicule and bring discontent among the employees.

Secondly, there is the question of the small car. Though the car is small, the problem is very big. One hour for a discussion on that is absolutely inadequate. If you allow us to discuss it, give us adequate time to discuss it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): My first point is about the dearness allowance which has been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Daji. You remember, Sir, it was actually after we put so many questions that you were kind enough to suggest that we should ask for a discussion. Immediately, on the same day, we gave notice of a motion. Because it concerns more than 22 lakhs central government employees, I would request the Minister, through you, Sir, to give at least one hour for a discussion on this subject.

My second point is about the Bonus Commission. Right from the very beginning we had been requesting, requesting and requesting without any response. We would only request you to find out some time for this also. If it is not possible to find time for both these items, at least some time may be found to discuss the question of dearness allowance.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Sir, I only want to press the point raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri about Jammu and Kashmir. The question is so acute and it is vexing the mind of many people.

Mr. Speaker: When one hon. Member raises one point, it need not be repeated by other hon. Members because it has already come to the notice of the House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I only wanted to reiterate that point.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : श्रीमन्, सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि कारों का ताल्लुक कुछ सौ आदमियों से है, जब कि फ्लडज का ताल्लुक इस देश के करोड़ों आदमियों से है। इस सदन में थोड़े से ही मेम्बर हैं, जो कि कार खरीदना चाहते हैं। इस सदन में मेरे जैसे मेम्बर भी हैं, जिन के पास एक टूटी हुई साइकल खरीदने के लिए भी पैसा नहीं है। इसलिए कोटि-कोटि जनता से जिस विषय का सम्बन्ध है, उस को प्राथमिकता

दी जाये। कारों को प्रायर्टी दे कर करोड़ों आदमियों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले विषय को पीछे न डाल दिया जाये। एक तो बैकवर्ड क्लासिफ़ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के लिए चार घंटे समय दिया जाये और इस के भलावा फलड्ज को भी पूरा समय दिया जाये।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): When the hon. Minister has pitted the discussion on car manufacture against the discussion on floods, he seems to have pitted an act of nature against an act of man. Every time this subject of car manufacture has been eluding us. It has been postponed from time to time. This time, as you are aware, as you yourself has sensed the sense of the House, there is a strong feeling about the subject of small car manufacture. This morning there was a news item about the Chief Minister of Maharashtra having found out the manufacture of a small car. I do not want to go into that topic. What I want to say is that it is not fair to this House, on a subject of such vital economic importance, that it should be pitted against floods.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: फ्लडज के बारे में तो बहस होनी चाहिए, लेकिन कार के बारे में भी बहस होनी चाहिए। अगर आवश्यक हो, तो हम लोग एक घंटा अधिक बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I am sorry, Sir, that some hon. colleagues have tried to make it an issue of discussion on floods versus discussion on cars. As a matter of fact, both these discussions have been admitted. One is not to take place in lieu of the other; both discussions should take place. Unless you give opportunity to us to raise a discussion on a matter which has arisen in this session of Parliament, each time there will be postponement and the chain of thought which arises in this House is lost. I would, therefore, request you to see that it is not postponed.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to extend the time for the discussion on the report of the Backward Classes Commission, because it is coming after a very long time. Further, it is very important.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So many questions have been raised that I do not think it is possible for me to reply to every one. Further, I do not remember all of them.

Mr. Speaker: There is car, flood, Bonus Commission, Backward Class Commission, date of next session and so on.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I may inform Shri Kamath that the next session is going to be longer than the present session in any case. I cannot tell you how long it will be, but it will perhaps be longer than even the previous winter session.

Then I come to the question raised by Dr. Lohia on the University Grants Commission.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में भी कह दीजिये ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में एक बिल तैयार हो रहा है । शायद वह इसी सेशन में इट्रोड्यूस तो नहीं हो सकेगा, नैक्स्ट में शायद आयेगा । तब माननीय सदस्य को पूरा मौका मिलेगा बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में जो उनके विचार हैं, जो उनकी भावनाएँ हैं, उनको व्यक्त करने का ।

So far as the other items are concerned, the only reply that I can give is, knowing that the session is very short and we are not going to extend it beyond the 3rd, at the Business Advisory Committee meeting we have placed five hours at your disposal for non-legislative work. Regarding those five hours we have said

that whatever the Committee recommends the Government will accept. Out of those five hours, 1½ hours have been taken by the discussion on contaminated water, or perhaps it was 2½ hours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 1½ hours only; the other one hour was by sitting longer.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Now we have got 2½ hours at our disposal. According to the present arrangement, we would be requiring two hours for floods and one hour for car; in other words, a little more than the five hours placed at your disposal. Within those five hours, you can have any discussion you like. Since two hours have already been taken by water, you can discuss whatever subject you like for three hours. We cannot have more than three hours, unless the House decides to sit for late hours.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We will sit one hour extra.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Then Shri Joachim Alva was saying that I have pitted one against the other. I have never pitted one against the other. It is for the House to decide how to utilize those three hours, whether for floods, small car or any other subject. Because, many friends have come and told me "What is the big idea in discussing this subject of car at present? All people are not owning cars. But here are people dying in thousands due to floods; so, you must give priority to floods." Therefore, I thought it proper to place it before the House. It is for you, Sir, and the House to decide. I have specified the time at our disposal. Let the House decide what subject they should discuss within that time.

श्री हुजूर चन्द चक्रवर्त (देवास) : काश्मीर का विषय बहुत ही महत्व का है, उसको पहले लिया जाना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से फैसला नहीं होगा। जो रिप्रिजेंटेटिव हैं पार्टीज के व मिनिस्टर, पार्लियेन्टरी एकेडमं आस में बैठ कर बात कर लें

Shri Daji: I move that this Report may be referred back to the Business Advisory Committee for reconsideration.

Mr. Speaker: which motion?

Shri Daji: Let the Committee reconsider the report.

Mr. Speaker: There is no report.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, it is possible to discuss some at least by sitting longer hours. May I point out that the Minister has not touched the question of dearness allowance for Government servants? One hour at least may be given to that.

Mr. Speaker: I suggest that the leaders of groups and others who might desire to have discussion on particular subjects might sit with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and thrash out what they want.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Why should we not sit on next Friday? Gandhiji will be very happy if we do business on his birthday.

Mr. Speaker: That might also be discussed with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

डॉ० राम मनोहर लोहिया : चार छटांक अर पीने छ: छटांक का क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो हम पूरे सेर पर चले गये हैं ।

Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

Sir, as this is the first occasion that I have the privilege of moving this motion before this august House, I would like to state at the outset the main elements of our foreign policy which guide and govern us in our relations with other countries, and in the role that we are called upon to play in international affairs generally and in the councils of nations. I can do no better than reiterate what our Prime Minister said in his broadcast to the nation on the 11th of June, 1964 about the basic principles of our foreign policy. These are: (1) We shall continue to seek friendship and develop our relations with all countries, irrespective of ideology or their political systems; (2) non-alignment and peaceful co-existence will continue to be the fundamental basis of our approach to world problems and our relations with other countries; (3) it will be our special endeavour to further strengthen our relations with neighbouring countries; (4) we shall continue to work for freedom of the peoples of Asia and Africa from colonial rule and we shall continue to collaborate with sister nations of Africa and Asia in the common cause of world peace and freedom of the people. As a member of the United Nations we shall unflinchingly support that organisation for bringing peace and freedom to humanity.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, on a point of information. May I know whether he is making the same speech which he made in the other House?

Mr. Speaker: It is for him to say. How can I know?

Shri Hem Barua: Are you making the same speech? I am asking this because the language is the same.

Shri Swaran Singh: We do not take notice of what happens in the other House.

12.40 hrs.

MOTION RE: INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the present international situation and the policy of the

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he might continue.

Shri Swaran Singh: I may say that it is somewhat different.

The House will notice that these five principles are those that have been consecrated as foundations of India's foreign policy ever since our independence. The architect of these and of the superstructure of foreign relations that has been built thereon was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It has been stated many times by our Prime Minister, and I would like to repeat it today, that the Government is determined to pursue steadfastly the policies of peace, non-alignment and peaceful co-existence which have been the sheet-anchor of our foreign policy.

These principles are good principles, not only because they accord with the traditions and the heritage of India but because they are based on righteousness and sound practical common-sense. They have stood the test of time and they have proved without any doubt to be best in our national interest. If Shri Hem Barua is comparing, he will find it is a different language.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): Sir. Swamiji is making so much noise that we are not able to hear the proceedings... (Interruptions).

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : आप कौन होते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं स्वामी जी का बहुत आदर करता हूँ, स्वामी जी को महिलाओं की भी इज्जत करनी चाहिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अगर कोई अनुचित आक्षेप करे तो इस का क्या अर्थ है । क्या उन को ही बोलना आता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा खयाल है कि इन माननीय सदस्यों को नजदीक नहीं बैठना चाहिये । अगर श्रीमती विमला देवी आगे आ जायें तो अच्छा रहेगा । (Laughter) ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत (होशंगाबाद) : आप ने उन को यहाँ बिठलाया है ।

Shrimati Vimla Devi: My seat has been provided here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): This is not a matter for laughter, Sir. It is very often that we find that this gentleman sits there and talks so much that it is impossible for anybody to follow the debate. Therefore, it is right for us to ask the Chair to protect us and we have done the right thing. The way he talks "तुम कौन है, आप कौन है" । is such that you should check it. He may be a swami, but he must be polite.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या उन को ही लाइसेंस मिला है बोलने का, हम को नहीं लाइसेंस मिला है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उस दिन भी कहा था कि अगर माननीय सदस्य एक दूसरे का आदर नहीं करेंगे तो सारे संसार में सदस्यों का कोई आदर नहीं करेगा । जब हम एक दूसरे के साथ बोलते हैं तो उस वक्त कुछ इज्जत से, आदर से, सम्मान से, बोलना चाहिये । हर एक मेम्बर उसी इज्जत के काबिल है जैसे कि दूसरा है । आपस में बोलते हुए हम सोचें कि इस सदन में जो बात उचित न हो वह न बोलें । हम एक दूसरे की इज्जत करेंगे तो लोग हमारी इज्जत करेंगे । अगर हम एक दूसरे की इज्जत नहीं करेंगे तो कोई भी हमारी इज्जत नहीं करेगा । इसलिये अगर हम एक दूसरे के लिये अच्छी तरह से नहीं बोलते तो हम अपनी इज्जत ही कम करते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा निवेदन सुन लीजिये इस सभ्यता में । मैं कभी किसी

प्रकार से किसी सदस्य के लिये या सदस्या के लिये अपशब्द नहीं कहता। मैं तो केवल मंत्री महोदय से कुछ कहना चाहता था और यह बीच में आ कर अभ्यक्षा बन कर बैठ गई। आप चूँकि यहां बैठते हैं इसलिये आप का काम यह जरूर होता है। आप हमें कुछ कह सकते हैं या मंत्री महोदय उत्तर दे सकते हैं। लेकिन यह जो अनुचित शब्दों का प्रयोग करती हैं उसे मैं सहन नहीं कर सकता। आप इन का प्रबन्ध करें। मैं ने कोई अपशब्द नहीं कहा। यदि मैं ने कोई अपशब्द कहा हो तो मैं उसे वापस लेने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बड़ी अच्छी बात है। जो भी बोलेगा, मेरा फर्ज है कि उसे रोकूँ।

The hon. Minister might continue.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, the policy of non-alignment, though semantically described in a negative form, is a live and dynamic policy. It inspires and motivates friendly relations with all countries irrespective of their ideologies and social system. It brings nations together instead of dividing them. It acts as the mainspring of international co-operation and many a time the active and practicable application of this policy in the United Nations has saved world peace.

In pursuit of our policy of developing friendly relations with all countries irrespective of their social or political systems it is my intention to pay visits to friendly countries in order to establish personal contacts with leaders of Governments of those countries and thus promote better understanding with them. To begin with I have just completed visits to four of our closest neighbours,

namely, Nepal, Afghanistan, Burma and Ceylon. In all these countries I found abundance of friendship and warmth of feeling for India. This was immensely heartening and, if I may say so, I found these visits, which were my first after my assumption of my responsibilities for India's external affairs, most encouraging and instructive. I feel that these visits have contributed to further strengthening of our relations. The development of even closer and more co-operative relations on the basis of mutual understanding and benefit with our neighbours will continue to be our aim.

It is but natural that there should be problems, large and small, between neighbours. Such problems have to be resolved on the basis of mutual understanding. It is of the essence of good neighbourliness that any irritants in our relations with our neighbours with whom we are bound by age-old historical and cultural ties should be removed by friendly discussions. We are constantly endeavouring to do so and I believe that my personal contacts with the leaders of Governments of the countries that I have just visited would help to some extent in better understanding of each other's point of view and in the removal of some irritants.

I would not pretend to say that some of the problems which have attracted the attention of hon. Members of the House have been resolved. I am referring in this connection to the problems faced by Indians departing from Burma or the problems of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon. We have begun earnest discussions in order to reach understandings and mutually satisfactory arrangements and I am hopeful that if we try to understand each other's point of view, we shall find honourable and equitable solutions to these problems.

As the House is aware, there is close economic co-operation between

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Nepal and India. We have been providing some technical assistance to Nepal. The Government of Nepal would wish to see the scope of such assistance further expanded and during my visit I assured them of our anxiety to do the utmost in this matter within the means and resources at our disposal. I further assured them that our technical and economic assistance to Nepal will be continued in the next Plan period.

An agreement for the construction of a road by us in Nepal, a new project, at a cost of Rs. 9.11 crores was signed during my visit. We also agreed to construct two small roads and transmission lines for electric power. One or two other minor projects are also under consideration. We feel that our association with Nepal in a co-operative endeavour is a matter of privilege for us.

I might add here that we are not only providing to Nepal such assistance as we can, we also receive from them such assistance as they are in a position to give us.

In Burma I had the privilege of meeting and having talks with General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Government of the Union of Burma. I was happy to find an excellent understanding of our position on various issues by the Burmese Government. During my visit discussions were held both at the ministerial and the official levels, in regard to the problems faced by Indian nationals who are leaving Burma because of the consequences of the Burmese Government's measures for nationalisation of trade and shops etc.

I would like to say here that the Burmese Government has adopted a policy of leading Burma to, what they call, the Burmese way of socialism and are making strenuous efforts to achieve their goal. What we want is

that Indian nationals who have nothing useful to do further in Burma and who, because of the consequences of Burmese Government's socialisation measures, are unable to continue in Burma should be able to leave in conditions of human dignity and self-respect and that reasonable facilities should be given to them for their departure.

The question of what is to happen to their assets is an important problem. Official discussions were held on this subject and we are hopeful of reasonable arrangements being arrived at. I was assured by the Burmese Government—and I accepted the assurance—with satisfaction—that the socialist measures that they had taken were entirely non-discriminatory.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Question.

Shri Swaran Singh: They applied to Burmans and to foreigners alike. The Burmese Government also assured me that they did not wish that foreigners belonging to the working class should leave Burma.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How many Chinese have left Burma?

Shri Hem Barua: And Pakistanis?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Chinese also have been treated in the same manner as the Burmese . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How many have left Burma?

Shri Swaran Singh: . . . I do not have the number of Chinese who have left.

Shri Hem Barua: And Pakistanis also?

Shri Swaran Singh: Most of them want to go back to Formosa and the Burmese Government have not not got any diplomatic relations with Formosa.

The rapport that I was able to establish with the Foreign Minister of Burma and other dignitaries and our further meetings in the future will, I am sure, be extremely useful for promoting further understanding between the two countries and in helping in the solution of the complicated problems that have arisen in connection with the mass departure of Indians in Burma. The Foreign Minister of Burma accepted my invitation to visit India at an early date and we are looking forward to his visit.

In Afghanistan I found a great friendship for India based on historical, religious and ethnic ties. The Afghan Government is engaged in a tremendous task of nation-building and economic development. I assured the Afghan Government that in this noble task we shall be very happy to extend our co-operation.

In Ceylon I had the privilege of discussing with the Ceylonese Prime Minister Mrs. Bandarnaike questions relating to the non-aligned conference and other international problems of mutual interest. During these talks, we both agreed that every effort should be made to find an equitable and honourable solution to the problem of persons of Indian origin in Ceylon.

Our talks were followed by preliminary discussions at the official level between the Permanent Secretary of Ceylon and our Commonwealth Secretary on this question. This problem is a complex one and has hitherto defied solution in spite of several meetings between the Prime Ministers of the two countries.

The Prime Minister of Ceylon has done us the honour of agreeing to come to Delhi in the last week of October for talks with our Prime Minister. Her visits to India are always a source of great pleasure to us, and we are looking forward to her visit. We hope that with goodwill and understanding which exists in abundant measure between the Gov-

ernments and the peoples in the two countries, the meeting between the two Prime Ministers will be successful.

The House would naturally wish to be informed about our relations with the other two of our close neighbours namely China and Pakistan. I regret to inform the House that there has been no abatement of China's negative and intransigent attitude towards the Colombo Proposals and her hostility and propaganda against us. While China pays lip-service to her desire for settlement with India and directs her propaganda towards convincing other countries of this, she continues her misrepresentation and propoganda against India, particularly in Asian and African countries.

The House is aware that there has been some correspondence between the Prime Ministers of Ceylon and India on the question of withdrawal of Chinese posts in a demilitarised area in Ladakh. Our stand on this question is clear and unambiguous. We have said that we are willing to regard the vacation of the seven Chinese posts in this area, should China undertake it, to be substantial compliance with the conditions set forth in the Colombo Proposals. If China agrees to this, we are willing to enter into negotiations with China in the manner envisaged in the Colombo Proposals. We have thus gone to the farthest limit possible within the ambit of the Colombo Proposals in order to enable negotiations to take place between the two countries.

The ball is now in China's court ...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What exactly is meant by the word 'substantial'? What is the difference between the Colombo Proposals, and this one that you have finally climbed down to?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no question of climb-down. We call zero number of posts on either side as equal number of posts.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is a climb-down.

Shri Swaran Singh: The ball is now in China's court. China has to make up her mind and say whether she is agreeable to removing her posts in the demilitarised area in Ladakh.

Although the Prime Minister of Ceylon has persevered in her efforts to see the beginning of negotiations between the two countries under the aegis of the Colombo Proposals—and here, I would like to pay a tribute to her sincerity of purpose and for all the efforts she is making—there is yet no indication from China of her willingness to withdraw her posts from the demilitarised zone. On the contrary, the officially-controlled press in China has taken the stand that it is China's internal affair to set up civilian posts, and that no one can ask China to withdraw the posts from what they call China's own territory. The House is, of course, aware that what China calls its own territory is the 20 k.m. demilitarized area, which was seized by China during its massive military operations in the autumn of 1962. It is part of the 14,500 sq. miles of Indian territory illegally occupied by China. It was from this very same 20 k.m. belt that the Colombo Conference had asked China to withdraw its troops.

It is clear that the Chinese propaganda that while she is willing to go to the conference table it is India which is refusing to do so, has no legs to stand upon. The whole history of the last two years is replete with instances of Chinese stratagem of never agreeing to any suggestion and of trying to throw the blame on us.

I would like to repeat, as had been stated in this House many times over, that in consonance with our policy of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence, we are in favour of settling all differences by peaceful negotiations. It is for this reason that we accepted the Colombo Proposals though they were not entirely to our

liking, and we further accepted its slight modification which was suggested in Mrs. Bandaranaike's letter, namely that instead of an equal number of Indian and Chinese posts in the demilitarised area, the Chinese should remove their seven posts. But we shall not go to the conference table on Chinese terms and we shall never give up our rights in territory which was illegally and by Forces occupied by China. It is for China to give evidence of her sincerity to seek a settlement which she has singularly failed to do so far.

As regards our relations with Pakistan, the House is no doubt aware of the various developments that have taken place during the last few months, which I need not repeat here. The period since the passing away of Prime Minister Nehru has been notable for public statements by President Ayub of his keen and sincere desire for Indo-Pakistan friendship. These sentiments have been reciprocated by our Prime Minister. It is our earnest desire to settle all our differences with Pakistan by mutual discussions and in a spirit of good-neighbourliness.

I feel that I shall be giving an unduly rosy picture if I did not inform the House that although there have been encouraging statements by the President of Pakistan, the Government-controlled press and radio in Pakistan and some Pakistani Government leaders have reverted to their previous propaganda line against India. This to our mind is unfortunate, since it might prevent the creation of an atmosphere in which the discussions between the representatives of the two Governments on various matters should have the maximum chance of success. The resumption of bitter propaganda against India also stands in the way of the calming of the situation which led to the unfortunate disturbances in Pakistan and India some months ago.

Even today, an average of nearly 3000 refugees from East Pakistan

are coming into India every day. Despite the assurances given by Pakistani leaders, evidently the minorities in East Pakistan continue to feel a deep sense of insecurity. However, despite the unhelpful attitudes to which I have referred, we do not wish to deviate from our course. We shall seek every opportunity of *rapprochement* with Pakistan and of finding solutions to our differences which in essence are the legacy of the colonial era in our sub-continent.

The meeting of the Home Ministers is expected to be resumed in the latter half of next month. As the House is aware, the Home Ministers met in April last and had discussions on three issues, namely restoration of communal harmony, the question of refugees from East Pakistan and the question of eviction of Pakistani illicit immigrants and infiltrators from Assam and Tripura. Although the discussions at the April meeting did not lead to agreed conclusions, in our view, they were useful as they helped in understanding of each other's point of view. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere and had a calming effort on the communal situation. The meeting of the Home Ministers next month will resume the discussions from where they were left in April. The House will, I am sure, wish these talks success.

In pursuance of our policy of making use of every opportunity for discussions on the problems with Pakistan, with a view to arriving at understandings and agreements, I have accepted an invitation by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan. Owing to my preoccupations during the next few weeks here and in Cairo at the Non-Aligned Conference, I am not in a position to say when I shall be able to visit Pakistan, but I hope to do so as soon as possible. I hope the Pakistan Foreign Minister will approach the talks and discussions between us in the same spirit as I intend to do. I intend to go over the

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whole range of Indo-Pakistan discussions. I think our talks would be useful if we could explore ways and means of how to deal with the various problems and try to create a suitable atmosphere for the Summit talks between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India, which are likely to be held in the not too distant future.

The compulsions of geography, a common history and the community of culture demand that India and Pakistan should live as good neighbours. Towards achieving this objective, both India and Pakistan have to work sincerely and patiently. If that objective is kept steadfastly in view. I feel that we can make progress towards improving our relations and towards resolving our problems.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great regret to us that the picture of Asia, particularly South-East Asia, today is one of an area torn by conflicts and bitterness among Asian nations. Laos and Vietnam have been the scene of internal conflict for many years. There has been interference with these two countries of various kinds and from various quarters with the result that they have not been allowed to enjoy the fruits of their freedom in peace. The Geneva Agreement of 1954 in the case of Vietnam and of 1962 in the case of Laos were devised to bring internal peace and stability to Vietnam and Laos in an atmosphere of freedom from outside interference. These purposes have not been fulfilled. The International Control Commissions in both countries, of which India is Chairman, have recorded many violations of the agreements. In any case the spirit of agreements has not been observed and today Indo-China presents a grave danger-spot menacing international peace. We stand by the Geneva Agreement of 1962 in the case of Laos of which we were a signatory. We also uphold the Geneva Agreement of 1954 in respect of Vietnam,

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although we were not participants in the Geneva Conference on Indo-China in 1954. As Chairman of the International Control Commissions in Laos and Vietnam, we have an onerous responsibility. We have discharged the responsibility to the best of our capacity with impartiality and without fear or favour.

In regard to Laos, it is absolutely essential that there should be agreement between three main political factions in Laos. Without such an agreement, which hitherto has not come about, there could be no solution of the Laotian problem. We are glad that the representatives of the three Laotian parties have been meeting in Paris and have made some progress in their talks though they are still far from bridging the gap between their respective points of view on the two or three important issues on which they stand divided. We hope that they will persevere in their efforts and we wish them success.

We consider that the best chance of sorting out the Laotian situation is to convene the 14-nation conference and as the House is aware, we have strongly supported the convening of such a conference which has been formally proposed by the Soviet Union. We hope that the impediments which still stand in the way of holding such a conference will disappear as a result of the talks that are going on in Paris.

In Vietnam the situation in some ways is much more complicated and dangerous from the point of view of world peace. The people of Vietnam today are deeply divided. The Governments of North Vietnam and South Vietnam, have not only functioned in the last 10 years separately and independently, but have been locked in conflict with each other. Various factors—internal and external—have further complicated the situation. The Government of India do not wish to make *ex cathedra* pronouncements on how the situation in Vietnam should

be resolved. They are of the opinion that eventually political rather than military solutions will have to be found for the problem of Vietnam and we hope that the futility of a continuing conflict in Vietnam and the danger in presents of big power conflict will be realised by all concerned who should orient their thinking and actions towards a patient search for political solutions in Vietnam.

The incidents which took place in the Gulf of Tonkin some six weeks ago caused us deep concern to which we officially gave expression at that time. Fortunately, these have not led to a wider conflict. It is our sincere hope that there will be no escalation of conflict which would be disastrous for the peoples of South-East Asia.

The conflict between Indonesia and Malaysia has greatly distressed us and I should tell the House frankly that like many other Asian countries of this region we are deeply embarrassed since we have friendly relations with both Indonesia and Malaysia. We do not wish to go into the merits of the specific issues that are dividing Indonesia and Malaysia and to take sides. The differences between Indonesia and Malaysia, whatever they might be, should be settled at the conference table and there should be no resort to military means. Malaysia's solid support to India at the time of the Chinese attack has created a deep feeling of appreciation and gratitude in us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have you reciprocated it now?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have great sympathy with the people of Malaysia in the difficulties and dangers that they are facing at present.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Only sympathy.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Send medical aid or mission at least.

Shri Swaran Singh: India's relations with African countries are based on our historical ties and our common experience of colonialism. We have always stood for the rights of colonial peoples to equality and independence. We have firmly declared this in the past and will continue to do so until the last vestige of colonialism is removed from that great continent. A major portion of Africa is now independent and we have established relations with 28 independent African States.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: We are avoiding others.

Shri Swaran Singh: I would remind the House that there is happily already a great degree of affinity with these States in the pursuit of a common policy of non-alignment, promotion of international peace, anti-colonialism and anti-racialism. We have welcomed the formation of the Organisation of African Unity as a manifestation of the African peoples' desire for unity. We welcome the declaration by all members of the OAU of their adherence to the policy of non-alignment. It is our earnest desire to continue co-operation with the African nations as a means of promoting Afro-Asian unity.

One of the problems causing concern not only to the African people but indeed to all right-thinking people in the world, and which concern we wholly share, is the racist policies of the Government of South Africa. The flagrant manner in which South Africa has violated the many United Nations resolutions amounts, at it does, to a defiance of world opinion, on the question of apartheid, which policy, if pursued, cannot but escalate into an open conflict. In pursuance of the UN resolutions, we have already taken steps to impose an economic boycott on South Africa. Indeed, India's record has been a proud one in this respect. I would assure the House that we shall continue to support the just demands of the African people in South Africa for their political and economic emancipation.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: What about the demands of the Indians themselves?

Shri Swaran Singh: Portuguese colonies in Africa present another problem and we have welcomed and support all that is being done by the Organisation of African Unity, to liberate these areas. The brutal repression of the people of Angola and Mozambique by the Portuguese authorities is a challenge to the conscience and will of the United Nations. It is the inalienable right of these people to freedom and independence. We urge the Portuguese Government not to create tension and conflict by suppressing or resisting the just aspirations of these people. We also urge Portugal to respect her obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and direct her action and policy in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the world organisation.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Have we established diplomatic relations with Portugal?

Shri Swaran Singh: The question of Southern Rhodesia was discussed during the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and it was agreed that an independence conference to which leaders of all parties of Southern Rhodesia may be invited should be convened, so that Southern Rhodesia should proceed to independence within the Commonwealth on the basis of majority rule. It was also agreed that to prepare the way for such a conference, the Government in Salisbury should release all detained African leaders. During recent talks that have taken place between the Prime Ministers of Britain and of Southern Rhodesia, an assurance has been given that the minority Government of Southern Rhodesia will not take any steps towards a unilateral declaration of independence. We have made it quite clear that India will not recognise any unilateral declaration of independence by the present minority Government of Southern Rhodesia.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):
कितने पन्ने और हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : अगर माननीय सदस्य जरा सब करेंगे, तो पता लग जायेगा। क्या वह बेताब हो गये हैं ? अफ्रीका के मुताल्लिक मैं ने जो कुछ कहा है, क्या वह नागवार गुजरा है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : चाहे जितनी मुसीबत पड़े, मैं मंत्री महोदय को आखिर तक मुनना चाहता हूँ। इसलिए मैं यह सवाल कर रहा हूँ।

Shri Swaran Singh: Government have been taking active steps to promote economic and cultural ties with the independent African nations by the exchange of visits at all levels. We have demonstrated our readiness to share our experiences in nation-building activities. Our universities and other educational institutions are open to African students and I am glad to say that a number of students are studying in Indian universities and institutions. It is also our intention to promote trade to our mutual benefit and to foster economic and technical collaboration by making available the services of technicians and experts. A delegation from India is now in Africa to explore possibilities of joint collaboration in the industrial field. I am confident that all these steps will pave the way to closer collaboration and understanding with our African brothers.

India's relations with the Arab world have been close and cordial from historical times. There have been cultural and commercial exchanges between the Arab people and India continuously throughout the centuries. This historical affinity has found a new basis in the modern times, based on a common outlook on secularism and a desire to give economic content to the recently acquired political freedom. In the international field, the

countries of West Asia are bound to us by our common policy of positive non-alignment, peaceful co-existence and a passionate desire for promotion of world peace. We are also cooperating in the noble task of eradication of the remaining vestiges of colonialism and discrimination based on racialism.

India has welcomed recent efforts of the Arab States to normalise their relations and to forge Arab unity. We welcomed the first Summit Conference of Arab Kings and Heads of States held in Cairo in January this year as a right step towards achieving Arab unity. This has been carried forward at the second Arab Summit Conference held recently in Alexandria.

Hon. Members know that India is in sympathy with the aspirations of the Arab people on the Palestine question. The Jordan Waters issue constitutes a source of tension and friction in West Asia and it is a matter of concern that the Palestine problem still remains unresolved. In keeping with our traditional ties of friendship with the Arab countries, we have supported the just claims of the Arab people in respect of the Jordan Waters issue and the rights of the Palestine refugees wishing to return to their homes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about friendly ties with Israel also?

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member will have ample time to express his views.

In regard to Aden and the Protectorates of South Arabia, we stand for their independence with the least possible delay.

As a means of strengthening our existing cordial relations with the countries of West Asia, frequent exchanges of visits are being promoted from both sides. The visit of our Vice-President to the Maghreb countries a few months ago brought better understanding of India's aims and objectives among the people of that area. The visits of two non-official delegations

who made a goodwill tour of selected countries of West Asia and Africa brought home to the people there our secular approach to national and international problems. In this we are in tune with the Arab countries whose approach is also secular in character, as recently demonstrated by their stand on the Cyprus issue.

The Prime Minister will be paying his first visit to the United Arab Republic in a week's time. His visit to this friendly non-aligned country would further help to bring better understanding and forge new bonds of friendship. The Prime Minister's participation in the Non-aligned Nations' Conference to be held in Cairo would also be a landmark in demonstrating our adherence to the policy of positive non-alignment, which has contributed so much to strengthen the forces of world peace. The assembly of Heads of States and Governments or their representatives from nearly 50 non-aligned nations would be an event of major significance in demonstrating the will of these countries to consolidate peace and to help eliminate causes of friction from the world scene.

We have a great deal in common with the United States of America sharing, as we do, our common belief in democratic principles, freedom of the individual and many other principles which have been enshrined in the constitutions of our two countries. Hon. Members will recall the spontaneous support received by India from the U.S. Government at the time of the Chinese attack in October, 1962. The United States continues to be the largest contributor of aid in various forms in India's development effort. More recently, the U.S. Government have rendered valuable assistance to relieve a difficult food situation.

The willingness of the Soviet Union to give massive aid to India, necessary for the preservation of our territorial integrity and for our economic and industrial progress, reveals the importance attached by the Soviet Union to

friendship with India. The Soviet Government has recognised and endorsed India's efforts towards the maintenance of international peace. The Soviet Union has accepted the position that the policy of non-alignment, to which India subscribes, is a valuable asset in the cause of world peace. She has given unstinted support to India on the Kashmir question in the United Nations and has as well deplored Chinese aggression against India in October, 1962. She has upheld India's position on the Sino-Indian conflict and impressed upon China the need for settling the Sino-Indian border dispute in accordance with the Colombo proposals.

Hon. Members would agree with me that if a country or two is hostile to India in spite of our best efforts, we are more than compensated and encouraged by the massive support received from the others. When China suddenly attacked India in October, 1962, the great question arose: will the socialist countries of Eastern Europe support China for ideological reasons? This was the moment of trial for our policy and before long the correctness of our stand was established. One after the other, the countries of Eastern Europe—Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia passed resolutions at successive party meetings, denouncing the Chinese action against India. These countries with whom we have built up strong trade and cultural ties over the years, stood by India.

ड० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एशिया के कम्युनिस्ट देशों का भी बतते चलते ।

Shri Swaran Singh: Our relations with the countries of Eastern Europe are thus important politically and it is a good thing that our policy over the years has come to emphasise increasing trade ties and cultural contacts with the countries of this region. Czechoslovakia has stood by us not only on the Sino-Indian border conflict but on Kashmir question. With Yugoslavia, which has its historic differences with China and occupies a

[Shri Swaran Singh]

unique position amongst the socialist countries as well as amongst the non-aligned nations, we have exceedingly friendly relations.

The basic reason for the friendship of these countries for India is their appreciation of India's role in international affairs, which stands for peace and moderation. They have appreciated what late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had told western leaders, much before the events, that there would be a thaw in the cold war as there was genuine and sincere desire amongst the masses, both in the socialist countries as well as in the west, for preventing another war. India took a leading part in the disarmament negotiations and continues to do so, even though we are not a nuclear power. It was, therefore, in the fitness of things that we were one of the first to sign the Partial Test Ban Treaty after the nuclear powers, USA, USSR and Britain.

Amongst the western powers, France has come to occupy an increasingly important position. Under the wise leadership of President de Gaulle, France has not only given independence to Algeria, but there has been a miraculous development of French economy. France has been taking keen interest in South-East Asia and China, areas of vital interest to India: therefore, the growth of cordial and friendly relations between India and France are a welcome development.

Canada is another Western power with which India has come to develop valuable and friendly relations. Canada has distinguished herself in the field of peace keeping operations and International Commissions, where India and Canada have found themselves together. Canadian help to India has been generous and valuable in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy and development projects. At the time of the Chinese aggression, Canada was one of the first countries to offer transport aircraft to India.

Similarly, in Latin America, we have developed friendly ties with Mexico, Bolivia, Chile, Brazil, Argentina and Cuba. There are good prospects of expanding India's trade in this area.

To sum up, therefore, the biggest achievement of our foreign policy is that we are not confined or shackled to one area or one bloc of countries. Basing our policy on certain recognised principles of international conduct, we have found increasing appreciation and support from an ever larger number of countries. We retain our flexibility, as well as strength.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : फतेह
हमारी, जमीनें दुश्मनों की ।

Shri Sawaran Singh: Mr. Speaker, far-reaching changes are taking place in the field of international relations. The differences between the two blocs which had grown during many years, are not so acute now, and a new trend is developing in which many of these differences are losing their validity. Above all, the peoples of the world, no matter where they live, and which bloc they may belong to, are aware that in this age of thermo-nuclear weapons, out-moded dogmas and postures have little part to play. An encouraging development for world peace is the expanding area of agreement between the USA and the USSR. In the developing rapprochement between these two great countries and super powers lies the best hope of the death of the cold war, increasing mutual co-operation and world peace.

The policy of non-alignment of which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was father, and the efficacy of which had been questioned by many in the past, is now being acclaimed and accepted as a correct policy not only for India, but also for many other countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. It is in this context that we can not but view with disappointment, the bellicose attitude of the Government

of the People's Republic of China which is bent upon ignoring the main-stream of world opinion and pursuing a policy which is fraught with grave danger to peace, particularly in Asia where she is surrounded by peaceful neighbours who have clearly no aggressive designs towards her. China has started a new kind of cold war and its advocacy of revolutionary wars in other countries and its near glorification of nuclear war is a most disturbing factor for world peace and understanding. It is my earnest hope that the leaders of China will see the error of their ways and re-shape their policies based on friendship, peace and co-operation.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto be taken into consideration."

There are some substitute motions.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, approves of the policy of the Government of India." (1)

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: Sir, I beg to move:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, resolves that the Ministry of External Affairs do institute an inquiry into the causes of the failure or unsoundness of the foreign policy covering both the aspects

of principle as well as practice, and that there should be a comprehensive inquiry covering the whole world and also separate enquiries about the strained relations with important countries, and the House desires that the report of the enquiry should be submitted to the House by the next session." (2)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I would like to make a request in this connection. As you were pleased to allow on a previous occasion, as this debate will continue till Monday evening, I hope you will be so pleased as to allow hon. Members on both sides of the House to table substitute motions by tomorrow evening or tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Speaker: Not tomorrow evening, by tomorrow morning at least they ought to be there by one o'clock.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Tomorrow means Monday because we are not sitting tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: But the substitute motions can be sent in tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Tomorrow by one o'clock.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of today's long speech of the hon. Minister covering the whole world—for the first time all the various countries have been named—even if we talk for one minute on each it will take a long time. Therefore, the time of 5 hours that has been allotted for this debate is very small. I request that the time must be extended at least to ten hours and the debate must continue till Tuesday.

Mr. Speaker: It was for the Minister to go over the whole policy. Hon. Members can confine themselves to certain aspects of it. They can choose what they like.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is very difficult. We are interested in all.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad my hon. friend, Sardar Swaran Singh, the new Foreign Minister, has made a comprehensive, sober and peace-making statement today. If one were to depend entirely on his own speech as it was being delivered and as it should be read later on, one would think that there is no trouble at all in this world, that everywhere there is peace, all problems are very easy to be solved, they are going to be solved and, therefore, there would be no need at all for India to be worried about. My fear is, the actual conditions are not like that.

At the same time, this is the first occasion on which this House is discussing foreign affairs without the presence of Jawaharlaljee. An old friend of most of us, a personal friend of mine for many decades as well as political opponent for some time, naturally, we miss his presence today.

13.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, he used to help this House to come to grips with the foreign policies that were being pursued by Government. So many of us were glad to agree with him on many occasions and were equally keen on disagreeing with him on other occasions. At all times, his presence added spice and strength to our debates.

I am also glad to say that the Inter-Parliamentary Conference which met at Copenhagen in August paid a glowing tribute to Jawaharlaljee, as a statesman of world stature. Let us hope that the debates of our Parliament and the management of our foreign affairs by Parliament and Government will continue to succeed to hold the attention and gain the respect of the world's parliaments.

Sir, I am glad the Prime Minister has accepted the advice tendered to him by some of us that at long last there should be a departure made and the foreign ministership should be

separated from the prime ministership. That was a demand which I used to make several times when the former Prime Minister was alive, and I am glad the present Prime Minister has accepted that suggestion. I welcome the present Foreign Minister into this House and I wish him and the country success during his tenure.

I am also glad he has made a reference to Jawaharlalji's and this country's passion for helping all those colonial people, who were suffering under imperialism of one type or the other, to achieve their national freedom. I am also glad that it stands to the credit of our Government, after we have achieved our freedom, that we have rendered material help and assistance to the people in Africa. Unfortunately, we have failed to help those people in what are known as satellite countries in Europe, ten of them, which have come to suffer from Communist regime just because of the failure of the world's leaders including our own leaders to see that impartial, free and full democratic elections were held in order to help their people to elect their own true representatives to their parliaments and have their own governments. I sincerely hope a time would come when our Government also would be able to buck up courage to assist Soviet Russia, England, America and France, the parties to that yalta agreement, to see that those countries would come to have truly democratic and fully representative parliaments to give satisfaction to their people and assuring them of a democratic regime.

Then, Sir, I am also glad, my hon. friend has made a survey of the conditions that prevail *vis-a-vis* our country in the neighbouring countries, and that he has visited some of them. But I cannot agree with him in the statements that he has made assuring us that not much trouble would have to be expected by our people in Burma and Ceylon, and that the Burmese Government is dealing with our people in an impartial manner, and the Ceylonese Government has been decent

and considerate towards those lakhs of Stateless people. I do not see any reason why all those lakhs of people who have been there during this generation as well as the previous generation too, who have been taken over there by their Government, whether it was the British or some other power, to develop their social economy, should be left in the lurch in the manner they have been left and should be denied the right of citizenship and, what is even worse, now that they should be placed at the tender mercies of the local Government. I am glad my hon. friend has stated that while we should try and strive to achieve friendship with these countries, we should not slur over the problems and points of difference that arise between us, and it is in this regard that I feel that if only greater consideration from the viewpoint of all those people who had been there, large sections of them from different parts of our country, had been paid and greater attention had been paid by our Ambassadors as well as our Foreign Minister and Foreign Ministry here, their fate would have been much better than what it has been.

I am not one of those who would like to have these officers distributed according to geographical divisions of our country. But, certainly, a South Indian could have understood, I dare say, their plight much better, with greater keenness, than has been the case till now.

Now what is our position? As a result of the world survey that my hon. friend has made, he would like us to believe that on the basis of the views and positions that are taken up by various countries India's position is on the whole on the positive side. He has tried to draw a balance sheet and has stated the minuses are not so many, but the plusses are so many, therefore, we are on the winning side and we need not feel so despondent. I cannot feel the similar sense of confidence.

He has also failed to give sufficient prominence to the ideological as well

as political aspect of the aggressive attitudes and postures of Communist China. It is true he has stated that the attitude of Communist China in regard to some of the countries in Asia has not been very favourable or peaceful or helpful. But why is it that Communist China is taking up this particular attitude? There was a time when there was a need, some of us felt, some of us also agreed with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, that there was a need—for the policy of non-alignment because at that time Soviet Russia was adopting an aggressive attitude and there was cold war between Soviet Russia and the United States and other democratic countries. Today that situation has changed. As he has himself admitted, between those two great powers of the West as well as of the East, peaceful relations are now coming to prevail and they have gone so far towards each other that today America does not get angry when Soviet Russia comes to give us military assistance. Similarly, Russia is not suspicious because we are getting military assistance from America and England. That is all for the good. This is a new development and we must take stock of it.

But, then, what else is happening? Another force has come, another menace has come to world peace and people's freedom, and that is Communist China. Communist China is now an expansionist power, out for aggression, out for the blood of as many of her neighbours as possible, not excluding her own, what should I say, political kith and kin, that is, Soviet Russia. She is making territorial claims on Soviet Russia, as she has made territorial claim on so many of us. I do not know whether at any time Communist China would be able to buck up enough courage to aggress against Soviet Russia, as she has done against us. But Russia is certainly not happy about the prospects and, therefore, Russia is willing, as my hon. friend has just now suggested, to help us to maintain our territorial integrity as against Chinese ambitions, claims and aggression.

[Shri Ranga]

Then, what should we do? Should we not try to look out for friends in all these areas where Chinese influence is growing, is being made to grow instead of entirely depending upon only these two or three countries? I am very glad indeed that the Finance Minister, when he happened to be at Kuala Lumpur there, was good enough to offer our sympathy, of understanding to support Malaysia. We must remember that the Malaysian Prime Minister stood heroically with us when we were in trouble. I am also glad that the present Government appreciated the strong action taken by America when in Tonkin area Chinese aggression showed its face. I am also glad that we are trying to help Viet Nam and Laos against Communist aggression.

But do not all these things indicate that the biggest enemy to world peace is Communist China? If that is so, what is it that we have to do? Should we not try our best to pursue a positive policy? Should we merely pursue this policy of non-alignment? Against whom is it? Not against Russia, because it is not necessary; nor is it against USA, because it is not necessary. Because, both of them are coming together, there is the test-ban treaty and, on top of that, the West European countries are competing with one another in offering technical know-how, scientific assistance and machinery also to Soviet Russia and other Communist countries in South East Europe. Under these circumstances, what is the special purpose that this policy of non-alignment is going to serve, whom is it going to help, at the same time, preventing conflict between each other and saving world peace? Are we not, on the other hand, going to provide a platform for all those countries which would try to be non-aligned as against India, which would try to help China? That is the danger.

The other day my hon. friend has stated that Indo-China dispute cannot be taken up at the Cairo Confer-

ence. Quite right. He is welcome to say that. But, at the same time, can he assure us that the Chinese lobby is not going to be there? Quite a large number of African countries which have also become recently free are under the influence of China, and they are going to align themselves, if not in practice, at least in spirit by the side of Communist China. Then, what steps are we now taking, positive and effective steps are we taking in order to win over as many of those countries as possible to our side and make them understand not merely the defensive role that we are playing, the role on behalf of the peace-loving countries of the world and especially in Africa, but in boldly standing up to the Chinese aggression? Our representative at the disarmament conference was accusing Soviet Russia as well as America because they were not so keen on disarmament. Now what else are we doing except arming ourselves today as against China? And when we are doing this thing, is it not necessary that we should be able to project our case in Africa as well as in Asia and win more friends for our cause? And what is our cause? Our cause is world peace; not merely our territorial integrity and regaining of the 14,500 sq. miles of our sacred land that has already been occupied by the Chinese aggressor, but world peace and also world democracy. Chinese Communist imperialism today is a threat to world democracy, to parliamentary system, to freedom, to human rights and, therefore, we must be prepared to make a clearer and more emphatic case in favour of the steps that we are taking in order to strengthen ourselves.

It is most unfortunate that, as is the case with most other people also, we stick to dogmas long after their use is over. I would like my hon. friend to demonstrate what was the negative role that non-alignment has played and what is the positive role that it is going to play. My fear is that it has no positive role to play

at all in the present circumstances. Even if you are enjoined to hang on to the dogma because it has come down to you as a heritage, even then, in addition to that, is it not necessary for us to look out for allies, for friend? Allies, not against Soviet Russia, allies not against United States but only against Chinese Communist aggressors. If Soviet Russia is willing to be our ally, she would be most welcome. But we know that she cannot afford to do it, she would not like to do it, because ultimately she and Communist China are agreed on their general ideological approach, the Communist approach. Therefore, the only natural allies that we can have, not against Soviet Russia—I am repeating it again—but against Communist China, can only be from amongst the democratic nations.

In this context my leader, Rajaji, has been advising this country and the people as a whole that it would be best for us to have a firm alliance, a firm friendship, with the United Kingdom, America, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and various other democratic countries which are willing to come into partnership with us in order to stem this tide of Communist aggression and in order to beat down this imperialism and make those people realise the value of world peace, democracy and human rights.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They are supporting us over Kashmir.

Shri Ranga: Now they say that if we are to do this and if we are to effectively stand against this Communist aggression, we have got to turn our eyes to our own immediate neighbours, that is, Pakistan herself. My hon. friend has said that Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan are soon going to meet, after the forthcoming conference which is to take place immediately between the Home Ministers. Let us wish them all success. But then all issues have got to be taken up and placed on the discussion table. My hon. friend has

already said that it is going to be done in that way.

In this context I wish to make an offer on behalf of my party and my leader, Rajaji, that we are prepared to give all our support for whatever it is worth to this Government—any government for the matter of that in this country, which is anxious, willing, keen and earnest in achieving an honourable, peaceful and decent agreement with Pakistan. We would like to give first priority to this. Why? Because everyone knows that all this huge unbearable expenditure that we are now incurring on defence forces can be cut down by more than half if only we can have peaceful relations with Pakistan.

This trouble in regard to refugees coming over from there can be reduced considerably and this trouble also in regard to their people having been here for some time and now we have to send them out and the dispute arising therefrom can also come to be resolved. If we can both combine, the resources of both these countries and their allies, in the West, could be behind us to buttress our democracy and to strengthen our national integrity as also the integrity of the sub-continent. That is why we want first priority to be given to this.

My hon. friend says, "What about Kashmir?" Yes; what about Kashmir? Did we not warn the Government, as I read out some time back, as long ago as 1958, that it would be dangerous for our country to come to depend upon the tender mercy of one political party in that State and none else at all? We have all known the history of the so-called National Conference. It is so unfortunate that this Government has been dogged by bad luck in such a way that every time they think in terms of having any important person in detention, they seem to be doing it at the wrong moment. Was it necessary for them to have taken this gentleman, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, into custody and

[Shri Ranga]

put into jail just on the eve of the session of the legislature? Was it not possible for them to know that they had a majority of support from amongst National Conference MLAs. before they took this decision? But they have done it. We need not go into why they have done it and all those things. Even today we are in danger.

Is it not time that they should hold, just as they are going to hold interim elections in Kerala, interim elections here and give a chance for those people to make a choice of their leaders? As I had suggested in the case of Kerala, here also I would suggest to them to make an experiment of all groups and parties above a minimum strength, maybe five MLAs or more being brought together into a committee Government and expecting them to run the administration on the lines on which the Swiss Government has been run. If you do not do it, what is likely to happen is that you would be keeping Sheikh Abdullah outside the legislature and all those who support him as also many others who would be opposing him, belonging to the Muslim League and various other groups, with Shri Sadiq and his group ruling the roost in the Assembly in the name of the National Conference. I do not think that that would be a healthy development.

Therefore we have got to convince the world that we are trying our best to make democracy work in Kashmir in the most effective and practicable manner. If we do it, it is possible that the talks that are to take place between our Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan would have a much better chance of success than at present.

Having said these things, I am anxious that our country's economic development should be speeded up. It is not the monopoly of the other party to be keen about economic development. We are also keen. In order to be able to do it, we must, first of all, bring down the tax burdens on the

peasants and on the ordinary masses by reducing land revenue, tax burdens in the shape of excise duties and reduce defence expenditure and by bringing this Government also into effective control over expenditure that would be within its capacity to manage. Then we would have enough money for our economic development. We want economic development and we would like to give first priority to that. But before that the very first priority has to be given for our fight against Communist China. In doing that we must make friends with Pakistan. If we do that it would be possible for us to economise and to the extent that we can economise all those funds can be utilised for double purposes, as I have said, for reducing the burden of taxation and inflation and all the other evils that have come in the train of statism as also for economic development. We can achieve these things.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): How to make friendship with Pakistan? Let us know.

Shri Ranga: My hon. friend has tried his influence for several years while he was in Government. We know the results. Now I am asking other friends to make their experiments.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We want you to explain it.

Shri Ranga: I have not yet become the Foreign Minister. It is not for me to do that. It is wrong for any Opposition leader to try to probe into details and then begin to give detailed advice to the Foreign Minister. All that he can do is to say that these are the objectives . . .

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I withdraw my request.

Shri Ranga: . . . which we would like the Foreign Minister to achieve with the aid of the Prime Minister and his colleagues including my hon. friend, Shri Malaviya. The only thing is that Shri Malaviya thinks that the first enemy is Pakistan and the second enemy is China, I suppose. I do not

know whether he considers China as an enemy at all because he has begun to make new friends.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): China is not an enemy.

Shri Ranga: But then I cannot wish success for him that way. Therefore it is essential that we change our priorities.

My hon. friend, the Foreign Minister, has indicated the various directions in which the earlier Foreign Minister had functioned. In the priorities that he had developed he gave only the third priority to achieving good relations with our neighbours. I would like them to give so far as our own territorial problems are concerned first priority to Pakistan in making friends and in seeing that Chinese aggressive designs against India would not have any chance at all.

Would it be possible—let him say; let them consider it for themselves—for India alone to resist the Chinese aggression, to keep away the Chinese influence in the whole of this area? They might say, “We will reach some kind of an agreement by sitting round a table over the Himalayan heights”. Would it be enough? Is India going to allow herself to be isolated as against China? Are we going to keep mum while Chinese influence in Burma and Ceylon increases and has been going on increasing, as you all know? In Indonesia it has been increasing all along, as you know and with what disastrous results. We have seen that also. The former Indo-China, all those three or four countries, that have come into existence there, if they were to be swallowed up through her influence and if they were to be brought under the paw of her political power and influence, what would be the fate of India? Not only as a matter of status but even in the matter of the ultimate freedom of this country, it would not be possible to be complacent. How else have all those ten countries from Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Lithuania and other countries in Europe came under the influence of the Communists? Did

the local Communists ever succeed in getting a majority in any decent democratic election? No, Sir; it was because the Russian Red Armies went into those countries, helped them, gave them the protection or umbrella of their power that they were able to establish themselves in power. Similarly, the second group of Indian communists are also hoping to get power in this country. I do not blame them for this. They are politicians, and they want power just as my hon. friends opposite have had power here. Therefore, it is natural for them to look up to their spiritual mentors; namely the Chinese communists, so that they can also play their part here. If we allow that, what would happen in this country?

Recently, there has been so much of propoganda against this Government all over the world, saying that after Jawaharlal Nehru, the country is going to pieces; five thousand to ten thousand men have already been taken into jail, and everybody says that poor Mr. Shastri is such a nice man and yet he is not well and he is not strong, and the Government of India is going to pieces. This is the atmosphere that our enemies have been spreading all over the world. If that kind of atmosphere continues to be developed in the years to come, and country after country in our neighbourhood comes under the influence of the Chinese, then what would be the fate of our own democratic voters here in this country? Would they not be in danger of losing their souls? Would they not become unwilling to go and risk their votes for the ruling party or any of the other democratic parties including mine, and would they not go and vote in favour of the communists?

Of course, the communists may not come through elections in a majority all over India at the same time, but bit by bit they want to do it. They have already bored into Kerala and they have their place in Assam as well as in Bengal.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): They have bored in Andhra Pradesh also.

Shri Ranga: Last time when there was the Chinese aggression, we know what happened. We know the really disastrous role, unpatriotic and disgusting role that so many of these communists played in all those areas. They were hoping to be able to capture power bit by bit, and they would like to do it also.

Therefore, it is in the interests of India to see that she should not be thinking only in terms of fighting China all by herself because she would not be in a position to do it. For the fighting China, we need the support of Pakistan, and we need the support of all our other neighbours, that is, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, and then in addition to this, we need also the support of the other countries, active or passive, psychological or physical or political, in the whole of South-East Asia. Beyond that, we must go also to Africa.

Recently, I came into touch with some of the leaders from the parliaments of the African countries, when they came to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference and also at some other international gatherings. I found to my surprise and regret that quite a large number—I do not wish to say the majority of them, but quite a large number of them—of the newly liberated and independent African countries are not convinced of the justice of our cause, are not convinced that we should be supported, are not convinced that China is in the wrong and that China is going to be an enemy not only of us but also of them. Just as we have flirted with China in the years past when Pdt. Jawaharlal Nehru was leading us, unfortunately wrongly, as we have discovered now so also, those countries are now pursuing and cherishing and nursing this wrong impression that communist China is a very peace-loving nation, and a very

democratic nation and is really keen on the equality of races and continents and equality between backward and advanced countries and therefore, there is nothing wrong with communist China. That is the threat to our peace. That is the threat to our place in the world. The sooner our Government make up their mind to gear their foreign policy as well as their foreign publicity in the direction of gaining more and more friendships in the democratic world and also in the semi-democratic world and also on the Soviet side of the world, as against communist China, the better it would be. Otherwise, it would be a very dangerous thing indeed for us to pursue the kind of goody-goody, peace-evoking and general invocation of peace for everybody which seems to be the new atmosphere in reaction to the earlier tempestuous period that we have had.

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब से सुनने और तर्जुमा करने वाली मशीन का इंतजाम हुआ है, तब से हमारे जैसे लोगों को यह प्रोत्साहन मिला है कि हम अपने दोस्त लोहिया जी से प्रेरणा ले कर हिन्दी में बोलने की कोशिश करें। मैं न हिन्दी में अच्छा बोल सकता हूँ और न ही अंग्रेजी में अच्छा बोल सकता हूँ। लेकिन इस यंत्र के आ जाने के बाद जरूर यह मेरी कोशिश होगी कि मैं हिन्दी में बोला करूँ। मेरा यह भी विश्वास है कि अंग्रेजी भाषा अभी बहुत वर्षों तक हमारे देश की एकता के लिए जरूरी है, इसलिए मैं डा० लोहिया से इस हद तक इत्तफाक नहीं करता कि उसका टायाकाट कर दिया जाए। समय समय पर जब जरूरी होगा और अंग्रेजी में भी बोलना मुनासिब होगा तो उस में भी मैं बोला करूँगा।

जो भाषण अभी सरदार साहब का हुआ है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। उनहोंने हमें काफी सूचना दी है, जिससे ढाढ़स बंधाता

है कि हमारी नीति ठीक तरह से चलेगी और जिस नीति का हम निश्चय कर चुके हैं, उसी नीति का आम तौर पर हम अनुसरण करेंगे।

मेरा विश्वास है कि किसी देश की विदेश नीति और उसकी राष्ट्रीय नीति में भी बहुत परस्पर विरोधी संघर्ष नहीं हो सकता है। हां, जमाने के बदलने से और तेजी से जो परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं, इस वक्त उनको देखते हुए यह जरूरी है कि आधुनिक काल में हमारी विदेश नीति के अन्दर स्वातंत्र्य हो, और नया रुख हो। इस नए रुख और इंडिपेंडेंस के विषय में बहुत पहले से हमने फंसला कर लिया है। आजादी मिलने के पहले ही से इस पर फंसला हिन्दुस्तान कर चुका है, हमारे देश की जनता कर चुकी है और देश की सरकार भी जो बाद में आई, वह कटि-बद्ध हो चुकी है उन बुनियादी स्तम्भों के ऊपर जिस पर आज हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और राष्ट्रीय नीति चल रही है। वह क्या है? शान्ति की, योजना की, समाजवाद की और प्रजातंत्रवाद की। ये सब एक दूसरे से नत्थी हैं और आज चाहे कोई विरोधी पार्टी कम्युनिज्म के हौवे से डरे या और कोई हौवा हमारे सामने रखे, हम इस नीति को छोड़ नहीं सकते हैं। हां, समय-समय पर परिधि के अन्दर, अस्थायी रूप में तबादला करने को जरूरत हो तो वह हम करते जा सकते हैं।

नान-एलाइनमेंट के डिनेमिक कंसैट के बारे में बहुत बातें हम सुन चुके हैं। सदन में माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर विचार किया है। हमारे स्वर्गीय नेता ने भी बताया है, इसलिए आज कोई विशेष विश्लेषण करने की उसके सम्बन्ध में जरूरत नहीं है। सवाल तो यह है कि जैसा हमारे मित्र रंगा जी ने अभी कहा है कि क्या अब नान-एलाइनमेंट की जरूरत नहीं है? मैं बहुत जोरों से

उन से गैर-इतिफाकी का इजहार करता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी वक्त भी जरूरत थी नान-एलाइनमेंट के ऊपर जोर देने की, तो वह आज है। नान-एलाइनमेंट की नीति ने हमें फायदा पहुंचाया है। अगर फायदा पहुंचा है और हम दुनिया में एक उचित बैलेंस कायम कर सके हैं उस नीति के अनुसरण से तो न पश्चिम में, न पूर्व में, न उत्तर में, न दक्षिण में कहीं भी हम उस नान-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी का परित्याग क्यों कर दें?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल (महासमंद) :
चीन और पाकिस्तान तो कहते हैं।

14 hrs.

श्री के० दे० नालबीय : चीन और पाकिस्तान के मसले पर मैं बाद में आऊंगा चीन और पाकिस्तान के प्रति जो हमारा रुख बना है, वह मजबूरन है, शांति की व्यवस्था कायम रखने की इच्छा के बावजूद उस में परस्पर कोई विरोध नहीं है, न होना चाहिये और न कोई चाहता है।

मैं बहुत थोड़े समय में ही ही चार चीजों की तरफ सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। एक तो मैं हिन्दुस्तान का सम्बन्ध ब्रिटिश कामनवैल्थ के साथ क्या हो, कैसा रहा है, इस बारे में अपनी राय बतलाना चाहता हूँ। बड़ा मुश्किल है तर्क और दलील में जाना, लेकिन पिछला इतिहास हमें बतलाता है कि सामूहिक तौर पर, यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है कि ब्रिटिश कामनवैल्थ ऐसी बड़ी जमात में रह कर हमें कोई विशेष फायदा हुआ। इसलिये मैं अपने स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के समय में भी उन से यह कहा करता था कि एक समय आयेगा जब आप को जल्दी फंसला करना पड़ेगा कि ब्रिटिश कामनवैल्थ में रहने से हमें कोई विशेष फायदा नहीं है। जब गोआ का हादसा हुआ तब अंग्रेज सरकार की नीति

[श्री के० दे० मालवीय]

साफ तौर पर प्रकट हो गई। उस वक्त हम में से बहुत से भादमी बैचेन हुए, और हम ने तब भी यही कहा कि यह प्रमाण सामने आ गया है कि जब हमें फंसला कर लेना चाहिये कि कामनवैलथ में हम क्यों रहें। हम शान्ति चाहते हैं, हम दोस्ती चाहते हैं, ईमानदारी से दोस्ती चाहते हैं, किसी से लड़ना नहीं चाहते, लेकिन इस नति के परिणाम यह अर्थ नहीं है कि किसी क्लब के मेम्बर हम बने ही रहें। इसलिये मेरी यह निश्चित धारणा है कि क्या गोआ, क्या दक्षिण अफ्रीका में जो हम ने देखा नजारा पिछली कांफरेंस में, क्या पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे साथ व्यवहार हो रहा है, किसी और मौलिक कारण से, जिस पर मैं बाद में आऊंगा, इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए हमें चाहिये कि हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने का विचार करें। अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने के कभी भी यह अर्थ नहीं हो सकते कि हम किसी से नाराज हैं या हम से कोई नाराज है। हमारी किस्मत पर हम को छोड़ दिया जाये तभी डाइनेमिक लीडरशिप इस देश में पैदा हो सकती है। जब तक भीख मांगने की प्रवृत्ति, और दूसरे के कन्धे पर हाथ रख कर चलने की प्रवृत्ति हमारी रहेगी तब तक हम एक मजबूत कौम नहीं हो सकते। मैं आप के विचार के लिये यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ। इस लिये जरूरत है कि हम अपनी बेबसी और बेकसी को दूर करने और अपनी नई दुनियां कायम करने के लिये, और नया सम्बन्ध दुनियां के सारे राष्ट्रों से कायम करने के लिये यह फंसला करें कि अब कामनवैलथ में रहना हमारे लिये जरूरी नहीं है। आज हमारी प्रतिभा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कम है। यह स्वाभाविक है। एक हमारा बहुत बड़ा इन्सान हमें छोड़ कर चला गया। उस ने हमारी एक छटा बनाई थी। उस में कुछ खामियां और कमियां बर्दाश्त हो सकती थीं, लेकिन अभी पिछली कामनवैलथ कांफरेंस की प्रोसीडिंस को देखने का मौका हमें मिला।

वहां जो कुछ हुआ वह हमें अच्छा नहीं लगा। इतना ही कह कर इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अपनी राय देना चाहूंगा कि ब्रिटिश कामनवैलथ में रह कर हमें कोई विशेष फायदा नहीं है। खास तौर पर जो चुनाव वहां आने वाले हैं उनमें अगर कंजर्वेटिव पार्टी फिर जीत गई, तब तो आप को फौरन फंसला करना ही पड़ेगा कि अपने देश के फायदे के लिये हम उस के सदस्य न रहें।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अगर लेबर गवर्नमेंट आ गई तो हमें वहां रहना चाहिये।

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : तब भी मेरी राय वही है।

काश्मीर के बारे में मैं बड़े आदर से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो कोशिशें इधर हुईं, किसी के जरिये हुईं, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कुछ इलाटाइम्ड थीं, बेवक्त थीं। हमारी कोशिश हमेशा से रहे है पाकिस्तान से समझौता हो और आज भी है। कोई ऐसा मौका मुझे याद नहीं आता है जब हम ने साफ तौर से ऐलान न कर दिया हो कि हम पाकिस्तान से दोस्ती रखना चाहते हैं, भाई चारे का रिश्ता रखना चाहते हैं। हमारी भूगोल, हमारा इतिहास, हमारी संस्कृति सब बतलाती है कि हम मिल कर ही उनसे रहना चाहते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। कुछ लोग नहीं चाहते थे कि हमारे और पाकिस्तान के बीच में मैत्री सम्बन्ध हों, बुनियादि कारणों की वजह से। दुनियां दो गुटों में बटी थी इस लिये एक गुट को यह पसन्द नहीं था कि हम और पाकिस्तान नजदीक आयेँ यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के अन्दर, जिस के इतिहास में जाने की मुझे जरूरत नहीं है, आप जानते हैं कि बराबर कोशिश इस बात की हुई कि हिन्दुस्तान का मामला ठीक तौर से दुनियां के सामने न आये। पीछे पीछे प्रचार किये जाते थे, और छिपे छिपे लोग आज भी कहने लगे हैं कि काश्मीर के मामले में अब इस सरकार को अपना रुब बदलना चाहिये। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमारी पालिसी काश्मीर के बारे

में बदली, पहले तो यह सम्भव नहीं है, लेकिन अगर बदली, तो हम एक बहुत खतरनाक दौर में पड़ जायेंगे और फिर हम आसानी से उससे निकल नहीं सकेंगे।

मजहब के नाम पर इमोशनल इंटेंपेशन की बात करना बिल्कुल कृत्रिम है, गलत है, झूठ है। जब नागरिकों को सोशल जस्टिस नहीं मिलेगी तो झगड़े होंगे। देश के अन्दर भी झगड़े होंगे। आज पाकिस्तान में क्या हो रहा है। क्या आज ईस्ट पाकिस्तान और वेस्ट पाकिस्तान के अन्दर टालेरेशन है, समन्वय है, इंटेंपेशन है। आखिर क्यों नहीं है। वे एक ही मजहब के मानने वाले तो हैं, एक ही मुल्क है, लेकिन बात यह है कि आज ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में रहने वालों को यह अहसास है कि उन्हें सोशल जस्टिस नहीं मिल रही है। बुनियादी चीज है कि जिस मुल्क के अन्दर सोशल जस्टिस का अहसास कम हो जायेगा, उस मुल्क की मजबूती, एकता, सब खतरे में पड़ जायेगी। आज मजहब के नाम पर काश्मीर के हमारे नागरिकों को भुलावा दिया जा रहा है। मैं उन को आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस गलती में न पड़ें। मजहब के नाम पर मुल्क कभी एक नहीं हुए हैं। अफगानिस्तान और पाकिस्तान आज एक नहीं हैं, अगर ऐसा होता तो सारे वेस्टर्न एशिया के मुल्क आज एक हो गये होते। सब मुसलमान हैं। सारे योरप के रहने वाले ईसाई जो हैं वे एक हो गये होते। क्या ऐसा हो सका। ज्यादातर और हिस्ट्री का इम्पैक्ट मजहब के इम्पैक्ट से हर मुल्क में ज्यादा हुआ करता है, वह कभी भी कम नहीं हो सकता। काश्मीर में और हिन्दुस्तान में ज्य.प्राफिकल और हिस्टारिकल इंटेंपेशन है। उस सम्बन्ध में किसी का प्लेबीसाइट, डिबीजन या बातचीत का सवाल उठाना नितान्त गलती होगी, बुनियादी गलती होगी और अपने मुल्क को

कमजोर करना होगा। इसलिए, सुरक्षा परिषद की तमाम कार्रवाइयों को अच्छी तरह समझते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ आप के साथ ज्यादाती की गयी और हमारे देश के साथ ज्यादाती की गयी।

सन् 1954 में डॉ० ग्राहम को यह मसला सुपुर्द किया गया कि वह हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के झगड़े को सुलझाने का रास्ता निकालें, तो उन्होंने सिफारिश की कि जो फौजें पाकिस्तान की आ गयी हैं और जो फौजें हिन्दुस्तान की आ गयी हैं उनका प्रोपोरशन कायम कर दिया जाए। उनकी सिफारिश थी कि तीन हजार फौज पाकिस्तान की रहे और चूँकि हिन्दुस्तान बड़ा है इसलिए 12 हजार फौज हिन्दुस्तान की रहे। इस तरह से उन्होंने उस एग्जेशन को, उस पाप को लीगलाइज कर दिया, पाकिस्तानी पाप को धोने की कोशिश हुई। ग्राहम साहब ने कहा कि जो हो गया है तो उसे ऐसे ही रखा जाए, और भारत की वह सब जमीन हज्म। उनकी निगाह में आक्रमण नहीं रहा।

इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि ये सब बातें गलत हैं। चार पांच महीने से, मेरी राय में, गलती की जा रही है। शोख साहब को छोड़ दिया तब हमें उसका कारण मालूम नहीं और अब बखशी गुलाम मुहम्मद को गिरफ्तार किया गया उसके बारे में भी हमें मालूम नहीं है। ऐसी कम दिलचस्पी काश्मीर के मसलों में हमें नहीं होनी चाहिए, वह हमारी सरहद की स्टेट है। मैं समझता हूँ जल्दी ही इस मसले पर हमें गवर्नमेंट और बताएगी जिससे हमें इत्मीनान हो, ठाढस हो।

और शोख अब्दुल्ला साहब को मैं सलाह देना चाहता हूँ कि वह हमारी समस्याओं में और उलझन न डालें। घमं निरपेक्ष राज्य के लिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वे ऐसा रुख अख्तियार करें जो आज शोख साहब अख्तियार कर रहे हैं। वह काश्मीर के प्रश्न को हिन्दुस्तान के

[श्री के० दे० मालवीय]

सिक्यूलर कान्सेप्ट के साथ नाता जोड़ने की कोशिश ठीक से करें। आज जो उनका रुख है उसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

हमारे देश के अन्दर धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य जल्दी, और आसानी से तभी आ सकता है और हम उस अवस्था को तभी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं जब मुल्क के अन्दर हिन्दू और मुसलमान सभी को सोशल जस्टिस का आश्वासन मिल जाए। आज उन्हें ऐसा आश्वासन नहीं है। आज हर गरीब हिन्दू और मुसलमान के लड़के को यह इत्मीनान नहीं है कि ठीक तरह शिक्षा पाने के बाद उसकी बेकारी नहीं रहेगी, उसको मकान मिलेगा, उसके बच्चों को दबा मिलेगी। आज हमारा सारा एटेंशन डाइवर्टेड है। इसलिए मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि अगर हमारी विदेशी पालिसी और देशी पालिसी के अन्दर परस्पर विरोध हो गया तो कनफ्यूजन बढ़ेगा और दुनिया में हमारी और से गलतफहमी भी होगी। इसीलिए समाजवाद की रफ्तार को देश के अन्दर तेज करना है। धर्म निरपेक्ष राज्य को कायम करने के लिए शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब को ऐसा नेतृत्व हिन्दुस्तान भर का लेना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर रेडीकल सोशलिज्म जल्दी आ जाए। वह जब तक नहीं होता तब तक सारे मामले फंसे रहेंगे। कोई भी रास्ता आप अस्त्रियार करना चाहें, हम सब सब से या बेसब्री से इन्तजार करेंगे क्योंकि इस सरकार के अलावा और कोई इस मुल्क को मजबूत नहीं कर सकता। कांग्रेस की महान पार्टी का एक मेम्बर होते हुए मैं यह कहने की जरूरत करता हूँ कि हमें जल्दी करनी है, बेसब्री दिखानी है और उस रेडीकल सोशलिज्म के प्रोग्राम की तरफ तेजी से कदम उठाना है। आज देरी नहीं की जा सकती। आज हम ने अफ्रीका के नए उभरते हुए मुल्कों के साथ नाता जोड़ा है एशिया के नए उभरते हुए मुल्कों के साथ, हम चाहते हैं कि वह हमें ठीक समझें। हम आज ईजिप्ट की कानफेंस में जा रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हम लोगों को समझा सकें और

उनको बता सकें कि जिस पालिसी को हम ने चलाया है, हम उस तरफ तेजी से बढ़ेंगे। यही है विदेशी पालिसी की सफलता की कि हम अपने देश के अन्दर जिस प्रोग्राम और कार्यक्रम पर कटिबद्ध हैं उसे तेजी से आगे बढ़ाएं। इसमें हैटरोजिनिटी की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है, न प्रोग्राम की सही कूजी है हैटरोजिनिटी की और न व्यक्तियों की। इतना ही कह कर मैं इस मसले को खत्मकर देना चाहता हूँ।

मैं अपने दोस्त फारिन मिनिस्टर को बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विदेशी दफ्तरों का तेजी से पुनर्गठन होना चाहिए इस दृष्टिकोण से कि आदर्शवादी राजनीतिक विचार रखने वाले लोग पूरी तरह से उन हमारे एम्बेसीज को नेतृत्व करें। माफ कीजिए, कुछ पेंशन याफता लोगों का आर मगाह बनाने की वह जगह नहीं है। उसे डाइनेमिक बनाना है। हमको ऐसे नौजवान राजनीतिक पुरुषों को उन दफ्तरों में सिखा पढ़ा कर भेजना है जो उसे सफल बनायें। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक स्टेशनेशन नहीं जाएगा। आज ये दूतावास डाकखाने हैं, जीते जागते दफ्तर नहीं है। अगर आप उनको डाकखाना बनाए रहेंगे तो आपके पास कुछ खत आयेंगे, कुछ नहीं आयेंगे, कुछ खो जायेंगे, जैसकि डाकखानों में होता है।

आखिर में मैं चीन के सम्बन्ध में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि स्व० प्रधान मंत्री जी का रुख इस सम्बन्ध में सही था। एक जमाना था जब मैं कहता था मैं यह आपके सामने स्वीकार करता हूँ मेरा सपना था कि एशिया के सभी अच्छे नागरिक रूस, पाकिस्तान, हिन्दुस्तान और चीन के नागरिक शान्तिपूर्वक रहें और अपनी गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए मिल जुलकर काम करें। एशिया के सभी मुल्क एक ब्लाक में आकर अपने भविष्य का निर्माण करें। चीन ने उस सपने को तोड़ दिया और शान्ति और जनसेवा के पथ से विमुख हो गया। इसीलिये

मैं नहीं मानता कि चीन आज कम्युनिस्ट चीन है। मुझे कम्युनिज्म से कोई डर नहीं है जैसा हमारे दोस्त स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेताओं को है, जो कि रात दिन उससे डरा करते हैं, उनकी उसके कारण पूरी नींद भी नहीं आती। कम्युनिज्म क्या है इसे हमको सोचना और देखना चाहिए। उसका रूप, रंग, आकार, विचार सभी बदल गए हैं। सन् 1956 में जब बीसवीं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस कम्युनिस्टों की हुई थी, उस दिन उसूलों पर चीन और रूस का मौलिक मतभेद तीन प्रत्यक्ष हो गया। ख्रुश्चेव ने कहा कि छोटी मोटी पालिसी और नीतियों की बातों को छोड़ कर आज के युग में कम्युनिज्म को एग्जिस्टेंस के आधार पर ही दुनिया में कायम रह सकता है। याद रहे कि हम अणुशक्ति के युग में (धरमो न्यूकलियर युग में) आ गए हैं, युग में कायापलट हो गया है और क्वालिटेटिव चेंज आ गया है जिससे कम्युनिस्ट फिलासफी पर बड़ा असर पड़ा है। वर्गवाद को सहअस्तित्व के उसूल को अपनाना पड़ा, यह ख्रुश्चेव ने कहा।

दूसरे श्री ख्रुश्चेव ने कहा कि जो यह कहते हैं कि साम्यवाद के प्रसार के लिए युद्ध अनिवार्य है, तो यह मिथ्या है। उन्होंने कहा कि छोटी 2 लड़ाइयां क्रांति को सफल बनाने के लिए तो हो सकती हैं लेकिन संसारयुद्ध अब साम्यवाद की सफलता के लिए अनिवार्य नहीं है, उस अनिवार्य युद्ध की धारणा को भी नए कम्युनिस्ट विचार ने त्याग कर दिया है।

तीसरे श्री ख्रुश्चेव ने यह भी कहा कि शान्तिमय ढंग से किसी भी मुक्त में समाजवाद आ सकता है। इस को उन्होंने कम्युनिस्ट पालिसी का एक मौखिक विश्वास मान लिया है।

इन तीन मौलिक खंडों पर उन्होंने अपना महल बनाया। वह गलत है या सही इसकी फिलासफी में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं केवल आपका ध्यान रूस और चीन के उस गहरे

मतभेद की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि उनके बीच में सन् 1956 के बाद पैदा हो गया और जो आगे जाकर परमानेंट होता जाता है। चीन और सोवियत झगड़ा बढ़ गया है, और आज एक तथ्य है, और ये झगड़े आज बड़े गंभीर हो गये हैं। इसकी गहराई का अनुमान एक सक्रिय राजनैतिक को अवश्य करना चाहिए। हमारी गवर्नमेंट को उस का जितना अनुमान होगा उसी अनुपात से हमारी और सोवियत यूनियन की मैत्री बढ़ती जायेगी। कुछ लोगों को भले ही डर लगे पर वह मैत्री रुक नहीं सकती है। उस का बढ़ना संसार की शान्ति के लिए, अपनी समृद्धि के लिए और देश में समाजवाद को जल्दी से लाने के लिए अनिवार्य है।

मेरा निजी अनुभव है कि सोवियट मैत्री का आधार ईमानदारी का आधार है। उस से हमारे वर्गवादी होने का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। इस देशमें कम्युनिज्म नहीं आयेगा, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। पर इस देश में जल्दी से समाजवाद आयेगा और वह रुक नहीं सकता, ऐसा भी मेरा विश्वास है। और उस में देर कर के हम ही अपना नुकसान कर सकते हैं।

अतएव यह जरूरी है कि हम खूब अच्छी तरह से समझ लें कि दुनिया के दो गुटों से अलग रह कर, और देश में समाजवाद की तरफ तेजी से आगे बढ़ कर ही हम अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ अच्छा और मैत्री का सम्बन्ध तेजी से बढ़ा सकते हैं। इस में धोखा-धड़ी नहीं हो सकती है। इस में धोखा नहीं चल सकता है। नार्थ कोरिया का साउथ कोरिया से इमोशनल इन्टिग्रेशन हो जाये, जैसा कि और किन्हीं देशों का है, जिन की पालिसी एक है, वह बात नहीं मानी जा सकती है।

इसी लिए हमें शान्ति और प्रगति, शान्ति और समाजवाद का आधार मजबूती से पकड़ना है और ऐसे ही अपनी विदेश न. ति

[श्री के० दे० मालव्या]

की प्रागे चलाना है। इस में सुलह नहीं होगी और अगर होगी, तो उसी हद तक प्रगति में देर भी होगी, नुकसान होगा और हम दुनिया के सामने अपनी स्थिति को साफ़ न कर सकेंगे। जो नये उभरते हुए देश हैं, आज वे हम से बहुत आशायें रखते हैं, क्योंकि हम ने उन को आशायें दी हैं, हमारे बुजुर्गों ने उन को आशायें दी हैं, हमारी सरकार के निश्चयों ने आशायें दी हैं। हम उन निश्चयों को अब वापस नहीं ले सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इतना ही कहना है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Indrajit Gupta—he is not there. Then, Shri Hem Barua—he is also not there. Then, Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, in ten minutes I will not be able to cover all the points. On Monday I will not be here. So I am not speaking now.

Shri Heda: (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Professor Ranga was very harsh upon our policy of non-alignment. Unfortunately, he has not studied the two major developments in the progress of our policy of non-alignment. When this policy was enunciated, at that time, we were almost the lonely voice of non-alignment. There was so much misunderstanding even in the West that, I remember very well, the American Press and American politicians insisted on calling this policy of non-alignment as the 'neutralist policy'. I was present when the American Ambassador here, Mr. Allen, addressed a meeting in Delhi, and when he was pin-pointedly asked even then he did not use the word non-alignment. This was the extent of misunderstanding at that time. But what has happened now? The policy has been accepted in slow measures and today we find that practically every country has accepted this policy to a smaller or greater measure and the word

non-alignment has achieved respectability. That is why now the word non-alignment has been used by a number of countries, almost all the Asian and African countries and even Latin American countries. So, this development in the concept of the idea of non-alignment is a major development and that we have to take note of.

The second major development is that the world situation has changed very radically from what it obtained when this idea was mooted out. At that time the two power blocs of America and Russia were at loggerheads, the third world war was looming large and many times, to use the phrase of the American Secretary of State, they followed the "brinkmanship policy". Almost we were on the verge of a third world war. At that time we had a positive role to play and we did play it. Even today many politicians and historians in the west do admit that because of the policy that we followed, because of the great impact of the personality of our leader, many wars were avoided and world has progressed ahead on the path of peace.

And, what is the development today? Russia and America have come much nearer. They are not at loggerheads as they were at one time. Not only, that, they have developed a direct communication line between the American President and Mr. Khrushchev. In this development, naturally, our positive role of non-alignment automatically gets changed and that is not a bad thing. It may be that we have nothing positive or more positive to achieve, yet we should be happy, we should be joyful that we have achieved something substantial which will go into the history and which will be written in golden letters. Therefore, these two developments, one that the policy of non-alignment has been accepted by world in some smaller or larger measure and, secondly, that the two power blocs headed by Russia and

America are not at loggerheads as they were earlier, are very major developments.

Now, which are the countries that are at loggerheads? If you look from that point, we find that it is China on one side and America on the other side—it is not Russia. This development has not come to the full but it is heading towards it. And, situated as we are, a victim of the Chinese aggression, naturally, our policy of non-alignment will have a little different connotation, a different context from what it was, because we are primarily concerned with the vacation of the aggression of one, let me say, head of a power bloc, a country which has drifted in a different direction than the free world.

Professor Ranga and Shri Malaviya also referred to the rift, to the split between Russia and China. Yes, that split has started. It started long ago, about eight years before or even earlier. But it is not yet complete, and till it is not complete let us not take any action, let us not show any attitude by which we would be helping the slowness or the stoppage of this rift. The rift is going to be there, and when it becomes complete I think there will be another meaning, another context in the world and our policy of non-alignment will have to be adjusted towards it.

Therefore, my point is that it is not the policy of non-alignment that needs to be changed; we have to interpret that policy of non-alignment in the changing times and from time to time as the context would be changed. From this angle, Professor Ranga was not right when he denounced the policy of non-alignment and when he was asserting that this policy of non-alignment did not give us any dividends.

I will just give you an example to show how it benefited us. One of the major reasons, and this has been ac-

cepted by a number of columnists including Americans and others, that what stopped the Chinese forward march from Sela to Assam was the great impact of the letter addressed by Nehru to the heads of States all over the world.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue on Monday. We will take up Private Members' Business now.

14.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd September, 1964."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That this House agrees with the Forty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd September, 1964."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I have to say something on this report, in regard to the time allotted for Shri Raghunath Singh's Bill, which is only forty-five minutes. Now, the amendments which have come from Rajya Sabha are very important amendments, on which there was a division in Rajya Sabha, and I hope that we shall get ample time to move our amendments and speak on them.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): There is already the Bill of Shri

[Shri Raghunath Singh]

Prakash Vir Shastri, and one hour and thirty-five minutes is the time allotted for that; therefore, forty-five minutes have been allotted to my Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I beg to move:

"That in the Forty-eight Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, the time allotted for the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill be extended from forty-five minutes to an hour and a half."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put it to the House. Is it the desire of the House that the time for this should be extended from forty-five minutes to an hour and a half?

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you want a division on this?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, Sir.

Division List No. 5]

[14.36 hrs.

AYES

Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu

Daji, Shri
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo

Singh, Shri Y.D.
Warior, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid Shri, T.
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Ankineedu, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri R.
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Bisai, Shri J.B.S.
Borooh, Shri P.C.

Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chakravartij Shri P.R.
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chavda, Shrimati
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Dasappa, Shri
Deshmukh, Shri B.D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dharam alingam, Shri
Dijhe, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Doral, Shri Kasinatha

Dwivedi, Shri M.
Eliayaperumal, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Hanada, Shri Subodh
Harvani, Shri Anwar
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The Lobbies have been cleared. I will just explain what the division is for, as many Members were absent. The Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions has in its Forty-eighth Report allotted forty-five minutes for the consideration of the amendments that have been made by Rajya Sabha in Shri Raghunath Singh's Bill on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament, Shri S. M. Banerjee has moved an amendment that the time of forty-five minutes be increased to an hour and a half.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have not yet put it.

The question is:

"That in the Forty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions, the time allotted for the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill be extended from forty-five minutes to an hour and a half."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Jha, Shri Yogendra
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
 Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
 Kamble, Shri
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Koya, Shri
 Kripa Shankar, Shri
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N.R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
 Maleichami, Shri
 Malliah, Shri U.S.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Marandi, Shri
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Matcharaju, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
 Maurya, Shri
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Mehta, Shri J.R.
 Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
 Mirra, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mukane, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda

Munni, Shri David
 Muru, Shri M.S.
 Niranjan Lal, Shri
 Paliwal, Shri
 Pande, Shri K.N.
 Panna Lal, Shri
 Pant, Shri K.C.
 Paramesivan Shri
 Patel Shri P.R.
 Patel Shri Rajeshwar
 Pillai, Shri Nataraja
 Pratap Singh, Shri
 Raghunath Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ramabedran, Shri
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Ramapathi
 Ray, Shrimati Renuka
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Saigal, Shri A.S.
 Samanta, Shri S.C.
 Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
 Shakuntla Devi Shrimati
 Shankaraiya, Shri

Sharma, Shri K.C.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Shree Narayan Das, Shri
 Siddananjappa, Shri
 Siddiah, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri B.J.
 Singh, Shri D.N.
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeahwari
 Srinivasan, Dr. P.
 Subbaraman, Shri C.
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Tahir, Shri Mohammad
 Tanti, Shri Rameshwar
 Tiwary, Shri D.N.
 Tiwary, Shri K.N.
 Tiwary, Shri R.S.
 Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
 Uikey, Shri
 Valvi, Shri
 Veerappa, Shri
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Wadiwa, Shri
 Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 6

Noes: 127

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Sir my machine has not worked; I am for 'Noes'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendment is lost.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd September, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Bills to be introduced.

Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya Ananda—not present. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan.

14.35 hrs.

FILM INDUSTRY WORKERS BILL*

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan (Bhopal): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide machinery for fixation of wages and for improvement of working conditions of workers in the Film Industry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide machinery for fixation of wages and for improvement of working conditions of workers in the Film Industry."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India—Extraordinary—Part II, section 2 dated 25-9-64.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: I introduce the Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Let her realise how generous we are.

13.35½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Insertion of new article 368A)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I introduce the Bill.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 144)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL

(Omission of article 370) by **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri** on the 11th September, 1964:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

There is a motion in the name of **Shri Kamath** that this debate should be adjourned. Are you moving it, **Mr. Kamath?**

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): There is a motion standing jointly in the names of **Dr. L. M. Singhvi**, **Sardar Kapur Singh**, **Shri Hem Raj** and myself that the debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill which has been part-heard or part-discussed on the last day of the Private Members' day a fortnight ago be adjourned.

I beg to move:

"That the Debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1964 be adjourned."

While moving this I will say a few words, and that is that the Bill next on the agenda has been reported by **Rajya Sabha** with certain amendments, and I strongly urge that the amendments made by **Rajya Sabha** should be considered by this House at the earliest opportunity, and if necessary, if possible, and desirable they should be resisted by the House; particularly about retrospective effect and all that, that must be resisted. In that case, there may be a joint session of the two Houses. Therefore, I do not want the House to shy away from the Bill which was moved by my hon. friend, **Shri Raghunath Singh**, in April last. It is already six months old and it will be in the interest of parliament-

tary traditions that a Bill pending for a long time should be disposed of as early as possible, one way or the other. I, therefore, move that the debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be adjourned.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No speeches at this stage.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): My point is that this motion has been brought forward in order to push out non-official business. This Bill is coming from the Rajya Sabha. We should not create any sort of precedent whereby we just push out something from the agenda and take up for discussion something out of turn . . . (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I only want to say that I have been

disillusioned by the amendment of Shri Kamath: The effect of the acceptance of Shri Kamath's amendment would be the postponement of this debate till the next session. As we are not getting any opportunity for a discussion on Kashmir, which is an explosive subject today, this is the only opportunity we have for referring to it. So, I would urge upon Shri Kamath to withdraw his amendment in order to allow a full-scale discussion on Kashmir.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Sir, I support the amendment of Shri Kamath.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be adjourned."

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Division No. 6]

[14.46 hrs.

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Alvares, Shri
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Ankineedu, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Bargman, Shri P.C.
Barua, Shri R.
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Boroosh, Shri P.C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Bai Lal, Shri
Chakravarti, Shri P.R.
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chavda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dafle, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.

Deahmukh, Shri B.D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dharamalingam, Shri
Dighe, Shri -
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gahmari, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Hanada, Shri Subodh
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri,
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joishi, Shrimati Subhadra
Joti Saroop, Shri
Jyotsna, Shri J.P.
Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kamble, Shri
Kandappa, Shri S.
Kapur Singh, Shri

Kesar Lal, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H.V.
Koya, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malaichami, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U.S.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangan, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matchareju, Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee Shrimati Sharda
Munzri, Shri David
Murti, Shri M.S.
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Panna Lal, Shri

Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Kaghunath Singh, Shri
Rajaram, Shri

Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramabadrn, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Ramapathj
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samnani, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shah, Shri Manubendra
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddananappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Solanki, Shri
Srinivasan, Dr. P.

Subbaraman, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Swell, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Uikey, Shri
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerappa, Shri
Venkatasubbiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadava, Shri B.P.

NOES

Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Daji, Shri
Deo, Shri P.K.

Elias, Shri Mohammad
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt

Pande, Shri Sarjoo
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Warior, Shri

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes 151; Noes 11.

The motion was adopted.

14.43 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I beg to move:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration:—

Clause 1

1. That at page 1, for line 5, the following be substituted, namely:—

"(2) It shall be deemed to have come in force on the 1st day of June, 1964."

Clause 3

2. That at page 2, lines 4 to 7, the words "to a member whose usual place of residence is more than seven hundred kilo-metres by rail or road

from the place where the session of the House of Parliament or the sitting of the Committee is being held" be deleted.

Clause 4

3. "That at page 2, clause 4 be deleted."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

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from the place where the session of the House of Parliament or the sitting of the Committee is being held" deleted.

Clause 4

3. "That at page 2, clause 4 be deleted."

Shri Daji (Indore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to point out to the House that after we passed the Bill and sent it to the Rajya Sabha, the economic situation in the country has worsened considerably. There is acute food shortage, prices are continuously rising and in many parts of the country there is near-famine conditions. It is a fact that the Government has not been able to rectify the situation, and we sitting in this Sovereign House have a very direct and substantial responsibility to the people. Even at the time when the Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha, we had definite reasons for not passing it; but I would only wish to point out that not only do those reasons apply now but they apply with re-doubled force. At a time when the country is passing through near economic crisis, when the rise in prices of every conceivable commodity is agitating the minds of the people and ironically may I point out that we are considering this 25 per cent increase in our salary from June 1964 on the very day when in many places there is going to be a strike against the rise in prices? About 2,000 workers have been arrested in U.P. Hundreds of workers have been detained in Calcutta; about a thousand workers have been detained in Calcutta, because 25th, today, is the day for the strike.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): We are not discussing the strike here.

Shri S. M. Bamerjee (Kanpur): That should not be the attitude, Sir.

Shri Daji: Even in Delhi, when we are sitting here, many shops are closed.

श्री स० जो० बनर्जी : श्री मांगो जाकर ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: He should withdraw his words. It is most unparliamentary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. When one hon. Member is on his legs, hon. Members should not stand up and start talking.

Shri Daji: Before I proceed further, may I request all sections of the House, that whatever you have to do with the Bill you may do but at least let us discuss it in a little dignified way?

Shri Sheo Narain: He should withdraw his words first.

Shri Daji: Unless we are able to discuss it in a dignified way...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order; I will find out what his words are.

Shri Sheo Narain: He has said
भख मांगो जा कर ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down. I will look into it.

Shri Daji: I will only say this that the decorum of the House is always important but never so important as when we are discussing our own salary. Therefore, let not the discussion be so flippant as to give an impression that we were over-anxious to vote it. Please bear with me. Do whatever you want to do. You can reject my amendment.

So, I was submitting that today even in the City many shops are closed and by this time workers must have started a huge procession to protest against the failure of the Government to hold the price-line and demanding adequate food, adequate dearness allowance and bonus. In the evening there are rallies everywhere in the City. So, it is a real anomaly that when the working people of the country are today fighting against the price rise and for a petty increase in the dearness allowance, we are unable to give even a petty increase of Rs. 3.50

(Amendment) Bill

[Shri Daji]

to our own employees whereas on the same day we are meeting to vote ourselves not only a 25 per cent increase in our salary and a 50 per cent increase in our daily allowance but also to vote it retrospectively. Therefore there is added reason today that we should pause and reconsider the Bill as it has been sent back with amendments from the Rajya Sabha. This is the most unfitting time for pushing through this legislation. I do not deny that the cost of living index has gone up. But how is it that when we discuss prices for the people, dearness allowance for the employees and bonus for the working people, the price rise seems to be a little less to us; but when we sit to discuss our own pay rise, our own DA and TA rise, suddenly we remember with great consciousness this spurt in prices? Is it that prices are different for Members of Parliament and for the common people? I do not say that Rs. 500 is going to make a big difference. That is not the point. The point is not Rs. 100; the point is about the psychological climate in the country. Having failed to give even the pettiest relief to the common working toiling people, who sweat, toil and starve, having addressed them the gospel of having patience and of tightening their belts, as leaders of the nation, as representatives of the people do we set a good example, an inspiring example before the people by saying "No, your DA can wait; your relief can wait, but we, the representatives of the people, must get relief here and now"? I submit with all humility that whatever be the logic at the time when we passed it—then too I—had my reservations when the country today is in the throes of a severe economic crisis, when hundreds of thousands are marching against the price rise and are looking up to this august House to give an inspiring lead and to force the hands of the Government to stop the price rise so that the whole nation can be taken forward on the path of prosperity, this is the most wrong time that we

should vote this. Therefore I submit—and I submit it with all humility—and sense of dignity—let us also add to the dignity of the House. Let us consider this question with some dignity, not merely the question whether we should get something more or not but also the psychological effect that it will have. I do not want to count the effect in terms of rupees, annas and pies. It is not a question of so many rupees. After all, it may be a question of a few lakhs of rupees in a budget of crores of rupees; but the crucial point is not rupees, annas and pies but the psychological impact of this, I most respectfully say, most obnoxious, wrong measure that we are going to pass, of the measure of voting ourselves higher salary, of the measure which will be taken by the people almost as an insult to their own misery and dereliction of duty beyond compare. Let us not be a party to this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to oppose all the three amendments made by the Rajya Sabha to this Bill. I will be very brief. I do believe in all sincerity....

An Hon. Member: Not three, only one.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry. I rise to oppose the first amendment that has just now been moved by my hon. colleague, Shri Raghunath Singh.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the three have been moved.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): They will be taken up separately.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will in that case oppose all the three. As regards the first one, we have always questioned the wisdom of having retroactive or retrospective legislation in other fields and sectors. I do think that where a Bill concerning ourselves is concerned, we should set a noble, a better example than would be set by this amendment if we are to pass it. I think, it will be in the

fitness of things not to accept an amendment which seeks to make the provision regarding salaries retroactive.

As regards the second amendment, I think, the Bill as moved by Shri Raghunath Singh was very apt and adequate. I do not think that this amendment seeking to delete the distance limit of 700 kilometres or something like that should be accepted. The limit is necessary and we should stick to the provision of the original Bill as moved by Shri Raghunath Singh.

Lastly, I think, the optional clause should remain. We do not wish to delete it. The only amendment that might be made to clause 4 should be to insert the word "Chairman" also along with the Speaker. The Chairman of the other House was forgotten with reference to clause 4 by Shri Raghunath Singh. That amendment might also be made here if the House is willing.

I therefore oppose all the three amendments made by Rajya Sabha.

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले प्रमेडमेंट का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, वैसे मैं विरोध तो सब का करता हूँ। आज देश के सामने जो स्थिति है, मेरे खयाल में उसे हमारे तमाम मित्र जो यहाँ बैठे हैं अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। उनको मालूम है कि आज देश की क्या हालत है, लेकिन ऐसे वक्त में भी रिट्रास्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट से, यानी पहली जून, सन् 1964 से अपना महंगाई भत्ता 21 रुपये से 31 रुपये करने की, यानी दस रुपये रोज बढ़ाने की, और वेतन में सौ रुपये की बढ़ोतरी की मांग सदस्य कर रहे हैं, जब कि 22 लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों की यह मांग स्वीकार नहीं की जाती कि दास आयोग के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में डियरनेस एलाउंस के फारमूले को शामिल कर दिया जाए।

मैं आपके सामने सिर्फ यह चीज रखना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस देश में 27 करोड़ लोग साढ़े तीन आना रोज पर गुजारा कर रहे हैं और जब आज उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सेर से भी कम चावल और गेहूँ मिल रहा है, और जब आज लाखों की तादाद में लोग सरकार से मांग कर रहे हैं कि चीजों के दाम कम किए जाएं या रोके जाएं, उस वक्त हम जम्हूरी उसूलों के पुजारी और प्रजातांत्रिक उसूलों की रखवाली करने वाले इस सदन में अपने ही भत्ते और वेतन में वृद्धि करना चाहते हैं। आज इस सदन की तरफ देश के 45 करोड़ लोगों की आंखें लगी हैं कि चीजों के दाम घटाये जाएं और ऐसे वक्त में हमने अपनी तनखाह और भत्ते का सवाल उठाया है।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यह तो बड़ा ही लीजिएगा अपने बहुमत के आधार पर, लेकिन कम से कम इतनी जल्दी तो न कीजिये और हमारी बात सुन लीजिये कि बाहर किस तरीके से जनता सोचती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह बिल सदन में पास हुआ तो स्टेट्समैन के एडिटरियल को पढ़िये, हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड के एडिटरियल को पढ़िये और सारे प्रखबारों के एडिटरियल को पढ़िये। हर एक ने कहा था कि महंगाई को देखते हुए यह ठीक है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के प्रखरा-जात बढ़े हैं, लेकिन समय को देख कर, देश की हालत को देख कर, देश की गरीबी और भुखमरी तथा फाकाकशी को देख कर यह शोभा नहीं देता कि संसद संसद सदस्य अपनी तनखाह को बढ़ा लें और डियरनेस एलाउंस के बारे में डिसकशन एलाऊन किया जाए और कहा जाय कि अगले सेशन तक इन्तिजार कर सकता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज भी समय है कि इस बिल को वापस ले लिया जाये। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, ने, जो कि पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की खड़ाऊं लेकर भारत की तरह राज्य

[श्री स० मी० बनर्जी]

कर रहे हैं, इस सदन में अपने भाषण में यही कहा है कि देश की खाद्य स्थिति बहुत खराब है और वह और खराब होने वाली है। उन्होंने देश के किसानों की बात भी कही और मजदूरों के लिए भी आसू बहाये। लेकिन उसका कोई असर नहीं हुआ।

15 hrs.

आज जो राज्य कर रहे हैं, मैं उनसे यही कहूंगा कि बहुमत के आधार पर, अपना ताकत आधार पर वे अपनी तन्त्रवाहों में वृद्धि को पास करा लेंगे, लेकिन उनको देश की आम जनता की हालत को भी अपने सामने रखना चाहिए। मैंने एक प्रमोशन दिया था, लेकिन बदकिस्मती से वह नहीं आ सका, क्योंकि मैं लेट हो गया। उस प्रमोशन का मकसद यह था कि जून, 1964 से मेम्बरों की तन्त्रवाहों में वृद्धि की जाये, ताकि उस समय हम इलेक्ट्रेट के पास जाकर यह कहें कि हम अपनी तन्त्रवाह बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। उस वक्त पता लगेगा कि कितने लोग हमको वोट देते हैं।

आज इस सरकार की नीति से साफ़ तौर से यह मालूम होता है कि वह चाहती है कि हमारी हालत तो सुधर जाये और देश की जनता भुखमरी और फाकाकशी में अवर मरघट की तरफ भी चली जाये, तो कोई गुरेज नहीं है। मेरे भाइयों को 1600 रुपये के एरियर्स मिलेंगे। वे अभी से प्लान बना लें कि उस रकम को कैसे इस्तेमाल करेंगे।

श्री रघनाथ सिंह : 1600 रुपये के एरियर्स कहाँ से मिलेंगे ?

श्री स० मी० बनर्जी : 1600 रुपये न सही, 1200 रुपये या 1000 रुपये तो मिलेंगे। माननीय सदस्य जो कहते हैं वही सही।

मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और मैं केवल यहाँ ही विरोध नहीं करूँगा,

मैं बाहर 22 लाख गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स को कहूँगा कि वे इस सरकार के खिलाफ अपने महंगाई भत्ते के लिए हड़ताल करें।

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): I have great pleasure in responding to the call made by my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee that the discussion should continue on this matter with dignity. It is a very delicate matter. It is easy under the circumstances to lose not only one's temper but also lay an axe at the dignity of this House. So, let us forbear from doing so. I would appeal to my hon. friends to see the reasonableness of the proposition with an impartial mind.

I agree with them that merely because we are in a majority here we should not take personal advantage of it. I concede that straightway. Nor should they take advantage of it for party purposes. May I appeal to my hon. friends to see that by pitting the Members of Parliament against the Central Government employees and inciting their feelings, by implication they want to egg on the Central Government employees more and more to demand more and more?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We never said that. Kindly listen to me. Their only demand was that the terms of reference should include the revision of the dearness allowance formula. That was the only meagre thing which they wanted. But even that has been refused by this Government.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am coming to that. In this discussion, the proper comparison would be what Members of Parliament are paid in other countries. To compare the salaries and emoluments of Members of Parliament with those of other classes of Government employees is neither pertinent nor proper. If my hon. friends sitting to my right had taken the examples of salaries of Members of Parliament in other countries and

shown that this Bill proposed to pay much more than what was warranted under the circumstances, I, for one, would agree with them. But to take Government employees and their dearness allowances into consideration and then argue against this proposition would be somewhat far fetched.

My hon. friend Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia is not here, at the moment. I would appeal to him,—and also to my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee,—to remember that he himself has said that 26 crores of people are getting less than seven annas a day. I concede that proposition. If that be so, then with what logic can my hon. friend ask for the Central Government employees much more than seven annas per day?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I had mentioned about that also. I have said that in this country there is actually a race between starvation and hunger.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: My hon. friend takes up a convenient argument when it suits his party purposes. If my hon. friend is so sympathetic to the whole people, I shall put forward a proposition which must be accepted by him, and it is this. Let there be a wage commission for all professions in India..

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, including Members of Parliament.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Yes, including Members of Parliament and Ministers and the ICS people and others, and let the wage be fixed with reference to the *per capita* income and the comparative quantity and quality of work turned out. If such a thing is done, there will be no heart-burning in any quarter. On the other hand, according to statistics, organised labour is taking more than 200 to 300 times the *per capita* income, more than 26 crores of people. It is for those 26 crores of people that we have to feel, and I do feel for them.

Therefore, until that commission is appointed let us come to this honourable and dignified agreement. Let the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament be judged on the basis of those that are paid in other countries. Let us not bring in the Central Government employees into this discussion. Then, one can bring in the ICS people and also the others. All that will confuse the argument. Let not other things be brought into it.

So far as the electorate is concerned, they are equally familiar or conversant with the opinions of MPs. I say today that I can go to my constituency and convince them that this salary is properly paid and get elected. I shall give you this challenge here and now. But really, it is not a question for any challenge, but it is a question of being reasonable. Here, we must go on the plane of a principle, instead of taking advantage of it for party purposes.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is the principle?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The pitting of organised labour and the Central Government employees against the rest of India and Parliament in particular should not be done. That is my appeal to my hon. friends.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): We have not been given any chance. Those who had spoken on this Bill previously are being given a chance to speak now also. I was denied a chance last time. This time, I wanted to speak and I had given my name two days before.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may please await his chance.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: The time allotted for this is only 45 minutes and already about 30 minutes are over.

[Shri S. N. Chaturvedi]

The voice of those who want to oppose these amendments should not be suppressed in this House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में केवल इतना ही कहना है कि यदि आज हम इस बिल को पास कर देते हैं, तो हम अपने देश की गरीब जनता के सामने किस प्रकार से मुंह उठा कर बात कर सकते हैं। यह कितनी सज्जा की बात है कि हम अपनी तन्ख्वाह तो बढ़ा लें, लेकिन छोटे कर्मचारियों और दूसरे गरीब लोगों की तन्ख्वाह के बारे में विचार भी न करें।

इस बिल को लाते समय श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने सब से पहले ये शब्द कहे थे कि चार सौ रुपये में कोई भी मेम्बर ईमानदारी से काम नहीं कर सकता है। उनके कहने का अर्थ यह है कि सौ रुपये लेने के बाद हर एक सदस्य ईमानदार बन जायेगा और अब तक वह ईमान था। मैं इस बात का विरोध करता हूँ आज हमारे देश में अधिकांश लोग ऐसे हैं, जो चार सौ रुपये से कम तन्ख्वाह पाते हैं। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि व सब बेईमान हैं और जो ज्यादा तन्ख्वाह पाने वाला व्यक्ति है, वह ज्यादा ईमानदार है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें स्वयं ही विचार करना चाहिए कि हम अपने कर्मचारियों की तन्ख्वाह नहीं बढ़ाते हैं और अपनी तन्ख्वाह बढ़ा लेते हैं, यह लज्जा की बात है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। इस लिए मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ।

श्री श० ना० चतुर्वेदी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कर्तव्य भावना से वशीभूत हो कर ही आज इस बिल का और जो एमेंडमेंट्स राज्य सभा से पास होकर आए हैं, उनका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल को जिस रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया था वह तो

खराब था ही, लेकिन अब इसमें जो संशोधन किये गये हैं, उनसे यह और भी खराब हो गया है

Shri P. R. Patel (Patan): Sir, on a point of order. Can an hon. Member say that the Bill, after its passing, is bad? Once it was passed by the other House, can he say it? Is it not contempt of the House?

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: I have every right to say what I have said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can speak only on the amendments. The principles of the Bill have been accepted by both the Houses.

श्री शा० ना० चतुर्वेदी : जो स्पीचिंग हुई है, उन पर कोई आपत्ति किसी ने नहीं की है और अब जब मैं स्पीच करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ तो आपत्तियाँ की जा रही हैं।

आज जब देश में भूख की वजह से लाहूँ लाहि मची हुई है उसको देखते हुए भी अगर हम अपनी तन्ख्वाह और एलाउंसिस बढ़ा लें तो यह ठीक बात नहीं होगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज महंगाई बहुत अधिक है। लेकिन वह सब के लिए समान रूप से है। पार्लिमेंट के मेम्बरों के ऊपर भी उसका असर हुआ है, यह भी मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन मैं यह कहे बगैर भी नहीं रह सकता हूँ कि शायद सारे देश में दिल्ली में ही हालत सब से अच्छी है जहाँ तक प्राइसिस का ताल्लुक है। यहाँ पर फिर भी चीजें सस्ती मिल रही हैं। आगरा में या दूसरे स्थानों में जाकर आप देखें, वहाँ पर यहाँ से कम से कम दुगुने दामों में गेहूँ और गल्ला लोगों को मिल रहा है। वह भी कभी कभी नहीं मिलता है। इस सब को देखते हुए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और आपसे ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह वक्त था कि इस बिल को लाया जाता। देश में जब प्राइसिस बढ़ती है तब ध्यापारी वर्ग तो फायदा उठाते ही हैं, लेकिन केवल दी तरह के लोग अपनी तन्खा और अंत

बढ़वा पाते हैं। एक तो वे लोग हैं जिनके हाथ में सत्ता है या शासन की बागडोर है या वे लोग हैं जो हड़तालें, प्रदर्शन आदि कर समाज को नुकसान पहुंचा सकते हैं या घाँस दे सकते हैं। लेकिन ज्यादातर वे लोग हैं, जो असंगठित हैं उनकी कोई पूछ नहीं होती, उनको ज्यादा मिलने की कोई आशा नहीं होती है। महालोनिवीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यहां तक कहा गया है कि जो लैंडलेस लेबरर्स हैं उनको एक रुपया नौ पैसे से मजदूरी पांच साल में घट कर 96 पैसे रह गयी है। उन लोगों का भी हमें खयाल करना चाहिये, क्या उन से भी हमारी हीन दशा है? अपने आपको हम किस से आइडेंटिफाई कर रहे हैं, उस महान जन समूह से जो कि व्रत है या जो कि किसी न किसी तरह से अपने हितों की पूर्ति कर लेते हैं? उनके हाथ में एक प्रकार की शक्ति है, ताकत है इस वास्ते वे ऐसा कर सकते हैं, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट को सभी पहलुओं पर ध्यान देकर ही ऐसा करना चाहिये।

अभी तक हम एमरजेंसी के नाम पर लोगों को अपनी बैल्ट्स टाइटन करने के लिए कहते रहे हैं। अब हम अपनी बैल्ट्स लूज या ढीली कर रहे हैं। चीन और पाकिस्तान के हमले का खतरा अभी भी बना हुआ है, जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कई बार कहा है। देश पर काली घटायें अभी भी छाई हुई हैं। और भी परेशानियां देश के सामने हैं। लाखों की संख्या में शरणार्थी आ रहे हैं वित्त मंत्री ने सत्तर करोड़ रुपये की बजट में कमी करने के लिए भी कहा है। क्या इसी सत्तर करोड़ में से हम अपने लिये कुछ ले लेना चाहते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं

अगर महंगाई है तो इसका यह इलाज नहीं है कि अपने वेतनों में हम वृद्धि कर लें। योंकि इससे इनफ्लेशन और भी बढ़ता है। यह मान लिया गया है कि, पैसा बढ़ा कर हम इनफ्लेशन को दूर नहीं

कर सकते हैं। ऐसी हालत में हमारा जो कर्तव्य है, उसको हमें पहचानना चाहिये। हम लोगों के, ग्राम जनता के एजेंट हैं, मुनीम हैं, जनता ही हमारी मालिक है। वही आज मुसीबत में मुबतला है। ऐसे समय में उसकी तिजोरी में से हम बढ़ा कर पैसा ले लें यह बड़े ही दुःख की बात होगी।

पेपर की कटिंग्स मेरे पास हैं। इतनी बातें इस बिल के विरोध में छपी हैं कि कुछ कहना नहीं। जनता की तकलीफों को देखते हुए अगर हम इस बिल को आज वापस ले लें तो कितना अच्छा प्रभाव जनता पर पड़ेगा, एक उदाहरण हम देश के सामने रख सकेंगे। यह एक ऐसा आदर्श होगा जो कि औरों के लिए अनुकरणीय होगा। नहीं तो वही बात जो कि अंग्रेजों के जमाने में कही जाती थी आज हम पर भी लागू हांगी कि :

कौम के गम में डिनर खाते हैं हुक्काम के साथ
रंज लीडर को है मगर आराम के साथ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप इधर आकर बैठिये।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो अमेडमेंट्स राज्य सभा से पास हो कर आई हैं, उनका अनुमोदन करने के लिए मैं खड़ी हुई हूँ। जो माननीय सदस्य इस का विरोध कर रहे हैं, वे अगर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को अनआर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर समझ लें तो कोई बुराई की बात नहीं है। अफसोस और दुर्भाग्य की बात यही है कि न तो हम डीमंस्ट्रेशन कर सकते हैं और न ही जलूस निकाल सकते हैं और न ही हड़ताल कर सकते हैं। दूसरा दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हमको सैलरीज का खुद ही फंसला करना पड़ता है। इससे ज्यादा दुर्भाग्य की बात हमारे लिये और कोई नहीं हो सकती है।

मैं उन सदस्यों की तरफ से आप से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ जिनका और कोई

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

ग्रामद्वनी का जरिया नहीं है। आप इसका विरोध न करें। पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बरों को भी कहीं न कहीं से अपना गुजारा करना पड़ता है, बाप दादा की सम्पत्ति हो, अपनी सम्पत्ति हो, लोगों की कमाई हो, चोरी का पैसा हो, रिश्वत का पैसा हो, कहीं न कहीं से हर एक को लेकर काम करना पड़ेगा। यह बात मैं बहुत ही सफाई से कहना चाहती हूँ। हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि हम श्रीर किसी से नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हमारी तनख्वाहें बढ़ाओ, हमें खुद बढ़ानी पड़ती हैं। हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने हार्डशिप्स का वर्णन किया है और बताया है कि किस तरह से से अनाज महंगा है, किस तरह से काम महंगा है। जिस तरह से श्रीर जिस स्पीड से ये चीजें चल रही हैं उसी तरह से पोलिटिकल काम भी महंगाई में आगे बढ़ रहा है, उतना ही अधिक काम हम को करना पड़ता है। अफसोस यही है कि आज हमारी कोई यूनियन नहीं है। अगर हमारी भी यूनियन होती और मिस्टर बनर्जी या मिस्टर दाजी उसके प्रेजिडेंट होते तो हम गरीब लोगों की जो मुसीबतें हैं, लोगों के पैसे से चन्दा मांग कर इलैक्शन लड़ कर जो हम आते हैं, तो वे भी हमारी तरफ से बोलते। आज भी मैं उनसे एक प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ वे जुलूसों का नेतृत्व करते हैं, बहुत ऊंचा बोलते हैं कि तनख्वाहें बढ़नी चाहियें, उनको इतना भी पूछ लेना चाहिये कि जो उनकी सेवा करने के लिए पार्लियामेंट के मॅम्बर हैं या कोई श्रीर भी सियासी वर्कर्स हैं चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हैं, उनकी मुश्किलतात और मांगें क्या हैं और उन मांगों को भी वे अपनी हड़ताल या डैमन्स्ट्रेशन्स में शामिल कर लें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon Shri Raghunath Singh, I shall call the Minister. Shri Bhagavati—does he want to say anything?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri L. N. Mishra—you do not want to say anything.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): No, Sir.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The Ministers are not participating in this.

An Hon. Member: They are neutral.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. Shri Raghunath Singh.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने विरोधी पक्ष के बन्धुओं को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ और साथ साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब की ग्रामद्वनी अधिक हो, सब की तनख्वाह बढ़े, आप लोग सुखी हों, अच्छे हों। हमारी सुभद्रा बहन ने जो भावनायें व्यक्त की हैं, वही भावनायें हम सब की हैं। उनसे ज्यादा मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, इसलिए कि सब की भावनायें और सब की परिस्थितियाँ उन्होंने आपके सामने लाकर रख दी हैं। कांग्रेस वाले और आप लोग भी सोशल वर्कर, राजनीतिक वर्कर हैं, कार्यकर्त्ता हैं। जो सदस्य यहाँ है उनमें से 70 प्रतिशत सदस्य ऐसे होंगे जिन्होंने अपने जीवन में सामाजिक सेवा करने के अलावा और कुछ किया ही नहीं है। उन्होंने कांग्रेस वर्क या अपनी अपनी पार्टी का वर्क, समाज की सेवा या देशभक्ति या राज्य क्रान्ति में भाग लेने के सिवा कुछ और किया ही नहीं है। अपना जीवन उन्होंने इसी में लगा दिया है। आप समझ सकते हैं, जो लोग इलैक्शन जीत कर आते हैं और इलैक्शन में मान लीजिये बस हजार रुपया खर्च होता है, वह रुपया कहाँ से आयेगा ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : पार्टी से।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पार्टी के पास कहाँ से आयेगा ? पार्टी पूँजीपतियों से लेगी। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि हम पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में चले जायें...

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (कलकत्ता-दक्षिण पश्चिम) : आईन को बदलिये । आईन आपने ही बनाया हुआ है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : रशिया से नहीं आता है हमारे पास पैसा ।

श्री दाजी : सोशल वर्कर हैं तो पब्लिक से इकट्ठा क्यों नहीं करते हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप भी तो मोशल वर्कर हैं ।

श्री दाजी : पब्लिक से इकट्ठा करते हैं ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अगर हमें हिन्दुस्तान में डेमोक्रेसी को रखना है, लोकतन्त्र को रखना है तो हमें भी इंडिपेंडेंट होना चाहिये, हम लोगों में भी इतनी शक्ति होनी चाहिये, इतनी ताकत होनी चाहिये कि अपने पैसे में इलैक्शन लड़ कर यहां आ सकें । पूंजीपतियों या किन्हीं दूसरे वर्गों के अनुयायी हम न हों । क्योंकि जिसके पैसे से इलैक्शन लड़ कर हम आयेगे, हम उसके लिए ाथ उठायेंगे । अगर यह व्यवस्था हिन्दुस्तान में रहेगी तो हिन्दुस्तान में लोकतन्त्र सफल नहीं हो सकता है, लोकतन्त्र चल नहीं सकता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इन एमेंडमेंट को मान लिया जाए । ...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration:—

Clause 1

1. That at page 1, for line 5, the following be substituted, namely:—

"(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of June, 1964."

Clause 3

2. That at page 2, lines 4 to 7, the words "to a member whose usual place of residence is more than seven hundred kilometres by rail or road from the place where the session of the House of Parliament or the sitting of the Committee is being held" be deleted.

Clause 4

3. That at page 2, clause 4 be deleted."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 7]

AYES

[15.24 hrs.]

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achuthan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Ankineedu, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bla Krishna Singh, Shri
Barman, Shri P.C.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri R.
Basumatari, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Bhawani, Shri Lakhmu
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chakravarti, Shri P.R.
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben

Chuni Lal, Shri
Daske, Shri
Daljit, Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Deahmukh, Shri B.D.
Dharamalingam, Shri
Dighe, Shri
Dorai, Shri Kansinatha
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Gahmari, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hem Raj, Shri
Himataingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri

Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kamble, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Katoki, Shri Lildhar
Koujalgi, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Malaichami, Shri
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U.S.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri

Matcharaju, Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri Jashwanth
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Mirza, Shri Bahar i
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mukano, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munshi, Shri David
Murti, Shri M.S.
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K.C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri

Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D.B.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Reddiar, Shri
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samnani, Shri
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shree Narayn Das, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri

Singhvi, Dr. L.M.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Soy, Shri H.C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tombi, Shri
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valvi, Shri
Veerappa, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadava, Shri B.P.

NOES

Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.

Daji, Shri Homi
Ellas, Shri Mohammad
Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Kar, Shri Prabhat
Mukerjee, Shri H N.
Warior, Shri

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes 134; Noes 9.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now put the amendments. There is an amendment by Shri Chaturvedi to the first amendment. Is he moving it?

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Yes, Sir. I beg to move:

That in amendment No. 1, for sub-clause (2) of clause 1, substitute—

“(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of June, 1965.”

मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है, कि आज सबके ऊपर प्राइसिस का असर हो रहा है, लेकिन ऐसी हालत में जनता के दुःख दर्द में हमें शामिल होना चाहिये। इसी वजह से मैंने यह संशोधन रक्खा है कि अगर हमें तनखा, भत्ता बढ़ाना ही है, तो जो बातें यहां

कही गईं उसमें न जाते हुए, हम उसे जून सन् 1965 से लें। ऐसा करने से इस वक्त कम में देश में मुसीबत है उसका ग्रहसास हम में है ऐसा प्रतीत होता है। अगर हम इसे पिछली जून से बढ़ायेंगे तो हमारे समाजवाद की यह बिल्कुल कलई खोल देगा।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं इस संशोधन का विरोध करता हूँ। विरोध इस लिये करता हूँ कि यह बिल अप्रैल में यहां पास हुआ था फिर वह मई में राज्य सभा में गया। लेकिन पंडित जी के देहान्त के सबब से वहां उस समय पास नहीं हो सका। उसके बाद अब पास हो सका है। इसलिये इसमें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। जून के बाद पार्लियामेंट का कोई सेशन भी नहीं हुआ है। आप इसको सिद्धान्ततः तो स्वीकार करते हैं लेकिन चाहते हैं कि सन् 1965 से लागू होना चाहिये। जब आप इस बिल के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार करते हैं और इसका समर्थन करते हैं तो जिस दिन बिल

हम लोग पास करें, उसी दिन से इसे लागू होना चाहिये ।

That in amendment No. 1, for sub-clause (2) of clause 1, substitute—

“(2) It shall come into force on the 1st day of June, 1965.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Mr. Chaturvedi's amendment to the House. The question is:

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 8]

AYES

[15.27 hrs.

Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Daji, Shri
Bilas, Shri Moha

Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hanada, Shri Subodh
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kachhavaia, Shri Hukam Chand
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.

Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Warior, Shri

NOES

Achuthan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joschim
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Berman, Shri P.C.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri R.
Basumatari, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Dafle, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dharamalingam, Shri
Dighe Shri
Doral, Shri Kasinatha
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Harvani, Shri Anasir
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joishi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shanker

Kamble, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Katoki, Shri Liladhar
Koujalgi, Shri H.V.
Koya, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Malaichami, Shri
Malhotra, Shri In Jer J.
Malliah, Shri U.S.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangan, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti, Shri M.S.
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K.C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D.B.

Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramabhadran, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Reddiar, Shri
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sannani, Shri
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shivanappa, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singhvi, Dr. L.M.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sunder Lal, Shri
Swell, Shri
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tombi, Shri
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Velvi, Shri
Veerappa, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Yadava, Shri B.P.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is:

Ayes 14; Noes 107.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the main amendment No. 1 to the House. The question is:

"That the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1964, be taken into consideration:—

Clause 1

1. That at page 1, for line 5, the following be substituted, namely:—

(2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of June, 1964."'

The Lok Sabha divided.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I have voted wrongly, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not materially affect the result. The result* of the division is as follows:

Ayes 130; Noes 11.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1964, be taken into consideration:—

Clause 3

2. That at page 2, lines 4 to 7, the words "to a member whose usual place of residence is more than seven hundred kilometres by rail or road from the place where the session of the House of Parliament or the sitting of the Committee is being held" be deleted.

3. That at page 2, clause 4 be deleted.'

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): It looks like misuse of the procedure of the House—what they are doing. Of course, they are making the proceedings lively, but I think it is misuse of the procedure.

Shri Daji: Sir, I rise to a point of order. He must withdraw the words "misuse". We are using our right to claim a division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have the right to demand a division. There is no misuse of procedure.

Shri Daji: He must withdraw those words.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: They are not unparliamentary.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahsamud): There cannot be any proceedings when the lobbies are being cleared.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hold that it is no misuse of procedure.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: When the lobbies are being cleared, the House is not in regular session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The lobbies are already cleared; the doors are locked and nobody can enter now.

Shri Daji: If they want a wage rise let them be more modest, not so shameless.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I learn that there is a failure in the voting system. Therefore, I would request those hon. Members who are in favour of these amendments to stand up.

*The names of the Members could not be recorded due to mechanical defect in the voting machine.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Why not we wait for another day to pass this?

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They may resume their seats.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has it been counted?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a huge majority.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, it is against parliamentary procedure. The votes will have to be recorded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right I will count. Those in favour of the amendments may again rise in their seats.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are 129. Now, those against these amendments may rise in their seats.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are 10. So, the result of the division is as follows: Ayes 129, Noes 10.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, I beg to move:

“That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.”

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, I am very sorry indeed that Shri Raghunath Singh has thought fit to bring before the House this rather grievous motion which in reality holds up this House to very well deserved ridicule and obloquy before the country. In the last occasion also, on our behalf, it was made very clear that whatever might be the difficulties felt by a few individual members, it was undignified and indecent on the part of Members of this House to give themselves a wage increase in the manner in which

it has been sought to be done. When we were young we used to study at school rules of English composition and we would be asked occasionally to amplify the saying “charity begins at home”, but we had never an idea that “charity begins at home” is a maxim which is applied by the majority in this House, which means the Congress Party, in the manner in which Shri Raghunath Singh and his friends have sought to do. It is a most extraordinary thing, and I wish the majority in this House which has already expressed its opinion, gave its mind a little more earnestly to this matter.

It is nothing short of a calumny that at a time when people all over the country are suffering under the most grievous blows on account of the rise in prices, at a time when the employees of government in the Centre as well as in the States, not to speak of the public sector undertakings, are asking for a certain increase in their incomes because of the rise in the cost of living, at a time when the Government is turning a deaf ear to all sorts of demands, in regard to bonus for instance, at that very particular time, the two Houses of Parliament are coming together in a most vicious fashion in order to give themselves a pay rise. It is a most amazing thing. If this House can behave in this fashion, if this House can put the interests of a handful of Members who are not even a microscopic minority in this country, if this House places the interests of a few Members of the House above the interests of the people of this country, what right have we to call ourselves the representatives of our people? That is a point of view which we have tried to present, and I think it is a sheer scandal if this kind of thing is forced down our throats. I do not know, as I have said before, maybe, footling little reasons could be put forward regarding the difficulties in making both ends meet which some of our Members might have experienced, but for that reason to give away a whole principle is something which is not

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]
understandable. When we should try to represent the feelings of our people when we should try to represent in some measure the life and aspirations of our people, we betray that trust, we are doing something which goes against the whole grain of human decency, not to speak of parliamentary democracy. In the name of a majority which is ruling the roost in this place, if this kind of measure is put on the statute book and members

of both Houses of Parliament get just a pat on the back and also an additional package of wages, that is something against which we ought to raise our voice, and that is exactly what I am trying to do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha be agreed to."

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 10]

AYES

15.44 hrs.

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.

Achuthan, Shri

Alva, Shri A.S.

Alva, Shri Joachim

Aney, Dr. M.S.

Ankineedu, Shri

Babunath Singh, Shri

Bakliwal, Shri

Bal Krishna Singh, Shri

Barman, Shri P.C.

Barrow, Shri

Basappa, Shri

Basumatari, Shri

Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri

Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.

Bhawani, Shri Lakshmi

Bhrendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Bisat, Shri J.B.S.

Brij Basi Lal, Shri

Brij Raj Singh Kotah, Shri]

Chakraverti, Shri P.R.

Chandrabhan Singh, Shri

Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.

Chavda, Shrimati Johraben

Chenai Lal, Shri

Daffe, Shri

Das, Shri B.K.

Dass, Shri G.

Deshmukh, Shri B.D.

Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.

Dharamalingam, Shri

Dighe, Shri

Dorai, Shri Kasinatha

Dubey, Shri R.G.

Dwivedi, Shri M.L.

Elayaperumal, Shri

Gahmari, Shri

Ganapati Ram, Shri

Gandhi, Shri V.B.

Ganga Devi, Shrimati

Ooni, Shri Abdul Ghani

Gounder, Shri Muthu

Gupta, Shri Badabab

Hanumanthaiya, Shri

Harvani, Shri Anwar

Hem Raj, Shri

Iqbal Singh, Shri

Jamunadevi, Shrimati

Jha, Shri Yogendra

Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra

Kajrolkar, Shri

Kamble, Shri

Kedaria, Shri C.M.

Keishing, Shri Rishang

Koujalgi, Shri H.V.

Kripa Shankar, Shri

Laskar, Shri N.R.

Laxmi Bai, Shrimati

Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini

Malhotra, Shri Inder J.

Malliah, Shri U.S.

Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad

Maniyangadan, Shri

Marandi, Shri

Masuriya Din, Shri

Matcharaju, Shri

Mathur, Shri Hariash Chandra

Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan

Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari

Mehta, Shri J.R.

Melkote, Dr.

Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt

Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali

Mishra, Shri Bihuti

Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda

Mukane, Shri

Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda

Munzml, Shri David

Murti, Shri M.S.

Niranjan Lal, Shri

Paliwal, Shri

Pande, Shri K.N.

Panna Lal, Shri

Pant, Shri K.C.

Parasmaivan, Shri

Patel, Shri P.R.

Patel, Shri Rajeshwar

Pillai, Shri Nataraja

Prabhakar, Shri Naval

Pratap Singh, Shri

Raghunath Singh, Shri

Rajdeo Singh, Shri

Raju, Shri D.B.

Ram Sewak, Shri

Ram Swarup, Shri

Rane, Shri

Ranga Rao, Shri

Rao, Shri Mathyal

Rao, Shri Ramapathi

Reddier, Shri

Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saha, Dr. S.K.

Sahu, Shri Rameshwar

Saigal, Shri A.S.

Samanta, Shri S.C.

Samnani, Shri

Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati

Shah, Shri Manabendra

Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati

Shankaraiya, Shri

Sharma, Shri K.C.

Sheo Narain, Shri

Shree Narayan Das, Shri

Siddiah, Shri

Sidheehwar Prasad, Shri

Singh, Shri S.T.

Sinha, Shrimati Tarakeshwari

Srinivasan, Dr. P.

Subramanyam, Shri T.

Sunder Lal, Shri

Swell, Shri

Tahir, Shri Mohammed

Tiwary, Shri D.N.

Tiwary, Shri K.N.

Tiwary, Shri R.S.

Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo

Uikey, Shri

Ulaka, Shri

Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt

Valvi, Shri

Veerappa, Shri

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Virbhadra Singh, Shri

Wadiwa, Shri

Yadava, Shri B.P.

NOES

Bade, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Chakravarty, Shrimati Renu
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.

Daji, Shri
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Kar, Shri Prabhat
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Warior, Shri

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the Division is: Ayes 136; Noes 10.

The motion was adopted.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of what has happened, we leave the House as a gesture of protest against the passing of this measure.

(*Shri H. N. Mukerjee and some other hon. Members then left the House.*)

15.47 hrs.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Section 2) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the next item of business. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): What about the Constitution (Amendment) Bill of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been postponed.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : इससे पहले कि श्री भट्टाचार्य अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ करें, मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले विधेयक के लिए जो 45 मिनट का समय निर्धारित किया गया था, उससे अधिक जो समय लग गया है, वह समय आज ही बढ़ा लिया जाये। जो पन्द्रह बीस मिनट अधिक लग गए हैं, वे आज ही पांच बजे के बाद ले लिये जायें, क्योंकि काश्मीर की स्थिति ऐसी है कि गवर्नमेंट का प्वायंट आफ व्यू भी सदन के सामने आ जाना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

This Bill says that in section 2 of the Income-tax Act, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:

"Hindu undivided family' means a Hindu undivided family governed by the mitakshara law."

15.49 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

I had introduced a Bill for this purpose in the Second Lok Sabha but the Bill lapsed when the Lok Sabha . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : यह कौनसा बिल चल रहा है ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सभानेत्री जी, मैं आपसे यह व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि इसके बाद वह विधेयक आना चाहिए, जिस को "ए" कैटेगरी में रखा गया है। इसके बाद दूसरे विधेयक किस तरह से आ सकते हैं— "बी" और "सी" कैटेगरी के बिल किस तरह चर्चा का विषय हो सकते हैं ?

Mr. Chairman: Once the Deputy-Speaker has given a ruling, I cannot have any say in the matter.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : रूलिंग का सवाल नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: According to the procedure it is indefinitely adjourned. There is no special time fixed for taking up the discussion again.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब से जो बातचत हुई है या जो फंसला उन्होंने दिया है वह केवल इतना ही है कि 45 मिनिट्स का बिल के लिए दे दिये जायें पहले जो राज्य सभा से पास हो कर आया है और उसके बाद काश्मोर वाला विधेयक ले लिया जाए। अगर विधान बीच में बाधक होता है तो हाउस की राय ले ली जाए और...

सभापति महोदय : राय लेने का प्रश्न नहीं है। डिप्टी स्पीकर ने एक बार निर्णय ले लिया है। अब यही बिल चलेगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उन्होंने निर्णय नहीं लिया है। हाउस से कभी नहीं पूछा गया है इस विषय में। आप हाउस से पूछ लीजिये। हाउस सुप्रीम है।

Mr. Chairman: The question of taking the vote of the House does not arise at all. The motion has been adopted, namely,—

"That the Debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be adjourned."

Therefore it is indefinitely adjourned and it has been decided by the Deputy-Speaker that Shri Bhattacharyya's Bill be discussed.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं दुबारा प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को जो पहले से चला आ रहा है, पहले ले लिया जाए और हाउस की राय इस सम्बन्ध में जान ली जाए। हाउस सुप्रीम है और जो चाहे, निर्णय ले सकता है। सारा हाउस इस पक्ष में है और हाउस के निर्णय को आपको मानना पड़ेगा।

Mr. Chairman: Once the ruling has been given...

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : रुलिंग नहीं दिया गया है। निर्णय था कि उस विधेयक को

जिसमें राज्य सभा ने एमेंडमेंट्स सुझाई हैं, पहले ले लिया जाए। वह रुलिंग नहीं था।

सभापति महोदय : नया बिल जो है, उसको ले लिया...

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : नया बिल इसके बाद लिया जा सकता है। इसी वास्ते मैंने कहा था कि हम थोड़ी देर और बैठ जायें और इस पर डिस्कशन खत्म कर लें।

Mr. Chairman: Once the decision has been taken by the Deputy-Speaker I cannot do anything in the matter. He has requested Shri Bhattacharyya to proceed with his Bill. Yes, Shri Bhattacharyya.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : निर्णय केवल इतना था कि यह विधेयक बीच में आ गया है, राज्य सभा वाला, और इसको पहले ले लिया जाए और इसके बाद इस मेरे विधेयक को ले लिया जाए। इसको सभी ने माना है। अगर कोई कठिनाई है तो हाउस की राय ले ली जाए। हाउस का निर्णय हमेशा सुप्रीम होता है।

Mr. Chairman: For your information I may say that this motion has been adopted by the House last time, that is, today, namely—

"That the Debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1964, be adjourned."

Under rule 338.

"A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

It has been adjourned.

So I request Shri Bhattacharyya to continue his speech.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The ruling is very sound.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : साउण्ड का सवाल नहीं है। जाँ मैं कह रहा हूँ इससे सभ्य महमत है। सवाल सबसे बड़ा यह है कि हाउस का जो निर्णय होता है वह सबसे उच्च होता है, वह हमेशा ही मान्य होता है। हाउस का निर्णय इस प्रकार का था कि इस राज्य सभा वाले विधेयक के बाद इस मेरे काश्मीर विधेयक को ले लिया जाए। गवर्नमेंट अपनी जिम्मेदारियों से क्यों भागती है प्रोसीजर का बहाना ले करके या दूसरे तरीके से? सारा हाउस इसके पक्ष में है। तब प्रोसीजर का बहाना क्यों लिया जा रहा है। जब इसको स्थापित किया गया था तब कहा गया था कि इसके बाद इस मेरे बिल को ले लिया जाएगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मत विभाजन इसी विषय पर हुआ था कि उस बिल के बाद इसी को लेंगे। इसी पर मत विभाजन हुआ था।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आपको ध्यान होगा कि एक बार इसी प्रकार लोक सभा की यह जो प्रक्रिया है इसके विपरीत कुछ निर्णय लेना था तो उस समय स्पीकर ने हाउस के सामने उसका रखा था और जब हाउस ने मान लिया तो उस चीज को ले लिया गया था। इसको भी आप हाउस के सामने रख दीजिये। अगर हाउस सहमत हो तो इस मेरे विधेयक को ले लिया जाए।

Mr. Chairman: Today only the motion has been adopted that this particular thing should be adjourned. The rules are framed by the House and therefore it is nothing going against the rules of the House. I request Shri Prakash Vir Shastri not to interrupt and to allow the discussion to continue.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): My submission is that when the motion for adjournment was moved there was general understanding that it was being postponed to be taken up after the Bill about salaries. I do not know what the exact wording of that motion is, but if there is a doubt on this point,

it is open to you to put the matter to the vote of the House and get it cleared.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): I was present here when the motion was moved by hon. Member, Shri Kamath. It was decided that it would be postponed and would be taken up after that Bill. Even the hon. Deputy-Speaker had taken it in that light. It was implied that this will be taken up after the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill. That was impliedly meant. I think, there is some misunderstanding somewhere and I shall request that on such a special occasion the opinion of the House which is supreme over the rules be taken. There is no bar to taking the opinion of the House under these circumstances, when the House had dealt with it and it was made by the House.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Though my Bill comes after Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's Bill, I believe, I should make some observation on this. The procedure that you have adopted today is rather unusual. His Bill was first in the list and we took up Shri Raghunath Singh's Bill first and it was adjourned. He is right that the understanding in the House was that Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's Bill will come up after Shri Raghunath Singh's Bill. That is why when the hon. Deputy-Speaker called upon me to speak, I at once asked, "What about Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's Bill?" That understanding was in the mind of everyone of us. Otherwise, it would look like stifling the discussion of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's Bill just in the middle of the way. It is an important matter. I do not know whether there is any way out of it, but the question that is raised by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri appears to me to be a very valid question.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I think, the hon. Member will have to give another notice for the consideration of his Bill; otherwise, it cannot come up today. Only if the sponsor of the Bill gives notice

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

to the House and that notice is accepted, that will be considered.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: Now I formally move:—

“That the Bill moved by Shri Shastri which was adjourned, be taken into consideration.”

Then, Shri Bhattacharyya's Bill may be taken up.

An Hon. Member: That cannot be done.

Mr. Chairman: I am extremely thankful to hon. Members for their kind advice and observations in this matter, but the thing is that a motion has been adopted by the House today only and therefore under rule 338 this cannot be taken up today. The rules have been framed by the House and once the rules have been framed by the House—of course, the House can go against the rules also as the House is a supreme body—the convention is that as far as possible we should resort to the rules that the supreme body has framed. Therefore, once the hon. Deputy-Speaker has decided in this matter that the discussion of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's Bill is being adjourned—of course, that will be discussed in course of time—he need not be afraid that it will altogether be put an end to—therefore I now request Shri Bhattacharyya to continue with his speech and request Shri Prakash Vir Shastri not to interrupt.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आपने हाउस की इच्छा को जान कर कई बार हल्का स्थगित किये हैं और हाउस ने जिस प्रकार इच्छा जाहिर की, आपने निर्णय लिया है। यह पहलें हो चुका है इसी लोक सभा के अन्दर। अब भी सारे हाउस की इच्छा है कि काश्मीर वाले मेरे बिल को ले लिया जाए। इसलिए अगर आपका विधान बीच में आता भी है, तो उसको स्थगित करने के बारे में हाउस की इच्छा जान ली जाए।

16 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: The motion has been adopted only today by this House for the adjournment of the debate on Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's Bill. Once the House has adopted that particular motion, I do not think that the House would like to go back upon what it has adopted.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: The House is supreme.

An Hon. Member: That rule may be suspended.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: May I be permitted to move a formal motion that the application of rule 338 be suspended in relation to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's Bill? That has been done on previous occasions also. I formally move that the operation of rule 338 which comes in the way be suspended by the House in connection with the consideration of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's Bill?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: As regards the motion which the hon. Member wants to move, I would submit that that has to be given notice of first. Unless notice is given and it is included in the Order Paper, the discussion cannot continue.

Mr. Chairman: There are so many other technical difficulties also which come in the way. We are laying down certain good conventions and we should follow them. Once the hon. Deputy-Speaker has taken this decision, we shall proceed with the discussion on Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya's Bill now, and the discussion on Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's Bill can be resumed in course of time.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं आप के इस निर्णय के विरोध में आज पहली बार सदन का त्याग कर रहा हूँ।

श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छवाय : मैं इसका रसयन करता हूँ। मैं भी सदन का त्याग करता हूँ।

(Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and Shri Hukum Chand Kachhawaia left the House).

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: This is rather a confusing situation for discussing such a technical matter as for which I have brought forward this amending Bill. In fact, we were preparing for the discussion of the Bill seeking to delete article 370 of the Constitution, and the whole House was getting ready for that and was remaining in suspense. Anyway, it has come about that this Bill should come up.

The amendment which I am suggesting is this, that—

“In section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, . . . the following clause shall be inserted namely—

“(23A) ‘Hindu undivided family’ means a Hindu undivided family governed by the Mitakshara law.”.

This is not the first time that I have taken up this point. I took it up in 1961, and then again in 1962, while the Finance Bill was being moved for consideration. When Dr. B. Gopala Reddi was the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, I moved my amendment to the Finance Bill, if I remember aright . . .

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्काड : मुझे कोरम

सम्बन्धों प्राप्त हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung . . .

Now, there is quorum. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya may continue his speech now.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: At that time, Dr. B. Gopala Reddi was so much impressed with the arguments that I had put forward in support of my proposal that he suggested to me that I might bring it forward in the form of a Bill seeking to amend the Act. Later, I put forward that proposition again when Shri Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister. I had put it forward in the form of a Bill as well as in the

form of an amendment to the Finance Bill which the hon. Finance Minister was moving for consideration at that time. In fact, when his Bill was being referred to a Select Committee, I suggested that my Bill for amending this section might also be referred to the same Select Committee so that the Select Committee might take cognisance of both the Finance Bill and also the amendments suggested by me. I do not know what happened in the Select Committee. But the amendment suggested by me was not considered by them; at least in the form in which the Bill came up to the House again, my amendment was not there.

But when the Finance Bill was being discussed, I put forward my arguments and Shri Morarji Desai was at that time almost in favour of accepting my amendment. But then, again, he stopped. At one moment, he said to the Speaker—I hope it is recorded in the proceedings of the House—“I am prepared to accept the amendment”. Then, he said to the Speaker that it might be suggested to me to consult legal experts whether the acceptance of the amendment would be to the good of the parties for whom I was pleading. And then he hesitated, and the amendment was not accepted.

That is why I have brought up this point again before the House in the form of a Bill. The term ‘Hindu undivided family’ is nowhere defined in the Income-tax Act. As a result, it is extended to families that should not be considered as Hindu undivided families; I am referring to the Dayabhaga families of the eastern region, particularly of Bengal. I hope that as a result of the studies which you, Mr. Chairman, have made, proofs of which often come out in the speeches that you make, you would be inclined to accept my proposition that the Dayabhaga families are radically different from the Mitakshara families.

In the Mitakshara families, the coparcenary comes into existence

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya].

with the birth of the child. When the child is born, it gets a coparcenary interest or co-tenancy interest in the Hindu undivided family. The difference in the case of the Dayabhaga family is that the rights come into existence on the death of the father. So long as the father is living, the children have no right to the property, in the case of the Dayabhaga family, while in the Mitakshara family, a child gets a share of the property the moment he is born, the only thing being that his share remains undefined. That is why Mitakshara families can be called Hindu undivided families. But so far as the Dayabhaga families are concerned, the share of each child, after the death of the father, is defined; the only thing is that they enjoy their shares together so long as they live jointly.

In these circumstances, the application of the Income-tax Act to them is a great defect. That is why I insist that it should be an essential condition that the term 'Hindu undivided family' should be defined somewhere in the Income-tax Act.

That is not done. What I find is that the expression "Hindu undivided family," as applied to the Dayabhaga family, leads to injustice. The "Hindu undivided family" is put in the category of "person". In this way like the Mitakshara family, in which the individuals are assessed together, the Dayabhaga families are also assessed as "persons" so that they pay a higher assessment than what they should pay if individuals were assessed separately.

On the other hand, practically such assessment enforces a breaking up of the Dayabhaga family, that is the joint family is broken up, the brothers having to separate from each other so that they will be assessed, each one of them, and whatever relief they might claim would be allowed to each of them. It is from the unwarranted extension of the term "Hindu undivided

family" that the Dayabhaga family should be spared in anyway possible and it should not come under the same and should not be taken into consideration when the income-tax assessment is made on such a family.

The main question to be considered is what constitutes a family which can be called an undivided family and what kind of income or property belonging to such families should be assessed, as distinguished from the individuals who compose it. Under the general law, as I have stated, the main features of a Hindu undivided family is that it is a coparcenary or tenancy-in-common; only the coparcenary or tenancy-in-common arises within certain relations. So, it exists only among families in which those relations obtain. What I want is to make it clear in the Act that where those relations do not obtain, this term will not be extended.

The concept of Hindu undivided family essentially is that the family property or the family is divisible but has not been actually divided. This can apply, as I have stated, to one kind of families governed by Mitakshara law but not to the families governed by Dayabhaga law. The characteristics of the Mitakshara law is first, the right by birth and second the right of passing of that right by survivorship. Compare the Dayabhaga family with the Mitakshara family. I have stated that a child in the Mitakshara family, the moment it is born, becomes a partner in the family property, but not in the Dayabhaga family. The father in the Dayabhaga family is a dictator, so long as he lives. None of his sons has any share to the property. The idea is completely different from the Mitakshara family property.

Then again, when it is a joint family, the brothers live jointly in the Dayabhaga family. If any of them dies, his share passes to his issues, but not to the other partners. Take the case of the Mitakshara family. When one coparcener dies, by right of survivorship,

his share passes to the next of the coparceners and not to his children only, but to the coparceners. In that way, I have been trying to distinguish the Dayabhaga family from the Mitakshara family. As I said, the coparcenery starts with the birth of the son and when one coparcener dies, his share passes to the rest of the coparceners to that extent only. These are the characteristics of the Hindu undivided family as held by the courts. These do not exist in the Dayabhaga family, as I have stated.

In the courts also, it has been held that the Mitakshara family after a preliminary decree of partition comes to the position of a Dayabhaga family, because, then, the shares have been defined, but the shares have not been partitioned. That is the position of the Dayabhaga family always; the shares are already defined; only they are being enjoyed in common. After the preliminary decree for partition has been made, where only shares are defined and before actual partition, persons are in the same position as the Dayabhaga family and can be assessed in respect of their shares only. This is the view of the courts. So, I have been trying to prove that the characteristics of the Dayabhaga family do not bring it under the term "Hindu undivided family," as put in the Income-tax Act. And that is why I want that the term should be clearly defined in order to exclude the Dayabhaga family from them.

I may give an example which will make it clear. Supposing A, B and C are three brothers constituting a Dayabhaga family. If A sells away property to a non-Hindu and the term "Hindu undivided family" be applied to that family, so long as the property is held in common, the non-Hindu gets a title to be included in the Hindu family, because the shares are defined already. It is not that the shares are defined after partition; the shares are

defined by inheritance; they inherit the shares separately and it is not so in the case of the Mitakshara family, as I have stated.

In fact, I am not merely speculating. The Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Act has accepted and followed the true and correct position of the Hindu law. Under the same Act, the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Act, the Hindu undivided family has been clearly defined as the Hindu undivided family governed by the Mitakshara law. What I want is that the definition given in the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Act be accepted in our Income-tax Act itself.

That is the suggestion that I make.

In the above Act every member of the Dayabhaga family is treated as an individual from before the partition of the family and each member is assessed for his share of the income from the property as an individual, but the case becomes different in the Income-tax law; in spite of the shares and the members of the Dayabhaga family being defined, they are treated as a Hindu undivided family. That is a great injustice. This should not be so. On the one hand, it gives the advantage to persons belonging to the Mitakshara family. On the other hand, it puts a disadvantage to the persons belonging to the Dayabhaga family. In that view of the matter, the income-tax law should be amended in accordance with principle of Hindu law.

This, I maintain, is against the spirit of the Hindu law itself. The spirit of the Hindu law is that the term "Hindu Undivided Family" should not be applied to the Dayabhaga family and it is because of this spirit inherent in Hindu law that I want that when the Income-tax Act uses the term "Hindu Undivided Family, it should go by the spirit of the Hindu law itself and not put forward its own interpretation upon it and apply it to cases to which it should not be applied. That is the

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

position I am trying to explain, namely, that persons governed by the Dayabhaga school of law should be always treated as individuals and not as Hindu Undivided Family. Great injustice is done to them. Each one of them owns family property and they should be assessed individually, because the family property does not exist as undivided property. The property is already inherently divided. But under the income-tax law, the assessment is made on the property as undivided property. That is the wrong that the Income-tax Act does and that is what I want to be remedied

The term 'partition' has different meanings when it is applied to the Mitakshara school and to the Dayabhaga school. When the term is applied to the Dayabhaga school, it means the splitting up of joint possession and assigning specific portions of property to the several coparceners. Only joint possession is split up; the shares are already known. But under the Mitakshara school, partition means breaking up of the joint ownership. The ownership is joint. Partition breaks it up, defining the shares of the coparceners. In the case of Dayabhaga school, the shares are already defined; the ownership is known. Only joint ownership is broken into individual ownership whereas in the case of Mitakshara family, the ownership itself has to be defined and split up. The share of each coparcener has to be defined before partition can take effect. This already exists in the Dayabhaga school. That is why I maintain that the characteristics of the two schools of Hindu law are so different that the term "Hindu Undivided Family" should not be applied to the Dayabhaga school and it may be applied only to the Mitakshara school.

Moreover there are certain properties, like tank, bazar, hatt etc. which by nature are indivisible and can never be partitioned or divided by meets and bounds; they can be parti-

tioned only by defining the share among the members. This definite share always exists with the members of the Dayabhaga law since the day of inheritance of such properties. So far as the income of such properties is concerned, why should the members of Dayabhaga law be treated as Hindu Undivided Family and not as individuals and why should they be assessed as belonging to an Hindu Undivided Family?

I would draw the attention of the Government to the fact that if the proposed amendment is made, not much revenue will be lost. But apart from the question of revenue, equity, propriety and justice demand that the two types of families, when they differ in their characteristics and basically in their conception according to the Hindu law, should not be regarded as one. The cardinal difference of inheritance, enjoyment and ownership of property under the two schools should not be ignored in the way that the income-tax law does.

In fact, I would go a little further and say that the term "Hindu Undivided Family" is a misnomer as applied to Dayabhaga. It is high time that this anomaly should be removed. That is why I have brought in this Bill. That is why I have been attempting since 1961 to bring this to the notice of Government. It is a great injustice that is being done to one section of the Hindus by applying to them a concept of Hindu law which is not applicable to them. It is due to a sheer misunderstanding of the income-tax authorities and sheer obsession on their part that they are doing it. Government should itself move to amend the income-tax law according to the lines I have indicated.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): In U. K. quorum is not challenged during non-official days. May I know what is the practice here?

Mr. Chairman: If he wants to raise the question of quorum, he may do so.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I suggest to the Government that they should themselves take into consideration the provision in the Bengal Agricultural Income-tax Act and move for the modification of the Income-tax Act according to those lines. The very fact that the Bengal Legislature has realised this anomaly and has limited the expression Hindu Undivided Family to families governed by the Mitakshara law is a strong argument in my favour and I request the Government to amend the Central Act according to those lines.

I request the Finance Minister to accept my amendment. As I said, the acceptance of this amendment will not cause any loss of revenue to the Government. It is not just and proper that the Act should leave open such loopholes. This is a loophole that the Act has left open by roping in families which should not come under the Act and making assessment upon them, which assessment should not be made and should not have been made up till now. I do not know why this expression has been left vague. It can be easily defined. Only in two places in the Income-tax Act it occurs. The Minister himself may move for making it more definite, so that it may not be extended to cases which should not come under it.

I request that this amendment should be accepted and relief afforded to the families on whose behalf I have been pleading before this House, trying to remove an injustice which has been done to them so long. If it were possible, I would request the Government to accept the amendment even with retrospective effect, just as they apply the Income-tax Act retrospectively for assessing the people and realising taxes from them. This is a case where taxes have been realised in the

most unwarranted fashion. If necessary, they should consult experts on Hindu law.

There are experts on Hindu Law. Take their opinion whether this term is actually applicable to the Dayabhaga families as has been done by the Income-tax Act so long.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Now, before I proceed further I would like to inform the House that the hon. Finance Minister will be making a very important statement at five o' clock today.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Can we know the subject of the statement?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): You will know it at five o' clock.

Mr. Chairman: I find no hon. Member rising to participate in this debate. The hon. Minister may reply.

16.32 hrs.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Madam Chairman, I am sorry to say that I am not inclined to agree with the hon. Member. As he himself has said, a similar Bill was moved in the year 1961 by way of an amendment to the Income-tax Act and it was negatived by the Lok Sabha.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: If he goes through the proceedings he will find that the Finance Minister was almost on the point of accepting it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: But it was not accepted by Lok Sabha.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

The Income-tax Act is a fiscal legislation applicable to all schools of Hindu law and it will not be proper to single out only the Mitakshara school of law as conforming to the concept of a Hindu undivided family. It had been pointed by hon. Members that the proposed amendment would not benefit the persons governed by the Dayabhaga school of Hindu law. If a Dayabhaga family is not assessed as a Hindu undivided family, the owner of the property would be taxable as an individual and after his death, the persons succeeding to or inheriting the property would be assessable as an association of persons or a body of individuals. They would, thereby, be deprived of the benefits of larger initial margin—I think it will affect them adversely—of income exempt from income-tax, and a higher ceiling for rebate of income-tax on account of insurance premia now enjoyed by the Hindu undivided family. In this connection, I may mention that the question as to the justifiability of the assessment of Hindu undivided families, governed by the Mitakshara or the Dayabhaga law, as a unit was examined by the Income-tax Investigation Commission and the Taxation Enquiry Commission. Both these commissions were of the view that the assessment of a Hindu undivided family as a unit was not only consistent with but substantially agreed with the legal position under the Hindu law. The hon. Member said it is a matter of equity. Here is the opinion of experts, the opinion of two bodies which went into this question. Then, a Member of Lok Sabha, the late Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, had suggested the appointment of a Committee to go into the question of taxation of Hindu undivided families. The matter was examined in consultation with the Law Ministry but it was considered that in the existing state of Hindu law, no useful purpose would be served by the appointment of a Committee to examine such a question, and the hon. Member was informed accordingly.

So long as the institution of Hindu undivided family continues to hold the present peculiar position in law, no useful purpose would be served by defining it through an amendment of the Income-tax Act as proposed by the hon. Member, and making a distinction between families governed by one of school of Hindu law and another. Incidentally, I may say, the amendment in the present form is also defective because if only distinguishes between Mitakshara and Dayabhaga schools and leaves out Marumakkattayam and Aliyasanthana. In view of this position, it is not possible to accept the amendment in the present form or to send it for eliciting public opinion or to a Select Committee. Sir, I oppose this Bill.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Madam, I have heard the hon. Minister. One unfortunate matter in relation to this Bill is that it has come up at the far end of the day after the House has been exercised by repeated calls to divisions, the Members are irritated and are not inclined to go into a technical matter like this. The atmosphere was not favourable for consideration of a Bill like this after what we had experienced over the amendments by Rajya Sabha and Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's insistence that his Bill should be taken up again. In any case, I tried to put up the case in this atmosphere as best as I could.

What I suggested to the hon. Minister was not to make any distinction between different types of Hindu families as conceived by the Hindu law. What I suggested to him was not to apply a term to a family to which it does not belong. The term "Hindu undivided family" as used in the Income-tax Act is not applicable to the Dayabhaga families. That is my contention. I do not want him to make any favouritism, discrimination or any distinction in favour of the Dayabhaga family.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The amendment does.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I did not mention Dayabhaga family at all. I only want him to clarify what, at the moment, the Income-tax Act has left unclarified. They say: "Hindu undivided family" while they could have said "Hindu undivided family as defined in the Mitakshara law". In saying this, as I said I am not speculating, I am not speaking in the air or standing in the air. The hon. Minister mentioned about commissions and committees on the Income-tax Act and also Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's motion to have a committee. These committees must have been composed of eminent persons with enough knowledge of things and of what they were doing. But I took my stand on the Act adopted by the West Bengal Legislative Council. The West Bengal Legislative Council while applying the same definition to the Agricultural Income-tax Act defined it as "Hindu undivided family as defined in the Mitakshara law". Therefore, someone is in the wrong; either the West Bengal Legislative Council in adopting that definition in the Agricultural Income-tax Act is wrong or the committees to which the hon. Minister has made a reference just now must have been in the wrong. If the term "undivided family" does mean only "Hindu undivided family as defined in the Mitakshara law" for the Agricultural Income-tax Act passed by the West Bengal Legislative Council, it should have been taken objection to by the Centre. They have not done so. It has been passed about ten years back. Therefore, my stand is not as shaky as the hon. Minister would like to make it appear. There is a precedent. That is why, when the West Bengal Legislative Council had adopted that definition, I wanted to bring it before the notice of the Central Government. That is the only thing I have done and nothing more than that.

He mentioned about Marumakkattayam families and others. I am not

familiar with the *smritis* of those families. My knowledge is limited. My knowledge of the Hindu law in this respect is limited only to Mitakshara families and Dayabhaga families only. I can speak about these two and not about other types of Hindu families obtaining in the west and south of India. I do not know about them; he might find that out. That is why I had suggested to him, in the end, that some expert opinion on Hindu law might be taken as to whether the term "Hindu undivided family" has to be extended to the Dayabhaga school. I am demanding justice to the Dayabhaga. By that no injustice is meant to Mitakshara. I do not know whether anybody can take it to the court and challenge the income-tax law in that way. Some may or may not do it. But why should Government not remove an injustice which is being perpetuated?

The hon. Minister referred to the Taxation Enquiry Committee report. With all respect to him, I do not accept that Committee as authority on Hindu law. That can be decided only by experts on Hindu law. In that connection, the hon. Minister referred to Mitakshara, Dayabhaga, Marumakkattayam and Aliyasanthana laws. It is Dr. Ambedkar who referred to all the laws obtaining in India and it is through him that we came to know of them when he brought in the Hindu Code to make the Hindu law consistent and harmonious. That is not my concern. Neither do I want to make any discrimination or show favouritism to any particular school. I want only to make it clear in the definition as to what a Hindu undivided family means. Why is the Minister not prepared to define Hindu undivided family in the Income-tax Act? Why do the Government not make a move in that direction? If you leave it undefined, leaving unlimited scope of the income-tax authorities to proceed in whatever way they like, either to the right or to the left, it will create all sorts of difficulties to the people and there is no remedy. That is why I am suggesting that the law may be made clearer.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said that the income-tax legislation is a fiscal legislation and this concept relating to Hindu law cannot be incorporated there.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I do not dispute what the hon. Minister has stated. But when a term is used in the Bill, it should be clearly defined; either in the Act itself, or in the General Clauses Act or somewhere else. An Act cannot go on using a definition which is vague, which is capable of many interpretations.

Secondly, the essence of the meaning of Hindu undivided family should be found out from experts on Hindu law, who alone can say how far the scope of that term should go and whether it should include all types of Hindu families.

These are the two suggestions I want to make to the hon. Minister. I have been trying for it all these years, and I would be trying for it again. I find the hon. Minister is not in a frame of mind to accept it, but in the expectation....

Shri B. E. Bhagat: The House has also to accept it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The Minister should accept it first. Then the House will automatically accept it. That goes without saying.

16.44 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

My first object is the hon. Minister and then the House. If he is not in a frame of mind to accept it, I would rather have the Bill withdrawn. I will bring it again at a more suitable time, when there is a more favourable climate for the consideration of such a Bill and when the hon. Minister is in a mood for the acceptance of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member the permission of the House to withdraw his Bill?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.45 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ENHANCEMENT OF BANK RATE, MODIFICATION OF CREDIT CONTROL, ETC.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Speaker, when I spoke in the Lok Sabha a little over a week ago I referred to the concern with which Government viewed the deterioration in the price situation. The general index was 156.7 on September 5, an increase or not less than 14 per cent over the year. The deterioration in the price situation and the vulnerability in particular of food prices are basically the symptoms of increasing strain under which the economy is currently operating.

A policy of utmost economy in governmental expenditure and a drastic pruning down of non-essential expenditure is called for urgently to reduce the strain of excess demand on the economy. A few weeks ago I had announced that the Central Government had decided to effect economies in expenditure of over Rs. 70 crores. I would like to reiterate, however, that this figure must be regarded as the absolute minimum.

It was also my hope that the States would be able to prune down their expenditure substantially. I would earnestly appeal to the States to review their expenditure position in the light of the current serious supply and price situation. The financial position of several States despite substantial Central assistance continues to cause concern. In the interest of over all stability and successful planning there is no alternative to the maintenance of utmost vigilance in limiting overall expenditure to available resources.

In particular we should seek to keep the level of deficit financing to the absolute minimum. This is all the more necessary as the capacity of the economy to bear deficit financing has been weakened by continuous recourse to this form of finance and

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additional doses of deficit financing in the light of the tight position on the supply side would only aggravate an already serious situation.

I had mentioned earlier that the operations of the private sector were no less significant in bringing about the present imbalance between the rate of monetary expansion and real output growth. This also calls for corrective action. This has been engaging the Reserve Bank's attention and on a review of the present situation the Reserve Bank has decided to raise the Bank rate to 5 per cent with immediate effect.

In addition, the existing mechanism of credit control is being modified. Hitherto the borrowings of scheduled banks from the Reserve Bank were being regulated through a system of quotas. The Reserve Bank has now decided to introduce a system under which the cost of commercial banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank will be linked to the actual level of credit extended by the commercial banks in relation to their own resources. Thus, the emphasis will be on increased cost, rather than a direct restriction of the availability of credit from the Reserve Bank, to secure the needed restraint. In this way, genuine productive requirements of the economy will not be affected.

The capacity of the banking system to meet the growing credit demands of an expanding economy will essentially depend on the success with which it can increase deposits. The present narrow spread between the interest rates on short and longer terms deposits is not conducive to the process of deposit mobilisation. The Reserve Bank is, therefore, simultaneously taking steps to introduce a more orderly deposit rate structure under which the rates on longer term deposits will become relatively more attractive to the holders and thus assist deposit mobilisation.

16.49 hrs.

DELHI CORNEAL GRAFTING BILL

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली करोल-बाग) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

“कि मृत व्यक्तियों की आँखों का चिकित्सीय प्रयोग करने की व्यवस्था करने वाले बिल पर विचार किया जाये।”

मेरा जो विधेयक है वह एक बहुत ही आवश्यक विधेयक है और जनकल्याण की भावना को लिये हुए है सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि जिन के आँखें नहीं हैं, जिन की आँखों में प्रकाश नहीं है उन्हें यह प्रकाश देने वाला है इसीलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने इस इस विधेयक को बहुत ही जनकल्याण की भावना से रक्खा है। आप कल्पना कीजिये उन लोगों की जो अपनी आँखें खो देते हैं और उन के सामने अन्धकार ही अन्धकार रहता है। जीवन के आवश्यक कार्यों को भी वे पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं और एक प्रकार से उन का जीवन एक शून्य जीवन होता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो विधेयक रक्खा है उस के अन्दर मैंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति स्वेच्छा से चाहे तो अपनी आँखों की पुतलियों का दान कर सकता है।

और वे आँखों की पुतलियां दूसरों में बिठायी जा सकती हैं और उन से दूसरे व्यक्ति को जोकि आँखों को खो चुका है, फिर नए सिरे से आँखें मिल जायेंगी।

कहा जाता है कि आँखें हजार नियामत हैं, आँखों के बराबर कुछ नहीं हो सकता। आँखों से बढ़ कर जीवन में कोई चीज नहीं है। यों जीवन में बहुत सी बातें हैं और हम बहुत से काम करते हैं, लेकिन आँखों का महत्व सब से अधिक है।

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

जब मैं यह विधेयक लाया उस वक्त दिल्ली के अन्दर कोई ऐसा विधेयक नहीं था। मैं ने मद्रास और बर्मा तथा पंजाब के विधेयकों को देखा, और उन को देख कर मैंने इस विधेयक में दिल्ली के लिए उपयुक्त शब्दावली रखी है मुझे यह मालूम है कि दिल्ली में बर्माई का विधेयक नोटिफिकेशन के जरिए लागू कर दिया गया है। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि कोई चीज जो कि नोटिफिकेशन के द्वारा रखी जाय वह किसी प्रदेश के लिए उतनी उपयुक्त नहीं हो सकती जितना कि संसद् के द्वारा पास किया गया कानून हो सकता है। मैंने इस विधेयक को बहुत सोच समझ कर रखा है, मेरा निवेदन है कि इस को स्वीकार कर लिया जाय। मैं ने इस के सम्बन्ध में डाक्टरों की राय ली। उन का कहना है कि बर्माई, पंजाब और मद्रास के जो कानून बने हैं उनसे यह ज्यादा अच्छा है तो मेरा माननीय मंत्री से यही निवेदन है कि इस विधेयक को स्वीकार कर लें। इस चीज को कानून के रूप में रखा जाना जरूरी है क्योंकि अधिसूचना के रूप में किसी चीज को निकाल देना उतना प्रभावकारी नहीं होता। उसमें उतनी शक्ति नहीं रहती जितनी कि एक विधिवत् पास किए गए कानून में होती है।

एक बात मुझे और याद आ गयी। दिल्ली के अस्पतालों की सलाहकार समिति में—जिस का मैं भी सदस्य हूँ—डाक्टरों ने कहा कि उन्होंने इस बारे में बार बार भारत सरकार को और दिल्ली प्रशासन को लिखा, लेकिन इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया यह एक विशेष महत्व की बात है कि अगर किसी को आंख की पुतली बिठायी जाय तो उसे बैठाने दिया जाय। अभी तक ऐसा रहा है कि अगर कोई अपनी आंखें देना चाहता था तो उस को कठिनाई थी। लेकिन मैंने अपने विधेयक में यह रखा है कि जो अपनी आंखों की पुतलियां दान करना चाहता

है वह किसी जिम्मेदार डाक्टर के सामने बयान दे दे तो वह यह दान कर सकता है। और फिर उसकी आंखों की पुतलियां अस्पताल में बैंक बना कर उसमें सुरक्षित रखी जा सकती हैं।

एक माननीय रुबस्य : मरने के बाद या पहले।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मरते समय, जब उसको जीने की आशा नहीं रहती तो उस समय वह अपनी आंखों की पुतलियां दान कर सकता है।

तो मैं ने इस विधेयक में यह प्रबन्ध किया है कि वह डाक्टरों के सामने एक बयान दे दे और इस बात को कहे कि मैं अपनी आंखों की पुतलियां दान करना चाहता हूँ, तो वह ऐसा कर सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर दान करने के बाद वह बच जाय तो फिर ?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : श्रीमन्, डाक्टरों की राय है कि उस के प्राण निकल जायें उसके बाद उन पुतलियों को निकाला जाय तो भी वे उसी प्रकार से काम करती हैं जिस तरह जिन्दे व्यक्ति की। अब तक जो किया जाता है वह भी यही किया जाता है। यह तो कोई नहीं चाहेगा कि उसकी जीवित अवस्था में उसकी आंखें न रहें। लेकिन आज विज्ञान से यह सम्भव है और डाक्टरों की राय है कि जो इस प्रकार अपनी पुतलियां का दान कर देता है उस को सुरक्षित रखा जा सकता है और उपयुक्त मनुष्य में उन को लगाया जा सकता है।

तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा विधेयक पूर्णतया पूर्ण है और जो बर्माई का विधेयक नोटिफिकेशन द्वारा लागू कर दिया गया है वह उपयुक्त नहीं है। मेरा विधेयक दिल्ली के जीवन के लिये उपयुक्त है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे इस विधेयक को स्वीकार कर लें।

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to make provision with respect to the use of eyes of deceased persons for therapeutic purposes, be taken into consideration."

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधेयक माननीय नवल प्रभाकर जी लाए हैं उसकी भावना का तो मैं स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन जो जीने वाला है, जो संसार में जीवित रहेगा क्या वह मरे हुए आदमी की आंखें लगा कर सीना निकाल कर चल सकेगा। यह कितनी डिसग्रेसफुल बात है कि एक जिन्दा आदमी एक मरे हुए आदमी की आंखें लगा कर चले, सैकिड हैंड आंखें ऐसे आदमी की लगा कर चले जोकि परलोक को प्राप्त हो गया है। यह कितना डिसग्रेसफुल है।

कुछ हमारे जमाने में यह दान की भावना बड़ी पैदा हो गयी है, और मैं ने पहले इस बारे में सदन में कहा भी है कि यह दान का तरीका मनुष्य के आत्म सम्मान को गिराता है, जैसे भूमि दान, ग्राम दान, या अर्थ दान आदि। हमारे समाज के वे अंग जोकि पहाड़ों को चीर कर उन में रेलें चलाते हैं, जो रेगिस्तान को एक चमन में बदल देते हैं उन को भूमि दान देने की बात करना उनका अपमान है, उन को तो देश की मिल्कियत में हिस्सेदार मानना चाहिये। दान देना है तो लंगड़े लूले, अपाहिज को दिया जाय। आज जो यह आंखों का बिल लाया गया है इस से मनुष्य के आत्म सम्मान को चोट पहुंचती है। ऐसी आंखों से क्या फायदा। हमारे गीता में लिखा है :

संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिर्मरणादतिरिच्यते

अगर मुझ जैसे आदमी से कोई दूसरे की आंख लगाने को कहे तो मैं अंधा रहना ज्यादा पसन्द करूंगा बजाय दूसरे की आंखें लगा कर जीवित रहने के।

मैं मानता हूँ कि हमारे नवल प्रभाकर जी जो यह बिल लाए हैं इस की भावना बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन समाज में जिसे हम मानव कहते हैं उस के लिए यह उपयुक्त नहीं है। वेद में कहा है :

अहं इन्द्रो न परस्तात्

और अग्रे वेद में कहा है :

वेदाहमतं पुरुषं मान्तं, आदित्यवर्णम्
तमसः परस्तात्

कुरान में इन्सान को अशरफुल मखलूकात कहा है, बाइबिल में इन्सान के लिए कहा गया है "बैस्ट आफ क्रिएशन"।

तो मेरा कहना है कि ऐसा मानव यदि मरे हुए आदमी की आंखें लगा कर जिन्दा रहे तो यह उसके लिए अपमान तथा तिरस्कार का प्रश्न है। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि दूसरे की गुलामी में रहने से मर जाना अच्छा है। यह विधेयक उस आदेश के अनुरूप नहीं है। इस प्रकार आंखें लगा कर जीवित रहने से तो अच्छा है कि आदमी निपट्ट अंधा रहे। तो मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह बिल लाया गया है इस की भावना का मैं जरूर स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन हम लोग कहते हैं कि हमें ईश्वर ने आंखें नहीं दीं, हम भाग्य चक्र को मानने वाले हैं और लोक परलोक को मानते हैं, तो ऐसी हालत में यह समझ में नहीं आता कि क्यों इस प्रकार का बिल ला कर मानव जाति के स्टैंडर्ड को नीचा किया जाय। जिस को परमेश्वर ने आंखें नहीं दी हैं, वह मरे हुए मनुष्य की आंखें लगा कर संसार में सीना निकाल कर नहीं चल सकता। वह गरदन उठा कर नहीं चल सकता। हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री कहा करते थे कि इस तरह शान के साथ कि आभास हो कि यह कुल स्वतंत्र देश के अभिमानों नागरिकों के तरह चल रहा है। और जब स्वाभिमान नष्ट हो

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

जायेगा, जिस वक्त सेल्फ-रेस्पेक्ट नहीं रहेगी, जब मनुष्य में खुददारी की भावना नहीं रहेगी, तो फिर जीवित रह कर मनुष्य क्या करेगा ?

17.00 hrs.

माननीय सदस्य, श्री नवल प्रभाकर, जिस भावना से यह बिल लाए हैं, उस के लिए मैं उन को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ, लेकिन जो बिल उन्होंने पेश किया है, उस से मानव-जाति का स्टैंडर्ड गिरेगा, जीवन-स्तर गिरेगा। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि जिन को आँखें नहीं थीं, उन्होंने ज्यादा निर्माण किया है। मिल्टन, विरजानन्द और सूरदास ने ज्यादा निर्माण किया है। उन की अन्तरात्मा जगी हुई थी। उन के अन्तरचक्षु खुले हुए थे। हम जैसे आँखों वालों को भगवान् ने दर्शन नहीं दिये, लेकिन वह सूरदास के सामने आ कर प्रकट हुए और उन को दर्शन दिये। अन्धे होना संसार में किसी तरह का कोई अपमान नहीं है, क्योंकि राष्ट्रों का निर्माण अन्धों ने किया है। घृतराष्ट्र अन्धे थे, किन्तु उन के सुपुत्र इतने बलवान और तेजस्वी हुए। अन्धे होना कोई अपमान या अवमान की बात नहीं है, बल्कि किसी मरे हुए की आँखें लगा कर जीवित रहना और देखना अपमान और अवमान की बात है।

इसलिए मैं श्री नवल प्रभाकर से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस विधेयक को वापस लें और मानव-जाति को सीना निकाल कर चलने का मौका दें।

Shri Kapur Singh: Everybody is not a proud *Thakur* like Shri Yashpal Singh. There are poor unassuming people like myself who would not mind accepting a gift like that if they needed it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठाकुर साहब समझते हैं कि निर्माण के लिए अन्धे होना अच्छा है। शायद अन्धे होना इतनी बड़ी बात है कि जिस के पास आँखें हों, अगर वह खुद उन को निकाल ले, तो अच्छा हो।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री नवल प्रभाकर, ने यह बड़ा पवित्र प्रस्ताव इस हाउस में पेश किया है। जब आदमी मरने के करीब होता है, तो उस को वलड दिया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अगली दफा सोच कर आर्ये कि क्या कहना है।

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the September 28, 1964/Asvina 6, 1886 (Saka).