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Wednesday, May 14, 1969
Vaisakha 24, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 14, 1969/Vaisakha 24,
1891 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

1. SHRI S. K. PATIL—(Banaskantha—
Gujarat)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हांगकांग के मार्ग से चीन को भारतीय अन्नक
का पुनर्निर्यात

+

- *1682. श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या बंदेशिक-व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत बड़ी मात्रा
में भारतीय अन्नक हांगकांग के मार्ग से चीन
पहुंचता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में वह
बहां पहुंचता है ; और

(ग) इसे रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की
गई है ?

बंदेशिक-व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-
मंत्री श्री (चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग).

हांगकांग, भारत तथा अन्य देशों से अन्नक का
आयात करता है। इन आयातों के एक अंश का
मूल रूप से तथा तैयार माल के रूप में अन्य
देशों को पुनः निर्यात किया जाता है। सरकार
के पास ऐसा कोई साधन नहीं है जिससे यह
अनुमान लगाया जा सके कि भारतीय अन्नक की
कितनी मात्रा चीन में पहुँच जाती है। निर्यातक
देशों के लिए यह सम्भव नहीं है कि वे हांगकांग
जैसे आयात-निर्यात केन्द्र द्वारा आयातित माल
के पुनः निर्यात को विनियमित करने के लिये कह
सकें।

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : मंत्री महोदय ने
कहा है कि हमारे पास कोई ऐसी जानकारी
और इनफॉर्मेशन नहीं है जिससे हम अन्दाजा
लगा सकें कि यह जो यहां से माइका एक्सपोर्ट
हो रहा है अनआयोराइचड तरीके से, उसका
कोई भी एस्टीमेट लगा सकें। मैं मंत्री महोदय
की तबज़ह हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड्स जो कि 22 दिस-
म्बर 1968 का है उसकी ओर दिलाना चाहता
हूँ।

12th Annual General Meeting of the
Mica Export Promotion Council

हुई थी। यह 31 नवम्बर 1968 को हुई थी।
उस में जो काउंसिल के वाइस चैयरमैन श्री डी०
राजगडिया हैं, उन्होंने

"in his address strongly emphasised
the need of stopping this unauthorised
flow of Mica to Nepal."

यह उन्होंने उस मीटिंग में एम्फेसाइज़ किया था।
उन्होंने यह भी बताया था कि नेपाल हालांकि
इस पोजीशन में नहीं था कि माइका का एक्सपोर्ट
कर सके लेकिन नेपाल ने करीब दो टन माइका
का 1968 के पहले तीन महीनों में एक्सपोर्ट
किया। उसकी कैंपेसेटी इतना एक्सपोर्ट करने
की नहीं थी। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि

उनके पास ऐसा कोई साधन नहीं है जिससे वह एस्टीमेट लगा सकें कि अनआपोराइज्ड फ्लो माइका का कितना होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस एड्रूस की ओर जो कि उन्होंने 30 नवम्बर को दिया था, दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि नेपाल इस पोर्जी-शन में नहीं था कि एक्सपोर्ट करे लेकिन फिर भी वहाँ से एक्सपोर्ट होकर माइका गया।

जहाँ तक इण्डियन माइका का सवाल है यह वर्ल्ड में बैस्ट समझा जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से जो यह एक्सपोर्ट होता जा रहा है, इसको रोकने के लिए आप कौन से साधन अपनाने की बात सोच रहे हैं ?

बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : हांगकांग में माइका हिन्दुस्तान से भी जाता है और 1967-68 में लगभग पंद्रह टन माइका यहाँ से निर्यात होकर हांगकांग गया। इसके भ्रलावा दूसरे देशों से भी हांगकांग को माइका जाता है। हांगकांग से जो माइका चीन जाता है उसमें यह कहना मुश्किल है कि हिन्दुस्तान से जो माइका पंद्रह टन का पिछले साल गया उसका कितना हिस्सा चीन गया। इसका कारण यह है कि और भी कई देशों से माइका वहाँ जाता है।

जहाँ तक नेपाल का सम्बन्ध है और उसके द्वारा माइका भेजने की बात है यह शिकायत जरूर आई है कि यहाँ का माइका स्मगल होकर नेपाल के रास्ते बाहर जाता है। इसकी हम छानबीन कर रहे हैं और नेपाल सरकार से भी बात कर रहे हैं। उचित कार्यवाई भी करने की बात हम सोच रहे हैं।

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : इंडियन माइका को इस वक्त बड़े भारी संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इसका कारण यह है कि लोग इसको सिपेटिक प्रोडक्ट करने की बात सोच रहे हैं; इस वास्ते हिन्दुस्तान का यह खयाल करना कि

उसकी भीनोपोली है, गलत होगा। माइका सिवाय हिन्दुस्तान और मंडागासकर के और कहीं नहीं होता है। इस वास्ते यह खयाल करना कि हमारी मोनोपोली है बाजकल के जमाने में गलत होगा। इसके सिपेटिक प्रोडक्ट होने से रोकने के लिए और जो एक्सपोर्ट नेपाल को होता जा रहा है, इसको रोकने के लिए आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा मैंने कहा है यहाँ से माइका हमारा गलत ढंग से स्मगल होकर दूसरी जगह न जाए, इसकी रोकथाम करने की हम कोशिश करते हैं और जो कुछ भी सूचना इसके बारे में मिलती है...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He was referring to switch trade.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry, Sir, I have not been able to follow the question.

श्री रणजीत सिंह : घूम फिर कर बात वही तस्कर व्यापार पर चली आई है। मंत्री महोदय ने भी कहा है कि नेपाल से तस्कर व्यापार होता है। मंत्री महोदय को शायद मालूम होगा कि भारतवर्ष पूरे संसार का अस्सी प्रतिशत माइका पैदा करता है। यह भी स्वाभाविक है कि हांगकांग से जो माइका दुनिया भर से जाता है उसका कम से कम थ्रसी प्रतिशत तो हमारे यहाँ से ही जाता होगा। जो वस्तुयें हांगकांग यहाँ से जाती हैं उसमें केवल माइका ही नहीं है। हांगकांग एक फ्री पोर्ट है, फ्री एरिया है और इस कारण से और भी चीजें जो वहाँ जाती हैं, उनको चीन द्वारा खरीद लिया जाता है। अपनी सारी कमी चीन वहाँ से पूरी करता है। यह केवल माइका की ही बात नहीं है अन्य धातुयें जो हैं, उनकी भी बात है, खनिज पदार्थों की भी बात है। इसके विषय में हमें पूरी जानकारी है कि यहाँ की ये धातुएँ हांगकांग के जरिये चीन चली जाती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या

आप एक स्टडी टीम बिठा कर मामले की जांच करवायेंगे और अगर कोई ऐसी बात है कि हांगकांग से ये चीजें चीन जाती हैं तो हम क्यों न अपनी ट्रेड उसकेसाथबन्द कर दें ताकि हमारे शत्रु को हमारे ही जरिए हथियार न मिलें, हमें मारने के ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह सही है कि हांगकांग दुनिया की एक फ्री पोर्ट होने के कारण जो माल वहां जाता है दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से वहां से उसका रीएक्सपोर्ट भी हो जाता है। माइका के बारे में ही नहीं बल्कि दूसरी चीजों का जिनका माननीय सदस्य ने उल्लेख किया है उनका भी हो जाता है। जहां तक माइका का सवाल है हमारे यहां से पंद्रह टन जैसा बताया गया है हांगकांग गया था। दुनिया भर में अस्सी परसेंट माइका हमारे यहां होता है और दुनिया भर में इसको एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता है। अगर वह माइका वहां पहुंचता है तो उस पर हम रोक नहीं लगा सकते हैं। यह सोचना कि अगर हांगकांग से हम ट्रेड ही सारी बन्द कर दें तो मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हांगकांग के साथ हमारी बहुत सी ट्रेड हैं और इन सब बातों को देखते हुए हांगकांग के साथ ट्रेड बन्द करना हमारे राष्ट्रीय हितों में नहीं होगा।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : चीन को भेजना राष्ट्रीय हित में क्या है ?

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : नेपाल के जरिये तस्कर व्यापार होने के बारे में इस वक्त चर्चा चल रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर एक भूमिगत बीमा कम्पनी का निर्माण किया गया है भारत में जिसमें पाकिस्तानी और कुछ पाकिस्तान के पठान भी शामिल हैं और वह भूमिगत बीमा कंपनी यहां के तस्कर व्यापारियों से मिली हुई है और जो माल तस्कर को भेजा जाता है उसका बाकायदा बीमा कराया जाता है और इस तरह से जहां चाहें माल को

सुरक्षित पहुंचा दिया जाता है ? क्या इतनी बड़ी खबर का सरकार को पता नहीं है। आप ने कहा है कि आपको कोई पता नहीं है। मैं भ्राज भरी सभों में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जनता में, बम्बई में, बाजार में तो इस बात की चर्चा है लेकिन आपको इसका कैसे पता नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इसका पता लगाने का प्रबन्ध करेंगे और उचित कार्रवाई करेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री का सवाल है और उससे ही पूछना चाहिये। मेरे पास अभी इसकी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : आप तहकीकात करायेंगे, जांच कमीशन बिठायेंगे ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं नेपाल बाडर पर रहने वाला हूँ और जहां तक मैंने सुना है, जो लोग माइका निकालते हैं, उनके सगे सम्बन्धी सरहद पर, और नेपाल में भी, बसे हुए हैं और उनके द्वारा माइका को नेपाल में ले जाया जाता है। सुना है कि वहां से माइका को तिब्बत के रास्ते से भी चीन ले जाते हैं। मैंने यह भी सुना है कि वहां से डायरेक्ट हांगकांग को एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का माइका दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा मशहूर है। मैंने सुना है कि कस्टम्ज विभाग के कर्मचारी माइका के अलावा अन्य सामान भी हिन्दुस्तान से नेपाल भेजते हैं और नेपाल से हिन्दुस्तान मंगते हैं और इस प्रकार उन्हें पांच हजार से दस हजार रुपये रोज की आमदनी है। इस हाउस में यह सबाल कई बार उठाया गया है। सरकार कहती है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही कर रही है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जितनी कार्यवाही होती है, उतना ही दोनों तरफ से स्मगलिंग बढ़ता जाता है। प्रधान मंत्री जी भी बैठे हुई हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई ऐसी कार्यवाही करने जा रही है, जिस से नेपाल पर

होने वालेस्मगलिंग को एकदम रोक दिया जाये, वना हिन्दुस्तान का व्यापार चौपट हो रहा है।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हम हमेशा ऐसी कार्यवाही करने पर विचार करते हैं और ऐसी कार्यवाही की जाती है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में ऐसा कोई इलाज नहीं है कि वह कर दिया जाये और ये सब कार्यवाहियाँ रुक जायें। हमने वहाँ हर नई कस्टम्स पोस्ट्स बनाई हैं और हम वहाँ पर निगरानी करते हैं। वहाँ के अफसर कोई गलत काम न करें, हम इस बात की भी निगरानी करते हैं। हम एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव तरीके से सब उपाय करने की कोशिश करते हैं। इसके इन बातों को रोकने का और कोई इलाज नहीं है।

SHRI P. GOPALAN : The international market for mica has considerably fallen down during the last few years, mainly because of the availability of a large number of substitutes for this. For example, while our total export of mica in 1960-61 was to the tune of 28 million kilograms, it has decreased to 23 million kilograms in 1967. So, if the mica which is exported to Hongkong finds its way to China, what is the harm? If mica is strategically important, why is the same mica being directly exported to Pakistan? Further more, if countries like Japan and West Germany, which have no diplomatic relations with China, can have trade relations with China, why can't we also have trade relations with China?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry, I could not follow the question.

MR. SPEAKER : We have trade relations with Japan and Germany and they have trade relations with China. How does it adversely affect our export trade of mica?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : That is what I was saying. A number of countries with whom we have trade relations have trade relations with China. It is quite possible that some of the products which we export to these countries, for example mica, may go to China. But there is no way to prevent it.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Sir, that is not my question. If Mica is strategically important why are we exporting it directly to Pakistan? Secondly what is the harm in the mica which we export to Hongkong finding its way to China? If countries like Japan and West Germany, which have no diplomatic relations with China, can have trade relations with China, why can't we also have trade relations with China if we have a good market for our products there?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Because they are our enemies.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is no direct export of Indian mica to Pakistan. If some mica is smuggled into China from Hongkong, that is no reason why we should have trade relations with China. That is related to other political questions.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Sir, I want your protection. My question has not been fully answered.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a debate.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : What the Minister says is not true.

MR. SPEAKER : It may not be true; but this is not a discussion.

समवाय कार्य विभाग के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

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*1683. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री 18 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 818 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समवाय कार्य विभाग के सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय किये गए हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो निर्णय कब तक किये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) इस बारे में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

उपमंत्री (श्रीमती नन्दी सल्फबी) : (क) से (घ) समवाय कार्य विभाग के स्थान-निर्धारण सम्बन्धी सिफारिश प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा सरकार के शासन-तंत्र एवं कार्य-विधि विषयक अपने प्रतिवेदन में की गई कई एक सिफारिशों में से एक सिफारिश है। इस प्रतिवेदन का सम्बन्ध मंत्रपरिषद् के कार्य संचालन, मंत्रालयों के गठन, विभागों के समूहीकरण, उनके आन्तरिक कार्य प्रणाली तथा कतिपय अन्य मामलों जैसे विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण विषयों से है।

यह सिफारिशें इस प्रकार की हैं कि उन पर ध्यानपूर्वक तथा ब्योरेवार विचार करने की आवश्यकता है और अन्तिम निर्णय करने से पहले उन पर कुछ और अधिक समय लगेगा।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 18 दिसम्बर, 1968 को इसी प्रकार का प्रश्न किया गया था और उसका जवाब भी लगभग यही दिया गया था कि उस पर अधिक विचार करने की आवश्यकता है और सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी जब और कोई जवाब नहीं बनता है, तो हर एक मंत्री यही जवाब देता है कि इस पर विचार किया जाएगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि समवाय कार्य विभाग के सम्बन्ध में सरकार कब तक निर्णय कर लेगी और क्या सरकार इस के कानून में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार रखती है ; यदि हां, तो क्या।

प्रधान मंत्री, अन्वु क्लिप्त श्रीमती सबा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : जब यह कहा

गया है कि इसके बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है, तो फिर यह कैसे बता सकते हैं कि उस विभाग को कहां रखा जायेगा। हमें आशा है कि इस बारे में जल्दी ही निर्णय हो हो जाएगा।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : सरकार की ओर से दूसरा यह उत्तर दे दिया जाता है कि अमुक कार्य जल्दी हो जायेगा। यह सवाल 18 दिसम्बर 1968 को किया गया था। क्या "जल्दी" की कोई सीमा नहीं है ?

प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने एक सिफारिश यह कि है कि मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्यों की संख्या को सीमित कर दिया जाय और दूसरी सिफारिश यह की है कि गणतंत्र दिवस और स्वतंत्रता दिवस के छुट्टियों में से स्वतंत्रता दिवस की छुट्टी को काट दिया जाय; उस से सरकार को 11 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो सिफारिशों के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्यों की संख्या के बारे में कोई एक बहुत रिजिड दृष्टिकोण नहीं रखा जा सकता है। उन्होंने जो राय दी है, उस पर पूरा गौर किया जा रहा है। कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी अलग अलग बातों पर अपनी सिफारिशें दी हैं। हम ने सोचा है कि हर एक बात के बारे में अलग अलग उत्तर देने के बजाये, जब सब बातों के बारे में निर्णय हो जाये, तभी एक साथ उत्तर दें।

अहां तक छुट्टी का प्रश्न है, अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। हमारी बहुत सी छुट्टियां हैं, मेरी व्यक्तिगत राय यह है कि उन में से बहुत सी छुट्टियां कम हो सकती हैं और वे कम करनी चाहिये। लेकिन अगर सब लोग इस बारे में साथ देंगे, तभी कोई निर्णय किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि हर एक का अपना अपना

एक खास दिन होता है और उस के लिए कारण होते हैं कि उस दिन छुट्टी रखना आवश्यक है। जहां तक राष्ट्रीय दिन का सम्बन्ध है, हम बही छुट्टी काटें और दूसरी सब छुट्टियों को रहने दें, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि यह उचित है या नहीं। राष्ट्रीय दिन को सब घर्मों और सब विचार-धाराओं के लोगों को मिलने और इकट्ठा होने का मौका मिलता है और उस का एक खास महत्व है।

श्री द्वा०ना० तिवारी : यह उम्मीद की गई थी कि ए० आर० सी० एक वर्ष के भीतर अपनी समूची रिपोर्ट दे देगा। चार वर्ष हो गए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उस का काम समाप्त नहीं हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम कितने दिन और चलेगा या वह एक परपेटुअल बाडी के रूप में रहेगा। अगर ये लोग काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो क्या उनके स्थान पर दूसरे लोगों को उस कमीशन में रखा जायेगा ?

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : उन्होंने बहुत सा काम तो खत्म कर लिया है। कुछ काम अभी वे कर रहे हैं और कुछ काम उन्होंने बताये हैं, जो करने वाले हैं।

युद्ध में मारे गए सैनिकों की विधवाओं
को पेंशन

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*1684. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज भान :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या युद्ध में मारे गए सैनिकों की पेंशन तथा अन्य सुविधाएं देने के बारे में भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परिक्षक की राय प्राप्त हो गई है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). It is presumed that the Honourable Member is referring to the answer given on 20th November 1968 to Unstarred Question No. 1357. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has, after looking into the matter, advised that the interpretation of the relevant orders by the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) which resulted in reductions being made from the pensions of War widows on account of the scholarships granted to their wards was correct and proper. Government have, however, already issued instructions to the CDA (Pensions) clarifying the relevant orders, and instructing him to restore in full the family pensions of the widows concerned and refund the deductions already made.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के लिए जो जवान अपनी जान देते हैं, हथेली पर जान लेकर लड़ने जाते हैं और जान से हाथ धोते हैं, उन के परिवार के बारे में वास्तव में जितना ध्यान देना चाहिए उतना दिया नहीं जाता। सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह आती है कि जब जवान खुद अपने उत्तराधिकारी पहले लिख देते हैं तो उसको मृत्यु के बाद उस की फिर जो जांच करायी जाती है उस के अन्दर इतना समय चला जाता है कि उस बेचारे गरीब जवान की जो विधवा औरत होती है उस को इधर उधर भटकना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय क्या इस पर विचार करेंगे कि यह कठिनाई दूर करें और साथ ही साथ जसा कि कई प्रदेशों में है, जैसे महाराष्ट्र ने गुजरात और कुछ यूनिवर्सिटी टैरिटरियल ने हाउसिंग फैसिलिटी उन के लिए रखी है और जैसे पंजाब ने ऐजुकेशनल फैसिलिटी उनके चिल्ड्रेन के लिए रखी है, किन्तु यहां जो रिपोर्ट में दिया है चिल्ड्रेन्स एलाबंस केवल

आफिसर्स के बच्चों के लिए मिल रहा है, वास्तव में बच्चे जो होते हैं वह तो देश की सम्पत्ति होते हैं चाहे आफिसर्स के हों चाहे जवान के हों, तो यह एजुकेशन प्रान्तीय सब-जेक्ट है, केवल ऐसा कह कर इसे न छोड़ते हुए केन्द्र इस की जिम्मेदारी ले और जवानों के बच्चों को भी मुफ्त शिक्षा कालेज तक की मिले इसके ऊपर क्या मंत्री जी विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The Government's attitude towards the defence forces is very liberal. We want to extend all facilities to the jawans and also to the officers. The children of jawans, if they are admitted into Sainak and military schools, are given free education. They can admit upto 33 per cent of the full capacity of the Sainik Schools and upto 60 per cent in the Military schools. Similarly, we want to extend certain facilities to the officers who have lost their lives. We had started with 50 scholarships to such children who had lost their parents. Now that has been extended to 100. The jawans' educational facilities are cared for and they are given free education if they are admitted into these institutions.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी पहला ही सवाल जो मेरा था उसी का उत्तर नहीं आया। सैन्ट्रल सैनिक स्कूल तो हर प्रदेश में नहीं हैं ...

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : In all States we have got Sainik schools except in J & K and Nagaland.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैंने पूछा था कि कोई छोटे से देहात का रहने वाला है तो सैनिक स्कूल तक आए, इतना कर सकना उस के लिए संभव नहीं है और 60 परसेंट जो रखा गया है, आगे चल कर लड़ाई बढ़ती जाय तो सैनिकों की ज्यादा जरूरत होगी, इसलिए 60 परसेंट तो काफी नहीं होगा। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि जवानों के लड़के कहीं भी क्यों न हों, देहातों में हों या कहीं पर हों उन को उस की फैसिलिटी मिले और हाउसिंग फैसिलिटी के बारे में मैंने पूछा था।

दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि 1962 में चीन के हमले के बाद वहां जो फिल्ड में सोल्जर्स मरे हैं नेफा में या आसाम के बाईर पर, उन के पेंशन की जो स्कीम लागू की गई वह नागा आपरेशंस के अन्दर जो सोल्जर मरे हैं उन के लिये वह स्कीम नहीं लागू होती, इस के कारण बड़ा असन्तोष है। क्या इस के ऊपर विचार कर के उन के भी इसे लागू करने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : All those people who have been killed in action and all those people who have been killed in assisting the civil administration which are termed as violent deaths—are covered by these facilities. The pension facilities have been liberalised and from time to time they are re-examined. In 1963 the pension rules have been further modified and they have been given additional facilities.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विडो के लिए व्यवस्था हो गई, लेकिन कई जगह पर जो योद्धा मर गए उस के बड़े मां बाप होते हैं, उन के लिए क्या व्यवस्था है ?

दूसरे, ऐसे योद्धा लड़ाई पर चले जायं, कभी संकट आ जाय तो उस के लिए उन को उत्तेजना मिले इस के लिए क्या इंतजाम है कि जैसे बीमार हो जायें मां बाप तो नजदीक का डाक्टर वहां चला जाय उन की एन्वयारी करे, कोई आफिसर चला जाय जो उन को बुलाए और पूछे कि कैसा काम चल रहा है, इस में कोई पैसा खर्च नहीं होता है लेकिन एन्वयारी करने से लोगों को मालूम होता है कि अपना लड़का गया तो हमारी व्यवस्था तो हो रही है, पूछताछ तो कर रहे हैं, ऐसा कोई प्रबन्ध आप करेंगे ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : In the first place widows, dependent mother, dependent brothers were not entitled to any benefit earlier. Now even these people are being given some benefit if their income does not exceed certain limits. To look after their

welfare, etc., in each District we have got the District Soldiers' Board whose concern it is to find out whether the ex-Servicemen or their widows or children require any help and if they could do anything. Otherwise they recommended to the State Boards.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि तमाम तरह की सुविधाएं सैनिकों की ओर जो लोग मारे गए हैं उन के परिवार वालों को दी जाती हैं। ग्राम तौर से सरकार ने कई बार एलान किया है कि जिन सैनिकों के पास खेती करने लायक जमीन नहीं है वह उन को दी जाय, लेकिन राज्य सरकारों पर यह काम छोड़ दिया गया है और राज्य सरकारें उन को जमीन देती नहीं हैं तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा विशेष इंतजाम कर रही है जिस से उन सैनिकों के परिवारों को जमीन मिल सके ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The distribution of land is done by the State Government and they see that these people are helped effectively. We have re-organized the District Boards as also the State Boards. It will be their job to see that ex-servicemen are helped. As far as land is concerned, they are given land if they really deserve.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि जवानों के बच्चों को पढ़ाने की फैसिलिटी दी जाती है लेकिन जब वह बच्चे शिक्षा पा कर स्कूल से बाहर निकलते हैं तो उन को आम लोगों की तरह लाइन में खड़े होना पड़ता है। तो क्या उन के लिए कोई ऐसा बिचार है कि सीटें रिजर्व कर दी जायें क्यों कि शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद उन को नौकरी तो मिलती नहीं है, जल्दी से जल्दी उन को नौकरी मिल सके, इस के लिए सरकार क्या कुछ इंतजाम करने जा रही है ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : Now the Defence Ministry has even helped the State and District Boards by appointing some people who are ex-servicemen to look after the interests of the ex-service personnel.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : जो सैनिक मारे जाते हैं या जो रिटायर कर जाते हैं, अधिकांश सैनिक वह गरीब परिवारों से आते हैं और ऐसी भी हालत में ने देखी कि जिनकी शादी हुई, दो चार महीने के बाद उन की मृत्यु हो गई, ऐसे भी परिवार में ने देखे कि जिन के पास बसने की भी जमीन नहीं है, तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार एक योजनाबद्ध ढंग से ऐसे सैनिकों के रहने की व्यवस्था करेगी और गांवों में जो परती जमीन पड़ी हुई या जो सरकारी जमीन है, क्या सरकार कम्प्लेक्स तौर पर उन जमीनों को उन परिवारों के साथ सेंटिल करेगी और क्या उनके बच्चों को मुफ्त शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : In most of the Central Schools and in other schools whatever facilities are required to be given, they are all being attended to. In case they find any difficulty in getting either scholarships or admission, they could refer it to the Soldiers' Boards.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : These hostels are maintained from the War Reconstruction Fund of the 1914—18 War. I hear that the fund is coming to an end and no more money is being given to them. I would request the Minister to personally see that funds are provided to them.

Secondly I would like to draw the attention of the Government that there is a wide discrepancy between deaths attributable to service conditions and deaths attributable to non-service conditions. If a person dies of typhoid, it is death attributable to non-service conditions and the widow gets a miserable pension of Rs. 5. In these days of inflation a pension of Rs. 5 is hardly sufficient. Would the Minister have a Committee constituted specially to look into the question of pension of the widows of jawans and place the report of the findings of the Committee on the table of the House ? These are my questions.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : About the fund the lady Member need not have any apprehensions. There are various funds

which are collected and distributed to various agencies. She need not have any fear that any of these schools will be starving for want of funds. Funds will be provided by the Government of India and also by the State Governments. About visiting, we have been visiting some of these places every now and then. If there is any definite lacuna, we would try to overcome them, we will be able to provide them the funds. If there are any specific instances, we would like to examine them.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Why should there be difference in the grant of pension to widows ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : It is due to treatment of widows whose husbands have lost their lives in action and those whose husbands have lost their lives while in peace stations ; and there is likely to be some difference. The Pension Code has recently come into existence and it will be implemented.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Defence Minister made some promise in this House, not once, but more than twice that the ex-INA personnel will get all pay, pension and other allowances due to them and equal to those P.O.s who served in regular British Army. In the process of implementation practically nothing has been done and I am afraid the promise may turn into a political hoax. In respect of an ex-INA personnel who I know was informed that Rs. 50,000 will be his amount ; but soon after a letter was sent to him saying nothing is due to him. I can cite innumerable such instances. The Government have granted only Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 as lumpsum amount to INA personnel in place of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 due to them. Just a lumpsum of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 has been offered to them and there are many cases where they have refused to accept the amount.

During the budget discussion more than dozen Members of the House pointed out these matters and wanted the Defence Minister to look these matters. I want to know why after making a solemn promise in the House about the pay, pension and allowances of the ex-INA men, the Government now refuse to fulfil that commitment ? It has been stated that the

records relating to ex-INA personnel are missing from the office. Will they take the help of the ex-INA personnel and INA associations to see that the records are located and the amounts due to them be given in due time ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Whatever assurance has been given will be complied with. In several cases actual payments have been made and in others also necessary information is being collected and payments will be made. Regarding the second point about the records not being available, even in those cases we are doing our best to construct the records and to get the relevant information from other sources and I will gladly accept the cooperation of ex-INA personnel or associations and this will be helpful in reconstructing the records and also getting the information.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Seeing that many of these young girls become widows at a young age and life becomes a grinding misery for them, and since the amount received by them in the form of pension and other things is not sufficient to meet their requirements, may I ask the hon. Minister whether he has under contemplation any scheme whereby these young widows can be admitted into some vocational institutions so that they could earn some living for themselves and keep themselves usefully occupied at the same time ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is a good suggestion. We have already undertaken some work in that direction, but I think that more has to be done both by the States as well as by the Centre.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Would the hon. Minister inform us of how many pension cases of ORs are still unsettled ? So far as Nagaland is concerned, they have divided those who died into two categories, that is, those who died in the same operation in Nagaland before 20th October, 1962 and those who died after 20th October, 1962. Those who died after 20th October, 1962 receive a higher rate of pension. Those who died before that date are not classified as killed in action or in operations. Would Government remove this disparity ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard to the first part, I have not got the information as to how many cases still remain unsettled. If a separate notice is given, I can give that information. Even that information will not, however, be readily available.

As regards the second part of the question, this matter has been explained on the floor of the House more than once. Some date has to be fixed when advantages of enhanced pension could be given, and 1962 was the year that was selected, because the main aggression by China took place at that time and the country was exposed to greater dangers. Originally it was not intended to cover those who had died in the Naga operations, but later on it was considered that depending upon the same time-limit or starting point, this benefit should also be extended to those who had lost their lives in Nagaland. Some date had to be fixed and 1962 was fixed for the purpose.

श्री शिवनारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्र के सम्मान और देश की रक्षा के लिये हमारे जवान पहाड़ों पर खड़े हो कर अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करते हैं। मैं विशेष रूप से आइ० एन० ए० के नौजवानों के लिये, जो हमारे सुभाष बाबू की देन है, सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपको उन के साथ हमदर्दी नहीं होगी तो किस के साथ होगी ? उन की मांगों को पूरा करने में क्या रुकावट डाल रहे हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : हमें उन के साथ पूरी हमदर्दी है और हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उन का जो भी बकाया है, वह उन को दिया जाय।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In this age of total war, even civilian employees in defence such as those in the MES and others are also sometimes killed in action. During the Haji Pir operations, about five or six MES employees had lost their lives. It was most unfortunate that their family members were not given the same pension as the other Army men who had died in action. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any orders had been issued or are likely to be issued to see that there is no distinction

between the civilian employees and the army personnel when they die in action.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There are two different pension schemes, one for the Army personnel and another for the civilian employees. There are various reasons which have been explained from time to time as to why these schemes are different. I cannot answer straightway about the facts of a particular case which the hon. Member has mentioned.

परमाणु क्षेत्र में अनुभवी भारतीय इंजीनियरों तथा वैज्ञानिकों की उपलब्धता

*1686. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में ऐसे कुशल, प्रशिक्षित तथा अनुभवी वैज्ञानिक और इंजीनियर पर्याप्त संख्या में हैं, जो परमाणु रिएक्टरों के कार्यक्रम के प्रसार के लिए संयंत्रों के डिजाइन बनाने, निर्माण करने तथा उन के ठीक प्रकार कार्य करने सम्बन्धी कार्य भार को स्वतन्त्र रूप से ग्रहण कर सकें ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती मन्दिनी सत्यती) : (क) तथा (ख). परमाणु रिएक्टरों के अभिकल्पन तथा निर्माण कार्यों के लिये हमारे पास पर्याप्त संख्या में प्रशिक्षित तथा अनुभवी वैज्ञानिक और इंजीनियर हैं। तथापि, बढ़ते हुए कार्यक्रम की पूर्ति के लिये अधिक वैज्ञानिकों तथा इंजीनियरों की आवश्यकता होगी तथा परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग ने भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र के प्रशिक्षण स्कूल में भर्ती किये जाने वाले प्रशिक्षार्थियों की संख्या में गत वर्ष से वृद्धि कर दी है।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज परमाणु का विकास बड़ी तेजी से

हो रहा है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने लोगों को जो प्रशिक्षण दे रहे हैं, उन में जो नई लेटेस्ट टेकनीक निकली है— जैसे मोल्टन साल्ट के जरिये आणविक भट्टी में थोरियम को गरम कर के यूरेनियम 233 को अलग किया जाता है, यूरोप में ब्रिटेन और जर्मनी वर्ग रह से उन्होंने यूरेनियम 233 को अलग करने का जो प्लांट बैठाया है, क्या उस लेटेस्ट टेकनीक का प्रशिक्षण आप अपने वैज्ञानिकों को भी दे रहे हैं ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY:
We are trying to give our scientists and engineers up-to-date training. In regard to the operation of the molten salt reactor it is proposed to send some of our scientists to acquire the necessary information on the molten salt reactor and the work which is being carried on in the USA.

Regarding other things also, we are sending our scientists and engineers to different countries to get training on the developed aspects of this thing.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They are not allowing atomic fission in this country. How can they do it ?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. He is an expert on this subject.

But let the hon. member put his second question.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: जब हमारे पास बहुत प्रशिक्षित, बढ़िया वैज्ञानिक हैं प्लान्ट फ़ैब्रीकेशन का काम करने के जानकार भी हैं और प्लान्ट को चलाने वाले जानकार भी हैं, जब हमारे पास कच्चा माल भी है, सब चीजें मौजूद हैं तो फिर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौन से कारण हैं जिन की वजह से ऐटामिक ऐनर्जी का प्रोग्राम बिजली बनाने वाला बड़े पैमाने पर आप नहीं ले रहे है सारी चीजें पास होते हुए ? क्या यह सच है कि अब आप के पास स्वदेशी मुद्रा, भारतीय सिक्का भी

खत्म हो गया है जिस की वजह से आप यह सब नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY:
I think this question was put by the hon. member sometime back.....

SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI:
And no answer was given to it.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY:
This was regarding the high power reactor for agro-industrial complex. As the hon. member knows, we have got enough scientists for the present to work for the reactors which are coming up in the country. We are sending some of our scientists and engineers to learn the techniques of the developed aspect of science which is progressing from day to day. But for the big reactors and the plant that was in the mind of the hon. Member, as I said on an earlier occasion, it is not possible to go about it now not only from the resources point of view but for so many other reasons. If the hon. Member goes through the report of the working group on the subject, which was laid on the Table, he will find that they have made a study in the Kutch-Saurashtra region and also in UP region, If he goes through these reports, he can see what are the reasons due to which this thing is being delayed.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा आप मेरी मदद कीजिये। सवाल यह नहीं था कि वह अलीगढ़ का प्लान्ट लगे या कौन सा प्लान्ट लगे। मंत्री महोदय तो पुराने सवाल को ले कर जवाब दे गयीं। सवाल तो यह है कि आप के पास सब कुछ होते हुए भी ऐटामिक ऐनर्जी के प्लान्ट बड़े पैमाने पर आप क्यों नहीं लगा रहे हैं ? क्या हिन्दुस्तानी सिक्का खत्म हो गया है यह कारण है, क्योंकि विदेशी मुद्रा आप को बहुत नहीं चाहिये।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY:
This question is connected not only with science or the resources. It is also connected with the transport facilities, railways and many other things. Unless if we develop all these facilities, it is not possible to do it.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : On the question of self-sufficiency, may I know how many foreign experts, scientists and engineers are working in the Atomic Energy Commission and what percentage of equipment have we to import from abroad for setting up all these plants which are in the process of erection ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : If the hon. Member tables a separate question, we shall give the answer.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : It is heartening to know that we have enough scientific talent in the atomic field and that we have also sufficient raw-materials. Is it a fact that some Indians have distinguished themselves very much in the atomic field in the US and other countries? May I also know whether anyone of them had offered to serve this country in atomic programme and, if so, what has been the response of the Government of India ?

Secondly, if we have so much raw material and scientific talent, when even a small country like Israel is going in for atomic deterrents and when we are surrounded by enemies, will the Government take up the question of building up atomic weapons at the earliest ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I shall answer the second question first. It is a matter of policy. It has been debated in this House on many occasions and the hon. Member has also taken part in those debates and I have also replied to him. Our answer is the same.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Are you capable of doing it ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : It is difficult to say because things are changing fast. What is the first part of the question ?

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : We have an absent-minded Prime Minister. There are a number of Indian scientists working in foreign countries.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : We are in touch with the Indian scientists. To my knowledge no one has offered to come, giving up the positions which they hold there. I have myself been in touch with some. If any of them is willing to come, they will be most welcome.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Our country is very much colour conscious. Competence goes with colour. A foreign expert, whether he is an expert in his own country or not, is rated very high in our country and we pay nothing less than Rs. 4,000 for such persons and we are reluctant to pay the same salary to an equally, if not more, competent Indian expert. I should like to assure the Government that our country is not bankrupt in technical or scientific know-how. Have the Government a list of scientists and engineers who are capable of taking independent charge with regard to designing, construction, erection and fabrication work in our country? Would the Government consider outstanding engineers to be at par with foreign experts ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : have a number of very good scientists and I agree with the hon. Member that we engineers in our country and in fact the young engineers and scientists working in our atomic plants are comparable to any other scientist or engineer in any developed country. Actually, there is not such a difference in the pay scales. We have got very few foreign expert in the different plants. In fact the Kalpakkam project coming up in Madras is being built entirely by Indian scientists and engineers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Reverting for a moment to the question asked by Mr. Madhok, I should like to know the number of Indians working abroad in the atomic energy field who have distinguished themselves there ?

Secondly, I want to know whether a national register is maintained in this country of our own scientists and engineers in the field of atomic energy; whether the Government knows exactly how many people are there, where they are

working and where they are available and, if so, what is the total number on that register.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : We do not have the exact information now, but we can supply them later.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Whether a national register is maintained or not.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I do not have the figures at present.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : The hon. Minister, while replying, said that scientists are being sent to foreign countries for further training. May I know how many of them were sent during the last five years and how many after return have been given jobs and absorbed ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I do not have the number with me now, but all the scientists whom we have sent have been absorbed in our work here.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Is it a fact that the Canadian Government who have given us the atomic reactor for use at Trombay, Apsara, have asked our Government specifically not to go in for atomic war weapons but to go in for atomic power to be used for peaceful purposes and, if that is so, is it not one of the reasons that governs our policy of not producing atomic weapons because the Canadian Government do not want to produce them ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Our policy with regard to using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only has been decided sometime ago, but it is true that some of the countries which have signed the treaty would like us also to sign it, but no such specific mention has been made.

SHRI HEM BARUA : That was not my question. She is making a reference to the partial test ban treaty. My question is specific, whether the Canadian Government who have given us the atomic reactor, Apsara, for use in Trombay have asked us categorically not to go in for atomic weapons but to produce atomic energy for

peaceful purposes only ; is that one of the reasons that has governed your policy.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is part of the agreement with them, but that does not govern our policy with regard to what we produce in other reactors or what we produce in our own country.

श्री जगेन्द्र बाबू : पिछले भारत-पाक युद्ध में भारत के वैज्ञानिकों ने बड़ी सूझ के साथ परमाणुयुक्त कारतूस बनाई थीं और उन के प्रयोग से लड़ाई में भारतीय जवानों को काफी सफलता मिली थी। अमरीकन टैंक जोकि 8-8 इंच मोटी लोहे की चादर के वे उन को भेद करने में बड़ी सफलता मिली और जाहिर है कि इस से भारतीय सैनिकों को पाकिस्तान के विरुद्ध युद्ध में काफी सफलता मिली और काफी भूभाग हम जीत गये लेकिन वह सफलता और जीत जोकि हमें मिली उस को हमारे नेतागण तासकंद में जाकर दबाव में आकर गंवा बैठे। स्वर्ग की कमाई मरघटे में गंवाई वाली कहावत चरितार्थ हुई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हमारे नेताओं में स्वाभिमान को कमो नहीं हो गई जोकि ऐसी कामयाब वैज्ञानिकों की बनाई चीज में मायूसी पैदा कर दी ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I am sorry I could not follow the question of the hon. Member.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I do not want to go into the aspect that we do not want to go in for atomic bomb, but a contingency might arise where the Government may change its stand and want to go in for an atomic bomb. Apart from that, may I know whether the Government has made an assessment whether we are capable of making a bomb or not should such a contingency arise? Have they worked out the cost, at what cost it can be made under our conditions ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : All these matters have been gone into in a previous debate. As to the question of cost, it is

not just the cost of a particular bomb ; it depends on the stockpile one would like to have and all the other things that are connected with it, including the industrial base.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not one ; you can make more than a dozen atoms bomb. The plutonium that has been stockpiled in Trombay, with that, you can produce a dozen bomb and more. It is a matter of policy.....(Interruption).

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Unfortunately, we have too many atomic experts in this House. That is our difficulty. Everybody presumes he is an expert in this. Therefore, Mr. Samar Guha, I think the House know that you are a great expert ; it is not only Apsara or Apsarasa. Next question.

Export/Import of Films

1687. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total foreign exchange earnings from Indian films shown abroad during the last three years, years-wise ;

(b) the total amount earned by foreign films exhibited in India and repatriated abroad during the above period ;

(c) the mode of repatriation of money earned by the foreign films ; and

(d) the countries to which these monies were repatriated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). A. statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Total value of Indian films exported

during the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 (April, 68 to January, 69) is as under :—

(Value in Lakhs of Rs.)

Year	Value
1966-67	142.5
1967-68	389.0
1968-69	235.4
April 68 to January* 69)	

(b) to (d). Import of feature films are currently allowed from USA and USSR only under bilateral agreements with Motion Picture Export Association of America Inc. and Sovexportfilm respectively. The amount earned on the exhibition of foreign Films is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Earnings of the films imported from USA are held under blocked account in India subject to withdrawal for certain specified purposes, e. g. production and co-production of films in India, purchase or renting of Indian Films, etc. It is open to the member companies of Motion Picture Export Association of America to remit to USA from their net remittable earnings Rs. 25 lakhs per annum for all the members taken together.

Realisation from the Russian Films is to be utilised for covering the expenses in connection with the import and exploitation of these films in India. The balance amount, if any, is to be credited to the non-convertible Rupee account of the USSR in India.

The amount remitted by all the member companies of the motion Picture Export Association of America Inc. taken together during the years 1965-66 to 1967-68 were as follows:

Years	(In Rupees)
1965-66	19, 90, 315
1966-67	19, 95, 716
1967-68	23, 06, 238*

* This figure including the amounts remitted by some of the member companies up to September, 1968.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बयान सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उस में से दो वाक्य मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"Earnings of the films imported from USA are held under blocked account in India subject to withdrawal"

आगे चल कर उस में यह कहा गया है :

"Realisation from the Russian films is to be utilised for covering the expenses in connection with import and exploitation of these films in India. The balance amount, if any, is to be credited to the non-convertible Rupee account of the USSR in India."

यह दोनों चीजें लिखने के बाद आप यह भी कहते हैं :

"The amount earned in the exhibition of foreign films is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह दोनों नियम आप ने बनाये हुए हैं, अमरीकन लोगों के लिए आप का एक नियम है, रूसी लोगों के लिए आप का एक नियम है तो उस नियम के अन्तर्गत उन का कितना पैसा इस समय हिन्दुस्तान में आप के ब्लाकड एकाउंट में या नोन कनवर्टिबल रूपी एकाउंट में जमा है ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : So far as the blocked account of member companies of Motion Picture Export Association of America is concerned, it is of the order of Rs. 3.83 crores. So far as Sovexportfilm of USSR is concerned, they have a deficit in their account.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ : अभी इस बात का खुलासा मंत्री महोदय ने किया कि यू०एस०ए० से इम्पोर्टेड फिल्मों की अरनिम्स ब्लाकड एकाउंट

में कोई 3.83 करोड़ रुपये की है जोकि उन लोगों ने यहां पर जमा कर रखा है और जिस पैसे का इस्तेमाल किस ढंग से किया जाय यह वह तय करने वाले हैं। जहां तक रशियन फिल्मों का सवाल है, यू०एस०ए० आर० का लगभग 1 करोड़ रुपये का हिसाब उन्होंने बतलाया है। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि अकरीकन लोग भारत की किसी भी तस्वीर को अमरीका में लेने से इंकार करते हैं। भारत के चलचित्र निर्माताओं ने जब जब यह प्रयास किया कि अमरीका में हिन्दुस्तान चलचित्र चले तो अमरीकन फिल्म संसार की ओर से और वहां की सरकार की ओर से इस बात के लिए हमेशा नकारात्मक उत्तर मिला है जिसके कारण हमारे किसी भी भारतीय चित्र को अमरीकन लोगों द्वारा खरीदना बिल्कुल असम्भव रहा है जबकि अमरीकी लोग यहां अपने चित्रों द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों के हिसाब से विदेशी मुद्रा कमा रहे हैं और ले जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकारी पैमाने पर कभी अमरीकी लोगों से इस मामले में बातचीत की जायगी ताकि हमारी भारतीय तस्वीरें वहां जाय उस की व्यवस्था करेंगे और अगर यह सम्भव न हो तो फिर जो आज हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर अमरीकन तस्वीरें आ रही हैं उन के ऊपर रोक लगाने के लिए वह कोई कदम उठायेंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह बात सही है कि अभी तक जो ऐक्सपोर्ट हुआ है उस में अमरीका में भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात नहीं हुआ है और माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही वह सही है बाकी हम इस की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि अमरीका में भी भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात हो।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ : मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सम्पूर्ण प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैं ने यह भी पूछा था कि जब तक यह चीज नहीं

होती है तब तक क्या अमरीकन चलचित्र जोकि हम लोग वहाँ से मंगा रहे हैं और वह बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हमारे देश में आ रहे हैं उन पर रोक लगाने के लिए भी सरकार सोचेगी ?

श्री ब०रा० भगत : उन के साथ जो एग्रीमेंट है वह चल रहा है और इसलिए अभी रोक लगाने से कोई काम नहीं बनेगा ।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : In the statement, the total value of Indian Films exported during the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 has been given and we find that the year 1968-69 is likely to end up with a reduction of about Rs. 1 crores in our exports. The main markets for Indian films are our neighbouring countries like Ceylon and others, May I know what is the information of the Government with regard to the attitude of the Ceylonese Government ? According to newspaper reports, the Home Minister of Ceylon has said that the Government of Ceylon would like to ban the import of Indian films, more particularly South Indian films. Are our Government taking any care to see that the export of films to Ceylon is not prevented ? Secondly, is it a fact that this attitude of the Ceylonese Government is the result of starting of commercial broadcasting over All India Radio ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : We have seen that press report, but we have no official information about it. We have asked our High Commissioner to report to us on this matter.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is very unfortunate that the Government do not seem to have any information over this very serious agitating issue that is rather straining the relations between the Indian community and the Singhala community there. The Ceylon Government seems to be very anxious to develop their own film industry in that island. In view of our developing relations and the need to improve our relations with that country, I would like to know if the Government of India is not able to persuade them in respect of exporting our films there, whether they would try to explore the possibilities of having a joint venture to produce films in that country

by our producers in collaboration with the producers in Ceylon so that our relations might be strengthened and not strained on this account.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Normally, when a Government takes action to ban the import of anything it is expected to inform us. When I said we have no official information I meant no information from the Government of Ceylon, but we are trying to find out. As for the second suggestion, it is going a step forward and certainly in a proper climate we can pursue that point.

Looting of Safe at Guldhar Railway Station (Northern Railway)

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

+
S.N. Q. 26. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that on the 6th May, 1969 a gang of dacoits managed to loot a safe at Guldhar Railway Station, 9 K.M. east of Ghaziabad ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they shot dead the Station Master on duty at pistol points ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) (a) No, Sir. The dacoits attempted to loot the cash safe, but their attempt was failed mainly due to the brave resistance offered by the Assistant Station Master on duty and also due to the response of the neighbouring villagers to the alarm raised.

(b) The Assistant Station Master on duty was shot at resulting in grievous injuries.

(c) i) Railway Protection Force armed squad has been posted at Guldhar Station.

ii) Armed police guards have been posted for patrolling in the area.

(iii) Investigation of the dacoity case is being vigorously pursued to bring the culprits to book.

(iv) Day and night vigil is being maintained both by the State Police in that area and the Railway Protection Force in the Railway premises.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : इस तरह की लूटपाट की और कत्ल की वारदात पहली बार नहीं हुई है। हम रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स पर लाखों रुपया साल खर्च करते हैं। उसके बावजूद भी इस तरह की वारदातें बढ़ती जाती हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स का क्या फायदा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले एक साल में इस तरह की कितनी घटनाएँ हुई हैं जिन में लूटने या मार डालने या कत्ल करने के केस भी शामिल हैं और उन में कितने का नुकसान हुआ है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन चीजों को रोकने के लिए आप कौन सी विशेष कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जहाँ तक रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स का सम्बन्ध है इस स्टेशन पर एक सिपाही था। जितने स्टेशन देश भर में है छोटे और बड़े हर स्टेशन पर और हर कमरे में आर० पी० एफ० के परसनल को रखना सम्भव नहीं है। यहाँ उसने गांव के लोगों में जा कर हल्ला करके उनको भी लाया और आठ नौ डाकू जो गोली बंदूक लिये हुए थे और उन्होंने गोलियाँ चलाई, मारा भी बुरी तरह से लेकिन तो भी उस स्टेशन मास्टर ने, शाम सुन्दर ने पकड़ लिया गले से, लाइव कार्ट्रिज खींच लिये।

सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जी० आर० पी० की एक आम्बे विंग क्रियेट की जा रही है जो पांचों बड़े सैनानों में रहेगी, आगरा, लखनऊ, गोरखपुर, इलाहाबाद और मुरादाबाद। 4।

जगहों में उनकी टुकड़ियाँ रहेंगी जो जरूरत पड़ने पर तुरन्त दौड़ेंगी। वहाँ तक क्राइम का सम्बन्ध है, खुद दिल्ली में अधिक क्राइम हो रहे हैं। 1966-1967 और 1968 की इस वक्त तक की फिगर में दे देता हूँ। यह फिगर उत्तर प्रदेश में 80, 110 और 109 थे number of cases of dacoities and robberies. ऐसे केसिस भी हैं जिन में मर्डर भी हुए हैं। लेकिन उसकी व्यवस्था भी हम लोग कर रहे हैं।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : लूटने के अलावा कई तरह के मर्डर भी हुए हैं। सब से भयानक मर्डर जैसा आपको मालूम है भारतीय जन संघ के प्रधान पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय का हुआ था। हम समझते हैं वह पोलिटिकल मर्डर था। लेकिन अभी तक भी उस मर्डर को रूटीन वे में ट्रीट किया जा रहा है। कुछ जगहें हैं जहाँ पर इस तरह की लूटपाट की या मर्डर की ज्यादा वारदातें होती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई विशेष कदम उठायेगी ताकि जो देश को खास परसनैलिटीज हैं, जो हमारे देश के वी० आई० पी० हैं या पार्टियों के प्रधान हैं, इस तरह के जो बहुत बड़े व्यक्ति हैं, उनकी प्रोटेक्शन हो सके उस वक्त जब वे वे रेलवे में सफर करते हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जब कभी भी कोई हत्या होती है वह बड़ा दुखद कांड होता है। खास कर जब बड़े व्यक्तित्व वाले नेता की कहीं हत्या हो जाती है तो और भी ज्यादा दुखद वह प्रसंग बन जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटी बड़ी 324 यात्री गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं। हर गाड़ी में हम इसकी व्यवस्था करायेंगे कि कुछ पुलिस टुकड़ियाँ घामंड रहें।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : वी० आई० पी० या जो पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लोग हैं उनकी रक्षा के लिए भी आप कुछ कदम उठा रहे हैं ? क्या आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि पोलिटिकल मर्डरें त हों ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैंने बताया है कि सारे यात्रियों के लिए हम स्पेशल इंतजाम करा रहे हैं। 324 गाड़ियां वहां चलती हैं। जो बड़े व्यक्तित्व वाले लोग हैं वे भी इस में शामिल हैं। जो भी यात्री होगा उसकी रक्षा का उपाय करने का यत्न किया जाएगा।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I can understand the difficulty of the hon. Minister in making security arrangements in every station, in every nook and corner as he said. But he will kindly recall the concern this House had expressed only two days ago on the increasing violence at the stations. May I, therefore, know from the Minister whether as a measure to check it he will convene a meeting of all the concerned Ministers of the various States and assess the possibilities of cooperation he can get from the States in extending the security measures and also state the names of States which do not want to give any co-operation? In the case of those States, he can increase the strength of his own security force.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Law and order is the responsibility of the States. We have approached the Chief Ministers and they are extending to us all possible co-operation. We are approaching them again to further intensify the security measures in the light of these two incidents. Here I must pay my tribute to our railwaymen who have suffered due to such incidents because they are working in a brave manner.

श्री का० ना० तिबारी : रेलवे प्रोटैक्शन फोर्स के पास बे पावर्ज नहीं हैं जो दूसरी पुलिस के पास होती हैं। क्या इस वजह से उसके सामने एक दिक्कत आ कर खड़ी नहीं हो जाती है? हर प्राँविस में से होकर रेलों को जाना पड़ता है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि यह पुलिस वह एकशन नहीं ले सकती है जो कि वहां की, स्टेट की जो पुलिस है वह ले सकती है? क्या इस वजह से यह डरती नहीं है? आपने एक हार्ड पावर कमेटी बनाई थी। उसने रिपोर्ट दी है कि कुछ पावर्ज इसको भी जाएं ताकि यह रेलों

का और पैसैजंज गुड्ज का प्रोटैक्शन और कर सके। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी इस सिफारिश को कब अमल में लाने जा रहे हैं?

मुजफ्फरनगर से मोतिहारी तक की जो लाइब है उस में रनिंग ट्रेज में डैकोयटीज होती रहती हैं और एक दो बार गवर्नमेंट की ट्रेशरी भी लूटी गई है। पैसैजंज की भी वहां लूट होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये आप क्या कोई खास प्रबन्ध करेंगे?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मोतीहारी से मुजफ्फरपुर तक में खास व्यवस्था कराऊंगा। जहां तक आर० पी० एफ० को इनवेस्टीगेशन और प्रासीक्यूशन की पावर्ज देने का ताल्लुक है...

MR. SPEAKER : He need not go into all those details and cover all the regions.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : गुलडहर रेलवे स्टेशन पर यह घटना घटी है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले गुलडहर गांव को लूटा गया था। आषे गांव को डाकुओं ने एक साथ लूटा था रात्रि में। उन डाकुओं को अगी तक पकड़ा नहीं जा सका। अब यह रेलवे की तिजौरी को लूटने की घटना हुई है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले इसी तरह की एक और घटना हुई थी। हापुड़ के पास एक रेलवे के टिकट चेंकर को चाकू से मार दिया गया था और उसको आपने एक हजार रुपया अस्पताल में जाकर पुरस्कार के तौर पर भी दिया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली-मेरठ, दिल्ली-मुरादाबाद, दिल्ली-अलीगढ़ इन तीन सैक्शंज पर जो इस प्रकार की घटनाएं बढ़ रही है, क्या पांच छः महीने के लिए आप विशेष पुलिस के दस्तों का इंतजाम करेंगे ताकि इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ रुकें और नार्मल स्थिति इन रेलवे लाइनों पर आ सके?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा कि मैं ने अभी बताया है, जी० आर० पी० का एक ग्राम्ब विंग क्रीएट किया जा रहा है, जिस

दुकड़ियों को यू० पी० के डाकूग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में 41 स्थानों पर रखा जाएगा।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : हर एक स्टेशन पर जो कोयला पड़ा रहता है, उसकी चोरी होती है। चूँकि उस की रक्षा करने वाले कर्मचारी कम होते हैं, इस लिए वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। यही स्थिति टिकटलेस ट्रेवल की है। टी० सी० लोग पूरी तरह चैकिंग नहीं कर पाते हैं और इसलिये टिकटलेस ट्रेवल चलता रहता है। इस बारे में इन्तजाम अर्थात् है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन बातों को रोकने के लिए कोई खास व्यवस्था की गई है। ऐसे स्थानों पर अधिक पुलिस रखी जाये और अधिक पुलिस स्टेशन कायम किये जायें। क्या रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट ने इन कार्यवाहियों के विरुद्ध जनमत तैयार करने के लिये और उन को रोकने के लिए कोई जन-सम्पर्क का कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है? डी० एस०, डी० सी० एस० और अन्य अधिकारी लोगों को बुलायें, उन के साथ ताल्लुक रखें और इन समस्याओं के बारे में उन से चर्चा करें, लोगों का कोआपरेशन प्राप्त करें, क्या रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट ने ऐसा कोई प्रोग्राम बनाया है?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हम जन-सम्पर्क के कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। माननीय सदस्य खुद हम लोगों की तरफ ऐसा सम्पर्क स्थापित कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक कोयले आदि की चोरी का सवाल है, जहाँ रेलवे का सामान रहता है, उस की रक्षा और देख-भाल आर० पी० एफ० द्वारा की जाती है।

SHRI RANGA : During the last War, the railway staff were given some military training and were also given arms. Would it not be possible for the Government to provide arms to station masters and other people who hold responsible positions like guards, engine drivers and others like that so that they can protect themselves and also protect others from time to time?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : We have not thought over the possibility of

providing arms to all such employees. But this is a suggestion which we will look into.

श्री मु० अ० खां : जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया है, एन० ई० रेलवे में कासगंज-फतेहगढ़ सेक्सन कल्ल, चोरियां, चैन-पुल्लिंग और दूसरी वारदातें होती रहती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने यू० पी० की जिन 41 जगहों का जिक्र किया है, क्या यह सेक्सन भी उनमें शामिल है। इस सेक्सन में कई महीने पहले एक रेलवे कर्मचारी, चतुर्वेदी, का मरडर हुआ था। उस ने अपने पीछे बीवी और नौ बच्चे छोड़े हैं। उन लोगों के पास कोई जमीन नहीं है और पेट पालने का कोई जरिया नहीं है। उस के एक लड़के ने एम्पलायमेंट के लिए रेलवे में दरखास्त दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसी तरह के केसिज में मरने वाले के बच्चों को जो रियायतें दी जाती हैं, क्या वही रियायतें इन लोगों को भी दी जायेंगी।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह सेक्सन उन जगहों में शामिल है। श्री चतुर्वेदी के केस के बारे में मैं पता लगाऊंगा।

श्री शिव चरण लाल : शकूराबाद से मैनपुरी और फर्रुखाबाद तक और एटा में भी इम प्रकार की घटनाएं आये दिन होती रहती है। मंत्री महोदय स्वयं "सुभग" हैं और उन का कार्य भी सुभग है। डेढ़ साल पहले पनकी स्टेशन पर टुंडला के गाड़ का कल्ल हुआ था। मैंने श्री पुनाचा को उस व्यक्ति की पत्नी की एक दरखास्त दी हुई है, लेकिन अभी तक उस के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उस मामले में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने की कृपा करेंगे? अगर सरकार हर एक स्टेशन पर पुलिस तैनात नहीं कर सकती है, तो क्या वह रेलवे स्टेशन पर जिम्मेदार कर्मचारियों को बन्दूक वगैरह के लाइसेंस देने की कृपा करेगी, ताकि वे अपनी और यात्रियों की रक्षा कर सकें?

डा० राम सुन्नग सिंह : माननीय सदस्य, श्री रंगा, ने भी यही प्रश्न पूछा था। हम इस मुद्दा पर विचार करेंगे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

U.S.S.R. Stand on Kashmir

*1681. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government saw any change in the stand of the USSR Government on the Kashmir question during their recent talks in New Delhi ; and

(b) whether the USSR assured the Government of India that they would use their veto in case the Kashmir question was raised by Pakistan in the Security Council ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The Soviet Government have repeatedly assured us that there has been no change in their position on this question.

(b) No occasion has arisen for the Government to seek such an assurance. Government have no reasons to believe that the Soviet Union will depart from its publicly declared policy if this matter were to be raised in the Security Council.

Indian Stand on Czechoslovakia Issue

*1685. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment of the recent events in Czechoslovakia to find out if they have vindicated India's stand taken at the time of Russian intervention in the internal affairs of the Czechoslovakia has been made; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The Government of India make constant assessment of their stand on various issues, including the stand taken on the events in Czechoslovakia last year,

(b) Government are satisfied that their stand was a correct one.

Manufacture of Aircraft

*1688. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether It is a fact that research has revealed that in ancient Hindu literature there is lot of material dealing with the manufacture of aircraft;

(b) whether that material was utilised in the manufacture of Gnat aeroplanes; and

(c) whether further research is being carried on in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). There are numerous references to flying machines or vehicles in the ancient Hindu literature. The details, however, are very difficult to interpret for actual utilization in the constitution of a modern flying vehicle. The manufacture of Gnat aircraft has been undertaken under a licence agreement entered into with M/s Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd., UK., and no use of ancient Hindu literature has been made for this purpose.

Production of Vijayanta Tanks

*1689. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of Vijayanta tanks has gone up appreciably during the last five years ;

(b) if so, whether it is sufficient to meet the requirements of the Indian Army for medium tanks ;

(c) whether there are any plans for the expansion of Avadi factory or for establishment of a new factory for manufacturing heavy tanks ; and

(d) whether any fresh collaboration agreements have been entered into with foreign firms for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The production of Vijayanta tank is increasing steadily and it is expected that the requirements of the armour re-equipment programme with Vijayanta tanks during the period 1969-74 will be met fully from indigenous production.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Manufacture of T. V. in Public Sector

*1690. SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to make TV sets in the country in the public sector under the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b) . Capacity for the manufacture of 30,000 TV Sets per annum has already been licensed to two firms in the organised sector (10,000 sets per annum each) and to two consortia of small scale firms (5,000 sets per annum each) . This capacity is considered adequate to meet the requirements of the TV transmission station at Delhi. As and when more TV stations are set up, further capacity would be licensed.

There is no plan as such, to make TV sets in the public sector. However, if any public sector undertaking applies for a license for the manufacture of TV receivers, their application along with others would be considered on merits.

Tripartite Agreement between India, U. A. R. and Yugoslavia

*1691. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent tripartite trade agreement between India, U. A. R. and Yugoslavia has not worked satisfactorily and that the exports of non-tradition items from India to these two countries have fallen in the recent months ;

(b) if so, the actual exports of these items during the period from April to September, 1968 and how they compare with the figures for the corresponding period of last year ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) :

(a) No, Sir. On the contrary, there has been an appreciable increase in the exports to the U. A. R. and Yugoslavia of non-traditional items covered by the Tripartite Agreement during the period April-December, 1968, as compared with the corresponding period of 1967.

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

American Peace Corps

*1692. SHRI D.C. SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a part from Government agencies like American Peace Corps, a number of volunteers from foreign countries are engaged by the various Government and non-Government organisations and institutions in Delhi ;

(b) if so, their number ;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the foreign volunteers are working without the formal permission of the Delhi Administration and/or of the Central Government ; and

(d) if so, why and the action which Government propose to take in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government are not aware of individual volunteers working in Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**राजकीय व्यापार निगम सम्बन्धी
पुनरीक्षण समिति**

*1693. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजकीय व्यापार निगम सम्बन्धी पुनरीक्षण समिति का अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें हैं ; और

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम के पुनर्गठन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) बोर्ड के विस्तार तथा अन्य संगठनात्मक मामलों के लिए अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है और उनमें से अधिकांश को निगम ने क्रियान्वित कर दिया है । समिति का अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होने पर आगे उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

**Meeting of Trade and Development
Board at Geneva**

*1694. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Inter-Governmental Committee to promote trade expansion and economic integration among the developing countries has been set up by the Trade and Development Board of the executive organisation of

the UNCTAD at its meeting held in Geneva from the 21st January to 7th February, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the other subjects discussed in the meeting ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The meeting decided to all, as soon as possible, an Inter-Governmental group attended by all interested countries with a view to examining the outstanding questions in the field of trade expansion, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries and to consider and recommend the ways and means for facilitating the implementation of the relevant resolution on the subject adopted by UNCTAD-II

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—1145/69]

**Happenings in front of Statement House,
Calcutta in January 1969**

*1695. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan have sent any note regarding the happenings in the last week of January last before the Statement House in Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the text thereof ; and

(c) the reply which Government have given to the Government of Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The copies of the Notes exchanged with the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—1146/69]

**Separation of National Sample Survey
from Indian Statistical Institute**

*1696. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Sample Survey is going to be separated from the Indian Statistical Institute;

(b) whether there is any proposal to make the National Sample Survey another autonomous organisation with computerisation of the same ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Indian Statistical Institute Worker's Organisation has strongly objected to the separation of the National Sample Survey from the Indian Statistical Institute; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Indian statistical Institute Workers' Organisation has been assured that their views would be taken into consideration while arriving at a final decision in the matter.

Raising of Liberation Army Nagas

*1697. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the followers of Phizo are raising a liberation army for the independence of Nagaland in the border region of Nagaland and North-Cachar Hills of Assam State ;

(b) whether these followers are getting arms from China and Pakistan ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Phizo's followers have organized themselves into armed gangs for

some years now. They have been resorting to violence and other illegal activities.

These gangs have received encouragement and support from Pakistan and China who have been providing facilities for their training and supplying them with weapons and equipment.

Government have lodged protests with Pakistan and China from time to time against their support to Underground Nagas indulging in unlawful activities. The Government of Nagaland is in full control of the situation and the Underground gangs are finding it increasingly difficult to carry out their unlawful activities. The recent success achieved by the Naga Nationalist Organisation in the elections, the capture of Mowu Angami and his gangs by our Security Forces and the dissensions in the ranks of the Underground have demoralized Phizo's Underground supporters.

Return of Indian Properties seized by Pakistan during 1965 Indo-Pak Conflict

*1698 SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the slow progress in getting back the properties that were seized by Pakistan during the Indo-Pakistan conflict, Government propose to take the matter to the International Court of Justice ;

(b) the time by which it is proposed to be taken up ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) :

(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government continue to hold the view that the whole question should be resolved bilaterally between India and Pakistan as provided for in the Tashkent Declaration.

पूर्वा पाकिस्तान और भारत के बीच यात्रा

*1699. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान रेडियो ने घोषणा की है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के निवासियों को भारत आने के लिये अब किसी परमिट की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) :

(क) इस्लामाबाद स्थित हमारे हार्ड कमीशन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार पश्चिम पाकिस्तान सरकार ने 15 अप्रैल 1969 को एक प्रेस नोट जारी किया था, जिसमें भारत आने वाले पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों को अनुमति पत्र देने की प्रणाली समाप्त कर दी गई। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारत आने वाले पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार के अनुदेश जारी किये गए हैं या नहीं, इनकी पुष्टि के लिए ढाका स्थित हमारे मिशन की सूचना की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ख) भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान की इस तरह की कार्यवाहियों का स्वागत करती है, जिन से दोनों देशों के सम्बन्ध सामान्य हो सकें।

Export of Iron and Manganese Ores

*1700. SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of Foreign TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of exports of iron and manganese ores to various countries during the last two years ;

(b) the total value of exports and the countries to which these were exported ;

(c) the details of various private parties who were given export licences ; and

(d) the amount advanced by Government to the exporters ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b) . A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The exports of iron and manganese ores are canalised through the M. M. T. C. M/s Manganese Ore India Ltd. is the only other party permitted to export special grade manganese ore to its traditional buyers abroad. After the liberation of Goa some of the shippers from this area have been allowed to export iron ore of Goan origin.

(d) No advances are made to exporters by the Government.

Statement*Qty. in Million Tonnes**Value in crores of rupees*

Commodity	1967-68		1968-69		Countries to which exported
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Iron Ore	14.15	79.33	15.90	89.60	Japan, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, G. D. R., Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Spain, France,

1	2	3	4	5	6
					Belgium, Holland, West Germany, Switzerland, Formosa, Kenya and Iraq.
Manganese ore	1.04	11.29	1.21	11.86	Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Spain, U. K., U. S. A. Japan, North Korea, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

Comments by Izvestia on Soviet-Pak Arms Deal

*1701. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a comment made by 'Izvestia', soon after a Half-an-Hour Discussion in the Lok Sabha on the Soviet-Pakistan arms deal, which attacked the critics of such deal as reactionary circles ;

(b) whether Government have drawn the attention of the Soviet Government to the fact that Indian democracy permits criticisms ;

(c) if so, the reply received from the from the U.S.S.R. Government ; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The Hon. Member is presumably referring to the articles "Caravan goes on" in IZVESTIA dated April 15. The article makes no mention of Soviet-Pakistan arms deal.

(b) to (d). The fact that the Indian system of Government permits freedom of expression is well known to the world. Soviet Government is fully aware of it.

Delays in taking decision of Indo-Iranian joint venture

*1702. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Blitz* of the 19th April, 1969 where certain critical references to the Government of India for delays in taking decision on the Indo-Iranian Joint Venture proposals have been made ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the statement made by me in the Lok Sabha on 25th April, 1969 on this subject.

Statement

The possibilities of India utilising the overland routes through Iran for transhipment of Indian merchandize to destinations in Europe had been mentioned during the visit to India in January, 1969, of the Shahanshah of Iran. Government are examining the feasibility of the use of the overland route and have asked for further details from the Government of Iran.

2. Government of India have not heard from the Government of Iran even hinting at any criticism of the Government of India in this regard. Government, have, however seen press report to that effect. Letters establishing a Joint Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation between India and Iran were exchanged in January 1969, which envisaged that the first meeting of the Commission would be held in March, 1969. The

Government of Iran suggested a postponement of this meeting. A meeting of officials in early May 1969 to be followed by a meeting of Ministers is in the process of being finalized. At this meeting substantive decisions on the pattern, scope and extent of cooperation in various economic, industrial and technical fields are expected to be taken. As no issues have been raised by either side requiring any decisions prior to this meeting of the Joint Commission, reports about delay or dissatisfaction are ill-founded.

**Assistance to T.V. Manufacturers
for Importing Machinery**

*1703. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give assistance to T. V. manufacturers in small scale sector for import of machinery like ridecon camera pattern generator, etc., and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and b). Two consortia in the small scale sector have been approved for production of Television receiver sets with CEERI Pilani knowhow. Each of them has been authorised the import of various items of test equipment of the value of Rs. 4,77,600/-.

**Chinese Diplomats' Visit to Calcutta on the
eve of Formation of U. F. Government**

*1704. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two diplomats of the Chinese Embassy, Delhi visited Calcutta and stayed on the city for five days on the eve of the formation of the United Front Government in West Bengal ;

(d) if so, whether they obtained permission from Government of India to visit Calcutta ; and

(c) what was the purpose of their visit ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINISH SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The visit was for the purpose of attending to consular work in Calcutta.

Failure of Indian Missions Abroad

*1705. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Member of Parliament had written to him a letter quoting extracts from a letter received by him from abroad complaining about the failure of our Missions abroad ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Letters are received from Hon'ble Members from time to time about specific aspects of functioning of our Missions abroad. Necessary enquiries are made and results usually communicated to Members.

**Indian Participation in Islamic meet held
in Malaysia**

*1706. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India joined the Islamic meet held in Malaysia recently ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the gist of the inaugural speech delivered at the meet ; and

(d) the resolutions that were passed in this meet ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The interests of Indian Muslims should be represented in the deliberations of such conferences.

(c) In his inaugural speech, the King of Malaysia emphasised the need to discuss the teachings of Islam and eliminate the false belief responsible for backwardness among Muslims. He also referred to Malaysia's efforts to build a multiracial and multi-religious nation.

(d) Copies are placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1147/69]

India's Imports from U.K.

*1707. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the impact on Indian imports from United Kingdom as a result of the budget proposals presented by the British Government ; and

(b) the items of imports which will be affected most as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The budget proposal presented by the British Government as such are not likely to have any impact on our imports from the U.K.

(b) Does not arise.

Islamic Conference at Kuala Lumpur

*1708 SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian delegation attended the International Islamic Conference held at Kuala Lumpur recently ;

(b) if so, who selected the members of the delegation ;

(c) the capacity in which they attended the Conference ; and

(d) who paid their expenses ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to

(c) : On the invitation from the Malaysian Government a delegation of Indian Muslims selected by the Government of India to represent Indian Muslims participated in the International Islamic Conference held in Kuala Lumpur recently.

(d) The Malaysian Government bore the expenditure on local hospitality. Other expenses were borne by the Government of India.

Peking Radio Propaganda against India

*1709. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in the Hindustan Times of the 25th April, 1969 reporting the Peking Radio's propaganda against India; and

(b) if so, the action which Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Such propaganda by China is not a new thing. Government of India have deplored such propaganda and have asked the Chinese Government from time to time stop it and return to the path of normal international behaviour.

Anti-India Propaganda by Pakistan

*1710. SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lately there has been anti-India propaganda in the Pakistani Press as stated in the Hindustan Times, dated the 26th April, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, whether it is not in violation of the Tashkent Agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir..

(b) Yes, Sir, and the matter has been brought to the notice of Pakistan Government.

Export of Jute Goods

9549. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the value of jute sacking goods exported annually to Australia, New Zealand, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Burma, U.A.R., Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Sudan and Tanzania during the last three years ;

(b) the annual value of export of jute sacking goods from India from 1965 to 1968;

(c) the reasons why the exports of this commodity to the above countries have so precipitately fallen ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the jute manufacturers smuggle out the sacking on a large scale to Pakistan in various ways ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to stop this smuggling ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND

SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHURY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library* See No. LT-1148/69].

(c) Exports of seeking goods have declined due to competition from Pakistan, emergence of synthetic packing materials and the growth of jute mills in other countries.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

India's Exports and Imports and Balance of Payment

9550. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual exports and imports in the year 1950-51 and during the last three years with annual balance of payment, year-wise ;

(b) the steps taken to improve the export-import picture since devaluation ; and

(c) the names of twenty major items in which annual exports have fallen from the 1951-52 level and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHURY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The information is as follows :—

(Value in Rs. Crores) POST DEVALUATION

Years	Exports Incl. Re-exports	Imports	Balance of Trade
1950-51	946.01	1024.08	(—) 78.07
1966-67	1156.53	2078.36	(—) 921.83
1967-68	1198.67	1974.28	(—) 775.61
1964-69			
(upto Feb.' 69)	1134.73	1518.92	(—) 384.19

(b) The following steps have been taken to increase our exports and to reduce the trade deficit :—

(i) A two pronged drive viz. export promotion and import substitution

is being made in the field of foreign trade to keep under control the adverse balance of trade.

(ii) Industrial units with a good record of export performance would be

- given preferential allotment of foreign exchange to augment their production facilities, to improve their quality and inter-national competitive ability.
- (iii) In the case of some important priority units which have got export potential, an element of compulsion has been introduced in the form of export of certain percentage of production in order to get facilities to import their requirements of raw materials and capital goods.
- (iv) Subject to certain conditions, government would consider the facility of allowing import of machinery for export production.
- (v) Awards in the form of silver shields will be given to firms, individuals and Institutions etc. for making a distinct contribution to the expansion of export trade. Certificates of merit will also be issued to the best exporters for improvement in their export performance.
- (vi) A research and Development Cell is proposed to be created in every Export Promotion Council so that in cooperation with the concerned national laboratories technical problems in regard to product development for export could be resolved effectively.
- (vii) The difficulties encountered by exporters will be given highest consideration so that they could maintain their export commitment.
- (viii) The question of simplification of procedures is being examined with a view to eliminating restrictions adversely affecting exports.
- (ix) Setting up Commercial Missions of Government of India abroad.
- (x) Exchange of trade delegations and negotiation of trade agreements/arrangements.
- (xi) Participation in trade fairs and Exhibitions.
- (xii) Deputation of Study and Sales Teams.
- (xiii) Conducting of market surveys of exportable commodities in foreign countries.
- (xiv) Facilitating the setting up of industries abroad by Indian entrepreneurs.
- (c) The names of 20 major items export which has fallen in the year 1967-68 as compared to 1951-52 are as under :—
- (1) Jute bags ; (2) Jute cloth ;
 - (3) Raw Cotton ; (4) Cotton fabrics ; (5) Cotton waste ; (6) Manganese ore ; (7) Hides and skins undressed ; (8) Tobacco manufactured ; (9) Vegetable oils, non-essential ; (10) Gums, resins and lac ; (11) Spices ; (12) Coir yarn and manufactures ; (13) Raw wool ; (14) Fabrics of art silk, synthetic fibre and spun glass ; (15) Mica ; (16) Coal and Coke ; (17) Chemical elements and compounds ; (18) Dyeing tanning and colouring materials ; (19) Medicinal and Pharmaceutical products and (20) Cement.
- The reasons for fall in our exports during 1967-68 as compared to 1951-52 are as follow :—
- Exports during the year 1951-52 were particularly stimulated by Korean war boom.
- On the other hand, exports in 1966-68 were still suffering partly from the effects of the drought of the preceding two years.
- Apart from these two general factors, sluggish world demand for primary products, weakness in the commodity markets, increased competition from other countries and the development of synthetic substitutes were also

responsible for the lower export values in 1967-68.

Export of Pulses

9551. SHRI K. M. KUSHIK : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is demand in foreign markets for the pulses produced in the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Marketing Co-operative Society has been permitted to handle their export ;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange so far earned from such exports during the last three years ; and

(d) the reasons for not permitting other traders to run the export trade in pulses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The foreign exchange earned on export of pulses during the last 3 years were as follows :

Value in lakhs of Rs.

1966-67	400
1967-68	67
1968-69 (April to Jan. 69)	.321

(d) Export through private traders is not allowed with a view to preventing abnormal price fluctuations in the market caused by speculation. Export through the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd. has the added advantage of purchase from the growers direct through the Co-operative Societies.

King of Jordan's proposal to solve Arab Israel Conflict

9552. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that King of Jordan has made a proposal to solve the Arab-Israel conflict ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). In a speech to the National Press Club in Washington on April 10, 1969, King Hussein made the following proposals :

1. The end of all belligerency.
2. Respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in Area.
3. Recognition of the rights of all to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries free from threats or acts of war.
4. Guaranteeing for all the freedom of navigation through the Gulf of Aqaba and the Suez Canal.
5. Guaranteeing the territorial inviolability of all States in the area through whatever measures necessary including the establishment of demilitarised zones.
6. Accepting a just settlement of the refugee problem.

(c) The Government of India continue to support the unanimous Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967 and all effort to impelment it.

Payment of Compensation to Exporters exporting Goods to Rupee-Payment Countries

9553. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state.

(a) the names and addresses of the parties who were paid compensation for

devaluation by the U.S.S.R. and East other European countries ;

(b) the amount of compensation paid to each of them ;

(c) the dates on which compensation was paid ; and

(d) the basis for this compensation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK). (a) to (d). Following devaluation of the Indian Rupee in June 1966, agreements were reached with USSR and other East European countries for revaluation of amounts due to and due from one another on contracts existing but not yet executed or on unimplemented portions of such contracts on the date of devaluation.

On these lines the Indian parties negotiated the devaluation claims with the foreign enterprises concerned in these countries and received the amounts due to them as mutually agreed. There were several such transactions and since the settlement was reached directly between the parties concerned and payment received through normal banking channels, Government have no record of the details of such transactions.

Commission Agents for Export of Goods to USSR

9554. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the Commission Agents who exported goods to U.S.S.R. and other East European countries through the State Trading Corporation during the last three years ;

(b) the total value of exports made by each Commission Agent in each year and the commodities exported by them ; and

(c) the amount of commission received by each agent from these countries during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) There are no Commission Agents who exported goods to U.S.S.R. and other East European countries through the State Trading Corporation during the last 3 years. There are, however, a number of associate suppliers whose goods were exported by the S.T.C.

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

Sona Shops

9555. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 15 more retail shops known as 'Sona' are proposed to be established in the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the names of cities where they will be opened, the total cost of establishing each shop and the annual recurring cost ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The question of opening more Sona shops is under examination. Details regarding location, expenditure etc., have yet to be worked out.

Trade Delegation gone Abroad

9556. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trade delegations sent abroad during the period from March 1968 to March 1969 with names of the members comprising each trade delegation ;

(b) the countries which they visited with dates ;

(c) the total cost to Government by way of air fare and foreign exchange ; and

(d) the benefits to the country as a result of these trade delegations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHURY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1149/69].

(d) Delegations are sent abroad to negotiate/conclude/extend and/or review the trade agreements/arrangements with foreign countries and to survey the markets and negotiate business deals. They have helped to diversify our trade and promote our exports. It is, however, not possible to quantify the results achieved by any single trade delegation sent abroad.

**Implementation of Pillai Committee's
Recommendations on Indian
Foreign Service**

9557. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN;
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Pillai Committee on the Indian Foreign Service which have been implemented ;

(b) the recommendations which have been accepted but not implemented so far and the reasons therefor ;

(c) the recommendations which are still under consideration and how long Government will take to arrive at a decision on them ; and

(d) the recommendations which have been rejected and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) to (d). The required information is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1150/693]

**Organisational changes in External Affairs
Ministry**

9558. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the organisational changes that were introduced in the working of the External

Affairs Ministry from time to time during the last three years ; and

(b) the changes, if any, that were introduced contrary to the recommendations of the Pillai Committee ?

THE⁺ DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) During the last three years, the following important organisational changes were made in the working of the Ministry of External Affairs :

(i) A new Division, known as Policy Planning and Review Division, was constituted in 1966 for planning and review of the foreign policy of the Government of India in the context of changing world situation. A policy Planning and Review Committee was also established to recommend guidelines for future policy.

(ii) A post of Additional Secretary was created in 1968 to deal exclusively with administration.

(iii) The work relating to the Rehabilitation of the Tibetan Refugees was transferred to the Department of Rehabilitation in 1968.

(b) No change contrary to the recommendations of the Pillai Committee has been introduced. However, the Committee's recommendation to revive the post of Secretary-General has not been accepted.

Recruitment to Indian Foreign Service

9559. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) how many persons were recruited to the Indian Foreign Service from 1966 to 1969, year-wise ; and

(b) the position obtained in the order of merit in combined I.A.S./I.F.S. examination by each of the persons so recruited ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) 30 (Thirty)

1966 10

1967 15

1968 5

1969 Recruitment yet to be made.

(b) A statement showing the position obtained, in order of merit in the combined IAS/IFS examination, by each of the persons so recruited is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1151/69]

Expenditure on Indian Missions Abroad and Earnings from Foreign Missions in India

9560. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on the maintenance of Indian Missions abroad during the last three years ; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by India through the maintenance of foreign Missions in India during the above period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The estimated foreign exchange expenditure during the last three years on the maintenance of Indian Missions was Rs. 25.04 crores.

(b) During the two years 1966-67 and 1967-68 the Foreign Missions in India obtained an amount of Rs. 26.17 crores for their maintenance expenditure. Figure for 1968-69 are not yet available.

Opening of Wagha Route

9561 SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Afghanistan has desired that Wagha route should be opened for the transportation of Afghan fruit to India ;

(b) whether any official request from the Government of Afghanistan has been received ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of Afghanistan and India have been desirous that the traditional trade route between the two countries should remain open,

(b) It is upto the Government of Pakistan to open the route. There is, therefore, no question of any request being addressed to the Government of India.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

Price of Cotton

9562. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to announce the floor prices of raw cotton (Kapas) for the next season before sowing season starts ;

(b) if so, how it is proposed to be ensured that the cotton producers will get the remunerative prices ;

(c) whether Government are aware that mill-Owners have schemes to purchase Kapas at floor prices from the cotton growers through the traders ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). While formulating the cotton price policy for the cotton year 1969-70 at the appropriate time, all the relevant aspects will be considered.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Indian Films

9563. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any film produced by the Indian film industry during the period from November, 1968 to April, 1969 has been sent to foreign countries for exhibition ;

(b) if so, the names of the producers whose films have been sent to foreign countries and the names of such films ;

(c) whether the films have been sent by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation or through private agencies ; and

(d) if these have been sent by the Private Agencies, the names of such agencies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). While information regarding films produced during November, 1968 to April, 1969 and exported through Private agencies is not maintained, the following films produced in the country with the names of their Producers were, exported by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Bombay during the said period :—

Name of the film	Name of the Producer
(1) SAATHI	M/s. Venus Pictures, 9, North Boag Road, Madras
(2) LAKSHMI KALYANAM	Shri A.L. Srinivasan, ALS Productions, 14, Rathna Chetty St., Madras-14.
(3) OYARNDHA MANITHAN	Shri A. V. Meiyappan, AVM Productions, Arcot Road, Madras-26.
(4) SUBHA DINAM	M/s. Vinayaga Films, 15, G. N. Chetty Road, Madras-17.

Exhibition of Indian Films Abroad

9564. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the following films which have been produced by the Indian Producers have been sent through the Indian Motion

Pictures Export Corporation to foreign countries ;

(i) Nirjan Saikate (ii) Mahout, (iii) Chandrodaym, (iv) Naan Anai Ittal, (v) Idaya Kmlam, (vi) Chemeen, (vii) Naan, (viii) Mohabbat Zindagi Hai, (ix) Teesri Manzil, (x) Phir Wohi Dil Laya Hoon, (xi) Mere Hamdam Mera Dost, (xii) Pyar Kiya Jaa, (xiii) Tasveer, (xiv) April Fool, (xv) Dil Ek Mandir, (xvi) Upkar, and (xvii) Teen Devian ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries in which these films have been exhibited so far and the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby ;

(c) the names and addresses of the Producers of the said films whose films has been sent to the foreign countries ; and

(d) the terms and conditions on which these films have been sent to foreign countries through the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—1152, 69.*]

Export of Nagpuri Oranges

9565. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of Nagpuri oranges exported to foreign countries during 1968-69 ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking for increasing the export of Nagpuri Oranges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Varietywise export statistics are not available. Total export during 1968-69 (upto January) was 107 metric tonnes and the foreign earned Rs. 1,46,000/-.

(c) In order to provide larger exportable surplus, efforts to step up production of Oranges are under way. An Impediment is the high internal price of the product which makes its export uneconomic. With increased production, it is hoped prices in the internal market will decline, making the product competitive in the world market.

केलों का निर्यात

9566. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वेज नहर के बन्द हो जाने के कारण केलों का निर्यात घट जाने से केलों के उत्पादन तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केले के उत्पादन लक्ष्य पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या ईरान के मार्ग से रूस को केलों के निर्यात की संभावना के बारे में ईरान के शाह से कोई बातचीत की गई थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी नहीं, केलों के उत्पादन तथा साथ ही उसके निर्यात में, स्वेज नहर के बन्द हो जाने के बावजूद भी, निरन्तर वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पूति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

9567. श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

श्री श्रीगोपाल लालू :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय में उप-सचिव स्तर के या उसके ऊपर के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध गत तीन वर्षों में प्राप्त शिकायतों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उन अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उन में से किन-किन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध पुलिस तथा सतर्कता अधिकारियों द्वारा जांच की गई है ;

(ग) जांच पूरा होने पर प्राप्त रिपोर्ट का व्यौरा क्या है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) कितने मामलों में जांच पूरी हो गई है ;

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होते।

Export of Beedi

9568. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether *beedi* is now being exported from India ;

(b) If so, in what quantities ; and

(c) the main difficulties in finding an export market for *beedi* ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export of *beedis* during the last

three years has been as under :—

Year	Qty. in Tonnes Value in Rs. '000' (Post devaluation)	
	Quantity	Value
1966-67	143	2149
1967-68	142	2004
1968-69 (upto Jan. '69)	93	1527

- (c) (1) Ban imposed by Ceylon and U. K. for the import of Bidis from India.
- (2) Availability of cheap cigarettes at comparable prices.
- (3) Difficulty in getting consumer acceptance in new markets.
- (4) Heavy import duty imposed by importing countries.

पटसन की वस्तुओं, कपड़े तथा चाय का निर्यात

9569. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बंबेईशक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री इस तथ्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा होने के कारण हमारे निर्यात व्यापार की स्थिति निरन्तर गिरती जा रही है, पटसन, कपड़े तथा चाय के निर्यात को, जो हमारे कुल निर्यात में 40 प्रतिशत है, बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

बंबेईशक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : पटसन, कपड़े तथा चाय जैसी परम्परागत मर्दों का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये किये गये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय निम्न-लिखित हैं :—

- (1) निर्यात-शुल्कों को घटाना-हटाना ।
- (2) विदेशों में कार्यालय खोलना ।
- (3) समाचार-पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं जैसे विभिन्न माध्यमों से प्रचार ।

(4) विदेशों में भेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों आदि में भाग लेना ।

(5) निर्यातकों को बाजार सम्बन्धी जानकारी निरन्तर उपलब्ध कराना ।

(6) हमारे निर्यातों के निविधन तथा तीव्र प्रवाह को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये जहाज लदान से पूर्व निरीक्षण को प्रतिक्रिया को सरल बनाना ।

(7) चाय के सम्बन्ध में चाय बोर्ड ने लंदन, काहिरा, सिडनी आदि महत्वपूर्ण शहरों में चाय केन्द्रों की स्थापना की है ।

(8) आधुनिकीकरण की गति को तेज करने के लिये, पटसन उद्योग को अधिक विकास स्रष्ट देने के प्रयोजनार्थ आय-कर अधिनियम की अनु-सूची 5 में शामिल कर लिया गया है ।

(9) पटसर उद्योग में उत्पादन की विविधता को प्रोत्साहन देने के विचार से औद्योगिक वित्त निगम के माध्यम से मिलों को ऋण सहायता दी जा रही है ।

एक्सपोर्ट क्रेडिट एंड गारंटी कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (निर्यात उधार एवं प्रत्याभूति निगम)

6570. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या बंबेईशक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968 में एक्सपोर्ट क्रेडिट एंड गारंटी कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (निर्यात उधार तथा प्रत्याभूति निगम) ने कितने मूल्य के माल का जोखिम अपने ऊपर ली और उसे कितनी राशि प्रीमियम के रूप में प्राप्त हुई ; और

(ख) क्या इस अवधि में इस कारपोरेशन को कोई लाभ या हानि हुई है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) वर्ष 1968 में निर्यात ऋण तथा प्रत्याभूति निगम द्वारा उठाने गये जोखिम का मूल्य 180.25 करोड़ रु० था। वर्ष 1968 में निगम द्वारा प्राप्त किये गये प्रीमियम की राशि 47.19 लाख रु० थी।

(ख) वर्ष 1968 में व्यय के पश्चात आय में लगभग 30.17 लाख रु० की बचत हुई।

Export of Silk Fabrics

9571. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of Indian silk fabrics has risen during the last year ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to step up the exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir, export of pure silk goods during 1968-69 rose by 65% over export in 1967-68.

(b) The following measures have been taken :

- (1) Reduction of import duty on raw silk from 50 per cent *ad valorem* plus Rs. 8.80 per kg. to 30 per cent *advalorem* with effect from 28.3.69.
- (2) Agreement with E.E.C. countries for duty free entry for handloom silk fabrics in these countries to the extent of \$ one million annually ; and
- (3) Introduction of replenishment scheme covering all types of natural silk goods with effect from 1.4.1969.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

9572. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased

to state :

(a) when the Bharat Electronics Ltd., was floated, who were the Members on its Board of Directors at that time and how long the same Board continued ;

(b) who are Members of the Board of Directors at present and who is the Chairman or Managing Director of the Company ; and

(c) the dates of their appointment their tenure and terms of employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T.—1153/69].

यूरेनियम आक्साइड इंधन

9573. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या प्रधान संघी 18 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अस्तसंक्रित प्रश्न संख्या 4960 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तम यूरेनियम आक्साइड इंधन बनाने के लिए कारखाने के बारे में इस बीच परिकल्पना प्रतिवेदन तैयार कर लिये गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौर क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) आवालिख यूरेनियम हेक्साफ्लोराइड से तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के लिए समृद्ध

यूरेनियम आक्साइड ईंधन तैयार करने के लिए हैदराबाद में एक प्लांट लगाया जायेगा। आशा है कि सन् 1971 तक यह प्लांट उत्पादन करने लगेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

संसद सदस्यों द्वारा मंत्रालय को भेजे गए पत्रों के उत्तर

9754. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री 18 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4985 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को नये अनुदेश दिए गए हैं कि वे संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों के उत्तर शीघ्र दें ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन अनुदेशों की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखने का है ; और

(ग) विभिन्न मंत्रालय में पिछले तीन महीनों में संसद सदस्यों से कितने पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और कितने पत्रों के उत्तर दिए गए हैं तथा कितने पत्रों के उत्तर एक महीने के अन्दर नहीं दिए गए हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4985 के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि इस विषय में अनुदेश पहले से ही दिए जा चुके हैं और उनकी धोर मंत्रालयों का ध्यान दिलाया जाएगा। ऐसा किया जा चुका है। नए अनुदेश देना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता है।

(ग) इस विषय में जो भी सूचना (जानकारी) उपलब्ध हो सके उसे भेजने के लिए सम्बद्ध मंत्रालयों को लिखा जा रहा है।

विदेशों में भारतीय मिशनों के प्रेस विभाग

9575. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

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

(क) विदेशों में भारतीय मिशन प्रेस विभागों में, देशवार, ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो उन देशों की भाषाएं नहीं जानते हैं ;

(ख) इसके परिणाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) स्थिति सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बंबेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) विदेश स्थित जिन 49 मिशनों में पृथक सूचना अनुभाग स्थापित किए गए हैं, उनमें 17 अधिकारी स्थानीय भाषा नहीं जानते। एक विवरण, जिसमें यह दिखलाया गया है कि कौन कहां कार्य कर रहा है, सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। बेसिए संख्या LT—1154/69]

(ख) और (ग). विदेश सेवा अधिकारियों के लिए, सेवा में प्रवेश करने पर, कम से कम एक विदेशी भाषा सीखना अनिवार्य है। जिन देशों में जो अधिकारी तैनात किये जाते हैं उन से यह प्रत्याशा की जाती है, कि वे वहाँ की भाषाएं जाने ; इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार, भाषाओं को सीखने में अधिकारियों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए भाषा पुरस्कार और भाषा भत्ते के रूप में प्रोत्साहन देती है।

कुछ मुख्य मिशनों में, सूचना अधिकारियों को, उनके प्रचार कार्य में सहायता देने के लिए दुभाषियों और अनुवादकों की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

Diplomatic Relations With Israel and Taiwan

9576. SHRI ONKAR SINGH ;
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA ;
SHRI SHARDA NAND ;
SHRI BANSHNARAIN SINGH ;
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are reconsidering the question of establishing diplomatic relations with Israel and Taiwan ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). There has been no change in the situation to warrant reconsideration.

अलीगढ़ के निकट नरोरा में परमाणु बिजलीघर

9577. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री तुलसीदास बासप्पा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या अलीगढ़ के निकट नरोरा में एक परमाणु बिजली घर स्थापित करने के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्ताव पर अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो यह कब तक किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) अब तक निर्णय न लिये जा सकने के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). इस समय चौथी योजना में किसी नये परमाणु बिजलीघर के लिए साधन जुटाना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।

Resolution on Kutch

9578. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the resolutions passed at the Kutch Jan Parishad held in Bhuj in November, 1968;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to meet the various resolutions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposals contained in these resolutions which concern the Central Government are being considered by the appropriate authorities.

(d) Does not arise-

हज यात्रियों के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा

9579. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री 27 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2287 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एक हज यात्री को कम से कम कितनी तथा अधिक से अधिक कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की जाती है ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : कम से कम 1250/- रुपये प्रत्येक वयस्क हज तीर्थ यात्री को। अधिक से अधिक 1575/- रुपये प्रत्येक वयस्क हज तीर्थ यात्री को।

Bikaner Woolen Mills

9580. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stocks of carpet wool have accumulated in the godowns of the Government-owned Bikaner Woolen Mills ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in fixing the selling price of the same; and

(c) the quantity of carpet wool disposed of and that lying in stock at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND
SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM
SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The matter concerns the State Government from whom necessary information is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House. So far as the Central Government is concerned there is no price, production or distribution, control on indigenous wool.

जनवरी 1969 में गाजियाबाद में पाया
गया एक सैनिक का शव

9581. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी 1969
के पहले पक्ष में गाजियाबाद में एक सैनिक
का शव पाया गया था जो बर्दा में था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मृतक का चिह्नण
क्या है तथा क्या सरकार ने उसकी मृत्यु के
कारणों की जांच करवाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सर-
कार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री. (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : जी
नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय के
कर्मचारी

9582. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में कुल
कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने राजपत्रित अधि-
कारी हैं ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1967-68 [में उनके वेतन;
भत्तों और समयोपरि भत्ते पर सरकार ने कुल
कितना धन व्यय किया ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में
उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क)
1,013.

(ख) 168.

(ग) अनुमानतः 72,93,000 रुपये ।

Crisis in Jute Industry

9583. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI A.K. GOPALAN :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI B.K. MODAK :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian
jute industry has lost considerable to
Pakistan with regard to hessla exports;

(b) if so, the names of the countries
whose markets have been captured by
Pakistan and the reasons therefor;

(c) the loss of foreign exchange
thereby;

(d) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has suggested some remedial measures in this regard; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken to stimulate such exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) It is a fact that competition from Pakistan is developing in the hessian sector also.

(b) None of our hessian markets has been completely lost to Pakistan. India's exports of hessian during the year 1968 suffered on account of abnormal rise in the prices of fibre resulting from an exceptionally short crop of raw jute.

(c) The value of hessian exports from India declined by Rs. 18.9 crores during the period April-December, 1968 as compared to the same period of 1967.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Apart from measures designed to increase the production and yield of jute within the country, substantial relief in the incidence of export duties on jute goods has been announced in the budget proposals. The pace of modernisation and diversification in the industry is being speeded up by (i) inclusion of the jute industry in the list of priority industries entitled to higher rate of development rebate and (ii) loan assistance through the Industrial Finance Corporation.

International Economic Developments

9584. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE

AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting of the Economic Ministers of the three non-aligned countries, India, Yugoslavia and U.A.R. was held recently to discuss international economic developments ; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussion held and the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Nuclear Energy for Industry and Agriculture

9585. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :

SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased, to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that atomic establishments have made satisfactory progress and nuclear power and energy would be made available to industry and agriculture shortly ;

(b) if so, the progress in this regard and the amount of nuclear energy which would be reduced and made available ; and

(c) the estimated targets in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Considerable progress has been achieved in the matter of development of nuclear power in the country.

(b) and (c). Three Atomic Power Stations are being set up in the country at present. The required information in respect of each of these is given below :—

Name of the Station	Capacity of the Station	Expected date of completion
1. Tarapur Atomic Power Station (Units I and II)) 380 Mwe (net)	Power on the 'as available when available' basis is already being supplied by the Station. Power on a continuous basis is expected to be available by June 1969.
2. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station—		
Unit-I	200 MWe	1971
Unit-II	200 MWe	1973
3. Madra Atomic Power Station) 200 MWe	1973

**Manufacture of Aluminium Alloy Sheets
for Aircraft**

9586. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire aluminium alloy sheets required for aeroplane manufacture have to be imported ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to manufacture the same in this country either singly or in collaboration with foreign firms ; and

(c) whether any progress has been made in the direction of developing research in aeronautical research establishments in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). It is not a fact that the entire aluminium alloy sheets required for the manufacture of aeroplanes have to be imported. Aluminum clad/aluminium alloy sheets, which constitute substantial portion of the aluminium alloy sheets, required for the manufacture of aircraft are produced in the country by Indian Aluminium Company Limited since 1965-66. Other types of aluminium alloy sheets are also required for the manufacture of aircraft but their indigenous manufacture will not be in economical proposition, because the types and sizes in which alloy sheets are required are large in number and the requirements in respect of each individual type/size are very small.

(c) Some progress has been achieved in developing certain Aluminium alloys at a metallurgical laboratory of the Defence Research and Development Organisation.

Radioactive Minerals in U. P.

9587. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4137 on the 11th December, 1968 regarding radioactive minerals in U. P. and state :

(a) whether the surveys have since been undertaken by the Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Surveys are still in progress.

**Meeting with the Foreign Minister
of Nepal**

9588. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOU-
DHURY :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nepalese Foreign Minister recently paid a visit to the capital and other parts of the country and had talks with the Ministers and Government officials on the various bilateral issues between India and Nepal ;

(b) if so, the issues which were discussed with him ;

(c) whether the problems relating to Indo-Nepal Trade particularly the problems posed by Indian entrepreneurs who have set up industries in Nepal and are smuggling their products into India and other activities of the Indian business involving smuggling and marketing of goods brought in from Nepal, were also discussed with him ; and

(d) if so, the reactions of Government thereto and outcome of the talks on other issues ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Many matters of mutual interest and common concern for both

countries were discussed. In particular the problems connected with the implementation of the Indo-Nepal Agreement of November, 1968, including activities of Indian businessmen and smuggling of third country goods across the Indo-Nepal border were, touched upon.

(d) It has been agreed that these matters will be discussed further when the Foreign Minister visits Kathmandu, the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Committee will be expedited, and every effort will be made to implement the agreements reached in November last.

Import Licences for Betelnuts

9589. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number import licences issued for the import of betelnuts to the importers of Orissa ; and

(b) the quantity imported by them in the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 with the value thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Import of betelnuts is not allowed since April, 1965.

Export of Tea

9590. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI ;
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF ;

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation from Japan visited India in February, 1969 and studied the various aspects of India's Tea Industry by visiting tea plantations and research centres ;

(b) whether it is a fact that black tea is getting popularity in Japan ;

(c) the value of tea exported during 1968 ;

(d) whether Government propose to give some special facilities for the export of tea ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Tea valued at 4973 thousand rupees was exported from India to Japan during 1968.

(d) and (e). Necessary fiscal reliefs for tea exports have been announced in the budget proposals. No further measures are being considered yet.

Haj Pilgrims from Madhya Pradesh

9591. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Haj Pilgrims from Madhya Pradesh authorised by the Government of India for the Haj travel this year ;

(b) how many of these pilgrims belong to East Nimar District ; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange allotted for Haj travel this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) On the basis of the State's Muslim population, Madhya Pradesh was authorised to send 397 Haj pilgrims this year ;

(b) 19.

(c) Rs. 2,36,25,000 (in foreign exchange).

Rejected Ammunition at Ordnance Factory, Jabalpur

9592. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that millions of rejected rounds of ammunition are lying at the Ordnance Factory, at Jabalpur ;

(b) if so, whether the rejection is due to manufacturing defects which could be taken care of by the management ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take against the management in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश में बागानों का विकास

9593. श्री यं० च० दीक्षित : क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश में बागानों का विकास करने के लिए कोई सहायता दी जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी नहीं। मध्य प्रदेश में कोई बागान (चाय, काफी, रबड़ और इलायची) नहीं हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आयात लाइसेंसों के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश से आवेदन-पत्र

9594. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिये आयात लाइसेंस हेतु 17 विसम्बर, 1966 की सूचना संख्या 155 आई० टी० सी० (पी० एन०) 166 के प्रत्युत्तर में सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश से 1573 आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे, जिनकी कानपुर स्थित उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योग निदेशक द्वारा सिफारिश की हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Study on India's Joint ventures abroad

9595. SARI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA :
NAIDU
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a study conducted by the Indian Institute of foreign Trade has revealed that even though there is a vast scope for the setting up joint ventures in foreign countries, much of the benefit of the situation can not be availed of because the Indian entrepreneurs lack information on investment opportunities and they are not in a position to undertake feasibility studies abroad of their own ;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of setting up of some institution which will undertake such studies on behalf of the private industries ; and

(c) if so, when the Institute is likely to be set up and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). A report based on a study conducted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade on joint industrial ventures abroad has been received by the Government only recently. The report is being examined.

U. N. O. Secretary General's report on Nuclear War Heads

9596. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a recent report prepared by the U.N. Secretary-General with the assistance of many atomic scientists, many nations of the world would be in a position to have a modest but significant nuclear war heads and unsophisticated delivery vehicle system ;

(b) whether India has been mentioned as one of the countries which can possess nuclear war heads in a modest way ;

(c) whether the Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission also served as one of the consultants for the preparation of the report ; and

(d) if so, whether India propose to go in the limited nuclear war heads for her defence forces ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The United Nations Report on "Effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons and the security and economic implications for states of the acquisition and further development of these weapons" states that "there are only about seven countries in the world, other than the five nuclear weapons powers, that could contemplate an added expenditure of \$ 170 million a year to develop a modest nuclear armament without reallocating a major part of their technical resources from cons-

tructive activities." These seven countries as indicated in the report are the federal Republic of Germany, India, Canada, Italy, Poland, Sweden and the Netherlands.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नतियां

9597. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के विनांक 11 जुलाई, 1968 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 1/2/67-एस्टेबलिशमेंट (सी०) के अन्तर्गत उस के मंत्रालय में 15 मार्च, 1969 तक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों पर इन जातियों के कितने अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों को विभागावार, अनुभागावार और वर्गावार की पदोन्नतियां की गईं ; और

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियों के नाम तथा पदनाम क्या हैं ; और वे किन-किन विभागों में कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नतियां

9598. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1968 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 1/12/67 एस्टेबलिशमेंट (सी०) के अन्तर्गत उनके मंत्रालय में 15 मार्च, 1969 तक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों पर इन जातियों के कितने अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों को विभागवार, अनुभागवार और वर्गवार की पदोन्नतियां की गईं ; और

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियों के नाम तथा पदनाम क्या हैं, और वे किन-किन विभागों में कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेशपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस मंत्रालय में 11 जुलाई, 1968 से 15 मार्च, 1969 तक ऐसे पदों में कोई भी तरक्की नहीं दी गई है, जो गृह मंत्रालय के ज्ञापन संख्या 1/12/67 सिम्बन्दी (सी), दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1968 के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए सुरक्षित रिक्तपद हैं ।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नतियां

9599. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या प्रतिरक्षा

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के दिनांक 4 जुलाई 1968 क कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 1/12/67-एस्टेबलिशमेंट (सी०) के अन्तर्गत उनके मंत्रालय में 15 मार्च, 1969 तक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों पर इन जातियों के कितने अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों को विभागवार, अनुभागवार और वर्गवार की पदोन्नतियां की गईं ; और

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियों के नाम तथा पदनाम क्या हैं और वे किन-किन विभागों में कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). रक्षा मंत्रालय के सचिवालय, सशस्त्र सेनाओं के मुख्यालयों और अन्तः सेवा संगठनों के विषय में सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। रक्षा उत्पादन विभाग के अन्तर्गत संगठनों और रक्षा सेवाओं की निम्न विरचनाओं के विषय में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-शीघ्र सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

रक्षा मंत्रालय का सचिवालय	सशस्त्र सेनाओं के मुख्यालय तथा अन्तःसेवा संगठन
(क) एक भी नहीं	एक
(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता	श्री भ्रमरसिंह गाजी, सीनियर तकनीकी सहायक, सिग्नल निदेशालय को जूनियर रिसर्च अफसर (द्वितीय श्रेणी राजपत्रित) ग्रेड में पदोन्नत किया गया।

प्रधान मंत्री के अधीन विभागों में अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नतियां

9600. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 1968 के कार्यालय के ज्ञापन 1/12/67 एस्टेबलिशमेंट (सी०) के अन्तर्गत उनके मंत्रालय में 15 मार्च, 1969 तक अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आर-

क्षित पदों पर इन जातियों के कितने अधिकारियों और अन्य कर्मचारियों को विभागवार, अनुभागवार और वर्गवार की पदोन्नतियों की गईं; और

(ख) ऐसे कर्मचारियों के नाम तथा पद-नाम क्या हैं और वे किन-किन विभागों में कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अख्य शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग और योजना आयोग के बारे में आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के मेज पर रख दी जाएगी। प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय और मंत्री मंडल सचिवालय (जिसमें सांख्यिकी विभाग शामिल है) उस एकीकृत 'काडर' का हिस्सा है जो ग्रह मंत्रालय को भी सम्मिलित करता है और उस के द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जाता है।

दानापुर छावनी में मकान कर का निर्धारण

9601. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के अधिकारियों ने मकान कर निर्धारण किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर तथा यह निर्धारण कितने समय के लिए किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि निर्धारण के बाद मकान कर बढ़ाया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि की गई है, किन मकानों के बारे में कर बढ़ाया गया है तथा वह कहां तक जायज है ; और

(ङ) उससे कितनी आय होने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Misuse of Telephones by civilian and Military Officials

9602. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports have been received regarding misuse of telephones installed at the residence of officials working in and under his Ministry (Civilian-Military in Delhi/New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the new measures taken to prevent the misuse of telephones ;

(c) the number of free calls, local as well as trunk, allowed per quarter for their telephones according to the class of service ; and

(d) the total rental paid during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Border Roads Development programme in U.P. Bihar and Assam

9603. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether border roads development programme in U.P., Bihar and Assam has been included in the Fourth Five year Plan keeping in view its strategic importance ;

(b) if so, the funds proposed to be spent during the period, State-wise ;

(c) the mileage of roads to be covered, State-wise ; and

(d) the mileage of roads completed so far, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The pro-

gramme of the Border Roads Development Board is outside the Plan.

(b) to (d). The question do not arise.

Uranium Deposits in Salem District of Tamil Nadu

9604. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that report regarding Uranium deposits in Salem District Tamil Nadu has been received ;

(b) if so, the nature thereof ;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to exploit these resources ; and

(d) the foreign exchange saving per annum as a result of its full exploitation ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Surveys by the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy in the Salem District revealed some uranium occurrences, but these occurrences were found to be small, low-grade and uneconomic for exploitation.

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

Filling up Posts of Assistant Personnel Officers in Atomic Energy Department

9605. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints on the irregular filling up of posts of Assistant Personnel Officers in the Department of Atomic Energy ;

(b) if so, the details of those complaints; and

(c) the action taken by Government to remove the irregularity in this respect ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Indo-U.S. Relations

9606. SHRI D.C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any change in the Indo-U.S. relations with the change of Presidency in U.S.A. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). There has been no change in the friendly relations existing between India and U.S.A. with the change of Presidency in U.S.A. It is our hope that the relations between our two countries will be further improved in the years to come.

News About I.G.S., Anand Parbat, New Delhi

9607. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item regarding I.G.S. Anand Parbat, New Delhi under the caption 'Ministry of Defence Exposed of Corrupt Practices Hauled' in the Indian Political Suspense New Delhi of the 21st March, 1969;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government on the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The news-item refers to a representation signed by 171 employees of the Inspectorate of General Stores, North India, New Delhi alleging certain malpractices in that Establishment with regard to acceptance of sub-standard stores,

favouritism to some staff member in matters of promotion, nepotism, discrimination etc. These allegations which had been made earlier and had been found to be baseless after investigation. As such, the question of any further investigation or action required to be taken does not arise.

विदेशी अतिथियों का भारत का दौरा

9608. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968 और 1969 में कितने विदेशी अतिथियों ने भारत का दौरा किया ;

(ख) उनके नाम और पदनाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार ने कितनी घन राशी खर्च की ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है ।

आंध्र प्रदेश में प्लास्टिक की वस्तुएं बनाने के लिए कच्चे माल का वितरण

9609. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आंध्र प्रदेश में प्लास्टिक की वस्तुओं के निर्माताओं के लिए अपेक्षित कच्चे माल का वितरण व्यापार निगम द्वारा किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में इस निगम द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं के बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

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

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयातित और प्लास्टिक की वस्तुओं के निर्माण के लिए अपेक्षित पोलिथिलीन के स्टॉक का 'निर्बाध बिक्री आधार' पर वितरण किया जाता है जिसका अर्थ यह है कि माल बिना किसी रोक लगाए किसी भी पार्टी को दिया जा सकता है जोकि राज्य व्यापार निगम के वितरकों अर्थात् मैसर्स आई० सी० आई० एण्ड यूनिन कारबाइड के पास माल की निकासी के लिए पहुंचती है । अन्य शब्दों में आंध्र प्रदेश के निर्माण एकक यदि चाहें तो राज्य व्यापार निगम के स्टॉक में से अपेक्षित मात्रा उठा सकते हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Pay Strike by Non-Industrial Workers in Defence Establishments

9610. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-industrial workers of metal and Steel, Rifle Factory, Chief Inspectorate of Small Arms, Ichapore and other Defence establishments of Ichapore (24-Parganas, West Bengal) staged a pay strike on the 1st April, 1969, as a protest against the adverse effect on the employees as a result of merger of the dearness allowance with pay; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A majority of the non-industrial defence employees at Ichapore abstained from receiving their pay on 1.4.1969.

(b) and (c). With a view to remove the adverse effects, orders were issued on

7.5.1969 revising the ceilings of pay for the grant of Compensatory (City) Allowance and House Rent Allowance to non-gazetted Central Government employees stationed within the limits of the North Barrackpore Municipality, which includes Ishapore.

Recognition of Political Status for Dalai Lama

9611. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various political parties in India have demanded the recognition of the political status of Dalai Lama as the lawful, spiritual and temporal ruler of Tibet ;

(b) the names of the parties which have made this demand ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). While Government are aware of the views of members of the Parliament belonging to different parties some of whom have urged for the recognition of the Political status of the Dalai Lama, and a new orientation of our policy towards Tibet, Government do not have detailed information on the stand of all the various political parties in India in this regard.

(c) Government's policy in regard to Tibet has been changed is contemplated for the present.

Discrimination against Sikh Employees in British Transport Companies

9612. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sikh community in Delhi have submitted a memorandum to the British Government on the question of discrimination shown to the Sikh employees by the Wolverhampton and West Midland Transport authorities ;

(b) whether the British Government have since responded to the appeal ;

(c) the number of Sikh employees with these two foreign transport companies who have been sacked as a result of the above policy ; and

(d) whether Government have taken any diplomatic steps to resolve the issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Representative of Akali Dal and of the Gurdwara Prabandhak committee of Delhi state delivered a memorandum regarding ban on the wearing of turbans and beards by Sikhs in U. K. to the British High Commission, New Delhi, on the 6th April, 1969.

(b) Ban on turbans and beards has since been lifted.

(c) Only one Sikh employee had lost his job as bus-driver in Wolverhampton.

(d) It is not necessary as the ban on turbans and beards has since been lifted.

Officers in S. T. C. and M.M.T.C.

9613. SHRI RAMJI RAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) The number of officers in Class I and II working in the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation ;

(b) the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were called or accepted on deputation from other Departments during the last three years ; and

(c) the number of Class I and II posts available in both the Corporations separately and number of them filled in ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The total numbers of Class I and II officers in the State Trading Corporation are 203 and 172 respectively.

(b) None, Sir.

(c) The total numbers of sanctioned Class I and II posts in the S. T. C. and the M. M. T. C. are 216 and 181 respectively. The total numbers of the posts filled in are 203 and 172 respectively.

Development of Nuclear Power

9614. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that nuclear power is cheaper than thermal power for use in agro-industries ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government are taking for the development of power produced by nuclear reactors ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The comparative cost of production depends on a variety of factors such as location and the relative sizes of units that are projected.

Within the constraints of available resources and the priorities of the Plan, the maximum possible resources are allocated for the rapid development of nuclear power.

Fertiliser Plant at Kota

9615. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new Administrator of the US Agency for International Development recently visited this country to have discussion on the various collaboration projects like the fertilizer plants at Kota and for import of various items including liquid ammonia ; and

(b) if so, the specific proposals which were discussed with him and the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM

SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The visit of Mr. Johan Hannah, Administrator for the U. S. Agency for International Development to India earlier this month was not connected with projects with private US collaboration. As such no specific proposals in regard to them were discussed.

Soviet Land Nehru Award Committee

9616. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Land Nehru Award Committee has instituted 28 awards for literary and journalistic work this year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following prizes will be awarded :

- (i) Four prizes of Rs. 8,000 each literary works, and a free two-week trip to the USSR in each case.
- (ii) Ten additional prizes of Rs. 1,000 each for literary works.
- (iii) Four prizes of Rs. 2,500 each for journalistic works (collections of articles and series of photographs) and for translation of Russian classics and Soviet works in Indian languages and a free two-week trip to the USSR in each case.
- (iv) Ten additional prizes of Rs. 800 each for journalistic works and for translations of the kind mentioned above.

इलाची की खेती

9617. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या श्वेतशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में इलायची का उत्पादन वर्ष 1962-63 में 43,000 टन था जो वर्ष 1968-69 में घट कर 2,000 टन रह गया है और इसके साथ-साथ इसके निर्यात में भी निरन्तर कमी हो रही है ;

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

(ग) इलायची का 'उत्पादन और निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

बंदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) 1962-63 में इलेटेरिया इलायची का उत्पादन 3,400 मे० टन था, 43,000 मे० टन नहीं। 1968-69 के दौरान इसका उत्पादन 2,100 मे० टन होने का अनुमान है। निर्यातों में गिरावट आई है।

(ख) इलायची बागानों में एक संक्रामक रोग के फलस्वरूप और साथ ही प्रतिकूल मौसम की परिस्थिति के कारण उत्पादन में गिरावट आई है।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1155/69]

Survey of Problems of Indians Living Abroad

9618. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Indian origin living abroad are facing a number of problems in the countries of their domicile ;

(b) if so, whether Government have surveyed these problem ; and

(c) if so, what are these problems and

the steps which Government propose to take to solve them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) In some countries they are facing some problems.

(p) Yes, Sir.

(c) The problems vary from country to country. They include, *inter alia*, problems of continued residence and inability to continue their present occupations where they have not acquired citizenship of the country of their residence.

The steps taken vary from country to country and according to the particular nature of the problem. Every possible step has been and is being taken to work towards agreed solutions. Whenever necessary suitable advice is given to the persons concerned. Depending on their needs, concrete assistance has also been made available. Negotiations have been conducted with the Governments of the countries concerned at various levels and also through diplomatic channels.

Indo-Nepal Trade

9619. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in *The Times of India* of the 11th April, 1969 to the effect that insinuations were levelled against India in the National Panchayat of Nepal over the bilateral agreement on Indo-Nepalese trade in November, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have asked for a complete report in this behalf from our Ambassador in Nepal ;

(c) the reaction of Government to these insinuations ;

(d) whether Government have also ascertained in the views of the Government of Nepal in the matter ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Nepal Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Restrictions on import into India of synthetic fabrics and stainless steel manufactures from Nepal—in pursuance of the decision taken at the Ministerial level talks in Kathmandu in November 1968, and other matters relating to the Indo-Nepal trade relations, have been the subject of discussion both in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, as it has been in the National Panchayat of Nepal. Government of India have been in touch with the H. M. G. of Nepal to expedite the implementation of the decisions taken in November 1968. More recently this matter *inter alia* was discussed with the Foreign Minister of Nepal during his visit to New Delhi. The Indo-Nepal trade and trade relations will be reviewed further at the next round of talks between the representatives of the two countries.

Provision of a Job for an I. C. S. Officer

9620. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an I. C. S. officer has been drawing salary since the 1st September, 1968 but he has not been given any job since then ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this officer was previously Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Housing and was a senior officer during the UNCTAD Conference ; and

(c) if so, the name of the officer and the reasons for not providing him any job ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The officer concerned is Shri Prem Krishen. The question of his posting is under consideration of the Government.

चीन के कब्जे से भारतीय क्षेत्र छुड़ाने के लिए की गई कार्यवाही

9621. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो भारतीय क्षेत्र अभी तद्दुचीन के अवैध कब्जे में है, उसको छुड़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री : (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : हम चीनियों द्वारा भारतीय प्रदेश के अधिग्रहण को मान्यता नहीं देते और अपने राष्ट्रीय सम्मान तथा प्रभुसत्ता के अनुरूप बातचीत तथा दूसरे शांतिपूर्ण तरीकों से अपने प्रदेश वापस लेने के लिए प्रयत्नशील रहें हैं ।

बर्मा में रहने वाले भारतीयों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करना

9622. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा में कितने भारतीय नागरिक हैं ;

(ख) 1 जनवरी 1964 से अब तक कितने भारतीय नागरिक तकनी की कठिनाइयों तथा अन्य कारणों से बर्मा से लौट कर भारत आये ; और

(ग) सरकार को बर्मा में रह रहे भारतीय नागरिकों की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) इस समय बर्मा में अनुमानतः 68,000 भारतीय राष्ट्रिक हैं ।

(ख) 31-10-1968 तक भारतीय देश प्रत्यावर्तित जो बर्मा से भारत लौट आए हैं, उनकी संख्या 1,68,000 है।

(ग) बर्मा में रहने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रियों और भारत मूल के निवासियों की जिन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उसे कम करने के लिए भारत सरकार अपने राजनयिक सूत्रों के माध्यम से हर संभव प्रयास कर रही है। हाल में प्रधान मंत्री की बर्मा यात्रा के समय इस प्रश्न को बर्मा की सरकार के साथ भी उठाया गया था और बर्मा की सरकार ने हमें आश्वासन दिया है कि वे इन महत्वपूर्ण मामलों को सुलझाने के लिए भरसक सहानुभूतिपूर्वक एवं शीघ्र ही प्रयास करेंगे।

बिहार में सीप के बटन बनाने वाले उद्योग में संकट

9623. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि चम्पारन में मेहसी में स्थित सीप के बटन बनाने वाले उद्योग को बिहार का कुटीर उद्योग समझा जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने बिहार में इस उद्योग का विकास करने के लिये उपाय किये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन का क्या परिणाम निकला है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार द्वारा किये गये कुछ उपायों के बावजूद इस उद्योग को संकट की स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और इस का उत्पादन 110 एकक से घट कर 66 एकक रह गया है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में जांच कराने का है जिसमें

सरकारी अधिकारियों के साथ-साथ जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को भी सम्मिलित किया जायेगा ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

बंबेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी हां, यद्यपि कुछ एकक कारखाने की तरह के संस्थान हैं।

(ख) और (ग) . जी हां। मेहसी में एक सामान्य सेवा संगठन की स्थापना की गई थी। यह संगठन सीप के बटन बनाने वाले उद्योग के लिए मूल्य समर्थन की व्यवस्था तथा विभिन्न एककों में कच्चे माल (मसल सीपियों) का न्यायोचित रूप से वितरण करता है।

(घ) से (च) . इस उद्योग को नायलोन के बटनों से कड़ी प्रतियोगिता का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जोकि सस्ते तो हैं ही, साथ ही अपेक्षतया अधिक आकर्षक हैं और विभिन्न आकारों, डिजाइनों एवं रंगों में उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त फँवटरी की तरह के संस्थानों पर श्रमिक एवं कारखाना कानून लागू होता है और उन्हें कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में भ्रंशदान करना पड़ता है। अतः ऐसे एकक, छोटे एककों, कारखाने की तरह के दायित्वोंबहन नहीं करने पड़ते, की तुलना में हानि में रहते हैं।

बिहार सरकार के एक अधिकारी ने पहले ही इस उद्योग की समस्याओं की विस्तृत जांच की है और उनकी रिपोर्ट सक्रिय रूप से बिहार सरकार के विचाराधीन है। इस योजना के प्रभारी उद्योग-उप-निदेशक ने स्थानीय उद्योग-पतियों एवं विधान सभा के सदस्यों के साथ इस उद्योग के विकास के मार्गोपायों के बारे में बातचीत की है।

Delhi as Dry Port

9624. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare Delhi as a dry port ;

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

(c) whether it will help the export promotion drive in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c) . The suggestion that a dry port should be set up at Delhi has been received by the Government and is being examined in all its aspects.

Anti-Tank Missiles with Indian Army

9626. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Army is equipped with anti-tank missiles in view of the fact that Pakistan Army has the Balkon-Cobra anti-tank missiles ;

(b) if not, when the Indian Army will be equipped with this weapon ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to acquire them from foreign countries or manufacture them indigenously ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have also under consideration a proposal to manufacture them indigenously.

Indo-Nepal Boundary Talks

9627. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR ;
SHRI CHENGALARAYA
NAIDU :

**SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHURY :**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8145 on the 30th April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that representatives of India and Nepal held talks at Valmik Nagar in April, 1969 to discuss the Indo-Nepal boundary in Susta region ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ;

(c) whether any final agreement has been reached ; and

(d) if not, the present stage of the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The two sides examined each other's documents and maps and it was agreed at the end of the talks at Valmikinagar that further efforts would continue to reach an agreed basis for joint survey for re-locating the Indo-Nepal boundary on the River Gandak.

Pakistan's Offer for Talks

9628. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan President has indicated his intention to resolve the outstanding issues with India peacefully ;

(b) whether India has officially welcomed the offer ; and

(c) the steps taken to initiate talks with the Pakistan Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) On 26th April, 1969, while replying to a

message from the President of India, the President of Pakistan stated as follows :

"We will be only too happy to cooperate in any effort directed towards normalisation of relations between our two countries through a peaceful settlement of outstanding disputes on an honourable and equitable basis".

(b) and (c). The above was in response to our President's message of 16th April, 1969 to President Yahya Khan. In this President Zakir Husain had stated : "It is my hope that our two countries will be able to normalise our relations through peaceful bilateral discussions. On our part we shall continue to make every endeavour to work towards establishment of friendship and cooperation between our two Governments and peoples".

Since the receipt of President Yahya Khan's message we have again conveyed to the representatives of the Government of Pakistan that we would welcome the normalisation of Indo-Pakistan relations and that we hoped this would leave to the settlement of mutual differences by peaceful negotiations between the two countries.

Setting up of Industrial Estates in U. A. R. with India's help

9629. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is setting up an ancillary unit for the manufacture of Fiat Car parts in U.A.R. at the request of that Government ;

(b) whether India will also assist U.A.R. in setting up an Industrial Estate at Mansura ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHURY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The United Arab Republic Government has sought India's assistance for setting an ancillary Industrial Estate at Helwan near Cairo for the manufacture among other articles of Fiat Motor

car parts ; and also a General Industrial Estate at Mansura. Details of the proposals have not yet been finalised. The services of a few experts have also been requested for the purpose.

The request is under consideration.

Sale of Indian Boats by Pakistan

9630. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Pakistani Press report that 188 Indian boats seized by Pakistan during Indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965 have been sold ;

(b) whether this action of Pakistan Government is a violation of the Tashkent Agreement ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government have protested against this reported act of Pakistan on 28 April, 1969.

Stateless Persons from Ceylon coming to India

9631. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Stateless persons India had to take from Ceylon during the last three years under the Indo-Ceylon Pact, 1964 ;

(b) how many of the stateless persons were to be taken by Ceylon under the Pact ;

(c) the number of persons who have so far been granted citizenship by India ;

(d) the number of persons who have been granted citizenship by Ceylon ;

(e) whether it is a fact that a large number of applicants for citizenship have been kept on the pending list by Ceylon ; and

(f) whether any joint machinery has been set up to supervise the proper implementation of the Indo-Ceylon pact, 1964 ?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964 provides that 5,25,000 Stateless persons are to be granted Indian citizenship and 3,00,000 Ceylon citizenship over a period of 15 years. No yearly quota for granting citizenship has, however, been fixed for either side.

(c) 37,425 persons have been granted Indian citizenship up to the end of March, 1969.

(d) About 225 persons have been granted Ceylon citizenship upto the end of December, 1968.

(e) Yes, Sir ; but the Government of Ceylon have assured us that they would be able to fulfil their obligations.

(f) Yes, Sir.

Insulting Remarks against Prime Minister

9632. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the allegation made in Lok Sabha during discussion on the demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs that one of the Cabinet Minister made insulting remark about our Prime Minister in Poland is correct ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the said Minister ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कुतों का निर्यात

9633. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या बंबे-शिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगाली और लखनवी कुतों विदेशों में बहुत लोक प्रिय हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने मूल्य के कुतों का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) किन-किन देशों में इन की मांग अपेक्षाकृत अधिक है ?

बंबे शिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). कुतों के सम्बन्ध में निर्यात आँकड़े अलग से नहीं रखे जाते हैं। परन्तु पृष्ठताछ से पता चलता है कि वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में लगभग 2 लाख रु० मूल्य के कुतों, विशेषतः लखनबी फैशन वाले कुतों, का निर्यात हुआ था। अधिक-कांश निर्यात सं० रा० अमरीका तथा फ्रांस को हुए। फिर भी निश्चयपूर्वक यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि ये कुतों विदेशों में बहुत लोकप्रिय हैं।

Rent charges in the Ministry of External Affairs Hostel

9634. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry are charging rent from the residents of the External Affairs Hostel on the basis of standard rent under F.R. 45-A or 10 per cent, of the pay, whichever is less ;

(b) if so, whether the concession of charging rent at 10 per cent, is prevalent in any other Government-run Hostel ;

(c) if not, the reasons for charging less than the full standard rent in the case of the Ministry of External Affairs Hostel ; and

(d) the loss incurred by Government on this account ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SARI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Rent for the Hostel accommodation alone is charged as per the General Pool Accommodation Rules, *i.e.* on the basis of 10% of the pay of the officials or the standard rent under F.R. 45-A, whichever is less. Rent for furniture, services, etc. are charged in addition, on a uniform basis.

(b) to (d). The Hostels under the control of the Directorate of Estates charge fixed rents under F.R. 45-A which include furniture rent service charge, etc. The system of charging rentals in respect of the E.A. Hostels is thus different .

Whereas in the Hostels under the Directorate of Estates accommodation is provided to Government officials within specified pay ranges, the E.A. Hostel provides accommodation to officials of the E.A. Ministry *irrespective of their pay scales* since all of them face the same accommodation problem on returning to Headquarters from service abroad.

As the E.A. Hostel thus caters to a distinctly different need and as the principle followed for allotment of accommodation in the E.A. Hostels is different from that for other Hostels as stated above, the system of computing rentals is also different. Consequently the question or loss or gain to Government does not arise.

Staff of Tea Board in Delhi

9635. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Tea Board in Delhi observed 9th April, 1969 as a demands day ;

(b) if so, what are their main demands; and

(c) the steps Government have taken so far meet their demands ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY, (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Some of the members of the staff of the Tea Board in Delhi observed 9th April, 1969 as a demands day.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [*Pleced in Libraay. See No. LT-1156/69*]

Promotions in Office of Director General, Ordnance Factories, Calcutta

9636. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of redesignated grade II stenographers in the Director General of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta who have since been promoted to the posts of superintendents;

(b) the number of posts still lying vacant ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been a delay in filling up the vacant posts ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to fill these vacant posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Two.

(b) One

(c) There was some delay in filling up the vacant posts on account of a Court injunction which was vacated in February, 1968.

(d) The authorities concerned have been asked to expedite recommendations of the relevant Departmental Promotion Committee before action is taken to fill the remaining post.

Grade II Stenographers in Office of Director General of Ordnance Factories

9637. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to lay on the Table, a copy of the Memo served to grade II stenographers by the Office of the Director General, Ordnance Factories at the time of redesignating the former as Assistants and state the extent upto which it was complied with by both the parties as on the 20th April, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : A copy of the Memo is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1167/69.] Information as to the extent upto which it was complied with by both the parties as on the 20th April, 1969, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Promotions in Office of Director General of Ordnance Factories

9638. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Office of the Director General of Ordnance Factories, four posts of superintendents were exclusively reserved to be filled by grade II stenographers after trial as Assistants for a period of two years ;

(b) if so, the reasons for promoting a grade I stenographer against the aforementioned reserved posts without trying him as an Assistant ; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to compensate the number of posts reserved for grade II stenographers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. The posts of Superintendents in the office of the Director General of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta are filled by Stenographers, Grade I, and by Stenographers, Grade II, who have worked for two years as Assistants.

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

Trade Delegations from Philippines

9639. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI CHENGALARAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade delegation from Philippines visited India in April this year ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed ;

(c) whether any trade agreement has been signed between the two countries ; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Goodwill and Trade Mission from the Philippines—sponsored by the Trade Missions Club of Manila visited New Delhi for 3 days during April, 1969, on their way to certain Scandinavian and West European countries. They held discussions with officials of the Government of India and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry on matters of mutual interest. The discussions centred round developing closer trade contracts, and exploring the areas which offered opportunities for increased trade including joint ventures. Visits to some of the industries in and near Delhi were also arranged so that they could see for themselves the quality of our export products.

(c) and (d). No agreement was signed during the visit of the above Mission. However, Trade Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Philippines was concluded on March 26, 1968, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Import of cotton from Sudan

9640. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether talks were held in New Delhi with the Sudanese Cotton Delegation for the supply of Sudanese cotton to India and purchase of Indian cloth by Sudan; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) and (b). The Sudanese Cotton Delegation did not visit Delhi and no talks were held in Delhi.

राष्ट्रीय शान्ति सभा (नेशनल असेम्बली फार पीस)

9641. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बहेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक शिष्टमंडल 23 अप्रैल, 1969 को उनसे मिला था और राष्ट्रीय शान्ति सभा (नेशनल असेम्बली आफ पीस) की ओर से उनके साथ बातचीत की थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बातचीत का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

बहेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र बाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। लेकिन अबिल भारतीय शान्ति परिषद की ओर से एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन अवश्य दिया था।

(ख) और (ग). यह ज्ञापन बियतनाम के युद्ध के विषय में है और इसका अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

Chinese Build-up on Indo-Tibetan Border

9642. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in *The Hindu-*

stan Times of the 24th April, 1969, wherein it has been reported that the Chinese are constructing large number of military installations along the Indo-Tibetan border; and

(b) if so, the action which Government are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the Press report referred to. Across our northern border, the Chinese have been engaging themselves in various military activities, including improvement of roads and improvement and construction of military accommodation. There has been no significant change in these activities recently. A watch is kept across our borders in the interest of safeguarding our territorial integrity.

Survey made for Atomic Minerals in Mysore

9643. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission have surveyed for atomic minerals in Raichur, Bellary and Dharwar Districts of Mysore State, particularly in the Taluks of Mundargi of Dharwar District, Koppal, Gangavati, Yelburga, Kusthage and Sindhanur of Raichur District and Hospet and Hadagil of Bellary District;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to do so?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Portions of Taluks referred to in Dharwar, Raichur and Bellary districts were surveyed but no atomic minerals of any significance were found. The remaining portions of these districts will be surveyed in due course.

Issue of Forged Permits for visit to Sikkim

9644. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a British national has been arrested in Darjeeling recently on the charge of issuing forged permits to foreigners to visit Sikkim ;

(b) if so, the name of the British national and whether legal proceedings have been initiated against him ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Mr. Arthur Maloney who is in judicial custody in Darjeeling pending completion of investigations regarding this case.

Sainik School at Kushalnagar in Coorg

9645. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has directed the Mysore Government to run the proposed second Sainik School in the State at Kushalnagar in Coorg as a residential school ;

(b) the amount of aid given by the Centre to the State Government for this purpose ; and

(c) the total number of seats in the school ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The Sainik Schools are opened only at the initiative of the State Government. The Board of Governors of the Sainik Schools Society has approved the proposal of the Government of Mysore to open a second Sainik School in Coorg District at Kushalnagar. The School will be a residential School like other Sainik Schools.

(b) The Central Government will provide free of cost the services of service officers to fill the appointments of Principal, Head Master and Registrar in accordance with the Scheme.

(c) The number of seats in this school will be 525 as in the other Sainik Schools.

Number of Officers in Information Services of India

9646. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Officers in the Information Services of India as on the 31st December, 1968 ;

(b) how many of these have been taken into Indian Foreign Service during 1968 ;

(c) whether the recommendations of the Pillai Committee in this regard have been taken into consideration ;

(d) if so, whether these officers along with Public Relations Officers have been screened by the Foreign Services Board in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission for their inclusion into the Indian Foreign Service ; and

(e) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Forty-eight officers in all Grades.

(b) None.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (e). Action is being taken to finalize the promotion to IFS(A) of such ISI officers as have been recommended by the Foreign Service Board after screening in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

Nepal's Claim on Control of Sharad Canal

9647. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nepal has asked Government to hand over control of the Sharad Canal in Mahamali zone ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The Government of Nepal have made no such request.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Transmission Equipment

9648. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared plans for the manufacture of equipment for transmission and studios for All India Radio; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Bharat Electronics Limited have planned the manufacture of Broadcast Transmitting and Studio Equipments for the All India Radio from 1970-71 onwards. The Company is also presently examining the possibility of manufacture of Television Transmitting and Studio Equipment for the All India Radio. The details of the equipment to be manufactured during the Fourth Plan period have not yet been finalised.

Export of Films on Distribution Basis

9649. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the films which have been sent by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation to foreign countries on distribution basis ;

(b) the names of those countries in which these films were exhibited ; and

(c) the names and addresses of the producers whose films have been sent by Corporation on a distribution basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SAWEK) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid

on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1158/69*].

Compensation for Land acquired for Tulihal Aerodrome in Manipur

9650. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether compensation for the acquisition of land for the expansion of Tulihal aerodrome, Manipur, has already been paid to all the land owners affected ;

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

(c) if so, the amount of compensation so far paid and the compensation rate per acre of the land acquisitioned ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The full amount of the award has been deposited with the Collector who, it is understood, has disbursed Rs. 3,76,740.29 to claimants and deposited Rs. 1,43,398.14 in Court under Section 31(2) of the Land Acquisition Act. A further sum of Rs. 7,490.81 has to be disbursed by the Collector. The reason for delay in the disbursement of this amount is believed to be non-production of succession certificates by claimants and non-availability of claimants in some cases.

The rate of compensation awarded by the Competent Authority per acre varies from Rs. 920 to 3,360 in respect of home-stead areas and from Rs. 810 to 1,600 per acre for other lands.

Construction of Tulihal aerodrome in Manipur

9551. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of Tulihal aerodrome in Manipur ; and

(b) when it will be completed and Commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The work is in progress and is likely to be completed by December, 1969.

Chinese advancement in Nuclear Technology

9592. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy keeps a close watch over the Chinese advances in the field of nuclear technology ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Department of Atomic Energy makes every efforts to keep abreast of advance in nuclear technology in various countries of the world, including China.

Import Licences for Fresh and Dry Fruits

9653. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names and address of twenty top firms which have been given import licences for more than Rs. 20,000 for the import of Fresh and Dry Fruit from (i) Afghanistan, (ii) Iraq, and (iii) Iran ;

(b) whether these importing firms have fulfilled their export commitments to Afghanistan and names of the firms who have failed to fulfil these commitments ; and

(c) the names of firms which have been blacklisted for malpractices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Details of licences issued for different commodities including fresh and dried fruits, are available in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). Presumably, the Hon. Member is referring to the importers under the current Indo-Afghan Trade Arrangement period, which expires on July 31, 1969. As

the period is not yet over, the question of de-registering/black listing any of the firms participating in Indo-Afghan Trade, does not arise at this stage.

विद्रोही नागा

9654. श्री भारलखडे राय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नागालैंड में अनुमानतः कितने विद्रोही नागा हैं ;

(ख) नागालैंड में विद्रोहियों की विघटनकारी कार्यवाहियाँ शुरू होने से अब तक कुल कितना घन व्यय हुआ है ; और

(ग) भारतीय सुरक्षा दल और विद्रोही नागाओं के कुल कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये तथा घायल हुए ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) भूगर्भगत नागाओं की जनशक्ति से सम्बन्धित सूचना वर्गीकृत है, और लोकहित में प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती ।

(ख) भूगर्भगत नागाओं की गतिविधि का सामना करने के लिये अर्सेनिक प्राधिकरणों को दी गई सेना प्राधिकरणों द्वारा सहायता के संबंध में उनके द्वारा किये गए खर्च का कोई अलग हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता ।

(ग) अप्रैल, 1956 से 30 अप्रैल, 1969 तक की अवधि के दौरान 274 सेना सेविवर्ग मारे गए थे और 143 घायल हुए थे । उसी अवधि में लगभग 2,000 भूगर्भगत व्यक्ति मारे गए थे और लगभग 1,200 घायल हुए थे ।

Exhibition of Indian Films Abroad

9655. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the following films have been sent by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation to foreign countries :—

(i) Ayeec Milan Ki Bela,

- (ii) Janwar,
- (iii) Chand Aur Suraj,
- (iv) Rishte Naate,
- (v) Benazir,
- (vi) Do dll,
- (vii) Door ki Awaz,
- (viii) Kashmir ki Kali,
- (ix) Gauri,
- (x) Mamta,
- (xi) Do Kaliyan, and
- (xii) Arzoo ;

(b) if so, the names and addresses of the producers of the above films and on what firms the Indians Motion Pictures Export Corporation had sent the films ; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned and the names of countries in which these films have been exhibited ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. L. T.—1159/69].

Value of Shares of Jute Mills

9656. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that jute mills are incurring heavy losses with the result that their shares are going abegging in the stock market at higher and higher discounts; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures which are proposed to be taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The jute industry has been passing through difficult times as a result

of an exceptionally short crop this year. Raw jute prices rose to abnormally high levels ; jute goods prices, however, did not rise proportionately high. As a result of difficult trading conditions, some mills might have incurred losses.

(b) According to current indications, the next season's crop is expected to be good. Once normal supply of raw material is available and trading conditions are restored, the conditions in the jute industry are expected to improve.

Export of Manganese Ore through M.M.T.C.

9657. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three teams of Mines and Minerals Trading Corporation visited U. S., Europe and Japan for the sale of Manganese ore ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the teams failed to secure orders even from Japan who was the largest buyer of traditional grades of ore from India ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to explore that possibilities of sale of manganese ore in foreign markets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Exports of Manganese ore have arisen to 1.177 million tonnes in 1968 from 1.083 million tonnes in 1967. During the first four months of 1969, orders for export of about 1.16 million tonnes have since been secured and efforts for sale of further quantities are being continued. However, to meet the growing competition in this commodity in the international market more effectively, MMTC are reviewing the cost structure of manganese ore export. Government have taken on hand integrated projects

for the development of rail, road and port facilities to improve the competitiveness of our exports. The delegations of MMTC have been visiting main consuming countries to contact the major consumers. The Corporation has also appointed agents in Western Europe and made liaison arrangements in Japan for sale and collection of information essential for pushing the exports of manganese ore.

Ban on Production of coloured Sarees

9658. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the Resolution No. 9 (42)-TEX (C)/64, dated the 2nd June, 1966, the then Ministry of Commerce asked the powerloom owners in Malegaon, Burhanpur and Jabalpur to change over to other varieties leaving the production of coloured sarees to handlooms within three years ;

(b) if so, whether the period of three years is due to expire on the 2nd June, 1969 whether these powerlooms have changed over to other varieties ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Representations have been received from powerloom owners in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh that the strict enforcement of the reservation of coloured sarees exclusively to the handloom sector would cause hardship to powerloom weavers in these States. The matter is being enquired into.

Local discontentment over road repair Works in Sikkim

9659. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the editorial article "A Cry in the Wilderness" in the Sikkim, a journal published from Gangtok, on the 19th April, 1969 ;

(b) whether the allegations that restoration and repair works on roads and bridges in Sikkim have been taken away from the local Sikkimese contractors and given to outsiders are correct ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that road-making charges of Sikkim P.W.D. are Rs. 80,000 per mile, as compared to Rs. 7 lakhs per mile spent by the GREP Swastik Organisation ; and

(d) whether any action is proposed to be taken to allay the local discontentment on these issues ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The editorial, *inter alia* contain the following statement :

"The Swastik... have started giving contracts to persons who have had no background of such works and who are non-indigenous and have deprived thereby, many of the local Sikkimese contractors of their daily bread."

The relevant facts are as follows :—

Consequent on the October 1968 floods in Sikkim, the road linking Rangpo (a Sikkimese town on the Indo-Sikkim border) with Gangtok was severely damaged. In response to a request from the Government of Sikkim that the road should be repaired speedily and in consideration of its strategic importance it was transferred to the Border Roads Organisation (Swastik Project) from the Central Public Works Department, Government of India, which was until then responsible for its maintenance. While it is true that the cost of construction of works undertaken by the Border Roads Organisation is generally higher than that of the C.P.W.D., construction by the Border

Roads Organisation is also speedier. A good deal of the work undertaken by that Organisation is done departmentally. The rest of the work is given out to contractors through the open tender system. In respect of available contract work on the above road Sikkimese contractors are eligible on the same terms and conditions as Indians.

Non-Recognition of Goa, Daman and Diu and Kashmir as Integral part of India

9660. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1280 on the 23rd April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Government have lodged or propose to lodge any protest against the non-recognition of Goa, Daman and Diu as a Integral part of India by the Governments of U.K. and U.S.A. ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether these foreign Governments also do not recognise Kashmir as an integral part of India ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) United Nations, by General Assembly Resolution 1807 (XVII) has recognised Goa, Daman and Diu as part of India. It is our hope that U. K. and U. S. A. will also accept the established fact recognised by the International community.

(c) The stand of the two Governments rests on their old position namely that the future status of Jammu and Kashmir has still to be determined, although they have come to recognize that the question can best be settled bilaterally and peacefully.

(d) The position of the Government of Indian that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India is well known to both Governments. They are aware of our view that the situation created by Pakistan's illegal occupation of a part of the State

should be settled bilaterally and peacefully.

Export of Engineering Goods

9661. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on the prospects of export of engineering goods to industrial countries was held in New Delhi in March, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, what new possibilities of exports of engineering goods were thrashed out as result of these discussions in the seminar, country-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objective of the seminar was to create among Indian exporters an awareness of the market characteristics of the industrial countries in general and West Germany in particular. It also underlined the need to tailor Indian products to the requirements of the sophisticated markets.

The market opportunities for the following items were thrashed out in the seminar :—

1. Cycles and cycle parts
2. Small tools and cutting tools
3. Hand tools
4. Electronic components
5. Machine tools
6. Forgings for wagon and coach building industry
7. Surgical instruments
8. Electro-medical instruments
9. Water meters
10. Valves for liquid gas
11. Flanges, bolts and nuts
12. Accessories and spare parts for automobiles
13. Welding electrodes

14. Scientific instruments.
15. Sub supplies against turn key jobs undertaken by European General contractors in third countries.

In the background papers prepared for the seminar, detailed data indicating the size of the market for various engineering goods were furnished. The participants benefited from the views of some of the German exports under the Indo-German Engineering Export Promotion Project, who attended the Seminar held at New Delhi and discussed the new possibilities for exports that could emerge as a result of various measures like adaption of designs to suit the consumer, improvement in quality and packaging, establishing contacts with the marketings, channels etc.

Pharmaceutical Industry

9662. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that research in pharmaceutical industry

is hampered because import licences for research equipment are not easily available ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to increase the number of import licences for the industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Necessary assistance is being offered by the Government for research and development of the Pharmaceutical Industry.

Import of Copra

9663. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the quantity of Copra (Coconut) imported from Ceylon during the years from 1966 to 1969 annually and the price paid per ton ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY SHRI (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : A statement giving the requisite information is attached.

Statement

Imports of Copra from Ceylon into India

Columns 2 and 3

Quantity in '000' Tonnes
Value in Rs. Lakhs (Post
Devaluation)

Years	Quantity	Value	Average value per tonnes
1	2	3	4
1966*	11.2	186.8	Rs. 1,667.85
1967	10.2	181.1	Rs. 1,775.49
1968	9.4	188.7	Rs. 2,007.45
1969 (January)**	1.0	20	Rs. 2,000.00

*Includes January-May, 1956 figures after these have been escalated by 57.5% for the purpose of comparison.

**Figures beyond January 1959 are not yet available.

कृषि श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में अनुसं-
धान करने के लिए अध्ययन दल

9664. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या प्रधान
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने
कृषि श्रमिकों के बारे में अनुसंधान करने के
लिए एक अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया है ;
और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त दल ने अब तक
क्या प्रगति की है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, अष्टु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना
मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Land allotted to Ex-Servicemen under
Survey No. 66, Delhi Cantonment.

9665. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Ex-
Servicemen who were allotted Small pieces of
land in December, 1968 under Survey No.
66, Delhi Cantonment by the Military
Estates Officer for agriculture purposes for
five years, are being asked to vacate their
land;

(b) whether it was justified on the
part of Government to allot the land for
agriculture for such a short period;

(c) whether Government are aware of
the financial losses and displacement to be
caused to the poor allottees on account of
the abrupt change of decision;

(d) whether the proper procedure for
re-allotment of land has been followed by
the concerned authorities; if not, the reasons
therefor;

(e) whether Government propose to
reconsider the losses of allottees and
revise its plan on other vacated land or to
postpone the same till the expiry of the
lease period; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R.
KRISHNA) : (a) to (f). Approximately
200 acres forming a part of Survey No. 66
temporarily surplus to defence requirements
were leased for agricultural purposes to ex-
servicemen from 1st June 1968 for a period
of 5 years *inter alia* on condition that the
land is liable to be resumed on 7 days' notice
if required for military purposes. The lease
further contains a provision for payment of
compensation for standing crops and for refund
of lease money for the unexpired portion of the
lease in the event of resumption. A proposal is
at present under consideration to resume an area
of 11 acres therefrom for military purposes, and
the said land will be resumed if required
immediately for defence purposes. The
provision of resumption in the lease agreed to
by the parties is considered reasonable. There
is no proposal for re-allotment.

Modernisation of plantation Industries
in India]

9666. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the
plantation industries in India are not
thoroughly modernized ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the
steps taken by Government in this regard;
and

(c) if not, the latest modern techniques
of production used in them *vis-a-vis*
other advanced countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND
SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM
SEWAK) : (a) to (c). There are quite a
few tea estates in India where modern
machinery is yet to be installed. Installation
of modern machinery requires heavy investment
and it is not always possible for each estate to
do so from their own resources. This
problem has received the attention of Govern-
ment and it is running a scheme for supply
of modern machinery on hire purchase
basis and tea estates are taking advantage

of the this scheme. By and large tea cultivation and tea processing in India are carried out on modern techniques. However some other countries have modernised to a greater extent in certain aspects such as mechanical harvesting and mechanical cultivation and spray of insecticides, but this is not an unmixed blessing, because it may, and does affect the quality.

Export of leopard skin

9667. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exports of Leopard Skins allowed as pre-ban commitments were strictly against the irrevocable Letters of Credit in accordance with the rules of Handbook of Export Trade Control or weightage was given to the stocks held by the exporters :

(b) if so, in how many cases and the details thereof ;

(c) whether before entertaining the requests of the exporters, the appeal procedure laid down was strictly followed ; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to investigate the whole matter through the Vigilance Department or any other agency ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Weightage was given to the stocks held by the exporters on production of evidence of irrevocable commitment of exports made with foreign buyers.

(b) Out of the applications received for exports against pre-ban commitments, two cases viz ; M/s. Indo-Foreign Commercial Agency, Delhi and M/s. Godhwani Bros. Delhi were considered to be firm commitments made prior to imposition of the ban and as such permission was granted after due consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Visit by Delegation of Indian Industrialists to Latin American Countries

9668. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation comprising of leading Indian Industrialists is currently touring Latin American countries to explore possibilities of enlarging India's trade and Commerce with the continent ;

(b) whether the delegation has been sponsored by Government ;

(c) the names of members of the delegation ; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange granted to each delegate ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delegation has been sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in consultation with the Government. An officer of the Ministry of Foreign Trade has been included as a member of the delegation.

(c) A list of the members of the delegation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT—1160/69].

(d) The Reserve Bank was advised to release foreign exchange to the individual members at the appropriate rate and also foreign exchange for meeting incidental expenses such as taxi fares, cables etc. Besides the release to the individual members, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was released to the leader of the delegation towards entertainment.

Voluntary price regulation scheme

9669. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1960 to curb the soaring prices of cotton cloth, a scheme of Voluntary Price Regulation adopted by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation was announced with the approval of Government ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under this scheme specification for staming of maximum ex-mill prices on usual varieties was based on the mill own prices of August, 1959 and for production of new varieties, separate procedure for prices was laid under Statutory Circular No. Pol. ii/2 (21)/60 dated the 12th October, 1960 ;

(c) if so, the details of the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme ; and

(d) the details of the instructions issued by the Textile Commissioner to his Regional Directors consequent to the issue of the aforesaid circular dated the 12th October, 1960 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the 'Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme' Mills were called upon not to charge more than certain percentage increase over the August, 1959 price for each variety of cloth produced by them. From 1st January, 1961 it was stipulated that 25% of each Mill's production for internal consumption should be designated as 'Popular varieties', the choice being left to mills. If there was any breach of the Scheme by any constituent mill it was for the industry through its Association to take appropriate remedial action against the recalcitrant Mills. Government could not take any legal action against the mills for infringement of the provisions contained in the 'Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme. The procedure for production of new varieties and fixation of their price was laid down under the Textile Commissioner's Circular No. Pol. II/2(21)/60, dated 12-10-1960, which was not a statutory circular.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Birla Jute Manufacturing Company

9670. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will

the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that M/s. Birla Jute Manufacturing Company is seeking to include an alloy steel plant as an additional unit under its signboard ;

(b) whether the proposal is under Government's consideration ;

(c) whether in view of the alleged financial difficulties of the jute Industry, it is desirable to permit jute mills' resources to be diverted into non-jute lines of production ;

(d) how many and which non-jute units already belong to the Birla Jute Manufacturing Company ; and

(e) Government's reaction in the matter?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

विदेशों में भारतीय नेताओं तथा देश-भक्तों की मूर्तियां

9671. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या बंबई शिक्षक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय नेताओं और देश-भक्तों की मूर्तियां विदेशों में स्थापित की गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन नेताओं के नाम क्या हैं और ये मूर्तियां किन-किन देशों में स्थापित की गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन के नामों पर कुछ सड़कों के नाम भी रखे गए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन नेताओं के नाम क्या हैं और किन-किन देशों में सड़कों के नाम उनके नाम पर रखे गए हैं ?

बंबई शिक्षक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) से (घ) सूचना

इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Loans to Cooperative Shipping and Weaving Mills

9672. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for the grant of loans received by Government from different co-operative spinning and weaving mills during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ;

(b) the names of mills and the total amount of assistance sought for by these mills ; and

(c) the extent to which Government helped them to tide over their financial difficulties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd., Bombay

9673. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the names of Directors of Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Limited, Bombay, alongwith the names of the top 50 shareholders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAR) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1161/69.*]

Promotion as I.C.O.

9674. SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an interview for promotion to the post of Junior Com-

missioned Officers was held in the office of Commanding Officer 105, Infantry Battalion (TA), Delhi Cantonment in April, 1966 ;

(b) the total number of persons with their names called for interview, and the total number of persons recommended for promotion from NCOs to JCOs ; and

(c) whether the persons recommended by the Commanding Officer for the post of Junior Commissioned Officers were taken on duty and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The following five persons were called for interview :

(i) 12093579 Hav (ST) Tek Chand

(ii) 2837281 Hav Arjan Ram

(iii) Shri Kr. Sant Lal Singh

(iv) Shri Sharda Sharan Sharma

(v) Shri Ranjit Kumar Sharma

Two of them were recommended for promotion by the Commanding Officer.

(c) The men recommended by the Commanding Officer were not appointed as they were not considered suitable by the higher formation.

India's concern over Soviet Arms supply to Pakistan

9675. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have again addressed a communication to the U.S.S.R. Government reiterating India's concern over the Soviet arms supply to Pakistan on or about the 1st May, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the points and issues made out in that communication ; and

(c) whether any reply has since been received from the U.S.S.R. Government and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The question of the supply of arms from Soviet Union to Pakistan has been discussed with Soviet Authorities on a number of occasions.

It is our view that Russian Military supplies to Pakistan and Pakistan's Military build up beyond the normal defence requirements constitutes a threat to our security and contributes to instability in this area.

Soviet Union on the other hand feels that some other countries are supplying arms to Pakistan and as such there should be no objection to the supply of Russian arms.

We do not accept the Soviet point of view.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

9676. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports that Japan propose to import iron ore from the U.S.S.R. and other countries in place of importing this ore from India ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such diversion in Japan's attitude with regard to import of iron ore ; and

(c) the efforts which are being made by Government to explore alternative markets for India's iron ore exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). It is not known which particular Press Report the Honourable Members have in mind. But it is a fact that in search for assured supply of her progressively increasing requirements of iron ore, Japan has started drawing upon comparatively new sources of supply like Australia and the U.S.S.R. The reasons for diversification presumably are to have a

large number of suppliers rather than to depend on a few sources for such huge quantities of this key raw material and also to gain bargaining advantage through competition amongst larger number of suppliers.

(c) In spite of the difficulties caused by the closure of Suez Canal, 20% of our exports of iron ore are going to Europe. For improving our exports to the European countries as well as to meet the competition in the Japanese market, Government has embarked upon integrated projects that cover development of mining ; roads and rail transport and provision of fully mechanised deep draft ports.

Export of Films

9677. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Films exported by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd., to the countries of East Africa, West Africa, North Africa and West Asia during the last three years till April, 1969 ; and

(b) the names and addresses of the Producers whose films have been exported by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd. to the above countries and the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1162/69*]

Export of Films

9678. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of films which have been sent by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation (P) Ltd., to U.S.S.R. and Canada during the last three years till

to-date together with the names of films and the prices fetched by each ;

(b) the names and addresses of the Producers whose films have been sent to the Corporation to the above countries ;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned by Government year-wise and country-wise ; and

(d) the terms and conditions which were laid down by the Corporation to export films to the foreign countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). The Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation did not export any film to Canada during the last three years. Information regarding export of films to U.S.S.R. is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See Not LT-1163/69*]

Export of Films to U. K., Singapore and Iran

9679. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN

TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of films which have been exported to U.K., Singapore and Iran during the last three years till April, 1969 together with the names of the films ;

(b) the name and addresses of the Producers whose films have been sent to the above countries and the amount of foreign exchange earned by Government ; and

(c) whether the films which have been sent by Government to U.K. and Singapore, have been sent through the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation (P) Ltd. and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Information is not available. Export statistics of films are maintained by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, in metres and value. A statement showing export statistics to U.K., Singapore and Iran for 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69 (upto January, 69 is attached.

Statement

Quantity in Lakh Metres
Value in Rs. Lakhs
(Post-Devaluation)

Countries	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69 (April-Jan.)	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
U.K.	7.4	28.3	4.9	13.3	12.3	74.2	6.9	48.9
Singapore	8.7*	47.1*	5.1	23.4	6.1	30.1	6.2	30.1
Iran	2.4	8.2	0.6	2.3	5.6	18.7	2.7	11.5

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Films

9680. SHRI K. M. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of films produced during the last three years by the following film companies and sent to foreign countries ; (i) M/s. Basant Pictures, (ii) M/s. Geetanjali Pictures, (iii) M/s. Gurudatt Films, (iv) M/s. Eagle Films, (v) M/s. Shakti Films, (vi) M/s. Fimalaya (P) Ltd. (vii) M/s. Gemini Pictures Export Corpo-

*Includes figures for Malaya federation also. Separate figures for Singapore are not available for this year.

ration Ltd., (viii) M/s. Goyal Cine Corporation, (ix) M/s. Shri Prakash Pictures, (x) M/s. Citizens Films (xi) M/s. Bimal Roy Productions (xii) M/s. Prasad Productions (P) Ltd., (xiii) M/s. Rajkamal Kalamandir (P) Ltd., (xiv) M/s. Mahboob Production (P) Ltd., (xv) M/s. Subodh Mukerjee Productions. (xvi) M/s. A.G. Films (xvii) M/s. Wadia Movietone ;

(b) the names of the countries where these have been exhibited so far and the amount of foreign exchange earned by these films companies ;

(c) whether these films produced by the film companies have been sent through the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd.; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The information is not available.

(c) The Film **TASWEER** (colour) produced by Wadia Movietone, 136 Chanar Baug Road, Bombay, was exported by the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation.

(d) The export of Indian films through Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation is not compulsory.

Export of Films

9681. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of films produced by the following film companies which have sent to foreign countries during the last three years till April, 1969 ; (i) Rahul Theaters India, Bombay, (ii) Sagar Art Corporation, (iii) Navketan International Films (P) Ltd., Bombay. (iv) M/s. B. Nagi Reddy, (v) Ralhan Productions, (vi) M/s. Film Yug, Bombay, (vii) M/s. Raj Shri Productions (P) Ltd., Bombay, (viii) Sippy Films (P) Ltd., Bombay, (ix) M/s. B. R. Films, (x) M/s. R. K.

Films, (xi) M/s. Vishal Pictures, Bombay, (xii) M/s. Delux Films Bombay ; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by these film companies and the names of the countries where these have been exhibited ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The information is not being maintained.

Use of Quota of Raw Films

9682. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of raw films allotted to each of the following Film Companies during the last three years till March, 1969 together with the amount paid by each to Government (i) M/s. Kwatra Art Productions, Bombay, (ii) Kishore Films, (iii) Kiron Productions, (iv) K. Asif Productions (v) Kay Productions (vi) K. P. K. Movies, Bombay, (vii) Kalpanalok, Bombay, (viii) Kundan Films, Bombay, (ix) Kishore Sahu Productions (P) Ltd., Bombay, (x) M/s. Light and Shade, Bombay, (xi) New Oriental Pictures Bombay, (xii) Narang Films, Bombay ;

(b) the terms and conditions on which the quota of films was allotted to them ;

(c) whether the above films companies have fully utilised the said quota ; and

(d) if not, the action taken against each of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Use of Quota of Raw Films

9683. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of raw films allotted to each of the following film companies

during the last three years till April, 1969 together with amount paid by each to Government; (i) M/s. Golden Films, Bombay, (ii) M/s. Gee Aar Pictures, Bombay, (iii) M/s. Ganga Chitra Bombay, (iv) M/s. Bhappi Sonni Productions, (v) M/s. Honna Films Bombay, (vi) Himalaya Films, Bombay, (vii) M/s. Hiten Chowdhary Productions, (viii) International Enterprises, Bombay, (ix) M/s. Image Makers, Bombay, (x) M/s. J.B. Production, (xi) M/s. Janta Chitra, (xii) M/s. Joy Mukerji Productions, Bombay;

(b) the terms and conditions on which these quotas of raw films were allotted to the above film companies and whether they have fully utilised the above quotas; and

(c) If not, the action taken in the matter.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Establishment of Joint Venture at Singapore

9684. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late been examining the possibilities of utilising Singapore as a base for developing Indian exporting through the establishment of joint ventures at Singapore;

(b) if so, Government's attitude in this regard; and

(c) the nature of joint ventures proposed to be set up in that country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) to (c). No specific proposal, as such, for utilising Singapore as a base for developing Indian export through establishment of joint ventures is under the consideration of the Government. However, incentive and facilities available to foreign investors in Singapore have been publicised for information of Indian entrepreneurs. Govern-

ment of India have received three proposals for setting up joint venture in Singapore, of which two have been approved, and the third is receiving consideration. Such proposals are considered in accordance with the general policy of the Government of India under which the Indian participation in joint venture abroad is allowed by way of supply of Indian machinery, equipment, and technical know-how etc. against their equity participation. Government have, however, not earmarked any particular industry or industries suitable for joint ventures. It is for the Indian entrepreneurs to select suitable industries keeping in view all the relevant factors, and the general policy of the Government of India in the matter of setting up of joint ventures abroad.

Direct Cultural Relations Between Kazakhstan and Kerala

9685. SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kazakhstan Republic of the Soviet Union is planning to have direct cultural relations with the Government of Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There are no direct cultural exchanges between the Government of the Kazakhstan Republic. However, the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society in Kazakhstan and the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society in Kerala have such exchanges.

(b) and (c). Various republics of the Soviet Union have established cultural contacts with various States of the Indian Union. These are through the unofficial friendship societies.

Territorial Integrity of India

9687. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the the Minister of EXTERNAL

AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the book 'Golden Guide to South and East Asia' published in Hong-kong as commented upon in the editorial of the Statement, New Delhi of the 2nd May, 1969 the territorial integrity of India ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entry of the publication is disallowed as it contains maps and textual references that question the territorial integrity of India. The publishers have persistently been showing the boundaries of India inaccurately in spite of our having supplied them with correct information.

Failure of UN operation in Congo

9688. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the book entitled "Tumble House—the Congo at Independence" by Britain's first Ambassador to Kinshasa Mr. Ian Scott in which the blame for the failure of the U.N. operation in the Congo in 1960-61 has been put on late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) According to press reports, the author of the book entitled "Tumbled House : The Congo at Independence", is said to have alleged that U.N. officials falsified reports on the 1960-61 U.N. operation in Congo in order to blame its failure on Britain and to please Mr. Nehru and Dr. Nkrumah.

(b) It is not the practice of Government to react to views expressed by an author in his personal capacity.

Benefit for Territorial Army Personnel

9689. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be please to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the embodied personnel of the Territorial Army are not entitled to the gratuity pension, disability pension benefits, etc. even when killed either in action or while on active duty ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not extending them these benefits ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Dependents of Territorial Army personnel who are killed in action or while on active duty are eligible for the grant of special family pensionary award at the same rates and under the same conditions as are applicable to corresponding ranks of the regular Army ;

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment in Territorial Army Act in respect of Training Period

9690. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the training days fixed for the Territorial Army Units are inadequate for the advance made in defence equipment to be handled by them ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to amend the Territorial Army Act ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The adequacy of the training imparted to the personnel in Territorial Army Units is periodically reviewed. Efforts are being made to improve the effectiveness of training within the number of training days prescribed under the existing rules.

Persons going Abroad for Medical Treatment

9691. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 6587 on th 16th April, 1969 and state :

(a) the reasons for non-availability of the information in respect of addresses of persons at serial Nos. 41, 42, 43, 45 and 50 ;

(b) whether for the purposes of issuing passports and antecedents' verifications, full addresses of the persons to whom passports are issued are not required to be filled in the necessary form ;

(c) the rules with regard to the issue of passports and 'P' forms for persons going abroad for medical treatment ;

(d) whether certificates from the Director General of Health Services to the effect that the proper medical treatment is not available in India is not considered essential in such cases ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The addresses are :—

41. Shri Bhartsinha Chanubhai Chudasama, Dhrol, Jamnagar, Gujarat.
42. Shri Ram Sahai, Paveta, Sawai Mahopur, Rajasthan.
43. Shri Ram Ratan Katlyan, Communist Party Office, Farukhabad, U.P.
45. Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh, MLA Patna, Bihar.
50. Shri V.B. Bhullar, Village & P.O. Bhullar, Amritsar Distt. Punjab.

(b) The Complete address of the applicant is required to be given in the passport application so as to facilitate verification.

(c) and (d). There are not special rules governing the issue of passports to persons going abroad for medical treatment. Persons wishing to go abroad for medical treatment have to apply to the Reserve

Bank along with a certificate from the medical specialist duly countersigned by the State Medical authorities. The Reserve Bank considers the applications only when these are supported by such medical certificates. It is not necessary to submit such a medical certificate if the proposed visit, though on medical ground, is being financed by a foreign Government or institution and that such hospitality is proved by the competent authority.

(e) It is not considered necessary if the visits are in accordance with the rules prescribed for foreign travel.

Departmental Promotions/Direct Recruitment to the rank of Assistant Executive Engineers in M.E.S.

9692. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise figure of departmental promotion and direct recruitment to the rank of Assistant Executive Engineer Buildings/Roads and Electrical/Mechanical from the Superintendent Buildings/Roads and Electrical/Mechanical Grade I in the Military Engineer Service from April, 1963 ; and

(b) if the departmental quota has not been filled up in the previous years, whether the same will be carried over and the departmental candidates given promotion to fill up the above vacancies of Assistant Executive Engineers now ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) The year-wise figures are as under :—

Year	Departmental promotions		Direct Recruitment	
	B/R	E/M	B/R	E/M
April 1963	72	12	19	42
1964	—	—	47	36
1965	—	—	13	5
1966	—	—	5	20
1967	16	6	33	9
1968	—	—	31	13
1969	—	—	17	5

(upto 9.5.1969)

Collection and Distribution of I. T. (C.A.)

(b) All unfilled vacancies, whether in the departmental quota or in the direct recruitment quota, will be carried forward and filled according to Recruitment Rules, in the ratio of 75 : 25 between direct recruits and departmental candidates.

Promotion to the Post of Assistant Executive Engineer in M.E.S.

9693. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state the likely time by which all the 434 Graduate engineers who have completed more than 5 years service in Military Engineer Service as Superintendent Buildings and Roads, Electrical and Mechanical Grade I will be promoted to the rank of Assistant Executive Engineer, even after increasing the departmental quota of promotions from Superintendent (Building and Roads, Electrical/Mechanical) Grade I to the post of Assistant Executive Engineer (Buildings and Roads, Electrical and Mechanical) from 10 to 25 per cent ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): Superintendents (Buildings & Roads and Electrical & Mechanical) Grade I, can be considered for promotion to the rank of Assistant Executive Engineer only after they have been promoted to Grade I Charge Holder. At present there are 61 graduate engineers holding to rank of Grade I Charge Holder. Against the expected average of 25 vacancies in the rank of Assistant Executive Engineer per year, 6 Grade I Charge Holders may expect to be considered for promotion on the basis of merit-cum-seniority, against 6 vacancies, along with other Superintendents, Grade I Charge-Holders who are not graduates.

Introduction of post of Assistant Engineer in Military Engineering Service

9694. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the introduction of class II gazetted post of Assistant Engineer in the Military Engineering Service to bring it at par with other Central Engineering Departments like C. P. W.D., G.R. E.F., etc., was recommended by the Engineer-in-Chief, Army Head Quarters to

the Ministry of Defence in January, 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A proposal for the introduction of Assistant Engineer (Class II) in the M. E. S. was made in February, 1968. Thereafter an alternative proposal has been made to up-classify the post of Charge Holder to Class II (Gazetted), and the matter is under the consideration of Government.

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 4442 dated 26-3-1969 regarding Irregularities Detected by Audit Department in Indian High Commission, U. K.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): The High Commission of India, London, reported in November, 1966 to the Director of Audit, London, an irregularity in the Malls Branch involving £ 5,240. The two locally recruited official involved, Sarvashri Jugar Singh and N. C. Bose, were dismissed after due enquiry from Service without pension or gratuity.

2. In addition, a suspected case of defalcation in the passport Branch of the Consular Department came to the notice of the Director of Audit, London, in August-September 1968. Detailed investigations are in progress.

3. It is not correct that the accounts of the Consular Department were not audited for the last three years.

12-12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION ON ADVANCE COLLECTION OF INCOME TAX AND DISTRIBUTION TO STATES—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Questions to be asked on the statement laid on the Table yesterday; Shri Mangalathu madam,

SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM (Mavelikara) : According to press reports, the total amount outstanding with the Central Government at present by way of collection of advance tax is Rs. 400 crores. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this is a correct figure? May I also know the amount that will be added to the divisible pool by the latest decision of the Government regarding inclusion of unadjusted advance tax from 1967-68?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : As far as the total amount is concerned, it has increased to Rs. 387 crores, out of which Rs. 127.13 crores represent the figure for 1966-67 which could not have been naturally accounted for as the assessments for this amount should have been completed according to law on 1-4-1967. So, actually, the balance is Rs. 259.87 crores. But the gross is Rs. 387 crores.

As far as the devolution of this amount is concerned, the matter has been referred to the Finance Commission and in the light of the recommendations of the Finance Commission the devolution will be done.

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD (Kurnool) : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Finance Commission has objected to the present system of excluding the advance tax collection amounting to about Rs. 387 crores from the divisible pool of the States, and whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General has informed the Government that the previous certificates issued by him under the Constitution were not correct, and since this procedure has adversely affected the development of States in the country, would the Government consider the inclusion of all the accumulated amounts of Rs. 387 crores in the divisible pool of the States at least this year for which the Attorney-General has not certified?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the divisible pools for these two years are concerned, according to the old system it would be Rs. 80 crores and Rs. 90 crores. But the whole matter has been referred to the Finance Commission and they would take into account all the things.

As far as the ways and means position of the States is concerned, the Finance Commission in para 39 of their report has explained that this has not adversely affected the ways and means position of the States. I would like to read out the last two lines of that para :

"We do not, therefore, consider that the contention of some States that these measures have led to unauthorised overdrafts is justified."

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum) : It has been the policy of the Central Government to deprive the States of all elastic sources of revenue and also to exclude more and more items of revenue from the divisible pool. The advance tax collection is only one among them. Before that, the corporation tax was excluded from the divisible pool, and in 1959, by an Act, taxes on income of companies were taken away from the divisible pool. The States, including, the Congress States, have other complaints also. They have complained that the Centre is not fair to the States in the matter of devolution of funds. The Minister in his statement says that this particular decision to exclude the advance tax from the divisible pool was taken in 1948 and the matter was communicated to all the then provincial governments and it was accepted by them. In view of the fact that, in 1948, it was the same Party which was ruling at the Centre and in the States and that now the political situation has changed and that even the Congress Governments have begun to complain, I would ask the Minister whether Government would set up an expert body to go into the Constitutional provisions of Centre-State financial relations with a view to suggesting suitable amendments.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : The question of setting up a body does not arise out of this question at all. The Administrative Reforms Commission has considered Centre-State relations and is sending a report, which will be considered and on that we can take a decision.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : You happened to be a Chief Minister and you can bear me out. The States have limited

fiscal capabilities but they are faced with various pressing demands like payment of dearness allowance, etc., due to conditions for which the Centre is primarily responsible. The Centre have been pursuing wrong policies and are creating inflationary conditions in this country, but the States are being penalised for that. So far as my State is concerned, Rs. 18 crores have to be paid every year for dearness allowance and in five years about Rs. 90 crores out of Rs. 200 and odd crores which is the outlay for the Fourth Plan. There are various pressing needs, especially development of backward areas and uplift of the backward classes. It is very difficult to match the resources and the requirements.

Secondly, there is the tendency to run down and financially strangle the State Governments and particularly of non-Congress State Governments. This can be borne out by several instances. Firstly the non-reimbursement of Rs. 15.1 crores to the Orissa Government spent on the Paradip Port even after the centre has taken over the Port, not allowing the State Government to raise the iron ore royalty to Re. 1 from .25 per ton even though the Central Government has increased their export duty because of the enhanced world prices of iron ore—all these incidents will go to prove that the accumulation of the advance collection of the taxes and excluding it from the divisible pool might have helped the ways and means position of the centre to the detriment of the interests of the State. Taking into consideration all these facts, I congratulate my former colleague Mr. Mahavir Tyagi and others for having raised this matter and the identical views of the Attorney General and the Comptroller and Auditor General that this practice is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. May I know if the Government is thinking of making expeditious payment to the various States according to the quota and that too with interest because some of the cases are pending for more than 16 years and the States have been deprived of their legitimate share?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have stood all the criticisms the hon. Member has made. The question of iron ore has been referred to. It does not belong to Orissa alone, it is in all the States. It is

not to deprive Orissa that anything is being done. It is a matter of policy as to how much royalty has to be paid and it has been increased from time to time and, therefore, it is not right that this is done particularly against the non-Congress Governments. Let them show one instance that any discrimination has been made and I am prepared to pay penalty for it. What is the use of merely making charges like this?

He has also referred to Rs. 15 crores not being reimbursed to the Orissa Government. Paradip port was taken over by the Centre from Orissa on condition that will not be reimbursed and in spite of that my hon. friend has the cheek to say that we are not paying them. I think this is a wrong way of putting things. You can ask for more. That I can understand. What is the use of saying that we are not giving what is due.

Coming to this advance tax, if the advance tax had been paid before, then other adjustments would have been made. After all it is the something from which money is distributed. Then other devolutions would not have come. That is all that would have happened. It would have made no difference in that case. The Finance Commission will consider all that and will make its recommendations. Until the Finance Commission makes its recommendations and shows us how it is to be done, it is not possible for us to give it. It will be given as soon as the Finance Commission recommends it. It is not as if this Government has one view. The Comptroller and Auditor General had the same view until 1968 and all the States had the same view until 1968 and some of them wrote to the Finance Commission. It was not that only non-Congress Governments wrote. The Congress Governments also wrote. Therefore, it is not as if there is a difference. When it comes to the States, the States think on the same line whether they are Congress or non-Congress Governments. I would not say that there is anything wrong in it.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara): The Attorney General clearly stated that the Central Government's failure to put the advance tax in the divisible pool is wholly unconstitutional. That means a constitutional

fraud was committed by the Central Government on the States all these 20 years. When the Central Government commits a constitutional fraud on the States you cannot expect cordial relations between the Centre and the States. I would like to know whether this is not an important matter in the deterioration of Central-State relations. This is not the first time that this was detected. The Finance Minister has said that some State Governments have already complained to the Centre about it. I would like to know why at that time the Government of India did not get this matter thoroughly examined. The Central Government is treating the States like municipalities, not like autonomous States. I would like to have definite information from the Minister as to which States have complained. He has said that some States have complained. We would like to know the names of those States. Also, I would like to know, why the Government of India did not take the legal advice at that time in the matter.

Another point. The final assessment takes 15 years, it has been stated. This is scandalous. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether he is going to reduce this period of 15 years. What is he going to do for that ?

Finally I want to ask this. Since Government have agreed to put the advance tax in the divisible pool there will be considerable difficulty for the Central Government to meet this situation and therefore, I would like to know what steps the Government of India propose to take to meet this financial situation in the sense that the Government of India will be put to some financial difficulties and I would like to know what steps they are going to take, and what the Finance Minister proposes to do, to meet this difficulty.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am very sorry that the hon. Member who is so very well-read and who is otherwise very courteous should use abuses only for this purpose. At one time he calls it fraud ; and another time he says, scandalous.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : I said, it is unconstitutional.

SARI MORARJI DESAI : The hon. Member need not spend all his energy at

shouting at me ; but if he just hears me I will try to pacify him. Why does he no, have some patience ? Even Comptroller and Auditor General had not considered it differently till August, 1968. And all had thought on the same line, including the States and the Centre. It was only in 1968 that three States, Bihâr, Maharashtra and Kerala wrote to the Finance Commission, not to the Government of India, putting their claims before them and they said that this advance tax also must be put in the divisible pool. It arose only at that time. Then the Finance Commission reported to us and the Comptroller and Auditor General. We discussed it with the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Comptroller and Auditor General began to think. Yes, there is something ; this is a matter which is doubtful. Then we said, let us ask the Attorney General. Then we asked the Attorney General. My hon. friend will see, no time is lost at all. The Attorney General has not said that what has been done before has been unconstitutional. It is all a question of reading as you want to. What the Attorney General now has said is this. If the President passes an order it can be done. It is not that the advance tax was not given ; It has been taken into account. It has been taken into account after assessments are finalised. That is what has always been done. Now this is to be done before assessments are finalised. He does not say that that was unconstitutional. He says, if now the President passes an order with retrospective effect then it will be unconstitutional. That is all. That is what he says. And we accept that position. Therefore, we are doing it. He says, this has to be given from 1967-68. We are giving it ; there is no question of not giving it. Also we have asked the Finance Commission. We have made a reference to them asking them to let us know how this is to be done, in what proportion this is to be divided and given to the States.

Then he asked me about the other point, how the financial position of the Government of India will be affected. Well, the financial position of the Government will be affected in this way, the money of the Government of India is there, whatever amount it is, from which we give also to the States and that assistance will be less. That is all,

12-30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS OF WORKING GROUPS
ON "FISCAL AND FINANCIAL
INCENTIVES FOR STARTING
INDUSTRIES IN BACKWARD
AREAS" AND "IDENTIFICA-
TION OF BACKWARD
AREAS"

THE DEPUTY MINISTER (SHRI-
MATI NANDINI SATPATHY): On
behalf of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I beg to
lay on the Table a copy each of the
following reports :—

- (1) Report of the Working Group
on "Fiscals and Financial Incen-
tives for Starting Industries in
Backward Areas."
- (2) Report of the Working Group
on "Identification of Backward
Areas."

[Placed in Library See No. LT—
1138/69.]

CINEMATOGRAPH (CENSORSHIP)
SECOND AMENDMENT RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): On
behalf of Shri Satya Narain Sinha.) I
beg to lay on the Table a copy of
the Cinematograph (Censorship) Second
Amendment Rules, 1969. published in
Notification No. G. S. R. 1011 (English
version) and G. S. R. 1012 (Hindi version)
in Gazette of India dated the 26th April,
1969, under sub-section (3) of Section 8
of the Cinematograph Act, 1958. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT—1139/69.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF MEMBERS
OF PARLIAMENT RE : PARLIAMENT
SESSION IN THE SOUTH

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING

AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURA-
MAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a
copy of the Report of the Committee of
Members of Parliament regarding Parliam-
ent Session in the South. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT—1140/69]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF COFFEE
BOARD AND AUDIT REPORT THEREON
NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES ACT

बैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-
मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : अध्यक्ष महो-
दय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखता
हूँ :—

(1) काफ़ी बोर्ड के वर्ष 1967-68 के प्रमा-
णित लेखे की एक प्रति, तथा उन पर लेखा
परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया
गया। देखिए संख्या LT—1141/69]

(2) (एक) आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम,
1955 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (6) के अधीन
सूती कपड़ा (नियन्त्रण) तीसरा संशोधन आदेश,
1968 की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्के-
रण) जो दिनांक 24 जुलाई, 1968 के भारत के
राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एस० प्रो० 2694
में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

(दो) उपर्युक्त अधि- सूचना को सभा-पटल
पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला
एक विवरण।

[पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए
संख्या LT—1142/69]

12-31 hrs

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS
OF THE HOUSE MINUTES

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratn-
agiri): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of

the Ninth and Tenth sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House held during the current session.

Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :—

1. Dr. Z. A. Ahmed
2. Shri A. P. Chatterjee
3. Prof. Shantilal Kothari
4. Shri S S. Mariswamy
5. Shri G. H. V. Momin
6. Shri N. R. Muniswamy
7. Shri Tarkeshwar Pande'.

— — —

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of Rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held, on the 12th May, 1969, agreed without any amendment to the Estate Duty (Distribution) Amendment Bill, 1969, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th May, 1969."

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1969, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts :—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1969 and ending on the 30th April, 1970 and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the

- (iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1969, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings :—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1969 and ending on the 30th April, 1970 and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, five members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following Members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :—

1. Shri Nand Kishore Bhatt
2. Shri Godey Murahari
3. Shri Bhabhani Charan Pattanayak
4. Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha
5. Shri Dattopant Thangari'

12.32 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE OF MEMBERS
FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee on

Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in their Tenth report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the Periods indicated against each :

(1) Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj	17th March to 14 May, 1969 (Seventh Session)
(2) Shri Mahadevappa Rampure	2nd April to 16th May, 1969 (Seventh Session)
(3) Shri Viren Shah	24th March to 14 April, 1969 (Seventh Session)
(4) Shri V. Y. Tamaskar	17th February to 16 April, 1969 (Seventh Session)
(5) Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya	28th March to 16 May, 1969 (Seventh Session)
(6) Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani	18th April to 16 May, 1969 (Seventh Session)
(7) Shri N. Dandekar	15th April to 16 May, 1969 (Seventh Session)
(8) Shri R. K. Birla	28th April to 16 May, 1969 (Seventh Session)
(9) H. H. Maharaj Brijendra Singh of Bharatpur	22nd April to 16th May, 1969 (Seventh Session)
(10) Shri S. R. Rane	17th April to 16th May, 1969 (Seventh Session)

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the committee.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : The members will be informed accordingly.

12.32½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE : REPORT OF INTELLIGENCE BUREAU ON USE OF FOREIGN MONEY IN THE LAST GENERAL ELECTIONS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. SPEAKER : Shri Y. B. Chavan.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) It is a rather longish statement.

Mr. SPEAKER : He may place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I place it on the Table of the House

I beg to lay on the Table a statement in regard to the report of the Intelligence Bureau on the use of foreign money in the last general elections and for other purposes. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1143/69.]

Statement

Sir, this House will recall that Government had asked the Intelligence Bureau to

make a thorough inquiry into the allegations regarding the use of foreign money in the last General Elections as well as for other objectionable purposes. The first report of the Intelligence Bureau was received in 1967, and a supplementary report was received in 1968. I had indicated to the House that after a careful study of the reports, Government would share with the Parliament the broad conclusions that they might reach.

2. Before I proceed to deal with the issue that have emerged on an examination of the reports, I would like to touch briefly on the nature of the inquiry itself. The Intelligence Bureau was given this delicate task in response to the demand made from all sections of the House that a thorough probe should be made into the allegations that foreign money was being used in the country to influence our political, social and economic institutions. Members will appreciate the obvious limitations under which an Intelligence organisation has to function. It cannot make open inquiries or record evidence. It has to rely on secret sources of information, which cannot be made public. Because of these limitations, it will not be fair to make the reports public.

3. At the same time, some of the general issues that have been thrown up as a result of this inquiry need the most careful attention of this House, I would indicate them briefly so that in the further consideration of this subject, the House can guide us regarding the action that we propose to take. In the first place, there has been widespread concern about the receipt from foreign agencies of funds by individuals and organisations, whether working in the political or social and economic fields. Any precise quantitative assessment of the financial assistance received is not possible, but the indications are that it is selective and is not so small as to be ignored. We should not, therefore, minimise the likely repercussions on the future politics of our country. of the obligations that organisations or individuals incur by accepting assistance. There is also reason to think that funds obtained from foreign sources were used in the last General Elections. Keeping all these aspects in view, Government propose to bring forward a comprehensive legislation to impose suitable

restrictions on receipt of funds from foreign organisations, agencies or individuals otherwise than in the course of ordinary business transactions. Some Hon'ble Members have already introduced Bills on this subject and Government will carefully examine the provisions of such Bills for the purpose of drafting their own legislation. Government will consult the leaders of the opposition on the principles of such legislation.

4. Secondly, disclosures in the foreign Press as well as our own inquiries have shown that it has been possible for foreign intelligence agencies to finance the activities of institutions and organisations working in the academic and research fields. Such institutions and organisations themselves may not have known the ultimate sources from which assistance was being extended to them or that the scholarships or travel grants or other forms of monetary assistance they had received to carry on their academic or research work, had been obtained from any foreign intelligence agency. Government have already had the Asia Foundation wind up its activities in this country. If there is any other organisation of this kind about whose sources of funds Government have the slightest doubt it too will not be permitted to function in India.

5. We also need something more positive to ensure that while institutions and organisations of doubtful credentials are not allowed to influence the working of our educational institutions with ulterior motives our scholars are afforded adequate assistance to carry on research in the social sciences as well as other fields. Government have accordingly decided to set up a Council of Social Science Research with a suitable grant to review the progress of social science research and to sponsor research programmes in this field. The Council will administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in social sciences and give financial support to learned associations, standard journals and institutions or organisations engaged in social science research. The setting up of this Council, while necessary and desirable in itself, will also have the effect of reducing the dependence of Indian research, institutions and scholars on foreign financial assistance for their worthwhile projects in this field.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

6. Thirdly, this House has to bestow its attention on the problem of indirect financial assistance by foreign agencies to individuals and organizations of various descriptions in India. The indirect assistance takes many forms, such as large commissions on sales of literature imported from abroad, subventions paid out of trade earnings by bilateral understanding between commercial enterprises and recipient organisations, and excessive advertisement charges, translation fees etc. There is also some information that funds are transferred to individuals from abroad through illicit remittances. Special cells are being created in the Intelligence Bureau and in the Directorate of Enforcement in the Ministry of Finance for undertaking a closer scrutiny of remittances, conversion etc. of foreign currency to discourage clandestine foreign financial assistance. As regards other forms of indirect assistance, efforts are being made to enforce rigorously the existing provisions of law to curb malpractices.

7. I would request this Honourable House to bear in mind that the issues raised by the discussions that have taken place in the House during the last two years have an important bearing on the functioning of our institutions in general and political institutions in particular. In our view it would not be appropriate to discuss these vital issues from the point of view of apportioning blame among the political parties. The single most important issue before the House is: What should be done to ensure that our parliamentary institutions, political organisations, academic and other voluntary organisations working in important areas of national life, are able to function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign democratic republic.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : The statement may be circulated to Members.

MR. SPEAKER : Naturally, it will be circulated.

12.33 hours.

STATEMENT CLARIFYING REPLIES
TO HALF-AN-HOURS DISCUS-
SION RE FACT LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

CHAMICALS AND MINES AND
METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : Sir,
in the course of my replies to the Half an
Hour Discussion regarding Fertilizers and
Chemicals, Travancore Ltd. in the Lok
Sabha on 23.4.1969, I *inter alia* stated as
under :

"I am not prepared to accept their
demand that this should be referred
to CBI when a Parliamentary Com-
mittee is seized of the matter."

According to the information which has
come to my notice after I had made the
said statement, I would like to clarify that
though Government have not referred any
matter relating to Fertilizers and Chemicals,
Travancore Ltd. for investigation by
by the Central Bureau of Investigation, the
CBI on their own are looking into certain
complaints received by them against the
Managing Director of the company. I
make this Statement in order to clarify the
position.

12.34 hrs.

ENLARGEMENT OF APPELLATE
(CRIMINAL) JURISDICTION OF THE
SUPREME COURT BILL.

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO SELECT
COMMITTEE

SHRI A. N. MULLA (Lucknow) : I beg
to move :

"That this House do appoint Shri
Tulsidas Dasappa to the select Com-
mittee on the Bill to enlarge the
appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme
Court in regard to criminal matters
vice Shri K. Hanumanthaiya resi-
gned".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do appoint Shri
Tulsidas Dasappa to the Select Com-
mittee on the Bill to enlarge the
appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme
Court in regard to criminal matters

vice Shri K. Hanumanthaiya resigned".

The motion was adopted.

12.34 hrs.

PRESIDENT (DISCHARGE OF FUNCTIONS) BILL—*contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Y. B. Chavan on the 13th May, 1969, namely :—

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the discharge of the functions of the President in certain contingencies".

Yesterday, I had given a ruling in regard to the recommendation of the President.

I have received the following communication from the hon. Minister :

"The Vice-President acting as President having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Bill recommends under Article 117 (1) and (3) of the Constitution of India the introduction of the President (Discharge of Functions) Bill, 1969, to the Lok Sabha and also recommends to the Lok Sabha the consideration of the Bill".

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : I had written to you...

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. SPEAKER ; I thought that yesterday I had given my ruling on all *vyavasthas* and every *vyavastha* was gone through, and today the House will be allowed to vote on the motion. Now, I am not prepared to allow any further discussion to be started on it again.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नये व्वाइन्ट्स हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday I had given enough time. Now, I am not going to allow

any more points of order or *vyavastha ka prashnan*. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : नये मुद्दे आयेंगे तो व्यवस्था कैसे नहीं आयेगी। अध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ कीजिएगा, मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहना हूँ...

MR. SPEAKER : After all, yesterday, I allowed every Member.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, लेकिन...

MR. SPEAKER : When I am on my legs, I do not want other hon. Members to stand.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो बिल्कुल नया प्रस्ताव है, इसलिए इसके बारे में नई व्यवस्था है।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : The points which I want to raise are different from the points which have been raised so far.

MR. SPEAKER : That may be so, Yesterday, the points of order had been raised and I had given my ruling on them. Suppose the hon. Member Shri Tenneti Viswanatham raise to points today, and tomorrow somebody else wants to raise two points then there will be no end to it. There must be some limit somewhere. After all, the Chair should not be made to feel that Government cannot introduce any Bill at all. Now, I am putting the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the discharge of the functions of the President in certain contingencies".

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रतिक्रिया की बिलकुल हत्या हो रही है। मैं अपना विरोध प्रोटेस्ट दर्ज कराना चाहता हूँ

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I introduce† the Bill.

SHRI NATH PAI : I had written to you pointing out four main objections, out of which you were pleased to deal with one. The remaining three objections which I submitted to you were also very valid objections...

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry I forgot to tell him. Let me tell him the position.

Yes, he wrote to me also about the objections he had raised. They are all really very interesting. I do not want to go into the legal aspects. The House will have to discuss them very carefully. There is nothing for the Speaker to give a ruling on. Shri Madhu Limaye had also raised some points. On all these, the House has to take a decision.

SHRI NATH PAI : I submit to your decision. Let the House decide. Because these are important points as you yourself have been kind enough to suggest, I have suggested in a motion that the Attorney-General be asked to come here and address the House on the legal aspects.

Mr. SPEAKER : No, no. Let us see during the discussion.

SHRI NATP PAI : I do not want to enter into the merits. You directed the Home Minister yesterday to make necessary correction. We had the President's signature already. He should have given the letter to you immediately and it ought to have been circulated. Was there any difficulty encountered in this matter? Normally there should not have been any difficulty in this. Obviously, there was some reluctance and resistance.

12. 38 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Regarding Shri Nath Pai's Bill, I have to say something—not on the merits of the Bill. Even if it is moved for discussion today, it is proposed that it be taken over to the next session. We will perhaps have a better atmosphere and will have more time to discuss it later. I am told it is already agreed, tentatively that it be taken over to the next session. If the House agrees, it can be done.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : (Rajkot) We want to know what are the reasons for this proposal for a sudden adjournment. We have discussed it for hours and time has also been allotted for it now.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी समझ में कुछ नहीं आ रहा है—अभी चव्हाण साहब का बिल प्राया उसके बारे में नए बाक्षेप उठाने की इजाजत आपने नहीं दी। अभी नायपाई का मोशन आ रहा है—इसके लिए पहले पापर एडजानमेंट मोशन कैसे आ सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER : We did not discuss it yesterday or the day before. Shri Raghuramaiah.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस पर घोर आपत्ति है। यह कैसे बीच में आता है—मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। इन को बोलने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। नायपाई का मोशन है, नायपाई को पेश करने दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : The Speaker has called him.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Shri Nath Pai's motion is very important. Various aspects of it have to be considered.

We thought that four hours might not be enough.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Why did he do it in the Business Advisory Committee then ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Further thought has to be given for reference to a Joint Committee, a fresh Joint Committee. For these various reasons, I requested the Speaker and I had also spoken to some of the Leaders of the Opposition ; some of them have agreed...

श्री मधु लिमये : कौन-कौन नेता, नाम बताइये ? इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा ।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I said 'some'.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : आप नाम बताइये । क्या तमाशा चल रहा है, समझ में नहीं आ रहा है ।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Let me conclude.

MR. SPEAKER : I will call Shri Rabi Ray, Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Masani, one by one.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : There is a basic thing. We are talking in the air. The House is not seized of this matter. I have not moved my motion. Till I move my motion that the debate be resumed now, because my earlier motion was for adjournment *sine die*, we cannot take note of it.

I move the following :

"That the debate on the motion 'That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by Joint Committee, be taken into consideration', which was adjourned on the 21st February 1969, be resumed now".

MR. SPEAKER : Without allowing you to move your motion, if it is to be postponed I thought we need not take the time of the House and that we could skip over.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : May I in the circumstances which I have outlined,

seek your permission to move a formal motion :

"That the discussion on the motion moved by Shri Nath Pai, 'That the debate on the motion 'That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by Joint Committee, be taken into consideration' which was adjourned on the 21st February, 1969, be resumed now.' be adjourned to the next session."

SHRI RANGA : (Srikakulam) The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was good enough to mention this matter and we told that we understood that a recomittal motion was going to be made here. There are two motions. One is that the discussion should be suspended. The other point is that he should be given freedom to move his earlier motion which has already given notice of. They expect us to agree to serve on the re-committed joint Committee and all of us agreed and we understood that the two motions were going to be placed on the Table of the House and moved here. They have already given notice of it. I do not know what wonderful surprise the Government have got up their sleeves. The hon. Minister was not good enough to tell us that they have in their mind. Have they given serious consideration to this particular matter ? Are they still of the same opinion which they held earlier that this Bill, as it has emerged from the Joint Committee, should again be committed to a new Joint Committee. They mooted this idea and we have given our names. Or do they want to give fresh consideration to everything and therefore they want to postpone it ? What is the significance of this post-ponement ? I want to know. Are we to understand that this Government would like to continue their earlier commitment for the support of this—according to us infamous Bill ? Or, the Government do not want to do anything at all or give any kind of assurance to anybody but simply want us to agree to a mere postponement of it ? If it is an unconditional postponement while the Government retains to itself complete freedom of action in regard to their earlier statement they have made through the Law Minister that they were going to support this Bill and if they were going to give up that commitment we may not have

[Shri Ranga]

much objection. If, on the other hand, they stand committed to the earlier commitment to support this Bill and are not prepared to agree to the gentleman's agreement with all of us that this Bill was going to be recommitted to a Joint Committee, we would have no other option but to oppose this.

I should also like to draw the attention of the House to this relevant matter. On an earlier occasion, we said on behalf of our party that we would not co-operate and be on the Joint Committee, the Law Minister was particular that we should join and he made a special appeal. We did not have sufficient faith in the Government and were totally opposed to this Bill. On the other hand this time we were prepared and co-operate with them as well as the other parties so that we might be able to give proper consideration to the whole Bill. We thought that this would be appreciated by all the other parties including Mr. Nath Pai's party and more so by the Government. In spite of all that we now find ourselves in a sort of 'no man's land' where the Government does not seem to know its own mind goes on changing its position from one to another. There seems to be some kind of dogrolling, some kind of agreement not with all of us but only with the party which was specially and directly concerned with this Bill and the Government. I consider this to be a very indecent way of dealing with the House, dealing with the parties one by one, and I do not think the Government is playing fair with us.

Therefore, we have no other option but to oppose this particular motion.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैंने यह आपत्ति उठायी थी कि जब तक बाकायदा नाथपाई साहब अपना प्रस्ताव नहीं रखते हैं तब तक इसके बारे में कोई बात ही नहीं हो सकती है। खैर अन्त में आपने इन् को रखने दिया। तो अब मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि संसद कार्य मंत्री ने जो स्थगन का प्रस्ताव रखा है यह बिलकुल कानून और नियमों के विपरीत है। क्या स्थगित करना चाहते हैं

यह मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ। इस वक्त उन्होंने कहा कि बिल, पर चर्चा स्थगित की जाय। इस वक्त चर्चा के लिए बिल है ही नहीं।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I said "Motion." It is a debate on the motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने बिल कहा कि बिल पर चर्चा न हो।

MR. SPEAKER : It is a debate on the motion of Shri Nath Pai. Do not discuss the parties.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह उन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने दो, तीन बार इस विधेयक के बारे में जो तारीख निश्चित की गई थी, बिना हम से सलाह मश्वरा किये, बिना हमको इत्ला दिए उस में परिवर्तन किया है। और आज जब बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की सलाह से यह नई तारीख निश्चित की गई और चार घंटे तक इस पर विचार करने की बात की है तो आज यह स्थगन का प्रस्ताव ले आ रहे हैं। हम लोगों को पहले नोटिस नहीं थी। अगर इस प्रस्ताव और विधेयक पर चर्चा नहीं होगी तो जो दूसरे विधेयक हैं उनके लिये लोग तैयारी करके नहीं आये होंगे इस खयाल से कि चर्चा श्री नाथ पाई के बिल पर होगी। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्थगन प्रस्ताव का इस वक्त औचित्य क्या है? यह सीधा सवाल मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या कांग्रेस के संसदीय दल का अन्तर्गत मामला इस में आ गया है? क्योंकि पाटिल साहब आ गए हैं, और पाटिल साहब ने अध्यक्ष महोदय, बम्बई में प्रोप्रेसिव ग्रुप या रोटरी क्लब के सामने एक भाषण दिया था और उन्होंने इस बिल का सिद्धान्त का विरोध करने वाला बड़ा लड़ाकू भाषण दिया था। कोई माननीय सदस्य हीयर-हीयर कर रहे हैं। हीयर-हीयर करने की बात नहीं है। जब 19 संशोधन नेहरू जी के जमानेमें हो गये तो पाटिल साहब की जवान

बंद थी। तो बात वह नहीं है मेरी इच्छा थी कि पाटिल साहब यहां इस वक्त मौजूद होते।

SHRI NATH PAI : Mr. Patil said he might leave the Congress if this Bill is passed.

श्री मधु लिमये : अब आप यह कहते हैं कि पाटिल की बहस हो रही है? मैं पाटिल साहब की बहस नहीं कर रहा हूँ। क्या पाटिल साहब के आने से इन की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है? अगर हुआ है तो साफ़ बतायें। क्योंकि यह क्या मज़ाक चल रहा है मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। सरकार अगर अपनी घोषित नीति पर नहीं चल सकती है तो मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार कबूल करे कि हमारी नीति में परिवर्तन आया है। वह हट जाय, इस सरकार की एक मिनट भी रहने का अधिकार नहीं है अगर अपनी घोषित नीति में हर मिनट और हर घंटे परिवर्तन करना चाहती है। तो इस बिल और इसके सिद्धान्त के बारे में मैं उन से खुलासा चाहता हूँ। इस तरह के दांव पेच हम लोगों के साथ न करें, इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : (Kendrapara) : The motion is to adjourn the motion which Nath Pal has moved in this House. I am really surprised at the statement that Mr. Ranga made, and there was some shouting behind him that there was a conspiracy. If there was any conspiracy, the conspiracy was with the Swatantra party and some others without consulting us to again refer this Bill to the Joint Committee which has never happened in this House. The Bill has been debated for months and considered in the Joint Committee, and the Joint Committee had given almost a unanimous report and we were anxious that it should be debated and passed in this House. Now, I do not know why and what transpired between the Government and the Swatantra party : it is a new alliance. Therefore, they were proposing that it should be again recommitted to another select committee. It is a well-known convention that persons who oppose the Bill in the principle

will never be nominated to the Select Committee. But we find a proposal in which we find names of persons who were opposed in principle to the Bill. It seems all this has been done because further discussion on this matter is necessary. If the Select Committee proposal had been adopted, the Select Committee would have gone in detail into the same Bill that is before the House. Now the proposal of the Government is that 4 hours will not be enough. They say, if it is postponed to the next session, we will apply our mind more fully to it and we can discuss it threadbare. For that purpose if it is postponed, we have no objection. Let the discussion be postponed. We have other important business like the Succession Bill, Abolition of the West Bengal Legislative Council Bill, etc. All these must be passed in this session. Therefore, I support this motion for adjournment unconditionally. Mr. Ranga asked whether our support is conditional. Our support is unconditional.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने ऐजडर्नमेंट के बारे में एक ही दलील दी है कि वह यह समझते हैं कि 4 घंटे का समय इस के लिए कम है और उसके लिए और अधिक समय चाहिए। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता हूँ कि जब दो दिन पहले बिजनस ऐजवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी उस समय वह चार घंटे इस के लिए ठीक समझते थे तो इस 48 घंटे में कौन सी ऐसी तबदीली आ गई जिससे कि वह यह समझने लगे कि चार घंटे का समय कम है?

एक साल से अधिक से यह बिल चल रहा है लेकिन इस सरकार का मन स्थिर नहीं है कि इस बिल के प्रति उस का क्या ऐटीच्यूड हो। इन पार्टी में आपस में डिवीजन है जबकि एक इस तरफ चाहता है तो दूसरा दूसरी तरफ चाहता है। ऐसा मामूल होता है कि पाटिल साहब के आने के बाद जो बेंलैस आफ पावर है वह बदल गया है और अब दुबारा कॉन्ग्रेस पार्टी रिथिंकिंग करना चाहती है। अगर ऐसा है तो आप स्पष्ट तौर से इसे कहिये कि इस बारे में उन की पार्टी को रिथिंकिंग करने की

जरूरत है और इसलिए हम इसे अभी ऐडजोर्न कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस तरह से मन का स्थिर न रखना और बार बार बदलना यह एक ग्लूत बात है। इस हाउस की परम्परा को ठीक ढंग से निभाना चाहिए।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : The motion for adjournment which has been moved is the only thing that can come before the House, because recommitment to a Joint Committee would be a surprising departure from all the previous precedents. This Bill has far-reaching implications so far as the functioning of the parliamentary system vis-a-vis the judicial system in this country is concerned. It is only proper that this House should be given enough opportunity to discuss threadbare the report of the Joint Committee. It was said that the report of the Joint Committee was unanimous; I have read it and find that even some eminent jurists are differing sharply on certain points. Therefore, the Joint Committee report should be discussed threadbare by this House and I and I plead with the hon. members opposite to accept the motion for adjournment unanimously. Our Constitution was framed by a Constituent Assembly which was properly constituted. Whenever any amendment is to be made, this House should get enough opportunity to discuss the *pros and cons*. The difficulty that may arise by passing such an amending Bill at this juncture when the parliamentary system is facing a crisis should also be considered. I strongly support the motion for adjournment.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) Shri Nath Pai's Bill has already had a very eventful history and it is distressing that certain things happened, but perhaps we have to reconcile ourselves to the conditions to which we are reduced by the government of the day. I should have thought that when this Bill which had gone to a Select Committee which, after a long cogitation and after taking the evidence of a shining array of leading counsels from all parts of the country had produced a report, when that Bill is before us, we should have passed it. But what happened was that government, at least a very important member of the government party, came forward with a motion for re-committal of

the matter to a Select Committee. As my hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy, has already out, it flew in the face of all parliamentary proprieties and I wonder how a former Speaker of State Legislature sponsored that motion. Possibly, he did not know that many of those people whose names he had included in the Select Committee to which he was recommitting this matter had stridently, and sometimes in the most spectacular fashion, opposed this Bill in all parts of the country and made all kinds of statements in regard to it. I am sorry, I should have come earlier, when the discussion had started. But if the understanding is that the motion for re-committal is not there, we are merely adjourning the discussion, then it is in order. My feeling is that the motion for re-committal is completely out of order. That you, Sir, and the rules will take care of. In view of the predicament in which we are at the moment, I would not object to the adjournment of the discussion on the Report of the Joint Committee to the next session, but in regard to the re-committal motion we have our objection which we will express at the proper time.

SHRI P RAMAMURTI : (Madurai) I do not want to go into the question of the way in which the government have tackled this problem. Others have dealt with it. I want an assurance from the government that when it is discussed at the next session the government party should take up the responsibility of seeing that none of their members come forward with a motion for the re-committal of the Bill to the Select Committee.

SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR : (Basirhat) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make only two observations, I agree with Shri Surendranath Dwivedy that the motion moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should be accepted. Where there is such sharp difference of opinion in the House within the Select Committee itself, there is no reason why the matter should not be reconsidered and I would congratulate the government that at least for once they have seen the wisdom of reconsidering the issue.

One other point and I have finished. My hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, just now said that the proposal for re-committal is some-

how unconstitutional. I am astonished to hear this because there are many precedents where Bills have been sent back to a Select Committee a second time. His other objection that there are members in the Select Committee who do not accept the Bill *in toto* is also not entirely valid, because there are parliamentary precedents that so long as you keep the long title and the short title and make changes in the other clauses, it is in order. Therefore, those who have come into the Select Committee have come with the full knowledge that according to parliamentary conventions they must accept the short title and the long title but they can change everything else.

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि इस हाउस के सामने एक ऐसा बिल है जो कि सेलैक्ट कमेटी के जरिए आया है और उसे अभी बदलने के लिए वह दूसरी सेलैक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाय मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चीज कम से कम हमारी परम्परा के खिलाफ है। अलबत्ता अगर आप इस बिल को दूसरे सेशन के लिए मुलतवी करते हैं तो जाहिर है कि उसमें हम को ज्यादा वक्त मिल सकता है और हम ज्यादा उस को डिस्कस कर सकते हैं इसलिए इस चीज को हमें मंजूर कर लेना चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. There are two motions before the House. One is by Shri Nath Pai which reads.

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

That is the original motion mentioned in the Order Paper. Now another motion has been moved that the discussion on this Bill be adjourned. My contention is that the motion which has been moved by the Minister of parliamentary Affairs is negative in character. May I read the relevant rule, rule 344, which deals with amendments, because this is an amendment to the original motion ?

"An amendment shall be relevant to, and within the scope of, the motion to which it is proposed."

13 hrs.

An amendment shall not be moved which has a negative effect. This is of a negative character. So, I want to move a motion under Rule 340. Rule 340 says :

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

You have always disallowed it because you have got discretion under Rule 341(1) which says :

"If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question."

I want to move the motion. The Minister's motion is of a negative character. He can find out another way out for this.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought this was a way out. Shri Dhillon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My only point is that this is of a negative character.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran) : The motion for re-committal of Mr. Nath Pai's Bill to a new Joint Committee standing in my name has not so far come before the House. I was rather surprised to hear Prof. Hiren Mukerjee's remarks. I assure him I am the same man whom he made friends 10 years back. I am certainly not opposed to Mr. Nath Pai's Bill. But to attribute motives to a Member who has proposed for re-committal of the Bill to a new Joint Committee is rather bad and unjust. There is nothing wrong in moving a motion for re-committal. At the same time attributing motives to the members who happen to be included in the proposed new Joint Committee is also rather unfair. I will be the first man in favour of the adjournment of the debate. It will be good for us to pass the Bill unanimously rather than in a divided manner.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Shame, shame !

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : May I make an offer to him ? If four hours are not enough, let us start the discussion and, after four hours, let us adjourn the debate on it to the next session. Will he accept that ? The amendment could be moved then. We feel it is a conspiracy to scuttle the amendment of Mr. Dhillon. Let it be moved and discussed. Let us then adjourn the debate to the next session.

Mr. SPEAKER : How to dispose of this motion now ?

SHRI M. R. MASANI : By withdrawing it.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Sir, I have hidden nothing at all. I have explained to the honourable House the circumstances which have impelled the Government to take the step. As I said, and I repeat, it was vitally felt that considering the importance of the matter, four hours will not be enough. That is only one reason. The other thing, as I already mentioned, is that in regard to a matter of such constitutional importance, there is no harm in giving more time so that more people can think about it. As a matter of fact, whenever we have an amendment to the Constitution, the greatest consideration must be shown and the greatest thought must be given to it.

A very curious argument has been pressed into service that, first of all, Government wants to change their mind because Mr. S. K. Patil has come here. I do not think there is any Member on this side who is not happy about it. We are all very happy that he has come here. I can assure the House that Mr. Patil's coming here has nothing to do with it. Then, it is said, Government has no mind. Again, somebody says, Government wants to change its mind. If they have no mind, how can they change their mind ? Either they have a mind or they don't have. There are two valid reasons.....

SHRI RANGA : What about the amendment for re-committal to the Joint Committee ?

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I will come to that.

It is true, normally we should have mentioned it to all the leaders of the parties. The various Opposition parties know I am not guilty of dereliction of my duty at any time. They know it. I have always shown them the highest consideration. Today, what happened was that there was my first Question in Rajya Sabha. So, I requested the Deputy Chief Whip to contact the various Opposition leaders and, such of them he could contact, he contacted them. Otherwise, there was never any intention to exclude any leader of Opposition, I have never done that. As I have said, this is an important matter. Let us all think more fully. Why should there be any commitment this way or that way ? Let it come. We shall see. For these reasons, I would request that the debate on Mr. Nath Pai's motion be adjourned to the next session.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I think, the reasons that have been given by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs are totally insufficient. On the one hand he says that more time is needed to consider a matter of such great importance. But on the other hand he is not prepared to start discussing it now. We are prepared to discuss it till his voice gives way and he is blue in the face. We can go on discussing it as long as he likes, but it must start now. He says that thought has to be given to this Bill. I doubt very much, if he has not been able to apply his mind to it in the last 18 months, whether his mind will start functioning on the subject at some date in the future. I do not think that the reasons advanced by the Minister are at all convincing or genuine. Therefore, I feel that you should disallow his motion and permit discussion on Mr. Nath Pai's motion to start now.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : The last word should be mine. He said that the two statements were inconsistent. He was asking : if more time was required, why not start now ? But he forgets that he has not brought his mind to bear on the other aspect of the question. Let us have more time to discuss and more time to think also.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought that this was one minute's business. It is only now that I have come to know that there is some difference. I did not know at all till I heard just now that there was some difference. (Interruption) I am not putting it to the vote of the House now. They may have further discussion or something before it is put to the vote of the House. Already we have taken some time. Putting it to the vote of the House can be taken up after Lunch. I thought that perhaps again Mr. Raghu Ramaiah and leaders of the Opposition might discuss. I am only giving time. Anyway, this is lunch time now ..

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY:
There is no question of any further meeting ... (Interruptions).

AYES

13.12 hrs.

Division No. 22

Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ahmed, Shri J.
Ankinedu, Shri
Annadurai, Shri C. N.
Anthony, Shri Frank
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri B-dabrata
Barua, Shri Hem
Baswant, Shri
Bhagvati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhola Nath, Shri
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
Buta Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : It is better we know what is coming up after Lunch. You can put it to the vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I now put Mr. Raghu Ramaiah's motion to the vote of the House. The question is :

'That the discussion on the motion moved by Shri Nath Pai "That the debate on the motion 'That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as reported by Joint Committee, be taken into consideration', which was adjourned on the 21st February, 1969, be resumed now." be adjourned

to the next session.'
The Lok Sabha divided:

Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dass, Shri C.
Desai, Shri Dinkar
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dhillon, Shri G. S.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Gopalan, Shri P.
Gudadinni, Shri B. K.
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Ram Kisban
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jaggaiyah, Shri K.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamna Lal, Shri
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Kamble, Shri
Kandappan, Shri S.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khan, Shri M. A.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kirutinan, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.

Krishna, Shri S. M.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Lalit Sen, Shri
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram Chand
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Mangalathumadom, Shri
 Masuria Din, Shri
 Meghachandra, Shri M.
 Mehta, Shri P. M.
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Manimata, Shrimati Agam Das Guru
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Misra, Shri Srinibas
 Mohammed Ismail, Shri
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Muhammod Ismail, Shri M.
 Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Mulla, Shri A. N.
 Murti, Shri M. S.
 Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nath Pai, Shri
 Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Puri Dr. Surya Prakash
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandhai Kumari
 Raju, Shri D. B.

Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumata
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Biswanath
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Sait, Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shriv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddayya, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sivasankaran, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Sursingh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

NOES

Amat, Shri D.
 Amin, Shri R. K.
 Atam Das, Shri
 Bharat Singh, Shri
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 Desai, Shri C. C.
 Dipa, Shri A.
 Gayatri Devi, Shrimati
 Goel, Shri Shri Chand
 Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
 Jha, Shri S. C.
 Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
 Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kamalanathan, Shri
 Karni Singh, Dr.
 Khan, Shri M. A.
 Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Meetha Lal, Shri
 Meghrajji, Shri
 Misra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohammed Imam, Shri
 Molahu Prasad, Shri
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Ramamoorthy, Shri P.
 Ranga, Shri
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Tyagi, Shri O. P.
 Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes : 184 ; Noes : 39.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we adjourn for lunch. After lunch we will take up the Companies (Amendment) Bill which we are discussing already.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : More time should be given for discussion of the Companies (Amendment) Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : We will meet at 2.30 p.m.

13.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at thirty-three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
 PRESIDENT (DISCHARGE OF FUNCTIONS) BILL—Contd.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक भ्रजं आप से करनी है। स्पीकर साहब ने कल जो निर्णय दिया उस के आधार पर आप को एक नया निर्देश जारी करना है। आप को याद होगा कि कल जब राष्ट्रपति के बारे में विषयक आया और हम ने कुछ आपत्ति उठाई उस के ऊपर संविधान की दफा 117 के तहत जो राष्ट्रपति को सिफारिश करनी पड़ती है उस के बारे में जो परिवर्तन किया गया, उस के बाद चक्काण साहब का प्रस्ताव पास हुआ। इसका साफ मतलब है कि हमारा जो कहना था संविधान की दफा 65 के तहत, 65 में यह है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When we take up the Bill tomorrow all these matters can be considered.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह बिल के संबंध में मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैं यह कह रहा हूं, यह 65 (1) आप देख लीजिए :

65 (1) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President by reason of his death, resignation or

*The following Members also recorded their Votes :

AYES : Shrimati Ila Patilchoudhuri, Shri Viswanatha Menon and Shri Bhagaban Das ;

NOES : Shri Ranjit Singh.

[श्री मधु लिमये]

otherwise, the Vice-President shall act as President until the date on which a new President elected in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter to fill such vacancy enters upon his Office.

उस का मतलब है कि राष्ट्रपति का पद इस वक्त रिक्त है, वकॅंसी है और उप-राष्ट्रपति, राष्ट्रपति के नाते काम कर रहे हैं। तो क्या आप सरकार को यह निर्देश जारी करेंगे कि आल इन्डिया रेडियो से उन के वक्तव्यों में वह राष्ट्रपति गिरि इस तरह का उल्लेख न करें क्यों कि अध्यक्ष के निर्णय के वह बिलकुल खिलाफ़ है। तो आप संसद कार्य मंत्री से कहिए कि भविष्य में आल इन्डिया रेडियो से या सरकारी वक्तव्यों में, किसी भी सरकारी निवेदन में गिरि साहब का उल्लेख राष्ट्रपति नहीं होना है बल्कि होना है वाइस-प्रेसीडेंट ऐंज प्रेसीडेंट ।... (व्यवधान) कम्पनी बिल तो ठीक है। कम्पनी बिल तो अभी तक लिया नहीं गया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall ask the hon. Minister concerned to ascertain the position...

श्री मधु लिमये : वह मैं बता सकता हूँ। आल इन्डिया रेडियो पर ऐक्टिंग प्रेसीडेंट कहा गया तो उन के सेक्रेटरी ने सर्कुलर भेजा या जबानी कहा। प्रेसीडेंट तो कोई है नहीं। जगह रिक्त है, वकॅंसी है। यह आप को करना चाहिए, वरना स्पीकर के निर्णय की अवहेलना होगी। कल को अध्यक्ष के निर्णय के बावजूद भी राष्ट्रपति कहेंगे तो अध्यक्ष का अपमान है। लोक सभा को इसे बर्दाश्त नहीं करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member has raised the point. We have to ascertain whether it is correct or not. We shall try to ascertain the position. I cannot say anything off hand just now.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह तो मैं बता रहा हूँ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This morning, the Speaker read out the communication, which I am sure the hon. Member must have heard, wherein the description given is 'Vice-President acting as President.' So far as this House is concerned, the Speaker has ruled what the description of the President's position should be. As regards what AIR says, I cannot say anything just now. No doubt, AIR is an agency which is independent but is controlled by Government...

श्री मधु लिमये : वह लोक सभा को नहीं डिफाई कर सकते। लोक सभा सर्वोच्च है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that the hon. Minister will take note of it.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I would like to say something. I think the convention has been that if a Member wants to raise something, he should first write to you and then we have notice of it. Of course what he has raised is an important matter, it is for you to lay down a convention that previous notice should be given.

श्री मधु लिमये : हम तो उसी समय कहना चाहते थे लेकिन हम आप के बिल में अड़गा नहीं डालना चाहते थे, इसलिए चुप बैठे थे। नहीं तो उसी समय हम बताना चाहते थे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I may say that there was no notice and the proper procedure was not followed. But since he has raised it, I have said that the hon. Minister may take note of the point that has been raised. Beyond that, what else can I say now ?

14.39 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL
—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now proceed with the Companies (Amendment) Bill. Shri R.D. Bhandare may resume his speech now.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : You should decide one thing once and for all today. Every day we find that when the House reassembles after lunch, matters are raised here without giving you notice in writing. Every day this is happening. We want your ruling on this, namely whether this is proper.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I agree with him, but when he comes to occupy this Chair as one of the members of the panel of chairmen, he will realise how difficult it is. I know that it has not been according to the procedure, but it is very difficult to prevent it because many members including the hon. Member himself on occasions are irrepresible. It is very difficult to prevent them.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I want to say a word on the Companies (Amendment) Bill which is now before the House. The motion regarding Shri Nath Pai's Bill is now not before the House. Some of us wanted to take part in the general discussion on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, and since we thought that Shri Nath Pai's Bill would be taken up first, many of those who wanted to speak on that Bill are not here now, because nobody expected that Bill would be postponed. I am not pleading that as an excuse, but I only request that you may increase the time allotted for the clause-by-clause consideration, if you are not going to increase the time for the general discussion.

SHRI M.R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I support my hon. friend that the time allowed for clause-by-clause consideration should be increased so as to give Members a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since the other Bill has been postponed, we have a little time at our disposal. We have already increased the time for this Bill. I can increase it a little more. I agree that some latitude must be given in the debate so far as this Bill is concerned. I agree with the hon. Member. Those who have not participated in the general discussion will get an opportunity during the clause-by-clause consideration.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : May I make one submission ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now Shri R.D. Bhandare may resume his speech.

SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I would not take more than a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not shutting out anyone. But let us proceed to the Bill.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The position is that the employees of the Chandigarh Administration are staging a *Dharna* in front of Parliament as well in the secretariat at Chandigarh. It is question of about 8500 employees who have not been able to get the revised scale. That is why they have been compelled to stage a *dharna* before Parliament and also in the secretariat at Chandigarh in fulfilment of their demands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Fortunately or unfortunately, the Speaker has disposed of the matter. Therefore, I do not want to reopen it now.

What is Shri Jadhav's point of order.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दोपहर के बाद जब सेशन चालू होता है और जब आप यहां रहते हैं बारबर हर आदमी, विशेष कर अपोजीशन वाले ज्यादा से ज्यादा टाइम लेते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कैसे टाइम देते हैं, कौन से रूल के नीचे हर एक आदमी बोलता है ?

श्री मधु-लिमये (मुंघेर) : आप किस नियम के नीचे बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री शिवनारायण : प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर के नियम के नीचे बोल रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The same point was raised by Shri Sheo Narain. I have quite often said that as far as possible no member should, without giving proper notice and following the rules of procedure, raise extraneous matters immediately after

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the lunch hour. But I cannot just rule out everything on all occasions because there are some matters which come to the notice of members and sometimes we have to exercise our own discretion.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): It was mentioning that such a measure has been brought forward in pursuance of the expression given in this House that such a Bill should be brought forward. I was also saying that in spite of the fact that such a measure has been brought forward, the Opposition had taken the opportunity to decide the Congress or ridicule it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Which he has been doing all his life.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: They have also taken the opportunity to assassinate the character of some of the leaders. Therefore, I conclude my observation on this matter by saying that the Opposition suffering from two diseases; one, at all cost on any point on any measure, decide the Congress, and two, on any subject assassinate the character of individuals. This is not a proper way. If they continue like this, then Opposition shall never grow in this country and no parliamentary democracy can function without a strong Opposition. I hope they will understand this.

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY (Keendrapara): I thought wherever the Congress is in opposition, it was a strong opposition.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: It will be positively. If at all hon. Member's party becomes so strong as to get into the seat of power and I and my party have to be in the Opposition, we shall be a strong Opposition.

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY: He forgets that his party is also in opposition now.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: We have before this House this Bill prohibiting to political parties by companies. In this connection, there are other matters also that must receive the attention of the House equally, if not more importantly. One is that if

open donations are stopped, even under-hand dealings, collection of money from companies and moneyed people surreptitiously to spend at the time of elections must also be stopped. I will clear the point. Since we have accepted democracy in the sense of one man one vote and one value, if you collect large sums to spend on elections, I am afraid the poor people can never fight elections in a democracy at all. I have been observing that it has been the monopoly of the rich; one who has money can fight the elections; the poor people were deprived from taking part in the contest.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: That is why so many of you are there.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: How mistaken you are. Yesterday he was not present and so he is bound to say something which is not germane to the discussion.

Secondly, a number of political parties are receiving donations from foreign countries. What use do they make of it? They make use of that money to deprive the poor people who wants to stand on their own legs and in that way they destroy democracy. We must have a Bill in this House to stop that..... (Interruption.) If democracy is to survive in this country, the flow of foreign money should stop and no political parties should get foreign money to fight the elections. They get money to build up their organisation and their election machinery and at the same time they are supporting the banning of donations to political parties. As a logical consequence of the acceptance of this proposal, it stands to reason that even foreign money must be stopped and that source must also be cut off.

श्री सच्चु लिम्बे: मैंने इस तरह का एक विधेयक उपस्थित किया है।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: If it is in the fitness of things and in conformity with the principles enunciated by me, I shall positively support it.

What about property? Donations in cash, we are prepared to stop. What about jeeps and other vehicles? A poor candidate drawn from the weaker sections of the community may be candidate. How

can he compete with those who have got vehicles and jeeps and other paraphernalia? That also must be stopped. If you want to have purity in elections and have democracy in its pristine purity, these things must also be stopped.

The last point : the managing agency. The Bill has done a good thing in abolishing the system of managing agency. I hope even Mr. Minoo Masani.....(An Hon. Member : Manu Masani ?) It will do good to Mr. Minoo Masani if he read the managing agency enquiry committee report and also at the same time the monopoly enquiry commission report.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : You read the monopoly enquiry commission report.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : It is clearly stated that the system of managing agency is bound to lead to concentration of wealth in a few hands.....

SHRI M. R. MASANI :.....but should not be abolished.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : The fact remains that it had been used as a means to concentrate wealth in the hands of a selected few. Looking at the economic conditions of the poor people, I would say this. I need not mention it. He himself was so eloquent the other day in mentioning that the poor man is not getting even one rupee per day as his income. Therefore, if the managing agency system is one of the reasons for this, I think in all seriousness and in all fairness he must support the abolition of this system.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : After abolition he will get only 75 paise.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I do not know whether the managing agency system will help the poor and the downtrodden and the under-privileged to get more income. What is the logic behind it I (Interruption) I have not been able to follow the logic of Mr Masani. What is the logic? Does he want to suggest in all seriousness that because of the retention of the managing agency system, the lot of the poor and the under-privileged persons will be improved? It is strange logic which I cannot digest, and I think the House also will not be able to

digest this at all. Therefore, the Bill which seeks to abolish the system of managing agency is welcome. (Interruptions)

My support to the Bill is in toto. My plea is that the managing agency system, with its secretariat and all other paraphernalia must be abolished in toto. With these words, I have done.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Sir, I am in so much agreement with this Bill that I think I have very little to say. This is rather a rare occasion, actually. Not that I am completely satisfied with the provisions of this Bill, but I feel this is a step in the right direction.

The Bill has two purposes in view. One is to eradicate the evil of money-power in the body politic of our country. The second is to prevent concentration of economic power or wealth in the hand of a few. About the first objective, I do not want to elaborate the point, but I think by and large, the whole House is in agreement with the purpose in view. I do not think even Mr Masani, who is proposing that this Bill should be referred to the Select Committee, does not support the first clause of the Bill which wants that donations to political parties by companies should be prohibited.

Sir, this has a history behind it. We all remember how in the year 1960, when the amendment to the Companies Act was taken up, and when this very provision limiting the company donations was made and the amount fixed, it was opposed in his House, and I distinctly remember that when this question was posed to the late Lal Bahadur Shastri, when he was the Minister of Commerce and Industry, he almost threw a challenge to the Opposition and said, "I want to know which is the political party which will come forward to deny that they do not want funds for the elections." He said that when they want to fight the elections they will need money and if they want money, they will get money only from the business-houses. That was why they demanded it, and I think it was contested by Acharya Kripalani who was for many years connected with the Congress organisation.

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedi]

After eight to nine years, not of their own accord but because of the pressure of public opinion—and whatever Mr. Bhandare may be thinking—and because of the lessons that they have learnt for themselves, this measure has come. After all the donations are made by companies not for philanthropic purposes; they will bring them a very good return. I am sorry I did not bring the papers today, but if you want to know how much money these big business-houses have actually got from all the Government and financial institutions, you will find that they have received crores of rupees and that is because they have always sided with the ruling party. If you take into account the loans and other forms of assistance given by governmental institutions to big business, probably the investment made in the shape of donations to political parties will not stand any comparison. The big business always go to the ruling party and get benefits. Now the Congress have realised that they are not only ruling party. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru discovered that a certain industrial house in Kanpur gave as donation to the Swatantra Party in 1962 the same amount it gave to the Congress, he reacted in such a manner that he said, "If they are going to keep' at par the Swatantra Party and the Congress, I am not going to touch this money."

SHRI M. R. MASANI : In the end he took it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Now they realise that they are not the only ruling party and probably gradually the share of the Congress is getting lesser and lesser. Therefore, they have come forward with this Bill. Let Mr Bhandare not think that the allegations being made against the Congress are beside the facts. The facts of history are there.

As Mr. Bhandare pointed out, merely banning donations would not stop the process of help that the companies are giving to political parties. There are various ways of doing it. There are trusts, partnerships, societies, etc. which are not covered by this Bill but which are also as important in the business world as any company. Even in America of England, there is no provision that companies can donate, but we know

how individuals and big business houses influence the politics of those countries. So far as India is concerned, if the Government were sincere that this evil should be removed from the body politic of this country, the approach should not have been so haphazard. It is not a question of elections alone. Business houses donate money even for the running of some party organisations. They sponsor their own political mouthpieces to safeguard their interests. They may not fight elections, but they may create a lobby to influence the political decisions. Therefore, donations of this higher should be banned altogether.

This morning the Home Minister has placed a statement on the Table about the influence of foreign money in the political life of the country. Probably we will have another opportunity to discuss it, but I would like to read some portions from it. This enquiry was made by the Central Intelligence Bureau. The statement says :

"Any precise quantitative assessment of the financial assistance received is not possible, but the indications are that it is selective and is not so small as to be ignored."

15 hrs.

Because he does not want to say by whom and how much has been received, because he prefaces his statement saying that since the Intelligence Bureau had no opportunity to examine witnesses to ask the persons or parties concerned and they have only gone through some information that they could come across he does not want to take us into confidence and place the whole facts before the House. Even then he has made the comments that 'it is selective' and 'it is not so small as to be ignored'. He goes on to say :

"We should not, therefore, minimise the likely repercussions on the future politics of our country, of the obligations that organisations or individuals incur by accepting assistance. There is also reason to think that funds obtained from foreign sources were used in the last General Elections."

At another place he says :

"Secondly, disclosures in the foreign Press as well as our own inquiries

have shown that it has been possible for foreign intelligence agencies to finance the activities of institutions organisations working in the academic and research fields."

It shows, as I pointed out, not only in elections but even in other spheres, how not only company donations but foreign influence also come into the field. I hear so many things in this country. Sometimes I hear that our Plan is also influenced by some persons. We hear that even in the election of our President and appointment of Commander-in-chief some influence is exerted. There is a rumour going on in this country that who will be the next President of our Republic has already been hinted by a big dignitary of some foreign country when he came to our country. These are all facts which you cannot ignore.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : These are not facts, these are fictions.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : It will all come out. Therefore, it is highly necessary that we have a total approach to this problem and see how to stop this evil together. I think so far as this Bill is concerned it has a very limited purpose. It does not at all completely satisfy the purpose for which we wanted there should be a regular ban.

My hon. friend Shri Masani has probably fought the last battle regarding agency. I again accuse this Government on this. Not only the Managing Agency Inquiry Committee which reported I think in the year 1966 but as early as 1956, when the first Joint Committee on the Company Bill was formed, from the evidence tendered before the Committee they observed—they were not to take a decision on this—it is high time that Government took a decision on the question of abolition of managing agency. This Government did not take any steps whatever. They appointed a committee much later. Even after the Managing Agency Inquiry Committee they said that they can do it and if they want they can extend it also. That means again they will try to take some political

advantage out of it and if they are not satisfied with any particular company they will say by notification that their managing agency is taken away. That is how they were doing it. Let us be very clear in our mind. I welcome not only managing agency, but they have also included secretaries, managers etc. Let us be clear as to what we actually want. We want to prevent concentration of wealth. There is no doubt about it that it is an anachronism because the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution clearly state that there will be no concentration of wealth. My hon. friend, Shri Masani, however much he may argue in favour of the managing agency system there has been concentration of wealth in this country, which is against the Directive Principles of the Constitution.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : That is because of licence-permit *raj*.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Because of the existence of that evil, the licence-permit *raj* can be utilized for the benefit of those who want the concentration of wealth in a few hands. Therefore, we are against it. We hope that the government will give serious consideration to this Bill and see to it that it is effectively implemented after it is passed. I oppose even the reference to Select Committee, which has been proposed by Shri Masani. At the same time, I would request government to come forward with a comprehensive measure, both in regard to banning of donations by companies to political parties and prevention of concentration of wealth.

SHRI HIMMATSINGKA (Godda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been generally supported by most of the members. I was personally against the Bill and I felt that it was not necessary to be brought in this fashion because of the existing provisions. No company is ever anxious to pay unless it feels that it has to pay. Take the Congress Party; they get money from the money. Or, take the labour leaders. They demand money from the companies for every possible purpose and the companies willy-nilly have to pay, because they know that if they do not meet their demand there will be trouble. Therefore, it is

[Shri Himmatsingka]

not that they are anxious to pay but they have to pay.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : So, the companies must welcome this Bill.

SHRI HIMMATSINGKA : They welcome it. Even if this legislation is passed, Shri Nahata will approach them and perhaps because of fear of attack, in order to save themselves from attack, they will perhaps try to give him something and thereby silence him.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I wish they do it.

SHRI HIMMATSINGKA : As a matter of fact, no company is very anxious to pay. But the circumstances are such that those who have got to do business have to get in contact with the officers, with the politicians every time and, therefore, they have to satisfy them. They cannot help doing so.

Then, again, the talk of concentration of economic power due to managing agency system is not exactly correct. In the Report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission, dealing with the chapter on "Consequences of Concentration" they have spoken very highly of the work done by a number of houses which have been engaged in business. I will read only one paragraph to show the finding of the inquiry committee which went into all the facts. I am reading from page 136 :

"We have already indicated the view that the concentration of economic power has helped the economic betterment of the country. Even today our industrial development is far behind that in the Western world or in Japan. But what little development there is owes much to the adventure and skill of a few men who have in the process succeeded also in becoming big business, thus concentrating in their hands a great portion of the economic power, controlling and directing production and distribution of national wealth and income. It is fair also to state that after concentrating power in their hands these men have gone on to push the development of further industries,

which has been to the advantage of the country. It is also generally agreed that concentrated economic power has been responsible for the greater part of the not very high capital formation in the country..... Even after distribution of high rates of dividend good surpluses were left. These were utilized to add to the industrial capital, whether by way of issue of bonus shares or in the shape of reserve or investment in fresh ventures."

So, what I want to say is that this attack on 72 or 125 industrial houses is not proper. As a matter of fact, whatever industry this country has it is because of the pioneering efforts of these houses and their efforts have brought India on the industrial map of the world. Today, practically, every article that we need is being produced in the country and we are almost reaching the point of self-sufficiency in almost everything that we need. Therefore, to blame the number of families which have brought the country on the industrial map of the world is not well-directed.

Moreover, one important point is missed by those who attack the so-called concentration of economic power and wealth. Article 39 says :

"(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good ;

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment ;"

These words are being omitted by those who are criticising the so-called concentration of our economic power and economic wealth. What we have to see is whether the concentration is being utilised for the purpose of common detriment or whether it is helping in the industrial development of the country.

I say, definitely, the industrial development has been helped by the number of persons who have come forward to take up the

various projects that have been thought necessary during the First, Second and Third Plans. They have helped in the industrial growth of the country. If the Government and the people feel that the system should be changed, certainly, they should go forward and we all support it. But to accuse the number of families which have helped the growth of industries and have brought so much of improvement is not fair. They should not be run down in this fashion.

Then, there is a clause in the Bill which seems to stand in the way of even good work being done. Section 293 A of the Companies Act 1956 is proposed to be substituted by this one which says:

"Not to contribute any amount or amounts—

- (a) to any political party, or
- (b) for any political purpose to any individual of body."

"Political purpose" has not been defined anywhere in the Bill or in the Companies Act. Therefore if a person in-charge who is engaged in doing some beneficial work in the country amongst the backward communities and so on happens to be a person connected with a particular political party, then it may be said that any money that is paid to that particular person may be said to be used for political purpose. Even those persons will be effected. Therefore, it should be defined and it should be made clear as to what is intended to be banned in this proposed Bill. I feel that that should be made clear so that there will be no complication and no unnecessary harassment to anybody who might be willing to come forward and help charitable institutions or philanthropic work that may be done by persons who are very much in politics. They might be doing useful work. That should not be stopped.

There appears to be another misconception. Everyday, we hear that the assets of Tatas have increased by 75 per cent and that the assets of Birlas have increased by 100 per cent and so on. After all, you know, the assets are not the assets of the particular persons. The assets belong to a particular

company, if a company is started today, say, for aluminium or for fertiliser, it needs about Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 70 crores. How is the money financed? Generally, the company issues shares, for every two shares of equity, one share of preference, that is, two-third in equity shares and one-third in preference shares, and half the capital that is needed comes from the financial institutions. Therefore, the money that comes to the company does not belong to the person who starts the company.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may try to conclude now.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : In fact, the money does not belong to the persons who start the company. So long as the shareholders have confidence in that particular management, in that particular director, they allow that director or the management to continue, just as the Congress Party, having the confidence of the voters in the country, are in power here. The day they lose that confidence, they will not be in power. Today Shri F. A. Ahmed is in-charge of a large number of industries because he has the confidence of the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister has the confidence of the country. Today he is in charge of so many industries. But he is not the owner; he has nothing to do with them. The day he ceases to be the Minister in-charge he ceases to have control over them. Similar is the position of those who start the company or manage the company. The day they lose the confidence of the shareholders, they go out and are in the hands of the shareholders. Therefore, let this misconception not continue. Unless the directors or the managing agents are persons holding a majority of the shares in their hands, they cannot be sure of keeping control over the company. Therefore, unless the shareholders have confidence in them, they cannot continue. It is a question of confidence of shareholders to whom really the money belongs.

I feel that the Government should carefully look into the drafting of the Bill and take suitable steps, so that unnecessary harassment is not caused.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : As has been pointed

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

out, this is a matter of long standing. Long ago the question of political donations come into great prominence in this country. I may take you back to 1956, *i. e.*, some six or seven months prior to the 1957 elections—the Congress party was in power in almost every State and they wanted to continue and retain their power. Prior to that, the habit of these industrialists was to give donations from their own private pockets, and there were several complaints that this method of giving donations individually was not quite helpful either to the party concerned or to the parties concerned. Therefore, they wanted to devise a better method. Not only that, the Executive decided that they must collect Rs. 5 crores. My information was that the Chief Minister of two important provinces and Minister in-charge of Commerce and Industry considered the matter. They also consulted one leading industrialist. The industrialist said it would appear that it was no longer possible for individual industrialists to give large sums of money and that it would better if the loins were girded up and the money collected from the joint stock companies. They asked, 'Is that so?'. The reply was, 'Yes'. Then they said: 'Allright; let us do it.' Immediately a word came here to the Central Government and to the Party. They were practically one. Lists were prepared of the various producers in this country and money was assigned to each producer according to a certain rate; for example, from sugar producers so many annas per pound or cwt of sales ..

AN HON. MEMBER : Per quintal.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Per quintal, if that is right. From jute producers, it was per loom; and in the case of textile producers, it was per spindle. Thus, they made the lists. The Chairman of the Company Law Advisory Commission then came to know of it...

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : Who was there ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Whoever it was, he wrote to late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was then the Prime Minister, that in his regime this thing should

not happen because there was already a great feeling that the Congress Government was going into the hands of industrialists. The Prime Minister wrote back to the Chairman simply saying that account of this he would be very careful to see that no sharp practices took place. The Prime Minister also informed the Chairman of the Company Law.

Advisory Commission that actually some of the industrialists had already contributed to the Opposition Parties. That was what happened then. Subsequently a great amount of money was collected. Some of the companies which wanted to renew their managing agencies when they sent the applications went to the extent of saying "Please renew our Managing Agency and so also contributed so much to the Congress Party for the elections." These things happened. It would be one thing if accounts were kept of all the monies collected but it so happened subsequently that the Party which collected the highest amount did not possess any account. However, everybody knew that since donations were called for, since it was realised that the Congress Party was in need of great money, Birlas announced Rs. 50 lakhs, Tatas announced Rs. 20 lakhs, Indian Iron announced Rs. 10 lakhs. The question of Birlas did not go to the court of law but shareholders of Tatas and Indian Iron went to the Bombay High Court and the Calcutta High Court. The Judge said that it was with a sinking heart that he was allowing this kind of donation and he would permit them to change the Articles of Association and Memorandum. In the Calcutta case Justice Mukerjee also with respect to the Indian Iron said the same thing and said that the law did not prevent it, 'what can we do?'. The Government later appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of one Mr. Viswanatha Shastri who was a leading advocate here and an ex-High Court Judge. He also recommended very strongly that these donations by companies should be stopped. But nothing was done. On the other hand, when the Amending Bill came here what happened? The Minister in charge—he was a very excellent man, a perfect gentleman compared with anybody else in the Party but he also said 'Don't think that we will be under the pressure of these people who

give these donations. We can take care of the purity and integrity of our Government whatever the donations may be. Now what happened later ?

What we feared was that the people who give big donations will certainly control the policy of the Government and it happened like that. That is what everybody is saying and, therefore, some other steps had to be taken, but from time to time the Government refused to take steps. We do not know why. Now I congratulate the Government. Though late they have now come with this. It is said "Beware of gifts particularly when they come from Athenians." They have volunteered a Bill like this. We must be very careful to know what is behind it. Even prior to the sponging of the practice of giving the donations, the Company Directors were not actually giving from their own individual accounts. The donations were going into so many accounts—expenses account, petrol account, stationery account, etc. (Interruptions) Perhaps my friend says he is a man of experience even now it would not stop. What was given publicly is Rs. 1 lakh of rupees, but other things used to go on. Actually one industrialist when asked, "Why don't you resist?" The chairman of the Company Law Advisory Commission said: "These Ministers you do not know. They may cut off electricity. They may create this trouble or that trouble. Licences and quotas may be immediately stopped. Somehow or other we shall manage with the Government." In fact at the time of passing the Company law there were originally at the Select Committee stage several provisions which allowed matters to go to the court for decisions. Then the leading industrialists met together and the biggest of them told them 'You are wrong. Don't think this reference to the courts would do'. Why? We thought it is a democratic procedure. We insisted upon the Select Committee to be so. Then the big industrialists said it is easy to manage the Government but not the courts. Therefore those provisions were generally changed. You have got many sections and many provisos in the Company Law giving power to the Government. In fact the Company Law also encouraged it; because every provision is in two parts, the first part to say to you and to the opposition, we are

controlling these industrialists and then the proviso to tell the other party: "My dear fellow, the proviso is here; come along under this." That is what has been going on and now it is very good that the Ministers have taken courage, but, as I said, we don't know what is going to happen. That is one thing.

When it was sought to abolish or cut down the managing agency system a compromise was arrived at and for 10 years the managing agencies were allowed under the Act. Subsequently the period was reduced to 5 years and gradually they are going away. Now, Sir, I do not minimise the very good things which Shri Himatsingka has said about the managing agencies. No doubt they were the pioneers; no doubt they put India on the industrial map in the first instance; but does that justify their subsequent doings? That does not justify the concentration of wealth in their hands. But Shri Himatsingka has also read from some document—I do not know from what document.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Monopolies Inquiry Commission.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : That is why the Report has been condemned by every. They are equating concentration of wealth with betterment of the country. If that sentence only is not taken out of context...

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : I will give the paragraph to you.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The advancement of the country and concentration of wealth are equated. That is not correct.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : In other pages you will see how much of concentration is there.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : You read the whole thing.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Those who concentrate wealth, equated their own advantages and advancement with that of the country. The disadvantages or advantages of the country were co-extensive with their own disadvantages or advantages of profits.

[Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham]

That is what they thought. That is the reason why the wind has changed now. The whole country has realised after 20 or 21 years after independence that concentration is not so good as these gentlemen believed. It was known even in 1948. We did not believe that concentration is good. Concentration has never done any good to anybody, in this world. Take even an ordinary family. When all the power is concentrated in the head of the family, what really happens is, when something happens to him, the whole thing goes to dogs because nobody knows anything else. Therefore, no concentration of management should be in the hands of anybody. The provision in the directive principles against concentration and in the then Company Law to some extent was done for very good reasons and managing agencies were reduced to a few companies and Company Act itself says that they cannot have Directors on more than so many companies. Even that is being simply violated under some pretext or the another.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : How can they be violated ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The violation is the easiest thing in India. The reason is this : Government generally is on the side of the violators. It is being done. We know these things. Moreover, I am not denying the good things which these managing agencies have done. I am not denying the good things which these industrialists have done.

But what I am saying is that they cannot be a excuse for the concentration of the wealth and power in their hands and to create political lobbies and to influence politics and thus affect prejudicially the smooth working of democracy. That is my point. I am not saying that they are useless people. No doubt, they give money, they create trusts, one industrialist created a trust for about Rs. 10 lakhs in the name of the mother of a private secretary to the Prime Minister and became a Padma Vibhushan the next year. Who denies all these things. Jawaharlal Nehru had to accept what he wanted to refuse from the Kanput industrialist. One lakh or a little more of rupees was the amount involved and the

Congress party people said to Shri Jawaharlal "we are going to get one lakh provided you go to the house". Jawaharlal Nehru said : "Nonsense ; I cannot go". But ultimately he did go and he took it because money is tempting even to such a great man as he. Therefore, we welcome this Bill. But we want also a particular kind of discipline. We do not want only slip sympathy from Government who may pay homage to the wording of the Act. But a lot of psychological approach is necessary in order to implement the provisions of this Act. They should give no quarter to the man who takes to devious ways of violating these provisions.

The term 'political purpose' as such has not been defined. Let it be defined. It may be called a trust for the maintenance of children and poor widows' home, but if it is given to my private secretary, if I am Prime Minister, can it be called a charitable trust ? Or does it become a political trust. Therefore, let the Hon. Minister take care. He has started with a good idea, and may God give him the strength to go forward till he reaches the goal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : He is starting with God's blessings on him.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated and given expression to their valuable views in the course of the discussion on this Bill. After the Bill has received an almost unanimous support, it is hardly necessary for me to take the time of this House in dealing with the various matters which have been discussed in the course of the last few days. Nevertheless, I feel that I would be failing in my duty if I did not touch upon some of the important points which are relevant and germane to the discussion of this Bill.

I would particularly like to refer to the speech made in the first instance by Shri M. R. Masani. While supporting the provisions of this Bill he had doubted whether

it would be worth-while to proceed with this Bill here without referring it to a Select Committee, and he has expressed his doubt with regard to two matters. First of all, he has said that the term 'political purpose' has not been defined, and, therefore, it will not be possible for people to interpret what is a political purpose. More or less the same doubt was expressed by my esteemed friend Shri Himatsingka. Therefore, it has been argued that this matter should be considered carefully by the Select Committee.

The other point raised by Shri M. R. Masani was that it would be desirable to refer this Bill to a Select Committee because we did not know whether the utility of the managing agency system had been properly ascertained. So, in order to understand and know the utility or otherwise of this system, he suggested that this matter should be gone into by a Select Committee.

So far as the first point is concerned, the term 'political purpose' is not being used for the first time in the amendment which is before this House. The words 'political purpose' are already there in the original section 293A of the Act, and it has been in existence for a number of years, and there has been no difficulty whatsoever in understanding and interpreting the term 'political purpose'.

SHRI HIMAT SINGKA : There, the sanction was there, and, therefore, one could do it. But here it is a case of banning.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the political purpose is concerned, it is not something new which cannot be understood by anyone of us. It is a term which has been interpreted in a number of rulings in the English courts, and it has also been defined in *Halsbury's Laws of England*. I would not like to take the time of the House by quoting from that book. But I may point out that I was looking into the English Companies Act, 1967, and there this term has been defined as follows :

"For the purpose of this section, a company shall be treated as giving money for a political purpose if directly or indirectly it gives a donation or subscription to a political party of the UK or of any part thereof or

it gives a donation or subscription to a person who to its knowledge is carrying on or proposing to carry on any activities which can at the time at which the donation or subscription was given reasonably be regarded as likely to affect public support for such political party as aforesaid."

This is how political purpose, on the basis of the various legal interpretations given to this term, has been defined in the English Companies Act. Thus I would beg of hon. members to realise that it is not something difficult to interpret. Simply because the definition is absent, the courts will not find it difficult to interpret it. We have understood what is political purpose. The term has been in use for the last 30 many years.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : They will go by the definition in the English Act ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That is more or less the definition on the basis of which we have understood what is political purpose. When definition of a particular term is not available in an Act, then the accepted definition is generally taken as the definition. My submission is that because political purpose has not been defined, it will not be a bad Act and there will be no difficulty in interpreting the term.

The other question raised was about the utility of the managing agency system. I do not know how far it will be possible for a select committee to examine this question and come to a decision whether the managing agency system has outlived its utility or is still necessary for the development of industries in the country. This matter has also been gone into by a number of committees. Only a few years ago it was examined by the Patel Committee. I would not like to take the House through the various findings of the Committee, but I would place before it a very important observation of the Committee arrived at after examining all the aspects of the question. I shall place it before the House to enable it to consider whether it is necessary for us to refer the same matter to a committee of this House. The Patel Committee which was inquiring into the managing agency

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

system after carefully going through all the factors observed :

"Our general survey of the advantages and disadvantages of the managing agency system would suggest that any of the advantages claimed for are exaggerated at least in the context of established industries".

After this observation and many others in the Committee's report, is it necessary for us to refer the same matter again to a select committee and should we wait for the decision of that committee when the matter has been most thoroughly discussed and a finding given on the basis of which can exercise our judgment on the utility of the system ?

Not only this. I do not know whether Shri Masani was present here yesterday when Shri Szehiyan spoke. He has very able met the three objections raised on behalf of the managing agency system by some members. One point raised was that the managing agency system is very useful because it helps in the creation or setting up of companies. I need not repeat the figures given by him. If we take into account the figures of the last few years, we shall find that out of the many companies which have been incorporated, the part played by the managing agency system has been very insignificant. I think the figure is one per cent or 1.5 per cent.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : It is to fall in line with the Government's view ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The other argument made was that this system is useful because it helps in underwriting or providing capital for many companies. If we look at the capital structure, we find that not more than six per cent. had been contributed by the managing agency system and for such a contribution, do the hon. Members think that their existence is so absolutely necessary that we could not do without them. Again from a perusal of the structure of these companies, we find that they depend upon the assistance which they got from financial institutions. When we have taken control of banking institutions through social control and give directions on the manner in which capital should be invested for the development of

industries, I do not think that there can be any necessity or utility for this system.

Similarly, another point was raised by some hon. Member that it helps in providing talent and ability for management. Out of 800 and odd companies under this system, 600 and odd are managed only by one person or two persons. Where is the question of talent coming in ? It does not provide the talent necessary for the promotion of industrial development. From whatever angle or point of view we look at it, we can come to no other conclusion than that the system is not absolutely necessary for the industrial development of our country. This is an outmoded system which ought to have gone with the British as they introduced it for their own benefit. Unfortunately, it was allowed to go on.

We have incorporated in this Bill a provision that the system may be abolished forthwith. This Bill has been before the House for over a year and so all those persons have had sufficient notice that the system is going away. The Bill provides that the system will be abolished from April, 1970. So they have sufficient notice to make arrangements to hand over charge of things under their custody to the proper authorities.

Some hon. Members ask : Why do you confine yourself to the contributions to political parties by companies ? This Bill cannot take into consideration partnership firms, societies, trusts, etc. They have nothing to do with company law. Again there are some matters about which we have to consult the State Governments concerned because they fall in the concurrent list and legislation on them could be brought forward with the consent and co-operation of the State Governments. We cannot make provision under the Companies Act to ban donations to partnership firms, trusts, etc.

An hon. Member wanted to ban the supply of services also. He says : while you are banning donations to political parties, why do you not ban services like giving the jeeps, and other things to the parties ? May I just point out that it is very easy to give expression to the view, but let us consider where the implementation of that view can take us. There are a very large number of companies which are engaged in the undertaking which is called the

service of letting out buses, jeeps and so on and so forth for any political party. The moment you bring a provision which prevents a company even from letting out the buses or trucks and so on, you will be interfering with their right of business and the question will arise as to whether that provision will be hit by the fundamental rights of the business which has been protected under article 19. These are matters which have to be considered and therefore it is easy enough to give expression to certain views which cannot be implemented because of certain difficulties which may arise in implementing a law which we may be enacting in haste. Therefore, I would suggest that these matters are to be considered carefully and examined carefully, whether there is any scope for further extending what we want to do by this particular Act.

Another thing which I would like to point out is that some of the hon. Members, while wholeheartedly supporting this measure, have also criticised the Congress organisation and also the Government. I would only ask them to consider, if the Congress party ever thought that receiving donations from big business-houses was necessary for the party's political victory, they would not have been so foolish as to bring forward this legislation before the House in order to check their success. (Interruption) May I just say that the Congress party does not attach much importance to donations which are received from the companies. The Congress party goes before the people because of its basic policy, because the Congress party thinks that the policy and the programme of the Congress organisation.....

श्री उद्योगिन्मन् वसु (डायमण्ड हारबर) : मरन समय हरिनाम ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : What I was trying to point out was that the Congress organisation has faith and courage to face the people, because we know that the programme and policies of the Congress organisation are synonymous with the aspirations of the people. It is because of that that we get the support from the people and not because money is spent for the purpose of fighting elections.

SHRI M. A. KHAN (Kasganj) : What about the donations received by the other parties from foreign countries ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I point out that when the Congress organisation was fighting the elections and placing its candidates before the people, it never had to spend so much money as it has been doing during the last few years. Why has it been so ? Because, the other political parties had been indulging in all kinds of vicious propaganda against the Congress by taking resort to other means, the Congress had to come forward to meet that propaganda.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BASU : There is the Nijalingappa philosophy ; there is the Patil philosophy, and thirdly, there is the Mrs. Indira Gandhi philosophy. Which one are you talking of ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Mr. Basu, I do not know why you are irritated. If you think that there is substance, if you think that there is something which is acceptable to the people, why should you not leave that matter to the people ? We are not afraid of facing the people. Whether we have contribution from the big business-houses or not, we are not afraid to face people, and we shall face them even without these funds.

To day I have no doubt that every one of us wants that the expenditure in fighting elections should be as less as possible. May I throw a challenge to the opposition parties ? Let us give up collecting funds or bringing funds from all kinds of sources for fighting elections.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगांव) : फ़तह-दीन अली अहमद साहब, आप तो बहुत नेक आदमी हो, आप क्यों इस बान में पड़ते हो। मैं तो आप को चैंक के नम्बर दे सकता हूं। आप मुझे बताइये अगर हमने लिया हो।

شمس الدین عبد الغنی ڈار (گڑگاؤں) :- مخبرالین علی احمد صاحب، آپ تو بہت نیک آدمی ہو۔ آپ کیوں اس بات میں پڑتے ہیں۔ میں تو آپ کو چیک کے نمبر دے سکتا ہوں۔ آپ مجھے بتائیے اگر ہم نے لیا ہو۔

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : एक कमरे में बैठ जाओ तो मैं बता दूंगा कि नम्बर क्या रहा है और मेरा क्या रहा है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : अगर प्राप नम्बर भी हमारे बारे में देंगे तो मैं फौरन रिज इन कर दूंगा ।

شہری عبد الغنی طراز۔ اگر آپ ایک نمبر بھی ہمارے بارے میں دیں گے تو میں فوراً ریزائن کر دوں گا

श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा : हमारे पास भी सूचना है । मैं कहता हूँ कि एक कमेटी बना कर देख लो ।

श्री ज्योतिर्भय बसु : चीनी मिल वालों ने शुगर डीकप्ट्रील करने के लिए कितना रुपया चन्दा कांग्रेस पार्टी को दिया ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI F. A. AHMED Even when we bring a measure of this nature, our *bona fides* are not believed. Some members think there is some catch in this. If we do not bring this measure, you blame us. If we bring it, then also you blame us. I do not know what you want us to do,

The overwhelming support which hon. members have given to this Bill should not be stopped here. It should be carried further. Whatever party we may belong to, let us all make an effort to see that our political life is : clean and we go before the people without spending too much money, collecting it from this side or that side or outside the country. Only then public life can be clean. I hope hon. members who are so keen to ban political contributions will also think in terms of seeing how we can make political life clean for our people and for the country.

With these words, I commend my motion to the House.

SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY : Mrs. Tarakeshwari Sinha said that even when the Government had ordered an enquiry into the Birla Affairs, money was collected from the Birlas. She quoted some amount also, and she objected to it. Let us know whether this has been done or not.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I categorically deny that because of any favour shown to

any party, money was collected from any other party.

श्री मधु लिमये : यूनाइटेड कर्माश्रित बैंक के ओवर ड्राफ्ट के बारे में पूछा था मैं जानता हूँ कि बैंक आप के मंत्रालय के तहत नहीं आते ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Bank has nothing to do with this Companies Bill.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The question was, while the enquiry was pending, was donation collected. His answers is, we have not shown any favour, because we have taken money.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put Shri Masani's amendment to the Motion for Consideration.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 21 members, namely :

Shri N. Anbucheziyan, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri Hari Krishna, Shri Hem Barua, Shri Humayun Kabir, Shri S. M. Joshi, Shri Kameshwar Singh, Shri S. S. Kothari, Shri J. B. Kripalani, Shri D. K. Kunte, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee, Chaudhary Nitiraj Singh, Shri P. Ramamurti, Shri N. G. Ranga, Shri Narendra Kumar Salve, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri S. N. Shukla and Shri M. R. Masani with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session." (5)

The Lok Sabha divided :

15.59 hrs.

Division No. 23

AYES

Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Atam Das, Shri
Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Digvijai Nath, Shri Mahant
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Koushik, Shri K. M.

Kushwah, Shri Y. S.	Haldar, Shri K.
Masani, Shri M. R.	Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Meena, Shri Metha Lal	Hem Raj, Shri
Mody, Shri Pilo	Himatsingka, Shri
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.	Iqbal Singh, Shri
Naik, Shri J. C.	Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
Naik, Shri R. V.	Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Patodia, Shri D. N.	Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.	Jamir Shri S. C.
Roa, Shri V. Narasimha	Jamna Lal, Shri
Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal	Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Shivappa, Shri N.	Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.	Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Xavier, Shri S.	Kamble, Shri
Abraham, Shri K. M.	Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Agadi, Shri S. A.	Kandappan, Shri S.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram	Karan Singh, Dr.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.	Katham, Shri B. N.
Ahmed, Shri J.	Kavade, Shri B. R.
Anbuhezian, Shri	Kesri, Shri Sitara
Ankineedu, Shri	Khan Shri Ghayoor Ali
Arumugam, Shri R. S.	Khan, Shri M. A.
Babunath Singh, Shri	Kinder Lal, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.	Kiruttinan, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata	Krishna, Shri M. R.
Baswant, Shri	Kundu, Shri S.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.	Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Bhandare, Shri R. D.	Lalit Sen, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri	Laskar, Shri N. R.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal	Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Chandrika Prasad, Shri	Limaye, Shri Madhu
Chaudhary, Shri Nitraj Singh	Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Chavan, Shri D. R.	Maharaj Singh, Shri
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki	Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Choudhury, Shri J. K.	Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Dalbir, Singh Shri	Mangalathumadom, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.	Marandi, Shri
Dassapa, Shri Tulsidas	Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Dass, Shri C.	Masuriya Din, Shri
Deoghare, Shri N. R.	Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Desai, Shri Morarji	Minimata, Shrimati Agam Dass Guru
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.	Modak, Shri B. K.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.	Mohsin, Shri
Dhillon, Shri G. S.	Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri	Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Dixit, Shri G. C.	Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Durairasu, Shri	Mulla, Shri A. N.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath	Naghnor, Shri M. N.
Esthose, Shri P. P.	Nahata, Shri Amrit
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira	Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Ganesh, Shri K. R.	Oraon, Shri Kartik
Gavit, Shri Tukaram	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti	Pandey, Shri K. N.
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh	Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Ghosh, Shri P. K.	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Gowda, Shri M. H.	Pant, Shri K. C.
Goyal, Shri Shri Chand	Paokai Haokip, Shri

Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Shingh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Paswan, Shri Kedar
 Patel Shri J. H.
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd, Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Devi, Shrimati
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramani, Shri K.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Roa, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ray, Shri Rabi
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Samanta Shri S.C.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanjit Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri, B
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri, Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri

Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Solanki, Shri S. M.
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Sursing, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri N. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes : 26 ; Noes : 182.

The motion was negatived

16 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2-(Definition)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up clause by clause consideration, for which one hour has been allotted.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Clause 2 of this Bill seeks to define "appointed day" on which the term of managing agents, treasurers or secretaries will expire. We find from this clause

*The following Members also recorded their votes for 'NOES' :—Sarvashri Chowdhury Ram Sewak, Jyotirmoy Basu, Mohammed Ismail, Shri M. Moghadandra and Shrimati Nirlep Kaur.

that in less than one year's time this system of managing agents, secretaries and treasurers will be discontinued. In other words, this clause brings clauses 4, 5 and 6 into operation within less than a year. I, therefore, propose to speak on all those clauses together.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

The system and functioning of managing agency in India has been discussed on the floor of the House not once or twice but on several occasions in the course of the last six or seven years; more particularly, in the course of the last two or three years, it has been discussed in detail. I had hoped that this discussion in the House would help in clearing the confusion that existed in the mind of the government. But after listening to what the Minister said a few minutes back, I feel that the confusion is not only not clear but it has become more acute. Within the short time at my disposal I shall make one more attempt to highlight some of the salient features of the managing agency system and appeal to the government, even at this late stage, to reverse their decision in the matter.

The hon. Minister stated that the managing agency system in India is the creation of the British Government. I think even in this respect the Minister was totally confused, if not ignorant. In all developing countries of the world, whether in Asia or America or Australia, some sort of group management had always been responsible for initial development of the economy. You may call it by any name, not necessarily managing agency, but, nevertheless, it was the group management which was responsible for economic growth and development of the country.

Look at the contribution made by the group management system in India. Look at their performance in the pre-independence days in the tea industry, jute industry, cotton textile industry, engineering industry and even the steel industry. Is it not true that it is the group management system which was entirely responsible for the growth of these industries in India? Well, look at the Railways which happens to be the one single largest industrial undertaking in our country investing Rs,

3000 crores. The creation of the railways, the development of the system, was entirely due to the managing agents. When the capital market was non-existent, when there the element of risk involved was big and for many years to start, the groups had to incur heavy losses, these group management people undertook the risk, arranged for finance, arranged for investment, and after many years of hard work, they could bring some sort of industrialisation in our country.

What about post-Independence period? Even in the post-Independence period, whatever the Minister may think and say, during the Second and Third Plan periods, most of the industrialisation was due to the managing agency system. There is no doubt about it. Even today, although the Minister said that some figures indicated that managing agents themselves contributed only 6 per cent of the share capital, does he tell the entire story? Is he very honest in saying that? Why should he forget about the contribution made by these houses in getting general subscription of the public in shares? Is he not aware that even today these managing agency houses enjoy a better reputation in the matter of selling shares as compared to the Government of India? Is he not aware of that? Let him take a challenge. Let him float shares of any public undertaking; let him complete in the matter of selling of shares floated by managing agency houses. The picture will be clear. I have no doubt that, other things remaining equal, for the same type of investment, these managing agency houses will be able to sell shares at a premium not less than 30 per cent as compared to any public sector concern. Therefore, don't minimise their contribution; don't try to be little them.

What is our problem today? Our problem is the economic growth; our problem is not to retard the growth of economy. Our problem is not to create conditions by which in any way, in any form, we create conditions for economy to go backward. Does he mean to suggest that our capital market is properly grown and we do not need any form of media of reputation to sell shares? Does he mean to say that the managerial calibre is available in plenty in our country and

[Shri D. N. Patodia

we do not need any help in the form of managing agency houses ?

MR. CHIRMAN : We are on clause 2.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Clause 2 is the operative clause for all the clauses 4, 5 and 6. It seeks to appoint a day on which managing agency system and all the things will be terminated. Therefore, I am speaking on all of them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly don't make it a general discussion.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Clause 2 is the operative clause and it covers clauses 4, 5 and 6. I think, you should allow it. I am entitled to speak on all them.

Now, Sir, if you feel that, in India, we do not have sufficient managerial calibre available in the country, if you feel that our economy needs further stimulation and needs to be further accelerated, then the answer is clear, that the proven system of managements, the system of managing agency, the system of group management available in the country should not be disturbed.

What are the reasons then for the Government to bring this legislation ? There are two arguments advanced by them. One is that managing agency system has been responsible and is responsible for concentration of wealth and that it should be discontinued and another is that managing agency system is responsible for many misuses in our economic structure and, therefore, it should be discontinued. I beg to submit that there could be nothing more fallacious and nonsensical than these two arguments.

So far as monopoly and concentration of wealth is concerned, I beg to submit that this is something which has nothing to do either with this legislation or with the managing agency system. The Minister should have been wise enough by now to understand this, If concentration is possible, it is possible, is even without this legislation, and if concentration can be

broken up it can be broken up even with the existence of the managing agency system.

Similarly, so far as misuses are concerned, the existing laws are enough to remove these misuses. Simply because one particular section has a certain misuse, that cannot justify the entire thing being thrown away.

Now I will come to the existing legislation which, I hope and believe, is sufficient to curb and check any misuse that the hon. Minister might be having in his mind. At the present time: At there is a statutory limit that any managing agency cannot be appointed for more than 15 years, thereafter, it cannot be renewed for more than ten years. On 21st October, 1966, a notification was issued by the Government of India by which in respect of some of the important sectors of the economy, namely, tea, cement, sugar, jute and textiles, the managing agency was to be terminated on 2nd April 1969. Over and above this, section 324...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 2 speaks of the 'appointed day'. How then do you carry on a general discussion on Clause 2 ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I will explain to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have followed your explanation. You should confine your remarks only to 'appointed day'. Clause 2 speaks only of 'appointed day'. You are covering the whole ground. It is a very strange procedure that we are following. If you want, you may suggest some other date. You should confine your remarks only to the 'appointed day'.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Should I speak on clauses 4, 5 and 6 also now ? I will finish in two minutes. Or, I can speak later.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please finish within two minutes.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Over and above whatever I have said, section 324 of the original Act empowers the Government to discontinue the managing agency in any one particular industry or industries

whenever it is found that it is not desirable to continue. In view of the fact that all these legislative provisions are already available, I do not know in what respect, and in what manner, this particular piece of legislation is going to help either the country or the government or the industry except disturbing the proven system of management.

What remuneration does the legislation permit the managing agents to draw? The legislation permits a maximum of ten per cent, ten per cent not of the net turnover, not of sales, but of total net profit. The only remuneration that a managing agent can draw is 10 per cent of the total net profit. In most of the cases, it is much less than 10 per cent. In the initial years it is much less than 10 per cent; for two or three years when there is no profit, the managing agents do not draw anything. Do you mean to suggest that any other alternative managing agency system will be able to work at a lesser remuneration, whether they are Managing Director or anything else. In view of the limitation of the remuneration where is the benefit derived either by the Government or by the economy or by the shareholders by bringing this legislation. In this respect even the previous Law Minister, Mr. Pathak, has said in 1966 that in spite of whatever is said against this system, this system in some of the vital sectors of the economy needs to be continued because without this the economy is likely to be very badly affected.

Now I come to the argument of misuse. If there is any misuse in any particular system, does it justify that the entire system or legislation should be given away. There is so much of misuse in democracy. Does it mean that the democratic set up of government should be given up? Can the hon. Minister quote anywhere any system in the world either in the economic sphere or political sphere where is no misuse. Therefore, it does not lie in the mouth of the Minister to say that there are certain misuses and it should be abolished. If some legislation is needed, he can bring that legislation. Before I conclude, in respect of this misuse I would like to quote from a passage from Palkhiwala.

MR. CHAIRMAN : To-day you have followed a very strange procedure on

clause 2. There is a question of appointed day but you have covered the whole ground. Some procedure must be followed.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Now I take objection to what you said.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How can you take objection? Please listen. Clause 2 speaks of an appointed day which shall be the 3rd day of April 1970. It is beyond the scope of this clause whatever you have mentioned. You have covered the whole ground. You have gone to the extent of replying to the Minister too.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will you permit me to reply to what you said?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't argue with the Chair. Don't take advantage of the leniency.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : When I started talking I said that clause 2 is so and so and it defines the appointed day and on this appointed day, Clauses 4, 5, and 6 will be brought into operation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know the procedure but that is not the method. I have objected and you are still continuing.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Before I conclude, please permit me to quote from Shri Palkhiwala regarding discontinuance of a system because of certain misuse.

"If you start abolishing everything that was imperfect and everything that lent itself to abuses, you would be left without a system, without a policy, without any institution. In the wide world, you would only be left with eternal laws of the heavens."

That will be the effect of this legislation. (*Interruptions*) Because of certain misuse the Government has no business to throw the entire system like this. This proven system of management should be given a fair deal. In any case, as the hon. Minister said, it is gradually disappearing. Let five or ten years pass before any such thing is done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I wish to confine myself strictly to clause 2. It says :

"In this act, unless the context otherwise requires, 'appointed day' means the 3rd day of April 1970."

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are on clause 2. Somehow or other you want to carry on discussion on clause 2. Let us be clear. Let us follow a different procedure altogether.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Which clause you want us to speak ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : I don't know which clause we are on ; I don't know whether anybody is clear on that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is Clause-by-Clause consideration ; if we have anything in our wisdoms to point out we can say that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are on Clause 2—Appointed date.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why not 1968 ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can argue for days together on any word.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is the Bill going to be guillotined ? I don't know. I was supported by Mr. Masani that more time should be allotted for Clause-by-Clause consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can seek time from the Deputy-Speaker, not from me.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : What is it that he is talking ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : I say it should be 1962, by the time, sense would have come to the other side.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My submission is this. In Clause 3 there are certain amendments which are going to support. Am I to understand that there is some restriction on speaking on the Clause by-Clause consideration.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Unless earlier Clause is adopted you cannot go to the next Clause.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Unless you adopt Clause 2, you cannot go to Clause 3.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mattur) : If you can suspend Clause 2, and then you can go to Clause 3.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We wanted this Bill to be passed before the mid-term poll. It was not done. There is no Clause that anybody who has taken money should pay back. This will not apply retrospectively. So many manipulations and manoeuvres would have taken place and so many violation of rules and some black money would have become white and some white money would have gone underground. All these things will happen. And even the mischief done by the managing agency system will be done. This date should not be 1970. The Minister is aware more than anybody else how the companies are behaving, and how they wanted to sabotage the particular Bill with the help of certain Members (*Interruption*) of the other party. I am not attacking P. M. in any way. P. M. means piloo Mody, not Prime Minister.

I request the hon. Minister to kindly change the date to 1969. That is my request in this regard.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsauri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think it will be more appropriate for me to speak on Clause 3.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. Shri Shiv chandra Jha,

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, कलाज 2 में अप्रैल, 1970 का जो एपायंटिड डे रखा है, वह बहुत दूर का समय है और इस सिस्टम को इतनी देर तक बनाये रखने का कोई भी औचित्य नहीं है।

भाज मनेजिंग एजेन्सी सिस्टम हिन्दुस्तान में एक पैरासिटिकल सिस्टम हो गया है। पिछले जमाने में, उन्नीसवीं सदी के दूसरे भाग में, जब हिन्दुस्तान में औद्योगिकरण की शुरुआत हुई

थी, उस समय उसकी कुछ अहमियत थी, क्योंकि उस समय वह औद्योगीकरण को चलाने के लिए एक हथियार था, एक इकानोमिक इंट्रुमेंट था, हालांकि वह अंग्रेजी पूंजीवाद और अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद का भी एक हथियार था। लेकिन बाहिस्ता-आहिस्ता ज्यों-ज्यों पूंजीवाद बढ़ा, त्यों त्यों इस सिस्टम का रूप बदलता गया। उसका रूप छून चूसने वाली लीच, जॉक, जैसा, बम्पायर जैसा हो गया।

यह बड़ी हैरानी की बात है कि आजादी के बाइस साल बाद भी अभी तक इस सिस्टम का खात्मा नहीं किया गया है। सभापति महोदय, अगर आप पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की रचनाओं को ठीक प्रकार से पढ़ें, तो आप को मालूम होगा कि उन्होंने इस सिस्टम की भत्सना की है। उन्होंने अपनी रचनाओं में यहाँ तक कहा है कि आजादी के बाद हम इस तमाम सिस्टम का खात्मा कर देंगे। लेकिन बाइस सालों के बाद भी इसका खात्मा नहीं हुआ है।

मोटे तौर पर यह बिल अच्छा है। एक कहावत है कि देर आयद दुस्त आयद। देर से ही सही, अब यह बिल लाया गया है, यह एक अच्छी बात है। लेकिन अब इस सिस्टम की मियाद को बढ़ाना ठीक नहीं है। इस बिल के इस सदन में और राज्य सभा में पास हो जाने के बाद दो हफ्ते के अन्दर इस मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी सिस्टम को डिसाल्ट कर देना चाहिए। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, यह एक पैरासिटिकल सिस्टम है। यह हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था और इस देश की आम जनता का खून चूस रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इसकी इतनी लम्बी मियाद न रखकर इस बिल के पास होने के बाद दो हफ्ते में इस को खत्म कर दे।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Before you call the hon. Minister, may I seek a clarification from him? How is it that such distant date has been fixed? Is there any rationale behind it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I would like to say something before the hon. Minister replies. This is not the first time that we are seeing the Congress's special sympathy for the vested interest. In Bengal, we have seen how zamindari abolition has worked. After they had passed the bill they gave six months to the zamindars to hide all the lands and put them under benami ownership. What is the outcome today? Zamindari do not exist but the real fact is that the zamindari abolition has not worked. Only some ghost-owners under the control of the same ownership have become the controllers of the property. As a result, the ryots and the tillers and the *bargadars* are exactly where they were, and in fact there condition has deteriorated.

Similarly in this case I can see the hidden object behind giving more time till April, 1970. They want to give more time to the vested interest and the big capitalists to do all the jugglery they can and continue to serve the same purpose which they had been doing in the past. In these circumstances, I would request the hon. Minister to give effect to this measure as soon as it is enacted.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I shall recommend my hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu for promotion as under-secretary-general.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Regarding the point about abolition of the managing agency system, I was really pained to hear what my hon. friend Shri D. N. Patodia had to say. Unfortunately he contradicted what I had stated, and he stated that I had made a wrong statement when I had stated that the managing agency system did not exist in any other part of the world. I stand by my statement that it is only in India or countries like India where the British people had something to do that the managing agency system has existed. Otherwise, in the U. K. itself or in America you will not find the managing agency system...

SHRI PILOO MODY : He would not find it in the Soviet Union also.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Of course, it is not there. But even in America and U.K. it is not there. In developed countries it is not there...

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It is there in Asia, Australia and the Latin American countries.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : They were places where the British people had gone.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The important factor is under-development which requires the managing agency system,

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as development is concerned, of course, he will not accept my word, but I would like to place before him the considered words of the committee or the managing agency system. This is what they have to say :

"Despite the increasing role played by the L. I. C. the I. F. C. banks and the investment trusts in providing initial loans as well as under-writing functions, the part played by brokers and individuals in under-writing new shares is still sizable but the contribution that can be attributed directly to managing agents is negligible."

Further on, they say :

"Equally with growing diversification of the economic structure, most new companies require such large amount of funds that support of particular groups of individuals can from only a small part of the total need.

"The real support comes from the institutions, the general public and other companies".

SHRI PILOO MODY : We do not dispute that.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is not only that they say so. It is also supported by figures. In 1964-65, the percentage of the total amount under-written by LIC was 22.9, by UTI 12.9, IFC 10.1, ICICI 12 and

so on whereas others including managing agents and foreign collaborators is only 0.7 per cent.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about the public ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What about loans from foreign collaborators ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : All included 0.7 per cent.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : No, it is only share capital, not the loan part.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I am trying to point out that the under-writing is done by the financial institutions, not by the managing agents themselves ; the contribution of the latter is very small.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka) : It is because of the prestige of the managing agents that the public is contributing the capital.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : From the manner in which they have been managing, only a few houses managing so many companies, the public would not like them. Out of so many companies incorporated, how many are really managed by managing agents ? If really they had helped industrial development, then practically all the companies which have been incorporated would have been managed by the managing agents. That also I have indicated.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : Even today the public contribute to those companies which have well known managing agents.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are on clause 2. He need not answer these questions.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : He was covering clauses 4-5. I have replied to the points.

Then other friend wanted that the date should not be 3rd April 1970. Also the question of funds of those companies has been raised. May I say that this clause has nothing to do with the funds ; it only relates to abolition of the managing agency system for which a date has been indicated. We are giving them time so that they may make arrangements to pack off. We must give them reasonable time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Not pack off, but readjust go underground, wash and come out. The Minister's answer is unsatisfactory and unconvincing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : .

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3—(Substitution of section 293A)

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I beg to move

Page 1, line 9,—*after* "contained in" *insert*—"any other provision of". (3)

I want to add after "Notwithstanding anything contained in", the words "any other provision of".

This is self-explanatory.

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA : I move

Page 2, line 4,—*for* "five thousand" *substitute*—"ten thousand". (8)

page 2, line 7,—*for* "three years" *substitute*—"five years". (9)

Page 2, line 7,—*after* "fine" *insert*—"which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees". (10)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हालांकि देर से यह विधेयक सरकार लाई है लेकिन फिर भी इस की हमदर्दी कम्पनियों के प्रति जिस तरह से वह इस की लिखावट से साफ हो जाता है। विरोधियों के प्रेशर पर और दबाव पर सरकार को यह विधेयक को लाना पड़ा लेकिन इसकी हमदर्दी प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिए है यह इसकी लिखावट से आपको मालूम हो जायगा। आप देखें क्लाज 3 (2) में जहाँ जुर्माना की बात करते हैं, वहाँ यह दिया है :

"If a company contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1), then the company shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कम्पनी को 5 हजार का जुर्माना

यह करते हैं। 5 हजार उसके लिये क्या है ? यह कोई सजा है ? यदि इस कानून का उल्लंघन कम्पनी करती है तो उसको पाँच हजार का जुर्माना करना, यह कोई सजा नहीं है। कम्पनी के पास असेट्स कितने होते हैं ? मान लीजिए टाटा कंपनी है, आज 510 करोड़ उसके असेट्स हो गए हैं। 5 हजार का जुर्माना उसके लिए क्या है ? उस से तो कुछ बिगड़ने को नहीं है। तो कंपनी की इस बदमाशी को यदि सरकार हकीकत में रोकना चाहती है तो पाँच हजार रुपये की जो सजा या जुर्माना है उसको बढ़ाकर मेरा संशोधन है कि 10 हजार कर दिया जाय ... **अध्यक्ष**... 20 हजार यह कह रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ, वह भी कम है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, होना चाहिए 50 हजार। लेकिन सरकार 50 हजार नहीं करती तो कम से कम 5 हजार नहीं, दस हजार अवश्य करना चाहिए।

उसी तरह से मेरा दूसरा संशोधन है :

"...a term which may extend to three years."

वह तीन साल की सजा देंगे और

".. shall also be liable to fine."

मैं इस में तीन साल की जगह पर 5 साल की सजा करना चाहता हूँ। तीन साल की सजा भी कम है। यह तीन साल की सजा एक रियायत है। 3 साल के बजाय 5 साल की सजा उस कंपनी को होनी चाहिए जो पोलिटिकल पार्टी को डोनेट करती है और इस तरह से फंड्स को मिस्यूज करके जनतन्त्र के वातावरण को दूषित करती है। उसके बाद है।

'and shall also be liable to fine.'

फाइन क्या है ? एक रुपया भी हो सकता है, एक सौ रुपया भी हो सकता है, इस में फिर मेरा संशोधन है कि उसके भागे यह जोड़ दिया जाय :

"which shall not be less than Rs 10000"

[Shri Shivchandra Jha]

पांच साल की सजा और दस हजार रुपये का जुर्माना दोनों होना चाहिए, यह मेरा संशोधन है। इस तरह से यदि सरकार शक्ति बरतेगी तब इस बात की सम्भावना हम रख सकते हैं कि इस विधेयक का मकसद बहुत हद तक कार्यान्वित होगा।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): I move amendment
No. 12.

Page 1, line 12,—for "1968" substitute "1969". (12)

It is purely a consequential amendment and I do not think I need say anything about it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I have tabled two amendments. But my amendment No. 14 may not be in the hands of many Members. So, while moving, I shall read it. I move:

Page 1,—for line 12, substitute—

"Act, 1969,—

- (i) contribute any amount or amounts, or
- (ii) make any gift (which expression shall include the amount of the consideration which is demand, under the gift-tax Act, 1958, to be a gift), or
- (iii) render any service, or lend the services of its officers or employees or any of them, except after obtaining such payment as is adequate for such services, or
- (iv) make available the use of any of any of its property except after obtaining such payment as is adequate for the use of such property". (14)

Sir, I fully appreciate the Government clause as given there. In spirit, it is all right. But they have stated only that the companies

are being prevented from contributing an amount or amounts to political parties or to any individual representing political parties. But that alone will not stop the mischief. You are a very learned man and another learned man in the House by name Mr. Bhandare when he was speaking as a Member—now you are occupying the Chair and so I cannot identify that Member with you at the moment—said there is assistance not only by way of finance but there are other forms of assistance in kind which should also be prevented if the Bill is to be effective when it is passed. I fully agree with him when he said that I hope you will also agree with him on that score.

The real mischief will come in this way. It is not only by a company contributing to the political parties: but by other means also can it help them. Instead of paying in a lump sum of Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 2 lakhs, the companies can assist the political parties in kind, by offering some material or lending something. I can give you one good example and Shri Bhandare mentioned that. One company can offer as many as 100 jeeps to a political party for use during the time of the elections. That will not be attracted by this clause. That company is not contributing any amount but is just lending jeeps to be used during the elections without charging for them. Will that not be incorrect? In spirit, it will be attracted by this clause but the wording of the clause as it is will not attract it. That aspect should also be considered in this matter.

Secondly, it is says "lend the services of its employees or officers." Suppose, you are not giving jeeps you can give 100 drivers or 200 drivers to work for the candidate free of charge. If we calculate all these things, these will tantamount to assistance which should have been prevented and which should be prohibited by this amendment. Otherwise, nowadays, all the big business-houses which have been giving lakhs and lakhs of rupees to this party or that party, will, instead of making such outright grant or outright contribution to the political parties, by the backdoor methods begin to assist by giving jeeps or men.

There is one more aspect. My amendment also says "make available the use of any of its property." That also should be looked into. There may be a big building which

they can give free of rent. That means a sum of Rs. 1,000 can be saved for one candidate. Free use of any of their property or house should be prevented.

Then, there is mention of "make any gift." They may say "We have made a gift and not contributed anything." The so-called gift should not be allowed to escape in respect of the Gift-tax-Act. That loophole also should be plugged.

So, for these reasons, I have given a comprehensive amendment which I hope will help the Government in fulfilling the spirit in which they have brought this Bill. A law may be a good law, but wrong drafting of it may defeat the purpose in view and if you go to the court, the court may not hold that law as valid. Therefore, in all humility, I appeal to the hon. Minister to accept this amendment which is comprehensive and which will help him in all that he wants to do. The clause as it is does not embrace all these items which I have now given. I think that amendment No. 14 of mine will go to help him in preventing the companies from making contributions to political parties in all ways.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, I would like to say very little. While supporting the Bill, I am doing so with certain reservations. The ruling party has put forward lofty ideals about political life. We appreciate all that but in practice, what we see is that the largest amount from companies flow to the ruling party itself. It is significant that the Bill has been brought after the mid-term elections. It is a fact that during the mid-term elections the ruling party collected considerable donations from companies. If this Bill is to be effective, it is necessary for the Government to ensure that donations out of black money do not take place. It is not going to be easy. If companies make manipulations in their accounts to create black money and pay donations out of that, instead of a healthier political climate, we would have a worse political climate and the evils would be multiplied. That has to be checked. Government should exercise restraint on the ruling party as well as other parties, so that they do not receive donations out of black money. The root cause of the donations is that elections have become so

expensive. Therefore, efforts must be made to see that the elections are made cheap.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir I congratulate Mr. Sezhiyan on bringing forward this amendment even at this late hour and I hope the minister will have no objection in accepting it, because he has said that accepting donations from companies is immoral.

I come from the industrial city of Kanpur. It is a city of poverty and plenty, both. We have seen political parties accepting donation from the companies; I have no grouse against that because according to the law and the rules, they could do it. But the most objectionable thing is, the companies render other services also. They give a car to a particular candidate of a particular party for months. Even the petrol is paid for by the company out of the shareholders' money. 30 or 40 clerks are given leave with pay, but their services are utilised not in the interests of the company but for a particular candidate of a particular party. These instances were brought to the notice of the authorities, but they expressed their inability to do anything. Many textile units in Kanpur were asked to manufacture 5000 Congress flags. When they said these is no *Khaddar*, they said, for the elections it need not be in *Khaddar*; only the tricolour should be there. They could not get as so much cash from them, but they managed to get in kind in the form of Gandhi caps and Congress flags. I can give proof. That is why congress flags were much much more than the oppositions flags in that particular city.

In this amendment he says :

"render any service, or land the services of its officers or employees or any of them, the except after obtaining such payment as is adequate for such services, or

make available the use of any of its property except after obtaining such payment as is adequate for the use of such property."

He says, do not ban them. They can do it but they should pay for it. It should not be at the cost of the shareholders or at the cost of the workers. So I request you, Sir, and through you the hon. Minister to kindly accept this.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

In his amendments 8, 9 and 10 my hon. friend Shri Shiva Chandra Jha has suggested that the fine instead of Rs. 5000 should be Rs. 10,000. Take a company owned by Birlas, Tatas, Dalmias, Jaipuria or any other such big business house. If they are fined Rs. 5000 they will simply pay it and get away. If it is made Rs. 10,000 it is some amount, it should have been more. Anyhow even though an amendment for more has not been moved, either the hon. Minister may bring an amendment suggesting a bigger amount and we will support it or let him at least accept this. Then he says that instead of three years it may be raised to 5 years.

As far as punishment is concerned I support it. Then he says: "after 'fine' insert 'which shall not be less than Rs. 10,000'". The fine should not be less than Rs. 10,000. When the Essential Services Maintenance Bill was brought in this House it contained penal provisions like Rs. 2500 fine, two years jail and so many other things even with retrospective effect. They have conveniently forgotten all those things when it comes to these companies. So I request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to accept the amendment of Shri Sezhiyan with pleasure, which is one of the amendments which the Government should have brought, but Government does not have that wisdom to bring such good amendments and therefore they should depend on the wisdom of an opposition Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, I fully support what my hon. colleagues, three of them, have just now said. I am confident the Minister is aware of the fact that most of the contributions are made—I have seen at least in Bengal—partly in black money and partly in kind. Messrs. Shaw Wallace Company of Calcutta gave ten vehicles for use by Shri P. C. Sen, each vehicle costing Rs. 100 a day. For two months you can work out how much it amounts to. Another company had offered to feed the volunteers, two hundred of them, for more than a month. You can work out how much it will cost (*Interruption*). One company even went to the extent of promising jobs to 30 of the Congress candidate's workers if the Congress candidate won and came back elected. Another very interesting case is, the leaders of the workers who worked for Shri P. C.

Sen in Aram Bagh, forty of them, were presented with wrist watches each costing Rs. 130. Shri Atulya Ghosh when he contested election last time got 400 burkhas, for false voting, free by some company. This is all corruption of the same nature. Therefore I would suggest that it should be said in such a manner that it will mean any material help or contribution so that the real purpose of the Bill is covered.

In respect of punishment I would like to say that even Rs. 10,000 to my mind is not adequate. It should be ten times the amount contributed for the first offence and twenty times the amount contributed for the second and subsequent offences.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I do not want to discuss the merits of the Bill. In the matter of punishment, the type of punishment prescribed must be such that not only the party feels remorse but it should act as a deterrent. What is the provision we have envisaged here? The offence is payment of donation to political parties by a company. When that is the nature of the offence, any punishment in terms of cash, however high it may be, is not going to be a deterrent. Suppose a company is imposed a fine of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 it is not at all going to be a deterrent. I hope the hon. Minister will view the problem in the correct perspective and bring in necessary amendments on a later occasion.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I want to ask only one question. You are banning companies from giving political donations. You have prescribed some punishment to the giver of donations. But what is the punishment to the taker, the party who receives donations? Do you propose any punishment to that party?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Sir I would confine myself to the few amendments which have been moved by the hon. Members. One of the amendments, moved by Shri Reddi, seeks merely to change the date from "1968" to "1969" which I accept.

Two amendments were moved by Shri Jha. One seeks to enhance the fine from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, so far as a company is concerned and the other amendment

seeks to increase the term of imprisonment from 3 to 5 years. So far as the first amendment is concerned, we have to remember that some of the members of the public are also shareholders and if any irregularity or illegality is committed by an office-bearer of a company it would not be proper to punish the shareholder. If any fine is imposed on the company, it will certainly affect the shareholder. That is why we considered that a punishment of Rs. 5,000 is sufficient. Then, apart from imposing a fine on the company, the office-bearer who is responsible for such illegality has also to suffer to penalty, imprisonment upto three years and a fine which can be any amount. I think we can leave it to the better sense of the judge to fix the amount. If we find that a particular officer of a company has done something wrong, it is not proper to make the shareholders suffer for it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Suppose at a general meeting of a company the shareholders move a resolution that a particular sum should be contributed to a particular political party. Will you punish the company in such a contingency ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If such a resolution is passed by the company, the fine will be imposed on the company. But, because of the illegality committed by an office-bearer of the company it is not desirable that all the shareholders who are not party to such a decision should also be penalised. Therefore, we have purposely fixed Rs. 5000 as fine. The officers who are responsible for instigating or who take leading part in having such a resolution passed and so on, for that purpose.....

17 hrs.

श्री शिव चन्व झा : मंत्री महोदय एक भी कम्पनी का उदाहरण देकर बतलायें कि 10,000 फ़ाइन करने से शेयरहोल्डरों पर किस तरह का असर होता है ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I take the other argument. When you are talking of very big companies, whether it is Rs. 5000 or Rs. 10,000 it will not matter very much to them. If you impose

a fine of Rs. 10,000 on a big company having a large income, it will not make much difference. Here the important thing is that the directors, the office-bearers, responsible for such illegal action will be given a punishment extending upto 3 years plus a fine that may extend to any limit. For that purpose, we have left it to the court to decide on the basis of merit to fix the amount of fine. Therefore, I would submit that the hon. Members may not press their amendments. What has been provided here will meet the requirement which the hon. Members have in mind.

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli) : Whenever a fine is proposed for any illegal thing like that, either a minimum is fixed or a maximum is usually fixed. That is the procedure in law.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Here, it will extend upto Rs 5000. If you read the wording, it will extend upto Rs. 5000. It is for the court to decide the amount. But the amount has been fixed upto Rs. 5000.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why don't you make it ten times the amount that they contribute ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Let me confine myself to the amendments which are before the House. What I say is that the provision made by us will meet the requirement of the case.

So far as the amendment moved by Shri Sezhiyan is concerned, as I pointed out earlier, wide implications are involved. It will not be desirable for us to accept the amendment as has been worded. I have taken note of it. If we find that there is some loophole on account of which someone will take advantage, we will see that loophole is plugged. I think, this is not the proper time, without considering the implications involved, that we should accept his amendment. I would ask him to withdraw his amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, first I put Amendment No. 3 moved by Government to the vote of the House.

The question :

"Page 1, lines,—

after "contained in" insert—

"any other provision of"

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, I would put Government Amendment No. 12 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"Page 1, line 12,—

for "1968" substitute "1969" (12)

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is Amendment No. 14 by Sezhian...

SHRI SEZHIAN: Sir, in view of the assurance given by the Minister that he has taken note of it and that he will consider it later and plug the loophole, if any, I am not pressing my amendment. I withdraw it.

Division No. 24]

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Anbuhezhan, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Durairasu, Shri
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Jamna Lal, Shri
Jha Shri Bhogardre
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Kiruttinan, Shri
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mangalathumadam, Shri
Mayavan, Shri
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Onkar Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sezhian, Shri
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sivasankaran, Shri
Subravelu, Shri

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take it that he has the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment.

Amendment No. 14 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put Amendment No. 8 moved Shri Shiv Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"Page 2, line 4—

for "five thousand" substitute—
"ten thousand" (8)

17.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

The Lok Sabha Divided.

AYES

[17.08 hrs.

Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti

NOEE

Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Dr. I.
Ahmed Shri F. A.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bohra, Shri Onkaral
Butta Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhury Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damanl, Shri S. R.
Dev, Shri D. V.

Deo, Shri P. K.
 Deo, R. R. Singh
 Deoghare, Shri N. R.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Gudadiumi, Shri B. K.
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulsidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamble, Shri
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kathan Shri B. N.
 Kavade, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Marandi, Shri
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mody, Shri Pilo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mritynjay Prasad, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Paokai Haoikp, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri Manubhai
 Patil, Shri Amaut Rao

Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil Shri T. A.
 Patodi, Shri D. N.,
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghuramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdry
 Ram Subhag Sing. Dr.
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Rana Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Roa, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishawananth
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yumns
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankta Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sen. Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen. Shri P. G.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankranand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Neval Kishore
 Shastri, Shri Biswanaryan
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. H.
 Shiv Chindika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh Shri D. N.
 Singh Shri D. V.
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonavane, Shri

Sunder Lal, Shri
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaran Singh: Shri
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulka, Shri Ramachandra
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vishambhram, Shri P.
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Xavier, Shri S.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result of the division is 1 Ayes : 31 ; Nos 155.

The motion was Negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two more amendments moved by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha—Amendments No. 9 and 10. Shall I put them together ?

SHRI SHIVA CHKDRA JHA : I want division on amendment No. 9.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I now put Amendment No. 9 the amendment of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha, to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“Page 2, line 7,—

for ‘three years’ substitute—
‘five years’.” (9)

Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 25] AYES [17.11 hours.

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Adichan, Shri P. C.
Anbuechian, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Basu, Shri Jotirmoy
Chittiyababu, Shri C.
Durairasu, Shri
Esthose, Shri P. P.

Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Kalita Shri Dhireswar
Kandappan, Shri S.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Kiruttinan, Shri
Krisnamoorthi, Shri V.
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mangalathumadam, Shri
Mayavan, Shri
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Modak, Shri B. K.
Onkar Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Seopujan
Sivasankaran, Shri
Subravelu, Shri
Viswambharan, Shri P.

NOES

Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahiwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmad Dr. I.
Ahmed Shri F. A.
Amat, Shri D.
Amin, Shri R. K.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumngam, Shri R. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Buta Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvadi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhary, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Deb, Shri, D. N.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Deoghare, Shri N. R.

Shri Jamma Lal also recorded his vote for O' NOES!

Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shal K. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajitrao S.
 Dhillon, Shri G. S.
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gavit, Shri Tukaram
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri P. K.
 Girja Kumari, Shrimati
 Gudadimni, Shri B. K.
 Hari Krishna, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jadhav, Shri V. N.
 Jamna Lal, Shri
 Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
 Kamble, Shri
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kavadi, Shri B. R.
 Kedaria, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Lakshmi Kantamma Shrimati
 Lasker, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Marandi, Shri
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Masuriya Din, Shri
 Meena, Shri Meehta Lal
 Mishra, Shri Bibbuti
 Mody, Shri Pилоo
 Mahamed Imam, Shri J.
 Mohamad Yusuf, Shri
 Mohsin, Shri
 Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patel, Shri, Manubhi
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.

Pramank, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd, Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhami Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramamoorthy, Singh S. P.
 Rana Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Rao, Shri Bishwanath
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yumus
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Spare, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sen, Shri Dwafpayam
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shastri, Shri B. Viswanarayan
 Shastri, Ramanand
 Sheo Narayan, Shri
 Shriv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Siddayya, Shri
 Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tapuria, Shri S. K.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Uikay, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka, Shri Ramchandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind

Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Xavier, Shri S.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result
division of the : Ayes : 29 ; Noes : 146.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I now
put amendment No. 10, the amendment
of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha, to the vote of
the House.

*Amendment No. 10 was put and
negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The ques-
tion is :

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand
part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 3 as amended, was added
to the Bill.*

*Clause 4—(Insestion of new section
324 A.)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a
government amendment. Is he moving ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Yes. I move :
Page 2,

(i) line 10,

*after 'contained in' insert—
'any other provision of'.*

(ii) lines 12 and 13,

*for 'appointed day' substitute
'3rd day of April, 1970'*

(iii) line 16,

*for 'the appointed day, substitute
'that date'*

(iv) lines 18 and 19,

*for 'appointed day' substitute
'3rd day of April, 1970'. (4)*

MR. DEPUY-SPEAKER : Is Mr.
Dar moving his amendments ?

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : No,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is Mr.
Shiva Chandra Jha moving ?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Yes.
I move :

Page 2, line 16,

add at the end—

'but not later than fifteen days
from the passing of the Companies
(Amendment) Act, 1969.' (11)

SHRI R. K. AMIN : I oppose Clause 4
of the Bill which seeks to abolish managing
agents as well as secretaries and treasurers
I cannot understand the reason why, along
with the abolition of managing agency the
Government should abolish the posts of
secretaries and treasurers. That is how
the Government are throwing away the
baby with the bath. There is no need for
abolishing secretaries and treasurers with
the managing agency system.

Regarding abolition of the managing
agency system, I would like to bring two
or three points to your notice. So far, in
the discussion, the question has not been
put in its proper perspective. I think, there
is a lot of woolliness in the thinking as
exhibited in the discussion. Anyway, in
our economy, we require a system to
organize the business activities effectively.
There are two alternative systems available
to us : one is the managing agency system
and the other is the managing directorship.
We have to consider, between these two
systems, which is better and which will
yield better results. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order,
order. There is a lot of disturbance.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : As I was saying,
in our economy, we require a system to
organize the business. There are two

*The following Members also recorded thier votes.

AYES : Shri Mohammad Ismail.

NOES : Sarvashri B. N. Katham, B. Shankanand and Dr. Sankata Prasad.

systems available : one is the managing agency system and other is the managing directorship. Between these two, what we seek to do is that we abolish the managing agency system and retain the managing directorship. Now, if the evils in the Managing Directorship system were less than what are available in the Managing Agency System, I would have certainly accepted it. Or, whatever be the good points that are there in favour of the Managing Agency system, if those points were also available in the Managing Directorship, I would have also accepted your suggestion. But the thing is this. The evils are there in both the systems, in the Managing Agency and the Managing Directorships. There are evils in both the systems, while the good points of the Managing Agency system are not available in the Managing Directorship system. The experience after 1956 has revealed this fact categorically. You will remember that after 1958 we had a sort of inflation in the share and the stock market and so many companies were floated, some by Managing Agencies, some by Managing Directors; but in the depression that followed after 1964-65, we have noticed that only those companies survived largely in which there was the Managing Agency system while in respect of Companies which were floated with Managing Directorship some of them took away the money of the shareholders and thus the experience after 1964 has proved that Managing Agency system has stood the test of the time and not the Managing Directorship. Therefore, Sir, I would like to avoid the evils of the Managing Agency system not by abolishing the system altogether, but by reforming the system. There is one example from the experience of Japan. The Japanese people wanted to abolish the *Zaibastu* system which is like our own system. They did attempt it. They have found out that the *Zaibastu* system was much better than any other alternative system, and therefore the *Zaibastu* was revived. Lest we have to do the same thing and by doing it we will also suffer. A good deal, I still would appeal, at this late hour, to the Minister to see the good points in the Managing Agency System. With Managing Agency. There is a history, there is a family reputation, there is a continuity, while in the Managing Directorship there is nothing like that and therefore, looking to

the experience of Japan, I would like to appeal to him to reconsider the question of abolition of the Managing Agency system.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लज 4 में मेरा संशोधन यह है कि नये सेक्शन 324ए (1) के अन्त में ये शब्द जोड़ दिये जायें : "बट नाट लेटर दैन फ़िफ़्टीन डेज फ़्राम दि पासिंग आफ़ दि कम्पनीज (एमेंडमेंट) एक्ट, 1969"।

मेरे संशोधन का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस बिल के पास होने के बाद पंद्रह दिन के अन्दर मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम को डिसाल्व कर दिया जाये। जैसा कि मैंने क्लज 2 पर बोलते हुए कहा है, अब से अप्रैल, 1970 तक, इतने लम्बे समय तक, इस सिस्टम को बनाये रखने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। यह एक लीचलाइक सिस्टम है और शोषण का हथियार है। यदि सरकार इस सिस्टम को खत्म करने के सम्बन्ध में ईमानदार है, तो इसको अगले अप्रैल में नहीं, बल्कि दो हफ्तों में ही डिसाल्व कर देना चाहिए।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के बाद कांग्रेसी सरकार ने जिस मुस्तीदारी और चुस्ती के साथ ज़मींदारी सिस्टम का खात्मा किया—हालांकि उसमें दो तीन साल लग गये—, जिस मुस्तीदारी और चुस्ती के साथ उस ने प्रिंसली स्टेट्स को बाकी देश के साथ मिलाया, मैं चाहूंगा कि उसी मुस्तीदारी और चुस्ती के साथ वह मैनेजिंग एजेंसी सिस्टम को भी डिसाल्व कर दे और इस बिल के पास होने के बाद दो हफ्तों में ही उसका खात्मा कर दे, क्योंकि वह हमारे विकास में एक बाधा बना हुआ है।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I would submit that the abolition of the managing agency system is an occasion when we should highlight the necessity to develop what I

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

would call professional management in this country. In the UK, the USA and other foreign countries, cadres of professional managers have been developed to a very great extent and they are rendering valuable services. Actually, when the managing agency system is abolished, a void would be created, and in order to fill that void, it is necessary that Government must take the initiative and establish institutes of management as may be considered necessary so that a class of managers could come up; this class would also be helpful with regard to public sector undertaking and they could man both private and public sector industries.

Besides, industries are becoming sophisticated technically, and since we are going to have technologically advanced industries in this country in the times to come, I think that a cadre of professional manager is very necessary. Therefore, I submit that professional management should be developed in this country.

श्री अब्दुल बनी डार : मैं बधाई देता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसा मेजर लाई। लेकिन मुझे दुख यह है कि मैंने 28 अगस्त को प्राइम मिनिस्टर को खत लिखा कि फलां-फलां बैंक फलां-फलां ब्रांचसे फलां पार्टी ने जारी किया और कांग्रेस के फलांफलां नेता ने फलां फलां ब्रांच से फलां-फलां डेट पर लिया। उस पर इन्दिरा जी ने मुझे लिखा—नयोंकि मुझे वह इत्तिला तो बंद साल से थी लेकिन मैं चीप पायुलेरिटी नहीं चाहता था, मैं बचना चाहता था—इंदिरा जी ने लिखा कि हमें बड़ा कंसर्न है इसीलिए हम यह कानून ला रहे हैं। यह 9 सितम्बर को लिखा है और उसके बाद अब फलखरीन साहब हिम्मत करके यह बिल ले आए हैं। अच्छी बात है। लेकिन यह कहते हैं कि बैंक तो लिया, पेंसा तो लिया लेकिन हमने किसी को रियायत नहीं दी है। क्या यह रियायत नहीं है कि अभी भी 1970 अप्रैल तक इसको ले जाना चाहते हैं? मेरा

दावा है कि बाबू मनेजिंग एजेंसीज ऐसी है जिन में 65 और 70 लाख के दरमियान एक एक दो दो भाई लेते हैं। तो उनको यह फायदा नहीं पहुँचेया क्या। बाबजूद इस के कि इन्होंने धीरे-धीरे 9 सितम्बर के बाद आज 14 मई को मन बनाया कि यह पास कर लेना चाहिए, उसके बाद यह त्परीख लगाते हैं, तो मुझे इसका सदमा है। मेरी आदत है, मैं बचने की कोशिश करता हूँ। लेकिन हमने बाकायदा इस पर मेमोरेंडम दिया है प्रेसीडेंट माफ इण्डिया को कि वह जूडिशियल एन्क्वायरी कराएँ और फिर भाई फलखरीन साहब उस पर साबित करें जो कहते हैं कि सभी हैं। सभी होंगे। लेकिन यह बैंक साबित करना होगा। यह गुनाह इसकी पार्टी ने किया। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वह नेकी भी करते हैं तो नेकी को भी बदी करने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह इतनी दूर नयों गए हैं, इस की कोई दलील दें कि यह उनको क्यों करोड़ हां रुपया इसके बाद भी, जब यह बिल पास होने जा रहा है, देना चाहते हैं? 72 तक करते तो शायद 72 के एलेक्शन में जीतने में मदद मिलती। लेकिन रुपये से अब एलेक्शन जीता नहीं जायगा।... (बखबखान)... इसलिये आपके जरिए अर्ज करता हूँ कि फलखरीन अली इसका जवाब दें कि क्यों वह अप्रैल 70 तक इसको ले जाना चाहते हैं? इस में क्या बीमारी है? कोई और साजिश तो नहीं है?

قصری علی عبدالغنی ڈار :- میں بدھائی ٹوٹتا ہوں کہ سرکار ایسا میز دلائی لیکن مجھے دکھ ہے کہ میں نے 28 اگست کو پرائم منسٹر کو خط لکھا کہ اگر فلاں فلاں جیک فلاں فلاں براج سے فلاں پارٹی نے جاری کیا اور اس کے ٹیکس کے فلاں فلاں تینے فلاں فلاں براج سے فلاں فلاں ٹوٹے پر لیا۔ اس پر اندراجی ملے مجھے لکھا کہ یہ رکن مجھے وہ اطلاع تو ڈیڑھ سال سے تھی لیکن میں

چیمپ پا پور لرنی نہیں چاہتا تھا۔ میں پچانا چاہتا تھا۔ اندراج
 لے لکھا کہ میں بڑا کنسرن ہے، اس لیے ۲۵ نومبر تا ۱۵ مارچ میں
 یہ ۹ ستمبر کو لکھا ہے۔ اور اس کے بعد نجر الدین صاحبہ مدت
 کر کے یہ لے آئے ہیں۔ اچھی بات ہے۔ لیکن یہ کہتے ہیں کہ چیمپ
 تو لیا۔ پیسہ تو لیا۔ لیکن ہم نے کسی کو رعایت نہیں دی ہے۔
 کیا یہ رعایت نہیں ہے کہ اب بھی بجلی ۱۹۷۰ اپریل تک اس
 کو لے جانا چاہتے ہیں۔ میرا دعویٰ ہے کہ بعض بھینٹ
 ڈیپنٹیز ایسی ہیں جن میں ۶۵ اور ۷۰ لاکھ کے درمیان ایک
 ایک دو دو کھائی جلتے ہیں تو ان کو یہ فائدہ نہیں پہنچے گا
 کیا ۶۰ باوجود اس کے کہ انھوں نے دھیرے دھیرے ۹ ستمبر
 کے بعد آتے ۱۴ مئی کو من بنا یا کہ یہ پاس کر لینا چاہیے۔
 اس کے بعد یہ تاریخ لگاتے ہیں۔ تو مجھے اس کا صدمہ
 ہے۔ میری عادت ہے، میں بچنے کی کوشش کرتا ہوں۔
 لیکن ہم نے باقاعدگی اس پر سمجھو رنڈم دیا ہے۔ ریورڈ ریٹ
 آف انڈیا کو کہ وہ جو ڈسٹریکٹس انکوری کریں اور پھر بھائی
 فخرال بن صاحب اس پر ثابت کریں جو کہتے ہیں کہ سبھی ہیں
 سبھی ہونگے لیکن یہ چیک ثابت کرنا ہوگا۔ یہ گلاہ ان کی
 پارٹی لے گیا۔ جس پر عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ نیکی بھی
 کرتے ہیں تو نیکی کو بھی جاری کرنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔ میں
 یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ اتنی دیر کیوں گئے ہیں۔
 اس کی کوئی وجہ دے دیں کہ یہ کیوں ان کو کر ڈیٹا روپیہ اس
 کے بعد بھی، اس میں کے بعد بھی، جب یہ بل پاس ہونے
 چاہ رہے، دینا چاہتے ہیں ۶۲ تک کرتے تو شاید
 ۷۲ کے ایکشن میں جیتنے میں مدد ملتی۔ لیکن روپیہ سے
 اب ایکشن جیتنا نہیں جائے گا۔۔۔ (ویو دوہان)
 اس لئے آپ کے ذریعہ عرض کرنا ہوں کہ فخرال بن علی
 اس کا جواب دیں کہ کیوں یہ اپریل ۷۰ تک اس کو لے جانا
 چاہتے ہیں؟ اس میں کیا بیماری ہے۔ کوئی اور
 سازش تو نہیں ہے۔

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as Shri Shiva Chandra Jha's amendment is concerned, he wants that this Bill should come into operation two weeks after the Bill is passed, so far as the provision regarding the abolition of the managing agency system is concerned. It is for that purpose that we have fixed the date 3rd April, 1970. That is the date from which managing agencies shall cease. These are matters where some time will have to be given to the companies to arrange their own affairs. If we accept the amendment that the Bill will come into operation a fortnight after it is passed, that will put the companies into a large number, of difficulties. Therefore, I do not accept this amendment.

Then, the question has been raised why the system of secretaries and treasurers is also being abolished.

May I point out that so far as the managing agencies are concerned, a limit is provided, but so far as secretaries and treasurers are concerned, no limit is provided, and we apprehend that the system is likely to lead to concentration of power to the detriment of public interest. Therefore, that is also being abolished.

As for the point raised by Shri Dar, it is not relevant to the present discussion. We are not extending the provision regarding contributions but only the managing agency. So far as contributions are concerned, as soon as the Bill comes into operation, the provision concerned will take effect.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: What about professional management?

Is he in accord with the idea?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"Page 2, (i) line 10,—

after "contained in" inserted—"any other provision of"

(ii) lines 12 and 13,—

for "appointed day" substitute—"3rd day of April, 1970"

(iii) line 16, - for "the appointed day" substitute—"that date"

(iv) lines 18 and 19—
for "appointed day"
substitute—"3rd day of
April, 1970" (4)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No 1 to vote.

*Amendment No. 11 was put
and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The Lok Sabha Divided ;

17.30 hrs.

Divisions No. 26

A Y E S

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahlwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Buta Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhari Nitraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chaudhary, Shri Valmikil
Chaudhury, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.

Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Gudstiani, Shri B. K.
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri
Jha, Shri Bhagendra
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kamble, Shri
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Karan Singh, Dr.
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mangalathumadam, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Masuriya Din, Shri
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohsin, Shri
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Patmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Parthasarathy, Shri
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patel, Shri Manubhai

Patil, Shri Anantrao
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. B.
 Patil, Shri T. A.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd Shaffi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramajiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Raju, Shri D. B.
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhaa, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri K. Narayana
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sanji Rupji, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sarma, Shri A. T.
 Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sen Dr. Ranen
 Sethuraman, Shri N.
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shashi Bhuohan, Shri
 Shastri Biswanarayan
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shriv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.

Sonavane, Shri
 Sreedharan, Shri A
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri
 Thakur, Shri Gunanaad
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Ulaka Shri Ramchandra
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Viswambharan, Shri P.
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

NOES

Amat, Shri D.
 Amin, Shri R. K.
 Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
 Deb, Shri D. N.
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 *Hari Krishna, Shri
 Koushik, Shri K. M.
 Masani, Shri M. R.
 Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
 Mody, Shri Pilo
 Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
 Naik, Shri G. C.
 Onkar Singh, Shri
 Patodia, Shri D. N.
 Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
 Ranga, Shri
 Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
 Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
 Xavier, Shri S.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result of the division is : Ayes : 152 ; Noes : 20.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

*Wrongly voted for 'Noes'

†The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES : Sarvashri C. D. Gautam, G. S. Dhillon, Bakar Ali Mirza and Shri Hari Krishna,

Clause 1—(Short Trife)

(Amendment made).

Page I, line 3,—

for "1968" substitute "1969" (2)
(Shri F. A. Ahmed)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Facting Formula

(Amendment made) :

for "Nineteenth" substitute "Twentieth" (1)

(Shri F. A. Ahmed)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : जौन ए पीइन्ट आफ ऑर्डर । देखिए आप स्पीकर बनने वाले हैं यही करेंगे । रूल में इजाजत है बोलने का, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है ।

قصرنی عبدالغنی ڈار :- آن اے پائنٹ آف آرڈر دیکھئے آپ سپیکر بننے والے ہیں، یہی کریں گے۔ رول میں اجازت ہے بولنے کی۔ کوئی دقت نہیں ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall take up half an hour discussion.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : आप स्पीकर बनने वाले हैं, और स्पीकर प्रेसीडेण्ट बनने वाले हैं । अभी से आप हमको क्यों दबाते हैं । रूल में जो हम को राइट है उस के बारे में आप कलिंग दीजिए कि बाया मुझे बोलने का थर्ड स्टेज पर राइट था कि नहीं ।

قصرنی عبدالغنی ڈار (گوٹھا گاون) :- اتموویل میمبر کو پینٹ ہونا چاہیے مگر حیرت آمیز ہے جارہے ہیں۔ اچاریہ کر بلدی اور وی وی گری صاحب کا۔ وہ تو 7-6 سے ادر ہے۔ کوئی بینگ آدمی ہی پینٹ ہونا ہوگا۔

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I had extended the time by two hours. There is nothing before the House and there can be no point of order.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : My point of order is that every Member of the House has every right to make his appeal to the Government at the third reading stage.

आप ने ज्यों ही सूब किया मैं खड़ा हुआ तब आप ने बक्त नहीं दिया । मैं समझता हूँ कि आप को अपना ऐटीट्यूड बदलना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We extended the time and the Bill had already been passed. There is no question of any point of order.

17.33 hrs.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION
RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : The railways recent drum beat

ing on 28th April in the national press that the accident position has touched an all time low was believed within a very short period. They had three major accidents taking valuable human lives: one at Burdwan which took four lives, the other in the NFR between Lunding and Badarpur and the third one at Safala and the fourth and the most recent one in Aligarh. In Aligarh the engine had no headlight. There are other reasons that could be gone into later on. There was the drum beating that is was all time low.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI): The headlight was all right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Well, you will get a chance to reply. Now, this drum-beating by the Railways—"all-time low"—sounds to me as if the impression of statistics on the human mind has lost all its value. I may tell you that I borrowed this, I think, from Prof. Ranga, but I shall put it this way. (*Interruption*) Sir, if they interrupt me like this—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is attentively listening to the argument. Please proceed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I would put it this way. The performance of the Indian Railways is like this. "Travel by plane and be on the top of the world: travel by the Indian Railways and see the graveyard". In India, unfortunately, death does not agitate the Government. Life has no value; it is so cheap to them. So, there is no doubt that they are very callous about it.

The Ministry of Railways and the Railway Board have proved to be thoroughly unequal to this task. I shall quote from a widely circulated paper in which the editorial has said that "we can still more emphatically accuse the railways of apathy towards human lives, of utter dereliction of primary duty, the failure to behave with courage and wisdom in a difficult situation." What more do you want to hear?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): From where is it?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: *The Hindustan Times*—one of your supporting papers owned by Birla Brothers. This is the position.

I hear that every day 62 lakhs of passengers travel and are exposed to this severe risk in the Indian railways. Every day 62 lakhs of passengers are exposed to this risk, over an area of 60,000 kilo meters of railway lines and travelling 10,000 miles. They are constantly being exposed to suspension and fear in their minds.

If I remember aright, in 1966-67, there had been cases of accidents which had touched 48,235 casualties 41,270 of which were the direct responsibility of the railways. Out of this, 1,572 proved to be fatal and there were serious injuries to 3,471 people. What a wonderful performance?

Pandit Kunzru had very rightly said said that 75 per cent of these accidents are avoidable and they take place due to human failures. What are these human failures? Let us consider them, and I am sure the Minister would not dispute them. An average man in the operational side and other spheres of the Indian railways today is one of the most demoralised and dissatisfied persons. That is the main reason. What are these? First I will say, it is overwork, fatigue and exhaustion. Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha had suggested that a driver should not do more than 10 hours of work. Mr. Kunzru said it should not be more than 14 hours, and what is actually happening today is this sometimes touches 24 hours. That is what Justice Wanchoo has said. I have known cases of drivers of goods trains driving the engine for not less than 20 hours at a stretch. I shall quote from the report of the Wanchoo Commission which was appointed by the Government themselves. For drivers, Grade C, the number of trips with more than 12 hours and less than 20 hours—19 hours and 59 minutes—in the South-Central Railway was 34.3 per cent. Over one-third of the total area, they had this over-running of trains.

It says that "apart from the South-Central Railway, which did not furnish complete

[Sari Jyotirmoy Basu]

information, it would appear that the North-East Frontier Railway had the largest number of cases of drivers performing more than 12 hours running duty followed by... etc., etc. I do not know what the minister will say. The railways have earned a name for breaking their own rules. They take the defence that a driver had been involved in an accident only about 2 hours after his taking over the engine. That is no argument. Neither their plea that they pay over time helps the cause. These are no defences at all. The railways quite often make the drivers and other operational staff do over-work. Thereby they become victims of fatigue and exhaustion, which is the root cause for accidents taking a heavy toll on the Indian Railways.

There have been cases of loco firemen in Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway, who have made certain demands which have not been accepted. They approached these people many times, but they are not even willing to see them. Some of their demands are, eight hours working in shed and yard pilots should taken as equivalent to working of 160 KM in open line, for the purpose of changing running allowances. They would not do that. Then, to provide an assistant driver along with the motor man in E. M. U. and push pull units in the drivers cab to ensure greater safety. Provision of a fireman Grade B in the yard pilot in addition to fireman Grade C. They would not listen to these demands. Naturally there is a lot of agitation and they have victimised some people.

There is severe economic pressure on the man working on the Indian Railways. His mind is on the rising cost of living. His mind is not on the engine, on the lever or on the signal; he is thinking about other things in life. It is the duty of the railways to see that he is satisfied so that he can be trusted with human lives. There was a serious accident and when the cabin man handling the levers was asked, "Why did you put the train on the wrong line?", he said, "When I left my quarters, my only child was running very high temperature. When my wife wanted some money for buying medicine, I did not have the money. I gave a slap on

her face and I came back to the cabin. My mind was working on that. I was feeling sorry, depressed, demoralised and helpless. So this accident took place." That is the average picture of the railwaymen.

There is insecurity, in service, penalisation and charge sheeting. I do not think there is a single man on the operation job in the railways who has not been charge-sheeted. They have become masters of charge-sheeting. Anything may happen and the Railwayman will be charge-sheeted. There are cases where a driver, after driving for 24 hours, refused to drive any further and he was charge-sheeted. A man who is working under constant threat can never put his mind and heart to his work.

There is so much victimisation all over Indian Railways that it is telling on the mind of the operators.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should conclude in 2 minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I must have 15 minutes. I started at 5. 35.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The person who raises the discussion has 10 minutes. The Minister has 10 minutes and 10 minutes are for questions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, the rising cost of living and economic difficulties are killing them. Casual labour who maintain the track are under constant threat of being sacked. What can you expect from them? There is poor management and heartless and repressive treatment of the workers.

The other day I took a deputation of Northern Railway clerks to the hon. Minister's bungalow. They had come all over the country. The hon. Minister refused to see them (*Interruption*). Last year, on the same issue I had taken a deputation of clerks to Shri Poonacha's house. He was at least courteous to see them and listen to their grievances. When the present hon. Minister refused to see them it made me feel very sorry on that day.

There is a severe shortage of operational staff, there are constant vacancies and there are not many leaves reserves. That is why this fatigue and over-work is taking place.

About delay in taking action on accident cases the Wanchoo Commission has said very clearly that from the date of accident to the date of imposition of final punishment it takes 104 days—3½ months. How do you expect a man to keep his head up and mind clear when they take such a long time, when they demoralise him and keep him under constant suspense? That is how they are demoralising the whole Indian Railways.

In September 1968 Shri Poonacha had taken the trouble of meeting the station masters and drivers. They had given some concrete suggestions which they thought would lead to avoiding accidents, there are also the recommendations of Kunzru Committee made six year ago. I would like to know from the minister which are the ones that have been implemented, which are the ones that have not been implemented and the reasons for the same.

As far as staff are concerned, they must not penalise them, they must not victimise them and they must recognise their unions. They have withdrawn recognition of unions and that has demoralised them quite a bit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to tell Shri Basu that if he continues like this I will have to curtail the time of the Minister.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I will conclude in other three minutes. Shri Wanchoo in his report has said that the attention being paid to our railways, training and maintenance of efficiency of operational personnel and maintenance of track and other physical facilities is not what it should be to make railway travel safe. What more could be said by such an eminent person as Justice Wanchoo.

The recent Safety Commission's report says about importation of engines which were bad enough and unsuitable for India, it says clearly that the Commission was unable to agree to the increase in speed of hundred electric locomotives which I imported from Europe beyond a speed of 61. They have said that these engines are not suitable for Indian Railways. Yet they were brought and put into service.

Then I come to hazards of fire due to shortcircuit or hot axle. It has taken a toll of 4.4 per cent of the accidents, 25.4 per cent of deaths and 13.4 per cent of property that has been lost. There are 11,000 unmanned level crossings which are a constant source of danger to people in this country. The Railway Minister must do something about that also.

There are some facts about passengers. There are people who are compelled to travel on footboards and on roofs of trains. There are no over-bridges and people cross Railway lines in a hurry which cause accidents very often. There are no alarm chains in important trains like 17 Pathankot Express. Last year that train due to fire took a toll of ten lives. The Safety Commission is doing very little because the Railway Board has assumed over-riding powers and their recommendations are thrown into the waste paper basket. So, may I suggest to the hon. Minister that he should consider the replacement of this Commission by a quasi-judicial administrative tribunal?

Lastly, I would appeal to the hon. Minister that if he wants to do away with or reduce accidents sizably in the country, he must have a faithful, honest and royal band of workers working the railways.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAGH SINGH) : I am very happy that the hon. Member has tried to point out the some of the deficiencies of the railways. But, while utilising the the time of the House, he wanted to ventilate the the personal hurt that he got at my residence. He meets me almost daily here, but I do not know why, he trumpeted like a humbug throughout the country that the is going to march at my residence with some railways workers to show their discontent. Although he was himself present at the occasion, he could not collect even 60 persons to march at my house, despite his trumpeting like a humbug throughout the country. Although he was saying that he is again trumpeting, he trumpeted his achievements. But if he wants to make me act like their Ministers, I am sorry, I am not going to oblige him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Act in a humane way. After all, they were coming

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

to see you after travelling hundreds of miles.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I want to deal with the railway employees directly. We have eliminated intermediaries everywhere—in agriculture as well as in industry. The managing agency system has been eliminated. So, I do not want that managing agents like Shri Joytirmoy Basu to continue in the railways. He wants to sell his own party among the railway employees. But I am not prepared to create an atmosphere for that in the railways. He wants to fish in troubled waters. You don't worry about the railways workers. We will look after them.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BASU : I have to worry, because I have spent my life with them.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Coming to victimisation, I do not know from where he has manufactured this point. Sir, you know what has been done on behalf of the Government. They wanted to paralyse the Government; more particularly he, who has recently come fattened from the jail. He wanted to create trouble, but he could not succeed.

He quoted the Wanchoo Committee Report to show that the accidents are going up. I have got a report here which says the Committee has stated that :—

“There was a significant decrease during the five-year period ending 1967-68 as compared to the six-year period ending 1962-63.”

I want to open his mind by quoting certain figures. In 1951-52 the traffic handled by the railways was 298.2 million train kilometers and the accident figure was 16,142. In 1962-63 the traffic handled was 408.29 million train kilometers and the accident figure came down to 9,132. In 1967-68 the traffic handled was 455.10 million train kilometers and the accident figure came down to 5,502. I do not know whether he has got the eyes to read this or not. Then, he takes his lessons from a Birla paper because he takes light from that. We want to take light from facts...*(Interruptions)*

He has himself quoted that paper. That shows the type of mind he is having.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BASU : I would like to say that the Minister is exceeding his limit, so far as language is concerned.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The figure of traffic handled in 1951-52 was 298.2 million train kilometers and the number of accidents was 16,142. While in 1967-68 the traffic handled was 455.10 million train kilometres and the number of accidents was 5502. In that way, the incidence of accidents every year is coming down.

Coming to the recent accident, my distinguished colleague was on the site of the accident. The train as well as the bus were running parallel for about three miles. If anybody wants to overtake, I do not know why should the railways be unnecessarily blamed...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You had a green signal at the level crossing.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : It was in the process of being locked. About the total number of accidents, and consequential accidents, that figure also has gone down. As regards the Kunzru Committee Report, there were over 354 accepted recommendations and we have implemented 324 recommendations. It is due to the implementation of the Kunzru Committee Report that the accidents figures are going down.

He also mentioned about un-manned level crossings. The position is, in 1964-65, there were 113 accidents there. This is the statement showing the position of accidents at level crossings. Now, they have come down to 89, in 1968-69. This also a definite improvement. Here, he said, if you travel by Indian railways, then you will go either to burial ground or grave. But here are the figures of international railways. The Canadian Pacific Railways. The railway accidents figure is 3.68, incidence of collisions and derailments per million train kilometres; the Canadian National Railways—3.68; Japanese National railways—3.53 and in regard to Indian railways—2.33. I do not know whether we should blame ourselves or say something in favour of the Indian railways because he has not himself reached to the burial ground—he is

still with us ; we would like him to continue to be with us—in spite of the fact he always travels by Indian railways. I want that he should continue to be our colleague... (Interruption).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Why don't you quote other countries ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You are free to quote other countries ; you are free to quote Moscow or China, if you want.

As observed by the Wanchoo Committee, with the implementation of the recommendations made by the Kunzru Committee, it will be seen that the number of accidents attributable to human failure has come down considerably. As against 719 such accidents during 1966-67—he mentioned about railway employees, the fatigue and other factors—due to staff failure, the number of accidents came down to 682 in 1967-68 and it came down further to only 478 in 1968-69. So, here also, it is a definite improvement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Have you got something to say about over-working of the operational staff ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Yes ; we have implemented the Kunzru Committee Report...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : 20 hours at a stretch ? That is what Mr. Wanchoo says.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I have quoted Mr. Wanchoo also. The number of staff working long hours has come down by about fifty per cent. Even if all the 138 accidents the causes of which have not yet been finalised were to be treated as having been caused by failure of railway staff, as Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu pointed out, the position would still show an appreciable improvement. It will thus be seen that the number of accidents due to failure railway staff has come down. I have quoted some figures. If you want, I can quote other figures also. But there is not much time at my disposal.

Then, he said about victimisation, I have already said that we do not intend to victimise anybody. (Interruption) He has

come out of jail with improved condition of his health.

18 hrs.

(SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair)

Then, all the safety measures have been taken. We have Set up a safety organisation. We are also trying to educate staff. The educational process, the effective supervision and engineering aids are there. The enforcement process is there. All these measures of accident prevention have shown a definite improvement because the accidents figures are progressively going down. And in future I believe that further success will be achieved and there would not be any cause for discontent any where. I know that there has not been that discontent. Mr. Basu also for the sake of discussion thought that he lost 10 valuable days and therefore, he should raise some points and get some publicity. I am prepared to oblige him on that account But this much assurance I should give that throughout we are going to be as liberal with the staff as possible.

In regard to prevention of accidents anything needed for improving the position will be done. Whatever was pointed out by the Kunzru Committee has been done. Because there are 28 recommendations of the Kunzru Committee...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : How many not implemented ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Only 28 About to dozen out of 354 recommendations remain. I will place a list of those recommendations here on the Table of the House and you can get yourself enlightened and there is nothing that you can blame the railway on that account. All the recommendations made by the Wanchoo Committee have also received our utmost consideration and we will continue to benefit not only from the recommendations of those Committees but also from the advice tendered on the floor of the House, but Mr. Basu has not given any definite advice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You replace the Safety Commission by a quasi-judicial administrative tribunal.

*Dis.)**(H.A.H. Dis.)*

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You can justify. The figures are going down daily. (*Interruptions*) The Railway Board is supposed to override you also if you act wrongly. I am not going to listen to your advice which is destructive. I will welcome your constructive suggestions and I will trust that by giving effect to the recommendations of these two Committees as also the advice tendered on the floor of this House by various hon. Members we hope to improve the position. Any constructive suggestion on behalf of anybody more so from the Members of the House would be most welcome.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : He can tell us what they have done with regard to the advice given to Mr. Poonacha by the Station Masters and Drivers in 1968 ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You know that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Have you implemented them ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I do not want to create a forum here for his personal propaganda.

श्री कृष्ण भूषण (खारगोन) : पोइन्ट आफ आर्डर। वरी अर्जेंट है। अभी माननीय अब्दुल गनी डार साहब ने कहा था कि स्पीकर साहब प्रेसीडेन्ट होने वाले हैं। क्या कोई माननीय सदस्य प्रेसीडेंट को बाहर भेजने का या अपोइन्ट करने का अधिकार रखता है ? माननीय बलराज मधोक ने भी अभी कहा था कि प्रेसीडेन्ट होने वाले हैं। तो इस पर आपकी रूलिंग में चाहता हूँ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुडगांव) : आनरेबिल मेम्बर को पता होना चाहिए कि जो नाम लिए जा रहे हैं, आचार्य कृपलानी और वी० वी० गिरि साहब का, वह तो 70 से ऊपर गये। कोई यंग आदमी ही प्रेसीडेंट होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is all irrelevant. Order please. This is half an hour

شمس علی لغنی ڈار : آپ سیکرٹری بننے والے ہیں۔ اور سیکرٹری پریزیڈنٹ بننے والے ہیں ابھی سے آپ ہم کو کیوں دباتے ہیں۔ وہ دل میں جو ہم کو برا ٹھہرتے ہیں اس کے بارے میں آپ رولنگ دیکھیں مگر آج اسے بولنے کا حق ڈیپٹی سٹیج پر اسٹنٹ تھا کہ نہیں۔

discussion on an entirely different subject. This has nothing to do with the President's election.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश के इस रेलवे विभाग में कोई दस लाख मुलाजिम हैं और एक करोड़ की आबादी को रोजगार, यह विभाग देता है। अगर दुनिया के दूसरे देशों से मुकाबला किया जाय तो हमारी रेलवेज में ऐक्सीडेंटस लीस्ट है और उसके लिए रेलवे मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। वह बघाई के पात्र हैं कि जब से उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय का चार्ज सम्हाला है ऐक्सीडेंटस गायब हो गये हैं। यह पता नहीं कलकत्ते की तरफ चले गये और उधर ईस्टर्न सैक्टर में ऐक्सीडेंटस कर दिये। अगर यह उधर न जाते तो ऐक्सीडेंटस न होते। मंत्री महोदय यह फरमायें कि मशिरिकी हिन्दुस्तान के हिस्से में जो ऐक्सीडेंटस होते हैं उन में ऐसपिनेज तो कारण नहीं है और वहां कोई भराजक तत्व तो यह गड़बड़ नहीं करते हैं ?

दूसरी बात में पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हियुमन एलिमेंट्स से ऐक्सीडेंटस होते हैं तो उस के लिए गवर्नमेंट क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ? हियुमन एलिमेंट में जैसे कि ओवरवर्क होता है क्यादा लोगों से काम लिया जाता है और वह फिटिड होते हैं और इस कारण वह ऐक्सीडेंटस हो जाते हैं तो जो इनकवायरी की गई उस में इस किस्म के ऐक्सीडेंटस का क्या परसेटज रहा है ? ओवरवर्क से जो ऐक्सीडेंटस हुए हैं उन का क्या परसेटज है ? इसी तरीके से जैसे बाद

आती है देश में तो पुल कमजोर पर जाते हैं या जो रेलवे क्रोसिंग होती है वह जो उस तरह से परपंडिकुलर हो जाती है वह ऐम्सीडेंट्स हो जाया करते हैं तो इसका निदान करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने क्या सोचा है। इस के अलावा कई जगहों पर रेलवे क्रोसिंग पर इतना कंजेशन हो जाता है और बाज अकात देखा गया है कि कुछ बड़े साहब लोग रेलवे का फाटक खुलवा लेते हैं और एकदम से गाड़ी आ जाती है और ऐम्सीडेंट्स हो जाता है। यह भी हियुमन ऐलिमेंट का एक प्रकार है जिसमें कि रेलवे का ऐम्सीडेंट्स हो जाता है रेलवे के सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों द्वारा नेगलैक्ट या लापरवाही है तो इन सब चीजों को ठीक करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

आखिर में मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह ऐम्सीडेंट्स का जो कुछ भी परसेटेंज है उस परसेटेंज को और भी घटाने के लिए वह क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ? यह रेलवे देश की सब से बड़ी अंडरटेकिंग है और स्वाभाविक तौर से देश की जनता यह उपेक्षा करती है कि इस में हर दिशा में सुधार हो, रेलवेज की यात्रा बिल्कुल सुरक्षित व सुविधाजनक हो और जनता का रेलवेज के प्रति विश्वास पूरी तरह से कायम हो सके।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरे स्थान से रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं के तीन मुख्य कारण हैं। एक तो यह जैसा कि कहा गया कि जो रेलवे मंत्रालय के कर्मचारी हैं उन में सेंटिसर्फैक्शन नहीं है, कहीं सीन्यारिटी का भगड़ा है, कहीं पे सकेल का भगड़ा है इस लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि गवर्नमेंट को इन डे टु डे मेंटस को लेकर जो रेलवे के कर्मचारियों में असंतोष है वह दूर किया जाय। उन की जायज शिकायतों को दूर किया जाय।

एक दूसरा कारण यह भी लगता है कि आज कर्मचारियों में एक अनुशासनहीनता की भावना

आ गई है। यह सब को मालूम ही है कि कलकत्ते और उस के आस पास कर्मचारियों द्वारा रेलवेज के उच्च अफसरों का घेराव किया जाता है, जनरल मैनेजर का उन के द्वारा घेराव होता है। इस लिए यह अनुशासनहीनता भी इन रेलवे दुर्घटनाओं का एक कारण है। जिस तरह का कम्युनिस्टों का रवैय्या है उसे देखते हुए कर्मचारियों में अनुशासन का आना मुश्किल दिखाई देता है। अब सभापति महोदय, आप को मालूम ही है कि आजकल रूस में हर रोज एक जनरल मर रहा है मालूम नहीं कौन सी मरने की बहार वहां पर आ गई है ? इसलिए यह जो कर्मचारियों में अनुशासनहीनता की भावना मौजूद है वह भी इस का एक कारण है।

इस के अलावा दुर्घटना का एक कारण हमारी मशीनरी, इंजन आदि काफी पुराने हो गये हैं, वह आउटडेटेड और आउटमोडेंड हो गये हैं और इस कारण काम में जो कार्यक्षमता एफिशिएंसी दिखाई देनी चाहिये वह नहीं है। मैं रेलवे मंत्री से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या वह इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं और इस तरह की मीडन मशीनरी और आज की जरूरत के हिसाब से जैसे इंजन आदि होने चाहिए ज सी अपडेटेड मशीनरी होनी चाहिये वह लगायेंगे ताकि काम में एफिशिएंसी आये और वह जो कर्मचारियों के प्रोविडान्स हैं सीन्यारिटी या पे स्केल आदि के मामले में उनको भी हल करेंगे ताकि वह संतुष्ट होकर मुस्तैदी के साथ अपना काम अंजाम दे सकें ?

श्री सिद्ध चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि रेलवेज में दुर्घटनाएं घटी हैं, उन की तादाद कम हो रही है तो मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1968 में कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही की वजह से कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुईं ? लाइन क्लियर नहीं दिया गया या समय पर खबर नहीं मिली इस तरह की लापरवाही के कारण कितनी दुर्घटनाएं हुईं ? दूसरे अराजक तत्वों द्वारा तोड़फोड़ के कारण, फिश प्लेट्स

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

हटाने आदि के कारण जो दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं उन की संख्या कितनी है ?

दूसरा सवाल है कि सन् 1968 में कितनी जानें गईं और इन दुर्घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप रेलवे मंत्री ने उन्हें कितना मुआविजा दिया ?

इकोनोमी के नाम पर पुनर्बा जी ने बुमटिया बन्द करना शुरू कर दिया था। इससे भी दुर्घटनायें बढ़ने की संभावना बढ़ गई थी। निर्मली और गोगरड़िया के बीच गुमटी के मतलब बन्द कर दी गई थी। गोगरड़िया की गुमटी बीच बाजार में है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस पर गौर करेगी और इन को रीओपन करने की कोशिश करेगी ताकि दुर्घटनायें न बढ़ने पायें।

पब्लिसिटी की बात भी इस में आती है। दुर्घटनायें कम हों या बिल्कुल न हों, इस विचार से रेलवे स्टेशनों पर या दूसरी जगहों पर प्रचार की क्या व्यवस्था सरकार ने अभी की है और क्या उसको बढ़ाने का सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : The Chief cause of the accidents, or, one of the chief cause of the accidents is the failure of the human element. I want to know, in respect of this failure of the human element, whether there has been any sort of sabotage. If so, to what extent ? What have you done ? What effective steps have you taken to check this sabotage in order to ensure safety ? That is my first question.

My second question is this. Some of the Recommendations of these Commissions, appointed from time to time, point out that the supervisory staff has not been properly trained in the modern appliances and some of the employees are not even supplied with the latest rules, with the latest books. The books which are in their hands are old and out-moded. I want to know as to what the Government is doing to train these staff in the modern appliances and to furnish them with the latest rules on the subject.

Thirdly, I want to know this. There have been various accidents which happen each year, as a result of non-controlling of speed, because, in some cases, the speed was more than what has been permitted. So, I want to know this. What steps have the Government taken to control speed in order to ensure safety ?

These are my questions.

डा० राम सुभय सिंह श्री रणधीर सिंह ने बताया है ह्यूमन फैक्टर के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि इसको बढ़ने नहीं देना चाहिये + मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ। मैं पहले बता चुका हूँ कि 1966-67 में 719 दुर्घटनायें इस कारण से हुईं थीं जो 1968-69 में घट कर 478 रह गईं। वही उत्तर मेरा श्री शिव चन्द्र झा को भी है। उन्होंने भी 1968 की संख्या पूछी थी।

महारिकी भारत में सेबोटाज की बात आप ने की है। 1966-67 में 12 दुर्घटनायें सेबोटाज के कारण हुईं जो 1968-69 में घट कर दो रह गईं।

स्टाफ को सहायक देने की बात भी की गई है। स्थिति काफी सुधरी है इस में कोई शक नहीं है। इसको और सुधारने का यत्न किया जाएगा।

एम्प्लायीज की सीनियारिटी की बात भी कही गई है। ये जो शिकायतें हैं इनके बारे में श्री मियांसई कमिशन को कुछ बातें जो एन. एफ. आई. आर. की तरफ से बताई गई हैं, उन में जाने और उन पर विचार करने के लिए कहा है। बहुत सी बातें उससे कवर हो जाएंगी। श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त ने जो सवाल किया है, उस का भी यही जवाब है।

इन्विजमेंट की फैक्टर के बारे में भी यहाँ कहा गया है। मैकेनिकल और ट्रैक के बारे में या इलेक्ट्रिकल कारणों से जो दुर्घटनायें होती

हैं उनका भी जिक्र किया गया है। इसके सम्बन्ध में गोयल जी ने भी कुछ कहा है। इस में काफी इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है।

श्री स० भो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : रिकगनिशन के बारे में भी कुछ बताइये।

डा० राम सुमन सिंह : इसके बारे में आप से बात कर के तय करेंगे।

मैकेनिकल कारणों से 1966-67 में 102 दुर्घटनायें हुई थीं जो घट कर 1968-69 में 77 रह गईं। 1966-67 में ट्रेक की वजह से 24 हुई थीं जो कि घट कर 8 रह गईं। इलेक्ट्रिकल कारणों से 11 हुई थीं जो घट कर 5 रह गईं 1968-69 में। लेकिन इस के मानी ये नहीं हैं कि हम इस से संतुष्ट हैं। इस में और इम्प्रूवमेंट करने की कोशिश की जायेगी। अगर पिछले पांच साल के लेखा-जोखा लेने पर यह पता लगे कि हमें थोड़ी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है, तो उससे और अच्छा काम करने की प्रेरणा मिलती है। (श्रवण) आज आप ने देखा कि श्री

बासु ने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स को कोट किया और श्री रंगा का नेतृत्व स्वीकार करने की बात की। वैसे कम्पनी से स्टाफ में कैसे संतोष होगा ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा ने मृत्यु संख्या के बारे में पूछा है। 1966-67 में मृत्यु-संख्या 306 थी और 1967-68 में वह घट कर 233 हो गई। पब्लिसिटी को बढ़ाने की बात में मानता है। उस को बढ़ाया गया है और मैं उसे और बढ़ाने की कोशिश करूंगा।

जो लेटेस्ट टेकनिकल डिवाइसिज इन्ट्रोड्यूस किये गये हैं, उन्हें आधुनिकतम बनाने की कोशिश की जायेगी। स्टाफ ने उस के इस्तेमाल में बड़ी कुशलता दिखाई है और इस दिशा में और भी प्रयत्न किया जायेगा।

18.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 15, 1969/Vaisakha 25, 1891 (Saka).