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Friday, May 7, 1965
Vaisakha 17, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

STATEMENT

Friday, May 7, 1965/Vaisakha 17,
1887)Saka)

—
The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारी बिजली सामान परियोजना, हरिद्वार

+

* 1224. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री धोंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री ए० ह० भील :
श्री महेश्वर नायक :
श्री कोया :
श्री रामपुरे :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री 21 फरवरी, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 232 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रानीपुर (हरिद्वार) में भारी बिजली के सामान के कारखाने के निर्माण में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) निर्माण-कार्य कब पूरा होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) जितना कारखाना अब तक बन चुका है क्या उसमें उत्पादन आरम्भ हो गया है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) Agreements for the supply of machinery and equipment, construction material and working drawings costing Rs. 23.43 crores were concluded with the Soviet suppliers in May, 1964. Some construction material and equipment have been received. Construction of main production buildings and auxiliary shops is progressing according to schedule. A few buildings including Central Plant Store, Oil and Chemical Store, Medical Unit have been completed.

Six Russian experts are at present at site. 136 Engineers have so far been sent to USSR for advanced training. 60 have returned after completion of training. 21 Foremen and skilled workers are expected to be sent to USSR shortly.

Out of 1299 houses approved for immediate construction, 830 have been completed. Work relating to the rest is in progress.

(b) The construction work is expected to be completed by the middle of 1967.

(c) Fabrication of structural steel required for the construction of the factory is being done in the Steel Structural Block. Manufacture of motors is expected to be taken up from December, 1965.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : जब यह कारखाना बनने वाला था, तो सरकार ने घोषणा की थी कि इस कारखाने में जिन किसानों की जमीन ले ली जायेगी, उन के बच्चों को इस कारखाने की नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में पता लगाने पर यह पता लगा है कि वे बेचारे तो भटुक रहे हैं और बाहर के लोग रख लिए गए हैं।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अपनी पूर्व-घोषणाओं का पालन क्यों नहीं कर रही है।

श्री उग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : जहाँ तक इस कारखाने में नौकरी देने का सवाल है— हम लोग वहाँ के निवासियों को जरूर तरजीह देने हैं। लेकिन स्पेशलाइज्ड ट्रेनिंग के लिए जो आदमी लिए जाएंगे, उन के बारे में कुछ क्वालिफिकेशनज होना बहुत जरूरी है। इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए जो कुछ भी हो सकता है, वह किया जाएगा। इस के अलावा वहाँ पर आस-पास जो एन्सिलरी इंडस्ट्रीज खोली जाने वाली हैं उन में इन लोगों को नौकरी दिये जाने की ज्यादा उम्मीद है। इस के अलावा अभी वह कारखाना कंस्ट्रक्शन स्टेज पर है और इसलिए रिक्रूटमेंट फुल-स्केल पर नहीं की जा रही है। जब काम आगे बढ़ेगा, तो नौकरियों की गंजामश भी ज्यादा हो जायेगी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस कारखाने को बनाने के लिए सरकार ने जो लाखों एकड़ भूमि ली है, वह पिछले कई वर्षों से बेकार पड़ी हुई है— वहाँ पर कारखाना लगा है और न ही वहाँ पर कुछ पैदावार हो सकती है। जब सरकार वहाँ पर कारखाना बनाती, तो वह जमीन ले लेती। उस जमीन को इतने समय के लिए बेकार क्यों छोड़ा हुआ है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : ऐसी बात नहीं है। वहाँ पर लाखों एकड़ जमीन नहीं ली गई है। थोड़ी जमीन जरूर ली गई है और उस में से कुछ जमीन—शायद 200 एकड़ जमीन—एन्सिलरी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए अलग कर दी गई है, ताकि उन में वहाँ के लोगों को ज्यादा रोजगार मिले।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह कारखाना बन कर तैयार

हो जायेगा, तो इस की क्षमता क्या होगी, इस में विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी लगेगी और इस में भारत सरकार का क्या सहयोग रगा।

श्री बिबुधेन्द्र मिश्रा : The capital cost estimate is Rs. 68.02 crores. The foreign exchange component is Rs. 26 crores.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : इस में भारत सरकार का सहयोग क्या रहेगा और इस की क्षमता कितनी होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले कारखाना लग तो जाने दीजिए।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : इस की क्षमता कितनी होगी ?

श्री बिबुधेन्द्र मिश्रा : The estimated value of the output at full capacity would be Rs. 40 crores per year.

श्री शिव नारायण : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस कारखाने में नौकरियों के लिए मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन होनी चाहिए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने वहाँ पर सर्विस के लिए मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन क्या रखी है।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : भिन्न भिन्न कामों के लिए भिन्न भिन्न क्वालिफिकेशनज होती हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस कारखाने के लिए जो स्थान चुना है, वह कहां तक इकानोमिकल है और अगर यह कारखाना किसी दूसरी जगह, जैसे छोटा नागपुर या भिलाई के आस-पास लगाया जाता, तो वह किस हद तक इस से ज्यादा इकानोमिकल होता ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : इस स्थान का चुनाव एक कमेटी द्वारा कई स्थानों को देखने के बाद किया गया है और इस को उन में से सब से अच्छा स्थान समझ कर चुना गया है।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : पब्लिक ग्रंडर-टेकिंग में एक ऐसी भावना बन गई है कि जितनी अधिक जमीन ले ली जाये, उतना ही अच्छा है और बाद में वह जमीन काफी समय तक बेकार पड़ी रहती है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस कारखाने के लिए लाखों एकड़ जमीन नहीं ली गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर कितनी जमीन ली गई है और वह कितने दिन पहले ली गई है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : कितनी जमीन ली गई है, यह तो मैं नोटिस मिलने पर बता सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं इत्मिनान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट का कोई . . .

Shri Kapur Singh: This is a system of loot.

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : . . . इरादा नहीं है कि जरूरत से ज्यादा जमीन ली जाये। यह जरूर है कि कारखाने की एक्सपैंशन के लिए पहले से इन्तजाम करना बहुत जरूरी है, नहीं तो बाद में कई मसले उठ सकते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Kapur Singh: About land, may we ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I have passed on to the next question already.

कार के पुर्जे

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* 1225. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री म० चं० सामन्त :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दस वर्षों में कार के पुर्जों का आयात करने के लिये देश की कितनी कार निर्माण इकाइयों को विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई थी ;

(ख) पुर्जों के निर्माण में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने तथा उनका आयात कम करने की दिशा में इन इकाइयों द्वारा अब तक कितनी प्रगति की गई है ;

(ग) क्या इन इकाइयों ने विस्तार करने तथा उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा की मांग की है, यदि हाँ, तो कितनी और सरकार ने उस पर क्या निर्णय किया है ; और

(घ) कारों के निर्माण में मुनाफाखोरी रोकने तथा रोष दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Three.

(b) The indigenous content achieved by each of the three manufacturers is as shown below:—

Name of manufacturer	Make of car	Percentage of indigenous content achieved.
M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd, Calcutta.	Hindustan Ambassador	83.50
M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd, Bombay.	Fiat	74.00
M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras.	Standard Herald	70.34

(c) The expansion programmes of the manufacturers, including their foreign exchange requirements, for the manufacture of cars have not been approved so far. Due to foreign exchange difficulties, it has not been possible to meet the foreign exchange requirements of the manufacturers for the import of components/raw materials to the extent applied for by them.

(d) The Motor Cars (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1959, was promulgated with a view to check profiteering. The resale of new cars is not permitted within two years from the date of purchase as a new car without permission of Controller|State Controller of Motor Cars. The State Controllers have been instructed to satisfy themselves, before according permission for resale, that the transaction is bona fide and that no profit motive is involved.

The need for improving the quality and removing defects in the manufacture of cars has been impressed upon the manufacturers. Whenever complaints about defects are received, these are brought to the notice of the manufacturers for remedial action.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any unit which in collaboration with a foreign firm is importing parts and is assembling them here?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): The main question relates to components, and not to a car as a whole. Shall I answer this question?

Shri S. C. Samanta: I wanted to know about the parts, whether those parts are brought through foreign firms which have collaboration with our firms, and they are being assembled here.

Shri T. N. Singh: Usually, all these licences for various kinds of components are given to different industrial units, and in some cases where there has to be a progressive manufacture of those components here, some spare parts and components which go into the main components have to be imported.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Are these three units manufacturing these components in their own firms or they have established ancillary firms and other firms for the purpose?

Shri T. N. Singh: These three units are the main producers. They manufacture certain parts or sections of a

car or vehicle. The other things are products of ancillary industries; they are distributed among a number of ancillary industries.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन तीन इकाइयों को पुर्जे बनाने के लिए जो लाइसेंस दिया गया है, उस के अन्तर्गत क्या ये भारत में पुर्जे बनाती हैं या बाहर से मंगा कर यहाँ जोड़ती हैं; अगर बाहर से मंगानी हैं, तो भारत में इस बारे में आत्म-निर्भरता कब तक होगी ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : मैं ने कहा है कि ये तीन प्रोड्यूसर बहुत कम काम्पानेंट्स बनाते हैं। वे ज्यादातर इन्सलरी युनिट्स में बनते हैं।

Shri Alvares: It appears from the statement that there is no satisfactory remedy to the complaints that are passed on in regard to the manufacture of cars. Will Government consider the withdrawal of manufacturing licence if the quality of the models does not improve?

Shri T. N. Singh: If the hon. Member wants, I can look into that if a specific complaint is made.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Is it known to Government that the prices of manufactured cars have risen after the regulatory customs duty increase? Have Government permitted them to make this increase in price?

Mr. Speaker: Car prices are not the subject of the question, only car components.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: May I submit that part (d) of the question—the results of the steps taken by Government to check profiteering—permits this question?

Mr. Speaker: Components only.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that indigenous car components have come to mean sub-standard quality and high prices? If so, do Government deem such industrialisation as desirable at all?

Shri T. N. Singh: I must say that it will be wrong to make such a sweeping charge against ancillary industries. Many of them are small units. Considering the technicality and complexity of many of the spare parts, I say our ancillary industries are doing very well indeed.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Have Government tried to assess the cost of production of these items to such firms? If so, what percentage of profit is added to the cost of such components?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: So far as the ancillary units are concerned, a cost study is going on, and it is hoped it will be completed in three or four months.

Shri Joachim Alva: Have these manufacturers given any guarantee to Government that by a particular date they will produce cent per cent parts of quality in this country, especially in view of the fact that physically small countries like Poland and Czechoslovakia are producing first-rate cars and offering them to us for sale?

Shri T. N. Singh: There are some countries where they manufacture 100 per cent parts, but other countries import certain components. I think the progress in regard to indigenous content here has not been unsatisfactory. What is really important is at what cost these things are going to be produced.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इस स्टेटमेंट में लिखा हुआ है कि स्टैंडर्ड मोटर्स तीस परसेंट पार्ट्स इम्पोर्ट करते हैं—वे सब से ज्यादा इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन में मुख्य मुख्य पार्ट्स क्या हैं।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह आफ्रहैंड कहना तो बड़ा मुश्किल है। लेकिन यह गाड़ी दो तीन हजार की संख्या में बनाई जाती है और स्टैंडर्ड मोटर्स ने कुछ बरस पहले यह नया माडल—स्टैंडर्ड हैरल्ड—बनाया है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Has any scrutiny been made of the utilisation of foreign exchange granted to these various companies, and is any action proposed against those who have not fulfilled their promise in respect of producing the maximum possible indigenous parts?

Shri T. N. Singh: Every time the technical development wing scrutinises all the import licences for various components or parts or anything that is imported from abroad. They are always checked up.

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

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*1226 {
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

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

(a) whether certain specific proposals are under consideration to improve production at the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) when a final decision will be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). To improve labour productivity, an incentive bonus scheme has been introduced in one section with effect from the 15th March, 1965 and it is intended to extend this scheme gradually to other sections. Besides, the Company is endeavouring to improve production by making effective use of plant and equipment and selecting ranges of manufacture which will give optimum return and by improving the manufacturing techniques.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्पादन क्यों नहीं बढ़ रहा है ? क्या

फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी है या इसके सिवा और कोई कमी है जोकि दृष्टिगोचर हुई है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : फारेन एक्सचेंज की भी कमियां पड़ती हैं। जोकि इस में बहुत कुछ ब्रिटेन से क्रेडिट मिल जाता है लेकिन साथ साथ और भी कमियां हैं। हुनर पाने में समय लगता है और जो यह इन्वैक्ट्रकलज का काम है यह बहुत ही कम्प्लिकेटेड है। कुछ हमारी भी परेशानियां रही हैं जोकि हाउस से छिपी हुई नहीं हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : 45 लाख रुपये सालाना हम वहां नौकरों पर खर्च कर देते हैं, वेतनों के रूप में देते हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि एक इंजीनियर और नीचे का जो वर्कर है, इन दोनों के वेतनों में कितना गैप बीच में है, कितना फर्क है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : इसके बारे में जानकारी देने के लिए तो मुझे नोटिस चाहिये।

Shri P. C. Boroah: May I know whether it is a fact that the Bhopal factory was not running to its installed capacity in 1964 and if so, the reason for it and the steps taken for running it to full capacity?

Shri T. N. Singh: As I told the House earlier also, Bhopal has got a staggered programme of production over a number of years. The full capacity is to be achieved in the year 1972 or somewhere about that according to the project report. Therefore, it was already known that for a number of years production would not be commensurate with the actual capacity. Being a complicated job, it takes time to get into full swing.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that one of the main troubles responsible for lack of progress or

retardation in production is the labour trouble in this factory, and that the main reason for the labour trouble is the surplus trainees being produced by the training school? May I know what specific steps the Government are contemplating to take to solve this labour problem and the problem of the surplus trainees from the training school?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is true that labour has been one of the most important problems here. I concede that. We have in the last few months been able to improve labour relations to some extent.

In regard to the trainees problem to which the hon. Member has referred, it is true that their problem has also created certain difficulties. We have been trying to train a larger number of people than we need, and we stated very clearly when we took up the training that all need not necessarily be absorbed in the factory itself. We ourselves are trying our best to get them jobs. It is considered by the Labour Ministry that technical training should be continued by us for the general good of the nation as a whole. Therefore, we are continuing that, but even that question as to at what levels and what quantum of training should be given is under consideration.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने अपने ढंग से काम करती हैं, अपने अपने ढंग से व्यवस्था करती हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार जो व्यवस्था करती हैं उस में उस को राज्य सरकार का सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं होता है, उसको राज्य सरकार चलने नहीं देती है ? क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि वहां के मजदूर वर्ग में, स्टाफ में और जो उच्च अधिकारी हैं, जो बड़ा वर्ग है, इन दोनों में तालमेल नहीं बैठता है, ये दोनों बैठ कर समस्यायें हल नहीं कर पाते हैं ? यदि हां तो मजदूरों के कुछ प्रमुख ध्याक्त और मैनेजमेंट के व्यक्ति बैठ

कर हर विवाद को सुलझायें, कोई ऐसी योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : जहां तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को उससे पूरा सहयोग मिल रहा है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कोई शिकायत नहीं है। जहां तक यूनियन का सम्बन्ध है, रिप्रिजेंटेटिव यूनियन कौन सी हो सकती है, इसका सम्बन्ध है, इसके लिए कानून बना हुआ है और उसके अनुसार काम करना पड़ता है और कानून के अनुसार ही किसी यूनियन को रिप्रिजेंटेटिव यूनियन करार दिया जा सकता है और उससे बातचीत की जा सकती है। अगर किसी यूनियन को कोई एतराज हो कि वह रिप्रिजेंटेटिव यूनियन नहीं है तो उसके लिए भी रजिस्ट्रार को वहां दरखास्त दी जा सकती है और उसके बाद जो फैसला होगा, जिसका बहुमत होगा, उसके मुताबिक फैसला भी किया जा सकता है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : विदेशी सहयोग के नाम पर जो 64 इंजीनियर्स इस कारखाने में काम करते हैं उन पर सालाना करीब 40-45 लाख तनख्वाह और सुविधा के रूप में खर्च होता है जोकि तीन चार हजार हिन्दुस्तानी मजदूरों की सालाना तनख्वाह है। क्या यह सही है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : जो रकम उन्होंने कही है उसको तो चेक करके ही मैं कुछ कह सकता हूँ कि ठीक बात क्या है। लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इतने बड़े कारखाने में जहां कि करीब चालीस पचास करोड़ की लागत लग चुकी है और कई हजार आदमी काम करते हैं, बाहर के 64 आदमी आ कर हमारी बड़ी ही कम्प्लिकेटेड चीज में मदद करें तो यह कोई अधिक संख्या नहीं है।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What capacity has this factory reached in the

manufacture of generators and turbines?

Shri T. N. Singh: We are at present engaged in the manufacture of transformers, switchgears and motors. Generators are not now being manufactured.

Shri Mohamad Elias: Last year in order to suppress the agitation among the workers, a large number of leading workes had been victimised and the workers are very much agitated. May I know whether Government is considering the reinstatement of these workers in order to improve labour relations as also production?

Shri T. N. Singh: A separate question was put long ago and we have answered that question.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the Government have taken proper care to see that the defects and deficiencies found in the Bhopal Heavy Electricals are not repeated in Hyderabad Heavy Electricals?

Shri T. N. Singh: To what defects does the hon. Member refer? I cannot understand it?

Shri M. R. Krishna: About the list of ancillary industries, I am told that even in Bhopal, the ancillary industries have not yet been decided upon. It is so in Hyderabad also.

Shri T. N. Singh: I may assure the House that it is only in the public sector industries that we are taking all possible care for the establishment of ancillary industries and every effort is being made to have as many units as possible. It is true that the development of ancillary industries takes time but probably the project may not be so much to blame as the unwillingness of many of our small entrepreneurs.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that there is a considerable surplus of staff at the higher level on the engineering side that they have hardly anything to do and so it creates a problem by

itself as they are mostly worried about their own future prospects than the production of the concern and if so whether any study has been made and what are the conclusions?

Shri T. N. Singh: I am aware of that human aspect of the problem. It is true that we have engaged staff who at present do not have all the work that they should have. The reason obviously is progressive manufacture takes time. We have to recruit staff with the necessary skills much in advance and there will be a certain amount of surplus by the very nature of things. We are trying to step up the production programme and see that they are fully engaged. It is also possible many times to find special work for them and that also we are doing.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I take it that the surplus is a planned one?

Shri Priya Gupta: The hon. Minister stated that by introducing an incentive system the Government intends to pull up production. May I know if the scheme of incentives will ultimately result in change in Norms for job analysis that is workload per man will increase and cause a decrease in the total strength of the workers in the factory. Has the Government examined these things?

Shri T. N. Singh: If the hon. Member refers to the effect of the incentive scheme, I can say that it is producing good results. We are yet in the initial stages and it is not possible also to apply them in all the departments because we can apply them in departments where production has reached certain level and that is how we have made a beginning. I am confident this will produce good results.

Circular Railway for Calcutta

*1227. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the non-official

resolution unanimously adopted by that West Bengal Assembly on the 26th March, 1965, emphasising the immediate need for a circular railway for Calcutta;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to relieve the present hazardous and intolerable crowding in the city's trams and buses; and

(c) whether Government have realised the vital importance of the proposal and has taken a policy decision in the matter?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Both the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal are aware of the traffic problem in Calcutta as also in other major cities. No 'policy' decision has so far been taken out various suggestions, one of which is the setting up so far been taken but various suggestions and recommend a long term solution for an integrated mass transit system, are under examination.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has decided to give priority to the construction of a circular railway or a sub-railway?

Shri Sham Nath: This question is going to be examined by a committee of experts because the problem of suburban traffic in other cities is also involved in it.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Planning Commission and if so, what is the reaction of the Planning Commission?

Shri Sham Nath: The matter was discussed with the Planning Commission and they were of the view that this is such a question that it should

be examined by a committee of experts.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In the year 1952 there was a committee set up by the West Bengal State Government which recommended the creation of such a circular or ring railway around Calcutta; and then again, recently, the CMPO, through their expert committee, have also recommended a circular railway after making a through investigation. In view of this, would the Government come forward immediately to start the setting-up of the circular railway in Calcutta?

Shri Sham Nath: It is true that this matter has been considered by various committees and teams, but the real question is whether it is the responsibility of the railways to provide a metropolitan railway in Calcutta.

श्री भागवत मा आजाद : क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ते में वृत्ताकार रेलवे की आवश्यकताओं पर आप ने और राज्य सरकार ने विचार कर के अपनी सिफारिशें पेश की हैं, और क्या हम यह मान लें कि शहर की आवश्यकता को महसूस कर लिया गया है सिद्धान्त रूप से लेकिन उस के सामने धन राशि का प्रश्न है ।

श्री शामनाथ : यह तो सही है कि कलकत्ते में जरूरत तो जरूर है एक ऐसे रैपिड ट्रान्जिट सिस्टम की जिस से ट्रेफिक की प्रब्लेम हल हो, लेकिन यह रेलवे की जिम्मेदारी नहीं हो सकती कि तमाम बड़े बड़े शहरों में रैपिड ट्रान्जिट सिस्टम का इन्तजाम करे ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that another road bridge is going to be constructed nearabout the Howrah bridge and, if so, may I know whether the railway is thinking about a rail-cum-bridge there so that the temporary congestion may be alleviated?

Shri Sham Nath: It is true that another bridge is to be constructed but I think that matter relates to the Transport Ministry.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The hon. Minister was stating that this is a suburban traffic problem. May I ask the hon. Minister whether he has considered that this is also an internal traffic problem of the city of Calcutta which is almost breaking down under the weight of its population, particularly inflated by the refugees who have come? It is also an internal problem of the city of Calcutta.

Shri Sham Nath: What the hon. Member has stated is correct, but as in other countries, the inter-city transport system is generally the responsibility of a separate organisation.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Is it not a fact that the Government, at so many levels, have realised the immediate necessity of setting up a circular railway in the city of Calcutta, but still the Government is not coming forward to finalise the decision because of new expenditure of money for the city of Calcutta only?

Shri Sham Nath: It is not a question of Calcutta alone,—

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I am specifically asking about the city of Calcutta.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has put the question, and the Minister is answering it.

Shri Sham Nath: As I said, it is not the question of Calcutta alone. It is also true that if this project is undertaken by the railways, it would involve a cost of Rs. 50 crores, and because the railways have to pay about 5.75 per cent as dividend, it is estimated that the gross receipts would not be enough even to bear the recurring cost.

Shri Jaipal Singh: For several years we have been hearing about this; even sub-ways have not been made in Calcutta. I would like to

know how far the Ford Foundation is committed to this circular railway and whether it is going to be underground or not.

Shri Sham Nath: I do not think the Ford Foundation has made any commitment. It is however true that a study team was appointed by the CMPO working committee and that team made some recommendations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears from the answer of the minister that since this scheme will involve about Rs. 50 crores of expenditure initially, it will not be possible for Government to come to a decision immediately. May I know whether it is not a fact that this money will be recovered, in subsequent years because of the vast and growing population of Calcutta travelling by the railways and if so whether this fact has also been taken into consideration and this project will be completed during the fourth plan?

Shri Sham Nath: According to our financial assessment, the investment would be about Rs. 50 crores and the gross receipts will not exceed Rs. 76 lakhs per annum. That means there would be a net loss of about Rs. 4.37 crores per year taking into account the amount payable as dividend, depreciation charges and recurring etc.

Planning and Stagnation on Railways

*1228. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the light of the discussions held during the Budget Debate, Government have examined their personnel planning and stagnation; and

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at and the steps proposed to be taken to improve matters?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The gazetted cadre of the various Departments on

the Railways has been fixed taking into consideration the actual workload and the requirements of the successive Plans. Additional posts in the various grades are sanctioned from time to time for specific construction and other developmental works and not specifically for giving promotion to officers. However, in the management of cadres, due consideration is given to providing as far as possible reasonable career prospects for those entering railway services.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the factual position from department to department, from region to region regarding the time taken for promotion from one cadre to another and whether there has been stagnation or not and if so, what is the nature of the stagnation from place to place, from department to department?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually I would not say it is stagnation, because there are about 7 departments in which the actual time taken on an average was 21 years prior to 1946 in the case of the civil engineering department. Now it has come down to 18 years. In transportation, it has come down from 19 to 18 years and in accounts from 12 to 10 years. Similarly in stores, it has come down from 18 to 15 years. So, I do not think he can say there is stagnation. But it is a fact that there has not been as rapid promotion in civil engineering, mechanical engineering and transportation departments.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the minister aware that in the overall context in the country as a whole, the promotions in the railways are much adversely affected as compared to the public sector enterprises, PWD, etc.? Have the ministry made any study of the situation and how the railways stand in that overall context?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually there is another reason for this, because these public undertakings are mostly a recent creation and they are

expanding. The other departments are also expanding. The railways have been there. They are also expanding, but on the railways the transportation, civil engineering and mechanical engineering departments, etc., have been there. But in tele-communications, there has been rapid promotion even in the railways. But if there is interdepartmental transfer, naturally the salaries are higher in other departments and so that much of allurements is there. But if those public sector undertakings or even private enterprises get fairly stabilised, I don't think they can afford to give so rapid a promotion.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is the Government aware that in the various departments, particularly in the mechanical engineering department, the stores department and the traffic transportation departments, of the Railways, the chances of promotion or prospects of promotions are much more better than the civil engineering department in the Railways where the people are not being promoted even if they have put in more than 18 to 20 years service and they are comparatively much more senior than people in other departments? If it is so, is the Government going to examine the position and balance the promotions in the various departments?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are considering this matter. As I said, there has not been stagnation everywhere. There has been some stagnation at some places. We will consider it.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे में जो भिन्न भिन्न जोन हैं उन में प्रमोशन का चैनल एक ही तरह का है, या उन में भी कोई भ्रन्तर है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में करीब करीब एक ही तरह का है, मगर नार्थ ईस्ट फ्रांटियर रेलवे में विशेष सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं क्योंकि वहाँ लोगों को विशेष परिस्थितियों में काम करना पड़ता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब के ध्यान में यह बात है कि रेलवे में जो फर्स्ट क्लास के अटेंडेंट चलते हैं उनके रहने का इन्तिजाम नहीं है ? वे लोग दो दिन तक रुकते हैं और उसका उनको डी० ए० और टी० ए० भी नहीं मिलता । मिनिस्टर साहब के सैलून के साथ जो जाते हैं वे तो आराम कर लेते हैं । लेकिन जो फर्स्ट क्लास अटेंडेंट हैं उन के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है । क्या उनकी रिहाइश का कोई इन्तिजाम करने का सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि मिनिस्टर लोग सैलून में ही जाते हैं । अगर किसी अटेंडेंट को कोई वाजिब दिक्कत होगी तो उस पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

श्री हुकूम खन्व कछवाय : जो लाखों की तादाद में गैंगमैन हैं वे टेम्पोरेरी हैं और उनकी तनखाह भी कम है । टेम्पोरेरी होने के नाते ये ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर पाते इसलिए गाड़ियों के तेज चलने में काफी दिक्कत आती है । क्या सरकार भविष्य में उनको स्थायी करने और उनकी ग्रेड बढ़ाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: अभी कोई नया विचार नहीं है, जो आम विचार चलता है वही है ।

Shri Alvares: Sir, there is an arrangement in the Railways to provide promotion to Class IV from Class IV to Class III on a more or less statutory basis. May I know whether because of the co-operation with organised labour to increase productivity in the Railways there is a complete stagnation in promotion from Class IV to Class III in the Indian Railways?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually all these promotions of Class III and Class IV employees of the Railways are guided by the recommendations of the Pay Commission which were con-

sidered by the Railway Board and also with the organised labour. If the hon. Member feels that there has been stagnation, his labour union was also consulted in regard to that, and permanent negotiation is going on under the permanent negotiating machinery.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to a recent notification of the Secunderabad Zonal Railways that out of the total railway employments 10 per cent shall be reserved for citizens from Andhra Pradesh; if so, is it a definite indication of reversal in the Railway thinking.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I will find out the position.

Shri Priya Gupta: Due to the policy adopted to decrease the number of staff in the workshops, as a result of the introduction and implementation of the incentive bonus system a change in "Norms" having caused revised yardstick, is it a fact that all promotions to artisans, skilled and semi-skilled categories, from the class IV unskilled staff, have been kept stopped and there has been stagnation in the railway workshops for the last five years in the matter of promotions from class IV to class III and, similarly, in other categories of workers in the Railways also?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is not a fact that if anywhere incentive bonus is sanctioned to anybody there is bound to be that much of repercussion. In the railway workshops there has not been any ban on their promotion. I can say this because I have studied the problem in some of the workshops, though not in all the workshops.

Shri Priya Gupta: There has been a reduction of staff in workshops.

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में प्रोमोशन के मामले में क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के जो शिड्यूलड क.स्ट

के और बैकवर्ड क्लास के कर्मचारी हैं उनके साथ भेदभाव किया जाता है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में जो अनुसूचित जाति के और अनुसूचित आदिवासी लोग हैं, उनके बारे में जो सुविधाएं देने की बातें हैं उन सारी बातों का परिपालन किया जाता है। अगर कहीं कोई दिक्कत माननीय सदस्य को मालूम पड़ी हो तो हम को बतायें, हम लोग उसकी जांच करा सकते हैं और उसको दुरुस्त करा देंगे।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has admitted that there is stagnation in some of the categories and the only solution is the appointment of a wage board. So, I would like to know whether Government propose to appoint a Wage Board to remove this anomalous position and to increase the promotional avenues of this category of employees?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Member is mixing the two points. As I said in the reply, this matter was raised during the budget debate only in the month of March and the entire matter is under examination. As to the appointment of the wage board, my senior colleague gave a reply on the floor of the House and I do not want to repeat it.

श्री जयपाल सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि आदिवासियों को सारी सुविधाएं मिलती हैं यह बात हम पहले भी बहुत सुन चुके हैं, और बराबर सुनते रहते हैं। मैं केवल यही पूछना चाहता हूं कि कुंजरू कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें हुई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या किया गया है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं आज कुंजरू कमेटी की सिफारिशों को डिटेल् में देख कर तो नहीं आया हूं, लेकिन सबजेक्ट टु करेक्शन, उस कमेटी की करीब 95 प्रतिशत सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने का यत्न किया जा रहा है।

Indian Advertising Agencies

*1230. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign collaboration has been granted to Indian Advertising Agencies;

(b) if so, the terms of the collaboration and the names of the firms which have been granted collaboration; and

(c) the circumstances under which foreign collaboration has been allowed or is being allowed to some advertising firms in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Government have recently approved collaboration in the advertising field between M/s. Clarion Advertising Services Private Ltd., and M/s. Interpublic Inc., U.S.A. The foreign collaborator will hold 49 p.c. shares in the joint venture

2. It will however be necessary for the Company also to obtain permission from the Reserve Bank of India under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

3. Government have also given a preliminary clearance for a collaboration between M/s. Aiyers Advertising and Marketing, Bombay and M/s. London Press Exchange International, U.K. and the party has submitted a draft agreement on the terms of the collaboration which is under consideration.

4. The main considerations which Government had in view in according approval for the collaboration were the following:—

- (1) A few wholly foreign owned advertising agencies are at present holding a dominating position in the advertising business in India by reason of

their superior organisation. The proposed collaboration would strengthen the position of the two Indian companies and enable them to compete successfully with the foreign companies.

- (2) It may be possible to effect some reduction in the foreign exchange expenditure on advertising charges as a result of the collaboration.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Is it a fact that a policy decision was taken by Government not to allow foreign collaborators in this field and what are the circumstances which necessitated a reversal of this decision? May I know whether this change was duly notified to the general public?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: I do not think any such decision was taken previously, nor has there been any departure.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: May I know how many applications are pending with the Government and what is the saving in foreign exchange anticipated by the Government because of this policy?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: There was one application from a firm in Bombay which wanted to set up an office in London with foreign collaboration. Since the collaborating party is not in the advertising line, it was not granted. So far as the foreign exchange is concerned, it is difficult to estimate it at this stage. But it is a fact that most of the advertising that is done in India today is operated mostly by foreign concerns. To that extent, by allowing two Indian companies to come up with foreign collaboration, it is hoped that the market will be wider and there will be a saving.

Shrimati Subhadra Joshi: May I know if any people in the two concerns, M/s. Aiyers Advertising and Marketing or Clarion Advertising Company, which have been given permission for collaboration, were previ-

ously connected with M/s. T. T. Krishnamachari & Company and involved in the Mundhra case?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): Probably, in one of them, whose application is not yet sanctioned.

Shri Ranga: It seems to be very much in evidence.

Shri T. N. Singh: The second case, I think, is Aiyers'; but that application has not yet been finally sanctioned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will Government make their position very clear in view of the fact that advertising and advertising agencies require no know-how which is not known to Indians and in view of the fact that almost all Indian advertising agencies had already placed advertisements in different countries of the world and had associate arrangements for advertisements abroad? What is the necessity at this time to allow foreign collaboration in this field? Is it a fact that Government has already received a fully signed document on behalf of 35 Indian agencies protesting against this?

Shri T. N. Singh: I am in sympathy with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. I have also received the representation. It is being examined. But I would not aver to the statement completely that we know everything that is to be known about advertising.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is this special know-how?

Shri Joachim Alva: The Government of India through the then Information Minister, Dr. Keskar, after a long debate in the Rajya Sabha on a motion initiated by Shrimati Violet Alva, accepted a Resolution that they would not advertise with foreign firms; yet Government has gone back on that assurance by giving Government of India advertisements to foreign firms in India. In the first part they

wash away their own assurance and, secondly, they need foreigners in our advertising agencies for sheer service as against hundreds of young men who are ready to handle advertisements in India. Why is it done so?

Mr. Speaker: The only difficulty is that Madam Alva would not be able to reciprocate because she would be in the Chair;

Shri Joachim Alva: That is an assurance given.

Shri T. N. Singh: I think, Madam Alva did move that Resolution. It stated that preference should be given by Government in giving advertisements to indigenous Indian companies. That is being done.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it not a fact that this kind of an agreement that is allowed by the Government will adversely affect the interests of Indian advertising companies and employees; if so, will the Government tell us that they will see to it that they will not do anything which will adversely affect the interests of Indian advertising agencies?

Shri T. N. Singh: We have got powers under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act to do that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You never use those powers.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह जो फोरन एजेंसियां हैं इनको पेमेंट रुपये में किया जायगा या फोरन एक्सचेंज में किया जायगा, अगर फोरन एक्सचेंज में किया जायगा तो कितना फोरन एक्सचेंज उन को दिया जायगा ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह तो इंडियन कम्पनी होगी ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जो फोरन कॉर्पोरेट्स हैं उनको पेमेंट रुपी में करेंगे या फोरन एक्सचेंज में करेंगे ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : वह तो रूपी में हम करेगे ।

Shri Ranga: Apart from our general demand that the issue of such licences for foreign collaborations and so on should be settled not by the Minister but by an independent commission, may I know whether in all those cases where the relatives or the near relatives of ministers, like this T. T. Krishnamachari and Sons, are there, whenever they ask for any such collaboration, licence and permission involving foreign exchange, the Government would be good enough to refer all such cases to an independent commission in order to save themselves from the accusation that ministers' interests are given more importance than the interests of the public?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think, the case referred to is still under examination. That is enough answer. Therefore I would not think that the stage has at all come to take up that attitude.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि विज्ञापन की जितनी कठिन से कठिन परीक्षाएं अथवा टेस्ट्स रखे गये हैं उन में भारतीय विज्ञापन एजेंसियों ने अपनी कीमत दिखा दी है और वे परीक्षा में पूरी तरह से कामयाब पाये गये हैं तो फिर क्या कारण है कि इस बात के बावजूद भी भारत की सरकार इस बात पर कटिबद्ध है कि वह विदेशियों को बुलाये और उन का कोलैबोरेशन लेकर यहां अपनी भारतीय विज्ञापन एजेंसियों को समाप्त करना चाहती है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि इस के पहले श्री भी विन्नी एजेंसियां हैं जोकि 100 फीसदी फोरन हैं और वे पहले से चली आ रही हैं, अंग्रेजों के जमाने से चली आ रही हैं। इस वक्त कोशिश यह की जा रही है कि उन में हिन्दुस्तानियों के शेयर्स बढ़ें ।

612 (Ai) LSD—2.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया । मैं ने पूछा ग्राम था और जवाब इमली दिया गया है । मैं ने तो पूछा था विदेशी कम्पनियों को यहां से समाप्त करने के बारे में और वह जवाब देते हैं कि बहुत सी फोरन कम्पनियां इस देश में हैं जोकि 100 परसेंट फोरन हैं । मैं कहता हूँ कि उन विदेशी कम्पनियों को यहां पर कम होना चाहिये । मैं ने पूछा था कि विज्ञापन के मामले में क्या कोई असैसमेंट किया गया जिस में कि भारतीय विज्ञापन एजेंसियां विफल हुई हों तो उन्होंने इस का जवाब नहीं दिया क्योंकि भारतीय विज्ञापन एजेंसियां असफल सिद्ध नहीं हुई हैं तो फिर इस तरह . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को इतनी जल्दी तेजी में आकर ऐसे नहीं कहना चाहिए । खाली उन के लिए इनामी ही कह देना काफी था कि मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य इतना घबड़ा गये और तेजी में आ गये कि ग्राम, इमली की बात कह बैठे । इसके कहने की क्या जरूरत थी ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने कोई ऐसी गलत तथा अनुचित बात तो नहीं कही है क्योंकि यह ग्राम और इमली हिन्दी में ग्राम प्रयोग का मुहावरा है । इस का और कोई दूसरा अर्थ नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोशिश यह करनी चाहिए कि ग्राम और इमली दोनों मिलाये जा सकें ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : मैं ने यह कहा कि जितनी और नई कम्पनियां बन रही हैं उन में भी हिन्दुस्तानी शेयर्स बढ़ाने की कोशिश हो रही है और कई 100 परसेंट हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनियां बन गई हैं । दोनों बातें हैं ।

Shri Ranga: Sir, I made that suggestion that whenever there are applications from the Ministers' sons and

near relatives, they should send them to an independent tribunal for examination. Would the Government be good enough in their own interest to refer all such applications to an independent tribunal so that the Government themselves could be saved from being accused of showing preference to all those people who are so very close to these 65 Ministers in the Government?

Shri T. N. Singh: That is a suggestion.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government have laid down any conditions in respect of repatriation of dividend income of these joint ventures and whether the Government have considered that the superior organising techniques cannot be implemented in our own organisations here in India without importing joint ventures in a field where no specialised knowledge of any particular kind is really required? Is it not really an inconsistent decision devoid of any policy consideration?

Shri T. N. Singh: As a matter of fact, as I said, the second one is yet under consideration. In regard to the first one, we are going to have a very strict control in regard to the foreign exchange and other questions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is a most unsatisfactory answer.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I think there is some misunderstanding. Perhaps the hon. Minister is not appreciating the questions that have been asked. He himself says that there are a number of foreign companies and they are wanting to Indianise them. Now, in spite of this and in spite of the *prima facie* fact that there is no need for further foreign collaboration, the question is: why have this further foreign collaboration? The question is not that of Indianising what is already there. Is the hon. Minister aware that Air India gets the 1st Prize even in the international competition so far as advertising is concerned? Are you not insulting our

own talent which gets the 1st Prize in the interational field by wanting foreign collaboration when there is no need for it?

Shri T. N. Singh: I hold entirely to the view that we, in India, are capable of looking after this kind of business quite satisfactorily.

Shri Ranga: Very good. Then why have this foreign collaboration?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is also true that a particular licence was granted some-time ago. In regard to the second one, I have said that it is under examination. In regard to the first one, it has already been granted and we are trying to have a strict control . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why did you grant it?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why did you have it when we can do it ourselves? (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Next Question.

Shri Joachim Alva: You must allow us to have one-hour discussion on this.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Yes, there should be a discussion on this.

Hirri Mines

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| *1231. | } | Shri S. M. Banerjee: |
| | | Shri Daji: |
| | | Shri Prabhat Kar: |
| | | Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: |
| | | Shri Indrajit Gupta: |
| | | Shrimati Vimla Devi: |

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager of the Bhilai Steel Plant has given permission to lease out mining areas of the Hirri mines for 20 years to two private contractors, Messrs. Sataris and Co., and Messrs. K. N. Potdar and Co.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that on a reference from the Madhya Pradesh

Government, the Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant signed a no-objection certificate for the grant of these leases within the notified mine areas of Hirri mines?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. No objection certificates have only been granted in respect of areas outside those reserved for the Bhilai Steel Plant.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question, the hon. Deputy Minister has stated 'No, does not arise'. He has also stated that no objection certificates have been granted for lease outside the reserved area. May I know the terms under which such lease has actually been given?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There is a reserved area for this, which is about 480 acres, but beyond that the lease has been granted after the no-objection certificate was given; after examining it and after having found that the area is not workable, the lease has been granted to the private party.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the granting of such lease to a private party will not affect the public sector mines in that area?

Shri P. C. Sethi: No, as I have already stated in the main answer, this has been granted outside the reserved area.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know the grade of the ore in this mining area, and whether in view of the fact that the Barsua mines at Rourkela have turned out to be a damp squib or almost a failure, the granting of these Hirri mine areas to the private sector, instead of utilising them fully for our public sector, is a wise decision?

Shri P. C. Sethi: This is a question of grant of lease for dolomite meant for iron ore. As far as dolomite is concerned, we have got a reserved area which can serve for about 50 years.

Shri Basappa: May I know for how many years the ore in the mining areas reserved for Bhilai is sufficient, and whether care has been taken to see that that will not be adversely affected?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have just said that the existing lease which is there for the public sector is sufficient for 50 years.

Automobile Ancillaries

*1232. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the prices charged by the Automobile Ancillary Manufacturers has been completed; and

(b) if so, the principal recommendations of the enquiring body?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government are aware that a committee of inquiry on the problems of the automobile ancillaries in this country was appointed under the auspices of the Indian Productivity Council, and if so, the conclusions and findings of that committee, and to what extent those conclusions and findings have been implemented by Government?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): We have appointed a committee for ancillaries, under the Indian Productivity Council, and I think the report is yet to be received.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am referring to the earlier committee, and I had asked whether the findings and recommendations of that committee had been implemented already or not. The answer given by the hon. Minister is not at all satisfactory.

Shri T. N. Singh: I shall have to find out about it; I shall require notice.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether Government have any evidence with them that the ancillaries in this country are too highly priced and that this factor adds to the cost of the end-product, and whether this is also covered by the terms of reference of the proposed new committee?

Shri T. N. Singh: This charge of the price being high is being made by the main producers against the ancillary units, and by the ancillary producers against the main producers, and this has been going on. That is why we are making an enquiry into the cost structure of these things.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the terms of reference of the committee and how long they will take to submit their report?

Shri T. N. Singh: It is not a committee. We have appointed certain cost accountants to go into each individual case of the ancillary parts.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know the basis of the Government's present pricing policy for automobiles, and whether it is based on the ancillary prices in the countries of origin of the imports or whether it is based on the open market prices in India?

Shri T. N. Singh: The main question relates only to ancillaries produced for vehicles.

Mr. Speaker: That is too general a question.

Foreign Collaboration

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*1233. { **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether any letters of intent have been issued to foreign businessmen desirous of entering into collaboration agreements with the Indian nationals from December, 1964 to date;

(b) if so, the particulars of the foreign parties concerned; and

(c) the field in which collaboration is being sought by them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Since December, 1964 letters of preliminary approval have been issued direct to a foreign party in respect of two cases only.

2. The foreign parties concerned are (1) Mr. J. R. Joyce of M/s. Organon Laboratories Ltd., London and (2) M/s. Stein Atkinson Stordy Ltd., U.K. The former scheme is for the setting up of a new undertaking in India for the manufacture of intermediates and non-steroids, while the latter is for the setting up of a new industrial undertaking at Calcutta for the manufacture of various types of industrial furnaces. The investment in fixed assets in the second scheme is less than Rs. 25 lakhs.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन देशों से इस तरह के समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं और इन दो पार्टियों को किस आधार पर चुना गया है ।

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह): यह तो पहले ही इस हाउस में, ग्रीक बाहर भी, बनाया जा चुका है कि बाहर के लोगों को भी लैटज़ फ़ाफ़ इन्टेन्ट दिये जा सकते हैं लेकिन ल.इंग्लैंड केवल इंडियन कम्पनी को ही दिया जायेगा। मैंने अपने मंत्रालय की डिबेट का जवाब देते हुए इस हाउस में बताया था कि पहले भी ऐसा होता था और पहले तो ज्यादा केसिज़ हुए हैं, जब कि इस साल केवल दो केसेज़ हुए हैं।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : इस आशय-पत्र की शर्तें क्या हैं, जिस के अनुसार वे भारत के नागरिकों के साथ व्यापार करने को तैयार हैं ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : लैटर फ़ाफ़ इन्टेन्ट की शर्तें यह रहती हैं कि वह उद्योग हमारे अनुसार हो, हम मन्ज़ूर करें कि ऐसा उद्योग चलाया जा सकता है। इंडियन कम्पनी के साथ फ़ारिन फ़र्म की डीटेलज़ फ़ाफ़ टर्म्ज़ तो बाद में तय की जा सकती हैं। इस वक्त खाली मोटे तौर पर आशय की सूचना दी जाती है।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Would Government like collaboration with foreigners in state undertakings also?

If yes, under what conditions? If not, why not?

Shri T. N. Singh: We have no blanket rule against it. As a matter of fact, there are certain cases where we have collaboration with private parties. The Oil India, Assam, is one of them. So is the Gunmia factory. There have been such cases. Decision is taken in all these cases on merits.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Have Government fixed any norms under which agreements are to be arrived at? If so, what are they?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: They have stated that the final proposal should

come within six months. It has been made clear to them that arrangements for the import of machinery and issue of capital should be settled to the satisfaction of Government; the proposed undertaking should organise scientific cultivation of the roots in the country from which they would prepare the intermediaries; production should start strictly from locally available roots. These are some of the conditions.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Are any foreign offers of collaboration with Indian businessmen being routed by the Government of India and only after their acceptance the agreements are entered into; or can they independently do it?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: All the collaboration agreements are subject to the scrutiny of the Ministry concerned.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Are these letters of intent, which have lately become very famous with the Government of India, given to these foreign collaborators before asking the Indian public houses—this is what Shri T. T. Krishnamachari called them, public houses of India—whether they would be able to do it themselves wholly or they are not asked beforehand?

Shri T. N. Singh: The system of letter of intent was introduced because it was felt that there were certain persons who were trying to get all the licences. In order to broaden the Indian parties and ensure better selection, it was thought that it might be decided later as to which Indian party would get the real licence.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Broadbasing will be in India or abroad?

Shri T. N. Singh: In India. *

**Economic Collaboration with
Australia**

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*1234. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he held discussions with the Government of Australia during his recent visit there to examine the scope for increased trade and economic collaboration between the two countries;

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions held; and

(c) whether any agreement has been signed between the two countries as a result thereof?

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

(b) The discussions covered a wide range of subjects including the prospects of increased trade in engineering and chemical products, the scope for joint ventures in industry, Jute products and the inhibiting effects of the Australian tariffs and tariff system on imports from India. The attitudes of the two countries to various measures that are necessary to assist the trade of developing countries were also discussed.

(c) No formal agreement was signed but a joint communique was issued at the end of the talks. A copy of the communique issued by the Deputy Prime Minister of Australia at the end of our talks is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4369/65].

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: In view of the scope for economic collaboration between Australia and this country, is any arrangement being made for a delegation from that country to visit our country to see if there is any scope for joint ventures? If there is such a move,

what is the broad picture, what are the broad outlines of the projects likely to be taken up for such collaboration?

Shri Manubhai Shah: A high-powered business delegation from Australia is expected here very soon; firms that are likely to take interest are those dealing with the wool industry, meat industry, dairy and dairy products and various other medium-type of engineering industries.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

New York World Fair

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S. No. 14. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Pavilion in the second session of New York World Fair has been expanded, improved and embellished, as compared to what it was during the first session; and

(b) if so, the salient features and attraction thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Taking into account the display requirements during both the sessions of the New York World Fair, i.e., in 1964 and 1965, the India Pavilion was built with two floors. As such no expansion of the size of the pavilion could be possible in the 1965 session. However, the displays on both the floors have been considerably improved with the object of making a more forceful impact on the visiting and purchasing public, in the light of the observations and comments made in the previous session of the Fair.

The principal new attractions in the pavilion during the Second Session are:

- (i) three additional bronze art pieces—Vinadhara Dakshina Moorthy and Sundara Murthi Nayanar from the Tanjore Art Gallery and Nataraja from the Madras Museum;
- (ii) Colour transparencies, depicting seasons, and fabrics with new designs produced by Handloom Design Institute and Madras handkerchiefs;
- (iii) Continuous projection of documentaries on India, its land and people and their achievements;
- (iv) Enlargement of the Section devoted to display of mill-made textiles, khadi and silk fabrics and jewellery?
- (v) It is also proposed to have a weaver demonstrating the artistic handloom weaving in the pavilion itself;
- (vi) New display in the Atomic Energy Section highlighting the precision electronic equipments produced by Trombay establishments;
- (vii) The manufactured section in the upper floor contains new varieties of light engineering goods, tools, instruments and gadgets.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Considering that the location of the India pavilion in close proximity to the gigantic United States pavilion—I saw it myself last year, that is how I know it—tended to dwarf the India pavilion in perspective, why did the Government not consider a change of location or site for the India pavilion? What was the number of visitors to the India pavilion last year, and how does it compare with the number of visitors to the other pavilions in the Fair?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am grateful to the hon. Member for having visited the pavilion during his last

visit to New York and for his complimentary remarks after his return.

The pavilion is situated close to a gigantic one, and it has both advantages and disadvantages. It is not possible today to shift it from one place to another, because the construction itself costs about a crore of rupees, and no such vacant places are available. But the advantage is this, that here is a small pavilion with great artistic and cultural background and content, compared to another which is a gigantic one with only some machines. I would not like to compare them, but of the two pavilions people have praised this pavilion far more than the other one of big size.

Secondly, the number of visitors last year was about 2.7 million, and this year we expect 5 million.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the Minister aware that among the exhibits in the neighbouring Pakistan pavilion—it was there last year anyway, I do not know whether it is still so this year—was a preposterous one which, referring to the Mohenjodaro and Harappa excavations, described the 5,000 year old Pakistani civilisation; if so, has the Government made any efforts to put up exhibits for the rectification of history, and to educate and inform foreign visitors with regard to our political history particularly with regard to our freedom struggle and the subsequent aggression of China against India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Many of the historical events which the hon. Member has mentioned are depicted in our pavilion. As a matter of fact, the whole history of Indian mythology, the Vedas, various sculptures and temples have been vividly demonstrated. It is true that the Pakistan pavilion, which I also visited, does contain a reference to 5,000 years of Pakistani civilisation. Pakistan was a part of India. When I asked the Director of the Exhibition there,

he said they had a right to say that they were a part of Indian continent. Mohanjedaro, Harappa and Taxila, are completely Indian. That is not a point on which anybody can protest or take objection to.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No protest, but rectification.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are proud they also exhibit.

श्री बागड़ी : उनका खर्चा किसने दिया है ?

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि कुछ दिन के बाद क्लेम करना शुरू कर दें ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कोई क्लेम नहीं करेगा । जब तक हाउस मौजूद है, कौन क्लेम कर सकता है ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him answer the question fully.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The second part of my question was whether Government have made any efforts to put up exhibits for the rectification of history and to educate and inform foreign visitors with regard to our past political history, with regard to our freedom struggle and the later aggression of China against India.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Our struggle for political freedom has been vividly depicted, how India won the struggle for Independence, how since Independence in seventeen years we have transformed this land by an industrial, economic, social revolution. But as far as Chinese aggression is concerned, we do not think that that pavilion was the place where we should do things of that kind.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Have you depicted how we lost our territory to China and Pakistan?

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the famous and artistically high Assam silk was not displayed in the New York World Fair last year and in the present year also? The Minister gave us a list of articles now displayed and there also I find that the Assam silk's name was missing. May I know the reason for this and whether this item is going to be included for display in the future fairs?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have had 36,000 sq. feet and the whole of India could not be contained in that. The artistes went into the best art pieces in the country, Nataraja from Madras and the other two Gods' statues were considered to be a few of the most artistic things in India and they had been taken there. We can go by the physical space which could contain these things.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Why was Assam silk not there? That is my point.

Shri Manubhai Shah: So far as Assam Handlooms are concerned, a girl from Assam was there even weaving Assam silk.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : गत वर्ष जिस तरह से वहां पर भारतीय लड़कियों को नाट्य के लिए वहां ले गये थे, उस तरह से इस साल भी क्या उनको ले जायेंगे ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : किसी को नहीं ले गये थे ।

श्री भागवत झा झाजाव : पिछले वर्ष न्यूयार्क में भारतीय पंडाल को देखने के बाद यह मैं निश्चयात्मक रूप से कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे पंडाल में उन्नति हुई है । लेकिन क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि चाहे भारतीय पंडाल में जो चीजें थीं वे पहले से अच्छी थीं तो भी और देशों के पंडाल हम से कहीं प्रागे बढ़ चुके थे ? क्या सरकार इस को नहीं मानती है कि अमरीकी पंडाल या जनरल मोटर्स के डिजाइन जो वाल डिजनी द्वारा

बनाये गये थे वे कहीं अच्छे थे और उस तरह के डिजाइन बनाने में क्या भारत भी समर्थ हो सकता है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इसके बारे में दो मत जरूर हो सकते हैं। वैसे जिन लोगों ने सारे पैविलियन देखे हैं वे लोग हमारे पैविलियन को दूसरा नम्बर देते हैं आठ सौ में से, स्पेन के पैविलियन को छोड़ कर। लेकिन फिर भी इसके बारे में मतभेद हो सकता है। लेकिन जहां तक वाल डिजनी जनरल मोटर्स का सवाल है उन्होंने अस्सी करोड़ रुपया और साठ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है। हमारे पास डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया था। उतना तो हम खर्च नहीं कर सकते थे। लेकिन जितना डेढ़ करोड़ में हो सकता था, ज्यादा से ज्यादा करने की कोशिश की गई है।

Shri Hem Barua: Thanks to the efforts of our energetic Minister, this pavilion in New York has depicted everything, a whole range of things from mythology to history. May I know whether Government had proposed to display there how India had lost territory to the Chinese and now to Pakistan also?

Shri Ranga: I also had the honour of visiting this and found it to be a jewel exhibition. I was very much pleased with it. What I would like to say now and what was in fact expressed by some of our people there is whether efforts cannot be made even now to allow some of our people to open two or three more shops there and exhibit and sell our Indian products so that the advantage of this exhibition could be taken to popularise our commodities?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a good suggestion for action. We have already taken eight stalls in the international Plaza. If the hon. Member can find somebody who can really sell his goods and we find the goods to be of exceptionally high standard, we shall certainly help.

श्री बागड़ी : श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जो गई थीं निजी खर्च पर गई थीं या सरकार ने वह खर्चा दिया था ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह बात पहले ही हो चुकी है। वह अमरीकी सरकार की मेहमान के तौर पर गई थीं। मेहमान था मालूम यह नहीं था कि खर्चा वह दें। हम उसे स्वीकार भी नहीं करते। वह ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी की चेयरमैन थीं। हम बड़े अहसानमन्द हैं कि उन्होंने ने बड़ा अच्छा काम कर के पैविलियन बनाया।

श्री बागड़ी : खर्चा किस ने दिया, यह नहीं बतलाया गया।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : खर्चा किसने दिया यह तो बतलाइये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सवाल यह था कि खर्चा किसने दिया।

Shri Manubhai Shah: I shall explain it, though I have laid a statement on it already. Because she had gone also on some other lecture tour, she did not draw the whole amount from us but only a limited amount in spite of our request that she should represent the Government of India.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है, वह कैसे बोल रहे हैं। अमरीका सरकार की तरफ से वह बुलाई गईं। खर्चा किसने किया, यह मंत्री जी बतलायें।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : स्टेटमेंट हाउस के सामने रक्खा जा चुका है। माननीय सदस्य पूछेंगे तो हम फिर ख बतेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : खर्चा किसने दिया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सारा खर्चा स्टेटमेंट में दिया हुआ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि स्टेटमेंट टेबल पर रख दिया गया है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : संसद को जरूरत होगी तो हम फिर बतला देंगे ।

पटना में कोयले की कमी

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अ०स० प्र० 15 { श्री द्वा० ना० तिबारी :
श्री रामगोखर प्रसाद सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में कोयले की बहुत कमी हो गई है जैसा कि पटना के जिलाधीश ने 3 मई, 1965 के 'इंडियन नेशन' में प्रकाशित अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है ;

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

(ग) स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Thimmaiah): (a) to (c). There has been no report of shortage of coal as such at Patna or elsewhere. However, some shortage of soft coke is reported to have occurred at Patna for the last few days due to insufficient availability of four wheeler wagons, and diversion of public transport vehicles for defence purposes. At the request of the State Government of Bihar, special steps have been taken to move to Patna two rakes of 35 wagons each, of soft coke on the 3rd and 6th May, 1965. This will meet its full requirements for about a month.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिबारी : क्या सरकार को पता है कि पटना के नागरिकों को एक दो शाम बिना चूल्हा जलाये रहना पड़ा कोयले के अभाव में, और कोयले के दाम इतने बढ़ गये थे कि

उसे हर आदमी खरीद नहीं सकता था ।

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : ठीक है, यह कठिनाई जरूर हुई होगी लेकिन बात यह है कि जो ट्रक्स कोयला ले जाती हैं उनको रिक्विजिशन कर लिया गया डिफेंस परपोजेक्ट के लिये । रेलवे वैगन्स के न पहुंचने से कोयला नहीं लाया जा सका, लेकिन अब इन्तजाम हो गया है ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिबारी : क्या य सही नहीं है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय बाह्र बार कहता है कि कोयले के लिये गाड़ियों का अभाव नहीं है, और आप कहते हैं कि कोयले के लिये गाड़ियों का अभाव है, इन दोनों बातों का मेल कैसे हो सकता है ।

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : असल बात यह है कि बहुत से वैगन्स तो भेजे नहीं जा सकते और जो रेलवे की फोर व्हीलर बेहिकल्स हैं उनकी सप्लाय रेस्ट्रिक्टेड है । इसकी वजह से कठिनाई हुई । लेकिन फिर उसका इन्तजाम कर लिया गया है और 35 वैगन्स के दो टुकड़े भेजने का प्रबन्ध हो गया है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि चूंकि बेहिकल्स को डिफेंस परपोजेक्ट के लिये और जगह पर स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया था इसलिये कठिनाई हुई । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोयला रोज ले जाया जाता है या कि वहां पर रक्खा हुआ है । क्या इसके लिये कोई सरकारी भण्डार या स्टोर हाउस है । किस तरह से इसका इन्तजाम किया जाता है ।

Shri P. C. Sethi: There is no store as far as Patna is concerned. The coal is transported there either by the railway or by trucks.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that not only in Patna but all the places beyond Moghul Sarai face a serious crisis of soft coke for defence purposes, and whether this permanent or rather chronic difficulty has been experienced and, if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

Shri Thimmaiah: The exact place where the soft coke is available cannot be known to the Coal Controller because we have removed the control over the distribution of soft coke, and therefore the consumers directly incident the coke from the railway authorities. The only authority which can know the exact place where the soft coke is not available or is in shortage is the State Government. Therefore, in order to ensure the equitable availability of soft coke in the States, we have requested the State Governments to sponsor the movement, to Bihar, of soft coke through their various agents and thereby the position will be improved.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that the industrialists in the Jharia area have been complaining of the slump in coal trade, because of the accumulation of stocks at the pithead and if so, whether Government tried to have their cooperation in this matter of regular supply of coal to Patna?

Shri Thimmaiah: We have stated on the floor of the House several times the reason for the slump in demand for coal. I cannot tell him every detail, but steps have been taken to improve the position.

कम खन्व कछुबाय : मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि डिफेन्स के कारण वैगन्स नहीं जा पाये। तो क्या पहले से सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं था कि वहाँ हाहाकार मच जायेगा कोयले के श्राव में। क्या भविष्य के लिये

सरकार का यह विचार है कि हमेशा कोयले का स्टॉक रहे ताकि जनता को कठिनाई न उठानी पड़े।

श्री प्र० ख० सेठी : मैं ने यह कहा था कि डिफेन्स के लिये वैगन्स ले लिये गये। पब्लिक ट्रक्स डिफेन्स के लिये नहीं लिये गये थे।

श्री तुकम खन्व कछुबाय : भविष्य के लिये क्या स्टॉक रखने का विचार है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rice Milling Equipment

*1229. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibility and programme of development of rice milling equipment in the country have been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibhuhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The indigenous production of rice milling equipment is already established in the country. Government have also initiated a pilot study to evaluate modern techniques and equipment with a view to see whether increased yields could be achieved. The results of this study are awaited.

हैबी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची

*1235. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मन्त्री 9 अप्रैल, 1965 के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 820 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हैबी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची में हुए अग्निकाण्ड के बारे में जोच पूरी हो गयी है?

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी उपपत्तियां क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग तथा संरक्षण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विभुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) पुलिस द्वारा जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है जिससे भ्राम लगाने का मामला दर्ज किया हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Production of Gasoline from coal

*1236. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the successful experiments carried out in West Germany, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and South Africa for production of Gasoline from surplus coal; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce schemes for production of gasoline from coal in order to tide over the sharp fall in the demand of low grade coal?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and its various Laboratories which are concerned with carrying out experiments and researches are aware of the recent developments taking place in the field of obtaining synthetic oils from coal in countries like West Germany, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and South Africa.

(b) The C.S.I.R. are of the view that the production of gasoline from low grade coal would be highly uneconomic and unrealistic in this country until avenues are available to utilise the large surplus of Naptha. Experiments in this regard are being carried out in the National Metallurgical Laboratory.

राज्यों द्वारा इस्पात कारखानों का खोला जाना

*1237. { श्री मधु लिये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

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

(क) क्या राज्यों द्वारा अपने अपने क्षेत्र में इस्पात कारखाने खोले जाने के बारे में उन्होंने मद्रास में किसी नई नीति की घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने यह कहा था कि जो राज्य ऐसा कारखाना खोलने की अनुमति चाहता है तो उसको पहले 100 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा का इन्तजाम करना होगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इसका यह मतलब होगा कि अब हरेक राज्य को विदेशों से बातचीत करके विदेशी मुद्रा का इन्तजाम करना पड़ेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). मद्रास में इस सदन में घोषित की गई नीति के अतिरिक्त किसी नई नीति की घोषणा नहीं की गई थी।

Microwave Wireless Communication system in Assam

*1238. { Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the Emergency, to overcome bad Telecommunication system existing over the North East Frontier Railway serving Assam Frontier, the Railway Board considered it most essential to introduce Microwave Communication and sanctioned an urgency certificate to execute the scheme;

(b) whether tenders were called for, in this connection;

(c) if so, the position regarding the commencement of the work; and

(d) when the work is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Tenders are under consideration. The work will commence after these are finalised and contract placed, in about three months' time.

(d) June, 1967.

Paper Marketing Corporation

*1239. { Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Kanakasabai:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a paper marketing corporation for production of the newsprint and other varieties of paper; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibhudendra Misra): (a) and (b). Proposals for setting up one or two pulp/paper/newsprint mill(s) in the public sector and also a Paper Corporation for that purpose are under consideration.

Import of Raw Jute

*1240. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the **Indian Jute Mills' Association** has sent a distress call to

the Central Government for an immediate release of additional import licences for raw jute in order to arrest the spiralling price of the indigenous fibre and to ensure continuity of maximum production of jute goods in the coming months; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Metallurgical Coal

*1241. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mandal:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will not allow use of metallurgical coal in the refractory industry after six months; and

(b) if so, the programme formulated by Government with a view to bringing about a shift from coking coal to non-coking coal for industrial consumption?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Coking coal is required for metallurgical industries, coke oven plants and for soft coke manufacture. According to the **Fuel Efficiency Committee** the Refractory industry's requirement is only for non-coking coal. However, surplus coking coal occasionally available after meeting the requirements of metallurgical consumers, is allowed to be used by the Refractory industry and other consumers. In view of our limited reserves of coking coal and the expected increase in the demand by the metallurgical industries, such non-essential consumers will have to take advantage of improvements in technology and do without coking coal.

सिवरी विशेष रेलगाड़ी का लूटा जाना

- * 1242. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 16 अप्रैल, 1965 को लखनऊ के निकट आलम नगर और काकोरी स्टेशनों के बीच लगभग पचास व्यक्तियों ने सिदरी विशेष रेलगाड़ी को रोक कर लूट लिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस लूट का विवरण क्या है ;

(ग) इस लूट में कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(घ) अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : () जी हां, लेकिन इस घटना में केवल 7, न कि 50, अपराधियों का हाथ था ।

(ख) और (ग) गाड़ी की धुरियों से पीतल के 11 बेयरिंग निकाल लिये गये थे, जिनकी कीमत 517 रुपये है ।

(घ) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के सम्मिलित प्रयास के फलस्वरूप 188 रुपये की कीमत के पीतल के चार बेयरिंग बरामद कर लिये गये और चार अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया । पुलिस मामले को जांच कर रही है और बाकी तीन अभि-

युक्तों को गिरफ्तार करने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है ।

न्यूयार्क विश्व मेला

* 1243. श्री बागड़ी : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने किन-किन राज्यों को न्यूयार्क विश्व मेले में अपने स्टाल लगाने की अनुमति दी थी ;

(ख) उन्हें किन शर्तों पर स्टाल लगाने की अनुमति दी गयी ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने किसी विशिष्ट पार्टी को वहां राजस्थान के नाम से स्टाल लगाने की अनुमति दी थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पार्टी को किन शर्तों पर स्टाल लगाने की अनुमति दी गयी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) से (घ). सरकार ने इस प्रकार की अनुमति किसी भी राज्य सरकार को नहीं दी है कि वह न्यूयार्क विश्व मेले में अपना स्टाल लगाये और न ही सरकार ने किसी पार्टी विशेष को 'राजस्थान' नाम से स्टाल लगाने की अनुमति दी है । फिर भी, विश्व मेले के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्लाजा में सरकार ने भारतीय व्यापारी माल के प्रदर्शन और बिक्री के हेतु जो पांच स्टाल किराये पर लिये हैं, उनमें से एक पंजाब एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन लि० द्वारा लिया गया है, जो कि पंजाब राज्य का उद्यम है तथा दूसरा मे० विहारी लाल बेनी प्रसाद एक्सपोर्ट्स एण्ड इम्पोर्ट्स (प्रा०) लि०, दिल्ली द्वारा लिया गया है, जो कि राजस्थान राज्य की ओर से माल का व्यापार प्रमुख रूप में करते हैं ।

सरकार द्वारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्लाजा में जिन पार्टियों को स्टाल आवंटन किये गये थे उनके लिये लागू होने वाले मानक करार की शर्तों की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी में) सदन की मेज पर रखी जाती है (पुस्तकालय में रखी गई) बेलिये संख्या एल० टी०—437०165]

Export of Textiles to Kenya

*1244. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri A. N. Vidyajankar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that India is losing ground in Kenya markets to Pakistani textiles;

(b) if so, whether any effort has been made to find out the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The overall exports of cotton textiles from India to Kenya have shown a small decline in 1964. The figures are as under:

1962	Rs. 26.13 millions
1963	Rs. 26.19 millions
1964	Rs. 21.57 millions

The main reason for the drop in our exports is severe competition from Pakistan which has a large bonus voucher scheme of subsidisation. The other reason for the small decline is the increase in production of local manufacturers of cotton textiles in Kenya. In order to protect the local industry, the Government of Kenya has also imposed tariff on cotton textiles on piece-goods, blankets and shirts. They have also put certain restrictions on import of cotton blankets.

Small Car Project

*1245. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether Government are pur-

uing negotiations for the manufacture of a cheap small car;

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter rests;

(c) whether he recently stated that he was not enthusiastic about the project; and

(d) if so, whether he has communicated his views to the negotiating foreign collaborators?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The matter is under discussion with certain interested parties. The discussions are in the preliminary stage.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Does not arise:

National Coal Development Council

*1246. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Coal Development Council has decided to raise its production target for 1965-66 to eleven million tons;

(b) if so, whether this decision is based on anticipated rise in coal consumption also; and

(c) the number of new mines and additional workers required to attain the higher target?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. Presumably the question relates to the National Coal Development Corporation and not Council.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No new mines or additional workers would be required by the Corporation to achieve the higher target.

Purchases made by Deptt. of Supply

3254. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) the names of the countries from which purchases were made by the department of Supply in 1964-65;

(b) the items of purchases and the value thereof; and

(c) the programme of purchases for the year 1965-66?

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) A statement showing the names of the countries from whom purchases have been made by the Department of Supply during 1964-65 (upto December, 1964) is laid on the Table of the House, as Annexure I. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4371/65].

(b) A statement giving the items and value thereof purchased from various countries during 1964-65 (upto December, 1964) is laid on the Table of the House, as Annexure II [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4372/65].

(c) It is not possible to give the names of countries and the items which will be purchased from them during 1965-66 as it will depend upon the demand received from the indentors, nature of stores to be purchased and offers received from the Suppliers.

Sericulture in Orissa

3255. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given by the Central Government to the Government of Orissa for the development of Sericulture during 1964-65;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given during 1965-66?

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

(b) Grant.	Rs. 1.33 lakhs.
Loan.	Rs. 1.55 lakhs
Total.	Rs. 2.88 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 3.20 lakhs (Rs. 2.20 lakhs as grant and Rs. 1 lakh as loan.)

Hanuman Temple near Kantabanj Railway Station

3256. **Dr. Kohor:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway authorities are forcibly going to demolish the structure of a Hanuman Temple located near the Kantabanj Railway Station (S.E.R.) in the District of Balangir in Orissa State long before the construction of the railway line;

(b) if so, whether the authorities have been instructed by Government to remove the structure; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

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

(a) to (c). No, please. It is not intended to demolish any old temple existing in Railway land at Kantabanj. Steps, however, have been taken for removal of a recently built unauthorised building located in Railway land near level crossing at KM 170/3. It is understood that this building was constructed to be a temple but no diety has so far been installed in it.

Scholarships to Trainees of Okhla Centre

3257. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Murlī Manohar:

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

(a) whether the German Government have announced the award of

two scholarships in Germany (Federal Republic) to the best trainees of the Okhla Production and Training Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof and their tenures; and

(c) the courses of study for which the scholarships are awarded?

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

(b) The scholarships will cover the following expenses:—

- (i) transportation from the port of embarkation to Germany and back to India, as well as travel expenses which may become necessary within Germany in connection with the training;
- (ii) cost of board and accommodation, as well as a monthly pocket money of DM 100, during the language course and an extra DM 100 at the end of the language course;
- (iii) a monthly allowance of DM 400 during the practical period training from which room and board, as well as expenses for clothing, have to be covered;
- (iv) expenses for books and instruments as far as needed for the training; and
- (v) insurance against accidents and sickness during the stay in Germany.

The period of training, including a four-month language course, is 16 months.

(c) The scholarships are for practical training of advanced nature for technicians, special subjects for the two trainees being;

- (1) Machine fitting and allied techniques; and
- (2) Machine operations involving machining, grinding and lapping processes.

Coir Industries Committee

3258. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Coir Industries Committee;

(b) if so, the measures suggested therein for the improvement of the Industry; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Presumably the reference is to the Report of the Working Group on the Coir Industry which had recently been received by Government.

(b) The major recommendations of the Working Group for the development of the coir industry are:—

- (1) The export target for the Third Plan period to be fixed at Rs. 13 crores and at the end of the Fourth Plan Period at Rs. 16 crores;
- (2) There should be larger utilisation of coconut husks for production of coir goods and for this purpose defibering and decorticating plants should be set up;
- (3) Two more units of the manufacture of rubberised coir fibre products should be set up;
- (4) Research programmes should be given greater attention during the Fourth Plan;
- (5) A careful and systematic study of the important potential and new markets should be carried out;
- (6) Quality control should be enforced on the goods produced and exported and pre-shipment inspection should be made compulsory in respect

of goods for which standards have been prescribed;

- (7) A National Training and Design Centre should be set up to impart training in different fields of coir manufacture;
- (8) Three or more mechanised matting factories should be set in addition to the one already being set up by the Coir Board;
- (9) Establishment of a modern dye house to cater to the needs of the industry in adopting the latest techniques of production;
- (10) Two modern rope making units should be set up in suitable places;
- (11) Mechanisation will have to be introduced gradually in the spinning sector of the coir industry;
- (12) The possibility of producing fibre board and briquettes out of coir waste and coconut pith should be explored;
- (13) The export incentive schemes introduced should be continued and made as flexible as possible during the Fourth Plan Period.

(c) The Report is under consideration of Government and the recommendations are under-implementation to the extent found practicable.

Tellicherry-Coorg Rail Link

3259. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given up the proposed Tellicherry-Coorg (Mysore) railway link;

(b) if so, the reasons for abandoning the same after incurring so much expenditure; and

(c) the expenditure incurred so far for the surveys conducted for the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Reconnaissance Engineering and Traffic surveys carried out for this line during 1956-58, revealed that the line would not be financially justified. The Fourth Plan proposals have not yet been finalised; but within the limited funds available, it is unlikely that this proposed line, which will be unremunerative, will be included in the Plan.

(c) Expenditure incurred for the surveys conducted is Rs. 1,88,366.

Stoppage of Export of Groundnut Oil

3260. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of groundnut oil and other vegetable oil has been stopped; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Export of edible vegetable oils including groundnut oil had been stopped because of the shortage experienced in the country.

Export of Groundnut Oil

3261. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of groundnut oil and other vegetable oils exported during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). India's exports of groundnut oil and other vegetable oils during 1963-64 and

1964-65 (April-January) were as follows:

	1963-64		1964-65 (April Jan.)	
	Qty. in ton-nes	Value in Rs. Lakhs	Qty. in Ton-nes	Value in Rs. Lakhs
Groundnut oil	97106	1345	8597	116
Vegetable oils other than, Groundnut oil	50691	695	35609	566

Passenger Amenities on Southern Railway

3262. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided during 1963-64 and 1964-65 for providing amenities for the passengers on Stations between Katpadi to Villupuram on the Southern Railway;

(b) the nature of amenities provided Station-wise; and

(c) the total amount spent on them during the period referred to above?

The Minister of State for Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Amount provided in Works Programmes for providing amenities for passengers on stations between Katpadi and Villupuram.

during 1963-64	Rs. 1,40,054/-
1964-65	Rs. 64,215/-

(b) Nature of amenities provided:—

(i) Polur—Extension and Protection to 3rd Class waiting Hall.

(ii) Venkatesapuram—Provision of 6 feet diameter well well.

(iii) Vellore Town—Extension to IIIrd Class waiting hall.

(iv) Villupuram—Water borne arrangements in passenger latrine, Retiring and Upper Class Waiting Rooms.

(v) Tiruvannamalai — Passenger shelter 100 feet long.

(vi) Electrification of 9 Railway Stations viz.

Venkatesapuram
Agaram Sibbandi
Madimangalam
Mambalapattu
Sedarampattu
Turinjapuram
Kalasapakkam
Onnupuram
Adhichchanur

(vii) Katpadi—Provision of passenger platform roof 250 feet long on B.G.

(viii) Katpadi—Provision of 16 additional benches on platform.

(c) The total amount spent on them

(i) during 1963-64 Rs. 85,090/-

(ii) during 1964-65 Rs. 38,963.75 P.

The shortfall is due to debits for stores not received in time, and has not affected progress of Works.

Newsprint Plant in Punjab

3263. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
 { **Shri Daljit Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1084 on the 12th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the terms of collaboration for the floatation of the joint venture regarding the setting up of the Newsprint Plant in the Himalayan Beas basin of Punjab by the Indian Company with the Canadian firm have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). There have been no further developments; terms of collaboration from the foreign party are still awaited.

Shortage of Water in Jodhpur Division

3264. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of water in the Jodhpur Division of the Northern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a great shortage of foodgrains in general and the Railway staff posted in that Division find it difficult to get them; and

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

The Minister of State for Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Shortage in the supply of foodgrains in Jodhpur Division having been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Railways the matter has already been taken up by the Ministry of Railways with the State Government Rajasthan for immediate remedial measures. State Government is making efforts to increase the allotment of imported wheat to meet the requirements of railway staff.

Small Industries Service Institutes

3265. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Small Industries Service Institutes functioning in Punjab at present with their locations; and

(b) the number of such institutes to be opened during 1965-66 with their locations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) At present there is one Small Industries Service Institute in Punjab located at Ludhiana. Besides, there are seven

Extension Centres in Punjab located at—

- (1) Batala
- (2) Kaithal
- (3) Jullundur
- (4) Rewari
- (5) Ambala
- (6) Faridabad
- (7) Jagadhri

(b) There is no proposal to open any such Institute/Extension Centre in Punjab during 1965-66.

Indo-U.K. Trade Relations

3266. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the President of the British Board of Trade has arrived in India;

(b) if so, the object of his visit; and

(c) the prospects of the future Indo-British trade relations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. Right Hon'ble Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the British Board of Trade, visited India from 23rd to 27th April.

(b) The President of the British Board of Trade visited India in response to an invitation extended by the Commerce Minister during his visit to London in February, 1965.

(c) A joint press communique issued on 25th April, 1965, following discussions between the Commerce Minister and the President of the British Board of Trade is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4372/65].

Railway Uniforms

3267. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the Commercial staff of the Northern, Eastern and North-Eastern Railways get full uniform like the Transportation staff, the same category of staff on the Central and Western Railways do not get the uniforms; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State for Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. It is so in respect of some of the Commercial staff, like Booking, Parcel and Goods Clerks.

(b) As a result of standardisation in February, 1963, no uniforms are to be given to the categories mentioned in (a) above except where the practice of giving uniforms to these categories existed in the past.

समस्तीपुर से नरकटियागंज तक बड़ी लाइन

3268. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार समस्तीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर होती हुई नरकटियागंज तक बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण करने की योजना बना रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो लाइन का निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री शाम नाब) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Railway Guards

3269. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations on behalf of Railway Guards for equalization of grant of allowances with other running staff; and

(b) if so, their main grievances and the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State for Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The main grievance of Guards is that the rates of mileage allowance applicable to them are low and that the rates should be the same as applicable to Drivers. In view of the considerations that: (i) the rates of mileage allowance of Guards and Drivers have all along been different based on their duties and responsibilities; and (ii) the 2nd Pay Commission *inter alia* observed that they do not accept the suggestion that the rates of allowance should be uniform irrespective of the nature of duties and responsibilities of staff concerned, which are reflected in their respective pay scales; Government find no justification to allow the same rates to Guards as are applicable to Drivers.

Export of Jute Goods

3270. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our export of jute goods has been lowered;

(b) the existing level of export of jute goods to various foreign countries; and

(c) the steps taken to boost the export of our jute products?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Not only that there has been no decline in the exports of jute goods, but the exports of jute goods in 1964 touched an all time record and exceeded the 3rd Plan target one year ahead. Exports in 1963 and 1964 were as under:—

Year	Quantity	Value
	Lakh tonnes	Rs. crores
1963	8.9	156.8
1964	10.9	176.2

(c) The following steps have been taken to boost the export of jute goods from India:—

(1) The export of jute goods from India has been brought under compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection with effect from 1st January, 1965.

(2) In addition to the offices in London and New York, the Indian Jute Mills Association have opened an Office in Brussels to look after the markets in E.C.M. countries.

(3) Government have approved the grant of financial assistance to projects of the Indian Jute Mills Association designed to promote technical research and industrial uses of jute products. The Fibre Conversion Unit and the Product Development projects estimated to cost Rs. 45 lakhs will be started in Calcutta. Research and publicity work is also being done in U.S.A. through the Fabric Research Laboratories, U.S.A. and the Carpet Backing Council.

(4) Market surveys and studies are undertaken from time to time to explore new markets for our jute products and to improve the existing markets. This work is being done by engaging experts in this line and by sending delegations to various countries.

(5) Raw Jute imports into India has been exempted from the recent regulatory duty of Customs.

Manufacture of Watch Components

3271. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the number of units engaged in the country at present in the manufacture of watch components and watch assembling separately;

(b) the total number of watches imported during 1964-65; and

(c) the total foreign exchange spent in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) There is one unit manufacturing complete watches. There is no unit in the large scale sector manufacturing only watch components, but there are some such units in the small scale sector manufacturing watch cases etc.

(b) and (c). 9785 Nos. watches valued at Rs. 3.7 lakhs were imported during 1964-65 (upto December, 1964).

Export of Textiles

3272. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of textiles to foreign countries has gone up during 1964 as compared to the preceding year; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

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

(b) From Rs. 63.29 crores in 1963 to Rs. 72.68 crores in 1964.

Production of Textiles

3273. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the production of textiles in the country, mill-made and handloom separately and the per capita consumption during 1964-65;

(b) whether there has been any increase in the production as compared to the last one year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Production in 1964-65 (estimated):—

Mill-made textiles 4695 million metres.

Decentralised Sector (handloom and powerloom) 3069 million metres.

Separate figures in respect of production of handloom cloth are not available. Figures of per-capita consumption during 1964-65 also is not available. The per capita availability of cotton cloth during 1964 was 15.15 metres.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rourkela Fertiliser Factory

3274. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in Rourkela Fertiliser Factory has gone down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Although there has been no fall in production in the Rourkela Fertiliser Unit in 1965 as compared with production in 1963 and 1964, it is a fact that the Plant is not producing to its rated capacity due to the insufficient supply of gas from the Coke Ovens of the Rourkela Steel Plant. A Committee was appointed by Government last year to suggest ways and means of improving gas supplies so as to ensure full production. The Committee has reported recently and its recommendations are under consideration.

उद्योगों को दिल्ली शहर से बाहर ले जाना

3275. श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में 1 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये की जो राशि कारखानों को दिल्ली शहर से बाहर ले जाने के लिये रखी गई थी, उसका उपयोग नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विद्युधर मिश्र): (क) और (ख): तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के काल में दिल्ली शहर से बाहर कारखानों का स्थानान्तरण करने के लिए 141 लाख रुपये की स्वीकृत राशि के विरुद्ध दिल्ली प्रशासन के बजट में 1963-64 व 1964-65 में क्रमशः 9 लाख रुपये की राशियां निर्धारित की गई थीं। लेकिन इस उद्देश्य के लिए दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण द्वारा स्वीकृत औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में जमीन के नियतन में देरी होने के कारण इसका उपयोग नहीं किया जा सका।

Small Scale Inventions Development Board

3276. { Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether any prizes were given by the Small Scale Inventions Development Board during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri

Bibudhendra Misra: (a) and (b). The Inventions Promotion Board made the following prize awards during the year 1963-64:—

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Invention	Amount of Prize
			Rs.
1.	Shri K. T. Mickel, Trichur (Kerala)	"Diamond Polisher"	1,000
2.	Sh. C. P. Malhotra, Bombay.	"Filling System"	1,000
3.	Sh. S. I. Srinivasan, Birbhum (W. Bengal)	"Improved Handlooms and other Weaving Appliances"	500
4.	Sh. Manoranjan Das, (Assam).	"Gram Udyog Printing Machine"	300
5.	Sh. A. C. Dastagiri, Sahib, Hubli (Mysore)	"A Frying Machine for frying grains and like materials"	200
5.	Dr. K. S. Madhavan Pillai, (Trivandrum)	"Detection and Production of tanning material from cashew skin"	1,000
7.	Director, Indian Agriculture Research Instt., New Delhi (Pusa Instt.)	"I.A.R.I. Hand Hoe"	Certificate of merit to the Director and the staff.
8.	Sh. Sudhir Chandra Majumdar, Jalpaiguri, (W. Bengal)	"Historical Chart"	Gold Medal
9.	Sh. T. N. Palanaiandy, Tiruchirappalli.	"Millet Dehusking Machine"	1,000
10.	Sh. C. K. Subramanian, (Madras).	"Combination Electrical Tester & Ball Point Pen"	200
11.	Sh. S. P. Joshi (Madras).	"Improvements in or relating to Combined closures cum dropper for bottles and the like"	50
12.	Sh. S. P. Joshi (Madras)	"Sealing Device for Containers against illicit opening i.e. Pilfer Proof Sealing Device"	100
13.	Sh. S. P. Joshi (Madras)	"Hooks or Fasteners for Securing Key Ring Loose Leaves & Papers to Files"	50
14.	Sh. O. P. Agarwal (Kanpur)	"Converting existing stop valves into combined stop and automatic isolating valves"	2,000
15.	Sh. Jiwan Ram Gupta, Lucknow, (U.P.)	"Automatic Diagnosis and Treatment Box"	1,000

The Prize awards for 1964-65 have not been finalised so far.

Cost of Tea Production

3277. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received representations from the Bharatiya Cha Parishad and other Tea interests complaining about the rise in the cost of tea production with the recent increase in the rate of interest by the Reserve Bank and scheduled banks and demanding withdrawal of the recent increase in the rate of interest in respect of tea finance; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The increase in Bank rate is a matter of overall credit policy and applies to all sections of the country's economy.

H.M.T. Factory at Pinjore

3278. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Pinjore is suffering for want of raw materials like alloy steel and electrical components;

(b) if so the extent of shortage; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). In the present foreign exchange situation it has not been possible to meet fully the demand of the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Pinjore for release of foreign exchange for import of raw materials and components. According to the factory, the shortage during 1984-85 was about 50 p.c.

(c) Every effort is being made to increase the foreign exchange allocation to the maximum extent possible consistent with the overall availability and the inter-se priority of the various demands.

Export of Tea

3279. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Indian Tea is not fetching better price from the foreign market than the South Indian Tea;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether any market research has been made in this behalf and the improvements proposed to be made on the findings of the research?

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

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

Consumption of Rubber

3280. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the consumption of natural rubber increased in 1984;

(b) if so, the extent of shortage; and

(c) the present demand of natural rubber in our country and whether the import of natural rubber is proposed to be stopped due to an increase in the production of synthetic rubber?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The consumption

tion of natural rubber in 1964, (viz. 60,100 tonnes) was more or less the same as in 1963.

(c) The demand for natural rubber in 1965-66 is estimated at about 70,000 tonnes, of which about 50,000 tonnes would be met by indigenous production; the balance requirement will have to be met by import. The estimated production of synthetic rubber in 1965-66, viz. 20,000 tonnes will be about the same as the demand therefor.

रेलवे वैनो से सामान की चोरी

3281. श्री ज्वा. प्र० ज्योतिषी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे वैनो से सामान की चोरी करने के कारण 1964-65 में (खण्डवार) कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये ;

(ख) क्या इन चोरी की घटनाओं में कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारियों का भी हाथ था, और यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) इन चोरियों के परिणाम स्वरूप सरकार को मुआवजे के रूप में कितनी राशि देनी पड़ी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) में (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

रेलवे	गिरफ्तार	उन रेल कर्मचारियों की संख्या	सरकार द्वारा मुआवजे के रूप में दी गयी रकम
1	2	3	4
			₹०
मध्य	216	51	30,122
पूर्व	134		2,27,605*

	1	2	3	4
				₹०
उत्तर		95	10	60,550
पूर्वोत्तर		65	14	62,770
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा		77	15	31,798
दक्षिण		129	10	17,952
दक्षिण पूर्व		126	29	48,530
पश्चिम		204	62	1,56,669

*फरवरी, 1965 तक ।

Assault Incidents at Shergarh Station

3282. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that many cases of assault on passengers have been reported at Shergarh Station near Bhatinda;

(b) whether he has also received representations from the passengers for shifting the crossing of night trains from Shergarh to Raman Station; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhas Singh): (a) No case has been reported at Shergarh Station.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में घंसने वाला गांव

3283. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू से 60 मील दूर स्थित याद गांव श्रीगे धीरे धीरे भूमि के अन्दर धंस रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके भूतत्वीय कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ?

इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) और (ख) 21 मार्च 1965 को एक समाचार छपा था कि याश ग्राम के, जो जम्मु से 60 मील दूर है, नीचे घंसेन की रिपोर्ट है। भारतीय भौमिकी विभाग इस की पड़ताल कर रहा है।

Nationalisation of Mines in Goa

3284. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mine workers of Goa at a meeting held at Bicholem on the 27th March, 1965 requested the Central Government to nationalise the mines held by foreigners in Goa; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) A meeting of the mining labour under the auspices of the Goa Mining Labour Welfare Union held at Bicholem on 27th March, 1965 passed a Resolution calling upon Government to nationalise all the mines in Goa, and as a first step, nationalise immediately mines owned by foreign nationals in Goa.

(b) There is no proposal for the nationalisation of mines in Goa under consideration of the Government of India at present. It is, therefore, not considered necessary to take any action on the Resolution passed by the Goa Mining Labour Welfare Union.

"क्लोराडाइजेपोक्साइड" का आयात

{ श्री किशन पटनायक :
3285. { श्री मधू लिमये :
{ श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या वानिज्य मंत्री 24 दिसम्बर, 1964

के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 666 के उत्तर के के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रोश कम्पनी को "क्लोराडाइजेपोक्साइड" के आयात मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में कोई निदेश या हिदायतें जारी की गई हैं;

(ख) क्या पिछले वर्ष इस द्रव्य पर उसमें पिछले वर्ष की आयात की तुलना में कम विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ी और यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि रोश कम्पनी ने सरकार पर दबाव डालने के लिये "लिक्रियम" की बिक्री बन्द रखने के लिये या बिल्कुल कम कर देने के लिये अपने बिक्रेताओं को परिपत्र भेजा है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह):

(क) जी, हां। व्यापारियों की सूचना के लिए इस विषय पर जारी की गई एक सार्व-जानक सूचना सं० 6-आई-टी-सी।पी-एन।65 दिनांक 11 फरवरी, 1965 की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी गई है, (पुस्तकालय में रखी गई, देखिये संख्या LT-373165)। मैं रोश प्राइवेट्स का ध्यान इस सार्वजनिक सूचना की ओर विशेषरूप से दिलाया गया था और उन्हें तदनुसार कार्य करने के लिये सलाह दी गई थी।

(ख) देश के व्यापारिक वर्गीकरण में "क्लोराडाइजेपोक्साइड" मद का वर्गीकरण अलग से नहीं किया गया है इसलिए यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि किसी वर्ष विशेष में इस मद के लिये आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई थी।

(ग) बिक्री एजेंटों द्वारा लिक्रियम की बिक्री के बारे में मैं रोश कम्पनी द्वारा भेजे गए परिपत्रों की सूचना सरकार को नहीं है।

Messrs. I.C.C. (Kyanite) Ltd.

3286. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs. I.C.C. (Kyanite) Ltd., Galudih (Bihar) are systematically manipulating their working expenses and selling kyanite in U.K. and elsewhere by resorting to under-invoicing of exports; and

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

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Export of Spices

3287. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1087 on the 12th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the final report of the seminar on 'Export of Spices' has been received and considered by the Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The final report of the seminar has been received on 3rd May, 1965, and is being considered.

पाकिस्तान से व्यापार में कमी

3288. श्री युद्धबीर सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले छः मासों में पाकिस्तान से हमारा व्यापार बहुत कम हो गया है ,

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

(ग) किन पदार्थों का व्यापार अपेक्षाकृत कम हुआ है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, नहीं। हमारा पाकिस्तान से हुआ कुल व्यापार सितम्बर, 1963 से फरवरी, 1964 की अवधि में 796 लाख रु० का रहा था, जो कि सितम्बर 64 से फरवरी 65 की अवधि में बढ़कर 1509 लाख रु० हो गया।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भटनी स्टेशन पर अफीम का पकड़ा जाना

3289. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 28 मार्च, 1965 को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर बेल्थरा रोड स्टेशन पर से अफामा को भेजी गयी अफीम की एक पेटी भटनी (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) रेलवे स्टेशन के पार्सल-घर में रेलवे कर्मचारियों की मतकता में पकड़ी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में कितनी अफीम थी ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां, यह पार्सल आबकारी विभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा पकड़ा गया, जो बेल्थरा रोड में ही उसके पीछे लग गये थे।

(ख) 27 किलोग्राम।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के अफीम अधिनियम की धारा 9 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में आबकारी विभाग द्वारा जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है।

मिर्जापुर स्टेशन पर अग्नि

3290. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 8 मार्च, 1965 को प्रातः वागणसी से प्रयाग जाने वाली पैमेंजर गाड़ी का तृतीय श्रेणी का एक डिब्बा मिर्जापुर रेलवे स्टेशन (उत्तर रेलवे) पर जलकर भस्म हो गया ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना से रेलवे सम्पत्ति को कितनी क्षति पहुँची ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, लेकिन 4-3-1965 को ।

(ख) जांच में पता चला है कि बिजली का चिनगारी की वजह से भ्राण लगी ।

(ग) 25,000 रुपये ।

Delhi Main Railway Station

3291. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in one contiguous block of the Delhi Main Railway Station, Delhi;

(b) whether throughfares have been provided in this Railway Station;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and whether there is any proposal for the removal of the station outside the busy area of the Capital to obviate inconvenience to the general public; and

(d) If so, the action being taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The total area of Delhi Main Station including Yard in one

continuous stretch is approximately 70.00 acres.

(b) The Dufferin Road over-bridge, the Lothian under-bridge and the Kauria foot over-bridge are situated in this area as thoroughfares to cross over from one side to the other.

(c) There is no proposal to remove the Delhi Main Station from its present location.

(d) Does not arise.

Locomotive Workshop, Amritsar

3292. { Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhawalya:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Works Manager (General), Northern Railway Locomotive Workshop, Amritsar, invited tenders for the purchase and removal of shop sweepings and rubbish, iron foundry clinkers, brass foundry clinkers, and cinder residue ashes from workshops for the period from 1-4-65 to 31-3-1966;

(b) if so, the details of the tenders received;

(c) whether it is a fact that contract was not given to the party who offered the highest amount; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Four tenders were received. The amount offered by each of the four tenderers was as follows:—

(i)	Rs. 21,050.50
(ii)	Rs. 20,100.00
(iii)	Rs. 17,777.77
(iv)	Rs. 15,550.00

(c) Yes.

(d) When considering the tenders all factors were duly taken into account including the experience with the highest bidder when he held this contract previously and it was decided by the Railway Administration to award the current years contract to the second highest bidder.

Durgapur Alloy Steel Project

3293. Shri Alvares: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commissioning schedule of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Project has been delayed from time to time;

(b) if so, the number of times the original schedule has been revised;

(c) whether it is a fact that the suppliers of plant and equipment for the Alloy Steel Project have claimed extra charges for the delay in completion of the plant;

(d) if so, the amount demanded by them; and

(e) whether any analysis has been made about the cause of the delay, and the ultimate effect on production, and the loss which will entail in terms of money both rupees and foreign exchanges?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The construction schedule as in the Agreement between Hindustan Steel and Japanese Consortium drawn up on 16th September, 1963 has been revised once and formal amendment of the agreement to this effect was accepted by Hindustan Steel on 16th February, 1965.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The amount claimed for additional administration expenses in India by the Japanese Consortium was Rs. 976,560. Messrs Amco Furnace Contractors Ltd. of Canada have also claimed Rs. 3.17 lakhs plus Rs. 16,300 for every month

of delay. These claims have not been accepted by the project authorities.

(e) Extension in the construction schedule has been mainly due to the delay in the fabrication of steel structurals and also delay in their erection because of labour trouble. There was also some delay in the supply of technical data by the Consortium of equipment suppliers from Japan. This and heavy rains last year further contributed to the slowing down of civil engineering work in some important sections of the project. Except that production will now start a little later, no other direct loss in production is at present anticipated.

No analysis of financial implications has been made as yet. It is however expected that this postponement will not entail much extra expenditure.

Furnaces of Durgapur Alloy Steel Factory

3294. Shri Alvares: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three electric furnaces of the Durgapur Alloy Steel Project factory were commissioned before the end of 1964 as announced by the General Manager in a statement to the "Stateman", Calcutta, on the 19th August, 1964;

(b) whether one of the furnaces was switched on by the Minister of Steel;

(c) whether it was done according to schedule and what is the capacity of this furnace; and

(d) the total capacity of all the three furnaces?

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

(b) The three electric furnaces which were initially energised in December, 1964 were formally inaugurated by the Minister of Steel and Mines on 23rd January, 1965.

(c) Yes Sir, as per revised schedule.

(d) The commissioning of the furnaces is according to the revised schedule. Of the three, one is an arc furnace with a capacity of 10 tons and the other two are induction furnaces with capacities of 2 tons and $\frac{1}{2}$ ton each.

Setting up of Industries in Iran, Ceylon and Nepal

3295. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the setting up of some industries in Iran, Ceylon and Nepal in cooperation with some Indian parties; and

(b) if so, the number of such industries, when they are going to be set up and the terms thereof?

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

(b) 8 proposals for establishing Joint Industrial Ventures in these countries, from Indian parties, have so far been approved by Government. Some of these projects are already in operation while the others are in various stages of implementation. The Indian participation is, usually, on minority basis and in the form of supply of machinery, equipment and technical know-how from India.

Accident at Rajhara Mine

3296. { Shri Daji:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shrimati Benu Chakravarty:

{ Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shrimati Vimla Devi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1964 the Locomotive at Rajhara Mine met with a serious accident;

(b) the number of trips the locomotive was made to work;

(c) the number of trips laid out as maximum permissible; and

(d) the loss incurred due to the accident?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Two locomotives and four dump cars were derailed at the catch siding of the Rajhara Ore Mines on the 10th June, 1964, resulting in damage to both the locomotives and the two dump cars.

(b) and (c). Of the seven locos at Rajhara, four or five locomotives are assigned to the Quarry Group. Usually, 30-36 trips are planned daily for the locos in the Quarry Group which are required to make trips according to the raising in the quarry and the working of the Crushing Plant and the Screen. There is nothing like a maximum number of trips assigned to each loco. Each loco is expected to work 6-7,000 hours before overhaul. The two locos which had met with the accident had done substantially less than this at the time of the accident.

(d) The accident interrupted production in the Mines for about 2-3 days, but did not tell on the annual production.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मुख्यालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3297. श्री रजजय सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मुख्य कार्यालय दिल्ली के कितने अनुभागों में साठ प्रतिशत

अथवा उस से अधिक कर्मचारी काम चलाऊ हिन्दी की योग्यता रखते हैं।

(ख) उन में कितने अनुभावों की दैनिक फाइलों में हिन्दी में टिप्पण किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि किसी अनुभाग में हिन्दी में टिप्पण नहीं किया जाता है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 175.

(ख) 166.

(ग) इन अनुभागों में जो काम होता है वह तकनीकी ढंग का है और अपने विचारों को हिन्दी में सही तौर पर अभिव्यक्त करने में कर्मचारियों को अभी कठिनाई होती है।

Death of an Officer in Southern Express Train

3298. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Principal of the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, was found dead in a first class Railway compartment of the Southern Express train when he was going to Madras and it was detected when the train arrived at Madras in the afternoon of the 9th April, 1965; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. On arrival of Southern Express train at Madras Central at 11:45 hours on 8-4-65, the Chief Train Examiner noticed one passenger in coupe 'C' of first class compartment in a collapsed condi-

tion, with all the doors and shutters bolted from inside. The matter was immediately reported to the police who registered a case U/s 174 Cr. P. C. The door of the compartment was forced open and the dead body was examined carefully. There were no external injuries visible. The body was sent for post-mortem examination. The viscera has been preserved for chemical analysis. Subsequently, the body was handed over for cremation. The deceased was identified as Shri P. H. Bhanot, Principal, Civil Aviation Training School, Allahabad. Form the evidence available so far, it is presumed that the deceased died of natural causes but definite opinion as to cause of death will be available only after receipt of the Chemical Examiner's report and completion of police investigation.

Seizure of gold and cash at Ratlam Station

3299. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway police seized at Ratlam Station on the 8th April, 1965 gold valued at rupees 17,000 and Rs. 14,000 in cash from a passenger enroute to Bombay by the Delhi-Bombay Janta Express; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, on 7-4-1965 the Government Railway Police Ratlam seized gold valued at Rs. 16,500 and Rs. 14,402 in cash from a third class passenger while he was enroute to Delhi.

(b) The Government Railway Police Ratlam have arrested the passenger concerned and registered the case U/s 54 and 550 Criminal Procedure Code and subsequently transferred it to the Central Excise, Ratlam, who are investigating the case.

Ferry service on N. E. Railway

3300. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ferry service on the North Eastern Railway has been running into loss;

(b) if so, the annual loss since 1960; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to constitute an expert Committee to go into the matter?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Year-wise net loss in lakhs is indicated below:

1960-61—Rs. 61.92

1961-62—Rs. 54.05

1962-63—Rs. 46.90

1963-64—Rs. 53.93

(c) A Departmental Committee has been appointed by the Railway Administration to examine losses and suggest measures for reducing the same.

Low utilization of engines

3301. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government were considering to remove some inherent limitations of the North Eastern Railway which hinder the smooth flow of traffic and are partly responsible for the low utilisation of engines and slow speed of goods trains; and

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

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Besides other steps, the handling capacity of the transshipment shed at Garhara, Manduadh and Barabanki is being augmented to permit free flow of traffic from B.G. to M.G.

612 (Ai) LSD—4.

Manufacture of Air Guns

3302. { Shri Daljit Singh:
 { Shri Chuni Lal:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a licence was issued to the Punjab Government for setting up a factory for the manufacture of air guns to save foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far for its implementation;

(c) whether it is a fact that Nangal Workshop is in a position to manufacture air guns and other types of guns; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to utilize its capacity for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). An industrial licence for the manufacture of Air Rifles and Shots which do not require any licence under the Arms Rules was granted to the Punjab State Government in May, 1963. The State Government have now informed that they are not taking up this project and that it has been decided to wind up the company formed for the purpose.

(c) and (d). Passable samples of single barrel 12 bore guns were produced in the Nangal Workshop; but difficulty was reported in the manufacture of .303 rifles. The Punjab Government, therefore, requested the Central Government for facilities for undertaking manufacture and repair of .303 rifles in the Nangal Workshop. They also made a request for the grant of licence for undertaking manufacture of 22 rifles in the Punjab. In view of the declared policy that the manufacture of arms and ammunition and allied Defence equipment will be a Central Government monopoly, the proposals were not agreed to.

Manufacture of Tractors at Nangal

3303. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Chuni Lal:

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

(a) whether Government of Punjab asked for permission to manufacture small size tractors in the Nangal workshop where all the facilities are available;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). Director of Industries, Punjab, had applied for the grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the establishment of a new factory at Panipat for the manufacture of agricultural tractors, power tillers and tractor implements. Since there is no scope for setting up additional capacity in the proposed line of manufacture, as adequate capacity has been licensed/planned, a licence was not granted to the Director of Industries, Punjab.

Amenities to Railway Employees

3304. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made to provide passenger amenities and facilities to the railway employees on the Rupar-Nangal Dam Section of Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the work will be started?

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

(b) The following passenger amenity and staff amenity works are proposed to be carried out during 1965-66.

Passenger Amenity Works:

- (i) Providing 3rd class waiting hall at Nangal Dam Station.
- (ii) Providing additional facilities such as Porch outside station building, cloak room, luggage office, Book stalls, more benches on platform at Nangal Dam Station.
- (iii) Provision of ground hydrants for washing rakes at Nangal Dam Station.
- (iv) Providing common sanitised urinals, latrines and bathing facilities at Nangal Dam Station.
- (v) Providing flush system latrines for 1st and 2nd class waiting rooms at Nangal Dam Station.
- (vi) Provision of additional passenger platform at Nangal Dam Station.
- (vii) Providing shelter over passenger platform at Nangal Dam Station.
- (viii) Providing shed over passenger platform at Anandpur Sahib Station.
- (ix) Improving goods and parcel facilities at Nangal Dam Station.
- (x) Extension of waiting hall at Kiratpur Sahib Station.

Staff Amenity Works:

- (xi) Providing 6" dia. boring to instal 4" dia. tube-well at Anandpur Sahib Station
- (xii) Providing 6" dia. boring to instal 4" dia. tube-well at Bhanupali Station.

(c) The estimates for all these works have been framed by the Railway and the works will be taken in hand shortly.

Industrial Estates in Madras

3305. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial estates opened in the Madras State during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount allotted by the Centre to the Madras State for this purpose during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Paper Mills in North Bihar

3306. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to set up three paper mills in North Bihar during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Committee for paper industry has recommended introduction of legislation requiring the sugar factories to make available the bagasse to the proposed paper mills as raw material;

(c) the quantum of bagasse thus expected to be released to paper mills; and

(d) how the bagasse used as fuel is going to be replaced by commercial fuel?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The matter is at an exploratory stage.

(b) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

U.S. Investment in Indian Industrial Ventures

3307. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that U.S. industrial companies are considering the question of reducing overseas investment;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which such reduction is being considered by them; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to affect U.S. investment in Indian industrial ventures?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member evidently refers to the recent imposition of a 15 per cent "equalisation tax" on income of U.S. Institutions from overseas investments. It is also understood that there are certain quantitative restrictions now being observed on overseas lending by U.S. financial institutions. These measures had evidently been necessitated by the pressure on the U.S. Balance of Payments.

(c) It is too early to say what effects these measures will have on U.S. investments in industrial ventures in India. It is understood however that so far as the first measure is concerned, investments in developing countries including India are to be exempt from the "Equalisation Tax".

Exports to West European Countries

3308. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Committee to recommend measures to step up exports to West European Countries; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A Standing Committee consisting of officials from the Ministries of Finance and Commerce has been set up to suggest measures for stepping up exports to U.K. and Western Europe. The Committee makes a continuous review of exports to that region.

Cess on soft coke

3309. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) the rate of cess levied on soft coke;

(b) the amount of cess realised, year-wise, during the last five years;

(c) the amount and nature of disbursements made out of the said cess during the last five years; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to utilise proceeds from the cess for popularisation of soft coke?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The rate of excise duty at present levied under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act on soft coke is Re. 1-65.3 Paise per tonne.

(b) The net proceeds of excise duty collected under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act on coal, soft coke and hard coke during the last five years is given below:—

	Rs. lakhs
1960-61 .	424
1961-62 .	758
1962-63 .	958 (Provisional)
1963-64 .	1027 (Provisional)
1964-65 .	Final figures not available.

Separate figures in respect of soft coke are not available.

(c) (i) Payments made to the Coal Board for meeting expenditure on the grant of stowing assistance, assistance to collieries handicapped by adverse factors, protective works etc.:—

	(Rs. lakh)
1960-61	210
1961-62 .	380
1962-63 .	395
1963-64 .	450
1964-65 .	560

(ii) Payments made direct to consumers of coal under the scheme of subsidy on coal moved by rail-cum-sea route:—

	Rs. lakhs
1961-62 .	213
1962-63 .	356
1963-64 .	472
1964-65 .	375 (Provisional)

(d) There is no such proposal.

Alumina Plant at Rajkot

3310. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had under consideration a proposal to set up an Alumina plant at Rajkot;

(b) if so, Government's decision in the matter;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration has been sought;

(d) if so, from where it is expected; and

(e) whether the plant is proposed to be set up in the public or private sector?

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

(b), (c), (d) & (e). Do not arise.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों को पदक तथा प्रमाण-पत्र प्रदान करना

3311. श्री बृजबासी लाल :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने इस वर्ष रेलवे कर्मचारियों को महत्वपूर्ण सेवाओं के उपलक्ष्य में पदक और प्रमाण-पत्र भेंट किये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किनने कर्मचारियों को इनाम दिया गया ; और

(ग) उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 17 कां ।

(ग) लगभग 10,500 रुपये । 17 रेल कर्मचारियों में से 15 को राष्ट्रीय बचत प्रमाण-पत्र के रूप में पांच-पांच सौ रुपये के जो नकद इनाम दिये गये वे इसमें शामिल हैं ।

रेलवे लाइनों पर सीमेंट के स्लीपर

3312. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार रेलवे लाइनों पर सीमेंट के स्लीपरों का प्रयोग करने पर पुनर्विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कार्य के लिए बिहार में एक कारखाना खोला जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सरकारी क्षेत्र में खोला जा रहा है अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री शामनाथ) : (क) जी हां । कांक्रिट के स्लीपरों का इस्तेमाल न किया जाय ऐसा निर्णय कभी नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) निजी क्षेत्र में । सरकारी क्षेत्र में कारखाने खोलने के प्रस्तावों पर भी विचार हो रहा है ।

'Get together' Function in Railways

3313. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the function of 'get together' started during the time of Railway Minister Shri Jagiwan Ram is still prevalent in the Railways;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a subscription is now taken from the Class III and IV employees on the Northern Railway in order to celebrate this function on a voluntary basis; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to discontinue the collection of subscription from these employees and meet the expenditure involved from its revenues as was done in the beginning?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Diesel Locomotives

3314. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the cost of diesel oil, diesel locomotives and other goods imported and services rendered to his Ministry during the last three financial

years and the estimated imports during 1965-66 and 1966-67?

The Minister of State for Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The information required is not readily available, and is being collected from the Railway Administrations, and other departments concerned. It will be furnished in due course.

औद्योगिक संस्थानों की डाइरेक्टरी

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
3315. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के सारे औद्योगिक संस्थानों की एक डाइरेक्टरी तैयार की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या होंगी ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विबुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 19 से 30 अप्रैल, 1965 तक दिल्ली के शहरी क्षेत्र के सभी औद्योगिक उपक्रमों का एक जनगणना सर्वेक्षण किया था। संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का ग्रामीण क्षेत्र भी इसमें शीघ्र ही शामिल कर लिया जायगा। इस जनगणना का प्रमुख उद्देश्य दिल्ली के औद्योगिक उपक्रमों का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए एक "डांचा" तैयार करना है।

इस प्रकार इकट्ठे किये गये आंकड़ों से दिल्ली प्रशासन का विचार सभी औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की एक डाइरेक्टरी तैयार करना है, जिसमें एकक का नाम, कारखाना और कार्यालय के पते तथा उस एकक द्वारा निर्मित दो प्रमुख उत्पादों के नाम दिखाये जायेंगे।

International Chamber of Commerce

3316. { Shri D. D. Mantri;
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government gave any financial help or other assistance to the Twentieth Conference of the International Chambers of Commerce organised by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government provided financial assistance to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for organising the XX Congress of the International Chambers of Commerce in the form of a non-recurring grant-in-aid to the extent of 40 per cent of the total expenditure incurred by the Federation subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Other forms of assistance provided included grant of gratis tourist visas to conference delegates, licences for import of electric typewriters, reasonable facilities for organising entertainment, visits and tours for the delegates.

Representation from fruit merchants

3317. **Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had received any representations from the fruit merchants of various parts of the country about the difficulties undergone by them due to the increase in the freight rates for fruits introduced with effect from 1st April, 1965;

(b) whether this increase has affected the fruit cultivation in the country; and

(c) if so, Government's reactions thereto?

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

(b) No.

(c) It has been explained that wherever there is movement in wagonloads, station-to-station rates, based on the old rates will be quoted.

पंजाब में छोटे उद्योग

3318. { श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने पंजाब सरकार की यह मांग कि लुधियाने के छोटे उद्योगों के लिए लोहे एवं कोयले का अधिक कोटा दिया जाये, मान ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित कोटा क्या होगा; और

(ग) उन्हें यह किस तारीख से मिलना आरम्भ हो जाएगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और मन्षा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Appointment of Personnel Officers

3319. **Shri A. P. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any procedure or rule has been laid down for appointing Personnel Officers, namely, the Divisional Personnel Officers, Deputy Chief and Chief Personnel Officers on the Indian Railways and also for appointing Directors and Joint Directors (Establishment) and Member (Staff) in the Railway Board's office;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the Personnel Officers are given any training in courses of Personnel Management and Establishment Rules in vogue on the Indian Railways and whether they are required to pass any examination for the same;

(d) if so, the syllabus and period of such training courses; and

(e) the number of the present Personnel Officers who have passed this course (Railway-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Personnel posts which are classed as general posts are allocated between various Departments from where suitable officers are drafted to fill them. These posts are not only held by officers recruited direct through the Union Public Service Commission but also by officers promoted from ranks and who have worked in establishment Branches for years in either gazetted and/or non-gazetted capacity. Posts in Administrative Grades are filled by selection from amongst officers of all Departments whether technical or non-technical. The post of Member (Staff) like other posts of Members is filled by selection from amongst General Managers who have had experience in exercising administrative functions in general posts including Personnel posts.

(c) The present syllabi in vogue for training of the officers recruited direct through the Union Public Service Commission provide for training in establishment matters and officers are required to pass an examination.

(d) The prescribed syllabi are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4374/65] which also indicates the period of the training courses.

(e) The information is not available and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Allotment of Scooters to Government Employees

3220.	}	Shri Y. N. Singha:
		Shri Himmatsinghji:
		Shri Narasimha Reddy:
		Shri Buta Singh:
		Shri Yashpal Singh:
		Shri Subodh Hansda:
		Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavalaya:
		Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah:
		Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
		Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
		Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:

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

(a) the total number of applications received for different types of Scooters/Motor Cycles from the Central Government Employees drawing Rs. 500 p.m. and above as on the 30th April, 1965 under the new rules;

(b) the total number of applications received for different types of Scooters/Motor Cycles from Private Secretaries/Personal Assistants as on the 30th April, 1965 under the new Rules; and

(c) The total number of Scooters/Motor Cycles of each make available under the Central Government quota per quarter?

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

(a)	Lambretta Scooters . . .	1967
	Vespa Scooters . . .	1268
	Fantabulus Scooters . . .	19
	Royal Enfield Motor Cycles . . .	14
	Rajdoot Motor Cycles . . .	7
	Ideal Jawa Motor Cycles . . .	5
		<hr/>
		3280

(b)	Lambretta Scooters . . .	214
	Vespa Scooters . . .	120
		<hr/>
		334

(c)	Lambretta Scooters . . .	500
	Vespa Scooters . . .	500
	Fantabulus Scooters . . .	60
	Royal Enfield Motor Cycles . . .	100
	Rajdoot Motor Cycles . . .	250
	Ideal Jawa Motor Cycles . . .	250

Safety Measures for Controlling Railway Accidents

3321. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the training imparted to Railway Staff to adopt safety measures to control accidents causing loss of life and property;

(b) the achievements of the training course; and

(c) whether there has been appreciable decrease in such accidents now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) In addition to the regular initial and refresher training imparted in the various Training Schools to different categories of staff on the Railways, operating staff concerned with the running of trains are made more safety conscious through Safety Camps, man-to-man contacts through Safety Officers and Safety Counsellors, and audio-visual safety propaganda through posters, pamphlets, slogans, leaflets and safety films etc.

(b) As a result of these measures taken by the Railway Administrations, staff are becoming more safety-minded and accidents caused by the failure of the human element have shown a declining trend.

(c) Yes, during 1964-65 the number of consequential accidents i.e. accidents which have a potentiality of loss of life, limb or damage to property was only 1366 as against 1818 of such accidents in 1963-64. This shows a reduction of about 25 per cent.

चकोस्लोवाकिया को कपड़े तथा जूतों का निर्यात

3322. { श्री भोकार लाल बेरबा :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चैकोस्लोवाकिया भारत से कपड़ा तथा जूते खरीदने के लिए सहमत हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में तथा किन शर्तों पर ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) राज्य व्यापार निगम ने चैकोस्लोवाकिया को नीचे दिये गये परिमाण में कपड़ों और जूतों का निर्यात करने के लिए संविदा किये हैं :—

- (1) ऊनी वस्त्र 1,50,000 मीटर
- (2) सूती वस्त्र 1,00,000 मीटर
- (3) जूतानी सैण्डल 70,000 जोड़े

संविदाओं की शर्तें बतलाना निगम के व्यापार हित में नहीं होगा ।

चैकोस्लोवाकिया को राज्य व्यापार निगम के अतिरिक्त अन्य पार्टियां भी जूतों का संभरण कर रही हैं ।

Steel Foundry near Bhadravathi

3323. **Shri Kanakasabai:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a steel foundry is being set up near Bhadravathi with Polish collaboration;

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

(c) the capacity thereof?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Dr. T. N. Singh): (a) A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been issued for the establishment of a new undertaking at Tarikere for the manufacture of Steel Castings;

(b) Rs. 50 lakhs approximately;

(c) 3,000 Metric tonnes per annum.

Hindi Knowing Staff in Northern Railway Headquarters Office

3324. **Shri Rajdeo Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of staff working in the Headquarters' office of the Northern Railway Delhi, knowing Hindi; and

(b) the number of letters issued in Hindi and the percentage of such letters as compared to total letters issued after 26th January, 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) About 60 per cent.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Medicines in Railway Dispensaries

3325. **Shri Rajdeo Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the *per capita* cost of medicine prescribed to the Officers; Class III staff; and class IV staff in railway dispensaries during 1964 and 1965 separately on different Railways, zone-wise and class-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): No separate record of cost of medicines class-wise and calendar year-wise is maintained on Railways. However, information in respect of *per capita* cost of medicines Railway-wise for the financial years 1963-64

STATEMENT

and 1964-65 is furnished in the statement as under:

Railway	1963-64 Rs.	1964-65 Rs.
Central	12.8	13.52
Eastern	17.1	*
Northern	23.41	26.67
North-Eastern	12.74	14.72
Northeast Frontier	13.5	*
Southern	10.30	11.02
South-Eastern	10.81	*
Western	14.73	15.00

*Accounts not yet finalised.

Industrial Licences in Maharashtra

3326. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences received from Maharashtra during 1964;

(b) the number out of them from the Vidarbha area of Maharashtra; and

(c) the number out of them sanctioned and the number of those rejected.

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

Allotment of non-ferrous Metal to Maharashtra

3327. { Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:

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

(a) the quantity of non-ferrous metal allotted to Maharashtra during 1964-65;

(b) whether the Maharashtra Government have requested the Central Government to increase their quota during 1965-66; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The allocation of non-ferrous metals to Maharashtra for 1964-65 was also follows:

Item	Allocation (in Metric Tons)	Remarks
Copper	1822	
Zinc	1120.5	
Lead	292.2	
Tin	87	
Antimony	18.572	
Electrolytic aluminium wire rods	196*	*For April-Sept. '64 only. Allocation for Oct. '64-Mar. '65 not yet made.
Nickel	41.458**	**For the period Oct. '64 to March '65.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since overall availability of Foreign Exchange for supply of non-ferrous metals to small scale industries in the country is limited and all of it is distributed amongst the states, there is no question of any increase in the allocations made to Maharashtra.

Diesel Engines

3328. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:—

(a) whether a number of new diesel engines have been introduced on some of the trunk routes;

(b) if so, on which routes; and

(c) the consequent increase in speed and capacity of these trains?

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

goods trains on a few routes was started in 1958 and progressively more sections are being dieselised. A statement showing the Trunk routes on which diesel locomotives have been put into goods train service so far is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4375/65].

(c) There has generally been an increase in the average speeds and loads of goods trains hauled by Diesel locos. Since the mode of traction is only one of the many operating factors which influence speeds and loads of goods trains, no specific statistical data, as to the actual increase on account of dieselisation alone is available. However, it is estimated that the average loads/speeds of Goods trains have generally increased by about 20 to 30 per cent as compared to steam traction.

Production of Starch

3329. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started any centre in Kerala to produce starch from plantain stump; and

(b) the number of centres for this purpose which are to be started in Kerala?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibubendra Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Public Address System in A.C. Express Trains

3330. { **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
 { **Shri P. H. Bheel:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1888 on the 2nd April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the equipment fitted in the said coach, has not been maintained well, resulting in bad sounding of the tape recorded music; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to replace the defective tapes?

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

(a) No. The equipment is maintained in good working order.

(b) Defective tapes are replaced, as necessary.

Phosphate Deposits around Viziana-gram

3331. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was conducted in the area around Vizianagram in Andhra Pradesh for phosphate deposits; and

(b) if so, when and the result thereof?

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

(b) Investigations for phosphate deposits were carried out by the Geological Survey of India in the Sitarampuram-Kesapatnam area (about 350 kilometres west of Vizianagram) in 1922 and again in 1958-59. The reserves of phosphate (apatite) deposits are of the order of 173,000 tonnes. Apatite contains 83 per cent tricalcium phosphate and is suitable for the manufacture of superphosphates.

दिल्ली में झुग्गी निवासी

3332. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
 क्या रेलवे मंत्री 9 अप्रैल, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 825 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह दताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सभी रेलवे लाइनों के समीप कितने झुग्गी निवासी बसे हैं तथा उनसे प्रति मास कितना किराया प्राप्त होता है ;

(ख) क्या उनके रेलवे लाइनों के पास बसने से रेलवे के कार्यों में कोई कठिनाई होती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ;

(घ) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन ने उन्हें वहां बसने की अनुमति दी थी; और यदि हां, तो उनके साथ क्या कुछ शर्तें भी थीं; और

(ङ) उनमें रेलवे कर्मचारी कितने हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइनों के पास रेलवे की जमीन में लगभग 4400 झुग्गी निवासी रहते हैं। इन लोगों से कोई किराया नहीं लिया जाता।

(ख) झुग्गी निवासियों के इतने बड़े पैमाने पर अतिक्रमण से यादों में और रेल-पथ के किनारे गन्दगी रहती है।

(ग) कभी-कभी नालियां बन्द हो जाती हैं, जिससे रेल-पथ पर पानी भर जाता है जिसकी वजह से गाड़ियों का आना-जाना गड़बड़ा जाता है। इसके अलावा, अक्सर चोरियां होती रहती हैं। इस क्षेत्र में आस-पास के रेलवे क्वार्टरों में रहने वाले रेल कर्मचारियों को भी प्रमुविधा होती है जिसकी वजह से अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से परिचालन पर बुरा असर पड़ता है।

(घ) रेल प्रशासन द्वारा उन्हें वहां बसने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी।

(ङ) इनमें लगभग 1200 रेल कर्मचारी हैं।

दिल्ली-मद्रास एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी से अवैध शराब का बरामद होना

3333. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े
श्री बाजी :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीड़ा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्धा रेलवे पुलिस ने 6 अप्रैल, 1965 को दिल्ली-मद्रास एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के इंजन से 18 किलोग्राम तथा 16 लिटर अवैध शराब बरामद की ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इंजन का ड्राइवर अवैध शराब का काफी दिनों से व्यापार कर रहा था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) वर्धा की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने नशाबन्दी अधिनियम की धारा 65-क और 65-ख के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया और ड्राइवर, फायरमैन और एक तेलवाले को गिरफ्तार कर लिया।

Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

3334. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of the Associated Electrical Industries Overseas has recently written to the Chairman, Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal about some matters upon which urgent action is required;

(b) if so, a resume of his suggestions and proposals; and

(c) the reaction of the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal and Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). Except for the periodical report just received, there is no other communication from Associated Electrical Industries Ltd., U.K. The report is being studied.

Wagons to carry Sugar Quotas

3335. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have failed to carry sugar quotas allotted for the area under the jurisdiction of Gauhati Supply Office since December, 1964, resulting in the accumulation of undelivered quotas to at least 103 wagons by the end of March, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total requirements of wagons for catering to the needs for carrying goods to Assam during the period December, 1964 to March, 1965 and how far the same were met?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Railways have carried almost the entire sugar quota allotted for the area under the jurisdiction of Gauhati Supply Office since December, 1964, as will be clear from the following statement:

Month	Allotment	Loading	Short-fall
December '64	75	75	
January '65	80	63	17
February '65	75	69	6
March '65	72	71	1

The above figures need to be judged in the context of the fact that the allotment for anyone month naturally includes shortfalls, if any, of the preceding month. Thus, as on 31st March 1965, the outstanding in regard to movement of sugar for the Gauhati Supply Office was only one wagon. Even if the cumulative shortfall is taken into account, then it would come only to 24 wagons during the entire 4 months' period from December, 1964 to March, 1965.

(c) The statement below gives month-wise the allotment and loading of Sugar during the period December, 1964 to March, 1965.

Month	Allotment	Loading (In tonnes)
December '64	6300	2784
January '65	6300	10048.5
February '65	6750	3552.5
March '65	5256	9816.5
	24606	26201.5

It will be seen from this statement that the actual loading during these four months has been more than the actual allotment though during some of the months the loading has not been upto the allotment. This variation from month to month takes place as a result of operating difficulties, need for maintaining higher priority movements, etc.

Late Shri Nehru's Picture on Advertisements

3335-A. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many persons are using late Shri Nehru's picture in a very clumsy manner on calendars, in shops and on advertisements; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Action has been taken in cases which have come to the notice of the Government of India where the name or pictorial representation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are used in contravention of the provisions of the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950.

The State Governments are being asked to report cases where the name or pictorial representation of Pandit Nehru are still being improperly used so that they may be dealt with suitably.

Shares of M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd.

3335-B. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to acquire all the shares of Messrs. Jessop & Co. Ltd. Dum Dum;

(b) the names of the present shareholders other than Government and the extent of their holdings; and

(c) the method of determining the price of shares for acquisition?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) The question of purchase of "controlling interest" in Jessop and Co. Ltd. is under consideration.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4376/65].

(c) The matter is still under consideration. No final decision has been taken.

Heavy Electricals Project, Ramachandrapuram

**3335C. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Kandappan:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact, that a water tank built for the Labour

colony at the Heavy Electricals Project at Ramachandrapuram collapsed on the 24th April, 1965, killing three children and injuring four others; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the tank was commissioned only two days prior to the fatal accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A cistern constructed on the 17th April, 1965 in the Labour colony of the Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Ramachandrapuram, to serve as water supply storage to the labour, collapsed on the 24th April, 1965 killing one woman and three children and injuring four other children. A detailed departmental enquiry is being conducted.

Commercial Enterprises in Indonesia

3335-D. Shri Paghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indonesia has decided to take over control of all foreign commercial enterprises; and

(b) if so, whether India or Indian firms are going to be affected in any way?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Indonesian Government has decided to take under its control all non-domestic foreign enterprises.

(b) According to present indications, Indian firms are not likely to be affected as they are at present classified as domestic foreign enterprises.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. No. 2861, DATED 30-4-1965, REGARDING QUARTERS FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): Sir, I say a statement, correcting the reply given on the 30th April, 1965, to Unstarred Question No. 2861, by Shri

R. N. Reddi, regarding quarters for Railway Employees, on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4377/85].

12.05 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
नियम संख्या 222 के अन्तर्गत "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" में 5 तारीख को छपी एक खबर के सम्बन्ध में मैं विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ। फाइनेंस बिल की बहस पर बोलते हुए डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने श्री श्री विशनचन्द्र सेठ ने श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के खिलाफ कुछ इल्जाम लगाये थे। उन का जवाब देते हुए 4 तारीख को श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी साहब ने कुछ बातें कही थीं। उन में श्री विशनचन्द्र सेठ के बारे में उन्होंने कहा था कि :

"He seems to be an innocuous person—I think a very tame and innocuous person. Somebody must have put him to do it."

इस को छापते हुए "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" ने 5 तारीख को लिखा :

"The fact that neither Dr. Lohia nor Mr. Bishen Chander Seth, both of whom had made personal references to the Finance Minister, was present in the House to hear his reply would mean that somebody must have put them to do it."

यह बहुत बुरे ढंग का समाचार है और मेम्बरों के विशेषाधिकारों का हनन करता है। इसलिये "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" में छपी खबर के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठता है।

प्रेस के बारे में एक हमदर्दी का वाक्य भी मैं कह दूँ कि चूँकि टी० टी० के० साहब के खिलाफ इल्जाम शायद कुछ सही थे या पूरे सही थे इसलिये वह इस ढंग से

मरोड़ कर अपना एक्सप्लेनेशन दे रहे थे और नाम लिये हुए, सीधे ढंग से बिना बोले इस तरह से बतला रहे थे कि शायद प्रेस पर यह इम्प्रेसन पड़ा कि वह दोनों के बारे में बोल रहे हैं या वह अच्छी तरह से समझ नहीं पाया कि किस के बारे में बोल रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय जब बोलते हैं, अगर सीधे ढंग से बोलें, इल्जामों का अच्छी तरह से जवाब दें तो इस तरह के भ्रम पैदा नहीं हो सकते हैं। साथ ही मुझे इस बात पर ऐतराज है कि जब इस बारे में प्रिविलेज की बात उठ रही है तब श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी यहां मौजूद भी नहीं हैं।

ऐसी स्थिति में मैं मूब करता हूँ कि आप इस बात को प्रिविलेज कमिटी में भेजें। मैं आप से यह भी अनुरोध करता हूँ, अगर आप इजाजत दें, कि श्री विशनचन्द्र सेठ और डा० लोहिया को स्पष्टीकरण करने का मौका दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां स्पष्टीकरण करने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप ने प्रिविलेज मोशन फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ नहीं किया था, वह "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" के खिलाफ था। उन्होंने जो खबर छपी थी उस के खिलाफ आप ने प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया था। मैंने "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" को जवाब देने के लिए लिखा था और उन्होंने यह लिखा है :

"The Finance Minister did not refer to anybody by name, but the two persons who had made personal references to him were Dr. Lohia and Mr. Bishen Chander Seth. Our Parliamentary Correspondent wrote his impressions of the proceedings in the bona fide belief that he was being objective. In any case, we have no hesitation in offering our sincere regret which may kindly be accepted."

इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि बाकी बातों की जरूरत नहीं है। जैसा होता है इन मामलों में उन्होंने रिप्रेट का इजहार कर

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

धिया, और अब इस को खतम किया जाये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखा-बाद) : मेरा एक निवेदन है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की जाये। वह तो अखबार वालों में और राजनीति वालों में ऐसा सम्बन्ध रहता है कि उनको गालियां देने में ही प्रेम निकलता है। तो मैं उसके बारे में नहीं कह रहा।

मैं आप से कुछ अध्यक्ष के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, आपके बारे में नहीं, अध्यक्ष के बारे में।

एक माननीय सदस्य : दोनों में क्या अन्तर है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अन्तर इस मानी में है कि मैं सिद्धान्त की कुछ बातें कहूँगा, जो इन्होंने यहाँ पर किया है उसके बारे में नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, क्या आप स्पीकर के आफिस के बारे में...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मुझे दो मिनट का मौका दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो चीज यहाँ हमारे सामने हो अगर वह चीज उससे सम्बन्ध रखती है तो मैं आपको मौका दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन अगर आप कोई दूसरी चीज उठाना चाहते हैं तो इस वक्त नहीं उठा सकते, उसके लिए कोई और मौका देखिये, मैं आपको इजाजत दूँगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इसी सम्बन्ध में...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सम्बन्ध में तो अब कुछ बाकी नहीं है। अखबार में एक चीज निकली, उस पर ऐतराज किया गया, उनका जवाब मांगा गया, उन्होंने माफी मांग ली और वह मामला खत्म हो गया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अभी एक और सवाल है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो कई और होंगे, मगर मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि इस वक्त उनको नहीं उठाया जा सकता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपके बारे में कोई चीज नहीं है। अध्यक्ष पद के बारे में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी और मौके पर आप इस को उठा सकते हैं। श्री हजरतबीस।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने अगला आइटम बुलाया है।

श्री बागड़ी : उसी के बारे में..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझ से मिलने भी आये थे। मैंने आपसे कहा कि लिख कर दें और इसलिये मैंने आपसे दफ्तर में नहीं लिखवाया कि मैं बगैर टाइप किया पढ़ नहीं सकता। लेकिन आपने फिर हाथ से लिख कर भेज दिया। मैं उसे पढ़ नहीं सका। मैंने फिर उसे टाइप होने भेजा है, मैं उसको देख लूँगा।

श्री मधु सिमये (मुंगेर) : माननीय डा० लोहिया का खुलासा तो छपवाएँ टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में या और अखबार में। इतना तो आप कर ही सकते हैं, जैसे कि नन्दा जी का छपवाया। क्या मंत्री जी के लिए अलग चीज होगी और..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री मधु सिमये : खुलासा छपाइए जैसे नन्दा जी का छपवाया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह खड़े हो कर कहने लगना ठीक नहीं है। मिस्टर हजरतबीस।

12.24 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
(Query)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस वक्त दूसरा काम ले रहा हूँ। उनको भी मैंने कहा कि इस वक्त न उठाएँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मैं इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं किसी दूसरे सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी दूसरे सम्बन्ध में आप सवाल कैसे उठा सकते हैं जब कि मैं दूसरा काम ले रहा हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बात है जिस से कि राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा बंधी हुई है और गवर्नमेंट उसको छिपाना चाहती है। मैंने इसलिये आप से अनुमति मांगी है कि वह सारी चीज देश के हित की दृष्टि से आपके द्वारा सदन के सामने और जनता के सामने आवे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं हो सकता। पहले भी दो बार ऐसा हो चुका है कि कोई मेम्बर बाहर से कुछ सुन कर के आए और यहाँ आ कर उन्होंने विजनेस को इंटरप्ट कर दिया। मैं मेम्बरों से दरखास्त कहेगा कि यह कोई कायदा नहीं है। अगर वह इतना महत्सूच कर रहे हैं तो मुझे लिख कर दें ताकि मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से भी पूछ सकूँ और खुद भी तैयार हो कर बैठूँ और जवाब दे सकूँ। आपने जो पूछा था वह आपको लिख कर दे दिया गया, उसकी आपको इत्तला दे दी गई।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह बहुत महत्व की बात है, आप इसको उठाने की अनुमति दें।

612 (A) LSD—5.

मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में कामरोको प्रस्ताव दिया था। परसों हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने विरोधी दल के कुछ सदस्यों को बुलाया था। जब पंच फँसले की बात आयी तो मैंने कहा कि आप तो उसे मान चुके हैं, यह तो केवल प्रदर्शन करने के लिए हम को बुलाया है। उस समय उनकी बगल में बैठे हुए नन्दा जी ने कहा कि हम ने बिल्कुल नहीं माना है और प्रधान मंत्री ने भी कहा कि यह ही बात है। लेकिन आज समाचारपत्रों में लिखा है कि उन्होंने इसे माना है और यह भी पत्रों में कहा गया है कि ब्रिटेन के लिए जवाब तैयार किया जा रहा है, और अगर 84 प्रश्नांस के बारे में दोनों कमांडर सहमत न हों तो ब्रिटिश जनरल भी मध्यस्थता को मा सकते हैं। इस प्रकार सरकार देश की प्रतिष्ठा को बड़ा आघात पहुँचा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन लिया।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरे वाक्य को तो समाप्त हो जाने दीजिये। मैं ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कहता जो इस सदन की प्रतिष्ठा के विपरीत हो। मैं भी संसद् का एक सदस्य हूँ और जनता ने मुझे चुन कर ही इमलिये भेजा है कि मैं जनता के भावों को आप तक और आपके द्वारा सरकार तक पहुँचाऊँ। अगर सरकार वर्तमान स्थिति में देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती है तो उसे चाहिये कि त्यागपत्र दे दे और एक राष्ट्रीय सरकार का निर्माण किया जाय। देश की तकदीर के साथ इस तरह खिनवाड़ देर तक नहीं चलना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो पोजीशन गवर्नमेंट ने बयान की थी उसमें कोई तबदीली आयी है या नहीं, क्या इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट कुछ कहना चाहती है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : मैंने यह

[श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री]

साफ कर दिया था और अब भी वही पोजीशन है। मैंने कहा था कि जब तक स्टेटस को एंटी न तै हो जाए, निश्चित न हो जाए, किसी और बात पर विचार नहीं हो सकता। वही स्थिति है, कोई दूसरी स्थिति नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : समाचार पत्रों में क्या लिखा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : समाचार पत्रों में क्या निकला है इसके बारे में मैं सरकार से क्या पूछ सकता हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या समाचारपत्रों में गलत समाचार निकला है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आपने जो कहा उसी के सम्बन्ध में एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको नहीं बुलाया।

श्री मधु लिमये : अपने नहीं बुलाया, लेकिन जो आपने कहा उस पर मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। मुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने जो कहा उस पर व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो आज तक मैंने नहीं सुना...

श्री मधु लिमये : आप के खिलाफ नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे हक में हो तब भी ऐसा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न आप नहीं उठा सकते।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसी तरह बोले चले जाएंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आप से अनुमति मांगता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शास्त्री जी ने और दूसरे मेम्बरों ने चाहा था तो मैंने गवर्नमेंट से पूछा, और प्रधान मंत्री ने बताया कि जो पोजीशन पहले थी उसमें कोई तबदीली नहीं आयी है। अब इस पर और बहस नहीं हो सकती।

(Interruptions)***

Mr. Speaker: This will not go on record.

एक माननीय सदस्य : आज सुबह रेडियो पर आया था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैंने कल भी कहा था, पहले भी कहा था कि हम यही कहते हैं कि पहले स्टेटस को एंटी एसटेबलिश हो जाए, वही जरूरी चीज है। जब वह हमारे लिए मंतोपजनक रूप से हो जाएगा तो और बात हो सकती है। वह बातचीत मिनिस्ट्रों में हो या और में हो, ताकि वाउंडरी लाइन का फैसला हो जाये। अगर यह हो जाता है तो ठीक है वरना जो 1960 का एग््रीमेंट है, जिसका कल मैंने जिक्र किया था, उसके मुताबिक कार्रवाई हो। उससे हम इन्कार नहीं कर सकते। यह बात मैंने पहले भी कही थी। लेकिन ये सब बातें इस पर निर्भर हैं कि पहले स्टेटस को एंटी हो जाये। उसके बगैर कोई बात नहीं हो सकती।

12:29 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SALAR JUNG MUSEUM BOARD

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhenda Misra): Sir, on behalf of Shri Hajarnavis, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Salar Jung Museum Board, Hyderabad, for the year 1963-64. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4367/65].

12.31 hrs.

RE: SITUATION ON KUTCH BORDER

Some hon. Members rose—

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री साहब

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बार बार रोज इस तरह से होता रहता है (इंटर-रॉस)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस सम्बन्ध में बंद मत करिये बल्कि हमारा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अगर प्रधान मंत्री गलत कदम उठा कर समझौता करना चाहेंगे तो वह हमारी छाती के ऊपर पीर रख कर वह समझौता करेंगे । उनको हम कोई गलत समझौता नहीं करने देंगे । इस में सारे देश को रोष आ रहा है ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalaphuza): May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: No; no new statement has been made.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Some proposals have appeared in the newspapers.

Mr. Speaker: He has said what his stand is. I am not concerned with what the papers say. (Interruption). This House must take for the present what the Government says. . . . (Interruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Kindly hear me for a minute.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): The point is not about anything which the Prime Minister has said. The other day he said that he could not divulge the cease-fire proposals made by the United Kingdom. We find all the proposals have come out in the newspapers. He could not inform Parliament. He could have easily said, "We have not accepted them but these are the proposals". He could not do that for whatever the reason may be. But it seems the papers have got it and have published their own thing. Either it has leaked out from the Government departments or the Secretaries or from the United Kingdom. That is why Parliament feels agitated that these things should be placed formally before Parliament making it clear that we have not accepted it rather than come in a roundabout way where the press actually use these in order to build up public opinion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री विलसन का एक बयान पढ़ कर मुनाना चाहता हूँ । श्री विलसन जिनके कि साथ श्री शास्त्री ने जो कुछ किया है वह किया है । "आलदो दी हाउस"—हाउस का मतलब अंग्रेजी के सदन में है ।

"Although the House may find it a little difficult, as I do, to understand or explain the difference between a decision not to fire and an actual cease-fire—I think that we may call this a *de facto* cease-fire—we are less concerned with semantics than with the fact that, as things appear to us today,

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

there is not only an actual stopping of firing but a general desire on the part of both Governments that nothing should be done to aggravate the situation.

In this connection, I should like to pay my tribute to the tremendous work of the two High Commissioners, who met for seven hours to try to sort out the difficulties."

यह तो विलसन साहब का बयान है जो कि बिलकुल इन के खिलाफ जाता है। दूसरे जो उन्होंने फरमाया कि जब स्टेटस को एंटी हो जायगा, लेकिन उस में बिलकुल साफ है और स्टेटस को एंटी का बिलकुल सवाल नहीं है। विद्यारवेट पाकिस्तानियों के हाथ में है और रहेगा। इस के सम्बन्ध में मुझे जो इतिहास मिला चुकी है कि वहां के कमांडर इन चीफ अय्यूब साहब ने हिलालि जुरून और मित्तारे जुरून यह दो बड़े तमगे वहां के अफसरों को दिये हैं विद्यारवेट लेने के लिए। उस के अनावा मुझे यह कड़ना है कि प्रधान मंत्री साहब जो बात यहां बयान कर रहे हैं उस के खिलाफ सारी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं गोलानदी के बारे में गोलानदी हो गई है विलसन साहब ने साफ कह दिया है। विद्यारवेट पाकिस्तानियों के कब्जे में है, कंजरकोट को तो छोड़ ही दीजिये। यह मैंने सुना। अभी मेरे पास मोनिंग न्यूज की खबर आई है। हिलालि जुरून और मित्तारे जुरून के तमगे जमीन वालों को दिये हैं। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा हवाई जहाज भी विद्यारवेट के मामले में इस्तेमाल किये गये थे। इन सब इलाकों के पाकिस्तान के हाथ में रहते हुए उस के बाद भी जो शास्त्री साहब कहते हैं कि खाली हदबंदी का मामला है तो वह

यहां पर बिलकुल गलत कहते हैं क्योंकि साफ है बयान में 1960 वाले में :—

"Exploratory discussions regarding the boundary dispute in the Kutch-Sind region showed that the differences between the Governments of India and Pakistan could not be settled."

यह हदबंदी का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि यह सीमाविवाद का सवाल है। सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह इस के ऊपर दस्तखत कर चुके हैं इसलिये शास्त्री साहब को ऐसी बातों के होते हुए इन सब चीजों पर जरा ठंडे दिल से बातचीत करनी चाहिये। मैं ठंडा आदमी हूँ। आप से उम्र में कम हूँ। मुझे विधायक होने के नाते गरम होने का अधिकार है क्योंकि जो कानून बाने वाले होते हैं उन को गरम होने का अधिकार है और जो कुर्सी पर निर्णय ले के लिए बैठता है उस को ठंडा होना चाहिये। इसलिये अब आप मेहरबानी करके हम विधायकों को बत मुनिये।

यहां पर जो कुछ हो रहा है वह पिछले 25, 30 और 50 वर्षों की पुनरावृत्ति हो रही है। जब हम अंग्रेजों में लड़ते थे आवादों के जमाने में तो समझते थे कि कोई सूत्र बना कर कोई फारमूला बना कर चाहे वह साम्प्रदायिक पंचाट का फारमूला हो चाहे कोई और फारमूला हो, हम लड़ाई जीत लेंगे, कानून से जीत लेंगे। यह सारा मामला इस तरीके से होने वाला नहीं है। अब यहां पर सफाई होनी चाहिये। बिलकुल सफाई के साथ बातचीत करके हम को निर्णय करना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि युद्ध की घोषणा करो। युद्ध करने का निर्णय करना है तो युद्ध करो और युद्ध न करने का निर्णय करना है तो वैसे निर्णय कर के घोषणा करो जो भी करना हो साफ निर्णय कर के उसकी घोषणा करो। मैं युद्ध नहीं चाहता।

यहां सिर्फ इसलिये दबा दिया जाता हूँ कि गलतफहमी फैल जाती है मन में। अब किमी ने कहा कि हि दुरतान में से पाकिस्तान को जो कुछ भी जाता है रसद पलटन वगैरह, जमीन और हवा को छोड़ कर समुद्र के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा था। समुद्र से वह अपना ले जायँ लेकिन चूँकि मैं उस अखबार का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता तो हम लोग दबा दिये जाते हैं। हमारी बात अच्छे तरीके से नहीं आती, खासतौर से श्री बागड़ी की बात। वह हिन्दी में बोलते हैं और वह दबा दी जाती है। वहाँ सिर्फ जर्मन और आसमान का मामला था। यह जमीन और आसमान जो हिन्दुस्तान का है वह पाकिस्तान को क्यों इस्तेमाल करने दिया जाता है उस को बंद करो। यहाँ हम लोग बा दिये जाते हैं इसलिये अध्यक्ष महोदय जरा हम लोगों को आप कम दबाइये तो फिर अखबार वाले यह गलती नहीं कर पायेंगे। वह छापते हैं कि इन्होंने समुद्री रास्ता बंद करने की बात कही है। वह हमने कभी नहीं कही थी। इसलिये मेहरबानी करके इस पर बहस कराइये। प्रधान मंत्री साहब से मैं खुद एक प्रार्थना करता हूँ। वह जमाना आप भूल जायँ जब फारमूला और सूत्र के सहारे हम लोग अपनी आजादी हासिल किया करते थे लेकिन अब आप अपनी आजादी कायम रखेंगे, मजबूत बनायेंगे अपनी संकल्प शक्ति से और अपने निर्णय से। वह निर्णय चाहे जो कुछ भी हो उस को वह याद करें।

(कई माननीय सदस्य खड़े हुए)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या इस पर बहस होगी ?

श्री बागड़ी (हिमार) : इस बारे में खुले तौर पर बैठ कर आखिरी बात तय दी जानी चाहिये।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजौर) : उचित यह होगा कि इस पर बहस कराना मान लिया जाय। आज मानें या दो दिन बाद मानें।

श्री हुकम खन्व वल्लभाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक अत्यन्त महत्व का सवाल है और इस के लिए अवधि बढ़ानी पड़ेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कुछ कहने की अनुमति दीजिये मैं काफी देर से खड़ा हो रहा हूँ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आइए, आइए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं बैठे जाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठे हुए हैं लेकिन चुप नहीं रहते।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं जो कुछ कहता हूँ वह एक्सपोज हो जाता है बाकी सब लोग कह लेते हैं। मैं आप से गुजारिश कर रहा हूँ, निवेदन कर रहा हूँ....

Mr. Speaker: Would the Prime Minister like to say something?

The Prime Minister and the Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): rose—

श्री मधु लिमये : हमको पहले कुछ कह लेने दीजिये वर में वह कह दें।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): The Chair seems to be completely useless now. (Interruption).

श्री मधु लिमये : रंगा साहब को क्या कष्ट हो रहा है ? खुद तो जब चलते हैं बोनते चल जाते हैं लेकिन यदि दूसरा कोई बोलता है तो आप को एतराज होता है।

[श्री मन् लामये]

आप को कोई विशेषाधिकार नहीं है, वहाँ बैठने के कारण ।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Mr. Ranga has used the word 'useless'. That is objectionable.

Shri Ranga: I said, helpless. In the House of Commons, sometimes they meet without the Speaker. Here, we have the Speaker and we are making him helpless.

Mr. Speaker: Though he might have desired to help me, he has used the word 'useless' . . .

Shri Ranga: I meant 'helpless'. I wanted to help you. . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: This is not the case of Prof. Ranga alone. There is no respect for the Chair.

Shri Ranga: Please don't say, Prof. Ranga alone.

Mr. Speaker: That is gone now. That is beside the point.

There is no respect for the Chair, no consideration for the Leader of the House and no grace left even for the Rashtrapati. Even ordinary courtesy that is to be shown to each other is not extended. I do not know—I should not express it—what would be the future of ours in this respect, how can we run this democracy, if the Chair is also not obeyed, whatever might be his faults, whatever might be his failings. At least, at sometime there ought to be some check that must be exercised by the Members themselves. When I just make a request to them, sometimes I might say that I am even ridiculed. I have felt it so many times. But whoever he might be—if I am not fit for it, another can come—and whomsoever you might put in the Chair (and this House has the authority to put) he must be respected; then alone the proceedings can continue, and otherwise not. If every time, everyone, whoever he might be, desires to speak and goes

on speaking, there is nothing that I can do, as Shri Ranga says, for I am helpless, and I do find myself helpless in certain circumstances. If a Member goes on speaking without listening to me and he asks me that I should sit down because he has to say something, then it is a queer position that is created. I do not know what impressions those who see us might carry about us and about what we are doing and how we are conducting business or transacting business here.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): We are all very anxious that the proceedings in this House should be conducted with great dignity and with great respect for the Chair. We would certainly like to subscribe to that position and in any manner that you like, and I am sure that all the Leaders of the Opposition will rise to the occasion, and I have not the least doubt that they will help the Chair in enforcing dignified behaviour in this House. I would only request you that you would kindly not permit anything which is contrary to that, and we shall always rally round to your support.

Shri N. Sreekantam Nair (Quilon): *Yatha raja yatha praja.*

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I wanted to put a question asking for a clarification but I would not, in view of what you have said. But I think I have a right to clarify my position, for it was because of an unhappy incident like this that I was suspended for seven days. I do not weep over that, and I do not lament over that. But then I say—I hope you will excuse me for saying like that—that there is an impression created in this House that there are two sets of principles for two sets of Members. When I say like that, I say so because I have felt it in my heart of hearts. The other day, when I put my question, it was a very legitimate question, and the fact that it

was legitimate was conclusively proved by the fact that the Prime Minister, on my insistence, gave a reply to that. But on occasions, I am afraid,—we want to help you in maintaining the dignity of this House, and the appeal you have made just now has struck the chords of response in our hearts; there is no doubt about it, but then at the same time there is this feeling—often we get an impression, particularly I get the impression, that you allow some people to raise a matter although you do not allow other people to raise the same matter whenever they want to do so. It may be that I may be wrong but I have that impression. If you can dislodge me from that impression which I am collecting, then I shall be the happiest, but I have that impression and, therefore, I have placed it before you for consideration.

An hon. Member: What is it that he is saying?

Mr. Speaker: Let him say that. Now, Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only wanted to know from the Prime Minister about two things...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्य को सवाल करने की इजाजत बाद में दूंगा, लेकिन इस वक्त हाउस में यह बात हो रही है कि हाउस में डिमिटी रखनी चाहिए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जब भी आप इशारा करेंगे, मैं उसकी तामील करूंगा।

श्री बागड़ी : कह दीजिए कि आप के हुक्म की तामील होगी।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो कहा है, उससे मालूम होता है कि संजीदगी के साथ आप के दिल को चोट लगी है। मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कभी कभी ऐसे सवाल आने हैं, जिनका सारे देश से सम्बन्ध होता है, और उन सवालों के बारे में सदस्यों के मन में उलझन और

परेशानी होती है। जिन लोगों ने हमें चुना है, हम उनके जले हुए दिलों के जज़्बात की तर्जुमानी करने के लिए यहां आते हैं। इसलिए आप उन बातों से यह न समझें कि हम आप की तोहीन करने की काशिश करते हैं या आप के हुक्म की तामील नहीं करते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते ही हैं कि मैं तो इंडिपेंडेंट हूँ और नान एलाइनमेंट पालिसी में विश्वास रखता हूँ। आप जब भी कोई इशारा करेंगे, तो आपके हुक्म की तामील हांगी और अगर तामील नहीं हांगी, तो आप सजा दें।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बार-बार इस हाउस में यह कहा जाता है कि फ़लों बात से जनतंत्र को खतरा है या यह कि लोग हमारी हालत को देख कर क्या कहेंगे। मैं आप की खिदमत में एक ही बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश के सामने कोई सवाल आते हैं, तब उन सवालों से अग्रदाज्ञा लगता है कि हमारी हालत क्या है। जहां तक आप के मान का सवाल है, सब से पहले आप का मान आता है, नेता का आता है और राष्ट्रपति का आता है। लेकिन जब सदस्यों के सामने राष्ट्र के मान या राष्ट्र की हानि की बात आती है और अगर उस वक्त किसी को छोटी मोटी चोट लग जाये, तो तड़पना नहीं चाहिए, क्योंकि राष्ट्र और राष्ट्र का मान सबसे बड़ा है अगर राष्ट्र नहीं है, तो न राष्ट्रपति है, न यह पार्लियामेंट है, न लीडर है, न आप हैं और न ही हम हैं।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह (घोसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। कभी कभी हम लोगों को भी सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो हमेशा सुनता हूँ, लेकिन यही तो शिकायत है कि कई माननीय सदस्य इस तरह से खड़े हो कर बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : मैं इसी बात पर एक शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे सुनने में कोई एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन जिस तरीके से माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप हमारी बात सुनते नहीं हैं। इस वक्त हाउस में दो तरीके चल रहे हैं। एक तरीका तो यह है कि सदस्य बोलने के लिए खड़े हों। लेकिन कई दफा बार बार खड़े होने पर भी आप देख नहीं पाते हैं। दूसरा तरीका यह है कि मैं खड़ा हो कर चिल्लाऊं और तब मैं आप की आई कैच कर पाता हूँ। इसी वजह से वे सब हालतें पैदा हो रही हैं, जिन के बारे में आप कह रहे हैं, इसलिए, यह जरूरी है कि आप हाउस में एक ही तरीका एक ही नियम, बना दीजिए और उस को मजबूती के साथ लागू कीजिए। अगर आप उस को मजबूती से लागू नहीं करेंगे, तब तरीका यही होगा कि खड़े हो कर शोर मचाया जाये, आप की नज़रों को अपनी तरफ़ किया जाये और अपनी बातें कही जायें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस समय तो आप मुझे भी कह लेने दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, आप ने बहुत कह लिया है। मैं आपको बार-बार मौका नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सबसे ज्यादा समय माननीय सदस्य ने लिया है।

मैंने हाउस के मामले जो अपील की है, उससे तीन बातें मेरे सामने आती हैं—तीन तरह का मेरा कुमूर है, जो मेरे सामने आया है। एक तो यह है कि जो जोर से चिल्लाता है, उसको ज्यादा मौका मिलता है और जो नहीं चिल्लाता है, वह रह जाता है।

दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि कई सदस्य प्रिविलेज्ड हैं, जो जब खड़े होते हैं, कुछ कह लेते हैं और दूसरों को बन्द किया जाता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बात बिल्कुल सही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर यह बात बिल्कुल सही है, तो वह तो आप को बाबत ही शिकायत की जा रही थी।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी शिकायत कोई नहीं कर रहा है। आप ने सब को मौका दिया केवल मुझे नहीं। मेरे ऊपर कोई पाबन्दी तो नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप मेरे साथ इत्तिकाक करते हैं, तो यह शिकायत आप की बाबत की जा रही है।

तीसरी बात यह कही गई है कि बाज़ ऐसे मामले, ऐसे इस्यूज़, होते हैं, जिन के बारे में मेम्बरज़ उस वक्त बहुत ज्यादा एक्सर-साइज़ और टूट्ट होते हैं और वे अपने दिल की बात को निकालना चाहते हैं, इसलिए वे मेरा कहना भी नहीं मानते और उस वक्त अपनी बात कह देना शुरू कर देते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कुछ और बातें हैं अध्यक्ष महोदय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खामोश नहीं रहेंगे क्या ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : खामोश रहता हूँ लेकिन काम बिगड़ता रहता है न ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अब.....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस वक्त तो मुन लीजिये। आखिर को.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितना मुनूँ। सब से ज्यादा आप बोले है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुनते ही नहीं हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सम्बन्ध में और नहीं सुन सकता हूँ । सबसे अधिक वक्त आपको मिला है फिर भी आप

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस सम्बन्ध में आपने मुझे नहीं सुना है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत आप बोल चुके हैं । अब मैं और नहीं सुन सकता हूँ ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : तब कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर नक्स हैं तो मैं उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करूँगा । लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जो आदमी यों ही खड़े हो कर बोलना शुरू कर देंगे वे वक्त नहीं पायेंगे । जो अपने आप मेरे बुलाये के बगैर शुरू कर देंगे उनको मैं नहीं बुलाऊँगा और वे मेरी आई कैंच नहीं कर सकेंगे । यह शिकायत मैं मेम्बरों को नहीं होने दूँगा कि मैं उनके साथ या किसी के साथ कोई किसी किसम की रियायत करता हूँ । लेकिन मैं साथ साथ सबसे मिल बरतन चाहता हूँ । मुझे भी शिकायत है हाउस से । जब कभी मीका आया है और मैंने चाहा है कि मैं सीधे रास्ते पर चलाऊँ तो मुझे भी मदद नहीं मिली है । यह मैं शिकायत हाउस से करना चाहता हूँ । न मेरे दिल में किसी के प्रति कोई लिहाज है और न किसी के खिलाफ कोई दुश्मनी । सब के साथ मैं एक सा सलूक करना चाहता हूँ ।

जिस बात में मेम्बर साहिबान बहुत ज्यादा एक्साइटिड फील भी करते हैं तो भी पार्लिमेंट में तरीके हैं, उनके जरिये मे ही उनको उठाया जा सकता है । अगर उस वक्त एक्साइटमेंट में भी आप बैचैम को खो बैठे या उन तरीकों के साथ न चलें तो काम चलना मुश्किल है । फिर भी जब हम इतनी तेजी में भी हों तो भी उन तरीकों में चलें तो ज्यादा बेहतर

होगा और हम काम कर सकेंगे । वरना यह काम करना मुश्किल होगा ।

आपने मुझे जो मश्वरे दिये हैं मैं तो उन पर चलूँगा लेकिन जिन चीजों पर आपने भी चलना है, उन पर आप भी चलें ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं हाउस की तरफ से आपको पूरा विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि हमें आपके साथ पूरी सहानुभूति है और हमारा पूरा सहयोग आपके साथ होगा ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : श्री प्रधान मंत्री ने विश्वास दिलाया है और जो सवाल मेरे मित् प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री जी ने किया है, उसी की ओर मैं उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह कुछ और स्पष्टीकरण करे । एक सवाल तो यह है कि ये जो ब्रिटिश प्रॉपोजलज हैं जिनका जिक्र अखबारों में आया है और जिसके बारे में, अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपको आज मुबह पत्र भी लिखा है लेकिन वह पत्र शायद देरी से आपके पास आया होगा, कि इन में ये एक दो तीन चार बातें हैं, इनको हम से क्यों छिपाया गया है ? शायद सही तौर पर छिपाया गया हो और पार्लिमेंट और देश को इसके बारे में बतलाना उचित न समझा या हो लेकिन टाइम्ज आफ इंडिया में जो आया है और शायद दूसरे अखबारों में भी आया हो इन प्रॉपोजलज के बारे में क्या वह सही है, क्या वही बाकई में प्रॉपोजलज ब्रिटिश सरकार से आई हैं, विलसन साहब से आई हैं ? अगर वे नहीं हैं, तो कौन सी है ।

दूसरी चीज जिस की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ यह आज के स्टेट्समेन में इद्र मल्होत्रा ने जो लिखा है :—

"Two more things have happened to add insult to injury. First, the U.S.A.—without having had any opportunity to inspect the site—has informed New Delhi that the Pakistanis are already pulling out Patton

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

tanks from Kutch and there is nothing more that the U.S. Government should be expected to do.

Secondly, at a time when the Pakistani invaders were rolling down Biarbet and Point 84 in U.S. Patton tanks, U.S. representatives were 'warning' Indian officials that the U.S.A. would take a grave view of any Indian attempt to hit back somewhere other than Kutch. The irony of the whole thing is that these statements are made at a time when not only were the American bombings in North Vietnam continuing but U.S. troops had gone into action in the Dominican Republic.

I want to know whether this is correct. Who were these American representatives who were bullying our officials? If this is not true, serious action should be taken against Shri Inder Malhotra or the Statesman for coming out with such statements. This is a very serious matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why should action be taken against Shri Inder Malhotra? Action should be taken against Government for not taking action against the U.S. Embassy here.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जहां तक अखबार की बात का ताल्लुक है इस में कुछ बातें सही हैं कुछ बातें गलत हैं। जहां तक मेरे कहने की बात है, मैंने जैसा कहा था, और उस को अभी भी मैं ठीक समझता हूँ कि जब तक कुछ बातचीत चल रही है तब तक मैं न प्रोपोजलज को यहां सरकारी तरीके पर आपके सामने नहीं रख सकता हूँ। उस में से एक दो बातें मैं पहले यहां कह भी चुका हूँ और वे भी उस में हैं। जैसे मैंने कहा था कि जनवरी 1965 को जो पोजिशन थी, जो स्थिति थी, उसकी वापसी की बात है और सीज फायर की बात है। यह मैंने कहा था पहले भी कि ब्रिटिश प्रोपोजलज में, प्रस्तावों में यह बात खाम तौर पर रखी गई है।

कुछ उस का त्रिक्र आज उस अखबार में भी है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि उसमें कुछ बातें बिल्कुल गलत हैं, कुछ बातें सही हैं लेकिन यहां से कोई भी उसको आपके सामने नहीं रख सकता हूँ।

जहां तक यू० ए० और अखबार की बात है कोई क्या कहता है मैं उसकी पूरी डिटेल्स की जानकारी नहीं रखता हूँ लेकिन कोई यू० ए० के या किसी आदमी के यह कहने से कि भारत इस्तेमाल कर रहा है या भारत दूसरी जगह अगर कुछ करेगा तो उसको "खिलाफ" समझेंगे या उसको बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे तो हम कब बरदाश्त करने वाले हैं? कोई अमेरिकन या कोई और इस तरह से किनी बात को कहता है तो हम यह समझते हैं कि वह हमारे खिलाफ हमारे देश के खिलाफ हमारे राष्ट्र के खिलाफ बात करता है और हम उसको मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : शब्दजाल के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अभी कह रहे थे कि.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें और मैं नहीं सुन सकता हूँ।

श्री बागड़ी : अभी तो आप कह रहे थे कि मैं कोशिश करूंगा....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी मर्जी पर तो सब कुछ नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है।

श्री बागड़ी : सवाल का जबाब ही नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें।

श्री बागड़ी : तभी तो यह घपला होता है। आप जिस तरीके से करवा रहे हैं, इसी से तो घपला होता है।

RE. WRIT PETITION BY A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have been informed, though unofficially, through the Law Minister—I have not received a regular summons from the High Court—that a writ petition has been filed against me, the House and the Prime Minister. I have to get the permission of the House to put up a defence there. I hope the House will agree . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): On what matter?

An hon. Member: Who has filed the petition?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): And for what?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Madhu Limaye has filed a writ petition before the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court that he had a constitutional right to table cut motions.....

An hon. Member: The court cannot go into this matter.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यह आप अदालत का अपमान कर रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker:...to put in cut motions, that he had put in certain cut motions and that they were not allowed by the Speaker, and that the Speaker, out of malice—there is the word 'malice' also used in one part—had disallowed him certain facilities that he was entitled to under the Constitution. It is a long petition.

I hope the House would give me permission to ask the Law Minister that proper representation be made there in the court.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Are you subject to the jurisdiction of the court? Can the Speaker be hauled up before the court? That is the question. I respectfully submit that it will be incorrect for you to go and make appearance there and plead there.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): The question is before the House is not just one of putting up your appearance and a defence there. The question is that a Member of this House files a petition in a court attributing malice to the Chair and seeks relief which he has got to seek before this House. I submit a Member who does so commits a breach of privilege.

Therefore, the issue has not to be looked into of the mere filing of a petition.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: That will be a different thing. We will look into that afterwards.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इजाजत दी थी इसके लिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मुझे एक एक कर के सुनने दीजिये ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification, may I know whether the writ petition has been admitted, secondly whether a notice has been issued to you or to the House or both, and thirdly the wording of the notice, what it says?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The other remedy open to this House is that this House can direct the Member to withdraw the petition that he has filed, and his refusal will entail suspension for a period which this House will be entitled to decide.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. The only point before us is whether we should represent ourselves there, and whether the House gives me that permission.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: No other point should be taken up at this moment because it has to be seen by the court. Other

[Mr. Speaker]

things on merits we can discuss afterwards. At this moment they should not be gone into. The only question that I am asking here is whether I have the permission of the House to ask the Law Minister to arrange for our legal advisers to be present there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Law Minister is not here. He has very little work. I do not know why he is never present in the House.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): In the Bombay conference of Presiding Officers you had very clearly stated the constitutional position regarding the legislature and the judiciary. It is a well established thing that this House is supreme or sovereign so far as procedural matters are concerned. If there is any grievance regarding a matter of procedure, is it open to the High Court or any authority in this country to entertain an application? If you put in an appearance, it means that we are bowing down before an authority which we have challenged. So, that would be contradictory. I would, therefore, plead that, before taking a decision, this matter must be clarified.

Mr. Speaker: We are not going into the merits. It is not known whether the High Court would admit it or not. Therefore, we ought to wait and not express any opinion at this moment. It is something intermediate between admission and hearing, because we have been asked to appear to show cause or explain.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is not necessary that you should appear at this stage.

Mr. Speaker: I have not got the summons, therefore I cannot say anything, but the Law Minister informed me that they want to hear whether they have jurisdiction. That is perhaps the stage.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May I make a submission? As far as I can gather from

the papers, the application or petition has not been admitted. Only a sort of *ad interim* show-cause notice has been issued to the Speaker. But a basic issue is involved. As far as I remember, even in that privilege case, the Supreme Court has accepted the proposition that as between a Member of the House and the Speaker, no court has any *locus standi* even with regard to an *ad interim* notice. Why should we or this House submit to the jurisdiction of the court? Some one from the Government may go there and have a watching brief, but I think it is quite wrong even for an *ad interim* show-cause notice to issue in a matter between a Member and the Speaker in the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Unhappily we are having to be accustomed to all kinds of things happening in this country, and especially in this House. We get a Member, during a session of Parliament, going to court for relief in regard to some procedural disadvantage he is alleged to be suffering from. I am not going into the merits.

We see again the Law Minister who, as my hon. friend said very correctly, has very little work from what we can make out, communicating something to you, and choosing to absent himself and not give us the story which should not have come from your lips but somebody else. The Law Minister has reported something in an offhand way, and you consider it important enough to communicate to the House and even ask our view as to whether you should be represented in court in view of this particular proceeding against you. I do not understand this kind of thing.

Mr. Speaker: I go there only as a representative of the House. Therefore, I have to seek the permission of the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I know, but I do not understand the proceeding because, in the first instance, you have not got any written intimation from any quarter whatever. You told us yourself that it was an unofficial intimation, but you thought it important enough to be communicated because of the wonderful things happening to-day in all kinds of places.

Secondly, as Mr. Anthony pointed out, and Mr. Khadiolkar has also said, it is settled law, as far as we know it is completely settled, that in so far as the proceedings of the House are concerned and their conduct is concerned, no court, howsoever majestic, has any say in this matter. I cannot imagine for the life of me the Speaker of the House representing the sovereignty of the country, going before a court of law to answer some pettifogging application.

श्री मधु लिमये : सार्वभौम तो जनता है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: We are all representatives of the people, not a particular Member who chooses to arrogate to himself that right. Some Members in this House consider themselves to be the repositories of all patriotism. Some of them choose to make (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कहा कि जनता और संविधान सार्वभौम हैं ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The leader of the party to which Shri Limay belongs, that gentleman over there, had the gumption one day, in my absence, to make allegations against me which were dirty and completely false. That kind of thing goes on because of the kind of practice which these people are making this House habituated to. This sort of thing has got to be stopped. A member behaves in this fashion, contests the sovereignty of the House which is the repository of the sovereignty of the people, goes to a court of law, when the House is in session, in order to challenge your jurisdiction. It is the conduct of such

Members which brings the entire concept of democracy and good living and decency into jeopardy. That is the matter, that is what has to be considered.

In regard to what you have asked, you shall not appear before anybody in order to answer this kind of pettifogging accusation.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): I have only two observations to make. The first is that the Constitution is quite clear that the internal procedures of the House are to be regulated by the House and by the rules made for the conduct of business by the Speaker. That, so far as we are concerned, should be final.

Secondly, we have support for that even from the opinion-judgment of the Supreme Court that in so far as anything done within this House is concerned, there is no court of any kind that has got any right whatsoever to interfere in the matter.

That being the case, our self-respect, our rights, our privileges, our duties, demand that you do not submit to any jurisdiction of any outside authority.

श्री लक्ष्मी सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत रंज हुआ है इस बात को सुन कर । मैं बड़े शाक से कहता हूँ कि आखिर ला मिनिसटर ने किस तरह से आप को यह रिफर किया । उन का यह फर्ज था, उन की तरफ से यह बात आनी चाहिये थी, कि वह आप को सलाह देते कि हाई कोर्ट या किसी भी प्रचारिटी को दखल देने का हक नहीं है । वर्ड की कि भी पार्लियामेंट में किसी मेम्बर को स्पीकर के कंडक्ट के खिलाफ कहीं जाने का हक नहीं है । कोई भी कास्टि-ट्यूशन इस की इजाजत नहीं देता, किसी जगह नहीं देता । मैं समझता हूँ कि इन मामलात में ला मिनिसटर को इतनी जल्दी रिफर नहीं करना चाहिये था अन्य को । वह बहुत काबिल हैं, बहुत होशियार हैं,

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

उन को बतलाना चाहिये था कि इस पालायामेंट की ओर सब की मर्जी है कि इस चीज को इग्नोर कर दिया जाना चाहिये ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): We feel that parliamentary democracy would come to an end if this House were in every matter of procedure to submit to any court of law in this country. We are a self-regulating body. It is established and settled law that, so far as we are concerned, in our internal functioning and procedure, we are not subject to the jurisdiction of any court. We are not a part of the judicial hierarchy in this country. We are a court of records ourselves. Sir, Houses of Parliament enjoy the status of courts of record. The Lok Sabha is not subordinate to any court so far as its internal procedure is concerned. For you, Mr. Speaker, to submit to the jurisdiction of any court, howsoever august it may be would actually be a travesty of the principle of supremacy of Parliament and all the settled rights and privileges of this House. I would, therefore, submit that while the Union Government may watch the brief, the Speaker should not submit to the jurisdiction of the High Court of Punjab at Delhi.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन दो दसवालों को एक साथ जोड़ दिया जा रहा है। एक तो यह कि प्रक्रिया ठीक हो रही है या नहीं, जिसको ये लोग कहते हैं इरेग्युलेरिटी आफ प्रोसीज्योर। उस सम्बन्ध में किसी अदालत को आप के ऊपर विचार करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। लेकिन एक दूसरी बात है कि संविधान के अनुसार प्रक्रिया हो रही है या नहीं हो रही, प्रक्रिया का खातमा हो रहा है। इन दोनों बातों को अलग

अलग रखिए। एक तो प्रक्रिया गलत हो रही है और दूसरी प्रक्रिया खत्म हो रही है। तो जो अरजी दी गयी है वह 113 (1) और 113 (2) के ऊपर है जिसमें प्री याएं बनायी गयी हैं कि रुपया देने वक्त हमको अधिकार है कटौती प्रस्ताव करने का * * *

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मैरिट में न जाएं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं दोनों में फर्क बता रहा था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आपने खुद फरमाया था कि अदालत में जाने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है, वहां तो जाना चाहिए, ये आपके अपने शब्द हैं।

और मैं आपको बताऊं कि 'द्वेष' शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया गया। मैं बहुत शान्त आदमी हूँ। यह याद रखिए कि * * *

लोग चाहें मेरी गन्दी बातों का जवाब न दें जैसा कि हीरेन मुखरजी साहब ने कहा, लेकिन * * *

लेकिन जब द्वेष का सवाल आता है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे मन में या मधु लिमये के मन में कोई द्वेष नहीं है। सवाल कोई उठता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल का मुझे पता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं अर्ज करूँ कि प्रश्न सामने क्या है। सदन में क्या संसदीय है और क्या गैर संसदीय है इसका फैसला अध्यक्ष को करना चाहिए। शोभा और अशोभा का नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल यह है कि हाई कोर्ट में रिप्रेजेंटेशन किया जाए या नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई दफा हमारी राय_ देश हित के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री की राय से अलग जाएगी । इसलिये यदि हमारे प्रति आप संयम दिखाते हैं तो अच्छा ही रहता है । एक बात और है कि मैं किसी के खिलाफ आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पिटीशन में क्या है यह बात हमारे सामने नहीं है । हमारे सामने यह बात है कि हम कोर्ट में रिप्रेजेंटेशन करें या न करें । इसमें आपकी क्या राय है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरी राय यह है कि इस में आपको बिल्कुल गैरजानिबदार हो जाना चाहिए और जो असली चीजें हैं उनका फसला होना चाहिए इसमें आप अपने को बिल्कुल मत मिलाइए ।

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It is already incorporated in the Constitution under article 122. May I read it? No officer or Member of Parliament in whom the powers are vested by or under this Constitution for regulating....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हर एक आदमी जानता है कि रघुनाथ सिंह जी । इसके पढ़ने से क्या फायदा ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : नहीं जाना चाहिए ।

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I have followed what has generally been said in this House. I would like to say that I share the feelings expressed in the House by the hon. Members. In the internal working or proceedings of this House, this House is completely sovereign and I do not think that you, as the Speaker, should submit to any court or to any summons which are served

on you. In so far as the Government is concerned, of course we would like to examine the legal implications further immediately. But we will on behalf of the Government watch the proceedings and I think therefore the matter should end there. If there is anything else we can consider it later on.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय । यह बात खत्म हो गयी ।

Shri Priya Gupta (Ketihar): Sir, On a point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बात सुनिए ।

Mr. Speaker: I have the direction from the House that this House and the Speaker would not be represented there.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं ।

श्री मधु लिमये । तो ठीक है, मत सुनिए ।

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for 10th and 11th May, 1965, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of:

The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

The Seeds Bill, 1964, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

Time permitting the House will also take up for consideration and passing the following Bills which have already been passed by the Rajya Sabha and are pending in this House:—

The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

The Employees Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1965.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): Sir, I want to ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs about the Bonus Bill, which we were promised would at least be introduced. I want to know whether Government would stick to that decision and at least introduce the Bill?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, last Friday, I raised an issue which the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs promised to consider. Let me have his attention.

Mr. Speaker: I will remind him. He will be very brief.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You will, I think, have it looked into. That was that the Defence of India Act that we had adopted in the wake of the Chinese invasion needs to be amended in the light of the Pakistani invasion, and Pakistan also should come within the ambit, within the Defence of India Act and the rules thereunder. I do not know whether he got legal advice in the matter, and if he has, we would like to know whether the Government proposes to introduce that Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Has he studied and does he think that this is confined only to the inimical Chinese persons?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, Sir. China is, I think, mentioned there.

The second point is that last Friday we also raised the issue of a short session or special session being

summoned, if necessary. I would like to submit briefly that the events and developments of the last few days have, instead of clarifying the situation which is already confused and confusing the war situation tended to obfuscate it; the House and the nation are naturally concerned with the matter. Particularly, the Prime Minister himself said the other day that the Government had proceeded in stark ignorance of the Indo-Pakistan agreement of 1960. That is the reason why . . .

Mr. Speaker: All these arguments should not be brought in. I requested him to be brief on this question, namely, which Bills should be brought.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am much briefer than usual. I wanted to give the background in half a minute. I would, therefore, like to know whether the Government, if it functions in the manner that it has functioned the Minister of External Affairs did not put the agreement before the Prime Minister nor did the officer concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Order. order. This is not the occasion for comments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore, it is all the more necessary that Parliament should continue in session. That is the first point.

Then, the next point is this. After the Colombo proposals, in January, 1963, a special session was called, advisedly, by the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and a short session of Parliament was held. Now, before the House, before the country, there are what are known as the Harold Wilson or London proposals. Before the Government takes a decision, the House must be taken into confidence. Therefore, before any decision is taken on these proposals, the House must meet and must have a special session, to consider the proposals.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मैं आप के द्वारा संसद्-कार्य मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे संसद् में अगर कोई आश्वासन दें तो उस की कोई कीमत होती है या नहीं ? संसद् के पिछले अधिवेशन में अभी जब यह विवाद छिड़ा था उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा और हाई कोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में तो संसद्-कार्य मंत्री ने यह कहा था—आप को स्मरण में होगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में विधान सभाओं के अध्यक्षों का एक सम्मेलन होने वाला है और उस के बाद हम निर्णय करेंगे। हालांकि उस समय आपने ही कहा था कि उनका निर्णय तो लगभग स्पष्ट है। वह सम्मेलन हुआ और उसका निर्णय भी पता लग गया है। अब जब यह वर्तमान अधिवेशन चालू हुआ तो इसी अधिवेशन में संसद्-कार्य मंत्री ने यह कहा कि हम उस चर्चा को निश्चित रूप से लेंगे। प्राइवेट मैम्बर्स विजनैस कमेटी ने भी सर्वप्रथम इस प्रस्ताव को रक्खा है जिससे वह इस अधिवेशन में चर्चा का विषय बन जाय। जब एक प्रश्न उठ गया है और उठने के बाद तरह तरह की शाखाएं, प्रशाखाएं उसकी फूट रही हैं तब सरकार इस प्रकार अपने दायित्व से क्यों बचती है ? मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को इस प्रश्न पर छत्तिस निर्णय कोई अवश्य ले लेना चाहिए वरना और कठिनाइयों में यह सरकार फंस जायेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस समय सिर्फ बिजनैस के बारे में कहा जाय और एक, एक मिनट में कहा जाय।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अभी पिछले शुक्रवार को बोनस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में मंत्री महोदय से हम ने पूछा था लेकिन अभी तक वह आया नहीं है। पिछले डेढ़ वर्ष से यह मवाल उठता आ रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्हीं सम्बन्धित मंत्री से यह मामला उठया है और वह

बतलायेंगे कि इस सेशन में उस प बहस करने के लिए समय नहीं है। यह सवाल पहले भी उठ चुका है इसलिए उस को दुबारा दुहराने से क्या फायदा है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमको बोनस बिल लाने का आश्वासन दिया गया था लेकिन उस को अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इसका जवाब तो एक ही होगा और वह पहिले दिया जा चुका है। उसी सवाल को दुहराने से क्या हासिल है ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) : I have three points. First, I wish to support Shri Kamath's suggestion . . .

Mr. Speaker: No support is required. I am requesting again and again that Members should be . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want that this session should be extended.

Mr. Speaker: He has said it now. These are all subjects on which votes are not taken. What is his other point?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My second point is this. I know that we could not have a discussion on the question of dearness allowance in respect of the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister on the same day, and I and Shri Na'h Pai and some other hon. Members wanted to put certain questions and get a clarification as to why the Government have to an extent differed from the recommendations of the Das Commission. In the absence of a discussion, I would request the Finance Minister, through you, that he should make a statement to clarify it by the 11th instant.

My third point is this. You know I have also demanded a discussion on the retrenchment which is taking place in the defence installations. In the absence of a discussion, let there

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

be a statement *suo motu* made by the Defence Minister before this session ends.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती (मज्जर) : मीजूदा अधिवेशन की समाप्ति से पूर्व रन श्रीफ कच्छ की जो समस्या है उस पर बहस हो जानी चाहिए ताकि सरकार यहां हमारे हाउस का पूरा विश्वास प्राप्त कर सके ।

श्री जशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : बारबार यह बात कही जाती है कि पाकिस्तान की वजह से और इस जंगो जदल की वजह से पार्लियामेंट बुलाई जाय लेकिन पार्लियामेंट इस मामले में क्या करेगी ? इस मामले को तो मिलिटरी के जनरलों के हाथ में तय करने को सौंप दिया जाय । पार्लियामेंट इस में क्या करेगी ? अब पार्लियामेंट के म्बरो को तो यह भी पता नहीं है कि राइफल दायें कंधे पर रक्खी जाती है या बायें ? पार्लियामेंट को बुलाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि सरकार को टिट फोर टैट वाली पालिसी अमल में लानी चाहिए और पार्लियामेंट के बुलाने पर जो रुपया खर्च आयेगा उसे उधर मिलिटरी के ऊपर खर्च किया जाय ताकि दुश्मनों के बह दांत खट्टे कर सके ।

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Before this session closes, I desire to have a statement made by the Home Minister as to how long it will take for the decision of the President of India in connection with the age of superannuation of Justice J. P. Mitra of the Calcutta High Court and Justice Rati Kanta Chaudhuri of the Patna High Court, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of India; whereas Justice J. P. Mitra has been discontinued, Justice Chaudhuri is continuing. Then, on the recent judgment given by Justice R. K. Chaudhuri of the Patna High Court in the case, Non-gazetted Staff of the

Bihar Government versus the Chief Minister of Bihar, an anomaly has arisen whether it is illegal or *ultra vires*, because Justice Chaudhuri has been allowed to continue beyond the age of superannuation, since he is already 62 years of age. I want a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: All this cannot be taken up now. The scope is being widened by the hon. Member. The Minister has just announced the business that would be taken up next week.

Shri Priya Gupta: It should be included in the business.

Mr. Speaker: During two days, what can be done?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अनाज की मिकदार और चीजों के दाम के बारे में आप भी कई बार बहस जरूरी समझ चुके हैं इसलिए यह बहस इस सत्र के खत्म होने तक हो जानी चाहिए ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Myself and Shri D. S. Patil have given notice for a half-hour discussion on the present situation in Vidarbha regarding the tribal welfare in that part of the country. In Vidarbha, there are two sets of tribals; one set of tribals in the scheduled areas, and the same set of tribals in the non-scheduled areas are being denied the same concession, and certain facilities which are due to them for the last so many years. This distinction had been promised to be removed by our late Prime Minister, and the Government so far has not done anything in that direction, and the situation is such that there is a hunger-strike going on and other difficulties are faced.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Such grievances ought not to be brought in now. How can that be possible?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The Government should find time to have a half-an-hour discussion on that matter.

Shri Ranga: You were good enough to set apart one hour on the last day for questions to be put to the Government on the subjects chosen by the Members. May I request you to reserve this time for the Prime Minister to say something and for the Members to offer their comments, or whatever it is, in regard to the Kutch problem so that we need not have to go through what we have done today?

Secondly, as soon as the Prime Minister returns after his tour, he may consider the advisability of calling the House for a short session if need be, to take the House into his confidence in regard to the national and international matters.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do as Prof. Ranga's suggestion about the one hour is concerned, how it should be devoted is for you, Sir, to decide.

Mr. Speaker: I might just intervene. I have not had a very happy experience last time. Prof. Ranga's party objected at that time by saying that it was a waste of time then. It was said so at that time. Rather I felt distressed at that moment. I thought some people had benefited by those answers. I have gained some experience in that, and therefore, there would be no one-hour this time.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So far as the Bonus Bill is concerned, I am really sorry that in spite of best efforts, it was not possible, and the Labour Minister is sitting behind me and I asked him today....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Let him make a statement. What is the difficulty in bringing the Bill?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले तीन, चार सेशन से यह मामला चल रहा है।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Within two days, no purpose will be served

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: You gave an assurance and the Labour Minister also gave an assurance about it. What is the difficulty in bringing that Bill? Let us see what is there.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not deny that. I have been saying that there was some chance, some hope of bringing it but I do not want to say it now. There is definitely no chance of introduction of that Bill in this session.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He has been promising from the very beginning, right from February, March, April—and now we are in May—that he would bring in the Bill. In his speech also he said so. It is very unfair. How can we believe the Government after this? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is a legitimate grievance. The Government ought first to weigh the things and see whether it is possible to bring it and then make statements.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I plead guilty to the charge.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is a promising Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पिछले डेढ़ साल से यह मामला लटकता चला आ रहा है। पिछले तीन, चार सेशन से इसे लटकाते चले आ रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक इसे हाउस में पेश नहीं किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो ठीक है लेकिन उन्होंने भी अपनी मजबूरी बतला

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

दी है कि इस सेशन में उसे लाना संभव नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : लॉग बाहर हमसे सवाल करते हैं कि तुम ग्रंथर जाकर क्या करते हो उनको मैं क्या जवाब दूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर टेपरेकार्डर का प्रबन्ध कर सकें तो उन्हें सुना दें कि यहां आप उसके लिए कितना कुछ कह रहे हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह हमारा गला पकड़ते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहें कि हम वहां पर जाकर स्पीकर का गला पकड़ते हैं ।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): It is being understood in labour circles that the Cabinet has become more and more anti-labour. That is the only thing I want to point out.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So far as DIR is concerned, my friend, Mr. Kamath, raised this point last time also. I am told that there is no mention of the word "China" there. Anyway, we shall examine it and if it is necessary that the Act should be amended, it will be amended. But so far as our information goes, there is no such necessity of amending it and it will be quite applicable to this emergency created by the Pakistan invasion also.

Shri Priya Gupta: In West Bengal, Muslims in the transferred areas of Bihar are still under detention under the DIR for the last one year. We want a final decision about their case. They should be released.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is very objectionable statement. They are making statements in Parliament saying that the whole minority community from West Bengal should be

transferred. Are we a secular State or what?

Shri Priya Gupta: I did not say they should be transferred. They should be released from detention under DIR. They have been under detention for a year.

श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने सुना नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस तरह बोलते हैं कि कोई नहीं सुन सकता है । मैं लीडर्स आफ ग्रुप से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वे अपने मेम्बरों पर कुछ रेस्ट्रिक्ट और कंट्रोल एम्प्लाइज करें । एक एक मेम्बर के साथ डील करना मेरे लिए बड़ा मुश्किल है ।

श्री प्रिय गुप्त मैं तो मुबह मे खामोश बैठे हूँ ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would submit in all earnestness and humility, Sir, that so far as the regulation of business and conduct of the business here is concerned, I think it would be not wholly right to saddle the group leaders with complete responsibility for the behaviour of their colleagues.

Mr. Speaker: All right; I will be at liberty to treat them as individuals. (Interruptions).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I point out that it has very often happened that though the leader of the Congress Party is here in the House. I have seen many Congress members also disturbing the proceedings in the same manner. The same rule applies to them also and what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander as well. There should be no double standard; the same standard applies to all. If the leader of the Congress Party cannot control the members of his party, how can the leaders of other parties control their

members on each and every occasion? We try to control our colleagues as far as possible. But sometimes, as it happens, the House is so excited that it is up to you—you are the supreme custodian of everything here—to do what you deem fit and proper.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): The last statement made by Mr. Kamath should not go unchallenged. Up till this day not one member of the Congress Party has obstructed the proceedings in the manner that those on Mr. Kamath's side do.

श्री केशव पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :

आप का एक कथन सचकाय गया था ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will point out next time.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I merely wanted to say that what Mr. Kamath said is not entirely correct. Of course, sometimes, there may be occasions when something is said from the opposition side and some members of our party might also get somewhat upset or excited. But by and large, we have maintained complete discipline and we have shown the utmost respect to the Chair.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I beg to differ from what the Prime Minister has said. On many occasions I have found that the quorum bell is ringing here but they refuse to come out of the Central Hall. It is a disrespect to the Constitution.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About the two motions regarding dearness allowance and the Defence Minister making some statement, none of these two has been admitted as a no-day-yet-named motion. Even if they were admitted, as you know, Sir, we are running against time and there are only two days more. Anyhow, the question does not arise, because I am told neither of these two has been admitted as a no-day-

yet-named motion. So far as I am concerned, the question does not arise.

About the emergency session, I made it clear last Friday also and I repeat it today that if there would be any such emergency or necessity for calling a session or taking the House into confidence, certainly Government would summon the House. Government would not like to do anything behind the back of the Parliament. I cannot say exactly what will happen, but if the situation demands, if there is necessity, certainly the House will be called at short notice. But nothing can be promised now. I hope that that emergency may not arise. But if it will arise, we will have the session.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर कुछ कहा है । मंत्री महोदय ने उस का जवाब नहीं दिया है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जहां तक शास्त्री जी के सवाल का सम्बन्ध है, यह बिल्कुल सही है कि हम ने वादा किया था, लेकिन उन को पता है कि पिछली दफा मैंने हाउस में भी इस बारे में निवेदन किया था । हम हाउस में इस सवाल पर डिस्कशन करने जा रहे थे, लेकिन इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट का जजमेंट आ गया । मैं कहना नहीं चाहता था, क्योंकि आप से खानगी में बात हुई थी, लेकिन इस बारे में आप ने भी बात हुई थी । यह सोचा गया कि इस वक्त मामले को उठाने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : उसी का नतीजा यह है कि एक नया केस आप के सिर पर आ गया ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जो भी नतीजा हो । हम इस बात पर बहस करने के लिए तैयार हैं । आप जानते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक मीटिंग की गई थी ।

[श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह]

लेकिन इसी बीच में इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट का फैसला आ गया और यह समझा गया कि वह बिल्कुल हमारे शक में है और जब तक कोई नई घटना न हो जाये,...

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : वह तो हो गई ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : इस बारे में आप से भी राय की गई थी और यह सोचा गया कि इस वक्त इस को न उठाया जाय । इस सेशन के बाकी दो दिनों में तो इस पर बहस हो सकती है । लेकिन अगर इस पर विचार करना है, तो अगले सेशन में इस के लिए समय निकाल सकते हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री

सरकार

इतना आश्वासन तो दे कि जब यह अधिवेशन समाप्त हो जायगा तब वह इस बारे में अपना मन बता लेगी और उस के बाद अगले अधिवेशन में इस प्रश्न को ले लिया जायगा । इस बात को दबाया न जाए । जब एक अध्याय खुल ही गया है, तो उस का निर्णय हो ही जाना चाहिए ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : दामों के बारे में प्रस्ताव एडमिट हो गया है ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती

कच्छ

के बारे में नहीं बताया है ।

13.38 hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING WITHDRAWAL OF INDIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION FROM SOUTH RHODESIA

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Government of India have been greatly concerned at the politi-

cal developments taking place in Southern Rhodesia. The series of measures taken by the minority settlers' Government in Salisbury, especially the elections ordered for today the 7th May, indicate its determination to take positive steps towards the declaration of independence unilaterally on the basis of the existing constitution and without the consent of the people of the country through recognised democratic processes. Any semblance of 'constitutionality' sought to be given by the process of conducting a spurious election would be completely unacceptable.

2. Government of India have repeatedly made it known that Southern Rhodesia should gain independence without delay on the basis of the establishment of a duly constituted democratic government, elected on the principle of 'one man one vote'. We consider that the status of Southern Rhodesia as a non-self-governing territory, which has been affirmed in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1747 of 28th June, 1962, remains unchanged.

3. It is a matter of great concern that despite opposition from the majority population of Southern Rhodesia and expressions of disapproval by the international community in the United Nations, in the Organisation of African Unity, in the Second Conference of Non-Aligned Nations and other forums, the minority Government in Salisbury persists in the achievement of its illegal objectives.

4. To demonstrate our strong disapproval and as a mark of solidarity with the people of Southern Rhodesia struggling for the vindication of their rights and in conformity with enlightened world opinion, Government of India have decided to withdraw their Mission in Salisbury as from to-day. The British Government have been informed of our decision and our Representative must have left Salisbury to-day.

13.40 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO KERALA STATE LEGISLATURE AND (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Hathi on the 6th May, 1965, namely:—

"That this House approved the Proclamation issued by the Vice-President of India, discharging the functions of the President, on the 24th March, 1965, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Kerala."

The House will also take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Hathi on the 6th May, 1965, namely:—

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws, be taken into consideration."

The hon. Minister was to reply to the debate.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I heard with great attention the speeches of the hon. Members. Those on this side fully supported the resolution and also the Bill while those on the other side had joined in opposing the resolution. The Opposition team opened their innings by the two batsmen, both professors, Professor Ranga and Professor Mukerjee.

An hon. Member: And it was a record stand.

Shri Hathi: They had the choicest words they could find to disapprove the proclamation issued by the President. But even in their attack, which was offensive as both of them are very cultured, educated, learned, polite and courteous, there was a silver line and they were kind enough to express some good words for me. For this courtesy I owe them a duty to thank

them for the kind words they expressed.

13.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

So far as their attack is concerned, Shri Ranga said, and he was joined by others, that there was no necessity of having President's Rule in Kerala and the majority party should have been called upon to form a ministry or, according to Professor Ranga, some other device such as the Swiss Committee, or whatever he calls it, should have been found. Shri Ranga also blamed the Government for destroying democracy and not allowing the majority group in the State legislature to form a government. The ruling party had failed, according to him, in spite of repeated efforts for getting a working majority in the legislature. So far as the other Professor is concerned, he is of course rich in language and expression. According to him, he said, the dissolution of the Kerala Assembly even before it had met was an indefensible action and was the last word in political illegitimacy.

श्री मुकुन्द चन्व कच्छवाय (देवास): हाउस में गणपति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may resume his seat. Quorum has been challenged. The Bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. The hon. Minister may continue his speech.

Shri Hathi: He also said that by denying the elected representatives of the people the chance to meet even once the Central Government had in effect disenfranchised the people of Kerala. Shri Kamath called the President's Proclamation obnoxious, repugnant to the spirit of parliamentary democracy. He said it was a strangulation of parliamentary democracy and a fraud on the people.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Fraud on the Constitution, not people.

Shri Hathi: Yes, fraud on the Constitution.

I will now deal with the several criticisms which the hon. Members have made. In the first place, it will be seen that the criticism had mostly a political angle—of course, mixed with some constitutional and legal points, but more than constitutional it was political—and in a question like this it is bound to be so. I understand it, and I would have no quarrel about the views expressed by them. Professor Ranga, however, adopted a line of argument which I fail to appreciate. Generally he has a method of arguing logically and he can persuade his opponent by his reasonable and logical argument. But so far as this is concerned I do not find any logic in his argument.

His first criticism was that it was a failure of the party to save democracy and that in spite of the repeated efforts for getting a working majority in the legislature they failed. What can the ruling party do? The ruling party can set up candidates. If the candidates of the ruling party get elected in a majority the ruling party, of course, comes in a majority and it can form the government. If, however, any other party comes, they have to stand on their own legs. They do not expect the ruling party to help them to come in a majority. If the Left Communists could only secure 40 seats, what could the Congress do? If the Right Communists secured only 3 seats, how is the Congress to be blamed? Therefore, I do not understand the logic behind the argument that the ruling party failed.

Then Shri Kamath said that it was wrong on the part of Government to say that there was no possibility of any stable Ministry being formed. The President had before him the report of the Governor where he had mentioned all the facts. Shri Kamath wants to suggest that we should have made further inquiries. Now, the question whether we should believe

the Governor or we should make further inquiries was discussed when this article was being considered in the Constituent Assembly. A view was expressed by an eminent member that it should not be done. That member said—I will quote him because his words are important . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the name of the member?

Shri Hathi: I will mention it. He said:

"If the President receives a report from the Governor, or the ruler of a State, well and good. After all, we have already decided that the Governor shall be the nominee of the President. If that be so, cannot the President have confidence in his own nominee?"

That is to say, according to that Member, the President should not ask for any other information. The objection of the Member at that time was to the use of the words "or otherwise" after the words "on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State". In that context, he asked then: cannot the President have confidence in his own nominee He further said:

"If he cannot have this trust and confidence in his own nominee, let us wind up our government and go home. Let us go to the market place and let us go into the streets. Let us go wherever we like, but not here in this Assembly. In that case, Government should be wound up and it will have no right to function. I am using strong words, hard words, but I believe on occasions such as this, hard words are very necessary. Sometimes it is very necessary to be cruel to be kind. If I am hard today, the House will pardon me. I have therefore, Sir, moved amendment No. 224, seeking to delete the words "or otherwise"."

So, that Member wanted the Government to believe and trust the report of the Governor. That eminent member was nobody else than Shri Kamath. This was his view on the Governor's report at that time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On which article? The same article or some other article of the Constitution?

Shri Hath: The same article.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Shri Kamath has made "kaya parivartan" today.

Shri Hath: I hope now Shri Kamath will not persist in his argument on this point.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was in 1948; now this is 1965.

Shri Hath: I hope he will trust the report of the Governor and the facts as stated therein.

Then Shri Madhu Limaye said that this Matter should be referred to the Supreme Court. Under article 356, the President has to apply his mind and satisfy himself whether the situation mentioned in that article is obtaining or not. It is not a question of taking legal or expert opinion, or the opinion of the court, in such matters. After all, it is a decision which is to be taken by the President himself. If he is not satisfied, he may not issue the proclamation. It is only when he is satisfied that he will issue the proclamation. Therefore the question of referring the matter to Supreme Court does not arise and the President could not and should not be advised to refer such matters to Supreme Court. He has to apply his mind to the report of the Governor and then come to a decision, which will be final.

Then, Shri Ranga further said that the Governor should have allowed some other party to form a Government.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): What about his own party, the Swatantra party?

Shri Hath: They have only one seat. I have given the figures of the number of seats won by the various parties. The Left Communists had 40 seats out of which 29 members were in detention. The Congress had 38 seats. So, the second biggest party, after Left Communists, would be the Congress Party. So, the second biggest party, the Congress Party was invited or called upon to form a government. If the Congress Party had agreed to form a Government, then the charge of Professor Ranga that the Congress Party is greedy of power would have been more justified. Then he could have come out with the charge: look here, the Congress is greedy of power, it does not want to leave power, although it has only 36 seats and the Left Communists 40 seats, yet instead of allowing the Left Communists to form the government, it has formed the government because of its greed of power. If that had taken place, he would have been perhaps more justified in making that charge. But the Congress had definitely taken the stand that if the electorate do not want them to be in power and they had not returned them in majority, then they would rather work as constitutional opposition. And that is exactly what Baldwin said in 1929: "I take the view that whatever had been the constitutional position, under the universal suffrage the situation has altered; the people of this country had shown plainly whether they wanted hon. Member opposite or not: they certainly do not want me." So, naturally, if in the elections, the Congress was not returned in a majority, the Congress has taken the stand that it will work as the opposition. That is the proof to show that Congress was not greedy of power that it did not want to stick to office.

Dr. M. S. Anev (Nagpur): Was it desirable for democracy or not? When

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

they cannot form a government of their own, they have to be prepared to form a national government.

Shri Hathi: We have seen here in a small measure how different parties are not able to stand together, not able to arrive at any agreed decisions. Then, how could a government be formed unless all of them have a common ideology and common programme? At the time of the elections all the different parties joined together in order to defeat the Congress. They could do it. After that, they could not come together and they will never come together. This I have very clearly shown in the various figures and statistics that I gave.

14 hrs.

Therefore, to say that the Congress was greedy of power and that it entered the Government by the back-door—that is another allegation—is wrong. I fail to understand how they say that by appointing a Governor and getting the power of administration they have entered by the backdoor. I fail to understand what else would the constitutional position be. If no party is in majority, this is provided in the Constitution that this should be done. When it is done, it is wrong to say that they have entered by the back-door.

The Government was also blamed for not convening the Assembly and dissolving it before it was actually convened. They say that the Assembly had not met. The Assembly was not there at all; so, where is the question of dissolving it? That was one argument. Under section 72 of the Representation of the People Act, when the candidates are elected and the notification is issued, the Assembly is deemed to have been constituted. Section 72 says:—

"Where a general election is held for the purpose of constituting a new House of the People or a new State Legislative Assembly, there shall

be notified by the Election Commission in the Official Gazette, as soon as may be after the date originally fixed for the completion of the election under clause (e) of section 30, the names of the members elected for the various constituencies by that date and upon the issue of such notification the House or Assembly shall be deemed to be duly constituted."

As soon as the notification was issued in the Kerala Extraordinary Gazette, the Assembly was deemed to have been constituted. If the Assembly is deemed to have been constituted, it has to be dissolved.

Then, an argument was made: Anyway, why should they not come together, meet and discuss as to who shall form the Government? Is it the business of all the members of different parties to meet and find out as to who will form the government? Each of the parties can meet and discuss, but I fail to understand why this elementary principle is forgotten that when an Assembly meets, the Governor addresses it and in the Address he gives broadly the programme and policies of the Government. Now, who is the Government? The Governor acts constitutionally as the Head of the State and it is the Chief Minister of the State aided and advised by the Council of Ministers that lays down the policies and programmes. What will the Governor say? They will meet together and after coming there, what will he do?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) हाथी
साहब, मैं आपको टोकना नहीं चाहता...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is replying the debate now. You have had your say. Please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह जवाब दे रहे हैं। बात यह है कि विधान सभा का गठन हो गया, वह मैं भी कह चुका हूँ, लेकिन 172 धारा में कहा है कि वह

पांच साल चलेगी प्रथम बैठक के बाद ।
तो प्रथम बैठक होना चाहिए, आप देख
लीजिए । आपने कहा कि विधान सभा को
बुलाया जाता तो क्या करती । अभिभाषण
दना या कार्यक्रम और नाति का रखना
जरूरी नहीं है । 176 धारा का परिभाषा
को देख लीजिए । उसमें केवल गवर्नर
का समन क्यों किया गया है इतना ही
बताना पड़ता है । आप देख लीजिए ।

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): The same thing was said yesterday.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: He is repeating what he said yesterday.

Shri Hathi: This is the very argument he had advanced and I am coming to that. When it is dissolved, there is no question of five years. The period of five years comes in if it is not dissolved earlier.

Shri Madhu Limaye: Earlier than five years after the date of its first meeting.

Shri Hathi: The period of five years is to be considered..... (Interruption). Please hear me; I will give you a reply and convince you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Try to convince.

Shri Hathi: No, not try; I will convince him. I have at least convinced Shri Kamath on the point that the Governor's report should be accepted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But you did not accept my amendment. "or otherwise" is still there in the Constitution. That is why I said "fraud on the Constitution".

Shri Hathi: This was your view.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: View may be but you had not accepted my view then. Why do you want to force it on the country? You did not accept my amendment; so, follow the

provision in the Constitution—"or otherwise"—which is still there.

Shri Hathi: The period of five years is to be counted from the date of its first sitting. That is the life of the Assembly. If we have to count five years, it should be from the first date when it meets, but it can be dissolved earlier. There is no limitation that it cannot be dissolved before five years or after five years, or in two or three years. It can be dissolved. It was constituted, but the period between the date of the legal constitution of the Assembly when it was deemed to have been constituted and the actual date when the Assembly meets will not be counted for arriving at the period of five years. That is the interpretation. Suppose, elections were over on March 4, 1965. From that date the Assembly is deemed to have been constituted.

श्री हृकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा मतलब
का सवाल है, हाउस में गणरूनि नहीं है ।

Shri Hathi: But when the Assembly meets on the 30th March, 1965, five years will be on the 30th March, 1970. So, that period will not be counted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Quorum has been challenged. The bell is being rung.

Now, there is quorum. He may continue his speech.

Shri Hathi: That was how I was trying to convince him. I hope, I have convinced the House as also Shri Madhu Limaye—he is not here again.

Shri Hathi: It is all right; I do not want your reply. The period of five years is to be counted from the first date of the session. As I said, if the elections are over and the names have been notified on the 4th March, the Assembly is deemed to have been constituted; but if it meets on the 30th March, from the 4th to the 30th, these days will not be counted for the period of five years. Therefore there is nothing in the Constitution that it could not be dissolved within five

[Shri Hathi]

years. What I was urging was that once the Assembly was deemed to have been constituted under section 72, it has to be dissolved.

Then, there was the other question to which so many hon. Members from this side had also replied and I am very thankful to all the Members, specially Shri Ravindra Varma, Shri Oza, Shri Kappen and others, who very ably replied to this point. I am not quite certain whether the question of detention of the Communists was raised by Members really so sincerely. If they had that affinity, what was it that made them, the Right Communists, break from the Leftists? What was the reason? The reason was that while the Left Communists take their inspiration from China . . .

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): It was never proved.

Shri Hathi: While the Left Communists are getting directions and instructions from China . . .

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: How can you prove it?

Shri Hathi: . . . when they say that China is not an aggressor, the Rightists did not toe that line. They do not want to be in line with that thing. I think none of these Right Communist friends here will deny that on this they are definitely not in line with the Left Communists. They do believe that China is the aggressor while the Left Communists do not believe it. They have the source of inspiration from China. The Right Communists have not got that. The activities which they indulged in at the present juncture were stated by various Members on this side and also by the Home Minister on a number of occasions. I do not want to go at length on these things.

There is one thing more. We find here that almost all the Members, each one of them are agitated and perturbed at the alliance of China and Pakistan. Has any Member from the

Left Communist side uttered a word showing their anxiety over this? Nobody . . .

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: How can they? They are in jail. E.M.S. has already come forward with a statement.

Shri Hathi: From jail, they are doing so many things. (*Interruption*) The criticism that they were detained only for the political purpose, because the elections in Kerala were coming near, is completely wrong. It was an action taken throughout the country. It was not for Kerala alone but it was throughout the country.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalappuzha): You wanted to be too wise and too clever.

Shri Hathi: We wanted it. But it was not only for Kerala but it was for the whole country. Therefore attributing that motive to the Government is absolutely wrong. I do not want to deal at length on this. There was a motion and a discussion on this and so many things had been said about it.

Shri J. B. Singh (Ghosi): Have you arrested those people who are taking inspiration from U.S.A.?

Shri Hathi: If U.S.A. becomes an aggressor, we will do that also.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): They send arms against us; they send Patton tanks. They are doing everything.

Shri Hathi: I may just remind Mr. Warrior that I am not accustomed to these loud tones. I am accustomed to gentle tones. If you have anything to say, I am prepared to hear. But I do not want loud, high-pitched tones. I can reply to any point that he wants to make. But my nature is very calm and I would appreciate if Mr. Warrior does it.

Then, about this Committee, a question was raised. There are also amendments to that. The hon. Mem-

ber has said that this Committee should be called always and that the words "whenever he considers it practicable to do so" should not be there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If that is not accepted, then the other one.

Shri Hathi: The other one says:

"Provided further that whenever the President considers it impracticable to do so, the reasons therefor shall be communicated . . ."

Both are not necessary. Then hon. Member, **Shri Sreekantan Nair**, has suggested that if the Committee cannot be called, he can issue an ordinance. He has suggested that that can also be done. So far as the question of issuing an ordinance is concerned, we have to look to the Constitution. Under the Constitution, we are giving the President the power to legislate on behalf of Parliament.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Article 356 (a) of the Constitution definitely allows the President to take over all the powers.

Shri Hathi: He can take all the powers of the Governor.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The word used in the Constitution is 'Government'.

Shri Hathi: But the power of issuing an ordinance is either with the Governor or with the President. After the ordinance is passed, within 6 weeks it has to be brought before either the Parliament or the Legislature in the State. Therefore, again that procedure of enactment will come in there. But I can assure the House that generally it will not be that we will not call the Committee. It may be a very rare case when an ordinance has to be issued. For the rest of the country, the President can issue an ordinance. I can assure the House that we will call the Committee. Therefore, I will not accept that amendment.

So far as the development of Kerala is concerned, the hon. Member raised the question about the development of the airport, the I.T.I. coming in the

way and all that. I understand that the State Government is also keen on the expansion of the airport. The experts, however, say that the traffic possibilities and other considerations would not justify or require facilities for anything more than the viscount at Trivandrum airport for sometime and that the I.T.I. offer no obstruction. Therefore, that will come up and I think there will be no delay. I will personally look to these questions

So far as the question of power and irrigation schemes is concerned, it has been my favourite subjects. **Shri Vasudevan Nair** knows that we had gone together to Idikki. It is not only that project but about others also we take the responsibility.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Do something about Idikki.

Shri Hathi: I will do it definitely. I do not know the latest development.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is held up for lack of foreign exchange.

Shri Hathi: I will take it up: It has been my pet project.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You remember wild elephants on the way?

Shri Hathi: They were wild but I am a tame elephant. When I took you there, I know how you were afraid of those wild elephants. But you need not be afraid of me and I need not be afraid of you.

Sir, I have nothing much to add. I hope the House will adopt the Resolution and pass it.

Shri J. B. Singh: The Home Minister charged the Left Communists that they took money from the Bank of China and that charge is totally denied in the House. Will the Home Minister reply to that? Will the names of those who have taken money from the Bank of China be announced in the House?

Shri Hathi: I cannot give any assurance because I will have to find it out from the Finance Minister.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Why do you accuse them? It is a false accusation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the Vice-

President of India, discharging the functions of the President, on the 24th March, 1965, under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Kerala."

Let the lobbies be cleared.

Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 22]

AYES

[14.19 hrs.

Achuthan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Basappa, Shri
Bera, Shri
Bhanja Dev, Shri L.N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Bisr, Shri J.B.S.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Chandak, Shri
Chandriki, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhari, Shri D.S.
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Daffe, Shri
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Ganpathi Ram, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hem Raj, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Kadadi, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar

Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Mainoona Sultan, Shrimati
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Manlyangadan, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihar
Menon, Shri P.G.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
More, Shri S.S.
Murthy, Shri B.S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D.J.
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Panna Lal, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D.S.
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Patil, Shri V.T.
Patil, Shri Vasant Rao
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Rajdeo Singh, Shri

Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Reddiar, Shri
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Sharma Shri, K.C.
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Siddananiappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri S.T.
Sonavane, Shri
Subharaman, Shri
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumit Prasad, Shri
Thengal, Shri Nallakoya
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Tula Ram, Shri
Veerabasappa, Shri
Veerappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadava, Shri B.P.

NOES

Alwarera, Shri
Bade, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bheel, Shri P.H.
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Dandekar, Shri N
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandappan, Shri S.

Koya, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Lohia, Dr. Ram Manohar
Mate, Shri
Mitra, Dr. U.
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan

Pottekkatt, Shri
Ram Singh, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri J. B.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthy
Warior, Shri

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes: 104; Noes: 26.

The Resolution was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we shall take up the Bill.

The question is:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Kerala to make laws, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we shall take up the clauses.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3— (Conferment on the President of the power of the State Legislature to make laws)

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I beg to move:

(i) Page 2, line 10, omit 'whenever he considers it practicable to do so'. (1)

(ii) Page 2, after line 19, insert—

"Provided further that whenever the President considers it impracticable to do so, the reasons therefor shall be communicated in writing to the members of the Committee aforesaid." (2)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These two amendments are now before the House. Amendment No. 3 is the same as Shri Kamath's amendment and is, therefore, barred.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before I proceed to the substance of my amendments, I would like to raise a point of order arising out of what the hon. Minister said yesterday. If I heard him right, the hon. Minister said that

there was going to be an advance in one direction, by the constitution of a parliamentary committee for consultative purposes.

A parliamentary committee is defined in our Rules of Procedure. I would invite your attention to rule 2(1) which defines a parliamentary committee as follows:—

"Parliamentary Committee means a Committee which is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker...."

so far, it is all right—

...and which works under the direction of the Speaker and present its report to the House or to the Speaker and the Secretariat for which is provided by the Lok Sabha Secretariat."

I would not like to use harsh words, but if the hon. Minister still insists that the committee that is going to be constituted is a parliamentary committee, then in all humility I would like to tell the hon. Minister that he is only trying to bamboozle the House, because the committee is in no sense a parliamentary committee.

If you turn to the Chapter on Parliamentary Committees, the functions, duties, powers and procedure of the parliamentary committees are well defined and well detailed in so many rules of procedure starting from rule 253 and ending with rule 286. Chapter XXVI of the Rules of Procedure, on Parliamentary Committees, sets forth all the duties, functions and powers and procedures of the committee.

An hon. Member: There are only three minutes to 2-30 P.M.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If necessary, we shall continue this discussion on Monday. Every hon. Member must have his say, and even my hon. friend should have a say. Kerala cannot be disposed of like this. I shall stand four square against any such summary disposal.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

So, the first point that the hon. Minister should clarify is whether this committee that is going to be constituted is really a parliamentary committee. I would like to know whether he still stands by what he said yesterday, namely that this would be a parliamentary committee. If he says it is not a parliamentary committee, then it is well and good, but if it is a parliamentary committee, then he is wholly wrong and he is only bamboozling the House.

Coming to the amendments which I have moved, I am anxious because the Kerala State, which has been called one of our problem states, a beautiful State, highly literate State, a politically conscious State, has been in a summary fashion, in a cavalier fashion, deprived of the constitutional and parliamentary privilege of having a legislature for the conduct of its affairs and this has been done in a manner which was described in various ways, in various words, yesterday by Members on that side and by Members of the Opposition on this side of the House. So, I need not go into that matter again. I need not reiterate what was said yesterday. The manner in which it has been done has been wholly unconstitutional, wholly illegitimate, wholly high-handed and I might say, even atrocious.

Therefore, to make amends,—or may I use the word *prayaschitta*—for the sin or the crime or the major, if not monumental, blunder which they have committed with regard to Kerala, I appeal to Government and to the hon. Minister to accept these amendments of mine, because the duty of this House is now more than twofold, and in fact it is manifold, with regard to Kerala. It is rather unhappy and unfortunate that we have given only one day or a little more than a day for the discussion of the affair of Kerala. It should have been much more.

My amendment suggests or proposes that the President shall, on every oc-

casión before he proceeds to legislate for Kerala, consult the committee which will be constituted of Members of both Houses of Parliament.

The idea underlying this amendment is that the President, busy as he is, a busy dignitary as he is, may not . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the hon. Member take more time?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I think so, because there are two amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he will continue on Monday. We have to take up non-official business now.

14.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th May, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th May 1965."

The motion was adopted.

14.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DEFENCE OF INDIAN BORDERS—Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution mov-

ed by Shri Krishnapal Singh on the 23rd April, 1965:—

"This House is of opinion that the arrangements for defence of Indian borders (with Pakistan, China and Burma) should be further improved and their protection should be under the overall supervision of the Defence Forces."

Shri Krishnapal Singh had just begun his speech on that day. He may continue.

An hour and a half has been allotted for this.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): It is not my object, Sir, to create an impression in this House that I am trying to indulge in war-mongering or that I want unnecessarily to create panic. My whole object in moving this resolution is that I want the country to become strong, so strong that no aggressor or no would-be aggressor would ever try to think of coming across our borders.

I am glad, Sir, that a few amendments have been moved, or are going to be moved, and I would like to make it clear that I would be prepared to accept the amendment which stands in the names of Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh and Shri Deorao S. Patil which makes the position still more clear.

I am glad that the Prime Minister has made it clear this morning that in the talks or in the negotiations for cease-fire he would only accept an honourable settlement. None of us on this side would be opposed to any kind of honourable settlement about any dispute.

I am glad that the Prime Minister's appeal for a guarantee from the nuclear powers has met with some response.

Now, before I say something about the relative strength of the different forces, I would like briefly to draw the attention of the House to the existing situation on our borders. Our

border, as hon. Members know, our land border stretches to about 10,000 miles, and we have a sea coast of about 3,000 miles. We have three countries with whom we have our borders: Burma, Pakistan and China. In order to determine what should be our strength, what should be our preparedness, we should see how strong they are and what sort of equipment and what sort of forces they possess.

As regards Burma, with whom fortunately we have had no quarrel yet, and I hope that we shall always live peacefully with our Burmese neighbour, but we have to take into account what is the size of their forces and what type of forces they have got. According to the information which I have been able to collect, they have an army strength of about one hundred thousand men. They have a small air force, and quite a small navy consisting of frigates and other small boats.

Pakistan, as we know, is much stronger. They have a standing army of about two and a half lakhs. They have a bigger air force about there to four squadrons of aeroplanes. They have a navy with destroyers and other ships; not a very big navy, smaller than ours, but one bigger than that of Burma. What is important is that they have trained a large force of guerillas and irregular troops, and they are making good use of them.

As regards China, we know that it has made massive preparations for war in the past few years. They have a standing army of over two million men. Their air force consists of over two thousand front-line airships, most of which are jets. And they have a navy fairly large compared to what all the other nations in Asia have got at present.

I would only restrict my remarks to the army. There is not much time, and we don't have to worry about the navy at present, as the Chinese navy is not likely to come and worry us for some time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Don't be so complacent.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: They have some submarines with torpedo bombs which may be of a nuisance value, which may interest our merchant shipping. But we cannot expect, in the face of the American and other naval forces in the seas that lie between China and India, they would think of bringing their naval forces near our coast. They are always preoccupied with the American naval forces which are so near to them, and so I do not think that they will ever do that. Besides, they have a very long border too. And although they have a large standing army, they have also many commitments to meet. Therefore it is not possible for them to bring a very large portion of their army to the Indian border.

According to the information given by our Defence Minister, they have already massed twelve to sixteen divisions on our border. Pakistan is said to have eight or nine divisions, besides its air force. They too have other commitments than the Indian border, and it is not possible for them to concentrate their entire force against us. But we should not forget that the combined strength of Pakistan and China is formidable—China alone is formidable—and therefore, what we have to prepare for is to meet the threat, the combined threat of China and Pakistan. And if I may be permitted to say so, if we are anxious to maintain peace and do not want to precipitate a war with anybody, we must forget the old Roman saying which says "If you want peace, prepare for war". That is the only way to keep an aggressor or people who want to be aggressors, in check—deter them from taking the initiative.

In the last two or three years, we have increased the strength of our armed forces. We have certainly improved the defence of our borders. But what we have to see is whether we have sufficient forces to deter any aggressor from intruding into our

territory. There is no room for complacency. As I said, we have made some improvements. Possibly our present forces are quite sufficient, as has been announced by the Defence Minister several times, to take care of our borders and to meet any eventuality. But are we prepared to deter any would-be aggressor, any aggressor who intends to create trouble in future? There I may say that we are not prepared to that extent. We have to make greater preparations. I cannot praise the wisdom of those who brought about the cease-fire in Kashmir or the withdrawal from Tibet. Those are the two great mistakes we made in the past and they are responsible for creating the situation which we have to face today.

I must make it clear that unless we are strong enough to launch an offensive against any country which tries to give us trouble, we shall not be able to live in peace, as things are today. I cannot say about the future, but as things are today, we must be prepared not only to defend ourselves but to ensure that if any country tries to give us trouble we will be able to hit back.

Lately, quite a number of our people have published very good articles. I would not refer to all of them, but I would like to read out an extract from one at least. There Rear-Admiral Karmarkar, one of our retired soldiers, says in one of the letters published in the *Indian Express* of 22 April:

"Why have we landed ourselves in the present state of border strife? Have we not learnt our lesson from the debacle of 1962 as a result of the Chinese aggression? First of all, there were Chinese incursions into our territory. We talked but took no action. Then our leaders made statements that 'only a few thousand square miles' of 'useless' land was occupied by the Chinese".

Further on, he says:

"Now our sabre-rattling neighbour occupies our territory and

refuses to be dislodged, except by fighting. Why were they allowed to encroach, in the first instance? Have we no border patrols? Have we no military intelligence system which could warn us? So now we have suddenly decided to take action. We have approachad the UN naming the aggressor. What is the use? Let us smack him down and let him go to the UN and complain saying that he walked into our territory and was kicked out bag and baggage and that he feels very hurt and painful in the hind quarters".

This is soldier's language. But the purpose of my moving this Resolution is to impress upon the Government that we should be strong enough to take the offensive if any country tries to give us trouble.

As regards the strength of our armed forces, I have already said there is a good deal of improvement but a lot more remains to be done. We have to recall what happened in the beginning of the last war. The Indian Army was only 175,000 strong. Within three years, its strength rose to over 2 million men, it was equipped fully and whenever and wherever it went into battle, it fought and won laurels. What is more, India was not a debtor; India had, I think, Rs. 1,100 crores of sterling balances in London after the Second World War.

So this kind of anxiety on our part that we should be able to build a strong army and build up our defences properly. One of the reasons why we have not been able to do it and why we are hesitating is that we are trying to do too many things at a time. It is time that Defence received the highest priority at the hands of our Government and this Parliament.

There are two ways of calculating the strength of our armed forces. One is by measuring the strength of our neighbours. Capt. Liddel Hart, an authority on military matters has es-

timated that for defence alone one should have two-thirds of the strength of one's enemy. The same authority says that another way of calculating the strength of our armed forces is by measuring the ratio of the length of the border with the men we require. If we want to defend, as I have said already, we need two-thirds the strength of our neighbour, but since we have to prepare for taking the offensive, we need an overall strength of three times the strength of our neighbour. That alone can enable us to ensure a safe defence. The other method by which we can calculate the required strength of our forces is by measuring the ratio of men to mile. We have a land frontier of 10,000 miles. There was a time when they used to have 10,000 to 15,000 men to a mile in good old days. That has been gradually reduced. It came down to 7,000 or 6,000 in the Boer War and other wars. Then in the last war, it was reduced, with improved weapons and greater mobility, to 700 or 600 men to one mile. Nowadays, provided they have good weapons, even 250 or 200 men to a mile would be enough to defend the borders safely, but if we have less than that, we cannot ensure the security of our borders. We need that manpower on the border itself.

Then we need reserves, and the strength of the reserve, which is more important, should be at least 50 per cent of the troops on the borders. In addition to that, we have to have recruits for replacement of casualties and for relief to our troops on the frontier. Therefore, when we calculate the strength of our armed forces we have to build a strength which would enable us to protect our frontiers effectively.

Another point which we have to remember is that we have to have mobile reserves. I do not know what the present arrangement is, but Russia, which has a tremendous and huge army, of over 300 divisions has ten air-borne divisions in its armed forces. I do not know what the present

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

strength of our air-borne forces is, but I would like the Government to increase it as much as they can. Russia has over 7,000 transport planes. We cannot afford to compete with her, yet we should have a sufficiently strong air-borne force. That is extremely important.

As regards our equipment, I think we are still deficient in equipment for night fighting. I do not think we have yet been able to evolve or invent very effective infra red equipment which is used in nights. In addition to that, other countries have artificial moonlight and other methods of illuminating the battle field at night. Night, of course, is the time when most of the important operations are conducted. Therefore, I would like to emphasize that Government should have sufficient equipment for fighting at night.

Another important matter is the mechanised and armoured carriers for our patrols on the border, besides amphibious vehicles. In Kutch we were told the other day that the weather was so bad that no ordinary vehicle could move there. I believe that other countries possess not only amphibious vehicles but also hopping vehicles which can go to any type of terrain. So, when we are faced with such unfriendly neighbours, we must have sufficiently good equipment.

Another very important point is the training of our guerilla forces. Pakistan and China have very efficient guerilla forces. Fortunately we have on our borders a large number of ex-servicemen living, people who can be trained easily in guerilla warfare. Guerillas have limited liability. For a poor country, a sufficiently large guerilla force is the only solution. We must start training centres for guerillas and increase the strength of the guerilla forces. We all know what the guerillas have been doing in Vietnam, in Malaysia, what they have done even in our own country. The Nagas have been using this hit and

run tactics. It is a very cheap force. They get a small amount, and whenever there is need, they only operate near their homes, but they can be very effective both in offence and in defence. I think I drew the attention of the Defence Minister to this point about a year back, but I do not think much has been done so far. Therefore, I would like to emphasize now that we should have a strong guerilla force at our command, and not only on our borders. But we should train some of our people in the interior also so that they are available when they are required.

The next important point is about the police. When they are serving on the borders, they should be placed under the command of the local military commander. Secondly, since their duties entail a lot of risk, they should be better equipped. In one of the articles that has appeared in the papers it is said that there are men in the border police who are over 50 years of age. They will be quite useful here, but on the border probably they would not prove very useful. Therefore, we should improve our police, have younger men, and place them under the military commander.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken 27 minutes. Two minutes more.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: All planning in the army is done on the basis of intelligence which is acquired from across the border about our unfriendly neighbours. That is a very important point. There can be no sound military planning unless we have good information about our unfriendly neighbours. As against China our army was placed at a disadvantage because we failed to get timely and accurate information. This I am sorry to say, has again happened in Kutch, as pointed out in a letter published in a paper recently.

In the letter one of the commanding officers has given out that there were only two companies fighting

against two brigades of Pakistani forces assisted by tanks. That was a very unequal fight. No army in the world would be able to fight with that ratio, against such overwhelming numbers.

Since there is no time, I shall reserve my other remarks for another occasion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that the arrangements for defence of Indian borders (with Pakistan, China and Burma) should be further improved and their protection should be under the overall supervision of the Defence Forces."

Shri Rananjai Singh: Musafir-khana): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

(i) for 'Burma' substitute—

"wherever disturbance or intrusion by enemies or rebels is apprehended".

(ii) after "further improved" insert "vigorously". (1)

Shri Yashpa! Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,

for "under the overall supervision" substitute — "in the hands". (2).

Shri Deorao S. Patil (Yeotmal): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"This House is further of opinion that detailed survey of all the strategic border roads connecting border installations with inland military centres and bases should immediately be undertaken and its completion entrusted to the Border Road Development Organisation with adequate independent Budget provision for a

definite positive target of achievements by end of Fourth Five Year Plan." (4).

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The amendments and the Resolution are before the House. The time allotted is an hour and a half.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): It may be increased; it is a very important subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will extend it by half an hour.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Bijnor): One hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, one hour. But just one minute should be there for Mr. Chakraverti to move his Resolution. Members should not take more than 6-7 minutes.

Shri A. C. Guha: At least ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have not got 100 minutes; there are more than ten Members who want to speak.

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, I congratulate the Mover of this Resolution on bringing this motion before the House so that the Government may become alert to the seriousness of the problem and may also take the advice of the different sections of this House. It has been a sort of a misfortune for India that ever from the emergence of our Independence, we have got unsettled boundaries with Pakistan. I think the creators of Pakistan created that State so that certain problems may linger on with India and the development programmes of India may be hampered due to our pre-occupations with the border problems; It was a deliberate move on the part of the creators of Pakistan and Pakistan has been justly playing the role for which it has been created.

China is another neighbour. I should not say that our Government was wise enough in dealing with China as a potential source of danger. In spite of

[Shri A. C. Guha]

everything that we may say against the British imperialism of the 18-19 centuries, we should realise one point about the strategic question of defence. Simply for the sake of India they had their posts from Aden up to Singapore or even beyond Aden, from Suez to Malta and Gibraltar. They knew the border of India on the North also cannot be just on the foot of the Himalayas. It should extend beyond Himalayas. Therefore, they tried to extend the borders of India beyond the Himalayas by creating a sort of a buffer State in Tibet. But in our desire for getting the friendship of China we allowed that State to be liquidated and created problems for ourselves. We did not then envisage that China might be a source of potential danger for India. I think that judgment should have been exercised on that point. Now, our frontiers with China are very difficult and also most of these areas are uninhabited or uninhabitable. In spite of our claim that MacMahon line is our border, that line has not been properly demarcated. So, there were some disputes as to where exactly the line would lie. The Government while at least allowing Chinese suzerainty over Tibet, should have been alert about the clear definition of the MacMahon line and the defence of the line according to our reading of that line. We have not done that but we have created serious problems on the northern side of the country.

Even when the British ruled Burma, certain territories in the north-western part of Burma were considered unadministered areas. They were not under the actual administration of the Burma Government. Now, the difficulty is that there is a constant exchange of population between certain types of Nagas on this side of the border and on that side of the border and the Naga tribals are in a hostile condition. In spite of everything, our friendly relations with Burma and all that, we should realise that the northwestern border of Burma is almost in an un-

settled condition and the writ of the Burma Government may not very much extend to certain parts of that place and it is doubtful whether the writ of the Burmese Government would extend upto the borders on their side. They have also their own problems with the hostile and rebel Chins and Kachins and other tribes on the Burmese side and if the Naga hostiles can have some combination with the hostile tribals on the Burmese border, that will create further troubles for us.

Due to all these things, the border problem of India could not be left to the different States, as has been done so long. A small State like Assam with very little financial resources has to face the borders with three countries: the border of Burma, the Chinese border and the Pakistan border. In all these three places Assam is having troubles. Similarly, Tripura, a tiny territory, has to defend our borders with Pakistan. West Bengal also is a truncated and a small State and it has to face the borders of two States, the Chinese side near Kalimpong and also the Pakistan border. The Pakistan border on the West Bengal side is about 1350 miles and even now it is not properly demarcated in many places. Particularly in places where it is not properly demarcated, Government should have taken sufficient steps to protect the borders so that any part of the border may not be in an adverse possession of a hostile Nagaland. Our Government have failed in taking those precautions about the borders of West Bengal and Pakistan. Assam and Pakistan. I should not say much about the western side as there will be other Members who may speak about that but I should mention at least the present problem on the Kutch border. Kutch border territory is uninhabited and uninhabitable. But knowing that Pakistan has been making certain claims over the territory or over certain portions of the territory, Government should have taken sufficient precautions to prevent any

incursion of the Pakistani forces into the Rann of Kutch.

Having mentioned the failures of the Government, I should also mention the difficulties of guarding so wide a border all the time. It is taxing greatly the resources of the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should try to conclude now; you have taken eight minutes. If hon. Members take more time, I cannot accommodate many Members who have expressed a desire to speak.

Shri A. C. Guha: I will require two or three minutes more. Apart from the financial difficulties, the House will have a general feeling that there had not been sufficient consciousness of the problems of border defence.

On the East Pakistan side, the Pakistan Government had vacated the border upto about 3-5 miles by the minority communities population. We cannot do that; we do not want to do that. There was the proposal in Assam of evicting the population upto two or three miles of the border. That is a human problem and I do not think it would be ever possible. But we should take care of one point. We should take care of one point and that is that these borders both in Assam and in West Bengal are generally populated by minority populations of India. That would help infiltration of saboteurs and fifth columnists from the other side. That is a point of which we have not been so much conscious and we have not taken precautions. Apart from the question of the Centre taking over the defence of the entire border, I would also suggest that there should be some local militia. On the Pakistan side, apart from the army, they have got the Ansars and the Mujahids and the East Pakistan Rifles. We also should have a local militia so that the local people can be entrusted to some extent to defend the borders. The entire charge of defending the border should be on the Centre and not be left to

the States at all. If the border police is to be there, I support the view that it should be a special cadre of police to be under the supervision of the Centre and under the guidance and control of the Defence Ministry. It should not be left to the ordinary State police to protect the border.

श्री रणजय सिंह : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह, ने जो संकल्प यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया है, वह बहुत सामयिक है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। यदि आज देश की परिस्थिति पर विचार किया जाये, तो मैं समझता हूं कि देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत अधिक प्रबंध करने की आवश्यकता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा संशोधन यह है कि माननीय सदस्य ने अपने संकल्प में जो ये शब्द रखे हैं, "पाकिस्तान, चाइना एंड बर्मा", उन में से "बर्मा" शब्द को निकाल दिया जाये। यद्यपि इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है कि हम अपनी सभी सीमाओं पर सचेत रहें, क्योंकि पता नहीं कि कब हमारे बैरी या उपद्रवकर्ता नियमों का भंग कर के किस ओर से हमारी सीमा में प्रवेश कर जाते हैं, लेकिन हो सकता है कि इस संकल्प में "बर्मा" शब्द के रहने से हमारे एक मित्र-राष्ट्र के मन में ऐसी बात आए कि पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ उस की भी गणना हो रहा है। इसलिए मैंने यह संशोधन रखा है कि "बर्मा" शब्द को निकाल कर उस के स्थान पर ये शब्द रख दिये जायें, व्हेयरएवर डिस्ट्रेंस थार इन्ड्रजन वाई एनिमीज आर रेबलज इज एप्रिहेंडिड", अर्थात् चाहे हमारी सीमा पर कहीं भी इस बात की सम्भावना हो कि हमारे बैरी या उपद्रवकारी अतंक पैदा करने के लिए या उपद्रव मचाने के लिए हमारे देश में प्रवेश करेंगे, हम को उन सभी स्थानों पर सचेत रहना है। इस संकल्प में "बर्मा" शब्द के रखे जाने से बर्मा में यह आशंका उत्पन्न हो सकती है कि हम को भी पाकिस्तान और

[श्री रणजय सिंह]

चीन के साथ जाड़ा जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि नीति यही कहती है कि "बर्मा" शब्द इस संकल्प में रखना उचित नहीं है। मग निवेदन है कि इस संकल्प में से "बर्मा" शब्द निकाल कर इस को पास कर दिया जाये।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, हम को सभी जगह भवेन रहना है। आज-कल जो समाचार सुनने में आ रहे हैं और यहां पर नित्य प्रति जो विचार प्रकट किये जाते हैं, उन से हमको यह चिन्ता हांता है कि हमारा यह पड़ोसी देश हमें क्या समझ रहा है। क्या वह समझता है कि हम लोग सो रहे हैं? आज हम लोग यह सोचते नहीं हैं, यह बात नहीं जानते हैं कि हमारे बैरी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। पाकिस्तान का जन्म केवल इसलिए हुआ कि स्वतंत्रता से पहले देश में जो साम्प्रदायिक वैमनस्य उत्पन्न किया जा रहा था, वह दूर हो और पाकिस्तान की भारत के साथ मित्रता रहे। लेकिन पाकिस्तान अपने जन्म के बाद से ही नित्य प्रति उपद्रव करता आ रहा है। उसका कारण क्या है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि वह हम को निर्बल और दुर्बल समझता है। वह चाहता है कि वह हम पर आक्रमण कर के, हम को धक्का मार कर, हम को अपमानित कर दे और इससे दुनिया में यह समझा जाये कि पाकिस्तान भी हम से शक्तिशाली, बलशाली और बীর है, यद्यपि इस प्रकार दूसरे की सीमा का अतिक्रमण करने में कोई वीरता नहीं है।

आज पाकिस्तान हमारी सीमा पर उपद्रव और झगड़े कर रहा है, हमारे देश पर आक्रमण कर रहा है, हमारी पवित्र मातृ-भूमि की सीमा में प्रवेश कर के भारत माता के एक भाग पर अपना अधिकार जमाना चाहता है और ऐसे नक्शे बना रहा है, जिससे संसार के लोगों में भ्रम उत्पन्न हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि इय स्थिति में हमें हट का जवाब पंथर

से देना चाहिए। हमें इस बात का संतोष है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी बराबर इस बात की घोषणा कर रहे हैं कि हम अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये बिल्कुल तैयार हैं और हम पाकिस्तान से तब तक समझौता नहीं करेंगे, जब तक कि भारतवर्ष की एक इंच भूमि भी पाकिस्तान के पास रहती है और वह हमारे क्षेत्र में हट नहीं जाता है।

प्रश्न यह है कि हम कब तक पाकिस्तान की इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियों को सहन करते रहेंगे। शिशुपाल ने भी बहुत उपद्रव किये थे, लेकिन भगवान कृष्ण ने यह सोमा निर्धारित कर दी थी कि जब उस की ओर से सी उपद्रव हो जायेंगे, तब उसको क्षमा नहीं किया जायेगा। लेकिन हम इस बात को नहीं समझते हैं। यदि गिना जाये, तो अब तक हमारी तरफ से पाकिस्तान को सी विरोधपत्र तो भेज दिए गए होंगे। जब कभी वह कोई उपद्रव करता है या झगड़ा पैदा करता है, तो हमारे यहां से विरोधपत्र भेजा जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के लिए यह पर्याप्त नहीं जान पड़ता है। जैसा कि माननीय संकल्पकर्ता महोदय ने कहा है, हमें इस बारे में अधिक दृढ़ता और सावधानी से काम लेना चाहिए और अपने देश की रक्षा करने में तनिक भी संकोच नहीं करना चाहिए।

आज पाकिस्तान के हवाई जहाज हमारी सीमा में किस तरह घुस जाते हैं? क्या हमारे पास उनको रोकने या गिराने के लिए शास्त्रास्त्र नहीं हैं? क्या हम उनको गिरा नहीं सकते हैं? पाकिस्तान तो हमारे हवाई जहाजों को गिरा देता है। तो फिर उस के हवाई जहाज हमारी सीमा में कैसे चले आते हैं? इस संबंध में हमें तनिक भी सावधान नहीं होना है। हमें समझ लेना है कि "रिपु पर दया परम कदराई" हम को पाकिस्तान पर दया नहीं करनी चाहिए।

हम इस बात की आशंका भी नहीं करनी चाहिए कि हमारी ओर से कोई कदम उठाए जाने पर विश्व-युद्ध छिड़ जायेगा। वास्तव में यह उद्देश्य अच्छा है कि संसार में युद्धाग्नि न भड़कने पाए। लेकिन युद्धाग्नि भड़काने के लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है? अगर हम डीले, दुर्बल और असावधान रहेंगे, तो संसार में युद्ध की आग भड़क सकती है। इसलिए हम को पूरी शक्ति के साथ अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा करनी चाहिए और पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण का मुकाबला करना चाहिए।

जहां तक चीन का सम्बन्ध है, अगर वह जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से बड़ा है, तो क्या हुआ? हाथी भी तो बहुत बड़ा होता है लेकिन सिंह उस को मार गिराता है। हम भारतवासियों में शक्ति है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है, लेकिन हमें सावधान रहने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे शत्रु-देशों के जो चले-चांटे घूमते हैं, चीन से पैसा लेने वाले जो कम्यूनिस्ट हैं, पाकिस्तान से पैसा लेने वाले जो कम्यूनिस्ट हैं, इन दोनों से हम को सावधान होना चाहिए। हमें ऐसे लोगों को साफ़ कह देना है कि जो भी देश-द्रोह करेगा, उसके लिए इस देश में कोई दया नहीं है, कोई रियायत नहीं है, हम उनके साथ कड़े से कड़ा व्यवहार करेंगे, जैसी कि हमारी दंड-नीति रही है। हमें यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिए कि हम उन को उखाड़ फेंकेंगे और हम उनको एक क्षण भी देश में रहने नहीं देंगे, वे देश-द्रोही हैं और उनको एक क्षण के लिए भी देश में रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

मैं माननीय संकल्पकर्ता महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार करें और सरकार भी इस संशोधन के साथ इस संकल्प को स्वीकार करे। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि पाकिस्तान और चीन को उचित जवाब दिया जायें। भारत में शक्ति है। भारत विद्या और बल

में किसी से पीछे नहीं है। लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अपने बल को पहचानें और उन देशों को बता दें कि हम में क्या शक्ति है। अगर हम ईट का जबाब पत्थर से दें, तो फिर किसी भी देश में यह हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह हमारी तरफ़ झांख उठाने का दुस्साहस करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने संशोधन को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

श्री गौरी शंकर कश्यप : (फ़तेहपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय मित्र जो प्रस्ताव लाए हैं, उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब तो हमारी सरकार को इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने में किसी प्रकार को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि यह तो एक नीति का प्रश्न है। सरकार भी यह चाहती है और मारा राष्ट्र भी यह चाहता है कि हमारी सीमायें सुरक्षित रहें।

हमारी सरकार की अब तक जो नीति रही है, उससे एक बात तो हमारे देश में सिद्ध हो चुकी है और वह यह है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद जहां जहां भी हमारी सीमाओं पर बाहर से आक्रमण हुआ और जहां भी दूसरे देशों ने हमारी धरती पर अपना आधिपत्य जमाया, वहां हम इस बात में सफल नहीं हुए कि हम अपनी धरती को दोबारा उनसे वापस ले सकें। यही बात काश्मीर के बारे में हुई और यही बात चीन के बारे में हुई।

मैंने बड़े ध्यान से प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण सुना, जब उन्होंने यह कहा कि हाल ही में पाकिस्तान द्वारा हम पर जो आक्रमण हुआ और हमारी कच्छ की सीमा के इस पार हमारी धरती पर जो आधिपत्य जमा लिया है, हम उस को शीघ्र ही दूर करेंगे, परन्तु इस पर विश्वास नहीं होता है, क्योंकि अभी तक तो सरकार का कोई भी कदम कभी भी इस ओर नहीं उठा है। मैं यह भी कहने के लिए तैयार

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

हूँ कि हमारे राष्ट्र में यह बात सिद्ध हुई मानी जा रही है कि एक बार जब आक्रमणकर्ता इस बात में सफल हुआ कि वह हमारी सीमा को पार करके हमारी जमीन पर अपना आधिपत्य जमा ले, तो वह आधिपत्य जमा ही रहा और उस जमीन को वापस लेने की क्षमता हम में नहीं हुई है।

इस दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखते हुए हमारी पूर्वी, पश्चिमी और उत्तरी सीमाओं को सुरक्षित रखने का उत्तरदायित्व हम पर है। बहुधा कहा जाता है कि चीन तो बड़ा मुल्क है और जब से चीन ने अणु विस्फोट किया है, तब से उसका स्थान विश्व के बड़े देशों में हो गया है परन्तु यह तो एक बहुत बड़ी लज्जा की बात है कि हम पाकिस्तान का भी मुकाबला न कर सकें और पाकिस्तान में भी यह साहस हो कि जहाँ पर वह चाहे, वहाँ पर अपना आधिपत्य जमा ले, धरती के जिस भाग पर वह चाहे, अपना आधिपत्य जमा ले।

इस प्रस्ताव के मैं समझता हूँ दो अंग हैं। एक तो यह है कि हमने यह देख लिया है कि जो आक्रमण होने हैं वे सीमाओं के द्वारा ही होते हैं। हमारी जो सीमाएँ हैं वे पाकिस्तान, चीन और बर्मा के साथ लगती हैं। वे टेढ़ी मढ़ी नहीं हैं और आसानी से उन को पार कर के आया जाया जा सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में पहला हमारा कर्तव्य यह हो जाता है कि हम अपनी सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए, वहाँ तक पहुँचने के लिए, जिन सड़कों की आवश्यकता है, उनकी व्यवस्था उचित ढंग से करें। आज भी हमारे सामने कष्ट का प्रश्न आया था। हमारी सरकार की तरफ से एक कर्तव्य में हमें बनाया गया था कि पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में हमारी दशा बर्मा की नहीं थी, पाकिस्तानी एडवांटेजियस पोजिशन में थे। इस तरह के शब्दों का जब प्रयोग किया जाता

है तो इनको मुन कर मुझे बड़ी लज्जा आती है। जब चीनी आक्रमण हम पर हुआ था तब भी यही बात कही गई थी और अब पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के समय भी इसी बात को दोहराया गया है। मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि इस प्रकार के शब्दों को दोहराने से किमी प्रकार भी हमारे देश की इज्जत नहीं बढ़ती है। हमको पहले से अपनी सीमाओं की, जा भी वे हैं और जहाँ भी हैं, आक्रमणकर्ताओं से रक्षा का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये था। जहाँ जहाँ हमको आक्रमण होने का भय था वहाँ वहाँ पर बहुत अच्छी और उचित ढंग से सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध कर लेना चाहिये था और इस प्रकार की सड़कें उन सीमाओं तक जाने को बना लेनी चाहियें थीं जो सभी मांसमों में काम आ सकती हों, गर्मी, बरसात, जाड़े आदि में बराबर यातायात के लिए सुनी रह सकती हों ताकि उन सड़कों से हमें खाने पीने की सामग्री और हथियार आदि अपने जवानों को पहुँचाने रहते।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी तक जो व्यवस्था हमारी सीमाओं की रही है और जो स्थिति रही है वह यह रही है कि हम ने इनकी सुरक्षा का भार प्रान्तों पर छोड़े रखा है। इतने सालों तक परिधान के प्रयोग के बाद आज हम दुर्दता के साथ यह कहने की स्थिति में हैं कि जहाँ तक प्रान्तों के शासन का सम्बन्ध है, वह दुबल ही सिद्ध हुआ है और के कंधों पर अगर यह भार उन सीमाओं की रक्षा का छोड़ा गया तो इसमें हमको सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है जैसे आज तक नहीं मिली है।

हमारी सीमाओं के द्वारा ही आक्रमणकर्ता हमारे देश में आते हैं और यह प्रश्न एक दो दिन या एक दो साल का नहीं है

बल्कि यह प्रश्न तो जो हमारी सरकार द्वारा देश के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया है, बहुत ही सालों का है और आगे आने वाली हमारी पीढ़ियों को इसको झेलना पड़ेगा, इसलिए इसका एकदम निर्णय हो जाना चाहिये कि हमारी सीमाओं की सुरक्षा का भार किम पर रहे और उपयुक्त यही होगा, देश हित में यही होगा कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री, सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के कंधों पर इसका भार होना चाहिये, उसके अन्तर्गत इसको लाया जाना चाहिये, उसको सीमाओं की सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। यह एक बड़ी उचित मांग है। अब तक यही देखा गया है कि जब भी आक्रमण हुआ है वह सीमाओं के द्वारा ही हुआ है और कोई बाहर से आक्रमण होने की बात नहीं है। जो नई एक परिस्थिति पाकिस्तान ने हमारे सामने उपस्थित कर दी है और चीन के द्वारा हमारा जो अपमान हुआ उनका हमें मुकाबला करना है। चीन द्वारा किये गये अपमान का जखम अभी भरा भी नहीं था कि एक नया आघात हमें लगा है। इस से हमारी सरकार को सबक लेना चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो प्रस्ताव हमारे मित्र ने सदन के सामने पेश किया है, इसको सरकार को पूरे तोर से मान लेना चाहिये। और यदि ऐसा किया गया तो राष्ट्र को यह प्रतीत होगा कि सरकार ने दृढ़ता के साथ सीमाओं की रक्षा का कदम बढ़ाया है और वह सीमाओं की रक्षा करने में सफल होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत और समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong):
Sir, I welcome this resolution. It needs no proof that the defence of our borders, whether western, northern or eastern needs to be improved. It has been admitted in this House that often there have been intrusions into our borders and more often than not, the

intruders do occupy certain areas and they do not go away from there. Our defence arrangements are such that we cannot throw them out. It is no good denying this fact. So, the conclusion one has to arrive at is that the defence authorities should take steps to ensure the security of our borders.

So far as the north-eastern region is concerned, comprising NEFA, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur and Assam, all the three countries mentioned in this resolution—China, Pakistan and Burma—surround the borders of this region. Although Burma is not unfriendly as China or Pakistan are, the hostile Nagas, as Arun Chandra Guha has mentioned, have been going to Pakistan and coming back with arms and ammunition, after getting training and they commit hostilities against India. It is through the territories of Burma that the hostile Nagas are coming to and fro Pakistan with impunity. So, that border also has to be protected effectively.

The peculiar geographical position of this region has to be kept in mind and our defence preparation of that entire region has to be examined from that point of view. While I do not undermine the equal urgency of protecting the western and northern borders, in this region, because of the narrow corridor and the very meagre transport system there, it is highly essential that there should be enough defence potential created within that region with a view to enable our defence forces there to stand against the aggression till reinforcements through this meagre transport system can reach them. It is obvious that reinforcements in this region will be quite difficult. So, it is necessary that supplies of men and material for defence purposes should be built up there.

I do not know the details of the defence arrangements, but my hunch is that this aspect has not been given as much attention as it deserves.

To protect this border, there should be quick mobility for our forces. So,

[Shri Laladhar Gotoki]

I will urge the Ministry of Defence to construct border roads along the entire border. I am afraid nothing has been done and no decision has been taken that the border roads along the Assam-East Pakistan border would be taken up immediately.

Therefore, these matters which are vital for ensuring effective guarding of our borders in this very vulnerable area should receive the urgent and serious attention of the Government. I am sorry to say that we, who belong to these areas, do not see any signs of such seriousness being attached to this matter.

Therefore, whether Government accept this resolution in this form or not, it cannot be denied that this resolution focusses the attention of the Government on the urgency of safeguarding our borders, which today are not adequately guarded. That has been proved in the Kutch border, Lathitilla-Dumabari area in Cachar district where firing is going on and so also in Dawki in Khasi-Jaintia Hills. That is happening in Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Behar and other areas of West Bengal border also. Wherever there is a chance they strike us, they commit incursions and intrusion, do whatever mischief they like on our territory and go back or stay with impunity.

So, we should have our defence arrangements so effective and so efficient that we can strike them back immediately when our enemies commit any intrusion or aggression on our Territory and teach them such a lesson that they do not dare to strike us again.

In concluding, Sir, I request the Government to consider the suggestions that at I have made.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की रक्षा के बारे में मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं अभी राजस्थान की तरफ से

आया हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि वहाँ पर छोटे छोटे बच्चे खेल रहे थे। उन में से एक बच्चा कहता था कि पहली बुझाता हूँ, उस का जवाब व्रततायो मैं वह कहता था :

“लाल है पर रंग नहीं,
बहादुर है पर वीरता नहीं।
शाली है पर विद्वत्ता नहीं,
बोलो बच्चो कौन ॥”

सब मिल कर कहते थे “लाल बहादुर शाली”। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम रक्षा की बात कहते हैं तो हम को एक बात साफ तौर से सोच लेना चाहिये। पहली जनवरी, 1965 से पहले भारत की जो जमीन चीन और पाकिस्तान ने इस देश से हटा ली है उस की बात मैं नहीं कहता, उसको हम तो क्या अगर हमारे बेटे भी वापस ले सकें तो हमारी धुश-किस्मती होगी। लेकिन पहली जनवरी, 1965 के बाद की गई हुई जमीन के बारे में हमें कम से कम यह निर्णय कर लेना चाहिये कि अगर कोई भारत की एक इंच जमीन पर भी कब्जा करेगा, चाहे वह चीन हो या पाकिस्तान हो, जब तक वह वहाँ से हटेगा नहीं तब तक कोई संधि या सीज-फायर नहीं होगा या किसी किस्म का वार्तालाप नहीं चलेगा। हमें मन में ऐसा निश्चय कर लेना चाहिये।

15.32 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

दूसरी बात मैं अर्ज करूंगा सेना के बारे में। सेना की बात करते हुए हमारे नेता डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने अपने भाषणों में कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की सेना के बड़े बड़े अफसर आज हीरे और जवाहरात के तस्कर व्यापार के घादी बन चुके हैं। अगर इस देश के अन्दर शैतान सिंह, होशियार सिंह और उस्मान की नीति को अपनाया है, या उनकी तरह के लोगों की फौज बनाना है तो सबसे पहला काम देश के अन्दर इस किस्म के फौजी अफसरों को साफ करना होना चाहिये। इन तस्कारी

लोगों को हटाना होगा। इससे कोई खतरा नहीं आना चाहिये क्योंकि और मुल्कों के अन्दर जब जंग छिड़ी हुई थी तो उस के दौरान ऐसे गलत आदमियों को ठीक किया गया था, उन को हटाया गया था।

तीसरी बात मैं नीति के बारे में कहूंगा। हमारे देश की बड़ी उदार नीति है। आप ने चीन के साथ दस साल तक दोस्ती का दम भरा, लेकिन चीन ने दोस्त के मुंह पर थपड़ मारा। एक ऐसा वक्त भी आया था जब पाकिस्तान के राष्ट्रपति अयूब ने यह बात कही थी कि हमें मुश्तर्क फौजी मुआहदा बनाना चाहिये, सार्वा हितफाजत करने के लिये। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने उस से इन्कार किया और उस की जगह यह दशा बनाई। जरा इस में अन्तर देखिये। पाकिस्तान हमसे लड़ रहा है लेकिन अयूब खां आज भी हमारा भाई है। हम उस का गला काटते हैं, वह हमारा गला काटता है, चीन इतने दिनों बाद भी हमारा भाई बन सकता है लेकिन पाकिस्तान की जनता नहीं बन सकती। हमारी लड़ाई कोई पाकिस्तान की जनता से नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता और पाकिस्तान की जनता का आपस में कोई द्वेष नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने पाकिस्तान की जनता के साथ जिस तरीके से अन्याय किया है उसी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने भी किया है हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के साथ, बल्कि उससे भी बुरा किया है। दोनों मुल्कों को उनकी सरकारों आपस में नजदीक नहीं आने देनी।

चौथी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो तीन दिनों से हम ख़ास तौर से देख रहे हैं कि हमारे नेता डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया और मेरे बारे में तरह तरह की बातें चल रही हैं कि हम युद्ध चाहने वाले हैं। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। मगर पाकिस्तान से कैसे मेल हो सकता है। महासंघ के आधार पर, और दुनिया में शांति हो सकती है विश्व

सरकार के नाते से। अगर विश्व लोक सभा बने तो संसार में शांति हो सकती है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान में अगर शांति आ सकती है तो केवल महासंघ के आधार पर।

मैं एक और बात कह कर खत्म करूंगा। आज जिस उदार वैदेशिक नीति का कोई आधार ही नहीं है अगर उस को छोड़ कर हम मजबूत वैदेशिक नीति अपनायें और उस पर दृढ़ता से चलें तब तो हिन्दुस्तान बच सकेगा, वरना इस देश का अस्तित्व ही खत्म हो जायेगा।

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री: सभापति महाशय, कुछ भी कहने से पहले मैं अपने हृदय का एक दुःख प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। राव कृष्ण पाल सिंह ने जितना महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव देश की सुरक्षा से सम्बन्धित आज उपस्थित किया है और इस सदन की यह उपस्थिति, इन दोनों में परस्पर विरोधाभास है। मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए बड़ा कष्ट है कि आज जब यहां प्रत्येक सदस्य को उपस्थित होना चाहिये था और सरकार के प्रमुख नेताओं को भी उपस्थित होना चाहिये था, सत्तारूढ दल के सदस्य आज सेंट्रल हाल में अपनी पार्टी के चुनावों के संबंध में गोष्ठियां कर रहे हैं। उन्हें देश की परवाह ही नहीं है।

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि राव कृष्ण पाल सिंह के प्रस्ताव का एक लक्ष्य है और वह यह कि सेना का इतिहास हमारे देश में जो गौरवपूर्ण रहा है उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रस्तावक महोदय यह चाहते हैं कि देश की सीमाओं की रक्षा का भार सेनाओं को सौंप दिया जाय। जहां पुलिस हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा कर रही है उस में कुछ कठिनाइयां आई हैं। उन कठिनाइयों की अभी कुछ दिन पहले चर्चा हुई थी, जिस में कहा गया था कि अरमम राज्य में एक इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल पुलिस थे जिन के कारण पाकिस्तानी लाखों की संख्या में अरमम में आ गये और वह अरमम को दूसरा काश्मीर बनाना चाहते थे। वहां के मंत्रिमंडल के एक सदस्य, जो दूसरे

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

गेख अब्दुल्ला वन कर असम की स्थिति को बिगाड़ना चाहते थे, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विवश हो कर उम आर्टी० जी० को गुजरात भेजा । नन्दा जी को जब यह कहा गया कि एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को, जो असम में दांभी पाया गया, गुजरात जैसे महत्वपूर्ण सीमावर्ती राज्य में क्यों भेजा गया ? तो गृह मंत्री ने बतलाया कि उन का रेकार्ड बहुत अच्छा है । अगर उन का रेकार्ड अच्छा है तो गृह मंत्रालय उन को फिर वहां से स्थानांतरित करने की बात क्यों सोच रहा है । अगर रेकार्ड अच्छा होता तो उन को वहां से स्थानांतरित करने की बात सोची ही न जाती । इसी से प्रकट होता है कि पुलिस से धीरे धीरे हमारा विश्वास उठता जा रहा है और सेना के कार्यों की ओर, सेना की देश भक्ति की ओर, देश का ध्यान आकर्षित हो रहा है ।

भारत के पिछले इतिहास में भी और म्यतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद अब तक भी भारतीय सेनाओं ने जो साहसिक कार्य किये हैं, उन में अगर कहीं कोई चोट लगी है तो वह हमारे नेताओं की अदूरदर्शिता के कारण, उनकी गलत नीतियों के कारण । लेकिन सेना ने कहीं किसी प्रकार की दुर्बलता दिखाई है। इस प्रकार का इतिहास देखने का नहीं मिलता । स्वतंत्र होने के पश्चात् सब से पहले काश्मीर में हमारी सेनाओं का परीक्षण हुआ जब कि इस देश में स्वतंत्रता ने प्रारम्भिक सांस ली ही थी । हमारी सेना ने अद्भुत साहस और वीरता का परिचय काश्मीर की पहाड़ियों में दिया । यदि दुर्भाग्य से भारत के तत्कालीन नेताओं ने लड़ाई बन्द न कर दी होती तो काश्मीर की जो हड्डी आज गले में अटकी हुई है वह स्थिति न होती । दूसरी बात हमने वीरता का परिचय दिया नेफा और लहाख में । नेफा में चूंकि सेनायें पहले से तैयार नहीं की गई थी इस लिये कुछ चोट लगी, लेकिन चीन के साथ

लहाख की पहाड़ियों में भारतीय सेनाओं ने जम कर मोर्चे लिये हैं । इसका सब से बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि चणुल की हवाई पट्टी पर चीनी सेनाओं को कदम नहीं रखने दिया गया । यह हमारी सेना के गौरवपूर्ण इतिहास की अमर कहानी है । इसी प्रकार गोआ और दूसरे स्थानों पर भी हमारी सेना ने बड़ी बहादुरी का परिचय दिया है ।

मैं ने अभी पीछे यह शब्द कहे कि हमारे नेताओं की अदूरदर्शिता से सेनाओं को नीचा जरूर देखना पड़ा । मुझे अच्छी तरह याद है कि नागालैंड में जो हमारी सेनायें हैं उन में हमारे पिछले प्रधानमंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू को सेना के एक बड़े व्यक्ति ने एक पत्र भेजा था कि पंडित जी या तो हमें आप यहाँ से वापस बुला लीजिये और अपनी पुलिस भेज दीजिये । सेना को नागालैंड में पड़े पड़े इतने दिन हो गये और अभी तक हम शांति नहीं स्थापित कर पाये यह हम पर एक बड़ा धब्बा लग रहा है, । या फिर सेना को जब आपने भेजा है तो हाथ खोल कर काम करने का मौका भी उसे दीजिये । एक और आप सेना के द्वारा शांति स्थापित करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी ओर आदेश भेज रहे हैं कि हम किसी पर हाथ न उठायें । आप सेना को इस तरह क्यों रोक रहे हैं । मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यहाँ यह है कि सेना की प्रतिष्ठा को जब जब चोट लगी है या जब जब नीचा देखना पड़ता है तब नेताओं की ही अदूरदर्शिता के कारण । हमारी सेना में साहस और बहादुरी का अभाव कभी नहीं रहा । जम्मू और काश्मीर में या दूसरे स्थानों में हमारी सेनाओं ने जो अपने शौर्य का परिचय दिया जहाँ वह हमारे लिये गौरव की बात रही है । मैं सेना के सम्बन्ध में एक दो सुझाव भी यहाँ देना चाहता हूँ कुछ पर कुछ कहने से पहले ।

एक तो बात यह कि हमारी सेनाओं से प्रति वर्ष दस हजार के लगभग व्यक्ति सेवा निवृत्त होते हैं। करनल राजू जो स्वयं सैनिक रहे हैं और जिन्होंने नेता जी सुभाष बोस के साथ रह कर देश की स्वतंत्रता के आन्दोलन में प्रमुख भाग लिया था, मैं चाहूंगा कि उनके माध्यम से रक्षा मंत्री तक यह विचार जाये किये दस हजार व्यक्ति जो हमारी सेनाओं से प्रति वर्ष सेवा निवृत्त होते हैं उनको हमारे देश की सीमाओं के निकट बसाया जाए और जो उनको पेंशन मिलती है उसके प्रतिरिक्त उनको आर्थिक और दूसरी सुविधाएं भी दी जाएं। इससे सीमाओं पर जो छटपुट घटनाएं होती हैं उनमें हम अपने देश को बचा सकेंगे।

दूसरी बात आपने देखी होगी कि पाकिस्तान या चीन ने हमारे उसी प्रदेश पर आक्रमण किया है जहां हमारे देश के निवासियों में कुछ दुर्बलता है। आज कच्छ में ही पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण क्यों हुआ? बंगाल में ही क्यों उसका आक्रमण होता है इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। राजस्थान की सीमा पर या पंजाब की सीमा पर कोई आक्रमण क्यों नहीं होता इस पर भी हमको विचार करना पड़ेगा।

कच्छ में हमारी सेनाओं ने साधनों के अभाव में, मड़कों के अभाव में, पानी के अभाव में भी अपनी बहादुरी का परिचय दिया है। मैं आज इस सदन में विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि जहां तक मरने वालों की संख्या का प्रश्न है, या जहां तक घायलों की संख्या का प्रश्न है, उसमें पाकिस्तान की संख्या अधिक है। लेकिन आज हमारी सेनाओं में इतने पर भी एक तिलमिलाहट है, एक क्षोभ है, और वह यह है कि ब्रिटेन की चाल में आकर हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री और देश की सरकार हमारी सेनाओं के हाथ क्यों रोक रही है? इससे हमारी सेनाओं पर कमजोरी का आरोप लग रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को कहना चाहता हूँ

कि यदि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर किसी देश का गलती करता है, जैसी कि श्री कृष्ण मेनन ने की थी, तो उसको बदला जा सकता है, अगर किसी देश की सरकार गलती करती है तो उस सरकार को भी जनता बदल सकती है लेकिन सेना को नहीं बदला जा सकता। अगर सेनाओं का साहम मर जाएगा तो देश की सुरक्षा सदा सदा के लिये संकट में पड़ जाएगी। इसलिए, सेना का मनो बल न गिरने पावे इसके लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है कि सैनिक निर्णयों में राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिए।

आज जो चोट इस देश को लगी है उसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि ब्रिटेन की चाल में आकर हमने सैनिक निर्णयों पर राजनैतिक निर्णय लाद दिया। मनु 1947 के बाद से, जब से हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान पर ब्रिटेन का वर्चस्व समाप्त हो गया उसकी यह इच्छा बनी गयी है कि इन देशों पर उसका प्रभाव किसी न किसी प्रकार फिर बना हो। स्वतंत्र होने के बाद दोनों देश दुनिया के अन्य देशों से मित्रता बढ़ा रहे थे, पाकिस्तान अमरीका से मित्रता कर रहा है और हम अपनी तटस्थता की नीति पर चलते रहे। लेकिन ब्रिटेन पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण की आड़ में पाकिस्तान में और हिन्दुस्तान में अपना वर्चस्व फिर से स्थापित करना चाहता है। हमको देखना चाहिए कि ब्रिटेन के इस वर्चस्व से हमको देश के प्रतिरिक्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में भी कहीं नुकसान न उठाना पड़े? इस पर भी हमें सावधानी से विचार करना चाहिए।

अन्त में अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्ति की ओर ले जाते हुए, जैसा मैंने आज प्रश्नोत्तर काल के बाद प्रधान मंत्री से कहा था उसे मैं फिर दोहराता हूँ कि इस सरकार का पिछले 17 साल का इतिहास इस बात का गवाह है कि वह हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती। देश की प्रतिरिठा सेजी से गिरती चली जा रही है। इसी कारण राव कृष्ण पाल

[श्री प्रकाशवारशास्त्री]

सह जी को यह प्रस्ताव भी लाना पड़ा। आज नैतिकता और जनतंत्र की प्रतिष्ठा का यही तकाजा है कि इस सरकार को अपने स्थान से हट जाना चाहिए और देश में नेशनल गर्वणमेंट का निर्माण होने देना चाहिए।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): Madam Chairman, the frontiers of India, particularly in the West, have always been vulnerable. That has been proved in history. But after partition and the creation of Pakistan, it has become more and more vulnerable now. Therefore, we ought to make arrangements for the defence of this frontier much more effectively than the British Government used to do to protect the western and north-western frontiers of India. The eastern frontiers were known to be safe, but after the Chinese invasion last time we came to realise that the north-eastern frontier, which was regarded as non-vulnerable, was not so. In fact, when China brought heavy tanks 14,000 ft. in that winter, it was something like a miracle or something unexpected happening and was regarded as such. So, that makes the protection of our frontiers all around much more necessary and much more difficult than what it was before.

Within last 17 years of our independence, it is our misfortune that in spite of our standing for peace within and outside India, we are faced with four cease fires—cease-fire in Kashmir, cease-fire in India-China border, a so-called cease-fire in Nagaland, which goes on prolonging from month to month, and God knows what is coming in the Kutch border, for talks of cease-fire is already there. We should pause and scrutinise what is the reason for India, after getting her independence, within the last 17 years in spite of our policy of non-alignment and professions of peace at home and abroad, being surrounded by cease-fire all around the border.

Why is this so? It is something difficult to explain, difficult even to comprehend. What is there in us, in our policy and in our administration which is inviting these things. This requires to be considered, scrutinised, analysed and judged.

What I feel is that the agency which has dealt with our external affairs has not done its work effectively and in the way which it should have done it. Otherwise, the difficulties with which we are now faced would have been less than what they are now. I will mention only two instances. We gave recognition to the occupation of Tibet by China. But, at the same time, we did not demand that China should give a corresponding recognition to the MacMahon line. If we had done so at that time, this difficulty about the MacMahon line would not have been there. When Shri Chou-En-lai secured our recognition of Chinese occupation of Tibet, we ought to have secured Chinese recognition of the MacMahon line. It was of vital interest to us to do so because Tibet and India were divided by the MacMahon line. But we did not do so.

There is another instance. We recognized the Durand Line which separates Pakistan from Afghanistan. But we did not demand, at the same time, that Pakistan should give recognition to the MacMahon line, which is the border between Tibet and India. I do not understand why this was not done. Any person with commonsense would have done it. I believe there is some element in the management of external affairs, who are people acting, not as diplomatic agents, people who are not manipulating at the diplomatic and political level, but some elements who think of being Messiah in themselves. They did not do even small things which are very urgent and very necessary to protect the interests of India herself?

The most difficult part would be the protection of the eastern boundary, to which Shri Guha also made a reference. There also, while I concede that local people might be used to defend the border by supplying them with arms, the difficulty is that the local people on all the borders are not as dependable as the local people in the borders of other countries. Here in this House, Shri Khuda Baksh, coming from Murshidabad, the same constituency which is represented by my hon. friend, Shri Badrudduja, told the Prime Minister, and it is on record, "my constituency is being subverted by Pakistan; please save my constituency". That constituency was not preserved and he lost the elections. That is the difficulty with the local people.

There is another instance. On one occasion, the late Shri H. C. Mukerjee, who was the Governor of Bengal, had to run to the borders and warn the people there that he was getting information that the border people were harbouring people coming from Pakistan. He warned them that if this continued he will be forced to take severe steps in the border. That is the difficulty on our border with Pakistan, and that should be taken into consideration.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अधिष्ठात्री महोदया, श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह भारतीय सीमाओं की रक्षा सम्बन्धी जो संकल्प सदन के सामने लाये हैं वह आज की स्थिति में बहुत ही आवश्यक व महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव है। मैं श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह को इस सुन्दर तथा अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव लाने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ और सरकार से भी यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह प्रस्ताव इतना जरूरी है कि उसे बिना किसी तरहीय के मान लेना चाहिए।

आज देश की सब से बड़ी जरूरत है कि यहां का हर एक देशवासी अपनी जननी की रक्षा करने के लिए कसर कस कर खड़ा हो

जाय। समय का तकाजा है कि अब भारत-वासियों को युद्धवादी मनोवृत्ति अपनानी चाहिए। जब लोग खड़े होकर कहते हैं कि हम वारमौगर नहीं हैं, हम युद्धवादी नहीं हैं। तो मुझे बड़ी मुश्किल पैदा हो जाती है। आज हमारे देश की 38,000 वर्गमील भूमि के ऊपर दुश्मन ने अपना कब्जा कर लिया है जो देश अपमानित किया जा रहा है और जिस देश के अपमान की पराकाष्ठा हो गई हो और जिस देश का 17 साल का इतिहास पराजय का इतिहास हो उस देश के लोग यह कहें कि हम वारमौगर नहीं हैं, युद्धवादी नहीं हैं तो समझें बड़ी शर्म की बात है और कोई नहीं हो सकती है। मैं परमेश्वर को साक्षी कर के इस पवित्र सदन के अन्दर घोषणा करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम लोग युद्धवादी नहीं हैं, हम लोग उंडे का जवाब उंडे से नहीं देते हैं, ब्लड फोर ब्लड नहीं डिमांड करते हैं और ईट का जवाब पत्थर से नहीं देते हैं तो उसका मतलब यह है कि हमारा जन्म निरर्थक है और हम अपनी इज्जत की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते।

एक छोटी सी सरकार ने 15 करोड़ इंसानों को बांध कर डाल रक्खा है क्योंकि उनकी डिफिटिज्म की मेट्रिलिटी है। देश प्रागे बढ़ना चाहता है, फौजें प्रागे बढ़ना चाहती हैं और वह मीचीं सांसारिक सतती है लेकिन सरकार उन्हें रोकती है और प्रागे नहीं बढ़ने देती है। अगर यह फैसला हो जाता कि मिलिटरी जनरलस इस काम को करने तो हिन्दुस्तान को इस बेइज्जती का सामना नहीं करना पड़ता। आज जो भारत को शिकस्त हुई है वह हमारी अपनी सरकार की कमजोरी के कारण हुई है। न हमारी सेना की कोई कमजोरी है और न जनता का मॉरैल गिरा हुआ है अगर मॉरैल किमी का गिरा हुआ है या देशभक्ति किमी की गिरी हुई है तो वह सरकार की गिरी हुई है। जो मामले तलवार से हल होने थे उनको इन्होंने पंचशील से हल करना चाहा। जब पंचशील पर दमनचक्र इनके

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

द्वारा हो रहे थे तब मैं ने उस की मुखालफत की थी और सरकार को चेतावनी दी थी कि यह पंचशील हमारे लिए अस्वीकृत का सांप साबित होगा ।

हमारी सेनाओं को जब भी अवसर मिला उन्होंने अपना जीहर दिखलाया । हमारे भाई भतीजों ने देश की खातिर अपने को कुर्बान कर दिया । हमारी सेना ने काश्मीर में घुसे हुए चोर को पकड़ा और उसकी मुश्कें कस कर दहलीज में लाकर पटक दिया लेकिन मकान के मालिक ने यह कहा : इस गवर्नमेंट के प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यह कहा कि चोर को छोड़ दिया जाय, चोर की मुश्कें खोल दी जाय और उसको इस वक्त मारा न जाय । इस गवर्नमेंट के देन प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने उस चोर का मामला पुलिस के सुपुर्द करने का निर्णय किया । पुलिस उसका निर्णय करेगी कि वह चोर है या नहीं ? इस मसले को लेकर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री वहां यु० एन० ओ० में गये थे । भारत सरकार वहां यु० एन० ओ० में इसका फैसला कराने गई थी लेकिन क्या वह इस बारे में कोई उचित या न्यायसंगत फैसला दे सकती थी ? जिन लोगों ने पाकिस्तान को बना कर खड़ा किया था उन्हीं के दरबार में जाकर इस की अपील की गई । यह तो वही हुआ :-

“वही मुंसिफ हैं वही जान के कातिल हैं मेरे ।
अक्रबा मेरे करे और खून का दावा किस पर ।”

अब ऐसे लोगों से जो शुरू से ही हमसे प्री-जुडिस रहे हों और जो पाकिस्तान को बनाने वाले हों उनसे हम अगर इसाफ की आशा करें तो यह हमारी भयंकर भूल ही होगी ।

दरअसल यू० एन० ओ० में पिटे हुए लोग जाते हैं । वहां पर वह जाता है कि जिस का बल वीर्य खत्म हो जाता है । यू० एन० ओ० में वह जाता है जिसकी फौजी शक्ति टूट जाती है जिसका कि सैल्फ रिस्पेक्ट गिर

जाता है । यह मसला तलवार से हल होगा, टिट फौर टेट से हल होगा । ब्लड फौर ब्लड से यह मसला हल होगा । अपने जमाने के सबसे बड़े आदमी प्रिंस बिस्मार्क ने यह लिखा था :—

“Not by parliamentary speeches or majority votes are the mighty questions of State solved but it is through a policy of blood and iron.”

सरकार को आगे बढ़ कर डिसेशन लेना पड़ेगा । इतिहास गवाह है कि किसी ने इतनी कमजोरी नहीं दिखाई जितनी कि यह सरकार दिखा रही है । दुश्मन ने कंजर-कोट को अपने कब्जे में लिया, बियारबेट को कब्जे में लिया, दुश्मन ने एक बड़ा इलाका कब्जे में ले लिया यह भारत सरकार की कमजोरी नहीं तो और क्या है ? देश की जनता व फौज को आर्डर नहीं दिया गया कि वह डट जाय और हमलावरों को देश की सीमाओं से निकाल कर बाहर कर दे । सरकार ने किस की बात मानी ? सरकार ने ब्रिटिश प्राइम मिनिस्टर की बात मानी और गान्वा-बंदी कर ली । उस ब्रिटिश प्राइम मिनिस्टर की बात मान ली जिसने कि हमेशा हमें जलील किया और जिन्होंने कि पाकिस्तान बना कर खड़ा किया । प्राइम मिनिस्टर हमारे सम्मान के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं । मैं अपनी सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह उनकी बात में न आये और हमलावर को निकाल कर ही दम ले । यह देश अब और बेइज्जती बर्दाश्त करने को नैयार नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार चेते और गीता माता के इस उपदेश को अपने सामने रख कर व्यवहार करे :—

“सम्भावितस्य चा कीर्ति मरणादतिरिच्यते

गीता माता के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार मैं कहता हूँ कि हमें हर कीमत पर और जान की भी

पर्वाह न करके अपना यश बनाये रखना चाहिये। गीता माता कहती है कि जिसका यश खत्म हो जाता है वह मृत से भी बदतर हो जाता है। मरा हुआ आदमी उस मनुष्य की अपेक्षा अच्छा होता है जो जिंदा तो है लेकिन जिसका यश नष्ट हो गया है। यशहीन आदमी जिंदा रहने का अधिकार नहीं रखता। आज हमें गीता माता का यह सिद्धान्त मान कर आचरण करना चाहिए :—

“सुखिना क्षत्रिया पार्थ लभन्ते युद्धं मीदृशम्”

हमें ईंट का जवाब पत्थर से देना पड़ेगा। अगर हम इसी तरह पिटते गये और अपना इलाका खोते गये तो हमारी आने वाली संतानें क्या कहेंगी। यही कहा जायगा कि शेर की माँत गीदड़ के हाथ से हो गई। अजगर का बच्चा मेंढक के हाथ मारा गया। मेंढक ने अजगर के बच्चों को खत्म कर दिया। अगर सरकार यह काम नहीं कर सकती है तो वह यह काम छोड़ दे और हम इस काम को कर के दिखला देंगे। अगर हम इस काम को न कर सके तो हम को गोली से उड़ा दीजियेगा। हमारा नाम सदा के लिए इतिहास में कलंकित रहने वाला है। जरूरत इस बात की थी कि आज सरकार दुश्मन का चैलेंज स्वीकार करती और उसे हटा कर ही दम लेती लेकिन ऐसा न होकर समझौता वार्ता चल रही है। इस तरह से यहां पर लम्बी लम्बी स्पीच देने से राज्य नहीं चला करता है। राज्य चलेगा राइफल से, राज्य चलेगा ऐटम बम से, हाइड्रोजन बम से। अपने को हर तरह से मजबूत करके ही हम अपने देश की रक्षा कर सकेंगे। सरकार के हुकम भर की देर है यहां से आक्रमणकारियों को भारतवामी निकाल कर ही चैन लेंगे। आप राजपूताने के राजपूतों को हुकम दे दीजिये वे चार दिन में शत्रु को चटनी बना कर रख देंगे। फीरोज़पुर के सिक्खों को हुकम दे दीजिये वह पांच घंटे के अन्दर इनकी चटनी बना देंगे। सरकार को अपनी कमजोरी है जिसको कि उसे समय रहते दूर करना चाहिए

और श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह को मैं यह रेजोल्यूशन लाने के लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूँ और सरकार से उसे स्वीकार करने की अपील करता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Dr. Aney.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): I come from the border areas; I may be given a chance.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Madam, I will not take much time. The Resolution before us is one on which I believe there cannot by any difference of opinion in this House. The only cause for tension is the serious position that is created by the Pakistani aggression on the Kutch-Sind border. In my opinion, one of the main reasons for this difficult situation in which we find ourselves was the absence of a sense of responsibility in the minds of those who pursued the reins of government in their hands after partition and independence was won. They did not understand what partition really meant. They had no idea that partition created new borders and that the old borders which existed there were no longer our border lines. New borders were created but the creation of new borders never appeared to them as a serious matter. In fact, if anybody insisted on or stressed this point, there was a suspicion in their minds that those persons were trying to create a kind of a regional or communal feeling, or something like that, because they proceeded under an idea for many years that India had no enemies. This was the gospel on which we fought the entire non-cooperation struggle. This was the gospel which required us to accept *khilafat* as a point for fight when the Mohammedans outside India were themselves giving it up. This was the gospel on which we proceeded a long time. Though we succeeded in getting independence, no doubt, the effect of some of these ideas which we had accepted in those days remained there. The effect was that

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

some of the most important problems which ought to have been the subject of great considerations, very minute decisions and careful revision were altogether neglected by us. The border question was one of those questions.

How were our borders changed? On account of this partition new border lines were created. The old border that was there, considerable advantage of that was had by Pakistan. The Durand Line was there and they knew their border. The whole thing was done. The MacMahon Line was there but on account of this thing China came forward and occupied the whole of Tibet. Yet, we refused to believe that a change like this was coming in and that we should be prepared for it. The change has come in this way.

Secondly, we have yet to learn as to how the border territories are to be administered and what kind of arrangements are to be made there with a view to see that our borders are unchallenged and properly guarded. We must keep them in proper order. We must have proper boundary lines. A large number of cases occur because of the negligence of one's own border lines. They are bent upon creating mischiefs. Under these circumstances, we must see that our borders are properly safeguarded.

16 hrs.

It is not only the Army that can do it alone—the Army can fight all right and can show its valour—but the Army can do it only if there is the whole nation standing behind the Army, if they take pride in what they do and give them all the help. Therefore, we must fill the people with the idea that our country is in danger and that we must be on a war-footing. If we are really serious about our position, we must be

on a war-footing. We should also feel that we are on a war-footing and that the questions of default do not loom large. As to how to add to our military strength should be the only problem before us.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Just last sentence and I conclude. How to make our Army strong should be the one consideration before us in order to make the Army sufficiently strong to defend our borders and drive out the aggressors from our sacred soil.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): Madam Chairman, we are discussing a Resolution of a very serious nature and I hope that though this is a Private Members' Resolution, the impact of the suggestions made during the discussion should not be lost on the Government.

It is most unfortunate that our next-door neighbour, Pakistan, should have fallen into the trap of China and should behave most inimically towards us. It is rather the unanimous opinion of all the Members in this House and all the responsible people in this country and anywhere else in the world that war is an evil—it is not only an evil, it is a sin. But nor is it a virtue to enter into negotiations and order cease-fire when the enemy is on our soil. This is a serious thing and we should take note of it. We read reports in the foreign press that our talk of peace is not genuine and that we are talking of it because we are not prepared for war. It may be that they are wrong but I honestly feel how can we escape such a feeling on the face of our achievements that we have shown in the past. During 1962, when we were attacked by China, there was a humiliating defeat for us. In spite of our best efforts, the territory that we have lost has not

been recovered. Now we hear of these Pakistani intrusions. It may be true that they may have some built-in advantage at some place where we are not able to withstand the onslaught of the Pakistani Army. But are we not justified in making them realise the danger of attacking India by demonstrating, by selecting our own vantage point and attacking them? If the Government does not do it, the inescapable feeling will be that we are not strong enough to defend the territorial integrity of our country. I am sure the Government would not expect war to be some kind of a wedding where both parties can sit and fix the date. You will not be given any advance notice of that. It is expected that the standing Army on which one-third of our revenue is being spent would do its duty well and that whenever there is any intrusion or some kind of an attack, they will retaliate and safeguard every inch of our territory.

In this connection, I would like to make one or two concrete suggestions. It is not that our border is an isolated thing. We cannot just post our men like poles to defend the border. It is only by our demonstrable strength of defence power that we will be able to defend our land. In fact, I feel, if we had taken any steps during 1962, Pakistan would not have ventured to attack us. Now, I am afraid, this humiliating set-back and reversal from a small country like Pakistan will tempt even other countries to attack us. There is no guarantee that we will always remain friendly with other countries. For example, on the southern tip of our land, there is Ceylon. Of course, the present Prime Minister is quite friendly to us. But about the previous Prime Minister there was no guarantee and she had, I feel, some leanings towards China and there is no surety that she may not come back again to power. Hence, I would urge upon the Government to pay their attention to the Navy also. We cannot ignore any one aspect of the defence. I feel strongly

that we should make every effort to strengthen our Navy.

Sir, so many suggestions were made by the hon. Members who preceded me. I would like to add one more suggestion. We should see that, if possible, even compulsory military training is given in schools and colleges. It is rather high time that we should do it. We cannot ignore that any more. In this connection, I have to say a little about language though it is a delicate matter. In my State, I receive complaints that though the students are willing to attend to the training of the N.C.C. and all that, they rather feel resentment over the fact that they are compelled to learn it in Hindi. What is important is that we should know the modern techniques and all the knowledge of the modern warfare. It is not all that important through which medium it is being learnt. So, the Government should not be very adamant on that and every effort should be made to avoid such a thing.

I would like to conclude by saying that the time would not be far off when we proclaim to the whole world in the words of one Seventh century Tamil poet: "We are slaves of nobody, we fear not death".

Shri Basumatari: Madam Chairman, this Resolution is quite befitting to the gravity of the present situation. Although I could not support it but I support the spirit of it. As to whether it should be accepted or not, it is upto the Government.

Now, the question is how to strengthen the border areas. We should be careful about the borders of the States which are surrounded by the various foreign countries. My hon. friend Mr. Kotoki just now mentioned how Assam is surrounded on all sides by various foreign countries. There have been a number of instances in which the Chinese and Pakistanis have attacked our State on the northern side. But we have done nothing to strengthen our border

[Shri Basumatari]

security. I feel that Government have not taken up this question in regard to the security of the border areas of Assam very seriously. For, if we go to the details, we find that whatever we wanted in order to strengthen the border area has not yet been done. For instance we have been insisting that the number of security posts or border posts should be increased and the number of the CRP also should be increased, but that has not been done. We wanted the construction of a road all along the border to check infiltration. But that also has not been done. Therefore, a doubt arises in the minds of the people whether Government have taken it very seriously at all.

You might have been seeing in *The Assam Tribune* and other local papers over there how every day there has been intermittent firing going on in the Latitilla-Dumabari area. You know also that firing has been going on on the Cooch-Bihar side as well. You know very well how Cooch-Bihar and Assam are linked. My hon. friend had given a very beautiful simile when he said that Assam, was just like the head of a body, and the other parts of the body were represented by the rest of India; and the small strip of 40 miles or so the corridor in between Pakistan and Bhutan was just like the neck. So, you can easily imagine in what a vulnerable position Assam is. Its position is such that Pakistan can do it any harm at any time that she likes. The collusion between the two neighbouring countries, namely China and Pakistan, is very dangerous to the whole nation, and more so to Assam.

Of course, it might be asked 'Why do you not stand on your own legs? And why are you afraid of them?' I may tell you that Assam when it was ruled by native kings was able to defeat the Moghals seventeen times and they could not win even an inch of our territory. History would tell

you how Assam had been bold enough in the past. So, it is not as if Assam does not have the strength. But there are elements today of whom we are afraid, and we have suggested, therefore, that Assam border should be strengthened to defend itself.

The question of personnel has been referred to already, but I would not like to go into that matter in detail. As a member of the ruling party, I want our Government to be very careful in regard to the appointment of persons and also in regard to recruitment of personnel. They should not always be going in an one-track way thinking that what policy we are following is always the correct policy. The policy may be all right, but at the same time we must be careful. In the name of secularism, if they do all sorts of things which are not at all good for the security of the country, then I do not think that that kind of policy can save us. Therefore, I would request Government not to depend always on the reports coming from the State. There must be some sort of vetoing by the Centre also at their level to find out whether the information coming from the State is correct or not. Here, in the House itself, on many occasions we have referred to many points where there has been difference, and where the reports coming from the State have been quite different from the report given by the Home Minister here. So, I do not know which reports are quite correct. I would submit that Government should not rule the country merely through paper-work in this time of emergency. I would request Government to be very careful, and more so in the case of Assam which is in a vulnerable position and which is in a strategic position.

In conclusion, I would stress this aspect about the personnel. My hon. friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya has already said that the personnel every-

where are not dependable. While determining the meaning of the term 'dependable' and then deciding who is dependable and who is not dependable, Government must be very careful in regard to the policy that they are pursuing.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Since there is a very short time at my disposal, I would only refer to the Indo-Pak border. I know that except the Punjab border and North-west-of-Ganganagar border, the rest of our border is not safe. Only those parts are safe. I do not think Pakistan will ever dare to enter our territory through those borders.

If you look at the content of the population near the border all over, what do we see? They do not reflect the entire community as such. There are certain communities, minorities, in greater numbers in these border areas: may be they are our Indian Muslim brethren, may be they are our Indian tribal brothers. Whoever they may be, I do not want to doubt their loyalty. If any such doubts are cast, they become angry. At the same time, we have to be vigilant and see that they are not used for sabotage or fifth column activity.

The second point is this. There is great need to raise the morale of these areas. A practical way has been shown by one of our friends, Shri Manikyalal Varma. In a small area, he has been doing very good work. A team of 27 MPs recently toured the Jaisalmer area and saw the good work he has been doing. I have no doubt that if a score of Members of Parliament who come from the border states follow his example, the entire picture would be changed.

The third point. The Rajasthan Government has done a very good job by appointing a Border Commissioner. His job is more psychological than administrative or defensive. From that angle, he has done a good job. For over 350 miles of area, one Border Commissioner is there. I feel that the

area per Border Commissioner should not exceed 100 miles. In that case, he will be more effective. I do not mean that a lesser person should be there as Border Commissioner. The Border Commissioner should be a high-calibre man who can control, and can exercise his superiority over the Collectors. Therefore, men of that stature should be appointed for every hundred miles. I am sure that if in the Kutch Border, such a Commissioner was there, probably what has happened now would not have happened.

The fourth point is that in these border regions, we must give military training, particularly to young boys. This is a must; without that, morale would not be raised as we want it to be.

The fifth point is this. Roughly speaking, the border area people can be divided into two classes. One is those who are very much suppressed, the weaker sections of our people. It is time that we create leadership amongst themselves by a long-range programme. I think a very good job has been done in Jaisalmer by helping them to cultivate leadership among themselves and by giving them land and other facilities, by uplifting them through education and other beneficial activities. I think this is very necessary. If we take all these steps, the entire look of the border regions would change.

Lastly, I would make the point that recruitment to the army must reflect the country. When I visited Assam in 1962, I found that the whole population there was agitated; an area which was peace-loving, which had not seen a war for a number of centuries was so much agitated. I could see the same glow in their eyes as one could see in the eyes of the Punjabis, Rajputs or Mahrattas.

Therefore, it is time we broadbased our recruitment. Mere change of rules is not enough, because we have experience of that. Take the case of the Madras Brigade or any such brigade. You must make the recruit-

[Shri Heda]

ment entirely on a different footing and see that people from different areas have a chance. If this is done, in course of time, the army will really be an integrated army and every village, every house will feel that it has contributed something or other to any fight that takes place in a border of the country. If these steps are taken, we can see a marked change for the better in our border defence set-up.

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): The subject matter of the Resolution is of topical interest, especially in the context of the recent developments on our borders. I am very happy that Shri Krishnapal Singh has been lucky in the ballot and this Resolution of such great importance has come up for discussion.

We had a very useful debate, and I am happy that so many valuable suggestions have also been put forward in the course of the debate. In fact, Members from States like Assam, West Bengal, Punjab.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Nobody spoke from Punjab.

Shri A. M. Thomas: . . . and Gujarat have taken considerable interest in the security of our borders and in streamlining the arrangements that have been made on the borders.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri stated that he had his own doubts whether the Government realised the importance of the subject matter of this resolution. I may inform the hon. House that the Government is quite conscious of the great importance of this subject. I shall presently indicate to this hon. House the broad aspects of these problems and how we have tried to tackle the various aspects.

I am also glad that the Members who participated in this debate have general faith and confidence in the army and the way in which the army

can deal with the situation. In fact, the gallantry and bravery of our army have never been in question, in spite of some reverses because of the Chinese invasion. The glory and prestige of our armed forces is a matter of which we can certainly take legitimate pride.

At the same time, we should not lose sight of the tremendous role that has been played by the border police which has made great sacrifices guarding our frontiers. In fact, the whole country has nothing but praise for the police men who have fought so valiantly the Pakistani army units at Sardar post on 9th April. It constitutes a glorious chapter in the annals of the history of the border police. The way in which the border police has not only been able to deal with the situation on the Gujarat border when they were confronted by the Pakistan armies at places like Sardar post, but also the way in which the police men have stood the firing and incursions at places like Latitilla, Dahagram and other areas on the eastern border, deserve, according to me, the commendation of this hon. House.

One main thing that we have to bear in mind when we approach this question is the nature of our defences in recent years. Dr. Aney mentioned that we were for sometime after attaining independence, under the honest belief that we had no enemies. To a great extent Dr. Aney is correct. In fact, we were following a policy of peace and friendship. In international affairs our policy was of friendship and amity towards all nations. We also took things for granted to some extent, and to start with, we treated every country as our friend and not an enemy. But the invasion of China in 1962 came as a great, rude shock, and ever since we have tried and we have taken several steps to improve the defences of the country after the massive aggression in October-November, 1962.

If our defence forces are strong, if we have been able to strengthen our defence forces, the hon. House would agree that that will be in the direction of safeguarding the integrity of our borders. That is one primary factor. Whether these forces are deployed all along the frontier or not, if we have a strong defence force, that is certainly a guarantee for the integrity of our borders. A number of new divisions, as has been mentioned on previous occasions, have been raised, equipped and trained for fighting at high altitudes under extreme climatic conditions. The Army had been equipped with modern equipment and generally speaking our defence capability has improved manifold during the last two or three years. A well-thought out plan for improving communications in border areas is being rapidly implemented. The House knows the wonderful work that has been done on the borders by the border roads organisation and it will certainly improve our capabilities to guard our own frontiers . . .

Shri Heda: We have still a long way to go.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Even then, the steps that we have taken in recent years, Mr. Heda would admit, had been in the right direction and those who had gone to the border and seen the roads would certainly join with me in saying that we have done a wonderful job there in the matter of the border roads.

Defence production also is steadily increasing and in the course of the debate on the defence grants, it has been made clear how our defence potential has increased and how the defence production has also increased manifold and an increasing proportion of our total requirements of arms and equipment is now being met from indigenous sources and we are, if I may say so, on the road to self-sufficiency in the matter of arms and ammunitions. The House is also aware of the Five Year Defence Plan—it is not co-terminus with the other Five Year

Plan—but there is a defence plan and that covers the period 1964-69. All this will certainly help us in defending the borders of our country with our neighbours. It may also be borne in mind that in spite of all these, it would not be possible to prevent hostile neighbours from creating incidents in our borders and even organise minor incursions on our territory which has a frontier of several thousands of miles. Of course a border incident or even if it is a minor incursion into our territory, it does not really threaten the security of the country; it is irritating no doubt; it is demoralising, as the hon. Member here says. When we consider the overall plan, we have to take the realities into consideration. While it would not be possible to guard every inch on the thousands of miles of our frontiers, there are certain points at which we must maintain the closest guard and naturally the hon. Members would not expect me to disclose the points which we consider to be very important from the strategic point of view and in those areas we are certainly having the necessary precautions and we are guarding those areas although I would not be in a position to disclose to the House which areas are they where we have deployed our forces. If we react to every incident by sending large forces to deal with it, we shall be strong nowhere and, I would say, weak everywhere. There is probably no country which could guarantee the integrity of every inch of its political borders. Some countries even at the risk of losing certain parts of their borders would concentrate in certain other areas which are more vital according to them. These strategic considerations should govern our policy rather than an attempt to guard each and every part of a long drawn out frontier.

Now, I will attempt to place before this hon. House the various sections of our frontiers and the problems which we confront within these various sections. The frontiers of India lie along those of four other countries we have

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

Nepal as our neighbour, Burma, China and Pakistan. I will take country by country and then I will also deal with each country sector-wise also. Our relations with Nepal, as the hon. House is aware, are quite cordial and the border between that country and ours poses no problem at all. What about Burma? Some Members have referred to our border with Burma? In fact, our frontier with Burma has also always been peaceful in the sense that as far as the relationship between that country and our country is concerned, it is extremely cordial and peaceful and friendly. The relations with the Government of Burma have throughout been friendly. The only problem that has arisen in regard to that country is that hostile and disgruntled elements have taken advantage of the terrain on both sides of the border for access to Pakistan where they can get arms, ammunition and equipment and training in their use. The case of the hostile Nagas is most relevant in this connection. To prevent such movements, army and police units under the operational control of the army are deployed on this border. So, that part of the objective of this Resolution is already met so far as that border is concerned. It has not, however, been possible to completely stop the movement to and fro of hostile persons between India and Pakistan via Burma. The reasons for our inability to control such movement have been disclosed at length on previous occasions, too, on the floor of this hon. House. All that I would emphasise at this moment is that there is no border defence problem as such in this area, though the army is in operational control of this sector of the border for the specific purpose mentioned earlier, that is to say, the hostile elements within our country should not take advantage of the border as well as the hostile elements in Burma also should not take advantage of that border.

Having dealt with Nepal and Burma, I shall now come to China. The res-

ponsibility for the protection of our border with Tibet and Sinkiang already vests in the army. All security forces deployed for the protection of these borders are under the army's operational control.

16.33 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

But here again, a dispersion of the armed forces to guard every point would not only be unwise but would be dangerous. Therefore, some points are held more lightly than others. When I say that some points are held more lightly than others, hon. Members should not be under the impression that we are not alive to the gravity of the situation and that the Government is not anxious to guard our borders.

Then I will come to Pakistan. In fact, the entire House is rather disturbed about the positions vis à vis the borders with Pakistan. Regarding our borders with Pakistan also, I will divide the areas under three heads. The first head is the international border between Jammu and Kashmir State and West Pakistan, and the cease-fire line in the Jammu and Kashmir State. That is the first sector. What is the position as far as this border is concerned? This border and the cease-fire line have, since 1949, continually been the scene of repeated violations by our neighbour who evidently believes it to be in her interest that there should be a state of perpetual small-scale warfare in this area. In fact, the tactics of Pakistan amounted to keeping the tension all along these borders and now these tactics have also been adapted to other areas. As the hon. House is aware, the army is responsible both for this stretch of the border and the cease-fire line. So, as far as this sector is concerned, it is taken care of by the army and what has been envisaged in this Resolution is also met. All possible measures are taken to protect our territories and our citizens from arm-

ed incursions by Pakistani troops or armed irregulars. There have been several cease-fire violations and because of the steps that we have taken, the loss of life and property that we have been able to inflict on Pakistan is much more than what Pakistan has been able to inflict on us.

I will come to the next sector, the border with West Pakistan. This border between the States of Punjab and Rajasthan on the Indian side and West Pakistan has, for some time, been free of incidents involving the armed forces. It is noteworthy that this border has been surveyed and demarcated on the ground. So, there had not been any possibility of Pakistan coming in under some pretext or other on the basis that the border has not been demarcated.

Some portions of the border between Gujarat and West Pakistan have yet to be demarcated. The House is aware of the recent occurrences on the Kutch-Sind border. The border with West Pakistan had so far been normally looked after by the State Governments concerned, with the help of Special Armed Police units. Now we have placed the responsibility for the protection of the Kutch-Sind border on the army. It is a very live border and the army as in complete control of it.

श्री बागड़ी : कंजरकोट तो डिस्प्यूटेड नहीं है।

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as we are concerned, there is absolutely no dispute about Kanjarkot. It is our territory and it is within the boundaries of our country.

The other sector is the border with East Pakistan. Generally speaking, this border is also the responsibility of the State Governments, except the Assam-East Pakistan border, which is under the operational control of the army, which provides the necessary support and supervision over the special border police employed for border protection duties. I may assure the House that the army has

been eminently successful in this task and that the casualties inflicted upon the intruders are far larger than any we have suffered.

As the House is aware, there have been a number of incidents on the East Pakistan border, particularly in the Lathitilla-Dumabari area and Gobindpur village in Assam, the Dahagram area in West Bengal and the Karrangicherra area in Tripura. While these incidents are deplorable and have caused unnecessary suffering to our people, the solution is not to involve the army in the task of protection of this border. The Special Police here have given a very good account of themselves and Pakistan has not been allowed to benefit by her aggressive and violent tactics.

Some hon. members have referred to the reorganisation of the border police. I may inform the House that the question whether the constitution of a Central Police Force would be better under the circumstances is engaging the attention of the Government. At the same time, I may assure the House that even in cases where the borders are being manned by armed police units mainly under the control of State Governments, the Central Government take a great deal of interest in their organisation and equipment and arrangements are in hand for improving their training and supervision so that they can discharge their duties with greater efficiency.

These facts pointed out by me make it clear that whenever it is necessary to do so, the responsibility for the protection of a particular stretch of the border is assigned to the army.

The House will appreciate, however, that it will be against the overall interest of the security of the country to string the Army out in small units all along the frontiers. The army of any country has to be conceived as a striking force and must, therefore, be in a position to deploy itself in such a manner that it can inflict substantial damage on an aggressor at a point of

[Shri A. M. Thomas]

its own choosing. If the army is saddled with the responsibility of looking after every inch of our extensive frontiers, it would have to be of a very large size. The maintenance of such an army would strain our resources unnecessarily. In fact, this strategy has to a certain extent been appreciated by hon. Members of this House. In the course of the short discussions that have taken place off and on after this Pakistan intrusion in the Kutch border, the question has been posed by some hon. Members why, if that terrain is unfavourable to us, we should not take advantage of other areas. That itself shows the consciousness among the hon. Members themselves that as far as the defence of the border is concerned we will not be in a position to stretch our army all along these borders with Pakistan and China.

Even when a border is peaceful, it has to be policed for the purpose of enforcing customs and immigration laws and to prevent the escape of offenders. Such enforcement of the laws is essentially the task of the Police and cannot be performed by the army which is raised and trained with an entirely different objective. When the country across the border is hostile, unpleasant incidents are bound to occur particularly when that country feels that such incidents help its national policy, as perhaps Pakistan feels. Unlike many international borders in other parts of the world, our border with Pakistan has to be policed by armed police units who can meet force by force. As I have already indicated, at the very outset, our armed police in the borders have given a glorious account of themselves.

Mr. Chairman, some hon. Members have raised the question of strengthening of our intelligence machinery. In fact, I may inform the hon. House that our intelligence machinery has been expanded considerably especially in the recent years. In fact, the method of collation and assessment of the information that we receive from

several sources has been improved. We have also a joint intelligence machinery, a committee which consist of representatives of the External Affairs Ministry, of the Defence Ministry and the Ministry of Home Affairs. There are also representatives of the army intelligence, naval intelligence and air force intelligence. This joint intelligence machinery is to collate and assess the information that they get from various sources, so that the improvement and strengthening of the intelligence machinery is ever in the attention of the Central Government.

Apart from these economic and tactical arguments, it would be necessary to invite the attention of the House to the possible undesirable consequences of opposing armies facing each other across the border, for it must be remembered that if in any sector we substitute the police by the army, the other side will follow suit and when two opposing armies face each other across the border, there is always a danger that minor incidents may escalate into a major battle. This is a matter of general policy and I hope the House would appreciate it. There appears, therefore, no reason, as envisaged in the Resolution, to hand over the protection of the entire frontier of India at one stroke to the army. As has already been stated by me, wherever we find that our neighbour is employing the army in the borders, we will call upon the army to support the police. In this manner the army can devote its attention on training so as to improve progressively its potential as a striking force against an enemy who casts covetous eyes on any part of our territory.

Although I am in sympathy, and certainly the House is also in sympathy, with the spirit of what the resolution elucidates—in fact, it is a resolution of a general character and the amendments are also of that nature—it would not be possible for the Government to accept this Resolution. But, at the same time, as I have al-

ready assured this hon. House, the various suggestions that have been made in the course of the debate would certainly engage the attention of the Government. As I have stated already, wherever it has become necessary, the army has taken control of the situation.

In the light of what I have stated and the assurance that I have given, I trust that the hon. Member, Shri Krishnapal Singh would find his way to withdraw the Resolution, because the Resolution that he has tabled and moved has certainly served a very useful purpose.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I had certainly thought that the Government would gladly accept the innocent type of a Resolution that I had moved, especially the Defence Ministry, whom it would have helped in building up their strength. The reply of the Defence Minister is in effect a confession of weakness. He says that we cannot station our troops in every inch of the borders. That is quite true. I said the same thing. Wherever we cannot have the army, we must have the police. But if we have a sufficiently strong army on the border and reserve, the enemy or the aggressor will think twice before he comes and occupies our territory.

Now, according to the Defence Minister, everything seems to be all right. I ask him: if everything is all right, if other people come and occupy part of our territory, why are we not in a position to go and occupy part of their territory? The very fact that we have failed to do so, we have not been able effectively to retaliate proves that we have not got sufficient strength.

I am prepared to concede that we are better off than we were two or three years back. But I must say that we are not sufficiently strong to meet the combined strength of the two allies opposing us, and that is why I say that if we want to defend our borders effectively, we must be serious, we

must give the top-most priority to the Defence, which the Government has not given it.

I should have thought that the Defence Minister would come here and blame his colleagues who are not helping him, by saying that his Ministry is not getting top-most priority. We must give it top-most priority. We must concentrate on a few things like defence, food etc. instead of trying to run after everything. Once our borders are secure, we can devote our attention to other matters also. What is the use of having big factories, oil refineries and multi-storey buildings if our borders are not safe? When our borders are not secure, what is the use of doing this, that and the other?

We seem to have too many fingers in the pie and my sole object is to ask the Government to give defence of the borders the top-most priority.

I was hoping that Government would accept this Resolution which was couched in very modest language and which, I am glad to say, has been supported by every section of the House. I would again like to emphasize that the Government should accept the suggestions which have been placed before them by every section of the House and accept this very innocent Resolution. We only want that our borders should be secure. They should build up strength. You cannot possibly place men at every inch of the soil; everybody knows it, even a child knows it. But if you are strong, the aggressor will think twice before he tries to cross the border. We are not sufficiently strong. I ask: Where is the need to stop recruiting? What was the need? Had our opponents receded?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Who said that recruitment has been stopped?

Shri Krishnapal Singh: The pace had been slowed down. It has practically been stopped.

Another point that I would like to emphasize and which is just as important as any other is the tighten-

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

ing up of security. For want of time I could not lay stress on it. I think, the Government documents themselves are responsible for breach of security. Everywhere when we start a new factory, we tell the world where our ordnance factory is going to be located. These days it is a very dangerous proposition.

Other secret information somehow leaks from our offices. We must tighten up security. During the last war there were instances which led to serious losses. Careless words of a mother at a grocer's shop led to one of the troopships being torpedoed in the Indian Ocean by the Japanese. That is a very dangerous thing. There was a time when the families of Generals used to live in Simla and they used to write to their wives on military matters and two or three Generals were taken to task during the last war. Therefore we must prevent leakage of information. If intelligence is important in securing information about military matters of our enemies, security is important in denying the leakage of information to the enemy. So, sufficient stress should be laid on that subject.

I would like to emphasize once again that I hope the Government will accept this suggestion that now onwards they are going to give the topmost priority to defence and will concentrate only on a few of the things and not try to do too many things. At this time we cannot successfully do it. Defence, which has been neglected for so many years, cannot be built up in a day.

I would also like to suggest that before we are strong enough, we better be in search of a really good ally, a good friend, who will stand by us in time of need. Whoever that are, that is for the Government to decide; but we must have it. That is the only way to put our defence right so long as we have not been able to build up our defences satisfactorily.

Before I close I would like to pay my tribute, as also on behalf of the House, to our jawans who laid their lives on our borders and to those who are serving the country under very difficult conditions. I hope, the House will support me and that we should be able to carry this Resolution. I press this Resolution to a division.

Mr. Chairman: There are three amendments to this Resolution. Amendment No. 1 is by Shri Rananjai Singh. Is he pressing for it? He is not here. So I will take another one.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The amendment is before the House. If it is not withdrawn, it is to be put to the vote of the House.

Mr. Chairman: All right. I now put the amendment of Shri Rananjai Singh to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put Amendment No. 2 by Shri Yashpal Singh.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived

Mr. Chairman: Then, Amendment No. 4 is by Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh Shri D. S. Patil and others. Are they pressing for it?

Shri D. S. Patil: I withdraw it.

Amendment No. 4 was, by leave withdrawn

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that the arrangements for defence of Indian borders (With Pakistan, China and Burma) should be further improved and their protection should be under the overall supervision of the Defence Forces."

Let the lobbies be cleared.

17.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 23]

AYES

[16.57 hrs.

Aney, Dr. M.S.
 Badrudduja, Shri
 Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
 Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar

Krishnapal Singh, Shri
 Minimata, Shrimati]
 Ranga, Shri

Shinkre, Shri
 Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
 Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Alva, Shri A.S.
 Bhagat, Shri B.R.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
 Boroosh, Shri P.C.
 Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
 Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
 Chavan, Shri D.R.
 Daffe, Shri
 Daljit Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri N.T.
 Dighe, Shri
 Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
 Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
 Ganga Devi, Shrimati
 Gowdh, Shri
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hazarika, Shri J.N.
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri M.L.
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kamble, Shri
 Kandappan, Shri S.
 Kedarai, Shri C.M.
 Khadilkar, Shri
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Kripa Shankar, Shri
 Krishna, Shri M.R.

Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
 Kureel, Shri B.N.
 Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
 Lakshminanthamma, Shrimati
 Laakar, Shri N.R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mahtab, Shri
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Maniyangadan, Shri
 Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
 Morarka, Shri
 More, Shri K.L.
 Mukane, Shri
 Musafir, Shri G.S.
 Muthiah, Shri
 Niranjan Lal, Shri
 Oza, Shri
 Pande, Shri K. N.
 Pant, Shri K.C.
 Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
 Patil, Shri D.S.
 Patil, Shri T.A.
 Prabhakar, Shri Naval
 Raju, Shri D.B.
 Raju, Dr. D.S.
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rananjai Singh, Shri

Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Rampathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadnu Kam, Shri
 Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
 Samanta, Shri S.C.
 Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
 Sharma, Shri A.P.
 Sharma, Shri D.C.
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sonavane, Shri
 Subbaraman, Shri
 Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Thomas, Shri A.M.
 Tiwary, Shri D.N.
 Tiwary, Shri K.N.
 Tiwary, Shri R.S.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Ukey, Shri
 Upadhaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
 Vaishya, Shri M.B.
 Yadav, Shri N.P.

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): My vote has not been recorded even though I had pressed the button.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 10; Noes: 87.

The Resolution was negatived.

17.02 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CEILING ON URBAN PROPERTY

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

This House is of opinion that suitable measures should be taken

*Half-an-hour discussion.

to introduce ceiling on urban property, commensurate with the policy adopted with regard to rural areas."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member can commence his speech on the next day.

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): I also move my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not now. He can move it on the next day.

17.03 hrs.

*SUPPLY OF SHOES TO MINERS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion to

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

be raised by Shri Kishen Pattnayak. There are a number of Members who want to put questions. Obviously, such a large number cannot be accommodated, but I would request Shri Kishen Pattnayak to confine himself to about ten minutes.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :

दस मिनट से तो ज्यादा लगेगे क्योंकि यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। लेकिन मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि दस मिनट में खत्म कर दूं।

मैं एक मामूली सदस्य दस मिनट का हूँ। लेकिन आज एक बहुत ही गम्भीर मामले को मैं उठा रहा हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान के हिन्दुस्तानी नागरिकों के चरित्र में क्या ऐसी खराबी आ गई है, हमारे राष्ट्र की जड़ के पत्थर क्या ऐसी सड़ान आ गई है कि हम किमो भी दिशा में सन्तोषजनक रूप में प्रगति नहीं कर पा रहे हैं? अपनी जमीन को न हम चीनी हमले से बचा पा रहे हैं और न पाक हमले से बचा पा रहे हैं और न ही अनाज की पैदावार में वृद्धि कर पा रहे हैं। भ्रष्टाचार की बात हिन्दुस्तान में अब बहुत चलती है और हिन्दुस्तान के समाज को पवित्र करने के लिए भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त करने के लिए हम लोगों ने इस सदन में एक सदाचारी मंत्री को नियुक्त किया है यह विश्वास करके कि यह सदाचारी मंत्री इस देश के समाज से भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करेंगे। जब ऐसी बात है तो मेरे मन में कितना दुख होता होगा जब मैं किसी अखबार में यह पढ़ता हूँ कि भ्रष्टाचार में बर्बादी नहीं हो रही है। यह जो अखबार में लिखा है, इसको मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें यह लिखा हुआ है :

"Nanda makes money for Sadachors"

यह मेरा अखबार नहीं है और न मैं इस अखबार का समर्थक हूँ। लेकिन जब ऐसी खबरें छप जाती हैं और सरकार को हिम्मत नहीं होती है

श्री शिव नारायण (बाँपी) : किस का अखबार है ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : मार्च आफ बीनेशन।

जब ऐसी खबरें छप जाती हैं और सरकार को हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती है इसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने की तो हमारे मन में शंकायें उत्पन्न होना स्वाभाविक है। जब देश के ऊपर हमला होता है तब भी कितना दुख हमें होता होगा, इसका भी अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं। अगर यह मिथ्या खबर है और अगर नन्दा साहब दस अखबार के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करना चाहेंगे तो मैं इतना आप्वासन उनको दे सकता हूँ कि अगर यह सचमुच निराधार और मिथ्या खबर है तो मैं अपने दल के नेता से कहूँ कि वे नन्दा जी का समर्थन करें किसी भी कार्रवाई में।

तीन तारीख को अभी संजीवैया साहब को जो कि श्रम मंत्री हैं इस भ्रष्टाचार को डिफेंड करना पड़ा था। यह मामला जब मैं उठा रहा हूँ तो यह समझते हुए उठा रहा हूँ कि यह तब हुआ था जब श्री नन्दा श्रम मंत्री थे। इसलिए संजीवैया साहब के प्रति मेरे मन में कुछ दया और हमदर्दी है कि इतने बड़े भ्रष्टाचार के मामले को भी वे डिफेंड करना चाहते हैं और उनको ऐसा करना पड़ रहा है। तीन तारीख को उन्होंने जो स्टेटमेंट ले किया था टेबल पर उस स्टेटमेंट में कोई संतोषजनक उत्तर नहीं था। उस में एग्जीमेंट की कापी भी नहीं है और न ही अभी तक उन्होंने उसको मेरे पास भिजवाया है हालांकि स्पीकर साहब का भी यह सुझाव था। एग्जिटेड ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी उसकी भी कोई नकल कोई रिपोर्ट इस में नहीं है।

घब मैं इरगुलैरिटीज की तरफ आता हूँ। उस दिन क्वेश्चन आवर में श्री कछवाय ने पूछा था कि किन-किन अखबारों में यह विज्ञापन आया था, टेंडर के बारे में। इसका

जवाब नहीं आया था। संजीवैया साहब ने कहा था :

"I am not in a position to say what was the mode of advertisement"

तीन तारीख को स्टेटमेंट में इसका जवाब तो आना चाहिये था लेकिन आया नहीं। क्यों नहीं आया? इसलिए कि एडवर-टिजमेंट भी नहीं हुआ था, मोड आफ एडवर-टिजमेंट की बात तो अलग रही।

दूसरी इरैगुलैरिटी यह है कि ज्वायंट परचेज कमेटी को बनाना ही इरैगुलर था वह ही अपने में एक इरैगुलैरिटी था। ज्वा-यंट परचेज कमेटी का कोई भी उल्लेख 1956 के ट्रिव्यूनल एवार्ड में नहीं है। एवार्ड में यह है कि 1958 से सौ रुपये से कम तनख्वाह पाने वाले मजदूरों को हर साल आधे दामों पर मेनेजमेंट एक जोड़ा जूता सप्लाई करेगा और फिर यह quality and specifications of footwear to be decided by the management in consultation with the Chief Inspector of Mines.

चीफ इंस्पेक्टर आफ माइज जो एक टैक्नी-कल आदमी होता है, उसके ऊपर यह जिम्मे-दारी सीपी गई थी। चीफ इंस्पेक्टर आफ माइज ने अपना कर्तव्य कुछ दिन तो किया। इन्होंने छः किस्म के सैपल एप्रुव किये जिस में एक बाटा शू कम्पनी का भी था जिस का कि दाम बहुत सस्ता था। नी रुपये सब से लोएस्ट था। बाटा कम्पनी का 12 रु० 20 पैसा था और रूबी कम्पनी का बहुत ज्यादा था, साढ़े बारह रुपया था। यह था दाम जब चीफ इंस्पेक्टर आफ माइज ने अपना काम किया था। उस व-सिस पर करीब चालीस हजार जूतों के जोड़ों का इन्तजाम किया गया था। अब जब ज्वायंट परचेज कमेटी आ गई और कोई अफसर नियुक्त हो गया तो आज तक यानी 1958 से 1965 तक हर मजदूर को कम से

कम छः सात जोड़ा जूता मिल जाना चाहिये था लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है अभी तक उनको एक से दूसरा नहीं मिला है और एक भी हर एक को, सब को, नहीं मिला है। इससे साबित होता है कि नन्दा साहब ने जो ज्वायंट परचेजिंग कमेटी बनाई, जो स्पेशल आफिसर नियुक्त किये, यह सब मजदूरों के हित के लिये नहीं था। यह सब अपनी प्रिय रूबी कम्पनी को मजदूरों के खून पसीने से कमाये हुए पैसे से लाखों रुपयों का मुनाफा देना था। चीफ इन्सपेक्टर आफ माइन्स ने छः प्रकार के सैपल एप्रुव किये थे। एक उसमें 9 रु० का भी था, बाटा शूज का 12. 20 रु० का था और रूबी कम्पनी का बहुत महंगा था। इस लिये क्या हुआ। ज्यादा आर्डर रूबी कम्पनी के पास नहीं भेजे गये। इसी कारण शायद उस वक्त के मन्त्रालय ने कोशिश यह की कि कोई दूसरी प्रणाली हो ताकि रूबी कम्पनी को ज्यादा आर्डर मिलें। इसके लिये बूट्स कमेटी बनाई गई, फिर बाद में उसे हटा कर ज्वायंट परचेजिंग कमेटी बनाई गई। पहले जब ज्वायंट परचेजिंग कमेटी बनाई गई तो उसका चेअरमैन कोई सरकारी आदमी नहीं था लेकिन जब तक सरकारी आदमी नहीं था, जब तक बूट्स कमेटी थी तब तक रूबी कम्पनी को ज्यादा आर्डर नहीं मिले। इसलिए आखिर में नन्दा जी ने ज्वायंट परचेजिंग कमेटी के सरकारी चेअरमैन कर्नल बागसिंह को बना दिया। जब सरकारी आदमी चेअरमैन बन गया तो फिर शुरू हुआ कि रूबी कम्पनी को आर्डर दिया जायें।

चेअरमैन बनने के कुछ ही दिनों बाद 27-3-61 को मीटिंग में डिमांड हो गया कि रूबी कम्पनी को सारे आर्डर दे दिये जायें। और किस आधार पर दे दिये जायें, इसका कारण जो बतलाया गया उसके प्रति भी मैं सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। जो कारण दिये गये थे उनमें से यह भी था कि बूट्स बनाने के लिये जिन स्टील नेल्स

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

की जरूरत होती है उस को इम्पोर्ट करने का लाइसेंस रूबी कम्पनी को प्राप्त है इसलिये उसको चुना जाता है। इसके पीछे जो इतिहास है वह बहुत ही रहस्यमय है। डिमांड न होना है इस बेसिस पर कि रूबी कम्पनी के पास इम्पोर्ट करने का लाइसेंस है। और यह लाइसेंस कैसे मिला यह भी देखिये।

17-12 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

रूबी कम्पनी का टेण्डर ऐक्सेप्ट होने के बहुत दिन पहले 18-4-60 को रूबी कम्पनी ने ऐप्लीकेशन दी और इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस मिला 30-4-60 को। फिर इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस मिलना चाहिये वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय के इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट कंट्रोलर से। लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का इससे क्या सम्बन्ध था। इस लाइसेंस को रिकमेण्ड किया लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने और कहा कि लाइसेंस दिया जाये। 30-4-60 को रिकमेण्ड होता है और 24 मई, 1960 को एग्जिनिग्लिटी सर्टिफिकेट मिलता है। इतनी जल्दी क्या कभी किसी को लाइसेंस मिला है। यह लाइसेंस मिला लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की रिकमेण्डेशन पर, नन्दा जी के प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी के नोट पर।

फिर चौथी इरेगुलैरिटी की तरफ मैं आता हूँ। ऐग्रीमेंट होता है। इस ऐग्रीमेंट को नन्दा साहब के डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी साहनी और भीमिक साहब ने मिल कर ड्राफ्ट किया। यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि भीमिक साहब के खत से ऐग्रीमेंट लिखा जाता है कि अगर रा मैटीरियल्स के दाम में कुछ बढ़ोतरी हो जायेगी तो रेट्स में भी वृद्धि हो जायेगी। यह पहले हो जाता है। इसके साथ यह नहीं लिखा जाता है कि अगर रा मैटीरियल्स के दाम घट गये तो रेट्स भी कम हो जायेंगे। पहले से दाम बढ़ाने के लिये ऐग्रीमेंट में एक क्लॉज हो जाता है, और फिर जब ऐग्रीमेंट हो जाता है तो उसके नई महीने के बाद भीमिक साहब लिखते हैं कि दाम बढ़ा दो और उसकी चिट्ठी पर नन्दा साहब नोट देते

हैं कि जस्टिफिकेशन है दाम बढ़ाने के लिये। इसके लिये आरबिट्रेटर पहले राय दे देते हैं कि बढ़ाने के लिये जस्टिफिकेशन है। बाद में आरबिट्रेटर नियुक्त किस को करते हैं। अपने मन्त्रालय के ज्वायंट सेक्रेटरी आर०एम० मेहता को। पहले नोट लिखते हैं कि जस्टिफिकेशन है और फिर जब उनका नौकर आरबिट्रेटर बन जाता है तो उसकी क्या राय होगी आग्रिअर। वही हुआ। एक सरकारी आदमी ज्वायंट परचेजिंग कमेटी का चेअरमैन और दूसरा सरकारी आदमी आरबिट्रेटर और तीसरे आदमी का आरबिट्रेणन, भीमिक साहब का। इसका क्या नतीजा निकाल सकता है यह विल्कुल स्पष्ट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिये पन्द्रह मिनट हो गये।

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है, अध्यक्ष महोदय। आखीर में मैं केवल तीन चार सवाल पूछ देता हूँ और खत्म करता हूँ। मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जितने आफिसर्स आपने इस काम में लगाये हैं, जैसे कि ज्वायंट सेक्रेटरी आर०एम० मेहता, नन्दा साहब के मन्त्रालय छोड़ने के पहले ही उनका प्रमोशन हो जाता है और ऐडीशनल सेक्रेटरी की एक स्पेशल पोस्ट क्रिएट की गई है उनके लिये। दूसरे डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी मि० साहनी। डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी को चीफ लेबर कमिश्नर कभी नहीं बनाया जाता, लेकिन नन्दा साहब के मन्त्रालय छोड़ने के बाद उनको चीफ लेबर कमिश्नर बना दिया गया।

आखीर में मैं यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इरेगुलैरिटी और इम्प्रोप्रायटी के ऐसे केस जो हैं क्या बीजू पटनायक के इम्प्रोप्रायटी के कार्यों से और अप्टाचार से कुछ कम हैं। अगर कम नहीं हैं, या बराबर भी हैं तो क्या श्री नन्दा को इस कलंक से मुक्त करने के लिये एक जुडिशल एन्वयगरी इस सम्बन्ध में बिठलाने का सरकार विचार कर रही है।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि यह कहाँ तक सही है... **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रेकांड नहीं किया जायेगा ।

श्री चन्द्रमणिलाल चौधरी (महुआ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरे लोग गलत आरोप लगाते रहे और हम लोग चुपके मुनते रहे क्या इसी लिये हम लोग यहां हैं । यह बिल्कुल गलत आरोप है ।

Mr. Speaker: Some Members have given notice that they want to put questions. Would he like them to put questions so that he may, answer later on?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): All together.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Must preface my questions by saying that I am greatly troubled both about the allegations that have been made as well as the excessive freedom with which allegations are being flung about the Minister. I have endeavoured to formulate four simple and precise questions . . .

Mr. Speaker: My difficulty is that ordinarily only one question is allowed for every hon. Member.

Shri N. Dandekar: My questions would cover most of the doubts of the hon. Members who want to put questions. My first question is this: Is it a fact that under the instructions of the then Labour Minister, the Officials of the Labour Ministry actively assisted Ruby Industries to obtain Import Licence for the special type of steel toe caps required for these boots and shoes, long before tenders for these boots and shoes were invited and if so, is it also a fact that the tender notice stated that preference would be

given to that tenderer who was in a position readily to import and utilise steel toe caps of the prescribed specifications? Perhaps this explains how Ruby Industries were able to produce a satisfactory sample conforming to specifications.

My second question is: Was it a condition of the tender or was it otherwise made known to all those to whom tender forms were sent, that in the agreement to be entered into with the successful tenderer, there would be an "escalator clause" to cover subsequent increases in the cost of raw materials etc. and if not, why was such a clause included in the agreement of Ruby Industries without calling for fresh tenders?

I would just add one comment: It is possible that Ruby Industries alone had prior knowledge that such an escalator clause would be accepted; whereas the other tenderers in the absence of such knowledge had to cover themselves by tendering high rates, Ruby Industries were able to get away with quoting low rates, knowing full well that as against the mere estimates of other people as regards subsequent rise in the cost of raw materials, they (that is Ruby Industries) could ignore that uncertain factor completely.

I will be satisfied if I have adequate answers to these questions.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha (Patna): May I know whether it is a fact that the quotations submitted by the concern under discussion were the lowest for the bulk supply and part supply? May I also know whether it is correct that the increase in prices was made as a result of an agreement arrived at between the seller and the purchaser themselves and the Government has nothing to do with it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): May I know whether it is a

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

fact that the then Labour Minister, Shri Nanda, by a telegram sent to this purchasing committee, dissuaded the authority there to cancel the order to other companies because he had the prior intention of giving the order to this particular Ruby Company which is his most favourite one?

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Whatever names I have got, I will call them. I do not know how many there are.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : 1956 के ट्राइबुनल एवार्ड के मुताबिक अभी तक ढाई लाख से ज्यादा मजदूरों को हर साल 6 या 7 जोड़े जूते मिलने चाहिए थे, वे पूरे मिले या नहीं, अगर नहीं मिले, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब तक इस कम्पनी के साथ एग्रीमेंट नहीं हुआ था यह कितना इनकम टैक्स देती थी और क्या इसके पास अपनी फैक्टरी और पूंजी थी ?

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur): In view of the serious charges against the Minister, as was suggested by you also, Sir, is it not proper for the Labour Minister to place on the Table of the House the original agreement and the arbitration award which were entered into in this connection, and then, is it not against the cardinal principles of justice that fresh tenders were not invited when there was enhancement in the price of the raw material and enhancement in the charges given to Ruby Industries?

Shri Sheo Narain: Is it a fact that the case of Ruby Industries for the import of toe-caps was recommended by the Indian Mining Association after the samples given by the Ruby Industries were accepted?

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): Is it a fact that the Board of conciliation

made a recommendation for the supply of shoes to the mine workers in 1947 and no supply was made till 1961 and this was because of the fact that the mine-owners had to pay 50 per cent of the cost of shoes, and may I also know what was the amount that the mine-owners were saving every year as a result of the non-supply of the boots?

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): Is it a fact that there was a clause in the agreement providing for arbitration in the case of demand for price increase to be made by the supplier, and if the answer is in the affirmative, whether this increase was made in pursuance of that?

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह होली डील कैसा था और इसमें कितना रुपया इनवाल्ड था, सरकार का रुपया था या नहीं ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : मजदूर का रुपया था ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : आप जवाब देंगे या वह देंगे ?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know that what were the results that accrued to the mine-owners so far as this deal was concerned, and whether those results resulted in the loss of money to them or whether they gained because for a long time the shoes were not supplied to them?

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): I have also got one question.

Mr. Speaker: I have not got this name. All right; I will allow him.

Shri Shinkre: After all the protective treatment that was given to the Ruby Industries the management and the mineowners were still reluctant to purchase shoes from Ruby Industries and therefore, the officials of the Labour Ministry were actively canvas-

sing with the mine-owners and management to order from Ruby Industries; I want to know whether this fact is within the knowledge of the Ministry, and that the officials had even lodged a protest with the Minister for having entered into such an undignified work of private salesman.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Sir, I will first deal with the points raised by Shri Kishen Pattnayak. He referred to the efforts being made by Government for eradicating corruption and quoted this instance as being not in conformity with the thinking of the Government and the people who are interested in eradicating corruption. I would like at once to dispel from his mind any misunderstanding with regard to this. Whatever appeared in that paper which he mentioned is not true and it is for Nandaji to proceed against the paper if he wishes to; that is a different matter. I have a copy of the agreement. In fact, the essential portion of it has been incorporated in my statement which I placed on the Table on 3rd of this month. If, however, a copy of the statement is necessary, if you permit me, Sir, I will lay it on the Table.

The mode of advertisement was not known to me really then. I went into the whole question and found there was no advertisement made in any newspaper. But requests were made, rather letters were written to certain suppliers by the Indian Mining Association and quotations were called for from them. Later on, a joint purchase committee was set up. Here again, I would say that Government did not set up that committee. The employers and workers set up that committee in pursuance of the recommendations of the miners' boots committee. That committee again requested 11 suppliers for quotations and these 11 suppliers are on the approved list of the DGS&D.

They were not satisfied with the speed with which the work was being done. So, both the workers and em-

ployers wanted that an official should be appointed as chairman of the joint purchases advisory committee. So, on account of requests from the representatives of both workers and employers, an official—the Commissioner for Coal Mines Welfare Fund—was appointed as Chairman.

Mr. Pattnayak also referred to the appointment of a special officer in this connection. A special officer was appointed to look into the question of hostels run for Gorakhpur labour in the coal-mine areas. When he was there on that job, the Ministry asked him to coordinate the work that was being done by the industrial relations machinery, i.e. conciliation officer, etc, and the officers under the Chief Inspector of Mines who were doing this work. I have made it very clear in my statement that it is the duty and responsibility of the industrial relations machinery and also the officers working under the Chief Inspector of Mines to see that awards and agreements are implemented, when such implementation is going to benefit the workers to a great extent.

With regard to the steel toes—the question has been raised both by Shri Pattnayak as well as other hon. Members—the fact is this. The Miners Boots Committee made it very clear as to what the specification of boots would be. The recommendation of the Miners Boots Committee was that a steel toe will have to be used in order to protect the feet of the miners. Having known this and being an enterprising industrialist or contractor, it is a fact that he approached the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta with an application for securing a licence to import about three lakh pairs of these steel toes. A copy of that letter was forwarded to the Labour Ministry to strengthen his case, in the sense that we were to say whether such material was required for the purpose of producing special boots and shoes for the miners. So the Labour Ministry said that it is very essential that these steel

[Shri D. Sanjivayya]

toes should be imported, and we recommended not only this application but we said we are prepared to recommend any application from anybody if one is interested in importing steel toes for the purpose of manufacturing these shoes and boots. Of course, he was able to secure a licence and he imported.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: He alone!

Shri D. Sanjivayya: He alone because others in spite of our request did not come forward. What could we do?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The point is whether it was known to others that if they apply they will also get it?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We had written to them. We had made it very clear even before the request was made for quotations. We had written to them that these were required and if they were interested they could also apply and we were prepared to recommend to the concerned Ministry (*Interruption*).

Then, with regard to the appointment of arbitrators, according to the clause in the agreement both the parties could agree on one name and the arbitrator could be appointed. In the absence of any such agreement between the two parties it was, according to the agreement, left to the Government, the Labour Ministry, to appoint an arbitrator whose award would be final. Luckily here—I do not want to go into the merits of the case—in fact all the persons who were approached to act as arbitrators declined and ultimately we had to send our own officer. Here again the one important point which is to be borne in mind is that the arbitrator's award is not as though it is his own award; in fact, he gave the award in the light of a compromise agreement filed before him. Therefore, it is not a question of the arbitrator exercising his own discretion and doing things.

Shri Kishen Pattnayak: Shri Nanda approved of it beforehand, of the price rise before appointing the arbitrator.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: No, no; that is not correct.

Let me now come to the points raised by Shri Dandekar. I think I have answered the point with regard to steel toes. The other point is whether a condition was there in the tender itself that there would be a possibility of incorporating an escalator clause in the agreement. It was not there in the tender. As a matter of fact, as I said earlier, there was no tender. It was a circular letter issued to certain suppliers in which, of course, they were asked for quotations. There was no mention in that. But after the lowest quotation was accepted of Ruby Industries, the agreement could not be signed immediately. In fact, it took a lot of time and the arbitrator felt that this delay was due to the Joint Purchase Advisory Committee. Anyway, in the end when the agreement was being signed, this clause was introduced, namely, that an arbitrator would be appointed in regard to the rise in price asked for. In fact, Sir, with your permission, I would like to make one submission to the House. When I answered the questions on the 19th of April, a definite question was asked whether the Ruby Industries asked for an increase in price before or after the agreement was signed. At that time I did not have fuller information and I said that it was after. The correct position I have given in a statement which I placed on the Table of the House on the 3rd of this month. The correct position is that they asked for an increase in price a month before the agreement was signed, and before the agreement was signed this escalator clause was decided upon and incorporated. Therefore, the other tenderers who sent in their quotations did not have any prior knowledge that there was going to be an escalator clause.

Shrimati Ramulari Sinha put a question whether the award given was in the light of the agreement. I have already answered that question. It was in the light of the compromise agreement between the parties. Some hon. Members enquired whether the employers, mine-owners, gained by not supplying the footwear. They gained roughly at the rate of Rs. 25 lakhs per year when they did not supply footwear.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The workers lost to that extent.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Yes. With regard to the role of the officers, I have already said that we have asked them to help the workers so that they may be benefited by the supply of footwear.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जबाब नहीं आया कि कितने जोड़े मजूदरों को मिल सके? उसके बारे में कतई जबाब नहीं आया है ।

Shri D. Sanjivayya: I can give that information. So far they have supplied 1,78,524 pairs. They have still to supply 58,000.

Mr. Speaker: This discussion is over.

17.38 hrs.

EXPUNCTION OF CERTAIN REMARKS BY A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to bring to the notice of the House two things. This morning, during the debate, Shri H. N. Mukerjee had referring to Dr. Lohia, said:

"The leader of the party to which Shri Limaye belongs, that gentleman over there....".

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He is not the leader of the party.

**For expunction please see page col. 13810.

***Not recorded.

Mr. Speaker: I am reading from the debate. He said:

"...in my absence, to make allegations against me which were dirty and completely false."

Dr. Lohia, while referring to that, said: **

It is very wrong on the part of a Member to have said like that. At that time I really could not catch it. Otherwise, I would have expunged it then and there. Now, with the permission of the House, I am going to expunge these words.

Shri Bagri (Hissar):

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What Shri Bagri has said will not go on record.

17.40 hrs.

RE. WRIT PETITION BY A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: The second question that I have to put to the House is that this morning the House directed me that I should not represent myself or the House before the High Court. After that I have received the summons from the Court at 5 o'clock, they have been delivered to me and the petition as well. There the allegation is that the action of the Speaker in naming the petitioner and of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha in moving the aforesaid notice for his suspension, was not only against the rules but *mala fides*, as he was—as he says—punished for raising the question of discussing the Secretariat Demands and for his having moved cut motions in that connection.

From the records I find that it was only the "Call attention" notice about Mr. Phizo that was being discussed and Shri Limaye had said:—

उन्होंने कहा कि क्या यह गवर्नमेंट चीन के आक्रमण पर श्रीर फिजो की इन एक्टिविटीज पर कोई ठोस कदम उठायेगी या बिल्कुल

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

नपुंसक नीति पर चलेगी । इस पर यह बात चली और बाद में उनको सस्पेंड किया गया । उस वक्त लोक सभा के मैक्रेटेगियट की डिमांड्स या कट-मोशनज का कोई सवाल नहीं था और न ही उनसे कनेक्टिड कोई चीज हाउस के सामने थी ।

श्री किशोर पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) :
उस के पहले था ।

श्री श्री प्र० शर्मा (बक्सर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हो भी तो क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मुझे सुन तो लें ।

चूँकि उन्होंने हाई कोर्ट में जो एप्लीगेशनज दी हैं, उन में यह भी है कि उन को

इसलिए पनिश किया गया कि उन्होंने लोक सभा की डिमांड्स और कट मोशनज का सवाल उठाया था, इसलिए मैं हाउस की इजाजत चाहता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे यह डायरेक्टिव तो दिया है कि हम वहाँ पर पेश नहीं होंगे, लेकिन शायद यूनियन गवर्नमेंट वहाँ पर पेश हो, तो यह साबित करने के लिए कि यह स्टेटमेंट बिल्कुल गलत है, यह रिकार्ड तो भेज दिया जाये ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : जी हाँ ।

17.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 10, 1965 (Vaisakha 20, 1887 (Saka)