

CONTENTS

No. 13.—Monday, November 22, 1965/Agrahayana 1, 1887 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions —

*Starred Questions Nos. 357 to 363 2975—3011

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 364 to 366, 368 to 385 3011—27

Unstarred Questions Nos. 983 to 1068, 1070 to 1090 3027—3100

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—

(i) Attack by hostile Nagas on an army camp ; and 3101—06

(ii) Alleged kidnapping of 7 persons by hostile Nagas from Assam 3101—06

Re: Calling Attention Notice—(Query) 3106—11

Messages from Rajya Sabha 3111—13

Companies (Second Amendment) Bill—Introduced 3113

Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Bill 3113—3204

Motion to consider 3113—3204

Shri Sanjiva Reddy 3113—16, 3192—3204

Shri Kapur Singh 3129—39

Shri A. C. Guha 3139—47

Shri Daji 3147—55

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur 3155—59

Shri Madhu Limaye 3159—62

Shri Alvares 3162—66

Shri H. C. Soy 3166—70

Shri S. M. Banerjee 3170—75

Shri Yudhvir Singh 3175—79

Shri P. C. Borooah 3179—82

Shri Sham Lal Saraf 3182—86

Shri Shinkre 3186—89

Shri Radhelal Vyas 3189—92

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	COLUMNS
Clauses 2 to 17 and 1	3204
Motion to pass	3204
Shri Sanjiva Reddy	3204
Patents Bill	3205—34
Motion to refer to Joint Committee	3205—34
Shri T. N. Singh	3205—16
Shri N. Dandekar	3217—30
Shri Shree Narayan Das	3230—34
Half-an-hour Discussion re : Anti-Indian Propaganda by Pakistan	3234—52
Dr. L. M. Singhvi	3234—40
Shri Swaran Singh	3242—52

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 22, 1965/Agraha-
yana 1, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tibet Question in U.N.O.

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- *257. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Kishen Pattinayak:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shri T. Ram:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of External
Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India
propose to back up the Tibet question
in U.N.O.; and

(b) if so, what will be the specific
stand of India in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of External Affairs (Shrimati
Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The
question of Tibet has been inscribed
on the agenda of the XXth Session
of the UN. General Assembly. The

Government of India are in favour
of the restoration of the fundamen-
tal freedoms and human rights of
the Tibetan people.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Apart from
giving this support to the resolution,
I would like to know whether in view
of the recent situation and the
Chinese stand for having a plebiscite
in Kashmir, that is, supporting the
Pakistani move, the Government of
India would also support that there
should be the right of self-determi-
nation for the people of Tibet.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: At the
moment there is no resolution. Only
the question has been inscribed on
the agenda. These things will come
for discussion only when the question
is discussed in the General Assembly.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What specific
stand is the government likely to take
when the resolution is discussed,
apart from supporting indirectly the
question of human rights, etc.?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The
specific stand is stated in the original
answer. We will support the resto-
ration of the fundamental human
rights of the Tibetan people.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार को
इस बात की जानकारी है कि प्रपोज़ों ने
तिब्बत चीन का है, यह सामन्ती सिद्धान्त
इसलिये जारी किया था कि प्रपोज़ तिब्बत
से कमियों को बाहर रखना चाहते थे और
चीन की सरकार उस वक्त कमजोर थी
और चीनी अधिराज्य की प्राइ में प्रपोज़ अपने
साम्राज्य का विस्तार करना चाहते थे ?
अगर सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी
है तो चीन ने हमारे साथ जो व्यवहार किया
है, उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या तिब्बती

स्वतंत्रता की घोषणा सरकार करेगी और पछतावा प्रकट करेगी कि उसकी गलत नीति के कारण तिब्बत की आजादी खत्म हो गई ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not think it is possible for the government to speak about independence in view of the statement that we have already made in this House; it may not be possible for the government to ask for the independence of Tibet because in the former debates on former occasions we have said that we recognise the suzerainty of China over Tibet.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने इस बात को तो माना था कि आपने ऐसा किया। लेकिन नीतियों में परिवर्तन भी तो हो सकता है। चीनी आक्रमण . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात तो सुन लें।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्न का उत्तर तो घाना चाहिये। मैं बाधा डालना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात तो आप सुन लें। नीतियों में परिवर्तन कबھیना आवश्यक नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी तक नीति में तो परिवर्तन हो गया। उसी से जुड़ा हुआ यह प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वकालत नहीं हो गया।

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में यह बर्निमारी अधिकारों का सवाल था। अब रबीये में परिवर्तन हो रहा है।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Do government agree with the recently expressed views of Mr. Chaglia, our Education Minister, that the Chinese have

gone back on their undertaking in respect of Tibetan autonomy and culture and, if so, do they propose to abrogate the Sino-Indian treaty of 1954?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That agreement is not valid any more.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is the Foreign Minister in a position to say that the government's policy in respect of Tibet has now undergone a substantial change and that in view of the denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Tibet, the government has considered or would consider the question of recognising an emigre government of Tibet by supporting all their just demands in the international context?

Mr. Speaker: That answer has come already.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The three parts of the question that have been put are somewhat inter-related; one does not follow from the other. My colleague has already said that we do feel that the restoration of the fundamental freedoms and human rights is a matter in which we should support the proposals that might come up in a concrete form before the UN general assembly. That is not at all connected with the emigre government or any other matter connected with that.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My submission is that it has been stated that we would support the question of fundamental rights and fundamental freedoms, and human rights in Tibet. Therefore, may I know whether, in view of the denial of these rights and freedoms in Tibet, the Government have at any time considered the question of recognising an emigre government of Tibet?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is no emigre government of Tibet at all. There is no question of emigre government.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In supporting the Tibetan question in the

forum of the United Nations, when it is likely to come up, may I know if the Government is prepared to provide facilities to the Dalai Lama, the accredited leader and representative of the Tibetans, to move out in the world in order to gather world opinion along his side?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The question will be considered only when such a request comes from that side.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: While congratulating the Government on their slow but steady return to sanity and statesmanship with regard to this vital issue of Tibet, may I ask whether the Government, in view of China's alliance with our enemy on the Kashmir issue, proposes to espouse, as a long-term measure, the cause of liberation of Tibet from Chinese neo-imperialism and recognise that China has militarily subjugated Tibet, and does the Government agree that the view expressed by the Education Minister recently that the suzerainty of China over Tibet should be repudiated is the Government's view or it is his personal view?

Shri Swaran Singh: Several policy matters of a long range have been raised in this question. In the Question Hour, I am prepared to supply facts or information, but all these pronouncements upon major matters of policy have to be avoided at the time of the Question Hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is no point of order. The question is, whether Shri Chagla's statement represents Government's view or not; that might be replied to.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not carefully examined that statement. I have seen some press reports. Actually, that statement was made when I had gone abroad. I will examine it. He is our colleague and I will con-

sult him. I do not know what is precisely in his mind.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not think that the Minister is right in saying that he was abroad when Shri Chagla made that statement. I think he made it after his return from the United Nations. He has been here for the last fortnight; has the Government been sleeping over this matter?

Mr. Speaker: He said that he will consult him. (Interruption). Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Consult whom? They are all in the Cabinet.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not call them to order, Sir?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब तक भारत सरकार तिब्बत की साबरेण्टी स्वीकार नहीं करती और भारत सरकार तिब्बत को स्टेट मान कर दलाई लामा को ताका अध्यक्ष नहीं मानती, क्या हमें यह मानना चाहिए है कि हम राउंड एबाउट वे में बातें करते रहें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब देने के लिए मैं उन्हें कैसे प्रेरित करूँ ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब हम ही ने उनको रिकगनाइज नहीं किया है और एन० प्रो० में उनको ले कर हम नहीं जायेंगे, दूसरों को क्या जरूरत है कि उनके लिए लड़ें ?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Minister of State has a little while ago said that Government was adhering, I think wisely, to the idea of recognising Tibet as a region of the People's Republic of China. Remembering that, may I know if Government is trying to explain to our friends in all international forums that our interest, in so far as the restoration of human rights in Tibet is concerned, is only in seeing to it that the human rights

of the people of Tibet are properly observed, and that no change in the political set-up that there is in the People's Republic of China is even remotely contemplated?

Shri Swaran Singh: If and when any such question is raised, we will certainly clarify our position.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Permit me to state that if the CPI is soft and has sneaking sympathy for China, it will go the way of the PKI of Indonesia (*Interruption*).

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will you allow Shri Kamath to conquer Tibet?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether the Government would pay due attention to the distinction drawn by the late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, between sovereignty and suzerainty, and take care to see that India never confused the one with the other, and never combined the two? India expected China to discharge its duties towards Tibet. In view of the fact that Mr. Nehru himself had to confess in this House several times that China has failed to discharge its duties towards Tibet, would the government give consideration to the thoughts expressed by Mr. Chagla in due time?

Shri Swaran Singh: As I have already said, thoughts and opinions expressed by a colleague are always entitled to the highest consideration. I have said, I will consult him and ascertain his views. About the statement of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru made on several occasions, broadly that policy is being pursued. Consistent with that, the autonomy of Tibet, their culture and human rights and other aspects are very important. The way in which this thing has been handled by the Chinese Government is a matter of grave concern to us.

Shri Swell: Is the government in a position to state whether the increasing Chinese intrusions into

Sikkim have got anything to do with a shift of our policy with regard to Tibet and, if so, in what way?

Shri Swaran Singh: The aggressive postures of China have been continuing for quite some time. I do not think there is any connection between the so-called shift in our policy and these intrusions.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगला प्रश्न ।
डा० सिधवी ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में मेरा भी नाम था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखा था लेकिन जब आप का नाम आया था तब आप नहीं थे ।

श्री बागड़ी : बीस दिन के बाद आया हूँ और पहला सबाल किया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं अगले सवाल पर चला गया हूँ । डा० सिधवी ।

श्री बागड़ी : प्रसन्न में हमारी राजनीति बड़ी म्हाब है ।

Stationing of U.N. Force in Indian Territory

*358. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made it clear to the United Nations that India would not accept the stationing of a United Nations peace keeping force on the Indian territory;

(b) whether this was in response to any specific proposal from the United Nations or any other quarter for stationing such a peace keeping force; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and the considerations on which it is unacceptable to India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The President of Pakistan, in his reply dated September 13, 1965 to the Secretary-General's proposal for a ceasefire, had suggested the induction of a U.N. sponsored Afro-Asian force to maintain order in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. In his statement before the Security Council on September 17, 1965 the representative of India rejected the idea in the following words:

"The third condition is induction of an Afro-Asian force. We are entirely opposed to this proposal. We do not want any foreign troops in our country, on our soil. We can look after the interests of our people ourselves. We know how to defend ourselves, and we will never agree to any foreign troops being inducted into our country."

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: While welcoming the stand taken by Government on this issue, may I know whether they are in a position to clarify their stand in the matter of Indian contributions for UN military observers in Kashmir and whether the government are ready to pay them or they have categorically rejected shouldering any expenses in respect of the military observers stationed in any part of the sub-continent, because this was a consequence of aggression by Pakistan?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: As far as the original observers group is concerned, Government shares the expenses of that group. But regarding those people who had come afterwards, we have rejected the suggestion that we should share the expenses. Therefore, we do not pay anything whatever for the second group of observers that has come after the cease-fire.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know what was the proposed strength of

this peace-keeping force, its functions and what was the reaction of the Government of Pakistan to the constitution of this force?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I would like to have notice.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is the notice. In the clearest possible terms, this question relates only to this peace-keeping force and this supplementary arises directly from this question.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The proposal that was put forward on behalf of Pakistan, about which my colleague said that it was totally unacceptable to us, meant in essence three components: First, there should be an induction of an Afro-Asian force. Second, withdrawal of forces of India and Pakistan both from the Indian part, i.e. east of the cease-fire line and also the withdrawal of Pakistani forces from the Pakistan occupied part of Kashmir. The third was to have thereafter some plebiscite under some international authority. Obviously, this suggestion was preposterous and we rejected it. Therefore, that was the end of it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether this proposal on the part of Pakistan to induct Afro-Asian forces into the territories of Jammu and Kashmir is dead and it will not be resurrected; and, secondly, as far as separating the two commands of observers is concerned, may I know whether this has got any such remote idea behind it, by separating it into two commands, about which the hon. Minister of External Affairs has already expressed his concern in the United Nations?

Shri Swaran Singh: About the first part of the question, whether this idea will be resurrected or not, in this wide world all people are at liberty to air any idea. We have made our position clear that no foreign troop will be permitted on

Indian soil, and Kashmir is part of India. So far as we are concerned we have made our position absolutely clear and we will hold steadfast to that position. About the second part of the question, this position has been clarified or the floor of the House on earlier occasions also. There is the original military observers group to observe the cease-fire which was in existence before the present massive aggression took place in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. After the present aggression, when the conflict increased and other parts outside the State of Jammu and Kashmir were involved, another group of observers has been inducted by the United Nations to do this observation in parts outside the State of Jammu and Kashmir. We have always taken the view that there should be one overall authority who should co-ordinate all this, otherwise these two separate commands do not lead to a satisfactory result. The Secretary-General has mentioned that the original General who is in charge of the Observers, General Nimmo, will also over-see the operations in other parts.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is not a fact that by stationing military observers without the commitment of the Security Council the U.N. Secretary General has violated the provisions of the United Nations Charter; if so, may I know what steps our Government have taken to mobilise world opinion against this particular action of the U.N. Secretary General?

Shri Swaran Singh: That is a matter about which there is a continuing controversy which still remains unresolved as to what is the scope of the authority of the Secretary-General. One view is that every stationing of peace force or military observers and the like should be authorised by the Security Council specifically whereas the other view is that if the Security Council says that the Secretary General might take some

follow-up steps then in pursuance of that he has got the authority to locate military observers. This was the main point that remained under discussion between the two rival supporters of these views, and there is no clear decision by the Security Council or by the U.N. General Assembly on this issue (*Interruptions*)

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, may I submit, that a specific question then arises as to whether the Government are convinced of the fact that this step taken by the U.N. Secretary General is a follow-up step or is it a fact that he has violated the provisions of the U.N. Charter? What is the attitude of our Government towards this?

Shri Ranga: USSR has taken it up and we are simply keeping quiet.

Shri Swaran Singh: We do not keep quiet. This is a matter in which the presence of U.N. Observers under overall control is not objected to by us. So far as the present case is concerned, that is our attitude. About the main question of controversy, about the scope of authority of the Security Council and the Secretary General, the debate is continuing and it is likely to continue for some time in the U.N.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a follow-up step.

Shri Swaran Singh: Our attitude on the main question of finding and the rest has been very clearly stated in the United Nations General Assembly and also in the committees.

Shri Ranga: Sir, when a question is asked the answer should be either "yes" or "no" or "that is a point which has got to be considered". Only one of the three alternatives is available before the Government in regard to the answer to any particular question. My hon. friend has asked the question as to what is it that the Government is trying to do in order to mobilise opinion against this—not the opinion of the UN Secretary-General but this particular

action taken by the United Nations General Assembly. He admits that it is being disputed, it is being argued about, by both sides, but one particular side is found acceptable to us. He has already said it. What is he doing in order to promote our attitude in this discussion and debate?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How long will this debate continue?

Shri Swaran Singh: In this particular case there is no dispute now because the Security Council has not set aside the arrangements made by the Secretary-General. In fact, the last resolution impliedly permitted the things to continue. About the main question, as I have said, it is a general question, not related to this. If the hon. Member is interested in this, I would like to clarify that the opinion of USA and UK is on one side, that is, in favour of the action taken by the Secretary-General—they think that he had the authority to take action—whereas USSR and France take the view that the Secretary-General should not have constituted this group of Observers and that he must have taken specific instructions of the Security Council.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Hem Barua: Then another question arises. . . .

Mr. Speaker: If the answer is not adequate, I cannot help it.

Shri Hem Barua: He said one thing, that the Security Council has not . . .

Mr. Speaker: Not now. I have called the next question.

श्री बागड़ी : इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सवाल के सम्बन्ध में नीति की सफाई होना जरूरी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नीति यहां सफ नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप बार बार दरम्यान में न बोलें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरी भी सुनिए, प्रापने उनकी तो सुन ली ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप मेहरबानी करके बैठ जाइये । मैंने दूसरा सवाल बुलाया है ।

Meeting between U.S.A. President and Indian Prime Minister

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- *259. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri P. C. Boroah:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Alvarez:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Warlor:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the President of U.S.A. has renewed his invitation to the Prime Minister for a meeting with him at Washington; and

(b) if so, the Prime Minister's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Prime Minister, while intervening in the Foreign Affairs debate in this House on 18th November, 1965, has made the position absolutely clear.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका की सरकार ने यह कहा है कि वह हमारे शास्त्री जी का सौम्य दर्शन किये बिना पोएल 480 के लिए नॉंग टर्म एग्रामेंट नहीं करेगा? अगर यह सच है तो कब तक यह एग्रामेंट हो जाएगा?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The United States Government have not said anything to that effect.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि पहले मद्रास में हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है, वह शीघ्रातिशीघ्र अमरीका जाएंगे, तो कब तक वह तारीख सम्झी जाए, व शीघ्रातिशीघ्र समय कौनसा होगा?

प्रधानमंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : शीघ्रातिशीघ्र की बात तो नहीं है उसमें 'शीघ्र' कहा गया है। उसकी रिपोर्टिंग सही नहीं हुई है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा था कि मैं जल्दी जाऊंगा। मैंने कहा था कि मैं इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी निश्चय करूंगा।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that the visit of our Prime Minister previously fixed was unilaterally cancelled by the President of USA and subsequent misunderstanding created because of certain statements made by our Prime Minister, may I know whether steps have been taken by the United States' authorities to clear those misunderstandings and whether the Government of India is now satisfied?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is not correct that the visit of our Prime Minister was cancelled, as the hon. Member put it, as a result of statements made by our Prime Minister. That was explained at the time when the visit was postponed and again, as was stated on behalf of Government at that time, depending upon the convenience of our Prime Minister he will

go to the United States on some subsequent date.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस वार्ता के दौरान अमरीका जाने पर अम - काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में बातों की गई या क्या प्रधान मंत्री बात करेंगे या वापस आ जायेंगे?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : बात करने में तो इन्कार करने का इरादा नहीं है।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Does the Government share the view of the leading Indian citizens who have recently returned from the States that there exists enough of goodwill and sympathy for India in the USA and that the Prime Minister's visit can very well cash on it? Is this view shared by the Government?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is very unusual for Government to share the views of individuals. These views might vary in this House. Contrary views have been expressed on several occasions.

श्री विश्वनाथ वाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जब प्रधान मंत्री महोदय अमरीका जाएंगे तो क्या अमरीका के प्रेसीडेंट के सामने जो भारतवर्ष का दृष्टिकोण है इंडो-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के सम्बन्ध में, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी बात चीत करेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न क्या करेंगे?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In spite of what the External Affairs Minister has said, the fact remains that the earlier invitation had been unilaterally cancelled and it was followed up with great dignity at that time by the Prime Minister who went to Canada but did not contact the United States authorities and that got a lot of support from the country. In view of

that and in view also of recent developments, are we making sure that the visit of the Prime Minister, if it does take place soon as it appears to be taking place soon which would be an important political gesture in the present context, can only be made after India is satisfied that provocative American attitudes towards this country, not only over the Indo-Pakistan issue, Kashmir and such things but also the re-orientation of Indian economic policy in the direction desired by the USA, are altered to our satisfaction? Are we keeping to that attitude of dignity and authority which the Prime Minister had displayed on that occasion?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is our firm resolve to continue to pursue our policies whether they relate to Jammu and Kashmir or are about our economic policy. We do not alter those policies at the suggestion of any outside Government. We have to satisfy ourselves as to what is the best interest of our country and that will remain the guiding principle in our attitudes.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that it is widely reported and also ascribed to the Railway Minister, who has recently returned from the U.S.A., that though the United States Government has given up the idea of a plebiscite in Kashmir, nevertheless they do regard Kashmir as disputed territory over which India and Pakistan should come to terms, in view of this report, if it is correct, may I know whether the specific purpose of the Prime Minister's intended visit to the U.S.A. is to disabuse the United States of this view or is it for some other specific purpose?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Firstly, if I might say so, this would be a goodwill visit to the United States of America. I have not visited it and, as I had said earlier also, even when it was postponed, I would be visiting the United States of America at my convenience. In so far as the particular question of Kashmir etc. is con-

cerned, there are views held by different countries and almost every country wants that we should somehow settle the question on Kashmir peacefully. It has to be settled peacefully; we agree with it, but, as I have said, that settlement has to be done with honour. Unless it is an honourable agreement we cannot accept it. So, when I go to the United States, of course, these questions might come up and I would certainly like to clarify the position of India and what our stand is.

Shri Mohammad Elias: May I know whether the Government accept the U.S. Government proposition that only after the visit of the Prime Minister the question of aid and other things will be considered and, at the same time, whether Government also accept the threat of Chester Bowles, which has been given the day before yesterday, that unless the hostility of India is stopped, aid and other things will not be given in spite of Pakistan's hostility on the cease-fire border? May I know whether the Government has accepted that position also in regard to the visit of the Prime Minister to U.S.A.?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not think these two things are really connected. It is a different matter that there might be talks on the question of economic aid, etc. But my visit is not at all connected with that. Whatever the American view might be, we do not agree with it at all.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In view of the fact that the Government of India's stand on the Vietnam question is not very much to the liking of the United States authorities, may I know whether our External Affairs Minister was contributing his little mite for the preparation of the Johnson-Shastri meeting by significantly omitting any reference to the Vietnam problem in his very important speech in the United Nations General Assembly?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is surprising that the hon. Member should draw

any such inference from my speech in the United Nations. Probably, he has been influenced by certain press comments that came after my speech.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You were silent; you did not say anything.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have taken the view that Vietnam is a problem which is not a United Nations' problem. The entire procedure of the International Control Commission and several other steps that are being taken there is the creature of the Geneva Agreement and, therefore, the United Nations Organisation is not concerned with that. This has been the practice and even the distinguished representative of India, the leader of the Indian Delegation there, who used to lead Delegations before I had the honour to do so always took the view that in the United Nations we should not talk of Vietnam.

Shri Kapur Singh: In the event of a meeting taking place between our Prime Minister and the President of U.S.A., does our Prime Minister propose to make it clear beyond ambiguity that India regards U.S.A. friendship as vital to her foreign policy?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not necessary to clarify it at all.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sometime back our Prime Minister had said that he would be visiting the United States when the climate was ripe for doing so. May I know if Government can say at the moment categorically that the climate, at present, is ripe for our Prime Minister to meet the President of the United States and to thrash our matters where we may have differed?

Shri Swaran Singh: If our Prime Minister has decided to go as he has, it is on this presumption that the visit will yield useful results.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: Is my impression correct that the Prime Minister is willing to talk about Kashmir with President Johnson and not with Mr. Kossygin at Tashkent?

Shri Swaran Singh: No Sir. The presumption of the hon. Member is not correct.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether the Prime Minister will visit London also on his way to Washington?

Mr. Speaker: Why ask this? Shri Alvares.

Shri Alvares: In view of the infructuous nature of the American President's assurance to India that American arms given to Pakistan would not be used against us, may I know the nature of the guarantees that he will ask from the American President against such future contingencies?

Mr. Speaker: Why should he bind the hands of the Government by asking such a question now? Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know from the hon. Prime Minister if it is a fact that he has been invited to visit some of the Latin American countries also and, if so, may I know whether he proposes to visit the Latin American countries that offer virgin soil of sympathy for us, in the near future or during his visit to the U.S.A.?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As far as I know, I have not received any formal invitation from the Latin American countries. Informally, of course, it is often said, but at present I have no idea of visiting the Latin American countries, but certainly I would love to go there later on.

Anti-Indian Propaganda by the British Press

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*366. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**

Shri Bagri:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri D. D. Puri:

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:

Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the invariably anti-Indian

and pro-Pakistani tone of the British newspaper despatches on fighting between Pakistan and India in August-September, 1965; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Publicity Section of the Indian High Commission in London to counter this propaganda?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Careful assessment of published despatches in the British newspapers on the fighting between Pakistan and India in August and September, 1965 shows that while it would not be entirely incorrect to say that the tone of the British Press had been generally anti-Indian and pro-Pakistani, it would not be correct to say that it was invariably so. There were noticeable exceptions particularly in the sober section of the British Press.

(b) The publicity section of the High Commission, London, took prompt and effective steps to counter anti-Indian despatches in the British Press and exposed false statements made by the Pakistani Government to correspondents of British papers. This was done by issuing immediate contradictions to such statements, by briefing the Press regularly, Press Conferences, T.V. interviews etc.

Shri Kapur Singh: I rise on a point of order arising out of the reply which the hon. Minister read just now.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a point of order that he wants to raise; that would be a supplementary.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि 6 सितम्बर, तक कच्छ और कश्मीर प्रादि मामलों पर भारत सरकार की जो कमजोर नीति रही उस के फलस्वरूप अधिकतर अंग्रेजी अखबार एक नुष्ठता और हिंकारत की दृष्टि से भारत की ओर देखते थे और इस सिलसिले में मैं बाद बिलाना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय को एक उदाहरण देकर कह रहा हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सड़े टाइम्स ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तानी लोग बलर्की लोग हैं यह सड़ नहीं सकते हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल क्या है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सवाल यह है कि इस कमजोरी को जब तक दूर नहीं किया जाता तब तक हमारे प्रचार में जान नहीं आयेगी । एक साप्ताहिक पत्र एकोनामिस्ट ने लिखा था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब इस में मैं कैसे जा सकता हूँ ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि साप्ताहिक एकोनामिस्ट ने कहा था कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान ने पाकिस्तान की फौजी ताकत पर जबरदस्त चोट की होती तो सारे पश्चिमी देश हिन्दुस्तान के हक में हो जाते इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रचार में और हमारी ताकत में क्या कोई मेलजोल रखने का प्रयास किया जायेगा ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : दोनों मजबूत हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कहा कि "सोबर" अखबार ने ऐसा नहीं लिखा था । लेकिन सड़े टाइम्स को "सोबर" माना जाता है और बहुत गंभीर बातें उस में छपती हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी अखबार के संवाददाताओं और देशी संवाददाताओं को हमारी ओर से क्या मुविधाएँ दी गई थीं कि वह तड़ाई के मदान में जा कर देखें कि किस तरह हिन्दुस्तान की फौज लड़ रही है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे भगता है कि माननीय सदस्य सड़े टाइम्स को बहुत अच्छे तरीके से पढ़ते हैं । वहाँ तक इस अखबार का खजाना है

घौर जिसका कि उन्होंने जिक्र किया तो मैं भी इस अखबार में से एक कोटेशन माननीय सदस्य को इतितला के लिए पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो उन को ही अखबार से कोटेशन देने के वास्ते मना कर रहा था अब आप भी अखबार से कोट करना चाहते हैं तो यह कैसा हो सकता है ?

Shri Shinkre : Is it 'London Times'? But he has referred to some other paper.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह लंदन टाइम्स कह रहे हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं लंदन वासियों से मिला हूँ और इस नाते कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रचार का असर सिर्फ मंत्री के दिमाग पर नहीं अपितु जो विलायत में रहने वाली भारतीय जनता है उन के मन के ऊपर क्या असर पड़ता है ? प्रधान मंत्री ने भी वहाँ मीटिंग की थी और उन्होंने भी इसे माना था कि वहाँ पर गलत कार्य हो रहा है और बिलकुल विपरीत जा रहा है तो मैं सिर्फ एक बात जानना चाहूँगा कि यह तमाम अमरीका और बरतानिया के असर के मूलक और उनकी सरकारों के अन्दर के सवाल पर हिन्दुस्तान का साथ इस बिना पर नहीं देती थी कि प्रचार खिलाफ था तो क्या भारत सरकार इस प्रचार को रोकने के लिए सिर्फ अपनी कमजोर नीति को दबाने के लिए कहती है कि प्रचार नहीं होता था या वह ऐसा कर्म करने को तैयार है जिससे कि जिला प्रचार करने वालों को भी अपनी शिकायत का पता लगे और वह कुछ इस बात के बारे में जान सकें ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं इस का क्या उत्तर दूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझ तो खूब समझ में नहीं आया है।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मैं समझा दूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर माननीय सदस्य अपने सवाल को समझावेंगे, तो उस के लिए दस मिनट चाहिये। मुझे यह पाबन्दी लगानी होगी कि जो सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चियन किया जाये, वह एक मिनट से ज्यादा न हो।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या यह पाबन्दी सिर्फ मेरे लिये है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, सब के लिए है। आर्ग्यूमेंट्स दी जायें, क्वेश्चियन दी जायें, यह एक सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चियन का काम नहीं है। यहाँ बजह है कि हम सवालों में प्राप्ति नहीं बढ़ सकते।

श्री बागड़ी : जब मैंने सवाल पूछा है, तो यह पाबन्दी आ गई है। वर्ना मैं ने देखा है कि क्वेश्चियन आधर खत्म हो गया और रंगा साहब ने डुरक सवाल पर सवाल किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य रंगा साहब से किसी और वक्त भगड लें।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं रंगा साहब से नहीं शगडता हूँ। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि रंगा साहब को—और सब माननीय सदस्यों को—मीका मिले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना सप्लीमेंटरी पूछें।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह खबर मालूम है कि वहाँ के प्रचार अफसर, श्री गुप्ता, से हिन्दुस्तानी प्रतिनिधियों ने सवाल किया कि क्या फ़ाजिल्का सैंक्टर के बारे में बात चल रही है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे पता नहीं है कि फ़ाजिल्का कहाँ है और उन लोगों ने उन के विरोध में वहाँ के वृतावास को लिखा।

श्री विनेश सिंह : मुझे तो इस का जवाब नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : कैसे पता होगा ? यहाँ पर बैठ कर मुझे सं बात करते हैं ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Apart from the tone of the British newspapers, may I know whether there was also distortion of facts in the British press and the British Government also lent a helping hand in this matter; if so, whether Government took up the matter with that Government and made a protest about their attitude as also about the distortion of facts?

Shri Dinesh Singh: In the body of the reply to the main question I have said that the British press had generally been unfriendly to us, and we had taken this matter up with the individual editors, since the press is free in the United Kingdom, and we saw some noticeable changes also.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that the British press had virtually blacked out the Indian version of the Indo-Pakistani conflict during those crucial days of Pakistani aggression on our territory and had given wide publicity to Pakistan's fantastic claims, and if so, whether our Government had tried to probe into the reasons, both political and psychological, why the British press had behaved in such an odd way whether it was because the British press....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He cannot lengthen the question any further....

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know whether the British press wanted to conform to the line taken by the British....

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members go on in this manner, then I shall have to ask the hon. Minister to reply to only the first portion of the question.

Shri Hem Barua: My question does not have any portions; it is only one portion; it is a comprehensive whole.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let the hon. Minister answer the question now.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Without going into the question of motives and other things which the hon. Member has said, which may be true, I would also say this that in the beginning the British press had given the Pakistani version because to some extent Pakistan in planning the aggression was, as well, able to plan the the propaganda drive, whereas we were not planning any aggression, and, therefore, there was no question of our taking the press to the front etc. which the Pakistanis had done, but later on this was exposed and the same newspapers which had brought out anti-Indian propaganda went on to correct it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Venkatasubbarah.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I would again and again request hon. Members not to raise points of order during question hour.

Shri Hem Barua: I wish to make a humble submission to you.

Mr. Speaker: I would submit most respectfully to hon. Members that if a record were taken of all the points of order raised during the question hour, if not 99.999 per cent, at least 99 per cent of them would be found not points of order at all. Under these circumstances, would they not just comply with my request that no points of order might be raised during the question hour?

Some hon. Members: Yes, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: What about humble submissions?

Mr. Speaker: When an additional supplementary is attempted, that is usually done through a point of order.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो हर वक्त उठाया जा सकता है और उस को उठाने देना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: We have already spent 47 minutes in the question hour and are still on the fourth question. I told the House—and the House has accepted it also—that at least 10 questions should be covered during question hour.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that British Newspapers have refused to publish a statement by one of our elder statesmen, Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer? If so, has our High Commission taken any steps to give adequate publicity to that statement?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am not aware of that.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास ब्रिटेन में स्थित दो भारतीय नागरिकों के पत्र आये हैं। उन्होंने उन पत्रों में स्पष्ट लिखा है कि हमारी सरकार और वहाँ पर हमारे दूतावास की तरफ से अपना प्रचार वहाँ के भारतीयों तक भी नहीं पहुँचाया जा रहा है, ब्रिटेन के नागरिकों की तो बात ही क्या है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विदेश मंत्रों हमारे संप्रचार का वहाँ के नागरिकों तक पहुँचाने का यत्न करेंगे और अब तक जहाँ पर जो प्रचार किया गया है, जिस का उल्लेख इन पत्रों में किया गया है, उस की जाँच करेंगे।

श्री बिनेश सिंह : जी हाँ। हम लोग निरन्तर कोशिश करते रहते हैं। जो कमी इस बारे में होगी, हम उस को दूर करने की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि ब्रिटेन में जो भारतीय हैं, वे भी यह कहते हैं कि वहाँ पर हमारी तरफ से प्रचार ठीक नहीं हो रहा है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा है, उस को करने का पूरा यत्न किया जायेगा।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Is it not a fact that after a momentary pause after the cease fire, even now subtly or otherwise, the British press and BBC are giving a helping hand to Pakistan and publishing and broadcasting material against India? Has any assessment been made of that or not?

Shri Dinesh Singh: That is, unfortunately, the British point of view.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order now. . .

Shri Swell: We on this side should also have some chance. We have been standing again and again but do not get a chance.

Mr. Speaker: Every time he cannot be called.

Shri Swell: On a point of order. It is a legitimate right for us to ask a question. . .

Mr. Speaker: What shall I do if I am held up in this manner? They should appeal to those Members.

Shri Hem Barua: In reply to my question, the hon. Deputy Minister said that the British press behaved in that odd way because Pakistan had organised not only the aggression against us but also propaganda in Britain against us. In reply to Shri Azad's question, the hon. Deputy Minister has just now said that he agreed with his view that the British press has been behaving in that odd way till now. Is there not a certain contradiction between the two replies? Where do you find the affinity between the two?

Mr. Speaker: I do not find any contradiction.

I might just tell Members again that there is also an other remedy available to me. That is, that such Members who raise points of order often, and I find them not points of order—I would not say frivolous—such Members shall not be able to catch my eye. That is the only other remedy with me.

Foreign Correspondents

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- *361. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to what extent the correspondents of foreign newspapers and news agencies working in India and Pakistan were objective and gave adequate and accurate news about the fighting between India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the result of such assessment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the initial stages of the fighting, because of difficulties in getting to the front, the presentation of news was not balanced and realistic. Later, however, except for deliberate misreporting on the part of some correspondents, the reporting by and large was objective.

The correspondents in Pakistan were influenced by the fact of accessibility to the fighting areas and insidious propaganda in Pakistan. As such their reporting was partisan.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the names of the representatives of foreign papers in India who were not quite accurate and objective?

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Shri Dinesh Singh: It would be difficult for me to go into the details just now.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the attention of such correspondents who were not giving objective reports was drawn to facts and did they mend their ways or not?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I mentioned this in the reply; towards the end of the conflict British reporting became more objective.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether it is a fact that even when the reports of British correspondents in India had been fairly objective many a time these had been twisted and distorted by the editors of the newspapers in Britain?

Shri Dinesh Singh: That is their own internal working and it is difficult for me to comment upon.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that whatever the truth, the foreign correspondents in this country sent their despatches to suit the anti-India policies of the papers they represent in this country and, if so, why is it that our government had not tried to categorise the foreign correspondents in this country according to their sympathy or antipathy to truth?

Shri Dinesh Singh: The hon. Member himself mentioned that this was to suit the policy of the paper. What is the good of talking to the correspondents if that is the policy of the paper?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to suggest that they might have their own categories with them and when they have to deal with them; they should keep that in view.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the reply to my question?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion and they would keep it in mind certainly when it comes from Mr. Hem Barua.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Has the government's attention been drawn to a statement, widely publicised in this country, by a foreign correspondent of the name of Rawle Knox of the *Daily Telegraph* who justified whatever happened in the British press and added, adding insult to injury, that it does not matter what the Indians think of the British press? This came out in different periodicals in this country. May I know if government's attention had been drawn to this and, if so, has any action been taken in regard to such correspondents who could be infesting this parliamentary area also?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, Sir; government's attention was drawn to this and we also talked to that correspondent.

Mr. Speaker: If any Member while asking a supplementary or taking part in the debates has to make a reference to the Press, he need not look to the Press.

Shri Swell: Has the government's attention been drawn to a reported statement of a member of the British parliamentary delegation in Calcutta yesterday that much of the wrong reporting or misunderstanding was because of the wrong handling by the government of India of the press and if so, what comments have the government to make on this?

Shri Dinesh Singh: For 18 years now, the UK government has wrongly supported Pakistan and surely it cannot be because of our external publicity. It is obviously a part of their policy.

Shri Swell: My question has not been answered. What comments have the government got to make on the statement of the member of the British parliamentary delegation?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have already made my comment.

Shri Anwar Harvani: Reuters are the closest collaborators with the Press Trust of India and the Asso-

ciated Press of Pakistan. In view of the dubious role played by Reuters, has the government advised the PTI to revise its agreement with them?

Shri Dinesh Singh: That is a suggestion for action.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How far is it correct that some of the people were not given those facilities which were given to their counterparts in Pakistan and because if this personal reason and annoyance they were anti-Indian?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I mentioned in my reply to the last question that because Pakistan had planned the aggression, it had also planned (*Interruption*) the propaganda and therefore, they could take them to the front.

Mr. Speaker: The question is that we have not been able to give them the facilities, which were given by Pakistan, and therefore, some comments became anti-Indian on account of that.

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I mentioned in the beginning, when the attack came, we could not take them to the front because we were defending the front. Pakistan was able to take them, but later on, we were able to take them to the front. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: We could not give all the facilities, as Pakistan gave, to the press.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him.

Shri Ranga: The answers are so unsatisfactory.

श्री जयदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या भारत सरकार ने विदेशी संवाददाताओं के लिये ऐसे दिवस और प्रतिबन्ध बनाए हुए हैं जिन का पालन करना विदेशी संवाददाताओं को आवश्यक हो ?

श्री विजय सिंह : मुझे कोई स्पष्ट निश्चित जवाबों की तो याद नहीं जती है ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती: प्रलिखित
हैं तो बही बना रोजिये।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that during the hostilities from the 1st of September to the 22nd September, almost all the foreign newspapers which had correspondents in this country consistently reported that it was India which had committed aggression on the 6th September by crossing the international boundary near Lahore, and not Pakistan which had crossed the boundary in Chhamb five days earlier—that was blacked out completely—may I know whether, on this central question as to who crossed the international border first, the Government took any special steps to see that these tendentious reports were not put out by the foreign newspapers, because it has a very far-reaching repercussion on international opinion?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It was fully explained to all of them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that even the very statements by the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister, during this Pakistani aggression, were reported in a distorted manner by those correspondents who are controlling the foreign press here, and I would like to know what action has been taken to see that they report the correct version at least of the Lok Sabha proceedings?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not know whether we can do anything about it, except to point out to them that the reporting is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: If the Lok Sabha proceedings are not reported correctly, then the matter can be brought to my notice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a question of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: Even now, if such things are brought to my notice, I will see.

जकार्ता स्थित एयर इंडिया का
कार्यालय

* 362. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की
रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के समय
जकार्ता स्थित एयर इंडिया के कार्यालय को
इंडोनेशियाई भीड़ द्वारा किये गये घातक्रम
के कारण हुई हानि का, जिसमें विमान
को पतुंची क्षति शामिल है, ब्यौरा क्या
है ;

(ख) क्या इंडोनेशिया सरकार से
क्षतिपूर्ति करने की मांग की गई थी;
घोर

(ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा भेजे गये
बिरोध पत्रों के उत्तर में इंडोनेशिया सरकार
ने क्या स्पष्टीकरण दिया है ?

बौद्धिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपस्थित
(श्री विनेश सिंह) : (क) जकार्ता में
एयर इंडिया के सिटी ऑफिस का कुछ
फर्नीचर, इस्तर के कागजात और प्रचार
सामग्री नष्ट कर दी गई थी। साइन बोर्ड
और सजावटी खिड़कियाँ भी तोड़-फोड़ दी
गई थी। एयर इंडिया विमान को कोई
नुकसान नहीं पहुँचा।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं।

(ग) इंडोनेशियाई विदेश विभाग
से प्रश्न कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है।

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : प्रलाभा एयर
इंडिया कार्यालय के सामान्य और कागजात
के, क्या वहाँ के हमारे निवासियों में से
किसी व्यक्ति को कोई फौट पहुँची है
या वह घातक दृष्टा है, यदि हाँ, तो उस
पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : ऐसी कोई सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : भारत सरकार की तरफ से इस क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए क्या पत्र लिखा गया है और कितनी घनराशि की क्षतिपूर्ति स्वरूप प्राप्ता की गई है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उसका विवरण देते हुए उन से कहा है कि यह एक मूनासिब बीज नहीं है और इसका हमें मुद्रावजा मिलना चाहिये ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many non-Indians were serving in this office of Air India there and how they behaved during the raid?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am sorry I cannot say off-hand.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that after the recent upheaval in Indonesia which came shortly after this vandalism in Djakarta, the new government of Indonesia made a fresh approach to the Government for the reorientation of our relations and, if so, what is the Government's reaction there to?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have not had any fresh approach. We are always hoping that our relations would improve.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I could not catch the answer. I referred to fresh approach by the new government in Indonesia.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I mentioned that I am not aware of any fresh approach as such.

भनुशासन संहिता

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* 363. श्री किङ्गन पटनायक :

श्री मधुसिन्धु :

श्री बायड़ी : ।

क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के कितने कारखानों के व्यवस्थापकों ने उद्योग में भनुशासन संहिता का मान्यता दे दी है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० कि० मालवीय) : (क) और (ख). इस संहिता को सरकारी क्षेत्र की सभी कम्पनियों और निगमों द्वारा तथा रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, पत्तन न्यासों, रेल विभाग एवं रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों को छोड़ कर औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की परिधि में आने वाले विभागीय प्रतिष्ठानों पर लागू किया जा रहा है ।

श्री मधुसिन्धु : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन जो विभाग हैं जैसे सुरक्षा और उसी तरह से रेलवे है, उन में भी क्या लागू किया जायेगा जल्दी से ?

श्री ए० कि० मालवीय : जहाँ तक सुरक्षा का ताल्लुक है, वहाँ डिस्कशन तो हुआ है और कोर्ट की बात पर भी विचार हो रहा है । विहटले कौंसिल हो या कोर्ट लागू किया जाये जब इस का प्राथिरी फैसला हो जायेगा तब इसे लागू किया जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रेलवे में ।

श्री स० ओ० बनर्जी : कहीं यह नहीं है ।

श्री ए० कि० मालवीय : रेलवे पर अभी डिस्कशन हो रहा है ।

श्री मधु सिन्घे : नगर पालिका और जिला पंचायत प्रादि जो संस्थाएँ हैं क्या उन से भी यह कहा जायेगा—क्याकि वह निम्न सरकारी संस्थाएँ हैं—कि वे अनुशासन संहिता को मान लें ताकि जो नगरपालिकाओं के मजदूर हैं या कि जो पातायात के मजदूर हैं, जैसे कि बम्बई में वो० ई० एम० टी० है, उन में और व्यवस्थापकों में झगड़े नहीं। यानी क्या सरकार इन निम्न सरकारी संस्थाओं से यह अनुरोध करेगी कि वह अनुशासन संहिता को तुरन्त मान लें।

श्री ए० कि० मालवीय : नहीं, ऐसा कोई सबान नहीं है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Setting of Retired Army Personnel in
Rajasthan Canal Area

*364. **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special provision is being made for settling retired army personnel in the Rajasthan Canal area;

(b) whether Government have evolved any scheme in this regard; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Rajasthan have earmarked 25,000 acres of land for Rajasthan ex-servicemen and one lakh acres for Punjabi ex-servicemen in the Rajasthan Canal Area.

(b) No scheme has been finalised yet by the Government of Rajasthan pending the formation of Rajasthan

Canal Authority who will be in charge of the development of Canal Area.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Killed by Chinese Armed
Personnel

*365. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri Solanki:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indians were killed by the Chinese armed personnel on the Indo-Tibetan border last month;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have lodged any protest with the Chinese Government in this regard?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A statement covering the months of September, October and November (upto 13th) 1965 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6195/65].

(c) Yes, Sir.

झाकाशवाणी कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी
समिति

*366. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झाकाशवाणी कार्यक्रमों में सुधार करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके फलस्वरूप झाकाशवाणी में क्या परिवर्तन किये गये हैं; और

(ग) आकाशवाणी के अन्य द्विविधनों/ विभागों के बारे में रिपोर्ट कब तक पेश किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) समिति ने आकाशवाणी के काम के कुछ अंगों पर अब तक दो अंतरिम रिपोर्ट दी हैं। इनमें एक "सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रसारण" पर है और दूसरी 'गांवों के लिए प्रसारण' पर।

(ख) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रखा जा रहा है (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 5196/65)। जिसमें इन की मुख्य सिफारिशें और उनके अनुसार आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों में जो परिवर्तन किये गये हैं, वे दिये हुए हैं।

(ग) तीसरी अंतरिम रिपोर्ट टेली-विजन के विषय में होगी। इसके शीघ्र ही पेश किये जाने की आशा है। आकाशवाणी पर अंतिम रिपोर्ट की अगले साल के शुरू में आशा है।

विदेश प्रसारण सेवा

- * 368. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
 श्री बागड़ी :
 श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हमारी विदेश प्रसारण सेवा सन्तोषजनक रूप से कार्य नहीं कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के विषय में भारत का पक्ष स्पष्ट करने के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ग) उनका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) वैदेशिक प्रसारण सेवा का स्तर सन्तोषजनक रहा है। आकाशवाणी से 14 विदेशी भाषाओं में प्रसारण किया जा रहा है और संकटकाल में कुछ सेवाओं का समय बढ़ा दिया गया है। इसे और अच्छा बनाने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। जहां तक अच्छी तरह मुनाई देने और समय का सम्बन्ध है, इस सेवा में कमी है। हमारे ट्रांसमीटर कमजोर हैं और शक्तिशाली शार्टवेव और मीडियम वेव ट्रांसमीटर लेने के लिए कदम उठाये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग). जहां तक भारत पर पाकिस्तान के हाल के आक्रमण से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सम्बन्ध है, आकाशवाणी के सभी कार्यक्रमों में उपयुक्त परिवर्तन किया गया, जिस से स्थिति की पृष्ठभूमि भारत का पक्ष, लड़ाई की ताजी खबरें, और हमले का मुकाबला करने के लिए सारे राष्ट्र के दृढ़ संकल्प को प्रभावशाली ढंग से बताया जा सके। वार्ता, समीक्षा, इण्टरव्यू, रेडियो रिपोर्ट, न्यूज-रोल, और फ्रीचरों के द्वारा इन सभी बातों पर अधिक से अधिक रोशनी डाली गई। आवश्यकता के अनुसार इस प्रकार की चीजों की संख्या, कार्यक्रम के स्वरूप में कोई परिवर्तन किये बिना बढ़ा दी गई। राष्ट्रपति, उपराष्ट्रपति, प्रधान-मंत्री और अन्य प्रमुख व्यक्तियों के प्रसारित भाषणों के उद्धरण, मूल रूप में या अनुवाद रूप में विभिन्न सेवाओं में शामिल किये गये। प्रमुख विदेशी संवाददाताओं के साथ बातचीत भी प्रमुखता से प्रसारित की गई।

पस्तो प्रसारण की अवधि 30 मिनट और बढ़ा दी गई, और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के श्रोताओं के लिए दो नई सेवाएं—एक अफगान फारसी में और दूसरी उर्दू में शुरू की गई।

1965 के अगस्त और सितम्बर, में वैदेशिक सेवा विभाग को वैदेशिक श्रोताओं से 9,200 पत्र मिले। इस से पता चलता है कि विदेशी भाषाओं में हमारी सेवाओं का उनके श्रोताओं पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ रहा है।

**Sub-Committee of Security Council
for Indo-Pak. Talks**

- *369. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Heda:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a move for the appointment of a Sub-committee of the Security Council, consisting of four permanent members to talk with India and Pakistan on measures to give effect to the Council's Resolution of the 20th September, 1965;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the attitude of Soviet Union in this matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). In his report dated 16th September, 1965, the U.N. Secretary-General, for the immediate necessity of obtaining an effective cease-fire, suggested, among other things, a small committee to assist the Heads of two Governments to discuss the current situation and the problems underlying it. India was opposed to this idea.

(c) The Soviet Union did not support the suggestion.

China's Representation in U.N.

- *370. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Kishen Pattanayak:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **External Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representative of the Government of India at the U.N. participated in the debate over the question of China's representation in the U.N.; and

(b) if so, the nature of views expressed by him?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Transmitters from Yugoslavia

- *371. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 12 on the 16th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the further progress made so far in the negotiations with a Yugoslav firm for their offer to supply two 500 kw medium-wave transmitters;

(b) whether any technical experts from Yugoslavia came to India on or before the 31st August, 1965; and

(c) if so, the nature of advice given by him?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) An advance order has been placed by the D.G., S. & D. on the Yugoslav firm for the supply and installation of a 1000 kw mw transmitter (comprising of two 500 kw units). The formal contract with the

firm has been signed on the 19th November, 1965.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The discussions with the technical expert of the Yugoslav firm were in the nature of clarifications covering both technical and financial aspects of their tender submitted to D.G.S.&D.

Air-space Violations by Pakistan

- *372. Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bagri:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Jashvant Mehta:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri M. B. Krishna:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Jagdev Singh
 Siddhanti:
 Shri Himatsingka:
 Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of air-space violations committed by Pakistan since 23rd September, 1965;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). There have been 112 air-space violations by Pakistan aircraft between 23rd September, 1965 and 14th November, 1965. These violations were in J & K, Punjab, Rajasthan and over our forward positions in the Western Sector.

Cease-fire Violation complaints have been lodged with the U.N. Observers in 104 cases. The question of lodging complaints with the U.N. Observers in the remaining eight cases is under consideration.

Indian Nationals arrested in Pakistan

- *373. Shri Ravindra Varma:
 Shrimati Renuka Barkatahi:
 Shri Basumatari:
 Shri Kajrolkar:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri Yogendra Jha:
 Shri T. Ram:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:
 Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Hukam Chand
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Yudhvir Singh:
 Shri Jagdev Singh
 Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian Nationals have been arrested and detained in Pakistan after the out-break of the current Indo-Pak. conflict;

(b) if so, the number of such detenus in East and West Pakistan; and

(c) the arrangements made for their repatriation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Pakistan Government has informed us that 3018 Indians have been interned in Pakistan.

(c) The proposed modality of this exchange would be that the internees would be taken to mutually agreed points where they could be handed over to the respective authorities for departure by air, sea or overland. This is under negotiation with Pakistan.

Indian Tank "Vijayanta"

- *374. Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri Warrior:

Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Mohsin:
Shri Dharmalingam:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of medium tank "Vijayanta" is going on according to schedule at the heavy vehicles factory at Avadi;

(b) if so, when the first tank is likely to be produced; and

(c) the features of this tank as compared to the light tanks manufactured by the same factory?

The Minister of Defence Production (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first tank is expected to roll out by the end of December, 1965.

(c) No light tanks have been manufactured in this factory.

Indian Candidate for Commonwealth Secretariat

*375. **Shri Basumatari:**
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India withdrew its candidate for the post of Deputy Secretary-General for Economic Affairs of the Commonwealth Secretariat before the appointment was made; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Pakistan was known to have been trying to block the appointment of an Indian to the post on "political ground"?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Government of India had not nominated any candidate for the post of Deputy Secretary General, but had made known their willingness to make available the services of an official of the Government for the post, if required. Since, however, the

name of a candidate from Ceylon was proposed, it was decided that the Indian official concerned should withdraw.

(b) Pakistan was reported to have indulged in anti-Indian activities on this occasion also.

'Crush India Day' in East Pakistan

*376. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the East Pakistan Muslim League organised a 'Crush India Day' on the 22nd October, 1965 at Dacca;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure protection of the Indian Nationals in East Pakistan and of the Indian Diplomatic Mission at Dacca;

(c) whether the movement created a state of insecurity for the Hindu minority in East Pakistan; and

(d) whether it had led to any exodus of the Hindu minority to India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India sent a Note warning the Government of Pakistan of the dangerous consequences which a demonstration such as that planned by the Muslim League on 'Crush India Day' could entail. The Government of Pakistan was asked to ensure full protection for

Indian nationals in East Pakistan and the Indian Diplomatic Mission at Dacca.

(c) As far as Government is aware the movement did not develop to such proportions as to add to the insecurity of the Hindu minority in East Pakistan.

(d) No, Sir.

A.I.R. Programme on Netaji's Birthday

*377. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to broadcast on All-India Radio a special programme of patriotic songs, martial music and appropriate talks befitting the national importance of the January 23, 1966, seventieth birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) to (c). Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was born on 23rd January, 1897. Accordingly, his 70th birthday anniversary will be observed on 23rd January, 1967 and not in 1966 as mentioned by the hon. Member. On that occasion, A.I.R. will arrange suitable programmes on the life and work of Netaji. It is too early at this stage to give details of the coverage to be provided.

Maltreatment of Indian Deputy High Commission's Personnel in Dacca

*378. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had lodged a protest with Pakistan against the maltreatment of the Indian Deputy High Commission's personnel in Dacca involving gross violation of

diplomatic immunity, on the 4th November, 1965; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir; the Government of India also demanded due apology from the Government of Pakistan for the violation of diplomatic immunities and the forcible police measures taken against the personnel of the Deputy High Commission.

(b) The High Commission of Pakistan have rejected the Government of India's protest and made certain counter-allegations of humiliating treatment and harassment of the officials of the Deputy High Commission of Pakistan in Calcutta. These counter-allegations are wholly incorrect.

Retrenchments of E.M.E. Workers

*379. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 600 Defence workers of the E.M.E. establishments have recently been served with discharge notices;

(b) if so, why these notices are being issued now after having been held in abeyance on the previous occasion; and

(c) whether, in the light of the recent Indo-Pak conflicts, it is essential to retrench Defence workers in this manner?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) 201 workers of the EME Establishments have been served with notice of discharge, on 1st November, 1965, for a period of 3 months.

(b) These notices were held in abeyance on the last occasion as the question of extending the tenure of employment of these surplus workers was under consideration at that time; it has since been decided to extend the tenure upto 31st January, 1966

and, therefore, those who were entitled to 3 months' notice had to be served with such notices on 1st November, 1965.

(c) These workers have been rendered surplus due to discard policy of a certain type of Army vehicles. The possibility of utilising the services of these surplus employees in the context of the emergent situation created by the Indo-Pak conflict has been examined and it has been found that it will not be possible to utilise their services within the EME Organisation. Attempts to absorb them in equivalent or lower skilled and semi-skilled appointments during their notice period, within the Defence Organisation, and in certain Public Sector Undertakings are, however, continuing.

Flights by Enemy Planes over Indian Territory

*380. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news published widely in the country about the flights of enemy planes over our strategic posts in Punjab and Rajasthan;

(b) whether these planes were intercepted and if so, whether these planes followed the same route or intended to cover the same areas both on 7th and 10th October, 1965; and

(c) the duration of these flights over our territory and whether there is any information as to the direction of the return of these planes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Attempts to intercept the planes were made but the planes escaped. The planes followed different routes.

Collaboration with other Countries in Defence Matters

*381. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to further strengthen the collaboration in the matter of Defence between India and U.S.S.R. and other East European States after the Indo-Pakistan hostilities in August-September, 1965;

(b) whether such steps include securing of assistance in the matter of establishing new units in the defence sphere in the public sector; and

(c) if so, the broad features of this collaboration?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). We have been procuring certain defence equipment from the U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European countries. It is not in the public interest to mention the details.

पहाड़ी डिवीजन

*382. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री रामसेवक शारदा :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमालय पर लड़ने के लिए पहाड़ी डिवीजनों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए क्या विशेष प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं तथा इस पर कुल कितना खन व्यय हुआ है ; और

(ख) पहाड़ी युद्ध के लिए छोटे तथा मझोले हथियारों की सप्लाई में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) पहाड़ी डिवीजनों का प्रशिक्षण सेनाओं को पहाड़ी भू-क्षेत्र में युद्ध करने के योग्य बनाने के लिए अधिस्थापित किया जाता है। इसमें शामिल

है ऊपर आबड़ प्रदेशों में और ऊंचाईयों पर स्थित प्रदेशों के लिए प्रस्तुत किये गये युद्ध के तौर तरीकों में प्रशिक्षण, तथा पहाड़ी युद्ध के समरतन्त्र तथा संभारतंत्र सम्बन्धी पहलुओं का विकास।

केवल, पहाड़ी डिवीजनों के प्रशिक्षण पर उठा खर्च ज्ञात नहीं है, क्योंकि ऐसे खर्च को धनग कर पाना शक्य नहीं है।

(ख) पहाड़ी युद्ध के लिए प्रयुक्त छोटे तथा मझोले हथियारों की सप्लाई की प्रगति प्रायः सन्तोषजनक रही है। कुछ हथियारों के जारी करने में, जहां सप्लाई यू० एस० ए० से आनी थी कुछ बिलम्ब हुआ है। यू० एस० द्वारा प्रतिबन्ध के कारण हुई इस कमी को, स्थानीय उत्पादन द्वारा पूरा करना उद्दिष्ट है, यद्यपि इसमें कुछ अधिक समय लग जाएगा।

Speech of Minister of Food and Agriculture

*383. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported speech of the Minister of Food and Agriculture in New Delhi on the 6th November, 1965 that the "Union Ministries are sovereign empires in themselves and unless the rigid boundaries between them are pulled down, and a team spirit created in the administration, there is no salvation for the country";

(b) whether the report is correct; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to rectify and normalize the situation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes; in broad outlines.

(c) For securing effective co-ordination between the various Ministries several committees both at the

Ministers' level as well as at official level are already functioning. However the need for streamlining and modernising the entire administrative machinery and for securing more effective co-ordination is recognised by Government. This matter would be examined in detail by an Administrative Reforms Commission which is proposed to be appointed by Government shortly.

एमरजेंसी कमीशन देना

*384. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु सिमये :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एमरजेंसी कमीशन की सभी परीक्षाओं में अब तक कितने उम्मीदवार बैठे तथा इन में से कितने उम्मीदवारों को अन्ततः कमीशन मिला।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सफल उम्मीदवारों की संख्या अनुपाततः बहुत कम है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस का एक कारण यह है कि बहुत से उम्मीदवारों को अंग्रेजी की अपेक्षित अर्हता न होने के कारण कमीशन नहीं मिला था ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). एमरजेंसी कमीशन केवल सेना में ही प्रदान की जाती है। चयन लिखित परीक्षा द्वारा नहीं, बल्कि समासाप द्वारा किया गया था। चुनाव बोर्ड के सामने 57612 छात्र आए थे जिन में से 12586 पास हुए थे और 9880 को कमीशन प्रदान की गई थी। शेष डाक्टरी परीक्षा में अयोग्य पाये गए थे अथवा उन्होंने रिपोर्ट ही न की थी। पास होने वाली संख्या कुल संख्या का 22 प्रतिशत है जो समासाप के लिए आए, और तुलना में यह प्रतिशतता नियमित कमीशन के लिये पास होने वालों से अधिक है।

(ग) सम्भावना है, परन्तु स्पष्ट निदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं, कि अंग्रेजी के ज्ञान को अनुचित महत्त्व न दिया जाय।

Indian Diplomatic Bags Searched by Pak Authorities

*85. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Indian diplomatic bags were seized and forcibly searched by the Pakistani authorities at Karachi;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the further action being taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) No, Sir; only the personal belongings of the diplomatic courier were searched.

(b) The Government have lodged a strong protest.

(c) The Government are keeping a watch on the future treatment of Indian diplomatic couriers by the Pakistani Authorities.

विशेष स्मृति डाक टिकट

983. श्री बागड़ी :
 श्री मधु निमये :
 श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताने की इत्ना करेगे कि :

(क) क्या शहीद भगत सिंह की स्मृति में विशेष डाक-टिकट जारी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनकी प्रगल्भी जन्म तिथि पर इनके जारी करने की सम्भावना है ?

संसार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) और (ख)। इस प्रस्ताव पर डाक-टिकट संकलन सलाहकार समिति द्वारा 2 अगस्त, 1965 को विचार किया गया था, किन्तु सिक्यूरिटी प्रेस की सीमित क्षमता होने के कारण इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका।

Lower Selection Grade in Posts and Telegraphs Department

964. **Shri Kishan Pattanayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one third of the vacancies in Lower Selection Grade of Posts and Telegraphs Department are filled on merit-cum-fitness basis from Time-Scale Clerks; and

(b) if so, the reason for excluding Telegraph Traffic Division from the Selection on merit-cum-fitness basis?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No. Only in the Postal and RMS Arms, one third of the Lower Selection Grade vacancies is filled up on the basis of merit (selection) and two thirds by seniority-cum-fitness. In the Telegraphs Engineering and Telegraph Traffic Arms, as also in the Telephone Revenue Accounts Offices and the Stores and Workshops Organisations promotion to L.S.G. is wholly based on seniority-cum-fitness.

(b) In the Postal and RMS Arms, the supervisory clerical posts in L.S.G. are wholly operative and an element of selection has been introduced in making these promotions. The offices in the Telegraph Engineering/Arm and Stores and Workshops Organisation employing clerks are of non-operative nature; whereas the offices in the Telegraph Traffic Arm and Telephone Revenue Accounts however deal with both operative and

non-operative work. In such offices promotion to the supervisory L.S.G. posts is based on seniority-cum-fitness only. There is no discrimination against the Telegraph Traffic Arm in this matter.

Commissioned Officers in Ordnance Depots

985. Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several officers who have been commissioned are attached to Ordnance Depots or Units where they are really surplus;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are being so attached because the raising of units for which they are meant has been delayed on account of lack of equipment and recruits; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to overcome this lag and to expedite delivery of equipment and to achieve better co-ordination and planning?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No Ordnance officers attached to Ordnance Depots or Units are surplus to requirements.

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

भारतीय विदेश सेवा में अधिकारी

986. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु लिमये :

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

(क) राजदूत, वाणिज्य दूत तथा तृतीय सचिव तक के अन्य उच्च अधिकारियों समेत भारतीय विदेश सेवा के कितने अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जो अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त एक अथवा एक से अधिक गैर-भारतीय भाषायें जानते हैं ;

(ख) इन में से ऐसे कितने अधिकारी हैं जो एशिया की भाषायें, जैसे चीनी, जापानी अरबी आदि तथा अफ्रीकी भाषायें, जैसे स्वाहिली आदि जानते हैं ; और

(ग) राजनयिक अधिकारियों को क्या प्रोत्साहन सरकार द्वारा दिये जा रहे हैं ताकि वे अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त अन्य विदेशी भाषायें भी सीखें ?

बंधेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) भारतीय विदेश सेवा में तृतीय सचिव और उससे ऊपर के दर्जे के 245 ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जिन्हें, अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त, एक या एक से अधिक गैर-भारतीय भाषा का ज्ञान है ।

(ख) 88 अधिकारी एम है जिन्हें एशियाई भाषायें आती हैं और 3 अधिकारी ऐसे हैं जिन्हें अफ्रीकी भाषायें आती हैं ।

(ग) भारतीय विदेश सेवा के अधिकारियों को विदेशी भाषायें सीखने की दिशा में प्रोत्साहन देने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने एक व्यापक योजना तैयार की है । इसके अलावा, जब कोई अधिकारी इस सेवा में नियुक्त किया जाता है तब शुरू ही में उसके लिये एक विदेशी भाषा नियत कर दी जाती है जो उस अनिवार्यतः सीखनी ही पड़ती है । इस सेवा में उस तभी म्थायी किया जाता है जब वह इस भाषा विशेष में उन्नत-स्तर की परीक्षा पास कर ले ।

नाभिकीय कार्यक्रमों पर ध्यान

987. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

श्री किशन पटनायक :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार को पता है कि अमरीका, सोवियत संघ, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस-तथा साम्बवादी चीन अपने नाभिकीय कार्य-क्रमों पर प्रति वर्ष कितना धन व्यय करते

हैं ;

(ख) उन देशों के कुल प्रतिरक्षा व्यय का यह कितना प्रतिशत है ; और

(ग) प्रतिरक्षा व्यय पर उनकी राष्ट्रीय आय का कितना प्रतिशत खर्च होता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री स्वामि बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) से (ग) . आवश्यक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

P & T Staff Quarters in Calicut

988. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of the Posts and Telegraphs staff quarters in Calicut, Kerala is being postponed for want of a site;

(b) whether the Committee set up for finding the sites visited the two proposed sites; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not selecting any of those sites?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) There were some defects and deficiencies in both the plots. However, the consensus of opinion of the committee was in favour of one of the plots. The suitability of this plot for construction has been called for from the Executive Engineer.

Wage Board for Kerala Municipal Workers

989. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received interim recommendations of the

Kerala Municipal Corporation Wage Board;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps for their implementation?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) The Board has recommended interim relief at the rate of Rs. 7.50 per month in the case of one set of workers and Rs. 2.50 per month in case of others. This is to be paid from the 1st January, 1965.

(c) The question of implementation of the recommendations is under consideration of the Government.

कोयला खानों दुर्घटनाएं

990. श्री प्रिय गुरु : क्या धम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयला खानों में गत एक वर्ष में कितनी दुर्घटनाएँ हुई ;

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं में कितने व्यक्ति मरे तथा कितने घायल हुए ; और

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं में मरे व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को सरकार ने प्रतिकर के रूप में कितनी-कितनी राशि दी ?

धम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री डा० संजीवराय) : (क) अक्टूबर, 1964 से सितम्बर, 1965 तक 157 घातक और 1893 गम्भीर दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं ।

(ख) 461 व्यक्ति मरे और 1970 घायल हुए ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की बैठक पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Persons of Indian Origin in Foreign Countries

991. **Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of Indian Origin in other countries, country-wise, together with the numbers of those have acquired citizenship of the resident country;

(b) the number of persons who are still Indian citizens; and

(c) the number of persons who are Stateless?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from our Missions abroad and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Appointments in A.I.R.

992. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**
Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the posts to which top-ranking officials have been appointed in the A.I.R. without the selection or approval by the U.P.S.C.;

(b) since when they have been appointed; and

(c) why they are being continued and their cases not referred to the U.P.S.C.?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indra Gandhi): (a) None.

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

Ex-servicemen on Live Registers of Employment Exchanges

993. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen borne on the Live Registers of vari-

ous Employment Exchanges in each State seeking employment assistance as on the 31st October, 1965; and

(b) the number of such ex-servicemen who found employment till the end of October, 1965?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The information is being collected half-yearly. A statement showing figures for the period January-June, 1965 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5197/65].

Passports issued for U.K.

994. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passports issued for U.K. during the last six months;

(b) the number of applications received and the number of applications entertained during the above period; and

(c) the number of applications rejected during the above period?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) 10,753.

(b) 11,598.

(c) 436.

Unemployed Graduates

995. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of unemployed Graduates in the country is on the increase; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide them with suitable employment assistance and the latest position in this regard?

" The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Precise information is not available. However, the number of Graduates (including post-Graduates) seeking employment assistance through Employment Exchanges increased from 44,024 to 79,624 between March, 1961 and June, 1965.

(b) Various development schemes in the Five year Plans are expected to lead to larger employment opportunities for the educated persons including Graduates. According to Employment Exchange statistics 91,298 Graduates (including post-Graduates) had been placed in employment during the period March 1961 to June, 1965.

परमाणु ऊर्जा

996. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : नया प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परमाणु ऊर्जा के शान्ति के कार्यों के लिये प्रयोगों के सम्बन्ध में भारत में किये जा रहे अनुसन्धान के परिणामस्वरूप शक्ति प्राप्त करने के साधनों में किस हद तक खर्च में कमी होना सम्भव है ;

(ख) कारखानों, चलाने तथा अन्य औद्योगिक उत्पादन के कार्यों के लिये परमाणु ऊर्जा का उपयोग कब तक किया जा सकेगा ;

(ग) परमाणु ऊर्जा से उत्पादित बिजली और जल विद्युत् की क्रमशः प्रति यूनिट लागत क्या है ; और

(घ) निकट भविष्य में अन्य किन कार्यों के लिये परमाणु ऊर्जा सार्वजनिक उपयोग के लिये सुलभ की जा सकेगी ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

प्रधान मंत्री तथा धनु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री साहू बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जैसा कि 30 अगस्त, 1965 को लोक-सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1005 के उत्तर में बताया गया था, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग ने स्वतंत्र रूप से धर्मश, पानी तथा न्यूक्लीय स्टेशनों

द्वारा पैदा की गई बिजली की अपेक्षित लागत के बारे में विस्तारपूर्वक विम्लेषण किया है और अभी हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई एनर्जी सर्वे कमेटी ने भी ऐसा ही किया है। इन अध्ययनों ने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि सस्ते कोयले के भण्डारों से दूर स्थानों में और जहाँ पानी द्वारा पैदा की गई बिजली नहीं मिल सकती, न्यूक्लीय बिजली ही प्रतियोगी है। 1970 के लगभग जब थोरियम का प्रयोग करने की विधि का संतोषजनक हल निकल आयेगा, न्यूक्लीय बिजली कोयला भण्डारों के समीप क्षेत्रों में भी प्रतियोगी होगी और बिजली के अन्य स्रोतों पर निर्भरता को धीरे-धीरे कम किया जा सकेगा।

(ख) पहले तीन परमाणु विद्युत् स्टेशनों के चालू होने की तिथियाँ अर्थात् धरेलू और उद्योगों के लिये बिजली इन स्टेशनों से कब मिलेगी, लोक-सभा में 23 अगस्त, 1965 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 487 के उत्तर में बताई गई थी। ये तिथियाँ इस प्रकार हैं :—

- | | | |
|-------|----------------|--------------|
| (i) | तारापुर परमाणु | अक्टूबर, |
| | विद्युत् | स्टेशन 1968। |
| (ii) | राजस्थान पर- | 1969 के |
| | माणु | विद्युत् |
| | स्टेशन | अन्त में। |
| | (पहला | |
| | यूनिट।) | |
| (iii) | राजस्थान पर- | बीबी पंच- |
| | माणु | विद्युत् |
| | स्टेशन | वर्षीय |
| | (दूसरा | योजना के |
| | यूनिट) | अन्त तक। |
| (iv) | मद्रास परमाणु | बीबी |
| | विद्युत् | पंचवर्षीय |
| | स्टेशन | योजना के |
| | | अन्त तक। |

(ग) पहले तीन परमाणु विद्युत् स्टेशनों में न्यूक्लीय बिजली पैदा करने की लागत, लोक-सभा में 15 नवम्बर, 1965 को

अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 571 के उत्तर में
वी गई थी। यह इस प्रकार है :—

स्टेशन	लागत प्रति किलोवाट घण्टे
तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत् स्टेशन	3.01 पैसे
राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत् स्टेशन (पहला यूनिट)	2.80 पैसे
राजस्थान पामाणु विद्युत् (दूसरा यूनिट)	2.64 पैसे
मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत् स्टेशन	2.64 पैसे

उस उत्तर के साथ लगी तालिकाओं में दिल्ली-पंजाब-राजस्थान क्षेत्र में कोयले के प्रयोग से, मद्रास क्षेत्र और नबेली घर्मल बिजली उत्पादन योजनाओं से, पैदा की गई बिजली की लागत के बारे में सूचना दी गई है। सदन को यह आश्वासन भी दिया गया है कि तीन क्षेत्रों महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और मद्रास में जहाँ पानी और कोयले के द्वारा बिजली पैदा की गई है, की लागत प्रति किलोवाट घण्टे का विवरण एकत्र किया जा रहा है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(घ) माननीय सदस्य द्वारा मांगी गई सूचना लोक-सभा के 8 नवम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 276 के भाग (ख) में पहले ही दी जा चुकी है। बिजली पैदा करने के अतिरिक्त, परमाणु ऊर्जा का प्रयोग कृषि, जीव-विज्ञान, उद्योग तथा चिकित्सा में किया जाता है। इसके प्रयोग के बारे में विस्तारपूर्वक विवरण विभाग की वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में दिया गया है जो कि सदस्यों में वितरित की जा चुकी है तथा सदन के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

यूरेनियम का उत्पादन

997. श्री उटिया :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में यूरेनियम का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना है और उस में कितनी वृद्धि की संभावना है ;

(ख) इसके उत्पादन का कितना प्रतिशत यूरेनियम किन-किन देशों तथा किन-किन प्रयोजनों के लिये निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या निर्यात करने से पहले यह शर्त लगा दी जाती है कि भारत के यूरेनियम का प्रयोग केवल मानव कल्याण के लिये किया जाये ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) यह बताना लोकहित में नहीं है।

(ख) यूरेनियम का भारत से निर्यात नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ग) तथा (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Cost of Living Indices for Madhya Pradesh

998. Shri Lakshmu Bhawanil: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Trade Unions of Madhya Pradesh requesting for the revision of cost of living indices for Madhya Pradesh; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Adivasi Labour in Madhya Pradesh

999. Shri Lakshmu Bhawan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently conducted any survey of the working conditions of Adivasi Labour in the industrial areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the results of the survey; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No.

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

Accident in Coal Mine Near Pawleshwar

1000. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether two miners were killed in the afternoon of the 4th November, 1965 when a portion of a coal mine near Pawleshwar in the district of Burdwan, West Bengal gave way; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) On 3rd November 1965, two miners were killed at Darula colliery, Pandaveshwar, West Bengal by fall of roof coal.

(b) The accident occurred at 3 P.M. when a mass of roof coal 14.1 M+M thick fell from a height of 2.4 M. The accident was inquired into by officers of the organisation of the Chief Inspector of Mines on the same

evening. As the presence of weakness in the roof in the form of hidden converging slips could not be known, no blame could be attached to anybody.

नौसेना के उपकरण के लिए जंग न लगने देने वाला पेंट

1001. श्री राम हरख यादव : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के प्रतिरक्षा वैज्ञानिकों ने जंग न लगने देने वाले पेंट बनाये हैं जिससे मूल्यवान नौसेना उपकरणों को अधिक समय काम में लाया जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ये पेंट आयात किये गये पेंटों से सस्ते तथा अधिक समय तक चलने वाले हैं ; और

(ग) संयंत्र की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री ए० ए० बालुच) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस समय व्यवसाय नौसेना का आयात ध्वजों का प्रयोग करते अधि-स्वामिक रोगन मुहय्या कर रहा है । रक्षा धार० एण्ड डी० संगठन द्वारा विकसित जंगरोक रोगन गुणों में व्यवसाय द्वारा मुहय्या किये गये अधिस्वामिक रंगों से अच्छे भी हैं और सस्ते भी हैं । यह रंग रोगन समग्रत दर्शय द्रव्यों से तैयार किये जाते हैं । विदेश से आयात किए गये ऐसे रोगनों की तुलना में देशीय रंग की लागत कुछ अधिक बैठती है ।

(ग) सेवाओं की आवश्यकताओं का सामना करने के लिये, रक्षा धार० एण्ड डी० संगठन द्वारा विकसित जहाजी रोगनों के निर्माण के लिये, देशीय रोगन उद्योग में, उत्पादन क्षमता पर्याप्त है ।

नागाओं द्वारा युद्ध विराम का उल्लंघन

1002. श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 24 सितम्बर से 1 नवम्बर, 1965 तक की अवधि में नागालैंड में आक्रामक कार्रवाहियों को बन्द करने के सम्बन्ध में छिपे हुए नागाओं के साथ हुए समझौते के विद्रोही नागाओं द्वारा किये गये उल्लंघनों के कारण हुई घटनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप धन-जन की कुल कितनी हानि हुई; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं न होने देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) 24 सितम्बर से 1 नवम्बर, 1965 तक की अवधि में नागालैंड में जबर्दस्ती धन इकट्ठा करने की 8 घटनाएं; हथियार और बर्दी में घाने-जाने की 12 घटनाएं हुईं; और 181 व्यक्ति उठा लिये गये तथा क्रल का एक मामला हुआ। इसके अलावा, छिपे नागाओं ने मारने की धमकी देकर कोहिमा जिले में चखेसंग क्षेत्र के प्रामीणों को सरकार को टैक्स देने से भी रोका।

(ख) इन उल्लंघनों से सम्पत्ति को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुंचा है। लेकिन छिपे नागाओं ने दबाव देकर बड़ी मात्रा में धनराशि छिपी है। दबाव देकर जो धन इकट्ठा किया गया है, उसकी ठीक राशि मालूम नहीं है। जहाँ तक जानी नुकसान की बात है, एक व्यक्ति क्रल किया गया था।

(ग) जबर्दस्ती धन इकट्ठा करने या छिपाने की शिकायतें मिलने पर, सिविल प्रशासन जान और माल की रक्षा करने के

लिए कानून के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक कदम उठा रहा है। विद्रोहवन्ध्या बनाये रखने और अपराधियों को रोकने के लिये पुलिस कार्रवाई में वृद्धि की जा रही है।

नागालैंड सरकार ने चखेसंग क्षेत्र में पहले ही टैक्स कदम उठा लिये हैं और टैक्स इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं।

सड़ाईबंदी की शर्तों का उल्लंघन करने के तमाम महत्वपूर्ण मामले भी शान्ति मिशन के ध्यान में लाये जा चुके हैं ताकि वह उन्हें छिपे नागाओं के साथ उठा सकें।

Manufacture of Nuclear Weapons by India

1003. **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any advice from the Government of U.S.A. against the manufacture of nuclear weapons by India; and

(b) if so, the reply sent to the Government of U.S.A.?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of the United States of America have in international forums commended the decision of the Government of India not to acquire nuclear weapons. They have also in a general way drawn attention to the serious economic, military and political consequences of non-nuclear countries trying to acquire a nuclear weapons capability. The Government of India have, however, received no official communication in this regard from the Government of the United States of America and the question of sending any reply does not, therefore, arise.

Indian Film burnt in Indonesia

1004. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Hamatsingka:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Solanki:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demonstrators burnt an Indian film entitled 'Patudji Mahipal Shakila' in Central Sumatra during a rally in protest against Indian self-defence measures against Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with the Indonesian Government?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Government has seen press reports to that effect. The Indian Embassy in Jakarta has been unable to verify these reports due to lack of communications and the current disturbed conditions in Indonesia.

(b) No protest has been lodged with the Indonesian Government so far.

Working Efficiency of Telephone System

1005. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instituted surprise checks and spot investigations in the working efficiency of the telephone systems in metropolitan cities of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that standards of service have been deteriorating particularly in the handling of long distance telephone calls; and

(c) if so, the action being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No.

(c) The efficiency of the telephone services is being kept up and raised further by taking various steps such as opening of new exchanges, increasing the capacity of existing exchanges as feasible, replacement of manual exchanges by automatic ones, introduction of modern type of switching equipment like Crossbar switching system, provision of large blocks of trunk circuits through co-axial cables and Micro-wave systems on main routes, introduction of subscriber/operator trunk dialling services on important trunk circuits, etc.

Unemployment

1006. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the unemployment during the last year; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to create employment potential and to eradicate unemployment, particularly among the educated?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Precise information is not available. However, the number of applicants seeking employment assistance through Employment Exchanges decreased from 26,71,633 to 26,52,695 between September, 1964 and September, 1965.

(b) Various development schemes in the Five Year Plans are expected to lead to larger employment opportunities for unemployed persons including the educated persons.

Integration of N.C.C. with Territorial Army

1007. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any proposal to integrate the N.C.C., Territorial Army and other similar organisations;

(b) if so, the details of such integration; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Dr. D. S. Raju):

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The reason for not integrating the N.C.C. and T.A. etc., is that the Territorial Army and Home Guards etc. have been set up in relation to different sections of the population with aims which differ in each case.

Publicity about Indo-Pak Conflict

**1008. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Parashar:
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindi speeches, talks and news features on Indo-Pakistan conflict are not given all-India publicity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove this discrimination between English and Hindi?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):

(a) Broadcasts to the nation by the Prime Minister, which are both in English and Hindi, are relayed over the entire network of All India Radio. Other important broadcasts in Hindi are relayed by stations serving the Hindi area.

(b) The reason why all such broadcasts in Hindi are not relayed over the entire network is that stations serving the non-Hindi areas have to originate a large number of programmes in their own languages. Since broadcasts in Hindi and other Indian languages constitute the vast bulk of AIR's total output, stations in

the non-Hindi areas would be left with very little time for programmes in their own languages if they were to relay every important broadcast in Hindi. On the other hand, the number of items in English is substantially less, so that relaying them over the entire network does not affect the programmes in Indian languages.

(c) In view of the reply to parts (a) and (b), the question of any discrimination does not arise.

Pak. activities on Eastern Border

**1009. Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. C. Boroah:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concentration of Pakistani forces along the Pakistan border with West Bengal, Assam and Tripura still continues; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the people belonging to the minority communities inhabiting the above-mentioned border areas have been asked to vacate the places up to a certain depth?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Pakistan regular army troops, East Pakistan Rifles personnel and irregular forces, called Mujahids and Ansars, continue to be deployed in strength along the East Pakistan border.

(b) Government are aware that a number of members of the minority community have been removed from the border areas to the interior of East Pakistan.

Soviet Seacraft for Indian Navy

**1010. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri E. Barua:
Shri Basappa:**

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

Starred Question No. 295 on the 30th August, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the delegation to Moscow for negotiating the purchase of seacraft for the Indian Navy has shown results; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A contract has been signed for the purchase of submarines and other naval crafts. It would not be in the public interest to disclose other details.

Amenities for Jawans and their families

1011. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that great confusion prevails in regard to the supply of goods by the public for the benefit of Jawans, their families and wounded soldiers; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to give co-ordinated and complete picture of all matters pertaining to the organization of amenities for Jawans and their families?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The public has been advised through press releases that donations in the form of cash are most suitable and secure maximum benefits to the Jawans. Donations in kind of certain specified items are also welcome. Indications have also been made of the manner in which these donations are to be sent.

Aid for Nepal

1012. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1544 on the 6th September, 1965 regarding financial aid for Nepal and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the request of Nepal Government for establishing a Medical Col-

lege and further development of small-scale industries in Nepal; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The request is under consideration.

(b) A survey to assess the requirements of a Medical College in Nepal has been undertaken. A Specialist on Small Scale Industries is expected to visit Nepal shortly to make a preliminary survey for the development of small-scale industries.

राजदूतों की विभागीय बैठकें

1013. श्री मधु तिलकः
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या बंबे-शिक्षक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के, जैसे अग्नेय एशिया, पश्चिमी एशिया, पूर्वी यूरोप, पश्चिमी यूरोप, लैटिन अमरीका के देशों सम्बन्धी प्रपनी नीतियों और सम्बन्धों को सुदृढ़ करने तथा उनमें सामंजस्य लाने के लिए उन देशों में स्थित भारत के राजदूतों को समय-समय पर विभागीय बैठकें आयोजित करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उमका उपयोग क्या है ?

बंबे-शिक्षक-कार्य-मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) और (ख). विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हमारे राजदूतों की समय-समय पर मीटिंगें होती रहीं हैं। इस मसल इस तरह की मीटिंग नही हुई है; और न निकट भविष्य में इस प्रकार की कोई मीटिंग होने की आशा है लेकिन चूंकि विदेश-स्थित हमारे प्रतिनिधियों के साथ इस तरह का परामर्श लाभदायक सिद्ध हुआ है, इसलिए इस तरह की मीटिंग समय-समय पर आयोजित करने का इरादा है।

ग्रहमदाबाद के लिए नया ट्रांसमीटर

1014. श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विविध भारतीय कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिए ग्रहमदाबाद में एक नया ट्रांसमीटर लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक लग जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). विविध भारतीय कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिये ग्रहमदाबाद में एक मीडियम-वेव-ट्रांसमीटर लगाया जा चुका है । यह 2 अक्टूबर, 1965 से चालू हो गया है ।

जिला मेरठ में टेलीफोन केन्द्र

1015. श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला मेरठ के सरधना कस्बे में एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज लगाया जा रहा है;]

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे कितने टेलीफोन लगाये जायेंगे; और

(ग) इस पर कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

संचार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती):

(क) सरधना कस्बे में एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज 12 सितम्बर, 1956 से काम कर रहा है ।

(ख) इस समय 38 कनेक्शन काम कर रहे हैं और प्रतीक्षा-सूची के दो आबेदकों को भी घ्र ही कनेक्शन दे दिये जायेंगे ।

(ग) शुरू में 4600 रुपये की लागत से 20 लाइन का एक मेगनेटॉ एक्सचेंज लगाया गया था । उसके स्थान पर 41000 रुपये की लागत से 50 लाइन का एक केन्द्रीय बैटरी कन्ट्रोल एक्सचेंज लगा दिया गया । केन्द्रीय बैटरी कन्ट्रोल एक्सचेंज के स्थान पर अब 9400 की लागत से एक छोटा स्वचल एक्सचेंज लगा दिया गया है ।

Wage Board for Tea Plantations

1016. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Wage Board for Tea Plantations has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):

(a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Government's Offer of Help for Settlement of Refugees

1017. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dutch Government have rendered some financial help to the Indian Government for the refugees in India who were victims of the recent conflict between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether any other country has offered any such help; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries and the kind of assistance offered by them?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Dutch Government has not offered any help for refugees in India who were victims of the recent conflict between India and Pakistan. However, it is under-

stood that the Dutch reformed churches are collecting funds for refugees from war-stricken areas. The target is 5 lakh guilders (approximately Rs. 6.6 lakhs) for the Indian sub-continent.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

Defence Development Units

1018. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three defence development units in the Public Sector have declared a dividend;

(b) whether the Department of Defence Production has submitted a note to the Planning Commission regarding the method and manner in which defence production could be stepped up; and

(c) whether imports of spares and other equipment required for operating the defence units to their capacity have received higher priority?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Four Defence Production Units in the Public Sector viz. Bharat Electronics Limited, Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Mazagon Dock Limited and Praga Tools Limited have declared dividend at different rates for the year 1964-65.

(b) The Department of Defence Production have projected their requirements of various strategic raw materials and finished products to the Planning Commission.

(c) Yes, Sir.

नेपाल की कमला बाई तथा जनकपुर ज्ञापा सड़क योजनायें

1019. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल के कमला बाई तथा पूर्व-पश्चिम राजपथ के पूर्वी क्षेत्र की जनकपुर

ज्ञापा सड़क की रूपरेखा (ब्लू प्रिंट) तैयार कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

वंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह)

(क) जा नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Speech of Chief Minister of West Bengal

1020. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a speech of Shri P. C. Sen, Chief Minister, West Bengal in Calcutta stating that U.S.A. will persuade China through Pakistan to attack India for making a barter on Kashmir;

(b) whether this information is confirmed by the Government of India; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The statement in question was made not by the Chief Minister of West Bengal but by someone who had come to see him.

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

Production of H.F. 24 Jets

1021. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 296 on the 30th August 1965 and state the progress since made in the procurement of additional items of plant and machinery for production of HF 24 Jets, supply of raw material and components and for training of personnel in aeronautical engineering?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M.

Thomas): The supply of some plant and machinery by the U.S. Government has not materialised. There has been no change in the position already indicated regarding other requests made to U.S. authorities.

Pak Violations of Cease-Fire

**1022. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state the steps taken by the Security Council on the protest notes sent to it after the cease-fire on the 23rd September, 1965 regarding the violations of cease-fire line by Pakistani troops?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Pakistan violations of the cease-fire, reported to the UN Secretary General by the Permanent Representative of India, are circulated to the Security Council as UN documents. According to the UN Secretary General, the violation complaints are transmitted immediately to the UN Observers for investigation and report. Results of the investigations by UN Observers are presented by the Secretary General in a series of reports to the Security Council.

Passport Restrictions for Students Proceeding to U.S.A.

1023. Shri Karni Singh): Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a batch of students from Kerala were refused passports by the Government of India to proceed to U.S.A. for prosecuting higher studies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble member is referring to some medical graduates intending to go to U.S.A. for higher studies. As the House is aware some conditions have been laid down on the issue of passports to medical students and practitioners. That is to say generally those who are either (i) M.B.B.S. with seven years experience, or (ii) M.B.B.S. with 60 per cent marks and three years experience, or (iii) holder of any post-graduate degree like M.S., M.D. etc. are allowed to go abroad for further studies.

Commonwealth Secretariat

**1024. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the permanent Commonwealth Secretariat has since been constituted and started functioning in London; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in its functioning and the Indian contribution thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Commonwealth Secretariat has started functioning with skeleton staff;

(b) So far, the posts of Secretary General, two Deputy Secretaries-General and some other senior officials have been filled. India's share of contribution at 11.4 per cent comes to £19,950 (Rs. 268,000-00) for the first year.

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਮੇਂ ਕਿਰਾਏ ਕੇ ਸਫ਼ਾਨੋਂ ਮੇਂ ਡਾਕਸ਼ਾਨੇ

1025. श्री बलजीत सिंह : क्या संभार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पंजाब डਾਕਸ਼ਾਨੇ ਕਿਰਾਏ ਕੇ ਸਫ਼ਾਨੋਂ ਮੇਂ ਹੈ;

(ख) 1964-65 तथा 1965 में अब तक सरकार ने किराये के रूप में कितना धन दिया है; और

(ग) इन डाकखानों को सरकार इनके भवनों में कब तक ले जायेगी ?

संभार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती):
(क) 685 ।

(ख) (i) 1964-65 के दौरान 3,45,441 रुपये ।

(ii) 1965-66 के दौरान अभी तक 1,88,418.04 रुपये ।

(ग) डाक तार विभाग जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक समझा जाएगा, विभागीय इमारत रखना पसन्द करेगा बशर्ते कि उन के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान और आर्थिक साधन उपलब्ध हों। हालाँकि मुख्य मुख्य डाकघरों के लिए या जहाँ किराये के उपयुक्त स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं है विभागीय इमारतों की व्यवस्था करने का हर संभव प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, फिर भी ऐसी कोई तारीख बताना कठिन है जब कि सभी विभागीय डाकघरों को विभागीय इमारतों में रखना संभव हो सकेगा ।

Quarters for P. and T. Employees in Punjab

1026. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of class III and IV employees of the P. and T. Department in Punjab who have been provided with quarters so far;

(b) the number of such employees who have not been provided with quarters even after completion of ten years of service; and

(c) the steps being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Class III—1563; Class IV—419.

(b) Class III—4047; Class IV—1111.

(c) Sanction for construction of 49 units of quarters at various places have been accorded, out of which 5 units are under construction. Proposal for construction of more quarters is under examination.

Jullundur A.I.R. Station

1027. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jullundur Radio Station will be named as the Punjabi Radio Station; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Nehru Mountaineering Institute

1028. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to establish the Nehru Mountaineering Institute in Darjeeling;

(b) if so, whether any financial help has been given by the Central Government; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh in collaboration with the Government of India (Ministry of Defence) have set up the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering at Uttar Kashi. The first course started on 11th October 1965 and was completed on 14th November, 1965, the birth anniversary

sary of late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The Defence Minister is the President of the Institute and the Chief Minister Uttar Pradesh is the Vice-President.

(b) and (c). The Government of India has agreed to pay 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs per year from Defence Budget.

Firing by East Pakistan Rifles

1029. Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that East Pakistani Rifles opened fire on the 6th October, 1965 on a crowded passenger bus belonging to Assam State Transport Service near Dawki border checkpoint on the Assam-East Pakistan border;

(b) if so, the damages caused to men and property;

(c) whether any protest note has been sent to Pakistan; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) On the 4th October, 1965, Pakistani forces from their border outpost of Synrem fired three rounds at a passenger bus of the Assam State Transport going from Shillong towards Dawki when it had crossed Dawki bridge.

(b) Nil.

(c) and (d). A protest has been lodged on this and other provocative acts by Pakistan in the Dawki area. A reply is awaited.

Cartridges for Rifle Clubs

1030. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Rifle Association of India have made a preference for shot size No. 7 for clay pigeon shooting cartridges being manufactured in the Indian Ordnance Factories in 12 gauge; and

(b) if so, why shot size No. 7 are not readily available when larger sizes are manufactured?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No communication on the subject has been received from the National Rifle Association of India.

(b) The production of cartridge 12 bore size No. 7 for clay pigeon shooting to the required standard is yet to be established in the Ordnance Factories.

Cartridges for Rifle Clubs

1031. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently added 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " cartridges by the Indian Ordnance Factories placed on the civilian market are superior to the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " cartridges upto now regularly offered;

(b) whether patterning tests have been done to determine the fact that the 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " cartridges are superior to merit such a price difference; and

(c) the methods employed for patterning and the percentages obtained in various patterning tests from different distances?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) It is not claimed that 2-3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " cartridges are superior to 2-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " cartridges.

(b) In view of (a) above, there has been no necessity to conduct any patterning tests 2-3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " cartridges were produced in limited quantities. The cost of production was, therefore, necessarily high. These cartridges were released to the civilian market at the actual cost of production.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Post Cards and Stamps

1032. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cards and stamps were not available in

many Post Offices including Gauhati, Zanabazar, Silpukhuri, Jorhat etc. in Assam in the months of August and September, 1965; and

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) Owing to delay in receipt of postal stationery from the Security Press.

‘अधिक धन उपजाओ’ पर प्रधान मंत्री के भाषण का प्रसारण

1033. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ‘अधिक धन उपजाओ’ के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री का आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित भाषण राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में किसानों को दिया है ;

(ख) क्या इस भाषण को विभिन्न राज्यों में आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों से राज्यों की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रसारित किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, नहीं। परन्तु इस विषय पर प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से देश की प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत को सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में एक व्यक्तिगत पत्र शीघ्र ही भेजा जायगा। प्रधान मंत्री का प्रसारित भाषण छात्र और कृषि मंत्रालय की मासिक पत्रिका “इन्टिन्सिव एग्रीकल्चर” (अंग्रेजी) और “उन्नत कृषि” (हिन्दी) के दिसम्बर अंकों में भी छपा जा रहा है। इन पत्रिकाओं की प्रतियां देश के सभी ब्लॉक और क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यकर्ताओं तथा इनके ग्राहक किसानों के पास पहुंचनी हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्रचार नीति

1034. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 12-13 अक्टूबर, 1965 को नई दिल्ली में राज्यों के प्रचार निर्देशकों की स्थायी समिति की बैठक में प्रचार नीति में आवश्यक परिवर्तन करने के कोई सुझाव दिये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त बैठक में क्या महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग)। पिछले 12 और 13 अक्टूबर, को नई दिल्ली में हुई राज्यों के प्रचार निर्देशकों की स्थायी समिति की बैठक सरकार की प्रचार नीति में परिवर्तन करने के कोई सुझाव नहीं दिये गये थे, न इस समिति को यह अधिकार था।

भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के विभिन्न प्रचार विभागों और राज्यों द्वारा जो प्रचार कार्य किया गया और विशेषकर इसमें जो कठिनाईयां सामने आई या कमियां देखी गई, समिति ने उन पर विचार किया। देश को स्वावलम्बी और आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के उद्देश्य से दीर्घ-कालीन प्रचार के प्रश्न पर भी समिति ने विचार किया। इसके लिए प्रचार व्यवस्था में सुधार करने और प्रचार कार्यों में केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच और अधिक मेल रखने के लिए समिति ने कुछ उपाय सुझाए। ये निर्णय सभी राज्य सरकारों और इस मंत्रालय के विभागों को अमल में लाने के लिए भेज दिए गए हैं।

चीन-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष सम्बन्धी साहित्य

1035. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रकाशन विभाग द्वारा चीनी-पाकिस्तानी खतरे के सम्बन्ध में प्रकाशित साहित्य के समुचित और समय पर वितरण की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये प्रकाशन विभिन्न राज्यों की राजधानियों तक भी नहीं पहुंच पाते ; और

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

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) : जैसे ही संकटकाल से सम्बन्धित पैम्फलेट प्रकाशित होते हैं, उनको निम्न व्यक्तियों या संस्थाओं को भेज दिये जाते हैं :—

1. राष्ट्रीय रक्षा परिषद् के सदस्य ।
2. संसद् सदस्य ।
3. राज्य की राजधानी के सूचना केन्द्र ।
4. विश्वविद्यालय ।
5. जिला क्षेत्र-प्रचार अधिकारी, क्षेत्र प्रचार अधिकारीगण ।
6. जिला सूचना केन्द्र ।
7. देश के मुख्य पुस्तकालय ।
8. कलेज ।
9. विश्वविद्यालयों के प्लैनिंग फॉर्म ।
10. राज्य विधान मण्डलों के पुस्तकालय ।
11. आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र ।
12. राज्यों के प्रचार निदेशक ।
13. समाचार पत्र (पत्र सूचना कार्यालय के द्वारा) ।

14. भारत सरकार के मुख्य अधिकारी-गण ।

15. रक्षा मंत्रालय का जन सम्पर्क विभाग ।

16. अध्यापकों की संस्थायें ।

पैम्फलेट सीधे ही इन को डाक से भेजे जाते हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

U.S. Consul-General's Visit to Sikkim

1036. Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. Consul-General in Calcutta had taken a gentleman not connected with his office alongwith him to Sikkim recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the West Bengal Government have drawn the attention of the Central Government to this affairs; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Map on Cease-fire Position

1037. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cease-fire position map was released by Government;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the map was sent to the United Nations; and

(d) whether the map has been accepted by the U.N. in toto or in part?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A map showing the areas under the occupation of Indian forces in Pakistan and Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and under the occupation of Pakistani forces in the Indian territory at the time of cease-fire on 23rd September, 1965 was released by the Government of India on 7th October, 1965.

(c) and (d). As the map was not sent to the United Nations, the question of the UN accepting it in toto or in part does not arise. However, positions occupied by our troops and by Pakistani troops in Indian territory at the time of cease-fire have been intimated to the UN Observers

Recognition of German Democratic Republic

**1038. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Warrior:
Shri Daji:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of giving recognition to the German Democratic Republic has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Wage Board for Power Industry

**1039. Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeahwar Patel:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 575 on the 13th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have further examined the question of setting up of a Wage Board for Power Industry; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The matter is still under examination.

Army Engineers

1040. Shri Balakrishnan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the concessions which will be given to the Engineers who serve in the Defence Forces during the present Emergency; and

(b) when such concessions will come into effect?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Even before the declaration of the Emergency two years ante-date was granted to the Engineer Officers in the Army and Air Force for possessing specific engineering qualifications for purposes of seniority, promotion and increment of pay. This concession continues.

After the declaration of the Emergency, the following concessions have been granted to Engineers commissioned in the Army:

(i) An additional ante-date upto a maximum of two years for previous civil gazetted service, if any, to those granted Short Service Commissions which will not be available, if and when they are granted Permanent Commissions.

(ii) Lien and protection of civil pay, leave, Provident Fund benefits and other rights in the civil appointment in the case of permanent civil Government servants who have joined as Emergency Commissioned Officers or as Short Service Commissioned Officers.

(iii) Eligibility for Permanent Commission in the case of Emer-

gency and Short Service Commissioned Officers.

- (b) From the date of grant of Commission.

Pak. Deputy High Commission in Calcutta

1041. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Government papers of the Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Calcutta were taken out to Karachi by the U.K. Deputy High Commissioner, Calcutta;

(b) whether this matter was reported to Centre by the West Bengal Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government is not aware of any papers of the Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Calcutta being taken out to Karachi by the U.K. Deputy High Commissioner, Calcutta.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Param Vir Chakra	2, both posthumous.
Maha Vir Chakra (including a Bar to Maha Vir Chakra)	20, out of which 6 are posthumous.
Vir Chakra	57, out of which 9 are posthumous.

(d) Recipients of Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra and Vir Chakra, other than Commissioned officers, are given monetary allowance by the Central Government at the following rates:—

Param Vir Chakra	Rs. 50/- p.m. (Rs. 70/- in case of JCOs who have previously won an award of the second order of gallantry, such as the Maha Vir Chakra).
Each Bar to Param Vir Chakra	Rs. 20/ p.m.
Maha Vir Chakra	Rs. 30/- p.m. (Rs. 50/- in case of JCOs who have previously been awarded a gallantry award to third order, such as the Vir Chakra)
Each Bar to Maha Vir Chakra	Rs. 10/- p.m.
Vir Chakra	Rs. 20/- p.m.
Each Bar to Vir Chakra	Rs. 8/- p.m.

Gallantry Awards

1042. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Shri Brij Raj Singh:

Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Shri B. K. Das:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Yogendra Jha:

Shri T. Ram:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of gallantry awards granted during the recent fighting with Pakistan;

(b) their distinction-wise break-up;

(c) how many of them were received posthumously; and

(d) the total amount awarded to the family members of the recipients of these awards?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) So far 79 gallantry decorations have been awarded in connection with the recent fighting with Pakistan.

(b) and (c):

The allowance is admissible to the recipient and, on his death, to his widow.

In addition, each recipient of Param Vir Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra or Vir Chakra, irrespective of his rank, is given by the Government of the State to which he belongs, a lumpsum cash grant and/or annuity at the rate prescribed by it.

The above monetary benefits are in addition to the pension and other benefits (e.g. education of children), admissible in such cases.

At this stage, it is not possible to calculate the total amount awarded to the family members of the recipients of these awards.

घनी लोगों द्वारा जवानों को सहायता

1043. श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ घनी लोग भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में शायल जवानों तथा युद्ध में मारे गये जवानों के परिवारों की सहायता के लिये तैयार हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन घनी लोगों के पास मारे गये जवानों के परिवारों तथा शायल जवानों की सूची भेज दी जायेगी अथवा सरकार उनसे स्वयं घन एकत्रित करके उनके परिवारों को भेजेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जो दान प्राप्त होते हैं, वह नियोग्य सेना मेडिकल, विद्यार्थियों और भ्रानाथों की निर्धियों के हिसाब में जमा कर दिए जाते हैं । दाताओं को सूचना दी जा रही है, कि वह उपरोक्त निधि को

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घरने दान भेजें, अथवा वायुसेना कल्याण निधि को, जैसे भी वह चाहे, और यह भी, कि उन उद्देश्यों और व्यक्तियों की श्रेणियों के संबंध में उनकी इच्छाओं का ध्यानसंभव मान किया जायगा, कि जब के लिए उनके दान प्रयोग में लाए जाएं यद्यपि प्रत्येक एकल कुटुम्ब को दी जाने वाली वास्तविक राशि, निधि की प्रबंधक समिति द्वारा निर्धारित आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर होगी । जहां तक मारे गए अथवा शायल हुए जवानों की सूची मुहय्या करने का संबंध है, एक ऐसी योजना विचाराधीन है, कि जिससे विभिन्न रेजिमेंटल किन्डों की मार्फत सीधे, ऐसे जवानों के कुटुम्बों को सहायता दी जाने की अनुमति दी जायगी ।

जोधपुर-रियासत

1044. श्री प्रकाशश्रीर शास्त्री :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाप्ती :

क्या शैक्षिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जोधपुर रियासत का एक बड़ा भाग कभी ब्रिटिश सरकार को पट्टे पर दिया गया था ।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विभाजन के समय पट्टे की वैधानिकता समाप्त हो गई थी और फिर भी यह भा पाकिस्तान में इसलिये मिल गया कि तत्काल जोधपुर महाराजा की बात ब्रिटिश सरकार ने नहीं मानी; और

(ग) उस भाग का कुल क्षेत्रफल कितना है और उसे वापिस लेने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

शैक्षिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) से (ग). गृह मंत्रालय यह सूचना इकट्ठी कर रही है और जैसे ही यह इकट्ठी

हो जायेगी, सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

राजनयिक सम्बन्धों के बारे में वियाना अभिसमय

1045. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राजनयिक संबंधों से संबंधित वियाना अभिसमय का अनुसमर्थन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसका अनुसमर्थन करने वाले कौन-कौन हैं?

वैदेशिक-कार्य-मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) :

(क) वियाना में 1961 में राजनयिक संपर्क एवं उन्मुक्ति के विषय पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन में जो राजनयिक संबंध पर वियाना अभिसमय (कन्वेंशन) राष्ट्रिकता प्राप्त से संबंध एच्छक प्रोत्साहन और विवादों के अनिवार्य समाधान से संबंध एच्छक प्रोत्साहन पारित किये गये थे, उन्हें भारत सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है। राष्ट्रपति ने 28 अगस्त 1965 को राजनयिक संबंधों पर वियाना अभिसमय 1961, के सहमति पत्र (इंस्ट्रुमेंट आफ एक्सेशन) पर हस्ताक्षर कर दिए। यह सहमति-पत्र 15 अक्टूबर, 1965 को संयुक्त राष्ट्र सचिवालय के पास जमा करा दिया गया।

(ख) राजनयिक संबंधों पर वियाना अभिसमय, 1961 में एक प्रस्तावना और 53 अनुच्छेद हैं। मंटे तीर पर इस अभिसमय को चार भागों में बांटा जा सकता है। अभिसमय के पहले भाग में सामान्य तौर पर राजनयिक संबंधों की समस्याओं पर चर्चा

की गई है। अभिसमय के दूसरे भाग में 20 से 28 तक जो अनुच्छेद हैं, उनमें मिशन के ग्रहाते और अभिलेखालयों का दिये जाने वाले सुस्थिर विशेषाधिकार और उन्मुक्तियों की बात कही गई है, जैसे— अनुसुल्लघनीयता तमाम राष्ट्रीय, क्षेत्रीय अथवा म्यूनिसिपल देयों और करों आदि से छूट। इन अनुच्छेदों, में ऐसी व्यवस्थाएं भी हैं जिनका संबंध मिशन के कार्य को सुविधाजनक बनाने से है जैसे—आने जाने की स्वतंत्रता मिशन तथा प्रेशक और प्राप्तकर्ता (रिसीविंग) राज्यों के बीच संचार की स्वतंत्रता आदि।

अभिसमय के तीसरे भाग में 29 तक जो अनुच्छेद हैं उनमें उन विशेषाधिकारों और उन्मुक्तियों का उल्लेख है जिनका उपभोग एक राजनयिक एजेंट करता है, जैसे—व्यक्तिगत अनुसुल्लघनीयता, निवास और संपत्ति की अनुसुल्लघनीयता, सिविल, प्रशासनिक और आपराधिक अधिकार क्षेत्र से उन्मुक्ति, सामाजिक सुरक्षा विनियम, कर और चूगी शुल्क आदि छूट। जिन व्यक्तियों को इन विशेषाधिकारों और उन्मुक्तियों का हक है, उन्हें अनुच्छेद 37 के अंतर्गत शर श्रेणियों में बांटा गया है, अर्थात्—राजनयिक भ्रमला वर्ग के सदस्य, प्रशासनिक और तकनीकी भ्रमला, मिशन का संचालक भ्रमला और मिशन के सदस्यों के निर्जो नोकर। हरेक श्रेणी के विशेषाधिकार और उन्मुक्तियों भिन्न भिन्न होती हैं। अभिसमय के अनुच्छेद 38 में उन विशेषाधिकारों और उन्मुक्तियों का जिक्र किया गया है जिनका उपभोग उन राजनयिक एजेंटों तथा मिशन के अन्य भ्रमला सदस्यों को करना है जो कि प्राप्तकर्ता राज्य के राष्ट्रिक हैं अथवा वहां स्थायी रूप से रहते हैं। अनुच्छेद 43 से 45 तक में जिन विषयों की चर्चा की गई है वे हैं— राजनयिक एजेंट के कार्य समाप्त करने के तरीके, विशेषाधिकार और उन्मुक्तियों

का उपभोग करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विदा होने की सुविधा प्रदान करना, राजनयिक भवनों, अभिलेखालयों और प्रेषक राज्य के हितों की रक्षा करना जबकि युद्ध अथवा सशस्त्र झगड़े के परिणामस्वरूप दो राज्यों के बीच राजनयिक संबंध टूट गये हों, अथवा जब कोई मिशन स्थायी अथवा अस्थायी तौर पर वापस बुला लिया गया हो। अनुच्छेद 47 में यह व्यवस्था है कि अभिसमय को लागू करते वक़्त, प्राप्तकर्ता राज्य, राज्यों के बीच भेदभाव नहीं बरतेगा। अभिसमय के चौथे भाग में जो अनुच्छेद 48 से 53 तक हैं उनमें हस्ताक्षर, विलयन, सत्यांकन, अभिसमय के लागू होने पर प्रवेश आदि का जिक्र है।

अभिसमय में मोटे तौर पर राजनयिक संबंधों के बारे में प्रचलित व्यवहार का आभास मिलता है और वह कार्यात्मक (फंक्शनल) आवश्यकता के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित है। कार्यात्मक आवश्यकता के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार विषयाधिकार और उन्मूलितयाँ इसलिये दी जाती हैं कि राजनयिक मिशनों का कार्य सूचारू रूप से होता रहे, इस दृष्टि से नहीं कि किन्हीं व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुँचे। कार्यात्मक सिद्धान्त समूचे अभिसमय पर छाया हुआ है और वह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि एवं संबंधों की वर्तमान प्रवृत्तियों के अनुरूप है।

(ग) भारत के अलावा जिन 48 राज्यों ने अभिसमय का सत्यांकन किया है अथवा उसे रजिस्टर किया है, वे ये हैं :-

अल्जीरिया, अर्जन्टीना, बार्जेल बायलोरशा कम्बोडिया, बांग्ला (ब्राजाविल), कोस्टरिका, क्यूबा, चैकोस्लोवाकिया कांगो, कतार, कतार, मण-राज्य, डोमिनिकन गणराज्य, डबवाडोर, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, गैबोन, घना, ग्वाते-माला, हाली सी, हंगरी, ईरान, ईराक, आर्जेन्टीना कोस्ट, जर्मनी, जापान, कनिना, लाओस, माइक्रोनेशिया लीट्टरटीट, मदगास्कर, मलावी

मारिटानिया, मैक्सिको, नेपाल, नाइजर, पाकिस्तान, पानामा, पोलैंड, रूंडा, सान, मारिनी, सियरा लियोन, स्विट्जरलैंड तंगानिका, उगांडा, उरुग्वे, सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, यूनाइटेड किंगडम, वेंनेजुला, और यूगोस्लाविया।

जधानों की विधवाओं के लिए नौकरी

1046. श्री श्रींकार लाल शेरवा :

श्री मोकरन प्रसाद :

श्री बृजराज सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने एक योजना बनाई है जिसके अन्तर्गत हाल में भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में शहीद हुए जवानों की विधवाओं तथा अन्य आश्रितों को अपना निर्वाह करने के लिये तत्काल नौकरी की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ;

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

(ग) अब तक शहीदों की कितनी विधवाओं तथा आश्रितों को नौकरी मिलवाई जा चुकी है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री दशबन्त राव कट्टण) :

(क) तथा (ख). सरकार ने पहले से ही आदेश जारी कर दिए हैं कि शत्रु की कार्यवाहियों के कारण मारे गए, सशस्त्र सेनाओं के किसी सदस्य की पत्नी-पुत्र-पुत्री किसी रक्षा सम्बन्धी सिव्वान्दी, रक्षा कारखानों इत्यादि में खासि अर्सेनिक स्थानों पर नियुक्ति के लिए विचार की जाएगी, इसके लिए काम दिनांक कार्यालय को निम्ना-पट्टी की माधारण प्रक्रिया की छूट दी जाएगी, और इस उद्देश्य के लिए ऐसे सेविवर्ग के लिए रक्षा कारखानों में 400 से 500 तक रिक्त स्थान अलग छोड़

दिग गए हैं। जहां तक प्रसैनिक विभागों में स्थानों का सम्बन्ध है, उन द्वारा ऐसे आदेश जारी किये जाने के लिए एक सुझाव विचाराधीन है।

(ग) ऐसे, काम पर लगाई गई विधवाओं और आश्रितों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में सूचना सहज प्राप्य नहीं है, और सम्बन्धित संगठनों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

सेना कर्मचारियों को बिकिता सुविधाएं

1047. श्री आंकार लाल बरवा :
श्री बृजराज सिंह :
श्री वांकरन प्रसाद :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजधानी में कितनी और कहां कहां बस्तियां हैं जहां प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं के कर्मचारी रहते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन सभी बस्तियों में सरकार ने उनके इलाज के लिए एम० आई० रूम खोले हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) दिल्ली छावनी के प्रतिरक्षित अफसरों समेत सेना सेविवर्ग मुख्यतः धोला कुआं, रामकृष्णपुरम्, मोती बाग की कई बस्तियां दिल्ली की कालोनियों में किराये के मकानों में सचिवालय और नेशनल स्टेडियम के बीच होस्टलों में, खैबर पास होस्टल, विनय नगर, फक्टरी मार्ग, मेवा नगर और नेशनल स्टेडियम में रहते हैं। कुछ अफसर अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी रहते हैं जैसे कि लादी रोड, अकबर रोड, तीन मूर्ति मार्ग इत्यादि।

(ख) तथा (ग). नई दिल्ली में निम्न स्थानों पर एम० आई० रूम काम कर रहे हैं :—

- (1) नेशनल स्टेडियम
- (2) रामकृष्णपुरम्
- (3) सिगनल एन्क्लेव
- (4) आरामगाह, दिल्ली जंक्शन
- (5) खैबर पास होस्टल
- (6) डलहौजी रोड—केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र सेनाओं का एम० आई० रूम।
- (7) सेंट्रल विस्टा मेस।

वह केन्द्रीय स्थानों में स्थित हैं। प्रतिरक्षित एम० आई० रूम खोलने के प्रश्न पर समय समय पर गणों के आघार पर विचार किया जाता है।

राष्ट्र-ध्वज

1048. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बतावे की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के बीरास्तो पर कुछ बोर्ड लगाये गये हैं जिनमें 'झंडा ऊंचा रहे हमारा' शीर्षक से राष्ट्र-ध्वज प्रदर्शित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसमें दिखाया गया है कि तीन हाथ ध्वज के डंडे को पकड़े हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ध्वज के डंडे को तीन हाथों द्वारा पकड़े हुए कितने कारणों से दिखाया गया है जब कि समस्त देश एक होकर शत्रु से लड़ा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां।

(ग) ये तीन हाथ इस बात के प्रतीक हैं कि आक्रमणकारी के विरुद्ध सारा देश एक

होकर उठ खड़ा हुआ है। बहुत से हाथ।
दिखाने से डिजाइन गिच पिन हो जाता और
भायद इसका प्रभाव जाता रहता।

कृषि श्रमिक

1049. श्री बजराल सिंह : क्या श्रम
और रोजगार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) कृषि और श्रमिक वर्ग सम्बन्ध
पिछली मसिमनार का कितनी सफारिशें सरकार
ने स्वीकार कर ली है ;

(ख) उनका ब्यारा क्या है ; और

(ग) ग्रन्थ सफारिशों को स्वीकार
नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री बा०
संजोब्या) : (क) से (ग). सेमिनार ने
बपनी चार समितियों की रिपोर्टें और इन
समितियों के अध्यक्षों की संयुक्त रिपोर्टें
स्वीकार कर ली। एक विवरण जिसमें इन
रिपोर्टों में की गई मुख्य सफारिशें दी गई हैं,
30-8-1965 के प्रतारारफित प्रश्न
संख्या 1060 के उत्तर में सभा की मेज पर
रख दिया गया था। ये सफारिशें राज्य
सदकारों और सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों
के ध्यान में धागे धावश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए
था दी गई हैं।

Central Labour Organisations

1050. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the Minister of Labour and
Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have
prescribed any criteria for the recogni-
tion of a Labour Organisation as a
Central Labour Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any other labour orga-
nisation other than the four recogni-

ed ones satisfies the prescribed cri-
teria; and

(d) if so, whether Government pro-
pose to give recognition to that or-
ganisation?

The Minister of Labour and Em-
ployment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):
(a) and (b). Central Labour Organi-
sations recognised for purposes of
representation on the Indian Labour
Conference are required to satisfy the
following criteria as decided by the
Indian Labour Conference (17th
Session, Madras, July 1959):—

The organisations must have—

(i) an all-India character;

(ii) a minimum membership of one
lakh spread over a number of
States; and

(iii) a sizeable membership at least
in the majority of industries.

(c) The following three labour or-
ganisations have asked for such re-
cognition:—

(i) Bhartya Mazdoor Sangh.

(ii) Hind Mazdoor Panchayat.

(iii) Indian Federation of Independ-
ent Trade Unions.

(d) The question of giving recog-
nition to these organisations will be
considered at the next Session of the
Standing Labour Committee.

Agricultural Labour Councils

1051. Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the Minister of Labour and
Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to
set up or encourage the setting up of
Agricultural Labour Councils at the
State and District levels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Labour and Em-
ployment (Shri D. Sanjivayya):
(a) and (b). A recommendation was

made at the All India Seminar on Agricultural Labour held in August last that for effective implementation of the Rural Manpower Programme, it was desirable to set up a Co-ordinating Agency both at the District and State levels. A recommendation has also been made by the Central Advisory Committee on Agricultural Labour for setting up of Labour Co-operatives. These recommendations have been brought to the notice of the State Governments. There is no proposal at present to set up "Agricultural Labour Councils".

Situation in Indonesia

1052. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment has been made of the causes and effects of the recent upheaval in Indonesia;

(b) whether the Government of Indonesia has sent any communication to Government on that subject;

(c) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table, or the gist thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to make a fresh approach to the Indonesian Government in order to ascertain its attitude to India on the issue of India-Pakistan conflict; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The situation in Indonesia is still fluid to allow a full assessment of the causes and effects of the recent developments. However, the situation is being keenly watched.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). It is still too early for this.

Child Labour

1053. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal of the Indian National Trade Union Congress to set up a Tripartite Committee on programmes to reduce the number of child workers in India; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Government have received a letter from the Indian National Trade Union Congress proposing the setting up of such a tripartite committee.

(b) The letter is under study.

Sainik School at Nainital

1054. **Shri K. C. Pant:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the details of the progress made so far in regard to the Sainik School at Nainital?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): The State Government have acquired the necessary land and have repaired the old building on the estate. They have also put up the dormitory accommodation, kitchen and dining hall. The Principal-Designate of the school has been appointed. The entrance examination for the session commencing February—March, 1966 has been held. The other facilities for the school, such as residential quarters, have been sanctioned. It is hoped that the school will start functioning in February—March 1966.

Missing Plane of I. C. C.

1055. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians on board in the International Control Commission's plane missing since the 18th October, 1965;

(b) whether any attempt was made to trace the missing plane; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Five.

(b) and (c). A search for the plane, which was on a routine courier flight from Saigon to Hanoi via Phnom Penh and Vientiane on 18th October, 1965, was instituted by the authorities concerned, both in Laos and North Vietnam by means of helicopters and other aircraft. Radio announcements were also made. So far no trace of the plane has been found, and the search operations are continuing.

Labour Laws in Public Undertakings

**1056. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of Heads of Public Undertakings was held recently to discuss the enforcement of labour laws in line with private sector; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes.

(b) It was considered that there was now greater awareness on the part of the public sector in regard to the proper implementation of labour laws. It was urged that there should be constant endeavour on the part of the public sector to secure better standards of compliance.

Agricultural Labour Enquiry

**1057. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the third Agricultural Labour Enquiry being conducted by Government; and

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

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The data regarding income and consumption expenditure of agricultural labour households, have been collected and are being tabulated. The data regarding employment, unemployment, earnings and indebtedness have also been collected and are being scrutinised.

(b) The work is likely to be completed by March, 1968.

Atomic Reactor in Rajasthan

1058. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress in the setting up of the atomic reactor in Rajasthan has been going on as per schedule; and

(b) if so, when the reactor is likely to go into production?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Progress in setting up the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is being made according to schedule. The setting up of the second unit has recently been authorised, subject to suitable financing arrangements for the foreign exchange component of the expenditure being made.

(b) The first unit is expected to be commissioned during 1969.

Price Index

1059. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep rise in the price index during the months of August, September and October, 1965; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide interim relief to the labourers?

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The All-India (Interim) Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers

with base 1949-100 for the months of July, August and September, 1965 are as follows:—

July, 1965	168
August, 1965	170
September, 1965	172

The figure for the month of October, 1965 is not yet available.

There was thus a rise of two points in August over the July figure and two points in September over the August figure.

(b) wherever dearness allowance is linked to the Consumer Price Index Number, the workers get increased dearness allowance due to rise in Index in accordance with the relevant settlement or award. In other cases, the question of getting relief is a matter of mutual agreement and collective bargaining between employers and workers.

Return of Indian Correspondents from Pakistan

1966. Shri F. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether under an agreement between India and Pakistan for the exchange of interned correspondents, all the Indian correspondents have been repatriated from Pakistan;

(b) if so, how many correspondents have been repatriated by each country; and

(c) the experiences of the repatriated Indian newsmen at the hands of Pakistani authorities during the period of hostilities between the two countries?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) All Indian correspondents have returned from Pakistan after prolonged negotiations with the Pakistani authorities.

(b) Five.

(c) Details of their experience in Pakistan were given in a protest note lodged by the Government of India with the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi, a copy of which is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5198/65].

Telephone Connections

1061. Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for installation of telephone connections in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur and Lucknow at present;

(b) the longest duration since when these applications have been pending;

(c) the detailed measures, if any, which Government propose to take to ease the situation; and

(d) how far these measures will go to ease the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b).

Name of City	No. of applications pending	Date of oldest appl.
Bombay	83,400	1956
Calcutta	69,513	1957
Delhi	45,628	1954
Madras	15,896	1958
Kanour	6,931	1956
Lucknow	1,974	1960

(c) and (d) Steps are being taken to expand the capacity of systems and to open new exchanges so that pending demands are met to the maximum extent. All the pending & new demands, however, cannot be met as the installation of additional exchange equipment and cables is dependent on the limited resources available.

O.A.U. Conference

1062. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Pakistan conflict was a subject matter for discussion in the O.A.U. conference held at Accra; and

(b) if so, the nature of the discussion which took place?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Contributions by Indians to Pak. Defence Fund

1063. Shri E. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel;

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported contributions of the Indian business and industrial enterprises in Pakistan to the Pakistan Defence Fund during the recent conflict between the two countries; and

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

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government have seen these reports. So far as Government are aware, the assets of Indian business enterprises in Pakistan have been taken over by the Government of Pakistan presumably as enemy property. As such these enterprises are not now controlled by Indians.

Payment of Arrears to Government Servants

1064. Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the rules, a Government servant is entitled to full payment of arrears of pay and allowances on the pronouncement of the last judgement of the superior Courts without postponing any increments accruing during the period in litigation;

(b) if so, whether such Government Servants are not being paid accordingly and they are compelled to enforce their rights in the courts of law; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the Officers responsible for the same?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is having in mind cases of civilian Government servants who are dismissed or discharged and are later reinstated as a result of a Court judgement. In such cases according to existing orders the question of payment for the period between the date of dismissal of a Government servant and the date on which he resumed duty is to be dealt with under Article 193 of the Civil Services Regulations. The payment will be subject to the law of limitation, if there is no decree of the court regarding arrears of salary and in accordance with the order of the court if there is a specific decree regarding arrears of salary. Where, however, the Government servant's dismissal was on the basis of a conviction on a criminal charge, while disposing of his case under Article 193 of the Civil Service Regulations, he will be deemed to be entitled to full pay and allowances from the date of acquittal and the period will be counted as on duty for all purposes; and from the date of acquittal he will not be allow-

ed pay and allowances less than what would have been admissible to him had he been under suspension.

(b) Government are not aware of any cases where the existing orders have not been complied with.

(c) Does not arise.

Colombo Plan Conference

1065. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to attend the Colombo Plan Conference scheduled to be held at Karachi in the month of November, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the members of the Colombo Plan Conference thereon?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The meeting has, however, been postponed to some time in January, 1966.

(b) Due to the present relations with Pakistan and particularly because of the uncivilized treatment to which our nationals in Pakistan, including Diplomatic personnel, have been and are continuing to be subjected.

(c) There has been a good understanding of our attitude.

राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष

1066. श्री बड़ें :

श्री वे० सि० पाटिल :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाकिस्तानी घातक के बाद अब तक राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में राज्यवार कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : 5 अगस्त 1965 से 15 नवम्बर 1965 की अवधि में राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष में राज्यवार प्राप्ति का एक विवरण समा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [युस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 5199/65]।

बेलोनिया करबे पर पाकिस्तान द्वारा गोली चलाया जाना

1067. श्री बड़ें : क्या बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 23 अक्टूबर 1965 को त्रिपुरा के बेलोनिया करबे पर पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा लगभग सात हजार गोलियां चलाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप कितना नुकसान हुआ ; और

(ख) भारत द्वारा 31 अक्टूबर 1965 को पाकिस्तान को भेजे गये पत्र का क्या उत्तर मिला ?

बंदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) पाकिस्तानियों ने 23 अक्टूबर को बेलोनिया करबे पर जो गोली बारी की थी उसके कारण कोई हताहत नहीं हुआ और न ही सम्पत्ति का कोई ख़ाल नुक़सान हुआ है।

(ख) अभी तक कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है।

Telegraph and Telephone Facilities in N.E.F.A.

1068. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the NEFA debacle in 1962, there are no telegraphic or telephonic facilities in the border areas of NEFA;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are no telegraph or wireless installations, telephone connections in many of the Administrative Centres like the headquarters of Deputy Commissioners; and

(c) if so, when Government propose to provide such facilities?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). A statement has been laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5200/65].

National Sample Survey

1070. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of surveys undertaken by the National Sample Survey in Orissa during 1965-66; and

(b) the expenditure involved thereon during the above period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A list of surveys is given in the statement. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5201/65].

(b) The expenditure on National Sample Surveys is incurred for (1) technical design, including drawing up samples, schedules, instructions, etc., (2) data collection and (3) tabulation. For data collection, field work in Orissa is conducted by the staff of the Directorate of the National Sample Survey. Most of the work relating to design and tabulation is done by the Indian Statistical Institute.

The duration of the National Sample Surveys does not synchronise with financial years; and, therefore, some of the surveys listed in the attached statement fall partly outside the period in question. The design and tabulation are done on an all-India

basis. State-wise and survey-wise apportionments of the expenditure incurred on these items are not available. Because of these factors, the total expenditure on the surveys for the year 1965-66 cannot be specifically indicated. Even the expenditure incurred by the Directorate of National Sample Survey on field work in Orissa for the year 1965-66 can only be stated some time after the financial year is over. However, the actual expenditure incurred by the Directorate of National Sample Survey on field work in Orissa during the year 1965-66 (upto October, 1965) is approximately Rs. 1,43,000.

Radio Sets for Rural Areas of Orissa

1071. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio sets allotted in the rural areas of Orissa till the end of September, 1965; and

(b) the number of radio sets proposed to be allotted to that State during the year 1965-66?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) 8567.

(b) 600. This number has been requested by the State Government.

P.T. Quarters at Bhubaneswar

1072. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the progress made so far in regard to the constructing of Posts and Telegraphs Quarters at Bhubaneswar (Orissa)?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhagavati): Construction of 62 quarters has been approved. 75 per cent. of the building work has been completed.

A.I.R. Staff Artistes at Sambalpur

1073. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of staff artistes and other

employees of the All-India Radio Station at Sambalpur belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on the 30th September, 1965?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi):

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Staff artistes
Regular Employees	10	4
TOTAL	10	4

The total strength of the Station is as follows:

Staff Artistes— Nil
Regular staff — 42

रेडियो घाटिस्टों को सुविधायें

1074. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर 1964 से प्रकाशवाणी के स्टाफ़ घाटिस्टों को बर्गाई भला घाटि सुविधा प्राप्त हो गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि फ़िल्म विभाग के कमेंट्री स्पिकर्स को अभी तक यह सुविधा नहीं दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब एक निर्णय किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ ।

(ग) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Exchange of Gifts Programme

1075. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in

the 'Statesman' of the 6th November, 1966, captioned 'Red Tape Bogs Down Exchange of Gifts Programme';

(b) if so, how far the report is correct that the Canadian gift of 125 Transister radios for Indian rural radio forums under the exchange of gifts programme, for which money was made over to the All-India Radio as early as 1961, have not been delivered so far; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not correct to say that money for the purchase of transistorised radio sets was made over to All India Radio. The principal parties in this exchange of gifts scheme were the National Farm Radio Forum of Canada and the Indian Adult Education Association, New Delhi. The former deposited some money with the latter for the purchase of transistorised radio sets for presentation to some Radio Rural Forums in India. The only role All India Radio has played in this transaction is to supply specifications of transistorised sets suitable for community listening in rural areas and to ask the State Governments to supply to the Indian Adult Education Association a list of Radio Rural Forums

to be included in this scheme. The latest information available from All India Radio, is that the supply of the receivers will be made as soon as possible after the prototype based on All India Radio's specifications is approved by the National Physical Laboratory. However, in view of the delay involved in the above process and because of the limited availability of Community Listening sets, the Indian Adult Education Association is being instructed to purchase domestic receiver sets and to supply them to the rural areas.

U.N. General Assembly's Third (Social) Committee

1076. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Delegate to the U.N. General Assembly's Third (Social) Committee had complained about the social drain on India caused by the Indian scientists, engineers and doctors settling abroad in large numbers;

(b) if so, the delegation's precise demand made at the meeting in this regard; and

(c) the committee's response thereto?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) Speaking in the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly, on the item "World Social Situation", India's representative, Shri K. C. Pant, stated that "India had also devoted a large proportion of its limited funds to education, which it considered the element of infra-structure most essential for economic development. However, many Indian engineers and doctors went to more advanced countries to continue their studies and often settled there. The result was that the painfully scarce funds that had been devoted to their education did not ultimately contribute to the country's development.

(b) and (c). The Indian delegate made no demand and, therefore, the question of a response did not arise.

White Printing Papers for Newspapers

1077. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently assured the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society to consider sympathetically the question of allocating additional quota of white-printing paper to the newspapers;

(b) if so, their precise demands; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) and (b). The Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society had written to the Prime Minister regarding an additional allocation of 10,000 tonnes of white printing paper for newspapers to meet the requirements of increased circulation. The Prime Minister stated in his reply that the suggestion would be considered.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

प्राकृतिक यूरैनियम का उपयोग करने के लिये षट्टी

1078. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या प्रबन्ध संघी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में प्राकृतिक यूरैनियम का ईंधन के रूप में उपयोग करने वाली कोई षट्टी स्थापित की गई है अथवा निकट भविष्य में की जायेगी;

(ख) क्या प्राकृतिक यूरैनियम का अक्षरा जैसी अन्य परमाणु षट्टियों में उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनमें क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मण बहदुर श.स्त्री) : (क) ट्राम्बे में दो अनुसंधान रिएक्टरों (कनाडा-इण्डिया रिएक्टर तथा जर्लीना) में परमाणु ऊर्जा संस्थान ट्राम्बे द्वारा बनाये गये प्राकृतिक यूरेनियम ईंधन तत्वों का प्रयोग होता है। राजस्थान परमाणु विद्युत् स्टेशन, जिसका इस समय निर्माण हो रहा है तथा मद्रास परमाणु विद्युत् स्टेशन में भी प्राकृतिक यूरेनियम का यूरेनियम-आक्साइड के रूप में बतौर ईंधन प्रयोग होगा।

(ख) अक्सरा, जो पहला अनुसंधान रिएक्टर है तथा तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत् स्टेशन जिसका निर्माण हो रहा है, के लिये समृद्ध यूरेनियम की आवश्यकता है।

(ग) अक्सरा तथा तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत् स्टेशन के डिजायन समृद्ध यूरेनियम ईंधन के प्रयोग पर आधारित हैं, इसलिये इनको प्राकृतिक यूरेनियम के प्रयोग के लिये बदलना सम्भव नहीं है।

दक्षिण पूर्वी एशियाई तथा अफ्रीकी देशों के लिये प्रसारण

1079. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी द्वारा अंग्रेजी को छोड़ कर किन किन विदेशी भाषाओं में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या दक्षिण पूर्वी एशियाई तथा अफ्रीकी देशों के लिये कोई कार्यक्रम प्रसारित होते हैं।

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन भाषाओं में ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या मलायन, इण्डोनेशियाई, श्यामी तथा बर्मी भाषाओं में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) अरबी, अफगान-फारसी, बर्मी, कैटनी फ्रेंच, इण्डोनेशियाई, कुप्रोयू, नेपाली, फारसी, पश्तो, थाई (श्यामी), तिब्बती और स्वाहिली भाषाओं में।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) बर्मी, इण्डोनेशियाई और थाई (श्यामी) के कार्यक्रम दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के श्रोताओं के लिए होते हैं, अरबी और स्वाहिली के कार्यक्रम अफ्रीका के देशों के श्रोताओं के लिए और फ्रेंच के कार्यक्रम दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया और अफ्रीका के कुछ देशों के लिए होते हैं।

(घ) जैसा कि ऊपर (क) में बताया गया है, बर्मी, इण्डोनेशियाई और थाई (श्यामी) के कार्यक्रम पहले से ही प्रसारित हो रहे हैं। मलय-भाषा में भी एक कार्यक्रम जल्दी ही शुरू किया जाएगा।

M.E.S. Employees killed during Pak Invasion

1080. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many civilian employees in the M.E.S. were killed during the recent Pakistani invasion;

(b) if so, the number of such employees; and

(c) whether family pension has been provided in all such cases?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Two only.

(c) One of the two individuals has left no family behind. The question of grant of family pension in his case does not arise. The other individual being a temporary industrial employee, no family pension is admissible under the rules, however the question of giving family pension to the family of this employee is under consideration.

Extension of Service of Technicians in Defence Establishments

1081. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of technical and scientific officers in defence establishments are proposed to be extended beyond 58 years in view of the emergency and utilisation of their skill and experience; and

(b) if so, whether a final decision has since been taken in this behalf?

The Minister of Defence (**Shri Y. B. Chavan**): (a) and (b). There is no general proposal to extend the age of superannuation beyond 58 years in the case of technical and scientific officers in the Defence establishments. However, extensions beyond 58 years are granted on the merits of each case where there is shortage in a particular scientific or technical specialisation or where the officer concerned is engaged in work or a problem of vital importance likely to produce results in a year or two.

Delhi Telephone Dues

1082. **Shri Gulshan:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone subscribers in Delhi who have not cleared their revenue dues to the department for the last several years;

(b) whether such defaulting telephone subscribers have been permitted to use the telephone service contrary to the normal Departmental Rules; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (**Shri**

Bhagavati): (a) The exact number is not readily available.

(b) and (c). Some telephones have already been disconnected for non-payment and the arrears against them are being pursued for recovery. In respect of others, a special cell has been formed to go into their cases, take action for disconnection and for recovery of the arrears against them. Recently, orders have also been issued to enforce disconnection of both Government and private subscribers for default in payment.

Telephone Connections

1083. **Shri Gulshan:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephones standing in the names of defunct organisations and persons already died long ago in Delhi and Bombay;

(b) the reasons for allowing the use of telephones by others by the P.&T. Department contrary to the Standing Rules; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Communications (**Shri Bhagavati**): (a) to (c). No such information is available nor it is possible to collect such information. Appropriate action is taken under the departmental rules, whenever it comes to the notice of the Department that a telephone is being unauthorisedly used.

Report of U.N. Secretary-General

1084. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. Secretary-General has recently submitted to the U.N. a report on the cease-fire violations between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, his precise observations; and

(c) the reaction to these observations of the different members at the U.N.?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Secretary General of the United Nations has submitted a series of reports to the Security Council relating to the observance of the cease-fire. In these reports he has given the results of investigations of complaints of cease-fire violations. These reports generally indicate that the cease-fire is far from stabilised.

(c) Government have no information.

Naval Dockyard at Visakhapatnam

1065. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Russian team of Naval Experts is visiting India soon to advise the Indian Navy on the construction of a dockyard at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The team will assist the Indian Navy in preparing a Project Report for setting up a dockyard at Visakhapatnam.

Border Violations by Pakistan on Tripura-East Pakistan Border

1066. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan had committed 8 border violations on Tripura-East Pakistan border since the cease-fire came into force;

(b) if so, the total loss incurred by both sides due to these violations;

(c) whether any air violations also took place in this area during this period; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to stop these border violations by Pakistan?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Pakistan has committed 24 border violations on the Tripura-East Pakistan border since the cease-fire came into force on 23rd September.

(b) According to the reports received till the 16th November, 3 Indians were killed and 6 kidnapped by Pakistanis. Besides, 5 cattle were killed and 42 lifted away by them. On the Pakistan side, 6 persons are believed to have been killed and 2 injured.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Our border security forces keep constant vigil all along the border in order to prevent such incidents. Whenever necessary, they return the fire. Protests are also lodged with the Pakistan authorities.

पाकिस्तान में विद्यमान गैस-युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण

1067. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :
क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान में जहरीली गैस के युद्ध का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सीमाक्षेत्रों में सरकार द्वारा क्या निवारक कार्य किये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) तथा (ख) . सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान में जहरीली

गैसों की लड़ाई में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। पाकिस्तान उन देशों से एक है कि जिन्होंने जनेवा प्रोटोकॉल 1925 का अनुसमर्थन किया है जिस में युद्ध के दौरान सास को रोक देने वाली जहरीली, भयवा अन्य गैसों के प्रयोग और जीवाणु-युद्ध का निषेध कर रखा है। आशा की जाती है कि वह उस सम्मेलन के अन्तर्गत अपने आभारों पर पूरा उतरगा।

Cease-fire in Nagaland

1088. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to extend the cease-fire in Nagaland by two months despite the statement of the Manipur Chief Minister that rebel activity has been spreading since the cease-fire; and

(b) whether they have received any response to the personal assurance conveyed by the Indian High Commissioner in London to Mr. Phizo?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): (a) The Government of India decided to extend the suspension of operation by a further period of 2 months after taking into consideration all facts and prevailing circumstances.

(b) No, Sir.

Defence Potential in Private Sector

1089. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence have, in consultation with other Ministries, prepared any comprehensive plan for utilising the defence potential in the private sector;

(b) whether they have drawn up an indent of orders to be placed, the relative priority of these orders, the additional supplies of raw materials, machine tools and other equipment that will have to be supplied to the private sector; and

(c) whether they have decided to appoint an experienced and public-spirited person from the private sector to assist the Defence Ministry to explore and exploit the defence potential in the private sector?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The recommendations of the Ministry of Defence for strengthening the Defence Production base by giving suitable orientation to the National Plans and utilising existing capacity in the country, have been submitted to the Planning Commission and are being examined by Technical Study Groups which have been set up by them. The recommendations made by the Study Groups will be considered by the Planning Commission and suitably incorporated in the National Plans.

(b) Orders are already being placed on the civil trade to meet the Defence requirements to the extent possible. Scarce raw materials are supplied to the civil trade for production of items for which orders are placed on them. An assessment of available capacities and extra capacity that can be provided in the civil trade is being made in cases where offers for utilising such capacities are received and accepted. A detailed plan can be formulated after technical investigations are completed.

(c) No, Sir.

Different Media Units

1090. **Shri Muthiah:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry has any proposal to set up a publicity cell-brains trust, representing different media units; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to appoint a Director-General of Publicity in the place of the Principal Information Officer with wider powers and higher status so that he could deal with other Ministries more effectively?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): (a) Government are considering how best to coordinate the publicity work done by the various Media Units. No concrete proposals have yet been formulated.

(b) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) **ATTACK BY HOSTILE NAGAS ON AN ARMY CAMP; AND**

(ii) **ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF SEVEN PERSONS BY HOSTILE NAGAS FROM ASSAM—Contd.**

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Attack by Hostile Nagas on an Army camp of Assam Rifles in a village in Ukhrul sub-division of Manipur resulting in serious injuries to 6 Jawans."

Mr. Speaker: He can read the second notice also which is in his name.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I had already read that.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): I will answer both.

Sir, according to the information received from the Government of Manipur, on 18th November, 1965, at 5 A.M. Naga hostiles opened fire on the post at Holyang Kuki in Ukhrul Sub-division with two-inch mortars, bren guns and rifles. The men of Assam Rifles who were manning that post returned the fire. Firing by Naga hostiles continued till 6 A.M. Six men of the Assam Rifles received minor injuries sustained by splinters of the mortars which also caused some damage to the post. Reports available show that hostiles fired several thousand rounds from their bren guns and rifles. The personnel of the Assam Rifles have collected over two thousand empty shells from this post. The number of casualties on the other side is not known. Reinforcements have been sent from a

nearby post and medical attention has been provided to the injured.

Regarding the second, I had also promised to make a statement on the reported kidnapping of seven persons by hostile Nagas from a border market in Sibsagar District of Assam. We have made enquiries from the Government of Assam who have informed us that no such incident of kidnapping of persons by hostile Nagas has occurred in Sibsagar district as reported in some newspapers.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that the hostile Nagas have been frequently violating the cease-fire agreement between them and the government and they have been indulging in arson and loot, raising volunteers to be trained in Pakistan and collecting funds from the local people under duress do the government consider it desirable to have negotiations with these hostile Nagas, which will run country to our territorial integrity and government?

Shri Hathi: The question about peace talks etc., might better be addressed to the Ministry of External Affairs. So far as Manipur and areas there are concerned, three divisions are included there in the cessation of operation. So far as the remaining area is concerned, we are of the view that that should not be included.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know whether it is a fact that the activities of the Naga hostile have increased after Government of India's Peace Mission's invitation to Mr. Phizo for peace talks, this has given a fillip to such activities and that is the reason why the hostile activities have increased; if so, may I know whether the Government of India would declare that they would have no talks with Mr. Phizo?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that is correct.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Since the Naga hostiles have systematically distorted the cease-fire agreement by

extending their hostile activities to areas in Manipur that were totally unaffected by hostile activities before the so-called cease-fire took place, may I know whether the Government propose to bring peace to these areas by sending emissaries after emissaries from Brigadier Sen down to Kevi Valley, to London to meet Mr. Phizo by refusing these areas in Manipur to be included in the extended cease-fire and by taking adequate security measures for these areas?

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I am sorry, the question is not clear to me, but I would like to say that all these reports of sending Mr. Sen and others to London are not correct at all.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) :
अंग्रेजी नहीं बोल सकने तो हिन्दी में क्यों नहीं बोलते । "ग्रान दीज रिपोर्ट्स इज" कहते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member, rather, puts it in a different way. He wants to criticise the policy of the Government saying that although the hostile activities are on the increase and the position is getting worse and worse we are continuing to send people to Mr. Phizo for appeasement. He wants to know whether we will continue with this policy of appeasement or take some action here.

Shri Hem Barua: That is correct.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes I am also correct according to Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is no question of appeasement. As I have said earlier, we are perhaps in the last stages of our discussions and talks. As it was suggested that they would like to consult Mr. Phizo, we had agreed to it.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Why?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: However, I am not aware as to what the attitude of Mr. Phizo would be, whether he would like to come here or not.

Shri Hem Barua: He has made his attitude clear. May I quote?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have seen it in the newspapers, but we have yet to be officially informed about it.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या यह बात सही है कि मि० फीजो इस समय इंग्लैंड के नागरिक हैं, वह भारत के नागरिक नहीं हैं । अगर यह सही है तो किस हालत में वह यहाँ के मसलों को हल कर सकते हैं और कैसे उन से पीस टाक्स हो सकती है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : वह भारत के नागरिक तो नहीं हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई उन से कुछ राय सलाह करना चाहे, बातचीत करना चाहे तो उसके सम्बन्ध में हम नहीं घाना चाहते ।

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta): Has the Government's attention been drawn to a reported statement by Mr. B. P. Chaliha, the Chief Minister of Assam and a member of the Peace Mission, to the effect that Naga hostiles are very much self-respecting people, they are neither in collusion with Pakistan nor are they getting arms and training from Pakistan; if so, may I know whether the Government reports corroborate this statement and, if not, whether the Government has been able to locate the source from which the Naga hostiles have been securing arms and training?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry, I have not read the statement of Shri Chaliha.

Shri Hem Barua: I have read it—his latest statement.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As far as the reports go we know if that the

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

Nagas have been going to Pakistan and taking training there.

Shri Hem Barua: How did the Chief Minister of Assam contradict it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not sure whether he is correctly reported. Anyhow, we will find it out from him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to Shri Hem Barua's question the hon. Prime Minister stated that Brigadier Sen was not sent. I would like to know whether it is a fact that Brigadier Sen was given a different assignment in London but its actual purpose was to contact Phizo? Did he go to London or not?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: He had no such assignment.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : जब से नागा विद्रोहियों से शान्ति बाता चल रही है तब से उन्होंने नागा लैंड से अपने कार्य क्षेत्र को हटाकर मणिपुर कर लिया है, और मणिपुर में उन्होंने बड़े उपद्रव मचा रखे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शान्ति बाता शुरू होने के बाद से अब तक नागा विद्रोहियों ने मणिपुर के कितने नागरिकों तथा हमारे सैनिकों में से कितनों का अपहरण किया है और कितने लोगों की हत्या की है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : खैर पूरा ब्योरा तो मैं नहीं दे सकता, न मैं समझता हूँ कि बंसी हत्याएं बगैरह हुई हैं जैसा माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं। नागा विद्रोहियों ने नागालैंड को छोड़ा तो नहीं है, लेकिन यह ठीक है कि मणिपुर का जो एरिया शांतिबाता की सीमा में आ गया है उसमें उन्होंने गड़बड़ी करने की कोशिश की है। और काफी संकट पैदा किया है। लेकिन मणिपुर गवर्नमेंट ने पक्का निश्चय कर रखा है कि जो कुछ भी नागा विद्रोही करेंगे उस सिलसिले में ला एण्ड आर्डर के ब्याल से उनके खिलाफ पूरी

तरह से—बिना शान्ति बाता का ब्याल किए कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

12.12 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE
(Query)

Shri Warior: rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have asked Secretary to contact them and suggest some way out.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuruzha): We are at a disadvantage in this House. We have no Legislature. Where are we to go? Important developments are taking place there.

Mr. Speaker: His purpose will not be served by raising it like this.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You should protect us.

Mr. Speaker: I have suggested to him one remedy. I will help him there.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Certain things are taking place there which require an immediate answer from the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should realise that even if I take one Calling Attention Notice a day the whole week would be exhausted because so many have been admitted.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Kerala is a special case.

Mr. Speaker: I know that. I can take one calling attention notice every day. I want the permission of the House if it give me guidance on this matter. Suppose a number of notices are received on a day, I should dispose all of them that day; that is to say, I should take only one out of them, the others shall lapse and the Members can have other re-

medies. That is one way. Otherwise, if I receive more than one important calling attention notice on a particular day, I can take one that day and the second one the next day.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): On the same day you can take one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes I have been doing it. That is transgressing the rules. Sometimes I am doing even that. But whenever there is such an important business, I have been advising Members to table short notice questions. I will see that they are helped in that matter. Their purpose will not be served by giving a calling attention notice because that will probably come much later, whereas if I admit a short notice question it may be taken up earlier.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): But the Minister has to accept the Short Notice Question.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I suggest something to help you and help ourselves also? As has been the convention or procedure till now you may choose any calling attention notice that you like and place it before the House. Out of the other Calling Attention Notices that have been tabled, you may kindly make a choice of three or four which you consider to be very urgent and call upon the Ministers concerned to send the replies to the Members concerned. If they care, they can also give it to the press. If they are satisfied with the answers and they do not wish to give it to the press, they need not do so. That would at least satisfy the Members concerned in regard to the urgency of the matter.

Mr. Speaker: I can just take that hint; but, then too, I will have to restrict it to one more. I can ask the Member that that information might be laid on the Table of the House. I will consider that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit, Sir, that while your general

observation is true that normally we do not take up more than one "Call Attention" notice, there have been occasions when two have been taken up. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Vasudevan Nair, that Kerala is a special subject and must be given special importance in this House.

Mr. Speaker: I have already conveyed to him that I will certainly help him. He might send a short-notice-question; he will have that taken up sooner than the "Call Attention" notice.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As regards short-notice-questions, your advice is welcome and wholesome; but, unfortunately, the Treasury Benches—may I use your own words—the Ministers have refused to accept 99.99 per cent short-notice-questions. What have we to do then?

Mr. Speaker: When I am suggesting it to him, I will find a way out of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statistics for the last four years will bear me out.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In regard to matters pertaining to Kerala, can you not in your absolute discretion in the matter of "Call Attention" notices bring it up? Probably, notice was given of the "Call Attention" rather than of the short-notice-question because of the perennial fear that the Ministers intervene wrongly. Therefore, when you have full discretion and the Kerala Members have no other opportunity of venting whatever grievances they have got in that part of the country, perhaps you can help them.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members would kindly appreciate, when I have suggested it to him, if the Minister then refuses, I will have that remedy; either I will revive it or do something in that regard. When I am

[Mr. Speaker]

suggesting and I do not succeed—supposing the Minister refuses—I might review it and take it up the next day.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ministers should heed your advice.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : आपने अपने निर्णयों से ध्यानाकर्षण को स्थगन प्रस्ताव की भी कुछ हद तक जगह दी है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप से अक्सर एक विनती करता रहा हूँ कि रोज प्राध घंटे का समय एक साधारण स्थगन प्रस्ताव को अग्र प्राप दे दें तो लोक-सभा की शोभा तो बढ़ेगी ही, और काम भी ज्यादा अच्छा हो सकेगा। इंग्लैंड की लोक सभा के मुझे को बहुत से काम पसन्द नहीं हैं, तरीके पसन्द नहीं हैं, लेकिन यह तरीका बड़ा अच्छा है कि वह रोज प्राधा घंटे का एक साधारण स्थगन प्रस्ताव ले लेते हैं। मैं आपसे इस के बारे में कई बार कह चुका हूँ।

आज सुबह मेरी बहुत तर्बायत थी कि मैं एक साधारण स्थगन प्रस्ताव प्रधान मंत्री के उन शब्दों के बारे में देता जो वह अक्सर कहा करते हैं कि "सम्मान के साथ शान्ति"। "सम्मान के साथ शान्ति" ये शब्द दो बार इस्तेमाल हो चुके हैं, एक बार डिजरायली द्वारा और दूसरी बार चैम्बरलेन द्वारा, और दोनों बार इनके बहुत खतरनाक नतीजे निकले। ये इतने महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

इस लिए मेरी विनती को स्वीकार कीजिए कि रोज प्राध घंटे का समय एक साधारण स्थगन प्रस्ताव के लिए दिया जाए। एक सदस्य उस पर केवल तीन मिनट बोले, जो तीन मिनट से ज्यादा बोले उसे रोक दीजिए, या उसको प्रागे वक्त मत दीजिए। ऐसा करके प्रा- चर्चे तो अच्छा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मेरे अख्तियार में नहीं है, यह तो हाउस के अख्तियार में है। अग्र प्राप ऐसा चाहते हैं तो इसे एक रिजोल्यूशन की शकल में पेश कर दीजिए, वह मामला सामने आ जाएगा। अग्र हाउस उसको मंजूर कर ले तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं हो सकता, डाक्टर साहब।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा विनती प्राप सुन लेते तो अच्छा होता क्योंकि प्राप जानते हैं कि मेरे प्रस्ताव का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलने वाला जब तक सदन का नेता मेरी बात के महत्व को न समझे। प्राप उनको मेरी बात समझाइए। इसमें मेरे प्रस्ताव का कोई मतलब नहीं निकलेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अग्र प्रापके प्रस्ताव का मतलब नहीं निकलेगा, तो मुझे यह अधिकार कहा कि मैं इस तरह का हुकम दे दूँ कि रोज इस तरह प्राधा घंटा वक्त लिया जाए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : प्राप लोक सभा की शोभा बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, इसलिए यह प्रापका ही काम है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तो वे ही अधिकार हैं जो हाउस ने मुझे दिए हुए हैं, वरना मेरे पास और कोई अधिकार नहीं है। उन को अधिकारों को ही रुस्त की शकल में रख कर मुझे कहा गया है कि इन के मुताबिक काम चलाओ। अग्र रुस्त में प्राप कोई तबदीली चाहते हैं तो यह हाउस की मर्जी के अगैर नहीं हो सकता।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I say, Sir...

Mr. Speaker: Message from Rajya Sabha.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not want to say anything else.

Mr. Speaker: This also might not be said.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Whatever you have said.....

Mr. Speaker: There is no discussion now. He will kindly resume his seat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You can get something done.

12.18 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th November, 1965, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th September, 1965.'

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th November, 1965, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1965, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th September, 1965.'

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th November, 1965, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Foreign Marriage Bill, 1963, to a Joint Com-

mittee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"That the Bill to make provision relating to marriages of citizens of India outside India be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members; 15 members from this House, namely:—

1. Shrimati Violet Alva
2. Shri Abdul Ghanj
3. Shrimati Annapurna Devi Thimmareddy
4. Shri Faridul Haq Ansari
5. Shrimati Bedivati Buragohain
6. Shri K. Damodaran
7. Shri A. C. Gilbert
8. Shri Joseph Mathen
9. Shri Om Mehta
10. Shrimati Mohinder Kaur
11. Shri Sunder Mani Patel
12. Shri Narayan Patra
13. Shri K. V. Raghunatha Reddy.
14. Shri Babasaheb Savnekar
15. Pandit S. S. N. Tankha

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session; and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of

[Secretary]

members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee.”’

12.20 hrs.

COMPANIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.”

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

12.21 hrs.

METAL CORPORATION OF INDIA (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKING) BILL

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:†

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India Limited for the purpose of enabling the Central Government in the public interest to exploit, to the fullest extent possible, zinc and lead deposits in and around the Zawar area in the State of Rajasthan and to utilise those minerals in such manner as to subserve the common good, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, this is a question which has been pending for a long time. The Metal Corporation has not been able

to utilise the opportunity given to them to exploit the scarce material zinc and lead for the public utility of this country. In this country we do not have very many deposits. It is only in the Rajasthan area where we have some deposits of zinc and lead.

This Company was formed round about 1944, about 21 years ago, and since then it has had a very chequered career. For want of finance, they were not able to expand themselves and now for the last two years, it has reached a stage when they could not even take over the machinery that has come in the port areas. They had also reached a stage when they could not even pay the wages to the labour. My friend pointed out, when I introduced the Bill, why it was necessary to introduce an Ordinance when the Parliament was meeting within a few days. The labour there was not paid wages for two months. Even the bonus which they were paying every year fell due and that was also not paid. They were not in a position to pay wages for two months exclusive of the bonus. I would ask my friend to consider—he is the labour leader himself—how it would be possible to continue the work if two months ordinary wages, apart from the bonus, were not paid to them. Therefore, the situation was so critical that we felt there may be some damage also.

For months together we have been negotiating. Even the Cabinet considered this aspect of taking them over or negotiating with them for putting the mines in working order. The Cabinet Secretary was put on this job. The Cabinet Secretary negotiated with them and they reached some tentative agreements. But then the Company could not agree finally to terms offered by the Cabinet Secretary.

If the mines are not worked at a critical time when we want zinc so badly and we have been importing

*Published in Gazette of India 22-11-65.

†Moved with the recommendation

Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated

of the President.

huge quantities at such a big cost of foreign exchange, naturally we have to put them in working order. The Government gave them all opportunities to expand themselves, to try to secure additional Finances necessary for the expansion. Not only that. They failed to repay the instalments which they had to make to the Finance Corporation and the Rajasthan Government. Huge sums of money were advanced to them and they could not even pay the instalments that fell due last year.

Under these circumstances, having exhausted all possible methods to making them work more effectively, the Government was forced to come forward with this legislation. Personally speaking, I may say that I was not very anxious to take this over. I tried to help them. But the condition was so bad that the Government could not afford to give them crores of rupees when they could not raise even a few lakhs of rupees by way of equity share capital. We gave them the offer that if they could raise some money, then the Government was prepared to help them. When some foreign companies approached the Government to permit them to start production of zinc in this country, we suggested to them to negotiate with the Metal Corporation for equipment and for other assistance so that in collaboration with these foreign companies the Metal Corporation could produce zinc that they were capable of doing.

Then it was in a very bad condition; there was no possibility of going ahead. It is not for one or two years, but for 21 years this has been going on. Having seen this pitiable condition for 21 years, if Government does not step in even now when the country needs zinc very badly and we are importing every ounce of it excepting for a small quantity of concentrates which is sent to Japan and smelted there, it would not be in the national interest and naturally we cannot allow them to drift like this. We were, therefore, compelled to take it over;

it was not as though we had some pleasure in taking over that company. The terms which we have given to them are the same terms which we have given to the L.I.C. About compensation, we want to give them a fair compensation for all the machinery and equipment; that clause is there in the Ordinance and the same has been inserted in the Bill also, but on that also, the Company differed; they wanted some foreign expert to come and value. We wanted to have a judicial officer who will value the machinery and will also estimate the value of the buildings and the mines and the amounts spent by them; these could easily be verified because the amounts are there and then a judge could easily come to a correct figure, a fair figure to the Company and to the Government as well. This evidently they do not like; they want some foreign expert to come and do it. We naturally would not agree to that because the same condition was laid down when we took over the L.I.C. or the Airlines Corporation. We assured them that justice would be done and it will not be denied, but they went to the High Court against the control order—against price and distribution control imposed on non-ferrous metal; this is pending in the Court. Meanwhile the Ordinance was issued; they have gone to the Court against the Ordinance also. The High Court has not given a stay order and has posted it for hearing sometime next month. This Ordinance will have to be converted into an Act before the Parliament adjourns. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that we take this into consideration and pass this Bill. Since the step has been taken under unavoidable circumstances after a lapse of 21 years of bungling by the Company, I am sure the House will appreciate the urgency of producing these metals in this country and give its full support to take over this Company by passing this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertaking

[Mr. Speaker]

of the Metal Corporation of India Limited for the purpose of enabling the Central Government in the public interest to exploit, to the fullest extent possible, zinc and lead deposits in and around the Zawar area in the State of Rajasthan and to utilise those minerals in such manner as to subserve the common good, be taken into consideration."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee has already intimated that he would like to speak first.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order. At the introduction stage also, you remember, without imputing motives either to the hon. Minister or to the Government, I raised a point of order on two grounds: one was whether this Bill could be discussed in this House at a time when the Ordinance, which has naturally been converted into a Bill now before the House, has been challenged in the Court of law—in the Punjab High Court Circuit Bench at Delhi; it was admitted on 27th October, 1965. The Minister was saying that even the control order which was issued probably on the 14th September, 1965, had been challenged by the Company and a rule had been issued. Here also I am told that the petition challenging the Ordinance has been admitted on 27th October, 1965 and is coming up for hearing in the first week of December, 1965. The other day when we were having the discussion on Supplementary Grants, you came to our rescue or rather you suggested that on such legal matters the House should have the opinion of the Law Minister or the Deputy Law Minister. Unfortunately neither the Law Minister nor the Deputy Law Minister is here today.

In support of my point of order, I wanted to quote some specific rule regarding Bills, but as I could not get

at them, I am quoting a similar rule relating to resolutions. I am referring to rule 175 which appears at page 73 of the Rules of Procedure. This rule pertains to resolutions, but I feel that this correctly applies also in the case of Bills. This rule reads thus:

"No resolution which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved."

I rely on this rule 175. Supposing I want to move a resolution on a subject where some court of enquiry or some tribunal is going on, you, Sir, in your wisdom would never permit me to raise that question either in the form of a resolution or in the form of a question.

Therefore, my submission to you is this, that nothing is going to be lost if we do not proceed with this Bill now because the subject-matter is pending before the court. As very well explained by the hon. Minister, we have already sanctioned Rs. 20 lakhs, whether rightly or wrongly, correctly or incorrectly, legally or illegally, and that amount is enough for running the administration of the Metal Corporation of India. Therefore, I would ask whether the House should discuss this at this hour and agitate on the same Ordinance which is now sought to be replaced by an Act through this Bill, when this question is pending before the court of law, where the matter is *sub judice*?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister has said in the course of his speech that the operation of the ordinance has not been stayed by the High Court; I do not know, but be that as it may, assuming for the sake of argument that it is so...

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is so; I have got the correct information.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If that is so, may I invite your attention to the fact that a fruitful discussion of this Bill cannot take place unless we discuss at the appropriate stage every provision of the Bill? May I take, for instance, clauses 4 and 6 of the Bill: I shall not read them out since every Member has got a copy of the Bill.

The writ petition pending in the High Court urges many grounds. I have got with me a copy of the writ petition. There are a number of grounds there, but I shall read out only one of the most relevant ones. One of the grounds there is:

"That the provisions in section 4 and section 6 of the impugned Ordinance are illegal and *ultra vires* of the powers of the legislatures, inasmuch as it purports to provide for continuance of a pending proceeding or cause of action against the Central Government by the Central Government itself and further provides that the pending proceeding in this hon. Court of the petitioner Company against the Central Government would cease to be enforceable by the petitioner Company thereby affecting the jurisdiction of this hon. Court."

There are other grounds which have a bearing on the various provisions of the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Are these provisions exactly on the lines of those contained in the Ordinance?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes.

Now, may I invite your attention to rule 352(i) which reads thus:

"A member while speaking shall not—

(i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending."

The operation has not been stayed, but a decision is pending; that means

that it is sub judice. The resultant effect is that none of us here, and no Member on either side of the House, can refer to any matter of fact that is covered by any of the provisions of this Bill, because the decision is pending on various provisions and various facts connected with the management of the new company that Government have formed.

Government had already committed a blunder the other day. I am sorry that you were a little too late to rectify it; had you been in the Chair it would have been rectified in time. We then voted a grant for the Metal Corporation of India when the Bill had not yet been passed by the House. I do not want Government to commit a double blunder or a second blunder, because we wish to avoid, as far as possible, within the four corners of the parliamentary democratic set-up and the constitutional set-up that we have, even the semblance of a conflict between the judiciary and the legislature, between the judiciary and the executive, the three wings of the set-up.

Therefore, may I submit in all humility, so that we may build up the highest traditions in our infant parliamentary democracy, at this point of time, it will be wholly unwise, improper and perhaps illegal—that aspect I leave to you because you, Sir, with your luminous knowledge of the law, will be able to give a ruling on that point; but I will certainly say it is improper, undesirable, uncalled-for and unwarranted to consider the Bill? As to whether it is illegal or not, as I said, I leave it to you to give your ruling.

When the matter is pending in the court, when the entire matter is before the court—I do not know whether you have before you a copy of the writ petition, because that would help you to form an idea of the various grounds adduced bearing on each and every provision of the Bill—when the matter is before the court, we cannot speak on any of the provisions of

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

the Bill so long as a decision has not been given on these grounds mentioned in the petition before the High Court. Therefore, it will be an infructuous, otiose and useless—and also illegal—discussion that we would be having if we proceed further with the Bill at this stage.

Shri Daji (Indore): Without repeating the arguments, but generally supporting what has been said by Shri Kamath and Shri Banerjee, I wish to add two points.

First of all, we have just not yet got out of the lamentable controversy that cropped up after the UP affair, the controversy between the judiciary and the legislature. We are once again faced with a similar awkward situation. The ordinance has been challenged. A *rule nisi* has been issued though a stay order has not been issued—it was not sought also. The Supreme Court has repeatedly held—and this ruling has been followed by the various High Courts in India that once a *rule nisi* is issued and has gone out to Government, the court expects Government to cease to act contrary to the rule. It has been held in a number of cases that when stay orders have not been issued, the very fact of the admission of the petition and issue of *rule nisi* should operate to continue the *status quo*. That is the dictum of the Supreme Court followed by the various High Courts.

So let us not go by the technicality of a stay order not having been issued. The point is clear enough that when a *rule nisi* has been issued, it should operate to maintain the *status quo*. If we take up this Bill at this stage, we as the legislature will be doing something which will, really speaking, be a sort of rehearsal of the something which will, really speaking, be the High Court in the first week of December. That being so, how can we do justice to the Bill?

You in your wisdom may not give a ruling—I am not seeking it—on the

constitutionality or otherwise of the Bill. But we will have to argue on each and every clause. Supposing the House after hearing our arguments passes the Bill, it will be virtually pronouncing on the constitutionality of the Bill, the provisions of which as embodied in the Ordinance are under challenge and the case is scheduled for hearing in the first week of December before the High Court.

Therefore, we are again faced with a very awkward situation, where this House is called upon to commit contempt of the High Court by discussing it before the High Court hears all the arguments and pronounces its verdict. Almost all the points which we have to refer to in our discussion here at this stage are also the subject matter of the writ petition pending before the High Court which has issued a *rule nisi* and is taking up the case in the first week of December for final adjudication.

Therefore, should the Lok Sabha at this stage be called upon to pronounce on the constitutionality or otherwise of the Bill which is already pending in the High Court, and thus once again create a situation that was created by the UP Assembly? Should we bring about a situation of conflict between the legislature and the judiciary or should we interpret our rules and the rules of the Supreme Court in order to bring about a harmonious relationship between these two wings of the state?

Hence my humble submission is that it will be very awkward for us to proceed with the discussion of the Bill just now. We may examine it after the first week of December after the court had pronounced its verdict. Then we can consider the merits of the Bill.

There are actually two points before us. One would be concerning the merits of the Bill and the other is the constitutional position. Every Member would have perfect liberty to speak on both points. But since

the constitutional validity of the Bill has been challenged in the court and a rule nisi has been issued, I do not know whether it would be advisable for us to discuss it just now. It is a matter not only of procedure but the vital one of laying down conventions and traditions as between the legislature and the judiciary, two wings of our Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: At this stage, only the points about the legality or the advisability might be stated.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): As I understand, the matter of *fides* of the Ordinance, of which the Bill is only a replica, is going to be argued before the High Court. The matter, as far as the *fides* of the Bill are concerned, therefore, is *sub judice*. When we rise here to support this Bill or oppose this Bill—I propose to rise to oppose this Bill—we may be tempted to go into the *mala fides* of the Ordinance and the measure now before us. If we do so, we will be covering the ground which the High Court also proposes to cover in the writ petition. What complications it may raise is a matter for you to decide.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I generally agree with the points made by my hon. friends though I do not think they have any objection to the purpose of this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: That is not yet under dispute.

Shri A. C. Guha: I would like to draw the attention of the House to some of the wordings in sub-section 2 of section 4. By the passing of this Act all the properties vesting in the Central Government under sub-section 1 of Clause 4 shall by force of such vesting be freed and discharged from any trusts, obligations, mortgages, charges, liens and other encumbrances affecting it. I have no objection to this much. But it refers to any attachment, injunction or any decree or order of court. I do not think it will be proper at this stage when the whole case is before the court to take

any decision in this House to annul the decisions of certain courts imposing certain injunctions, attachment or decree about the property of the company.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: My hon. friend the Deputy Law Minister will speak about the legal aspects. I have only to say that I have got it examined by the law department. It is not as if as a layman I am expounding law here. The Ordinance has the same constitutional effect as legislation passed by this House. If within six weeks it does not become an Act, it will lapse. It is not as if the Government wants to rush through this. The courts have a right to give a decision regarding the Ordinance and that is the same position with regard to Acts also. If we do not convert this Ordinance into Act, it would lapse and hinder steps taken by the Government to improve mining scarce materials needed by the country.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But they will be under-mining the Constitution.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: There is nothing unconstitutional in this Bill. Even after it is passed the courts can still set it aside if there is something wrong. There is nothing now which prohibits this House from passing this into an Act.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, there is not much of any legal aspect left. The Ordinance was passed when both the Houses of Parliament were not in session and as laid down in article 123 of the Constitution it has to be replaced by an Act of Parliament. Therefore, the Bill was introduced. Simply because a person has gone to the court challenging the validity or the constitutionality of an Ordinance, it does not debar the Government from bringing forward a Bill to replace the Ordinance. If the Supreme Court strikes it down, certainly the Bill will also receive the same fate; but the Government need not stay its hands in the absence of

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

a stay order from the Supreme Court restraining Government from bringing forth the necessary legislative enactment.

Mr. Daji referred to the impropriety and unconstitutionality. It is not improper. It is really proper and constitutional for the Government to come forward with a Bill to replace the Ordinance. No stay order has been issued. Simply because rule nisi has been issued, it does not mean that the Government cannot proceed further with this Bill. I do not see any valid objection at this stage about the validity of this Bill, much less about the merits of this Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I say one word?

Mr. Speaker: We should close at some stage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He wants probably to help you, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall take only one minute. I was not in this House in those days, I think in 1952, when Shri N. C. Chatterjee raised a similar point about the Bengal Immunity Case. Government took a similar attitude, the Minister concerned and the Law Minister. Ultimately the Attorney-General was called in this House and he was asked to give his opinion. I only wanted to remind you of that.

Mr. Speaker: Two or three points have been raised. One is that the Ordinance had been challenged in the High Court and because identical provisions are incorporated in the Bill now before the House, we should await the fate of that Ordinance; if that is declared *ultra vires*, we should not proceed with it or it would be just waste of time...

Shri Daji: Holding ourselves to ridicule.

Mr. Speaker: Well, I will put in those words which he has said. Mr.

Daji's point was that a rule nisi had been issued and so the Government shall not proceed with it. It is not issued to us; it has been issued to the Government. It is for the Government. I do not say there is any contempt of court but it is implied that the Government has looked into it and if the Government wants to proceed with this, we cannot just debar it from doing so.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What about the propriety of that?

Mr. Speaker: Propriety also. The Minister and also the Deputy Minister brought this point that there was an Ordinance and unless it is passed within a specific period of six weeks, it would have no effect at all.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The court will have nothing to judge upon.

Mr. Speaker: So, Government has brought forward this legislation in order to replace that Ordinance. That is perfectly legitimate. The only question is that the same arguments that are to be raised there so far as the constitutionality or, as Mr. Kapur Singh said, the *mala fides* of the steps taken by the Government are concerned, they have to be discussed and hon. Members say that they will have to put forward the same arguments that are to be advanced there. They can challenge those facts that are stated by the Government in adopting this line or advising the President to pass that ordinance. But I do not think that can be a bar to preclude us from proceeding with this legislation. It is not that we cannot take up those arguments which are advanced there. The first thing is, the constitutionality or otherwise would be decided by the courts themselves: whether it is the ordinance or the law itself. If the same provisions of the ordinance are declared *ultra vires*, then those provisions will go automatically or the party can take them to the courts—this law as passed

—and then the proceedings may be lared *ultra vires*. There is no need to debar a court and we would not have done anything which comes into conflict with the judiciary in that respect, because we are not deciding that just now. At least, it is not for the Speaker to make a declaration whether it is in accordance with the Constitution, whether it is *ultra vires* or *intra vires*. The Speakers have never taken it upon themselves to take such a decision. The House takes a decision, but never on the point whether it is *ultra vires* or not. All the facts are combined together and everything is taken into consideration by the Members of the House. Therefore, even when it is declared *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court or by any high court, then too, it is not said that it has overruled any particular decision taken by it. Parliament may or may not just consider that aspect.

So, at this moment, I do not feel that there would be any conflict created between us and the judiciary if we only pass this law to replace that ordinance. Nothing has been pointed out to me. Shri Banerjee has quoted rule 175 in so far as he himself has admitted that it is regarding resolutions only. (Interruption). Shri Kamath has quoted rule 352(i) which says, "A member while speaking shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending." But what is that fact?

Shri Daji: The *mala fides* of the Government; *mala fides* were alleged in the writ position and we will allege it here.

Mr. Speaker: There too, it is alleged, and nobody could be stopped from making those allegations on that account. These also have been alleged there. They would not be precluded from advancing those arguments and imputing those motives. They may do it.

Shri Daji: Under rule 352(i), they are bound by it.

Mr. Speaker: That is not so; they can refer to the intentions of the Government, whatever they think.

Shri Daji: The rule should be suspended for this purpose.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think there is any need to suspend or withhold that rule. Without that, we can proceed with the Bill, though certainly the judiciary shall have their own job to perform and they will just decide the case on merits and on whatever they think proper. At this stage, I do not think there is any bar.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Could we not get the opinion of the Attorney-General? It will delay matters only for a day. I only want for future guidance. Let the Metal Corporation be taken over, as all other corporations.

Mr. Speaker: That would be a matter only for argument's sake.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to seek a little clarification, arising out of the ruling under which certain guide-lines have been laid down by you in regard to the discussion of this Bill. Permit me to state that the Government is wholly and solely responsible for having landed the House in this contrateps in this difficult situation, and may I request you to enlighten us on one point, because you will be retiring for a short while and you would not be in the Chair? The Deputy-Speaker is here, it is good; he will be listening to your ruling. May I ask, in discussing this Bill, whether Members will, if necessary, be permitted to violate or infringe rule 352(i) to which I have referred, by referring to some facts like expenditure being incurred etc.?

Mr. Speaker: I have suggested that they will be free to make their observations, whatever they like, and rule 352(i) will not come in their way of just imputing motives or saying anything to that effect.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It will not apply at all?

Mr. Speaker: I do not say that it would not apply at all. I am saying that it cannot come in the way of their advancing arguments, whatever they like.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It will be a good precedent for the future.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think every point has to be decided like that. Every point will have to be decided on its own merits. How can I say anything for the future? In future, probably Shri Kamath may be able to persuade the presiding officer in a better way!

Shri Daji: That the ordinance has to be replaced by law is not an inevitable difficulty. Till the 18th December, it will hold good. After that, Parliament may adjourn, or it would have adjourned by that time. What is important is, Parliament has to maintain the highest traditions, and follow the conventions. After all, for such a simple thing, they can wait, and we should not be in a hurry. *(Interruption).*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after having heard the hon. Minister who has moved this Bill, it affords me greater pleasure,—than I had initially anticipated—out of opposing this Bill. I will not only controvert the facts on which the hon. Minister relies but also try to refute the reasons which he advanced for moving this Bill.

But before giving the specific reasons for opposing this Bill, I may be permitted to preface my speech with a statement on transformation in my political credo which is very relevant in this case. When a young man, I was a socialist and a thoroughgoing believer in nationalisation. I ardently believed that the affairs of

the community must be administered as to further the interests of everyone. Secondly, I heartily agreed with the inter-war intellectuals of the twenties and thirties of this century that public ownership on a large scale was the only way to expand public production rapidly, eliminate unemployment and make possible the achievement of social security. Lastly, I belonged to that religious fraternity to which the hon. Minister seems to belong for whom impotence of capitalism and cupidity of free enterprise is a pre-supposition of all sensible political discussion, as well as political action.

12.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, although I still adhere to the first article of this trinitarian credo, I have outgrown the other two. I now realise the truth of the dictum that 'he who is not a socialist at 20 has a hard heart, but who is one at 40 has a soft head.'

This transformation came about in my credo through a realistic understanding of human nature, with which all political theory must make peace, if it is to make sense as a practical political programme. I can best illustrate this point by submitting, with reference to this Bill, that though apparently a socialist measure, to all intents and purposes, it is an expropriatory, vindictive measure, *mala fides* conceived, to damage grievously a private enterprise, under the control of citizens of a minority community, who in this case happen to be Sikhs.

The true intention of this Bill is far from any furtherance of common good which is trotted out in the printed Objects and Reasons of this Bill. Maximisation of production of certain non-ferrous metals and meeting the requirements of national emergency are pretexts comparable to quotation of scriptures by a certain distinguished gentleman who

has his hoofs covered with pointed black shoes and his tail tucked up in the latest fashion dinner-trousers. His Christian name is, Lucifer. Let me explain myself.

This Metal Corporation of India was born, as I understand it, in the year 1944, during the second world war, under conditions which were similar to the conditions which prevail now in India. That is to say, it was born to meet a national emergency, when zinc and lead—metals of strategic importance—could not be imported from outside and attempts, therefore, had to be made to acquire as much self-sufficiency in the matter of these metals from home production as possible.

13 hrs.

There was an ancient story prevalent that bronze was invented in India and it was this story which gave the clue to the rediscovery of the mines which are now called Zawar mines in Rajasthan.

It was in 1956 that as desired by the Congress Government of India, the industrial enterprises of the late Defence Minister Sardar Baldev Singh acquired 49 per cent interests in the Metal Corporation of India with a view firstly to provide capital to expand production and secondly to run it more efficiently in other respects. Thus, the production was more than doubled up from 200 tons of ore milled per day to 500 tons of ore milled per day.

Further and further expansion was sought to be stepped up by this Metal Corporation and that is how it should have been—through foreign collaboration and increase of internal capital. Till in 1961, the Metal Corporation of India raised fresh equity finances of about Rs. crores to, which the Indian Finance Corporation added a deferred loan of Rs. 1 crore in foreign exchange, guaranteeing further similar loans upto Rs. 4.5 crores.

This is the beginning of the sordid story of perversion of the ethical con-

tent of socialism through State control, to which I referred in the beginning of my speech. My information goes to suggest that it was at this stage when the company rose to higher proportions that another big business concern, which is no stranger to the ruling party, developed interest in the Metal Corporation of India, but the Sikh entrepreneurs evinced no readiness to oblige them. Then, these Big Business friends of the Congress Party, sought guidance from insights gained by poets into the nature of reality. As is known, these particular big businessmen are men of culture, men of learning and men of high religious sensitivity. There is a poet who has said:

"The House of wealth has many rooms,

And most of them are full—

'But some get in by the door marked 'push'.

And some by the door marked 'pull'.

"Pushing" having failed here, the "pulling" seems to have obliged.

The rest of the story is easily and briefly told. All steps were taken by the Government to further the desire of these....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. When an interesting speech is being made by Shri Kapur Singh, there must be quorum in the House.

Shri Kapur Singh: I support the point of order. When I am speaking, the treasury benches must be full.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri Kapur Singh: As I was saying, the rest of the sordid story can be easily and briefly told. Two drastic steps were taken by the Government to frustrate the Metal Corporation of India: (a) Necessary loans which were promised to be given were held up and (b) sale of Metal Corporation of India's products at open market

[Shri Kapur Singh]

rates was prevented through illegal and *mala fide* price controls and allocations. The Metal Corporation was thus choked up and starved and paralysed, with the result that its share value fell. At this stage, the government thought, perhaps advisedly, that this was the proper time to purchase it at the market share value in 1964.

The Indian Steel and Wire Products Limited, who by now held a block of 45 per cent shares represented on the inequity of the whole procedure and offered to part with their shares and interests in this company through a certain proposal. They made a proposal which, I understand, was accepted or at least described as reasonable by the Cabinet Secretary, that the assets of this particular concern should be handed over for valuation by some international firm of repute and on that valuation, the assets may be taken over by the government or transferred to the government. But, instead of proceeding with this proposal, the Government of India was further annoyed and issued another ukase which they called the Scarce Industrial Materials (Control) Order, 1965, fixing the price of the lead-metal products of the Metal Corporation of India at almost 25 to 30 per cent of the open market price. Thus, the Company's operations were brought to a standstill by starving them out of their legitimate recurring income that could enable them to function. It reminds me of a saying by Rudyard Kipling, which seems to be justified amply by the conduct of this government. Rudyard Kipling has said, "the bleating of sheep, earmarked for his next meal, merely irritates the tiger". All the entreaties, all the representations, and the reasonable offers of the Metal Corporation of India, when they were repeatedly made to the Government of India, merely succeeded in irritating them and annoying them further. They

took more and more drastic action to starve and kill the Metal Corporation.

Then there follows a long story of control order after control order. All these control orders were manifestly *mala fides* and illegal and eventually obliged the Metal Corporation of India to close its business for the time being.

It was at this stage, on the 8th October, 1965, that the Government of India notified that they had decided to take over the Metal Corporation of India on the alleged ground that the company had failed to meet its loan commitments. The true position was and remains that the government made it impossible, through its executive high-handedness, for the company to convert its easily saleable commodities into cash and declined to pay legitimate price-dues receivable for allocations made since 1954. I have papers before me which give approximate computations of these dues which, if they had been paid to the company, the company would not only have been solvent but would have been able to carry out its expansion programmes and its operations without any sort of burden on the Government or any outside agency.

It was this position which forced this private enterprise to knock at the doors of the High Court on 12th October, 1965, by way of a writ petition, challenging the price fixation and arbitrary allocations as utterly illegal. This writ petition has been admitted, as has been admitted in this House, by the court and is fixed for hearing some time in early December, 1965.

These legal proceedings, and not the trumpeted public interest, have given rise to the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Ordinance, 1965, No. VI of 1965, promulgated in the sixteenth year of the Republic of India.

Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in the concluding paragraph, the hon. Minister, who is moving this Bill, has claimed:

"As Parliament was not in session, the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India was acquired under an Ordinance, namely, the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Ordinance, 1965 (6 of 1965). It is now proposed that the Ordinance be replaced by an Act of Parliament."

My information is that this decision to promulgate an Ordinance was taken by the Minister, and this decision was recorded in a government file, on a day and date when this Parliament was still in session. I would expect, and I would request, the hon. Minister to answer this point with regard to the particular facts so that this House may know as to whether it is being treated with the due respect to which it is entitled.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, eight specific grounds are listed as justifications for bringing forth this Bill. I have tried to analyse them. The first one is:

"It was found that the company would require about Rs. 6 crores in rupee finance and Rs. 1 crore in foreign exchange to complete the project."

This fact is true.

The second is:

"It was also found that the company had ordered much of the equipment, some of which had arrived and was awaiting erection; some was lying at Bombay Port and incurring demurrage and some was awaiting shipment for want of letter of credit."

The facts are true, but the reasons for these facts are as I have already explained.

The third is:

"The company had taken several loans, defaulted in the repayment of loans and in meeting the payments due on deferred loans and was in serious financial difficulties."

The facts are one-sided, while the other side of the case I have already related before the House. The fourth is:

"Any further loan to the company as asked for by it was, therefore, considered inadvisable."

This, if I might say so, is not honest reasoning.

The fifth is:

"Besides, the company was unable to raise additional equity to match the loan capital."

This, Sir, I also controvert as a fact which is not true.

The sixth reason given is:

"For want of finances, the construction work on the scheme had almost come to a standstill."

The real fact is that it was want of finances and this want was caused by the oblique actions of the Government itself.

The seventh reason given is:

"Serious shortages of zinc metal developed in vital sectors of Defence and industry following the aggression by Pakistan and it also became apparent that imports of this metal even on a limited scale may not be possible."

This is true.

The final, and the eighth, reason given is:

"Exploration of the area and the development thereof would

[Shri Kapur Singh]

require large investments. The company was unable to complete even the limited scheme it had undertaken for the exploration of the deposits."

The first part of this statement is true, while the second part as well as the difficulties to which it refers were the deliberate creation of the Government itself.

Sir, the information which I possess seems to justify me in alleging that the whole of this story, in the context of what I have explained, is a forgery of socialism and public control of means of production. It is a faithful copy of socialism but a forgery because of the presence in it of intent to deceive.

I request the Minister to answer the following questions to clear his position before this House can grant that this Bill has been presented *bona fide*. My first question is: why was Ordinance issued at all when the next session was coming on, a couple of weeks later, the 3rd November? The hon. Minister has explained that he did it because he wanted to accommodate in some way, for payment of bonus, wages and things like that, to the employees of the corporation. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the employees were being paid regularly even before this Ordinance was issued. Secondly, though the control of 14th September, 1965 has been there, but has even a metric ton of lead or zinc been allocated to or lifted for defence purposes? If not, where are the *bona fides* of this Control Order? Thirdly, if lead and zinc are important for defence purposes, are not copper and aluminium equally so? Why are not copper and aluminium companies then being taken over by the Government? Is it because the latter belong to persons of a certain community, while M.C.I. belongs to a minority community? Fourthly, why is zinc electrolytic smelter under in-

stallation at Karala not being taken, over if zinc must be nationalised in public interest? Are the reasons communal? Fifthly, is the new proposed Corporation going to be wholly Government-owned, or after acquiring controlling interest, the Government propose to offer about 49 per cent shares to public; and, if so, is this word "public", in this supposition, going to be the same industrial concern or business magnate to whom I had made a reference in the beginning of my speech? My sixth question is, why do Government propose to sink about Rs. 20 crores in this undertaking when advance of the Rs. 4 crore loan being withheld will enable the existing private enterprise to go into fully required operation? Where is the "public interest" in this proposal to nationalise? My seventh and last question is, will Government give an undertaking that it will sell zinc at the ridiculously low price that they have been asking the M.C.I. to sell under duress of control orders?

Lastly, I say that principles of valuation set out in the Schedule to this Bill are highly inequitable in the following respects: (a) They take no account of intangible assets and initial losses: (i) Even in the best managed concerns, including those in the public sector, there are always considerable losses in the initial years; (ii) Such losses in the initial years are an 'intangible' asset, being the price one has to pay to establish an industry; (iii) In the present case these losses have been maximised by the deliberate action of Government in not allowing proper prices for the company's products; and, (b) The Schedule lays down that all buildings, and all erected plant, machinery and equipment etc., shall be valued as cost less depreciation at income-tax rates. This is monstrous because: (i) no mining and smelting concern can ever earn full depreciation in the initial years; (ii) the rates of depreciation for purposes of income-tax are excessively high; while being fair over

a long period of years they do not afford an equitable basis of valuation in the short term.

Sir, it has been said that modern socialism is merely inverted greed. This Bill and its background would seem to justify this quip. I oppose this Bill in its entirety.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I proceed to say anything on this Bill, I should reply to one point made by Shri Kapur Singh. I think he sees communalism and minority community in every matter. There was a small trouble at Durgapur and there he saw an issue of a minority community because a Sikh was also killed.

Shri Kapur Singh: It was not a small trouble. Three people were mercilessly killed. You cannot say it was a small trouble simply because they belonged to a minority community.

Shri A. C. Guha: In this Bill also he has brought in communal matters (*Interruptions*). I also held my opinion on this matter.

Shri Kapur Singh: If he considers that murdering of Sikhs is a small matter, then I protest.

Shri A. C. Guha: I feel, and I request Shri Kapur Singh to consider, that the Sikhs are not a minority community in India. They are a reformist section of the Hindu society and every Hindu considers Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind as saints belonging to the Hindu society.

Shri Kapur Singh: You murder them and then say that they are great men.

Shri A. C. Guha: It will be better for Shri Kapur Singh to be realistic.

Coming to the Bill, I give full support to the intention of the Bill. I feel that it is rather belated. Such a

measure should have come much earlier. Then, the scope of the Bill is very much limited. While India is rich in coal and various metals, so far as non-ferrous metals are concerned India has a deficit. Further, these non-ferrous metals are scarce and of strategic value. Only 30 to 40 per cent of the installed capacity of some of our industries are being utilized because some of the non-ferrous metals necessary for final production are not available to those industries.

When that is the situation I should say that the Government have so long been toying with the problem. In 1955 the Non-Ferrous Metals Control Order was issued under, I think, the Essential Commodities Act. But, then, it was extended only to copper; not to zinc, lead, sulphur or other non-ferrous metals. When the definition of "non-ferrous metal" includes all those items, why this Order was extended to operate only on copper and not on zinc, sulphur or lead? These are also as scarce and essential as copper.

Government failed ignobly in having any control over the price or distribution. The entire distribution method of the Government was illogical and irrational. I would not like to go into these matters very elaborately now but I should record my view here that it seems that there has been no policy for the Government as regards the control either on price or on distribution of non-ferrous metals. The Scarce Materials Control Order 1965 has been passed only two months ago. I hope they will enforce the provisions of this order efficiently and effectively so that there may be real control over the price and distribution of these metals.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy, I am rather sorry to say, while introducing the Bill made a very small speech, covering only some of the reasons for the urgency for taking over the Corporation. I should have expected him to give the House a sort of resume of the policy of the Government in the

[Shri A. C. Guha]

matter of production, distribution and control on price of non-ferrous metals.

The Third Five Year Plan has given some idea of the development of non-ferrous metals, particularly, copper, lead and zinc, on page 516 of the Plan. It says:

"Drilling and exploratory mining work done at Khetri (Rajasthan) and in Sikkim have proved the existence of about 28 million tons of copper ore (average copper content 0.8 per cent) in the Khetri area and about 0.35 million tons of ore containing on an average 6.24 per cent of copper, lead and zinc in Sikkim."

I do not know what action the Government has taken for the exploration of those ores after locating those precious metals in Khetri and Sikkim.

On page 470 of the plan it is stated:

"The smelter and the electrolytic refinery associated with the Khetri and Daribo copper mines for an annual production of 11,500 tons of electrolytic copper are likely to be established by the middle of 1964."

I would like the hon. Minister to state to this House how far this target has been achieved. So far as my knowledge goes, the only source of copper for the Indian Metal Corporation is a unit in Ghatsila somewhere in Bihar. I do not think any copper has come out of the Khetri and Daribo projects which, according to the Third Plan, were scheduled to go into operation and production by the middle of 1964.

Coming to zinc, the annual capacity of the Metal Corporation Plant was 15,000 tons. It is also equipped to operate a by-product sulphuric acid plant based on the smelter gases which will be used for the manufacture of phosphatic fertilisers. I do not know what action has been taken in this regard.

Coming to the Company itself I know this Company has not been able to fulfil the task that has been entrusted to it. Since it is not possible for a private company to fulfil that task, if the Government had decided to leave it to the private company, the Government should have been ready to give it proper protection and subsidy. No metal industry, I mean any basic industry for extraction of metal, can be successful within 10 or 15 years without proper protection by the Government. Even during the British days the Tatas were getting bounty from the British Government. I recollect Shri Motilal Nehru arguing in the Central Assembly from this Hall in favour of extending the bounty to Tatas and the British Government accepting that suggestion. If the Government decided to leave the development of zinc and lead, so useful for the industry, to a private company what have the Government done all these years to help this company to go into full production and become an economic and viable unit?

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill, in the Minister's speech and also in the explanatory statement for the issue of the Ordinance, laid before the House, reasons have been given justifying the issue of an Ordinance. It is stated that this Corporation has failed to fulfil its obligations. The Industrial Finance Corporation is a Government assisted company or corporation of the Government. I do not think the IFC would have entered into such big commitments as giving a loan of about Rs. 1 crore and guaranteeing some deferred payment loan of about Rs. 5 crores without the consent of the Government of India. Did the Government then not envisage what would be the financial consequences of placing an order with a French firm for imports worth Rs. 6 crores? Then, the Indian Steel and Iron Products entered this company as a partner some years ago—I think in 1958—

with the knowledge and consent of the Government of India. I know it for a fact. Why did the Government not take any action then? Why did the Government then not make an estimate as to whether this company with its small capital of Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 3 crores would be able to extract zinc and lead to meet even a portion of the requirements of our country? This is a grave failure on the part of the Government on such a strategic sector of our industry.

In 1950 our production of copper was 3,60,000 tons. In 1964 it rose to 4,41,000 tons; only an increase of 80,000 tons in 10 years. In the case of lead it was 2,000 tons in 1950; it rose to 6,000 tons in 1960. In the case of zinc concentrates our production was 2,000 tons in 1950. It rose to 10,000 tons in 1960 but the capacity of this Corporation was much more. Moreover, for years this Corporation was allowed to send zinc concentrates to Japan and get it back refined as zinc sheets from Japan, which was a huge drain on our foreign exchange. Why was it allowed and why early steps were not taken for the setting up of smelting arrangements for the company itself?

Then, another point is this. It is for about three years that machineries from the French collaborator has started coming. Some of them have come; some are lying in the Bombay Port incurring huge demurrage; some, I think, are in the process of being despatched, but as the corporation could not find sufficient finance the French company has not been despatching them. Are we to expect that Government should watch the situation for three years when during these three years every year we were losing Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 4 crores worth of foreign exchange because of the non-production of zinc which could have been produced by this Corporation? It is a great failure, I might say. There is something wrong in the Administration. I do not know why the Government of India have

been so indifferent about the development of this company and of this industry. I do not mind about owners of this company. X, Y or Z may be there or may not be there. I feel that this sector should be under Government control; not only this one, but other non-ferrous industries also—whether it is the Ghatsila Copper Corporation or any other smelting factory started in Kerala with Canadian collaboration or any other non-ferrous metals industry started either by the Birlas or by the J. K. Group or by any other group with any foreign collaboration for the production of aluminium. All these should be brought under the control of Government and should be developed by Government. If it is a decision of Government that steel should be a monopoly of Government, why should not non-ferrous industry be a monopoly of Government? It should be realised that no steel could be produced without some element of zinc. It should be realised that for the production of steel some element of tungsten or some other non-ferrous metal is necessary. So, if the Government decides that steel should be a monopoly of Government, non-ferrous metals also should be a monopoly of Government and that decision should be implemented at an early date. We expect that this Bill may be only the beginning of the first step of that process.

About this company Shri Kapur Singh said many things. I do not like to enter into all those matters, but one thing which strikes me is that this company was asked to supply its entire products to the Tatas and Indian Iron at a fixed price which was very much below the free market price prevailing in India; and it was the allegation of this company that it was suffering loss on that account. It has also been questioned through their legal advisers. I do not like to enter into that question; but, why instead of subsidising this company, if at all the Government had decided to leave the production of zinc and lead to a

[Shri A. C. Guha]

private company, did the Government put each handicaps on this company by fixing a minimum and uneconomic price for the entire products of zinc to be supplied to two big companies? I think, from the national point of view, it is a bad economy; from the administrative point of view, it was a wrong step that was taken.

I do not like to believe in all the gossip current. Generally, I do not take much interest now in the proceedings of the House. I have not the time; I am occupied otherwise. I have not seen anybody from this company,—but others have come and casually told me that because of some pressure of big industrial magnates, somebody in the Government administration has put all these handicaps on this company. I hope, this is not true. I think, the Minister will try to clear all these allegations. Why was the company made to supply the entire products of its zinc to two big industrial concerns, the Tatas and Indian Iron, at a price which was uneconomical and much below the free market price in India?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Above the world market price.

Shri A. C. Guha: May be; but we are not getting many things here at the world market price. Sir, he refers to the world market. The cost of production of copper in the world market is below £100, but the London Metal Exchange and the USA Commodities Exchange—these two bodies—control the entire supply of non-ferrous metals though the cost of production of copper is less than £100, per ton, they fixed the price at £230 and then raised it to £308. The free market price here is £500 per tone of copper; so, why does he mention the international price or the foreign market price? He has not been able to enforce the international price here. We should consider the free market price as prevailing in India and that price has been prevailing with the connivance of the Government.

The Rajasthan Government and the Industrial Finance Corporation have great financial stakes in this company. They made repeated requests to Government to revise the price. The Tariff Commission submitted a report in 1962. But no action was taken either on the request of the Industrial Finance Corporation or of the Rajasthan Government or on the Tariff Commission's Report of 1962. Moreover, in 1963 the Government itself set up a committee to report on the price fixation of zinc. This committee submitted its report some time in March 1964 and no action has been taken since then.

So, late in the day, when everything has gone wrong, the Government has come up with this Ordinance putting all the balances on the Corporation. There has been enough of bungling in non-ferrous metals production, by torpedoing of the development programme of the Third Plan; there has been chaos in the distribution, import, price control and manufacture of zinc, lead and other non-ferrous metals by the Government. I hope that this will be the first step for the full control of non-ferrous metals by the Government of India as demanded by the Industrial Policy resolution. I do not care who is the proprietor or who may be the beneficiary. They will be given some fair price or fair compensation according to our Constitution. That is assured; I do not worry about that. But in the national interest I feel that all these things should not have taken place much earlier. This company, if at all it was entrusted with the charge of developing zinc and lead, should have been given proper opportunity, proper scope and proper subsidy to develop these. That would have been in the interest of the nation. Now we are faced with a very difficult situation in respect of zinc, lead and sulphur. There is no direct source of supply of indigenous sulphur; it should have been developed and extracted from pyrites. I read out from the Plan Report that the target was so much; nothing has been done so far. So, I

hope, Government will now arise to the situation and take effective steps so that these non-ferrous metals' production, distribution and price control may be effectively done.

Shri Daji: Sir, Shri Kapur Singh has called it "the result of invested greed".

Shri Kapur Singh: All socialism is.

Shri Daji: All socialism is, according to him. According to me, this is not a socialistic measure at all, nor is it a measure of nationalisation; it is a measure of vindictiveness and pettiness, it is a measure of how the top monopolists of our country, the Tatas and Birlas, alone can rule the Government and do have the preponderant influence in the archives of the Government of India.

Shri Kapur Singh: Shame.

Shri Daji: One of the reasons which this Ministry has trotted out, or has been led to trot out, is that this company could not meet its commitments running into a few lakhs or crores of rupees. I would like to know what this brave Minister, Don Quixote of a Minister, who is trying to tilt at this small windmill, has done to realise 10 crores which have been appropriated by the Tatas, Rs. 10 crores by IISCO and Rs. 5 crores by that engineering company which makes certain components and other things.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sancho Panza is also there.

Shri Daji: You do not touch them; you dare not touch them. What have you actually done? What is the case? The case is that you have fixed prices at such uneconomic levels.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: There is a half-an-hour debate. They have given notice of that. I think, Tata loans could be discussed separately then. We are now discussing the Metal Corporation . . . (Interruption). I am only saying that better opportunity will be discussed then; I have no objection.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Speaker has rightly ruled that rule 352 will not come in our way; practically it is his mandate and we are free to infringe that rule also. We are glad, he raised that point.

Shri Daji: One of the ways in which Akbar's wise Prime Minister Birbal caught a thief was to say that some cotton was sticking up in the beard of the thief and immediately the real thief started combing his beard. So, as soon as I mentioned the name of the Tatas and the non-recovery of dues, the guilty conscience of the Minister pricked up and he jumped to defend the Tatas. What more open advocacy of the Tatas can be seen than the Minister jumping and asking me not to speak about the Tatas?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I only said that there is going to be a separate discussion on that.

Shri Daji: You have not been able to realise crores of rupees given to Tatas and IISCO. When the Government has not been able to realise crores of rupees from them, this Company is being nationalised because it cannot meet its commitment. I am not against nationalisation. As far as I am concerned, you nationalise all companies including IISCO and TISCO. But under the cloak of nationalisation, vindictiveness is practised and that vindictiveness has got to be laid back.

What has been done? Absolutely uneconomic price was fixed for the production of this Company—3½ per cent plus the landing cost. When was that? When the international market price rose and the ruling market price was high, at that time, 6 years old recommendation of the Tariff Commission was brought in. If 3½ per cent plus the landing cost was a fair price, why not apply it to ball bearings, why not apply it to automobile industry, why not enforce it in the case of all such commodities? Why should there be a distinction? And who benefited by this low price?

[Shri Daji]

Again, the Tatas and the IISCO, the friends of the Government, to whom the Government have advanced the interest-free loan of Rs. 10 crores and have not been able to realise that. Because the Government by repeated order forced them to make deliveries to IISCO and TISCO at this reduced price, they reduced them to the point of absolute bankruptcy and uneconomic working. When they pointed out continuously, "This is an uneconomic price and we cannot work on it", the Government did not hear them and they allowed that concern to run into difficulties.

Then, the Minister referred to the talks with the Cabinet Secretary, the sub-Committee and the Secretary of the Mines Department. Let me inform him—he may not be knowing it; I want to give him the benefit of doubt as a criminal lawyer—that one term offered to this Company was; "You take Birla into partnership or we will expropriate you." It is because this Company did not agree to kneel down before Birla and did not do what Mr. Dharma Vira asked them to do that this is being nationalised. If a small entrepreneur of the country refuses to knuckle down to the knees of Birla and Tatas, the real owners of this Government, he is expropriated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a serious charge.

Shri Kapur Singh: Nevertheless, true.

Shri Daji: I would like to point out one thing to this House. I do not know how many Members of the House know it. There is a book called the Geological Survey of India of 1962 published in 1964, and there is a volume on Copper, and the Government of India Survey shows that the Indian Copper Corporation apparently owned by Birlas is being managed by none other than the South African foreign companies, the bankers of Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith.

Shri Kapur Singh: Shame!

Shri Daji: That has got to be nationalised. This is the Government publication.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Government should quit on this issue.

Shri Daji: We have broken up connections with South Africa and when you want to champion the cause of Africans and when Chinese gain a diplomatic victory in African continent, you bemoan the fact. But why should not China steal a march over such a Government of India?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Let him not get emotional. Let him give the facts.

Shri Daji: I will read it out from the publication, the Geological Survey of India of 1962 which was published in 1964. In the volume on Copper, on p. 55, there is a clear mention that the Indian Copper Corporation's technical managements are the New Consolidated Goldfields South Africa Ltd. It is a foreign company in South Africa belonging to the bankers of the Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith (Interruption). Anyway, it is a South African company.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: They are producing it in India.

Shri Daji: Yes; they are the technical experts of the Indian Copper Corporation.

Shri A. C. Guha: He is referring to the Copper Corporation of India of Ghatshila. Originally, it was owned by a British Company. But I do not know the present position. I also suggested that this company should be nationalised by the Government.

Shri Daji: Right; that is the point. I support every argument that was advanced by Mr. Guha. Mr. Guha really made a very outspoken and good speech. He has relieved half of my task.

What I am pointing out is this. The point is that one Company is being nationalised in the name of defence requirements and national defence while another Company producing equally strategic material, that is, copper, which is also required for our defence and which is owned by Birlas and technically managed by the South African company . . .

Shri A. C. Guha: Which has also not developed according to the target.

Shri Daji: . . . is being left out. This is what we call vindictiveness. Again, another private company has been allowed in Kerala. What is the policy of the Government? It is by collaboration with Canadian and British consultation. You allow that to go on; you allow the Indian Copper Corporation to go on though its technical collaborators and advisers are a South African company and you nationalise this Company. And you say this is socialism. This is not only a mockery of socialism but this is a prostitution of socialism. It is by such acts as these that this Government plays into the hands of the Swatantries and allows them to hold up the very concept of socialism to ridicule.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Shri Kapur Singh is getting the reply. He is replying to him.

Shri Daji: I want to know whether article 14 permits the action of the Government or not. That is the point. Therefore, this Bill raises the entire question, as has been rightly done by my friend, Mr. Guha, of the culpable guilt of this Government in not developing our non-ferrous metal industry in our country despite three successive Five Year Plans. You have miserably failed; you have absolutely failed in this matter. The Pakistani attack helped by America and England has been really a blessing in disguise. Now, the Department has started thinking of a crash programme for the development of non-ferrous metals and it is thinking of allotting Rs. 250

crores in the Fourth Plan. Even if this Rs. 250 crores plan materialises at the end of the Fourth Plan, we shall be hardly able to meet just 50 per cent of our requirements. With the growing engineering industry, with the growing defence industry and without a non-ferrous industry in our country, how can we be self-reliant in the matters of defence? Uptill now the Government has been culpable and has left the entire question of non-ferrous metal trade in the hands of American and British vested interests who have been able to manipulated the prices towards our disadvantage, as rightly pointed out by Mr. Guha. When the cost of production was only 100 pounds, the selling price was 320 pounds. The Government slept over it, did nothing and it only tinkered with the problem—a refinery here, a smelter there; a small mine here and there and all that. The schemes laid down in the Five Year Plan have not materialised. I want the explanation of the Government. Should this House not, at this critical juncture in India's history, when everyone is shouting about food self-sufficiency and defence self-sufficiency—miss a meal a week and grow wheat in the flower pot—know where are you going to grow non-ferrous metals? Where? Will it be in the orchards of the Government of India or in Birla's house? This Bill does not solve the problem it seeks to solve. It talks of ethics, but the whole thing stinks; the action of the Government stinks; the steps taken by the Government stink because before the High Court, Government gave an undertaking through their counsel, a solemn undertaking at the bar of the High Court, that before the 20th October, they would lift all the accumulated stock of this Company. This was done in respect of the stay application moved by this Company. The stay application was rejected by the High Court on the affidavit filed by the Secretary endorsed by the counsel of the Government that the stocks to the tune of 1100 tonnes, accumulated by the Company, would be lifted before 20th October since they were

[Shri Daji]

required for Defence purposes. The stay application was rejected and on the 24th you bring this Ordinance and take it over. Do we understand that, when the affidavit was filed the Government had no schemes of passing this Ordinance? Was this Ordinance cooked up within seven days? We want an explanation. Why was this affidavit filed? Who was the officer who filed this affidavit and who was the legal officer who gave this solemn undertaking to the High Court? How is it that upto the 3rd November, not a grain of stock was lifted or moved and not a single order was passed. Do we allow or will this House allow the officials of the Government to play ducks and drakes with our justice also? Do we understand that the Government is using no equitable principle while appearing before the High Court and filing writ petitions vis-a-vis private citizens? Only the other day we were told that the Finance Secretary, Shri Bhootalingam, was going about in America pronouncing a policy which was against the policy of the Government. Now here is a Secretary who files a false affidavit before the High Court and here the House is asked to endorse the Ordinance which in lieu of the affidavit filed before the High Court. This is called nationalisation and socialism. If this is nationalisation and socialism, I cannot say what brand it is; it is a bullock-cart brand. Therefore, the whole question of non-ferrous metal should be looked into. This is not enough. This explanation of the Government, this lame explanation of the Government that the mines were closing down and the workers were being made unemployed and so that Government had moved in, is not at all convincing. On this again we have complained so many times to the Minister. I may even say that the workers employed by the Indian Bureau of Mines, which is a Government concern, have not been paid wages for more than three months continuously. I have already given in writing a complaint to this very Minister and have also met and complained to the Deputy

Minister; yet they have not been paid. If the mine workers, who are working in the jungles are not paid their wages for three months continuously, how can they eat or purchase their rations? Nothing was done there. Now it is said that this Company was not able to pay wages and, therefore, the Government is nationalising. I do not think that the nationalised industries are paying their workers regularly. Public sector is the worst guilty employer because the Labour Department is also paralysed; the Labour Department cannot do anything with the public sector employees. So do not tell us this thing or bamboozle us with this. Tell us the real reason.

First of all prices are manipulated so that the company crashes; when the company crashes, they are called and asked to take a senior partner; when they refuse, it is nationalised. Therefore, this is State monopoly capitalism working in the service of the monopolists of our country. Is it in the interest of Tatas that you give them zinc at any economic price? Is it in the interest of Birlas who want to become a zink in addition to copper king? If not directly to Birlas, it goes to them through the Birlas' Government. This is not the way for the honest industrial development of our country. Therefore, this crime, culpable crime, on our non-ferrous metal industry has to be put an end to. There should be bold plans to develop the industry as a whole by taking it away from the imperialist stronghold, both in the matter of supply and prices.

This is one of the ways of neo-colonialism, i.e., supply us materials at exorbitant prices and take away the materials at lower prices. This is how our adverse balance of payments arises. This is how the foreign exchange difficulty arises. If you want to meet that, you have got to take a bold programme of lifting the entire thing out of the grip of the Anglo-American monopolists and also their

local satraps who are building small smelters in Kerala, here, there and everywhere, with the help of South African, American, Canadian and Rhodesian technical collaboration. Really a national non-ferrous metal industry is the need for the hour. Therefore, take over the entire industry, the whole thing, and develop it as a national industry for our Defences and for our growing engineering industry, for making India self-sufficient. We shall proudly march forward as a free, strong nation. But do not give those arguments of crippling one industry and say that this is socialism.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri H. C. Mathur.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before Mr. Mathur starts speaking, may I request you to direct the Minister to ascertain, before he replies to the debate, whether the allegation made by my hon. friend, Shri Daji, with regard to South African and Rhodesian participation, and make a statement in this House, because it is a very serious matter? The other day the Minister of External Affairs said that Government would apply economic sanctions against Rhodesia, but here we are helping them to perpetuate the slavery of Africans.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): We just heard two fiery speeches from the Opposition benches making serious allegations and it is really very difficult to match their eloquence or the enviable advocacy of Shri Daji. It is for the Minister to answer. I hold no brief regarding serious allegations that have been made. My esteemed friend, Shri Guha, made a really authentic, a matter-of-fact speech to every word of which I am in complete agreement. If you sift all that has been said, whether it was by Mr. Daji or by Mr. Guha the allegations apart, the motives, apart, we will come to one definite point i.e. that it is in the national interest to take over this Corporation.

Without entering into any ethics of public sector verses private sector, I

should say, this Government has already a clear-cut and well defined policy. We do want the public sector in a big way so far as basic industries are concerned. I do venture to submit that, if any hon. member of this House would care to pay a visit to this mining area, even if he is an avowed supporter of the private sector, he will return with no other recommendation but one that it is expedient in the national interest to take over this Corporation and work it. I had occasions to visit this area twice anxious as we were to see that something comes out, but there has been a complete stalemate for a long time. It is in Udaipur in Rajasthan; it is one of the very vital sectors of our industry. Whether it is Defence or industrialisation, there are two very important projects in Rajasthan—one is the copper project at Khetri. I do not know how far I am correctly informed, but my friend, Shri Daji, will possibly be a little happy to know that where Birla was interested (in Khetri) and was making certain efforts to retain it, it was taken over by the Government much earlier; it is a public sector project now. I had spoken to the Minister about it many a time, and I had also been putting quite a few questions here. It was not only our people here but even those people from outside, those foreign collaborators who could be of any assistance to us were not very much interested in this project, and they raised so many questions and queries and made certain suggestions which just prolonged the investigation stage, and we never got going as a result of it. Certain parties from the USA were interested in the copper project, as you possibly know, but until and unless the Minister took an active personal interest and was goaded by Parliament and by some of us, nothing happened, and now with the French collaboration, something is making a move. I think the fate of the zinc smelter and the zinc mines was a little worse. Nothing has been done at all and there has been a complete stalemate for such a long time.

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

14 hrs.

I do not see why the hon. Minister should have been apologetic before this House or before anybody else for having taken over this project. If anything, he can only be accused of the very belated action which he has taken in this matter. We have been asking questions of the Rajasthan Government who have interest in this and we have also been asking questions of the Central Government. I do not know the inner story, whether it was in the interests of Birlas that things were prolonged or not. But I think that it was absolutely not within the competence of the company to have progressed at all even if we had advanced a loan of some crores of rupees to them, which was not being given by any sound financial institutions; even with the loan they could not have gone ahead.

Further, the trouble between the corporation and the Government was not so much on the question of taking over. As a matter of fact, those proprietors—if I have been wrongly informed, my hon. friend who has a much better brief and a much better acquaintance may correct me—were not against the concern being taken over. For a long time that is what I have been learning from those who are in the highest authority and who are concerned with it. The only question was about the terms on which this corporation was to be taken over. So far as the parties were concerned, they wanted certain definite terms and a certain return and a certain compensation for certain amounts which were considered to be infructuous and wasteful expenditure by the governmental agencies. Therefore, there were certain protracted negotiations about it, and nothing could be done. When the urgency and the need for it was felt, the corporation had to be taken over. If we do away with the passions and if we do away with everything extraneous particularly to this corporation, I am

sure we shall agree that the step taken by Government was the right step. As for the complaints and the allegations made, perhaps they may be correct and they may be looked into; it may be that we may have to go a step further. But so far as the question of taking over of this corporation is concerned, there is no need for Government to be apologetic about it. They can only be accused of the belated action which they took. It is absolutely in the national interest that Government have taken over this corporation.

Shri Daji: They are apologetic because they are taking over only this corporation.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I had given a very good example earlier, which should satisfy my hon. friend. I do not want to go beyond my State; Birlas are from Rajasthan. But fortunately they have not been able to take this over, and they have been driven out of Khetri also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are operating all over the country.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They have been driven out from there. Perhaps they may be operating elsewhere; I do not know, I am not interested in it. But I think the House ought to give its fullest support to the taking over of this corporation. That is my plea with the House and the House should support it because it was in the national interest.

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that we have generally a sorry and sad experience when these companies are taken over as public sector projects. Certain personal equations and personal interests go a long way. I would, therefore, urge the hon. Minister that he should really have sound men and the right men at the right place and see that we get going in a real manner. There must be people who know the subject and who have a drive and imagination. We have already lost a

considerable amount of time on this project. The crying need of the country today is that something must be done about it urgently, and we shall be happy if the hon. Minister in the course of his reply assures us of how the administration is going to be run to the satisfaction of the country.

श्री मधु लिखये (मोंचिर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधेयक हमारे सामने धाया है उस के पीछे जो बातें हैं और खास कर यह निजी क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का जो मसला है उस के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ ।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने मिसाल दी कि कई कम्पनियाँ हैं, सरकारी कम्पनियाँ भी हैं, जो अपने मजदूरों को मजदूरी नहीं दे सकती हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में बम्बई का एक बड़े मूनी मिलों के ग्रुप की बात मैं करना चाहता हूँ । इन्दू मिल्स ने एक तारीख को अपने जो कारकुन है उन को तनख्वाह नहीं दी और दस तारीख को मजदूरों को जो तनखाह देनी चाहिए भी वह नहीं दी । 22000 मजदूर हैं और उन के ऊपर एक लाख लोग करीब करीब निर्भर करते हैं । हम लोग एक घस से यहां मांग कर रहे हैं कि इस पर बहस की जाय और इन्दू मिल्स को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में ले लिया जाय । एक दफा उन मिलों को ले लिया गया था और जो कि घाटे में चलती थी व्यवस्था ठीक न होने के कारण, बंद इंतजामी के कारण और उन को ठीक स्थिति में लाया गया । जब इंतजाम ठीक किया गया तो नफा होने लगा और फिर निजी क्षेत्र में इन मिलों को दे दिया गया । फिर उन्होंने सारा मामला चीपट कर दिया कमिशन वगैरह खरच । सरकार इन्दू मिलों के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । बार-बार लोगों में कहा जाता है कि इस का जल्दी में लो ताकि मजदूरों को जो तकलीफ है वह दूर हो । लेकिन यहां हम देख रहे हैं कि तरह-तरह के कारण बढा कर इस एक कम्पनी के

राष्ट्रीयकरण की चर्चा की जा रही है । अब जहां तक राष्ट्रीयकरण का सवाल है मैं यह बिलकुल साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक नियंत्रित निजी क्षेत्र और सीमित सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का यह सिलसिला चलता रहेगा मिश्रित प्रबंध व्यवस्था बाला, तब तक यह देश चीपट होता चला जायेगा । क्योंकि यह मिश्रित प्रबंध व्यवस्था और कांग्रेसी समाजवाद क्या है ? यह नक्काब अब उतर गयी है और एक गंदा नीकरशाही और पूंजीवादी बेहरा हमारे सामने धाया है । इसलिए निजी क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बारे में अब यह लोक-सभा फैसला करें । चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में और पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, जल्द से जल्द, जितने बड़े उद्योग हैं उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये । क्योंकि टाटा, बिड़ला जैसे बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के हाथ में अब तक बड़े कारखाने रहेंगे, बड़ी पूंजी रहेगी तब तक सरकारी छुटाचार कभी खत्म नहीं हो पायेगा । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि निजी क्षेत्र के बारे में और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बारे में एक नई नीति सरकार धरनाये और दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्दर यह जितने बड़े उद्योगपति हैं और जितने बड़े उद्योग हैं उनका तत्काल राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ले ।

आज इन को 2 तरह की सहूलियतें दी जाती हैं । इस्को और टिस्को के कर्जों के बारे में सवाल पुछे गये । हमारे सामने यह माननीय मंत्री श्री मंजोब रहे हैं धाये हैं जो कि एक के बाद एक, दो सुझाव ऐसे लाये जिससे पता चलता है कि सरकार की समाजवाद सम्बन्धी नीति तो एक बहाना है । असल में पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में यह सरकार खेल रही है । मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि इस कम्पनी का अगर वह राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहते हैं तो उदर धरें लेकिन साथ-साथ यह जो टाटा, बिड़ला और दूसरे जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति हैं उनकी कम्पनियों को भी तत्काल हाथ में ले लें ।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

दूसरी बात मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि केवल कुछ कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से समाजवाद नहीं आने वाला है। समाजवाद का मतलब समानता से है तो जब तक निजी क्षेत्र में श्रीर सावजनिक क्षेत्र में सम्पत्ति के केन्द्रीयकरण पर, आमदनी और खर्च पर जब तक रोक नहीं लगाई जाती है तब तक कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। क्या समाजवाद में एक जो प्राथमिक स्कूल का मास्टर है वह 60-70 रुपये कमाये, जो झाड़ू चलाने वाला भंगी है, मेहतर है वह 50 रुपये कमाये और निजी क्षेत्र में ऐसे लोग हों जिनकी कि एक दिन की आमदनी एक लाख या डेढ़ लाख से ज्यादा हो? अभी इसको के बारे में ले लीजिये। इनके मैनेजिंग एजेंट हैं मार्टिन ऐंड बर्न और उस, के एक हिस्सेदार बीरन मुकर्जी साहब हैं तो इन को आप देखिये कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसी का कितना कमिशन मिलता है? इसलिए यह सारी जो बातें हैं उन से इस बात का पता चलता है कि केवल राष्ट्रीयकरण से और वह भी सीमित राष्ट्रीयकरण से समस्या हल नहीं होगी, बल्कि साथ-साथ सरकार को आमदनी और खर्च पर भी रोक लगानी पड़ेगी।

इन दिनों राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम पर, सावजनिक क्षेत्र के नाम पर, नीकरशाही का विस्तार बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है। कुछ दिनों के पहले मैं ने वित्त मंत्री से एक सवाल के द्वारा यह जानकारी मांगी थी कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 से अब तक सचिवालय में सचिव, संयुक्त सचिव, अतिरिक्त सचिव, प्रवर सचिव आदि अधिकारियों की संख्या में कितनी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, उनसे पता चलता है कि इन घंटागृह सालों में उन अधिकारियों की संख्या में साढ़े तीन गुना इजाफा हुआ है। इस के साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी साफ़ किया है कि उन

अधिकारियों के समान, तत्सम, अफसरों का शुमार इसमें हम ने नहीं किया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भलग बात है।

श्री मधु लिमये : सावजनिक क्षेत्र में विभिन्न कम्पनियां बन रही हैं। उन में जितने सरकारी अफसर हैं, उन की तनकवाहों, भत्तों, कम्पनी के खर्च पर जो वे इधर-उधर घूमते हैं और मोज-मस्ती करते हैं, उन पर जब तक रोक नहीं लगाई जाती है, तब तक केवल इस सीमित राष्ट्रीयकरण के विधेयक से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इस के पीछे बुनियादी नीति के जो सवाल हैं, उन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय अपनी कोई नीति प्रकट करें।

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it would be an oversimplification to confine ourselves to the fact that Government have stepped into this trade and attempted to nationalise it. The mere fact of taking over the Metal Corporation of India into the public sector does not guarantee its use for the people on the lines that any public sector corporation is expected to do. If the main administration of the public sector corporation is left to Government, then the working of the Metal Corporation of India, before its take over, goes to prove that even government participation or government control, even though of a limited character, can make nonsense of public sector enterprises. Therefore while we must say that in the taking over of the Metal Corporation of India, Government have initiated a policy to control the production and distribution of non-ferrous metals in this country—to that extent, this is a welcome measure—we do hope that through the working of the corporation as a public sector corporation, dealing with such important and strategic base metals as zinc and lead, there would be introduced some rational and proper distribution system in order that these scarce metals may be made available to the industries that need them most.

But what is of importance at this stage is the manner in which this

entire scheme, which is known as the Metal Corporation of India, was bungled from the beginning. In the provisions of the Bill, you will come across a clause whereby Government will refer to a tribunal the method by which compensation is to be paid. Let me take this question of payment of compensation for those who have bought equity capital in this Corporation. Government will pay them at the present market value. What is that value? How will that be determined? Anybody knows that the market value will be determined by the performance of the company. Who is responsible for the performance of this company? We have here on evidence that the Tariff Commission recommended a certain rate for the supply of zinc and lead to the market. But on account of a government order, the rate was reduced to such an extent that in one single transaction the Metal Corporation of India lost Rs. 3 crores. This has been repeated everywhere. Not only has Shri Daji said that this scarce metal was supplied to certain companies at a certain rate which was not recommended by the Tariff Commission, but the Government of India at one stage tried to control the company by buying up the shares of the Indian Wire and Steel Products company—or by whatever name it is called. It is made out in the petition that the Indian Wire and Steel Products Co. owned 45 per cent of the shares of the Metal Corporation of India. Now, I want to ask Government: having known that a certain other company called the Indian Wire and Steel Products Co. owned 45 per cent of the shares of the Metal Corporation of India, why did Government have to go out to purchase the Indian Wire and Steel Products Co. rather than directly purchase the remaining 55 per cent of the shares in the open market? On the one hand Government agree that monopolism is growing in the country; on the other, they are trying to buy up a monopoly got a monopoly holding in the Metal Corporation of India, thereby en-

couraging monopolistic tendencies in the country. If Government wanted, they could have surely gone to the market and purchased the remaining 55 per cent of the shares. I am sure that then this transaction would have come about easier than because of the rejection by the Indian Wire and Steel Products Co. of Government's offer.

Now, the entire working of this company must come in for a little scrutiny. This company has been functioning for some years. It has also been given loans to a very larger extent, by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. While during all this period, the company made no progress, what was the Company Law Administration doing in regard to this particular aspect? Were not the transactions of this company scrutinised by the Company Law Administration? Does not the Company Law Board scrutinise all applications or keep a note of all applications made from time to time to the IFC or other corporations? Does not the company law administration, in giving licence for the production of lead and zinc, keep a statistical survey of the progress the company has made, the losses it has incurred, the demand it is making and the protection it has sought? If the company law administration had been wide awake during all this period, I am sure that the present situation would never have come about. After all, in the present context of planning, all applications for equities are first vetted by the Government of India. Subsequently also, when a company wants to raise fresh loans by way of equity capital, it is again the Department of Economic Affairs that must give the clearance. This company had repeatedly applied for raising extra capital. If Government had either agreed or rejected the application for increase of capital by issue of equities, why did Government not go into the working of the company? If it did, and in one instance rejected the application, what did a Govern-

[Shri Alvares]

ment do for the last 5-6 years in respect of a company charged with the responsibility of producing lead and zinc, two vital strategic materials both for defence and for the industrial development of the country? This question must be answered before we accord our support to this Bill, because essentially this state of affairs could have been avoided if the company law administration, if the representatives of the Government of India, if the representatives of the Government of Rajasthan had been more vigilant and taken a little interest in the progress of this company. As a matter of fact, it is obvious that a number of political pressures have been brought to bear on the working of this company. When we have the Rajasthan Government owning 10 per cent of the shares, when the Cabinet Secretary himself had something to say in regard to the price and in regard to the issue of share capital, I cannot understand how this company was allowed to go on from 1958 to 1964 with a state of affairs in which no private sector company would ever be allowed to exist. If that is so, if the House makes this assessment that the Government of India was partly responsible for this state of affairs the shareholders are bound to ask the question. If the government could control the affairs of the company at various stages, should it not accept the liability for the drop in the share value, market value. This is a test case for the future investors who invest money as capital in new companies and they will be guided by this. No company, as I said earlier, could issue equity shares in the market unless the government vets the application and gives the green signal. If in such circumstances of very tight capital market, investors come forward and invest their savings, it becomes the responsibility of the government of India to a very large extent to make all efforts to see that the investors' money is safe and the company does not go to the dogs or liquidation. Here is a case

in point; the company raised capital at one time and another time and a big loan was given to it by the IFC which is a Government of India undertaking. I cannot understand why neither the representative of the Rajasthan government or the Central government nor the IFC, which always secure the loan in some manner or the other, did not exercise the vigilance necessary or give protection to the capital invested by the public of this country. Therefore, when the government is taking over this concern and goes to arbitration, I hope it will be able to pay all those equity shareholders their full paid up capital because the primary responsibility of maintaining the viability of this company and of the issue of share capital and of production and pricing is all that of the government and it cannot escape its responsibility for this state of affairs in which this Corporation finds itself. Therefore, while we welcome the taking over this Metal Corporation of India as a move in the direction of firm control over the non-ferrous metals in the country, we must at the same time demand that the government be censured for bringing a state of affairs in the company whose capital value was over Rs. 5 crores. The investors must be protected in the bargain and the government should set up a commission not merely to find out what is to be done in the future but also to investigate what share of guilt is to be put on the Rajasthan officials and what share, on the government of India and the trustees of the IFC for the mess in which this company is now in.

श्री ह० व० सोब (सिंहभूम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़े उद्योगों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का हिमायती हूँ। यह अच्छी बात है कि देश के हित में हम लोग राष्ट्रीयकरण कुछ चीजों का कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जैसा कि धीरे धीरे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि सही मानों में राष्ट्रीयकरण करने से अगर

लाभ की प्राप्ति हो, तभी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिये अन्यथा नहीं। इस केंस में कहा गया है कि जहां तक पूंजी इकट्ठा करने की बात थी, उस को यह इकट्ठा नहीं कर सकी और साथ ही जो भी पूंजी बर्ज में इसने ली थी उस का यह रिपेमेंट नहीं कर सकी। इन तथा अन्य कई कारणों से जिन को यह पूरा नहीं कर सकी पिछले 21 वर्षों से, इसलिए वह राष्ट्रीयकरण करने जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो यह कहा जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ जैसे मननीय दाजी ने कहा है टाटा और इस्को जैसी बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं जिन्होंने करोड़ों रुपया सरकार से लिया हुआ है और जिस का धाज तक बँ सूद भी धरा नहीं कर पाई है तो क्यों नहीं उन के साथ भी उसी तरीके से पेश प्राते हैं। अभी हाल ही में मंत्री महोदय जमशेदपुर गए थे और मैं समझता हूँ कि जमशेदपुर में अपना अधिकतर समय उन्होंने टाटा कम्पनी के अधिकारियों के साथ गुजारा था। मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपने जमशेदपुर के इस दौर के समय क्या उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई बातचीत की थी या नहीं की थी? जब हम राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात करते हैं और कहते हैं कि कम्पनियां गलती करती हैं कई मामलों में वहां हम को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि सरकार के विभागों से भी गलतियां होती हैं या नहीं, सरकारी विभाग भी गलतियां करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं।

माइनिंग एक्ट के अन्तर्गत अगर कोई प्राइनिंग लीज लेना चाहता है तो उस को उसके लिए दरखास्त देनी होती है। दरखास्त देने के नौ महीने के भीतर यदि उस पर विचार नहीं होता है और उस को लीज नहीं मिल जाती है तो उस के बाद वह दरखास्त रद्द समझी जाती है। अगर एक बार दरखास्त रद्द हो जाए इस तरह से और लीज लेने वाली कम्पनी चाहे कि उस की दरखास्त पर फिर से विचार हो तो उसे

रिन्युअल पेटिशन देनी पड़ती है और फिर से ऐसा देना पड़ता है। इस तरह से कई लीज मांगने वाली कम्पनियों को लगातार लीज के लिए पैसे देने पड़ते हैं और एक प्राइनिंग की जड़ पैदा हो जाती है। उनकी दरखास्तों पर विचार ही नहीं होता है और लोगों को रिन्युअल के लिए दरखास्तें देनी पड़नी हैं और ऐसे भी साथ में देने पड़ते हैं। मैं एक मिशाल जानता हूँ। एक कम्पनी ने साइम स्टोन की लीज के लिए बिहार में पलामू मिल में दरखास्त दी। दरखास्त पर यह कहा गया कि इस पर विचार नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि सरकार स्वयं एनेलेसिस कर रही है, स्वयं इस को एनेलेटिकली देख रही है कि वह स्वयं इस लीज को लें या न लें, स्वतः इस को करें या न करें। क्या सरकार इतना भी नहीं समझ पाती है कि जब उस के सामने लीज की बात आए उस से पहले ही वह उस पर विचार कर ले

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ध्यान बात है।

श्री ह० ७० सोय : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आप यह देखें कि सरकार के काम करने के ढंग क्या हैं, उस के काम करने का सिद्धान्त क्या है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह माइनिंग लीज के बारे में बिल नहीं है।

श्री ह० ७० सोय : सरकार के काम करने के तरीके पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि लीज के लिए दरखास्त देने से पहले ही सरकार को यह सोच लेना चाहिये कि वह स्वयं उसको करेगी या नहीं। जॉर्मिसाल मीने दी है वह इन्वी के बारे में है। लीज वालों को कई रिन्युअल दरखास्तों के बाद कहा कि वह स्वयं एनेलाइज करेगी और देखेगी कि प्राया उस एनेलेसिस के नतीजे ऐसे प्राते हैं या नहीं कि सरकार के लायक लेने की वह चीज है या नहीं और

[श्री ह० च० सोय]

अगर होगी तो सरकार ले लेगी। क्या सरकार को इतनी भी भ्रूल नहीं है कि वह स्वयं ही पहले से इस पर विचार कर ले ? पहले से ही वह इस पर स्वयं विचार क्यों नहीं कर लेती है। पार्टियों को बेमतलब व्यय परेशान करना कहां तक न्यायसंगत है ?

आई० सी० सी० कारपोरेशन के बारे में भी कहा गया है। इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण की भी मांग की गई है। मैं इससे सहमत हूँ। आई० सी० सी० ऐसा एक कारपोरेशन है जिस का अविलम्ब राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिये। अभी कहा गया है कि राष्ट्रीय हित में किसी चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण जरूरी हो तो वह किया जाता है। यदि ऐसी कोई चीज है जिस का कि राष्ट्रीय हित में राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा सकता हो। तो मैं कहूंगा कि आई० सी० सी० कारपोरेशन है जिसका राष्ट्रीय हित में राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहिये और अविलम्ब किया जाना चाहिये। उस में काम करने का जो ढंग है उस को विशेष जांच कर घ्राप देखें। कितनी कम्पनियाँ हमारे यहां हैं जो कि काइनाइट के मामले में काम कर रही हैं ? आई० सी० सी० के अन्दर तमाम चोरियाँ होती हैं और बहुत घांघली चल रही है। काइनाइट ऐसा खनिज पदार्थ है जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ बड़ा मिलता है। इसका उपयोग प्लास्ट फरनेस वगैरह में किया जाता है। यह बहुत ही बहुमूल्य खनिज पदार्थ है। ऐसे बहुमूल्य खनिज पदार्थ का अगर राष्ट्रीय हित में उपयोग हो सकता है तो उस का एक ही तरीका है, राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए।

जिक और लैड के बारे में जिन कारणों से घ्राप यह कर रहे हैं मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर घ्राप को फिर से विचार करना चाहिये और जिन चीजों के बारे में मैंने अभी कहा है उन पर भी विचार करना चाहिये। बिहार में लाइम स्टोन की लीज के सम्बन्ध में जो घांघली मचाई जा रही है उस पर

पुनर्विचार हो। सरकार के लीज देने का जो ढंग है उस को घ्राप देखें। लीज करने का जो ढंग है और हर नौ महीने के बाद लीज की जो दरखास्त है वह रद्द समझी जाती है, यह नहीं होना चाहिये। अविलम्ब उचित संशोधन किया जाना चाहिये। लीज की दरखास्त तब तक रद्द नहीं समझी जायेगी जब तक सरकार इस पर पूर्ण विचार नहीं करती है। बार बार दरखास्त रिन्यूअल नहीं कराई जाये।

इन बातों के साथ चूक घ्राप राष्ट्र के हित में इस का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना चाहते हैं इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बनर्जी।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह (महेन्द्रगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नाम दे रखा है लेकिन मुझ को बँठे हुए एक घंटा हो गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बँठ जायें, उन की पार्टों के मेम्बर बोल चुके हैं।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : कौन बोल चुका है। कोई नहीं बोला है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Nobody from his party, that is Jan Sangh, has spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well; I have now called Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Bill on two or three grounds. Even at the time when this Bill was to be introduced in this House, I rose on a point of order and raised my objection on two grounds.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point of order is over. He may now speak on the Bill.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have been asked by the Speaker to state those points during my speech.

I still feel that the Ordinance was brought at a time when it was known to the hon. Minister and the House that the Lok Sabha was going to meet on the 3rd November, 1965. In respect of this Ordinance, if I have heard the hon. Minister correctly, he said that this company, the Metal Corporation of India Limited, did not pay wages to its workers for two months. If this is an offence—and it is an offence, no doubt about it—may I tell the hon. Minister that in Kanpur itself, Muir Mills Limited headed by the big Singhania have not paid wages to the workers for the last three and a half months, and still not even an investigation has been conducted and no instructions have been issued even after the assurance that Rs. 40 lakhs will be given for working capital to Singhania to reopen that mill.

I support nationalisation, and I would have been extremely happy, I would have given my unconditional support to this Bill, and I would have really congratulated the hon. Minister had I known that they want to nationalise all undertakings producing non-ferrous metals.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung—Now we have quorum. Shri Banerjee may continue.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I was submitting that I would have been the happiest person had I known that this Government would nationalise all the non-ferrous metal undertakings. My friend Shri Daji has very correctly brought the question of the other corporation which is headed by a big industrialist. If the affairs of this Metal Corporation of India Limited are so bad, I would like to know why it was not taken over long ago, why negotiations were going on, and why assurances have been given not only

to the managing directors of this concern but even to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan that the affairs of this company will be improved and Government will give proper financial aid to this company through the various agencies. I really want to know what is behind this whole thing.

Two things, zinc and lead, are needed for defence and armament purposes. If that is so, what happened after the promulgation of the control order of 1965? The idea was to freeze or to take over the entire stock on the ground that these two things were needed for the purpose of defence and armaments. I would like to know whether it is a fact that after this control order was issued in September, 1965, even after that, not an ounce of zinc or lead has been lifted from this place for the purpose of defence. If that is so, what was the need of issuing this control order? Is it to fix prices? And in the court of law the writ petition was opposed by Government on the ground that this was needed for the emergency, to meet our defence needs, and because of the abnormal conditions prevailing in the country the chances of import were dwindling. This was one of the grounds on which it was opposed. So I want to know from the hon. Minister, and I want a categorical answer whether it is a fact that nothing has been lifted, whether zinc or lead, for the purpose of defence and, if so, what is the reason for it?

Then, my second point is about this particular Corporation. . . .

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में क्वोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. Members who come in must sit at least for some time; they should not walk out immediately the proceedings begin.

Shri Banerjee may continue.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The second point is. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a new corporation is being formed by the Government with the registered office in Rajasthan and, if so, what will be the composition of this corporation. I want to know this only because I feel that some big industrialist, who was after this corporation, who wanted to get in but who did not get a place, and who was instrumental in bringing this ordinance or the pressurised the Government—it may not be the hon. Minister, but the governmental machinery—is going to be included in the corporation. I want to know whether he is going to be included in it, or, if somebody is going to be included in this corporation and this corporation is not going to be run cent per cent by Government agencies. I do not know why this ordinance was brought or why this Bill is before this House. That is why I was opposing this. Otherwise, the object is laudable.

But now, the hon. Minister has stated in his opening speech that the affairs of this company were in the doldrums since 1944, if I have heard him correctly. What steps were taken to improve and give them the technical knowhow or financial assistance, or to take over this company in 1957 or in 1958 or even in 1959, when they wanted more money from the Government through the Finance Corporation? Is it a fact that the Panning Commission recommended a loan? Is it a fact that a technical committee was appointed, and what is the report of that committee? Is it a fact that whether one of the members gave a note of dissent and, if so, I would like this House to know what were the notes of dissent and why a dissenting note was given by one of the members. Today, when our country is moving fast towards raising the industrial output, and when the defence of the country is of vital importance to us, and if non-ferrous metals are not so much available in our country, then it is high time that all these projects which are manu-

facturing non-ferrous metals were nationalised. But why this particular company has been singled out? This reminds me of a story in this House, when we raised the question of land acquisition ordinance. I remember one industrialist was to be helped by this Government, and just to acquire the land of a private citizen, an ordinance was brought to Parliament and Parliament was approached for it, and the dates were known; we discussed it for seven days in this House, and the hon. Shri S. K. Patil, the then Minister of Food and Agriculture, had to amend the Bill in many ways. The Attorney-General was brought into this House. He was consulted and I am sure he had to accept many amendments moved either by the Opposition or by the Congress groups. Opposition to this particular Bill is coming not from us, and not on a parochial basis and not on other considerations but from all quarters, whether from the Treasury Benches or from the Opposition, because we feel that the object may be laudable but yet, this is being done because of the pressure of some agencies. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to allay our fears and to clarify certain things and especially those two points which I raised, namely, whether an ounce of zinc or lead was used for defence purposes after the control order was passed and stocks seized, and then, whether the corporation is being formed and, if so, what will be its composition. These are the two points which agitate my mind, and I feel that unless these things are replied to, it will be difficult for me to lend my support to this Bill.

I shall refer to one more point and I shall have done. I am told that there is some correspondence between the Chief Minister of Rajasthan and the hon. Minister in this matter. If it is not strictly confidential, a copy of that correspondence should be laid on the Table of the House, so that we may know why the Chief Minister of Rajasthan lent his support to this corporation which was to be taken

over by the Central Government or by the Government of India by an ordinance. In this case I find that there is some contradiction between the State Government and the Central Government. I do not know who is wrong or who is right, but was the fact that this ordinance was to be brought known to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan who lent his support and who had all appreciation for this Zawar mine and other things? I do not know what is happening. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly clarify this.

When I oppose this Bill, I should not be misunderstood that I am opposing nationalisation. I stand for nationalisation, but at the same time, I stand for nationalisation for a good purpose. What should be the basis? It should be done with a move to help the people, help the public and not to have another corporation and have some group of pensioners on top of it and then give a bad name to the institution as has been given in the past.

श्री श्रीकर लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bell is being rung—Yes; now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Yudhvir Singh

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I should not be misunderstood if I leave now: I have to go at 3 p.m.

श्री एडवोकेट सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बिल हमारे सामने आया है, इसके ऊपर दो तीन घंटों में जितनी चर्चाएँ हुई हैं उन में प्रत्येक प्रत्येक के द्वारा बहुत से ऐसे पहलुओं पर विचार किया गया है जिन का सम्बन्ध सरकार की अपनी मूल नीति के साथ है।

जहाँ तक इस कारपोरेशन के राष्ट्रीयकरण का सवाल है, जहाँ तक इस बात का प्रश्न है कि इस का सारा का सारा इन्तिजाम सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले, इस बारे में जायद

किसी घादमी का विरोध नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन आज जो मजदूर बात देखने में आँसू और जो इस बहस की सब से गम्भीर बात है, उस ने इस सदन को ही नहीं, इस बहस को चलाने वाले मंत्री महोदय को भी तिलमिला दिया होगा। वह बात वह गम्भीर आरोप है जो श्री होमी दाजी ने इस चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के सन्दर्भ में लगाया है। वह ऐसी चीज है कि उस को सुनने के बाद जो मूल प्रश्न है राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का वह तो समाप्त हो जाता है और दूसरी बातें विभाग में आती हैं। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि सरकार इस मामले में अपनी नीति को स्पष्ट करे। मेम्बर महोदय ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि सरकार किन्हीं राजनीतिक दबावों के कारण यह राष्ट्रीयकरण कर रही है, और उन दबावों में एक दबाव जिस के कारण यह राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया यह था कि इस के अन्दर बिड़ला भार्गोदार बनना चाहते थे और चूँकि बिड़ला को पार्टनर नहीं बनाया गया इसलिये सरकार ने इस कारपोरेशन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है। यह किसी मंत्री के खिलाफ बड़ा गम्भीर आरोप है।

मुझे याद आती है उस समय की जब कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी मुक की स्वीच की थी। जब उन्होंने अपनी मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलते हुए स्वीच की थी तो उन्होंने कहा था कि वह तो खेतों में हल चलाने वाले किसान हैं, वह लंहे, धार खदानों आदि के बारे में अपरिचित हैं। तो आज इन मामलों में जिन में वे अपरिचित हैं, उन पर या उनके मंत्रालय पर आरोप लगाया गया है। उनको सब बतलाना चाहिए कि इस बारे में सरकार की अपनी स्थिति क्या है। यह माननीय सदस्य निराधार आरोप लगा रहे हैं या जो यह कहते हैं उसमें कोई तथ्य है, इसका मंत्री महोदय अपने उत्तर में स्पष्टीकरण करें।

अपनी बात को मजबूत करने के विचार से भावनाओं के बहाव में श्री होमी दाजी,

[श्री युद्धवीर]

जो कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य हैं, राष्ट्रीय-करण की भी बुराई कर गए। मेरे ह्याल में शायद यह पहली बार है जब कि किसी कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य ने दुनिया में राष्ट्रीयकरण की बुराई की होगी। अगर कोई ऐसा भ्रादमी जो कि फ्री सोसाइटी चाहता है वह राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोध करता तो उसे समझा जा सकता था, लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य की यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। लेकिन उन्होंने यह कहा है कि चूंकि श्री भी सारे भ्रादमियों के काम का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया, इस लिए इसका भी जो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जा रहा है, वह दोषपूर्ण है, वह बुरा है।

मैं सारी बातें सुन कर बहुत हैरान हूँ। इस बिल के उद्देश्यपत्र में इसका प्राबलिकत यह बताया गया है कि चूंकि ये दोनों चीजें मुख्य रूप से प्रतिरक्षा के कामों में काम आती हैं और चूंकि जो लोग इस काम को चला रहे थे वे काफी पैसा देने के बावजूद भी इसका अच्छी तरह से इन्तजाम नहीं कर पाए, इसलिए सरकार को यह सारा काम अपने हाथ में लेने के लिये यह कारपोरेशन बनाना पड़ा। जहाँ तक इस कारपोरेशन का बनाने का सवाल है, अपनी भन्दरुनी और प्रतिरक्षा की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए, इसका तो मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से पार्टी की ओर से कोई विरोध नहीं करता। आप इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिए। जो कंपनी इस काम को चला रही थी वह इसको अच्छी तरह से नहीं चला सकती थी इसलिए सरकार इसको अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है। लेकिन केवल चलाने का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, बल्कि इस बिल से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि इस कारपोरेशन के द्वारा इन चीजों का लेना-देना भी उत्पादन नहीं हुआ। उस वक्त मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को पूरा हक होता है सरकार को यह पूरा अधिकार है कि वह उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे। उस में जो कुछ भी लाभ प्रतिरक्षा कार्यों के लिए

हो चाहे वह दूसरे कार्यों के वास्ते हो सरकार उस का पूरा पूरा उपयोग कर सके।

एक बड़ा अच्छा उदाहरण मुझे इस मामले में याद आता है। मेरे अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र के पास खेतरी का इलाका पड़ता है। जब तक खेतरी के अन्दर यह जो तांबे का काम था खुदाई का या उसको शुद्ध करने का काम था जब तक वह प्राइवेट हाथों में रहा उस काम में बिल्कुल उन्नति नहीं हो पाई लेकिन जब से सरकार ने उस काम को अपने हाथ में लिया है तो काम में कुछ प्रगति हो पाई है, कुछ उन्नति हो पाई है लेकिन यहाँ पर मैं इतना भ्रम्य कहना चाहूँगा कि जितने वायदे सरकार ने उस कारपोरेशन को अपने हाथ में लेते समय किये, उस को बनाते समय किसे ये वह सारे के सारे वायदे पूरे नहीं हुए। भलबत्ता जब वह काम प्राइवेट भ्रादमियों के हाथ में था और अब जब से सरकार ने इसे अपने हाथ में लिया है मामूली सा अन्तर वहाँ पर आया है। कुछ अन्तर जरूर आया है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस मेटल कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के सम्बन्ध में भी पहले वाले खेतरी के कारपोरेशन बनाने के समय किये गये वायदों की तरह से बेकार साबित होते हैं तो इस से लोगों के दिलों में इस के प्रति शक पैदा होगा और वह शक भागे फैल जायगा जिस का कि आभास श्री दाजी के भाषण से मिलता है। दाजी साहब ने बतलाया कि जो सरकार की अपनी कम्पनियाँ हैं, अपनी कारपोरेशंस हैं, सरकार के कानून के अन्दर जितनी संस्थाएँ हैं वह अपने कामों को कितनी ईमानदारी से अंजाम देती हैं। उस के और बहुत सारे उदाहरण भी उन्हीं के आप के सामने रखें। इस सारे के सारे संदर्भ में यह जो कारपोरेशन बन रही है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि इन के बारे में जो शक जाहिर किये गये हैं उन के बारे में वे उत्तर दें। इसका उत्तर भी मैं महोदयों को कि सरकार ने इस सारे

काम के करने के वास्ते आर्डिनंस का सहारा लिया। आखिर पालियामेंट 15-20 दिन के अन्दर मिलने वाली थी इस का पता मंत्री महोदय को अच्छी तरह था फिर यह प्रेसिडेंट से मिल कर आर्डिनंस का सहारा क्यों लिया गया। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वह अपने को किसान कहने वाले गरीब मंत्री इस सारे मामले के अन्दर बेकार में फंस रहे हों? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि वह बेचारे किसान मंत्री सेक्टरियों के जाल में इतने फंस गये कि उन के इशारे पर व यह हरकतें कर बैठें? सेक्टरियों या ऊपर कुछ बड़े प्रादमियों का एक ऐसा तालमेल हो गया हो जिस की कि वजह से यह खाली रूढ़ी और गैहूँ को जानने वाले किसान मंत्री की समझ में यह सारी टैक्नीकल बातें न आई हों और अपने सेक्टरियों के इशारे पर यह सब काम कर बैठ हों? मैं चाहुँगा कि वे अपने उत्तर में इस सारे मामले को स्पष्ट करें और सदन को यह बतलायें कि यह जो प्रारोप इन के ऊपर लगाया गया है उस के अन्दर कहां तक सच्चाई है। इन शब्दों के साथ यह जो मेटल कारपोरेशन बिल इंडिया बना है मैं सरकार के इस कदम का स्वागत करता हूँ और इसी प्रकार की और बहुत सारी चीजें जो कि प्रतिरक्षा के काम के अन्दर आती हैं, नोन फेरस मेटल्स की जैसे सदन में चर्चा हुई है, ऐसी जो भी सारी संस्थायें हैं उन को सरकार अपने कानू में ले ताकि हमारा प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी कार्य शिथिल न होने पावे। जो कि प्राइवेट प्रादमियों के हाथ में होने से हो जाता है। जल्दत इस बात को देखने की है कि देश में इस तरीके से सरकार इन कामों को चलाये और नियंत्रण रखे ताकि उस के काम में किसी तरह की झील न आने पावे और प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी सामान तथा अन्य आवश्यक सामानों की सप्लाई में घीमापन न आने पावे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह जो कारपोरेशन बन रही है उस का स्वागत करता हूँ।

Shri P. C. Boroobah (Sibsagar): Sir, I am one of those who believe in the

progressive expansion of the public sector. To start a new venture in the public sector is one thing, but to acquire a private sector undertaking which is existing now is a different thing. In the latter, the government should be more cautious. We should see that the new undertakings do not suffer losses, because there is already a lot of criticism against the public sector. We have invested to the extent of Rs. 1,780 crores up till now in the public sector, which is giving a return of a little over Rs. 2 crores a year.

The Committee on Public Undertakings has also remarked that the expenditure in the public sector is a bit too much. In certain cases; more than 40 per cent of the expenditure is on townships only. So many things have been said by them;—I do not want to enter into those details—which are responsible for the unsatisfactory performance of most of our public sector undertakings.

In this context, we have to see how the government fares in taking over this Metal Corporation. Generally, private sector undertakings are taken over by the government for three reasons: 1. Mismanagement. 2. A losing concern, unable to discharge its obligations to the workers and unable to ensure production. 3. Failure to raise equity capital. So far as the mismanagement of the company is concerned, not much was said by the Minister in his opening speech. Even in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, not much has been said about mismanagement. Regarding the second reason, the company has not gone into production as yet. So, the question of profitability does not arise at this stage. Regarding the third reason, failure to raise equity capital to match the loans, this is not very clear, because it is said in the statement—and the minister also said in his speech—that the paid-up capital of the company is Rs. 2.70 crores. Generally the ratio

[Shri P. C. Borooah]

of equity to loan is of the order of 20 : 80. That is to say, to get a loan of Rs. 80 lakhs, there should be a capital of Rs. 20 lakhs. But this is not always the case. There are many industries in the private sector which cannot raise this much of capital and even then they are getting loans. We do not understand why this particular company was not given that loan in time.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेदा: उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, सदन में इस समय गण-पूति नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Having regard to the priority nature of this industry, the government should have given the loan to this company also on an easy instalment system, as they have given to TISCO and IISCO. Had they given the loan to this undertaking in 1963 or 1964, production could have been started by now and the company could have avoided much of its demurrages, depreciation losses and also penalties for default in repayments. The total expenditure that the government will incur by way of compensation, repayment of the old loans of the company, repairs of machinery, payment of demurrages and penalties for default in repayments, salaries of the Administrator, Tribunal, etc.—all these will exceed the amount of Rs. 7 crores loan for which the company was clamouring for a long time.

15 hrs.

However, Sir, the Government have finally decided to take over this company. We have nothing to say now. Let us wish that the company runs well. In doing so, I have to make a few suggestions. Firstly, the Board of Directors should be associated with specialists in the field. Secondly, official elements should not be more than 30 per cent in the Board. Thirdly, the Chairman

of the Board should be a non-official expert. Fourthly, over-staffing should be avoided. Fifthly, accountability should be enforced. And lastly, the executive staff should be associated as shareholders and allowed to hold a percentage of the posts of directors so that incentive to efficiency is ensured. These are a few suggestions, Sir, and I hope the hon. Minister will take them into consideration. With these words, I support the Bill.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Saraf.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): Sir, may I register my protest. I think our group deserves much better attention....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Congress members have not spoken at all.

Shri Shinkre: That is because they did not want to speak.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: It is absolutely wrong.

Shri Shinkre: If you say, Sir, that only by making noise one can get a chance....

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, I protest at his saying that. It must be at least 2:2 if not 3:1.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, whoever catches my eye gets the chance.

Shri Shinkre: If that is the convention, we shall follow that. But it has not been followed hitherto.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody has raised any objection. I am really wonder-struck as to how the hon. Member can raise this objection. I have called Shri Saraf.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, I rise to lend my support to the Bill moved

by the hon. Minister of Mines. Before I speak on some of its aspects, I would like to place a little bit of my own experience before the hon. Minister. In the survey reports of the Geological Survey of India and in the survey reports from some of the States who have their own organised department of Geology and mining—I can speak of my State, the State of Jammu and Kashmir—traces of non-ferrous metals have been mentioned. As early as 190-61, the State of Jammu and Kashmir Department of Mines and Geology have reported in their survey reports about nickel, lead and copper. Having seen that, personally, at that time, had discussed with the Indian Bureau of Mines on the subject—in fact, they were holding a very important conference where I too had the opportunity to participate—asking them to take upon themselves—to have a little more intensive survey of non-ferrous metals. But till now it has not been done. What I would like to ask in this connection is, whether in places where the presence of these metals have been reported in the survey reports of the department of Geology and Mining of the State concerned, intensive surveys have been done or not. I would request the Minister, while replying to the debate, to take the House into confidence and tell us whether according to the survey reports received by him, according to his experience and knowledge, intensive surveys have been undertaken in these places and to what extent these areas where non-ferrous metals have been found have been reported upon so that we can bank upon future progress and future development.

The second aspect is this. Particularly, in the Second Five Year Plan period a tempo arose all over the country or a tempo was set in the industries, particularly, in the small scale industries—I know that there is hardly a State in the country where small scale industries have not been set up, like engineering industries, metal industries etc. Most

of these are industries where copper, in particular, and zinc and lead as well have been needed most. Incidentally, the hon. Minister of Industries is also present in the House, and I hope he will bear me out as to what the position is. As I said, once the tempo shot very high, but today, I am very sorry to say, that tempo is getting down mainly for the reason that for electrical industries, for engineering industries and such other industries, in all the sectors, there is paucity of these non-ferrous metals.

The question, therefore, arises as to what steps Government have taken so far in order to make these metals available within the country. It is quite good that we import them. The question is whether the imported metal also is being adequately made available to the people. My hon. friends have already covered the subject in one or two matters. For instance, today, although non-ferrous metals, particularly copper, are imported into the country, the question is whether it is being distributed according to the needs of the industries, whether it is being distributed in proportion to the needs of the large-scale industries, medium-scale industries and small-scale industries. It is not. I would say, there also the influence of certain groups and certain individuals may be working. When that is the position it is high time both the ministers, the minister in charge of mines and the minister in charge of industries, put their heads together and see how this question can be solved. I personally feel that the industry is suffering very much for want of non-ferrous metals and also due to the fact that what little is available not properly distributed.

Then comes the price factor. When the last Finance Bill was on its anvil in this House, I spoke with all the emphasis at my command, that raising the tariff walls so high, as was done last time, will start a boomerang upon what little progress has been achieved whether in handicraft, small

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf]

industries or other things. What is the position today? I would request the hon. Minister for small scale industries to go up to Moradabad, which is only 100 miles from here, and see for himself what is the position with regard to these small industries, particularly the brass and copper industries. The brass industry which has been earning, I should say, about Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores foreign exchange annually by exports, that is being hit very hard mainly for the reason that copper is not adequately available and, secondly, for whatever little is available the price is very high.

Sir, as has been made out here, personally, I believe in a mixed economy, I believe in a limited State sector. But there are two things. The Government must think pretty well in advance as to what type of industries they propose to take up in the public sector. As far as the policy laid down by this august House is concerned, it is absolutely clear and there is no ambiguity about it as far as I have understood it. But in implementing that policy the Government has to pay its attention. In certain cases, I must say, frankly, that attention has not been paid. Therefore, it is time that they make up their mind and make it absolutely clear as to in what spheres they want to come in and take things in their own hands. Keeping that in view, the question that arises is whether at the time when this corporation was floated they were given all facilities. Firstly, personally speaking, knowing as I do how very badly non-ferrous metals are needed in the country, I should say that this industry should certainly have been taken from its very inception in the hands of the Government. They did not do that and they created a private corporation for this industry. I wish it had been dealt with and handled more carefully. An impression has been created that it had been handled in a shabby manner. I hope the hon. Minister, while replying to the debate, will kindly make it clear how

it has been handled. Shri Daji generated some heat as well in his speech, but from what light he has been able to throw during his speech, I personally feel that it will be incumbent upon the Government and the hon. Minister to throw some more light on it so that misgivings, if any, appearing in any quarter may be done away with in no time.

I want to make a mention about sulphur also. Sulphur is very much available in Ladakh. I do not know what Government is doing about it. It is high time that full surveys and intensive surveys are conducted and the results made known. I hope the Minister will explain the position to the House. At the same time, while giving full support to the Bill I will say that when the Bill is passed the Government should be in a position to set up its own corporation in a manner that will deliver the goods.

Shri Shinkre: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, almost all the relevant, pertinent and valid points arising out of this Bill have already been made and some of them have been made very forcefully. Still, I would permit myself to stress one or two points. But, before that, I would like to make it perfectly clear that I am entirely with the Government, as far as this Bill is concerned, because in principle I am for the nationalisation of the principal and key industries. At the same time, I would also make it perfectly and abundantly clear that I am not at all satisfied with the performance of the public sector undertakings, as we find them in our country today. I feel that as long as we are not able to produce in this country a bureaucracy with a proper sense of perspective of national interests all talk of public undertakings and nationalisation of key industries will be idle talk and we will see no fruitful results derived therefrom for the welfare of the country.

As far as my information goes the Corporation had approached the Government somewhere in 1962 or 1963 with a request to appropriate or ex-

appropriate it, or take it over and the Government had already in principle taken the decision in 1963 that this Corporation must be taken over by the Government as the financial arrangement and the difficulties that it was facing at that time could not be overcome by it through its own efforts. What I wonder is if they took this decision in principle in 1963, what made them wait all these long years? It is here that some of the observations made by my hon. friend become very relevant. Although some Members have already spoken in that line, I would request the hon. Minister to give the House proper satisfaction as to whether there was some such extraneous element which prayed and forced the hands of Government to delay the matters in such a manner that the Corporation would be completely helpless, or the Government worked in such a way as to force the Corporation to surrender and surrender in a very miserable manner so that Government could take it over on their own terms. I would expect from the hon. Minister proper explanation to the satisfaction of this House. He, as we know, is a comparatively new-comer to this Ministry and whatever allegations, although they are very serious ones that have been made in this House, they may not strictly reflect on him or strictly attach at his doors.

Shri Alvares: The allegations are against the Government.

Shri Shinkre: So, I hope he will not figh. shy to investigate properly the causes of those serious allegations and give the House proper satisfaction.

According to Government's own admission they have lost more than Rs. 9 crores in foreign exchange by delaying the taking over of this Corporation; I am speaking subject to correction. Since they had already made up their mind and taken a decision in principle to take over the

corporation, the capital required at that stage for take over would have been much less than what is anticipated today. Now it is anticipated to be of the tune of Rs. 20 crores. At that time it would have been about Rs. 6 crores. I should be properly clarified to this House as to who is responsible for this delay and for this extra loss to the public exchequer.

There are one or two provisions of this Bill which, to my mind, perhaps require some further clarification. One of them is paragraph 2 of the Schedule attached to the Bill which says that the compensation will be paid on the basis of the market value of the land or building. I am not quite sure whether this is the best method of paying compensation to the parties concerned, or the Corporation concerned, because the market value of land and buildings, at least in this country and especially in the industrial areas, is contingent upon and subject to various factors. Sometimes it may bring to the Government huge losses; sometimes it might bring to the parties concerned huge losses. What happens is this. After the Corporation has shown losses over several years the market value of land and buildings in those far off industrial areas would have dwindled to such a depth that the market value may mean nothing. Then, when Government are taking over an undertaking the market value may go to such heights that it can reach any limit. It is the common experience in this country that the price of land near industrial undertakings of the Government goes up very high. Even in Goa, between liberation and today, within three or four years the price of land has risen upward five or six fold. The price of land in Goa even at the time of the liberation was not low; it was quite high. Barring a few urban places in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, the urban centres of Goa had the highest price for land. Still, the prices soared up 4, 5 or 6 times. A

[Shri Shinkre]

similar thing can happen elsewhere too. Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that the market value may not be the right method of ascertaining or assessing the compensation payable against land and buildings. Some different method should be devised so that there will not be any loss to either side. Both the parties should be treated on a completely fair basis.

As I said earlier, all that is pertinent and valid regarding this Bill has been already said. I would only caution the hon. Minister by once again indulging in repetition that only for the sake of the principle of nationalisation do not run after nationalisation at random. See to it that in this Corporation at least the country does not again gather the same experience which made even far more advanced people, people in the know, to say this is no socialisation, this is no socialism, this is simple capitalism of the State. With these words of caution, I support the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Shri Alvares: At what time will the hon. Minister reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the speech of Shri Radhelal Vyas is over.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है, इस का मैं हृदय से समर्पण करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को इस बारे में बहुत पहले कदम उठाना चाहिए था। यह कदम बहुत देरी से उठाया गया है। अच्छा होगा कि इस कदम को बहुत पहले उठा लिया जाता। लेकिन जो हुआ है, अच्छा हुआ है।

हमें अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि हमारे देश को श्री हमारे देश को ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य को ताम्बे, जस्ते और

सीसे की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए बर्मा पर ही निर्भर करना पड़ता था। द्वितीय महायुद्ध में जब बर्मा ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य से निकल कर जापानियों के कब्जे में चला गया तो पहली बार अंग्रेजों ने यह सोचा कि जस्ते और सीसे की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए हम को जावर माइंस लेनी चाहिये और उच्च जमाने में अंग्रेजों ने इस के लिए कार्यवाई शुरू कर दी थी। इस बारे में कुछ आगे कदम भी उठाये गये थे। यह सोचा गया था कि इस के लिये जो बिजली चाहिए उस का सर्वे हो। सर्वे भी हुआ था। जहाँ तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है वे इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे थे कि थम्बल से ही हमें बिजली मिल सकती है। आज जो गांधी सागर डैम बना है और जहाँ बिजली उत्पन्न होती है

श्री श्रीकर लाल बेरवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है। अब कोरम हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री राधे लाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जब जापान ने बर्मा पर कब्जा किया उस समय इसकी योजना बनाई थी और उस समय बिजली उत्पादन के बारे में भी सोचा गया था। परन्तु उसके बाद अंग्रेजों ने फिर बर्मा पर कब्जा कर लिया और उन्होंने जो योजना उनके दिमाग में थी उसे समाप्त कर दिया। हम तो यह समझते थे कि जैसे ही देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ, भारत सरकार को जावरा माइंस को ले कर वहाँ काम शुरू कर देना चाहिये था, परन्तु दुर्भाग्य से एक ऐसी कम्पनी के हाथ में यह काम था जो उसको चला नहीं सकी, जिसके पास न तो पैसों की व्यवस्था थी और न दूसरा प्रबन्ध ही ठीक था। इतने सालों तक इसकी वजह से इस देश को और इस देश की जनता को काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा।

अभी मूलसे पहले मेरे मित्र श्री सराफ ने बतलाया कि तांबे और जस्ते के ऊपर ही हमारे देश का एक मुख्य लघु उद्योग निर्भर करता है अर्थात् तांबे और पीतल के बर्तन बनाने वाले लोग । आज देश के अन्दर कोते कोने में छंटे बड़े और छोटी गरीब सभी लोग बर्तनों का उपयोग करते हैं । पिछले दफे जो ईन्स की वृद्धि हुई उस से इसके भाव बहुत बढ़ गये हैं । साथ ही हम देखते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर, उज्जैन और रतलाम में बर्तन बनाने के काफी लघु उद्योग हैं तथा व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी लोग कसारे का काम करते हैं । वह लोग रात दिन चिल्लाते हैं कि उनको न ताम्बा मिलता है और न जस्ता मिलता है । वे बड़ी मुसीबत में पड़े हुए हैं । जो कारखाने चल रहे हैं वह पूरी कंपैसिटी तो क्या आधी कंपैसिटी तक भी काम नहीं कर सकते हैं अर्थात् जो राईटीरियस मिलना चाहिये वह उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रहा है । यहां मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय की नोटिस में यह भी खाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सारे देश को देखा जाये तो जो नान फेरस मेटल्स हैं उनका मध्य प्रदेश को बहुत कम कोटा मिलता है । मैं सिर्फ इस उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में ही यह नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, दूसरी चीजों के जितने उद्योग धंधे बाद में बोलेंगे हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में भी जितना कोटा दूसरे प्रदेशों को मिलता है उतना मध्य प्रदेश को नहीं मिलता है ।

श्री क० बा० लिखरी (बगहा) : सब जगहों पर कम मिलता है ।

श्री राबेलाल व्यास : मैं कहता हूँ कि सारे देश में कमी है लेकिन आंध्रों को देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि इसी साल नहीं बल्कि पिछले सालों में दूसरे प्रदेशों को जो कोटा मिला है उसमें मध्य प्रदेश के साथ कितना अन्वय किया गया है । आप दिल्ली को ही ले लीजिये । दिल्ली को पांच छः साल पहले कितना कोटा था और अब कितना है और मध्य प्रदेश के लिये पहले कितना कोटा

था और अब कितना है । मेरे पास आंध्रों के आँकड़े हैं लेकिन समय नहीं है कि मैं उन को आप के सामने रख सकूँ कि हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ नान फेरस मेटल के सम्बन्ध में कितना अन्वय हो रहा है ।

जो कदम केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब उठाया है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन मझे एक निवेदन जरूर करना है । जैसे हमारी बहुरासी पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज है, जं. का. पं. इन काम करते हैं, जो पिछला धनधन है इस विषय में उस से पता चलता है कि उन में काम अच्छा नहीं हो रहा है । जो उद्योग हैं, जो केवल जनता के काम के ही नहीं बल्कि जिनमें रक्षा का काम भी होता है, उनके बारे में बड़ी तत्परता से काम करने की जरूरत है । उनका एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन भी एफिशिएंट होना चाहिये । हमारे राज्य में हीवी इलेक्ट्रिकल है प्रो. डाल में । अब से यह काम दुष्प्रा है तब से उसमें 25 करोड़ रु० का नुकसान हो चुका है । अभी तक दसठे खुले नहीं है, इतना सामान मंगा दिया गया है । इतना स्टॉक है जिस के पास काम नहीं है । इससे वहां पर नुकसान होता है । मशीन टूल्स फॅक्टरी में तो कुछ अच्छा काम दुष्प्रा है लेकिन शुरू में प्रारम्भिक स्थिति में उसमें कितना नुकसान दुष्प्रा । इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । आज मशीन टूल्स इंडस्ट्री में काफी काम दुष्प्रा है । ऐसी ही प्रथा सब जगह चलनी चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज अच्छे हाथों में ही ताकि वह तत्पकी बनें और अच्छा काम करे । वे हमारे देश की जनता की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति न करे बल्कि जो हमारे रक्षा के कार्य हैं उन में उन से काफ़ी सहयोग मिल सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, very useful suggestions

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy]

have been made by hon. friends who participated in the debate. Of course, Shri Daji was very emotional. He need not have been emotional. He could have placed the same points a little more appealing to be reasonable. I hope, if I pay him the same compliment as he paid to me, he would not get angry. His speech contained a ton of emotion and an ounce of substance. That is normally the case. Therefore there would not be much of a point for anybody to reply. It was just slander, unverified allegations against the Cabinet Secretary and against another Secretary; everybody else is an agent of Tata and Birla and himself is the agent of Russia only. These are allegations which are really unfortunate and should not be made on the floor of the House.

Shri Daji: It is better to be that than be the agent of Tatas and Birlas.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I know that. When he makes an allegation against the Cabinet Secretary, I wonder if it is really fair to him, unless it is verified by Shri Daji and he could substantiate it before the Prime Minister. I do not want him to go to a court or do anything of that kind. If an allegation has some substance in it, it can certainly be taken before the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister certainly would not have him as the Cabinet Secretary even for one hour if even a small percentage of it is proved.

An hon. Member: He is not aware of the procedure.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Then, he said all sorts of things. He could have been a little more charitable, at least in using abusive language. If he wants to abuse—Don Quixote and other things—I can use the same language but it does not help anybody. If Shri Daji, a great Communist leader should say that, the other side also has the privilege of using the same

language and, I am sure, he will be offended. But we do not want to do that; we want to be a little more dignified than the hon. Member.

He was so vehemently arguing in favour of this industry in the private sector. I myself and the Government and the Cabinet were not anxious to take it over. Only when we felt helpless. We did that. It is not the Cabinet Secretary but a big conference was held in the Finance Minister's room as to how best to help him, whether we could give him loans. He has not repaid the instalments, even interest. The banks would not pay him. It is not only the Government; nobody is in a position to pay the amount because already so much amount has been given to him and even the instalments have not been paid by him. He has obtained Rs. 1 crore from the IFC, a guarantee for Rs. 4,25,00,000 has been given by the IFC. If you read the full list of defaults and loans that he has taken, you will find that Rs. 106 crores is necessary now.

An hon. Member: Were they secured loans?

15.29 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, till now. Anyway, that is not the relevant point. The point is that we are short of non-ferrous metals in the country. I do not know who he is. I may honestly tell you here that I have absolutely nothing to do with this gentleman who is the Managing Director of the Metal Corporation. I have not seen them nor have I any chance of seeing them in future. I am not interested. We are interested in producing non-ferrous metals. Where is the zinc in this country? It is only a small quantity that is available in the country. Mr. Daji was talking about some private sector company in Kerala. There is no mine in Kerala.

Shri Daji: I said about copper.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am coming to that. We are here talking about zinc. We want to import concentrates from other countries and smelt them in our country so that 50 per cent of the foreign exchange could be saved. That is what is being attempted, whether it is the Polish collaboration in Vizag or somebody else's collaboration in Kerala. We want to save foreign exchange by importing concentrates from other countries and smelting them in our country. Even then, how much are we producing? It is only 18,000 tonnes.

My friends are thinking that it is just to benefit the Tatas and Birlas that it is really being given to them. The two steel factories which are producing sheets in the country are Rourkela and the Tatas. The zinc is used for sheets and pipes which are being produced. You can use zinc for buckets also. But we are not in the fortunate position of using this useful and costly material for buckets. We can use this only for industrial purposes and defence purposes. It is given to the Tatas not for something to profit by but for something which the Government wants for defence purposes. Zinc sheets are scarce in India. I am not able to meet even 10 per cent demand from the States. Almost 90 per cent of the sheets are used for defence purposes. Therefore, the small quantity of zinc that is allotted to the Tatas—it is not for the private sector to make any profits—is because they would supply these sheets and pipes for meeting the defence needs. Our estimate will be round about 1,25,000 tonnes of zinc even if we take all steps and with importing concentrates from other countries and smelting them in our own country, it will be roundabout 40,000 to 50,000 tonnes. The rest of it will have to be imported.

We have taken steps to see that aerial surveys are conducted in the country with technical assistance from Russia and America. If an aerial survey reveals the possibility of zinc ore in some places, then we will have to undertake boring operations to

find out the quantity of zinc ore, the economics of it and all that. If it is proved successful, then later on we can take up the mining operation and the smelting operation. That means, it will take a few years more. The aerial survey will take a year or so and after the aerial survey, further searching of the material, whether it is in big quantity or commercial quantity, will take some more time. So many other preparations are to be made before we can sink crores of rupees in a smelter. In the field of aluminium, I think, we will be self-sufficient in the coming few months because we are taking up, apart from the private sector, two big projects in the public sector also, that is, Koyna and Korba. But in respect of zinc, lead and copper, we will continue to be in short supply for the coming few years. Anyway, the Government is aware of the shortage and we will take steps to see that we will somehow or other tide over this difficulty either in the Fourth Plan or in the Fifth Plan. We will put all our efforts. As regards the finance, the Planning Commission and the Finance Minister have assured us that for non-ferrous metals production, there will be no shortage of funds.

Then, Mr. Daji made another allegation. He referred to something which I really did not know. I just now got the information from the office. He mentioned about the Indian Copper Corporation being managed with the Rhodesian capital by the South Africans and that all the condemned people, according to him, in the world are in this Company. But the information that I have got is that 97 per cent of the shares of this Company are Indian. This is the position as it is today. I am only talking of the facts. I do not know anything about the allegation that he made that the South Africans, the Rhodesian people, all the condemned people in the world are concentrated in this Company and that they are exploiting India. It is not as if we brought all of them by ship yesterday morning

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy]

and landed them all here to destroy our country. 97 per cent of the shares are Indian. And there are some English consultants—not that the Consolidated Goldfields South Africa Ltd. which he mentioned—to this Company wherein 97 per cent of the shares are Indian. I hope, he will verify it. This is the information I have.

Shri Daji: I read it from the Geological Survey of India which is the Government publication.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It may be an old Bulletin.

Shri Daji: It is published in 1964.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am giving the correct information. He may verify it and let me know if there is anything wrong with the information that I am giving. I am one with Mr. Daji that no Rhodesian and no South African can have any share in a Company here. Those people condemned by the world public opinion cannot be allowed to pay any part in this country. He may verify the facts that I have given and if the facts are wrong, we shall certainly see that it is not so.

Then, Mr. Daji said that because this Company refused to give any shares to Birla that this Company is being nationalised. This is the first time I am hearing that. Neither the Birlas have asked for the shares in this Company nor has anybody proposed it to this Company.

Shri Kapur Singh: You are not well-informed.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Quite possibly. I am not aware of what has happened behind the scene or something else which may have happened of which Mr. Kapur Singh is aware. May be he is very well fed by the Company in the sense that he gets all the information from the Company.

Shri Kapur Singh: Besides me, many others also know it.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: May be. The Company is not very effective in producing zinc but is very effective in producing enough material for you. The allegations made are not correct.

An hon. Member: It is all concocted.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: May be concocted.

Shri Daji: When the Minister does not know it, how can he say that it is all concocted.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is why I say I do not know it. That is not true to my satisfaction... (*Interruption*). Some other Member suggested the word 'concocted' and not that I used that word.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it very graceful on the part of the hon. Minister to suggest that those who have opposed the Bill have been briefed by the Company concerned?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am not saying that. About the Birlas, some allegations were made. Somebody may have given the information to the hon. Member. For instance, Khetri copper project was started by the Birlas. When we found that it was not giving the proper results, the Government took it over. In the field of non-ferrous metals, we want results. Therefore, we are prepared to take it over. There are some Companies which produce aluminium and they are working satisfactorily. Now, I would not sink my money there but I would sink the money in a new public sector project which can give additional results. There are some companies in the private sector which are producing aluminium. I would not sink the money by taking over these companies. I would put the money where we can produce much more. Therefore, in the Fourth Plan, we are taking over Khetri, and Korba projects in the public sector. It is not our intention that everybody should be covered overnight. We are for the mixed economy. It is accept-

ed by the Government. The Government's policy is quite clear that it is for mixed economy. There is no use taking over everything. If things are being produced in the private sector, we allow them to be produced. We use a little capital that we have for putting up new projects so that the country may become self-sufficient.

With regard to aluminium, in the coming four or five years we hope not only to become self-sufficient but we want this aluminium to take over the functions of copper and other metals also, if possible.

Shri Guha spoke about the price, i.e. why the price was kept controlled. Some other members also mentioned about it. If the price of scarce material is not controlled, what will happen? The old market price was round about Rs. 1,300 to 1,400 per tonne and then the Tariff Commission recommended Rs. 1,500 and odd as the price that could be given here taking into consideration the transport charges and all that. If, suppose, a free market is allowed, zinc will not go to zinc sheets; zinc will not go for pipes; it will go to the small market for buckets and all that. I wonder if my friend, Mr. Daji, will agree to this. Nobody will agree to this. Therefore, giving them a free price when the material is so scarce or giving them even a chance to sell at a free market rate would be disastrous to the country and no defence production would be possible if this is allowed. Therefore, we had to control. The Tariff Commission, taking into consideration all aspects, fixed a particular price and we did not reduce it even by one rupee. Some of the hon. members said that the Government had reduced it; it is not correct; we did not reduce it even by one rupee. For lead they were allowed to sell in a free ket and because of that, they could sell it at the rate of Rs. 4000 per tonne while the import price was Rs. 1200 or so. If the same is allowed in respect of zinc also, our Defence industries would stand to lose. If you

want to allow free market, naturally you will have to allow imports also.

Shri Kapur Singh: Would the Government control the price at this level when they themselves manufacture this commodity?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Most certainly. When Government produces, we will not increase the price so high that the Defence industries will suffer. We have not yet started producing. Let us produce and see. This 18,000 is not going to solve our problem; we shall have to produce 1,50,000 tonnes. There is no zinc which is in the Government's hands today. It is either imported or the little quantity that you produce, i.e., 3,000 to 4,000 tonnes.

Anyway it is not our intention to injure the company. We do not take over a company to wound somebody's feelings, i.e., just because they are Sikhs or of some other community. Shri Kapur Singh should avoid making these allegations. Some members said that Congress businessmen influenced the Government and all that. These are allegations which are not going to add to the strength of unity in the country between various communities. I do not think that, when we considered it in the Cabinet, the consideration that they were Sikhs ever came before us.

Shri Kapur Singh: I can hardly be expected to avoid facts which glare in the face.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is all-right.

I must thank Mr. Mathur for having made some constructive suggestions. He and other friends wanted to know how the administration would be run. We are thinking of having a separate corporation for this. I was originally thinking whether the NDMC could take over his business because they were in charge of copper and other metals, but I was advised that they had enough work and that they

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy]

might not pay much attention to it if it was given to them. Therefore, we are thinking of having a separate corporation for this, so that particular attention could be given to develop these mines.

Mr. Banerjee is not here. I would like to tell him that every ounce of it is for Defence—for sheets, pipes and all that. It is not gifted to Tatas or Birlas for their private use or for making some profits. It is given only for Defence.

We are passing through a very critical period. This non-ferrous metal is going to play a very important part in our Defence industries in future. Therefore, we should try to produce as much as possible. Let me make it clear that, whether in the public sector or in the private sector, we should try to locate the availability of this raw material in our country and try to produce as much as possible. I would appeal to all my friends to give their co-operation and I would try to do my best with the willing co-operation of my friends.

About compensation, about the estimate of the land value, Shri Shinkre should know that there will be a judge; if they are aggrieved, they can represent; it is not as if compensation will be denied to them; Government will not grudge giving a few lakhs of rupees.

Shri Shinkre: Government may be a loser then.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: In the Bill it is mentioned that a person competent to be a judge will be the judge. Therefore, no injustice will be done either to the Government or to the Company; it will be a fair compensation to both the sides. I expect the House to pass this Bill unanimously and quickly. If there is any objection, I am prepared to hear that and the members may bring it to my notice before hand; I do not say that I will satisfy them, but I shall cer-

tainly make an attempt to satisfy them to the extent possible.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Maha-samund): I would like to know whether, while deciding the question of compensation, the judge would be required to take into consideration the quantum of loss that this Company has caused to the nation by delaying this project for such a long time; they have been sitting tight over this project for ten years and this should be one of the considerations before deciding on the quantum of compensation that should be paid.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I would like to put two questions. One of them is whether the Government realise and are prepared to tell us that, as a matter of fact, they have themselves been largely responsible for delaying the acquisition of this company. In 1960 it became evident to them that this Company could not, on its own, undertake the establishment of zink smelter. In 1963 they appointed a Committee. In March, 1964, the Committee, headed by the Director-General of Technical Development, had given them the report that, without Rs. 600 lakhs, this project could not come to fruition. Even so this project was delayed and I am told that, on a rough calculation, as much as Rs. 9 crores of foreign exchange have been lost by the Government of India in this connection.

Secondly, I would like the hon. Minister to tell us as to what was the position in respect of the proceedings in the court of law which was, in the first place, to object to the notification regarding the price and then secondly with regard to the Ordinance. What is the position in respect of these proceedings?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: This point was already raised by one of the hon. members. It is pending in the Court; the Court is going to hear them in

the first week of December; I have already given the date.

About the delay, I admit that there has been some delay. It was because we wanted to negotiate and come to some terms with them. Therefore, we had a conference with Secretaries and their representatives. The only time I met them was in the Finance Minister's room when there was a meeting with all the representatives. Later on, we left it to the Secretaries to deal with them. There was some delay because we wanted to do it smoothly.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: How much foreign exchange was lost?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: About Rs. 9 crores.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): This particular explanation about the delay gives rise to one or two other important questions. In the Schedule, about the valuation, I find that nothing is to be paid for intangible assets. This poor company working over the years—and Government could have taken it over in 1960 or 1961 or 1962 or 1964 or whatever it is—has losses mounting up, a lot of its borrowed money going down the drain, and I see that for keeping itself alive they have incurred these losses. But nothing is to be paid for this because they are intangible assets.

I also see that the depreciable assets are to be valued on the basis of the original cost less depreciation according to the income-tax rates. It would be monstrous to value these assets like that when the delay was of Government's making. Depreciation at the income-tax rates on the written-down-value system over a short period is an inequitable basis for the valuation of a concern which is taken over. It is a fact that when depreciation is taken over a long period of time it makes no difference, whether you have it on the straight-line method or on the written-down-value method. The written-down-value in the short run, after all this

delay, seems to me to be an incredible approach to the problem of valuation.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: That can be considered when the clauses are taken up.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I have nothing more to add. After all, compensation will be paid in the same manner as was paid to the insurance companies which were taken over when the LIC was formed or to the other corporations which were taken over. The delay is not because Government did not want to take it over earlier, but we wanted to carry the corporation also with us, and the delay occurred because the negotiations were unending, and ultimately we were forced to take this decision.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India Limited for the purpose of enabling the Central Government in the public interest to exploit, to the fullest extent possible, zinc and lead deposits in and around the Zawar area in the State of Rajasthan and to utilise those minerals in such manner as to subserve the common good, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments to the clauses.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 17 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 17, and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.54 hrs.

PATENTS BILL

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh):
I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members, 30 from this House, namely Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, Seth Achal Singh, Shri Peter Alvares, Shri Ramachandra Vithal Bade, Shri Panna Lal Barupal, Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, Shri P. C. Borooah, Sardar Daljit Singh, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Shri V. B. Gandhi, Shri H. K. V. Gowdh, Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka, Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav, Shri Mathew Maniyangadan, Shri M. R. Masani, Shri Braj Behari Mehrotra, Shri Bibudhendra Mishra, Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel, Shri Naval Prabhakar, Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri Sham Lal Saraf, Shri A. T. Sarma, Dr. C. B. Singh, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Shri K. K. Warior, Shri Balkrishna Wasnik and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav, and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the second week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and ...

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 Members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The first Indian law of protection to inventions was placed on the statute-book in 1856, entitled "The Exclusive Privileges Act, 1856."

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (दमोह) :
सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करें कि उन्होंने कमेटी के 45 सदस्यों में किना महिला को क्यों नहीं रखा ?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister will answer that point in his speech.

श्री जे० ना० सिंह : माननीय सदस्या एमेंडमेंट ला सकती है। उस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Since then, in a period of over 100 years, the law has undergone many changes. These modifications were largely due to a desire to make the Indian law conform to the law in the U.K. from time to time. The present Patents and Designs Act was passed in 1911 and it was in this Act that the term 'patent' was first introduced in place of exclusive privileges used in the earlier law. Since then also, there have been a number of amendments, the last one being the Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act, 1963. Briefly speaking, the object of the patent system is, as stated to be, to provide stimulus for research and invention by assuring to the inventor taking a patent remuneration for a specific period of time by giving him a monopoly for commercial exploitation of the invention in return for disclosing the specifications of the invention to the public. In ancient days, it was customary even in European countries for a clever designer or inventor to keep his invention a trade secret and hand it down to his sons or successors for commercial exploitation purposes. To the extent that

the patent laws make it compulsory for the inventor to disclose the specifications of the invention to the public, the patent system is an improvement on the old practice.

There is no doubt that in the advanced industrial countries of the world, the patent system has contributed to sustaining and diversifying industrial growth, but it cannot be said that the patent system has worked well in the industrially backward countries or in countries on the threshold of industrial development. Serious doubts have been voiced in more than one quarter about the efficacy of the patents system in contributing to development in such countries. It is also a fact that in India, though the patents system has been in existence for over a century, grave concern has been expressed by many knowledgeable persons that this system has not achieved the main purpose of stimulating inventions for the industrial progress of the country. Some have even felt that the patent system instead of being conducive to our industrial growth has really worked against the interests of the country and of the consumer.

16 hrs.

The main argument advanced in favour of this view was that the patent system acted as a hindrance to free, unfettered scientific and technological development in India as the holders of Indian patents were for the very large part non-Indians who had not been working the patents in this country, and by reason of this exclusive right they had under the law blocked their working by others.

Soon after independence, a committee was appointed in 1948 to review the working of the law and to make recommendations to Government for making the patents system conducive to our industrial growth. This committee submitted its report in 1950 and on the basis of that report, the Patents Bill of 1953 was introduced in the First Lok Sabha on 7 December, 1953. However, while this Bill was

pending before the House a re-examination of the law revealed that it would need further extensive amendments. The Bill of 1953 was, therefore, not proceeded with and allowed to lapse.

In 1957, the Government of India requested Shri Rajagopala Ayyangar, then a Judge of the Madras High Court, to examine the patents system in all its aspects, review the Indian patent law afresh and advise Government in regard to changes in the law which would secure the use of the patent system to the best national advantage. Shri Ayyangar's report was submitted to Government in Sept. 1959. This report is a very valuable contribution to the law of patents in India. In his report, Shri Ayyangar has dealt with many important aspects of the system including the object and basis of grant of a patent, its effect on the economy of industrially under-developed countries etc. After analysing the advantages and disadvantages of the patent system in a country like India, he has come to the conclusion that with all the handicaps that the system involved, in its application to under-developed countries, there are no alternative methods of our achieving better results. He points out that the patent system is in vogue in most countries including countries including countries having a socialistic economy like the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia. I may here quote from his report. He says:

"I consider that the patent system is the most desirable method of encouraging inventors and rewarding them, and though at present, Indian inventors take a very small share in the benefits of that system, with increasing emphasis on technical education and the number and quality of the research institutes that have been established in the country together with the rapid industrialisation that is proceeding, one may look forward to a time when the Indian research worker

[Shri T. N. Singh]

and inventor will take full advantage of the patent law".

He has, therefore, recommended the retention of the patent system but at the same time suggested that it should be improved in the following manner: (1) by defining with precision inventions which should be patentable and by rendering unpatentable certain inventions, the grant of patents to which will retard research or industrial progress or be detrimental to national health or well-being; (2) by expanding the scope of anticipation so as to comprehend not merely what is known or published in this country but also what is known or published outside India; (3) by providing remedies for the evils which India, in common with other countries experiences, from foreign-owned patents which are not worked in the country, but which are held either to block the industries of the country or to secure a monopoly of importation; (4) by providing special provisions as regards the licensing of patents for inventions relating to food and medicines; (5) by providing remedies for other forms of abuse resorted to by patentees to secure a more extended monopoly or a monopoly for a longer duration than what the statute grants.

I would place on record the Government of India's appreciation of the valuable work done by Shri Ayyangar in producing this report. I have no doubt that it will be a landmark in the history of patents in India. The amending Bill under discussion attempts to bring out those five principles enunciated in Shri Ayyangar's report.

The recommendations of Shri Ayyangar formed the subject of further extensive examination and discussion in Government. At this stage, Indian thinking on the revision of patent law started attracting notice and became somewhat controversial. Government carefully took note of and

studied the various points of view expressed by all those interested in the subject. The present Bill is a measure of the complex nature of the subject on the one hand and the careful consideration that Government gave to the diverse points of view on the other. Government accepted the conclusion of Shri Ayyangar that the provisions relating to patents in the existing Patents and Designs Act should be repealed and that there should be a new Act exclusively dealing with patents. The provisions in the present Act relating to designs will continue to be in force. The subject of designs is under separate examination and in due course, such amendments to the law relating to designs as may be found necessary will be brought before this House.

The Bill before the House incorporates for the most part the recommendations contained in the report of Shri Rajagopala Ayyangar. But in a few respects, certain important changes have been introduced to which I shall make a reference later in my speech.

I shall now deal with some of the important provisions of the Bill. First, the Bill seeks to codify the kinds of inventions which are not patentable. So far non-patentability has been left to be governed by commonsense but with the rapidly enlarging area of inventions and discoveries, it is clearly necessary that there should be specific provision for the purpose in the law itself. The Bill accordingly provides that inventions, the use of which is contrary to law or morality or injurious to public health, discoveries of scientific principles, methods of agriculture or horticulture, medicinal, surgical or curative treatment and processes of testing applicable to the improvement or control of manufacture will not be patentable. But beyond these, inventions relating to atomic energy will also not be patentable. I may in this connection mention that this provision relating

to atomic energy inventions has already been included in the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

An important new provision relating to non-patentability is in the field of chemicals including drugs, medicines food and pesticides. The Bill provides that inventions for chemical products or substances will not be patentable. The patentability will be confined only to the processes by which the chemical products or substances are obtained. This is a very important new position, as it was found in practice that the system of allowing patents to products has the undesirable result of blocking research and development of new processes for producing the same products.

The second important provision relates to compulsory licensing. The provisions in the present Act relating to the grounds on which a compulsory licence could be ordered have found to be insufficient to encourage the starting of new industries in our country. The Bill seeks to extend these in a number of ways. In the first place, the Bill provides that it should not be necessary for an applicant for a compulsory licence to establish that the inventions relating to a patent is capable of being commercially worked in India before such a licence should be ordered. It should be sufficient for him to show that the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the patent have not been satisfied to an adequate extent by manufacture in India. This would include non-working of the invention on a commercial scale in India and the demand for the patented article being met to a substantial extent by importation. The reason for non-working to an adequate extent in India would apply not only to meet the internal demand but also to meet the requirements of a new export market. The Bill seeks to rectify the omission in the present Act by the provision for revocation of a patent on the ground of non-working. The inclusion of such a provision in the new law will serve as an inducement

to patentee to work the invention in India and to give to the licensee details of the technical know-how so as to enable him to work the invention to an adequate extent. As I said earlier, a large majority of patents registered in this country belong to non-Indians and many of them have not been worked in India for a long period of time. The Bill provides that a patent would become liable to revocation on the ground of failure to work an invention to an adequate extent in India within a period of two years from the date the compulsory licence is ordered.

I now come to the provisions of this Bill which go beyond the recommendations contained in the report of Shri Rajagopala Ayyangar. Let me assure the House that the government finally decided to include these provisions in the Bill only after the most careful examination of the essential need to serve the overall national interest and taking into full account any possible harmful effects that it may have on industrial development. The Bill provides that every patent relating to an invention in the field of chemical industry including food products and medicines should be deemed to be endorsed with the words, licences of right. I think it is a very important provision. The effect of this provision would be that any person interested could at any time after the date of the sealing of the patent obtain as of right a licence for the exploitation of the patent, any person irrespective of the fact whether the patentee himself is working the invention or not. Such a provision is considered essential for the development of chemical industries in this country particularly for dyes, intermediates, fine chemicals, etc. and also for exploiting inventions relating to food, drug, medicine it would be necessary in many cases to make use of patents in the chemical field. In the present law appeals from the orders from the controller of patents relating to compulsory licence lie to the High Court. In practice it has been found that this involves long

[Shri T. N. Singh]

delays and heavy costs and proceedings are always protracted with the result that even if the applicant for compulsory licensing is finally successful the effective period within which he could use the patent is considerably reduced. This discourages the interested persons from applying for compulsory licensing. In order to reduce the delay in the giving of final decisions on cases of compulsory licensing and also discouraging dilatory proceedings on the part of patent holders, the Bill provides that appeals from the orders of the controller on compulsory licensing will lie to the Central government instead of the High Court. In the present Act, the period of validity of a patent is 16 years. It is proposed that this should be reduced to 14 years except in the case of patents relating to drugs, food and medicines where the period would be only ten years. The main reason for this reduction in the period of validity of a patent is the fact that science and technology are developing at an extremely rapid rate and inventions now tend to become obsolescent much earlier than in the past. In the field of drugs, food and medicine the pace of development and change is very much faster and this is why the Bill proposes that the period of validity of patents in this field should be ten years. I shall now deal with the provisions in the Bill which relate to patents in the field of drugs and medicines and infant and invalid foods in some detail. The hon. Members are aware that there has been a great deal of controversy on this matter in this country as well as abroad. Let me straightaway say that there is a strong class of opinion in India which takes the view that the patent system in so far as it applies to drugs, food and medicines works detrimentally to the development and growth of industries in that field. It has been represented that the patent system has not helped in making modern drugs available to the general public of India, at reasonable prices, but on the other hand, the prices of such drugs in this

country are higher than even in industrially advanced countries. Many such patented drugs are still being imported instead of their being manufactured in India. Quite a number of units which are engaged in the production of drugs, I am sorry to say, are only carrying out formulations and re-packing and are still to commence manufacture of basic materials which are being imported in bulk.

It has been argued that if the patent law did not cover drugs, food and medicines, there will be free and unfettered development in this field and production organised which will ensure availability of medicines and food products at reasonable prices. Life-saving and health-giving drugs could also be imported from the cheapest sources without attracting the infringement provisions of the patent law. The Government have given considerable thought to this aspect of the matter. The situation today is that India is still dependent on getting assistance and the know-how from industrially-advanced countries, and in this context it seems necessary to ensure that the flow of technical assistance and know-how is not affected. On balance, we have come to the conclusion that while we should preserve the principle of the patent system even in the field of drugs, food and medicines, we should guard against the creation of monopolistic conditions which by non-working of patents in this country block development or secure monopoly importation. The special provisions in the Bill which are intended to secure these aims are as follows.

First, as I said earlier, the period of validity for a drug patent would be 10 years as against 14 years for a patent in other fields. This period of ten years would apply also to the patents which are in force on the date the new Act comes into force; that is to say, any drug patent which is in force on the commencement of the new Act would have its life limited to 10 years from the date of its original validity.

Secondly, the fact that a drug patent would be deemed to be endorsed with the words "licences of right" would enable any person or body interested in its working to get a licence for that purpose. The Bill provides that the royalty payable to the patentee by any such person for exploiting the patent will not exceed four per cent of the next ex-factory sale price in bulk of the article. The purpose of this provision is two-fold; it would limit the royalty for the working of the invention to a reasonable figure. It would enable a person or body interested in its working to go ahead without waiting for the settlement of the precise amount of royalty. Thirdly, the Government could authorise such licensee to import the patented article from any source where it is available at a cheap price for sale in India subject to the payment of a reasonable royalty to the patent-holder. These provisions would, in our view, while ensuring a reasonable return to the patentee in respect of his patent, secure the development for production which takes place in India without undue hurdles being placed in its path. They will also ensure that prices are maintained at reasonable levels by guarding against monopolistic situations being created by allowing imports from the cheapest sources.

One final, important provision in the Bill is intended to enable Government to make use of patents for production or to import patented goods for their own use without attracting the infringement provisions.

The Bill before the House is quite a long and complex one. It has aroused a certain amount of controversy; some persons have expressed misgivings that the Bill makes inroads into industrial property rights. I would point out that in the field of drugs, food and medicine, we are in an area of alleviation of human suffering and saving of life, and whatever we do should be such as not to create conditions where the forward develop-

ment and production of medicines and pharmaceuticals are in anyway hampered. There is recognition of this vital distinction even in the present Act. Under section 23 (cc) of the present Act, compulsory licensing of drug patent may be ordered immediately following the grant of the patent, while in the case of other patents, compulsory licensing could be ordered only after a period of three years from the date of grant of the patent.

I may repeat that the provisions which have finally gone into the Bill are the result of long examination and careful balancing of various points of view and the only consideration which has been in Government's mind in this regard is the ultimate national interest. It is not our intention that there should be any erosion of industrial property rights. I have no doubt that the Joint Select Committee, composed as it will be of persons highly qualified and equipped not only in law, but also in the application of patents in its day-to-day aspects, would go into the provisions of the Bill with very great care. The Committee would doubtless give an opportunity to all persons and bodies interested in the Bill to make representations to it and give full consideration to such representations.

I now commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao; Seth Achal Singh; Shri Peter Alvares; Shri Ramachandra Vithal Bade; Shri Panna Lal Barupal; Shri Dinen Bhattacharya; Shri Bibhuti Mishra; Shri P. C. Borooah; Sardar Daljit Singh; Shri Basanta Kumar Das; Shri V. B. Gandhi; Shri H. K. V. Gowdh; Shri Kashi Ram Gupta; Shri Prabhu Dayal Himatsingka;

[Mr. Chairman]

Shri Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav; Shri Mathew Maniyangadan; Shri M. R. Masani; Shri Braj Behari Mehrotra; Shri Bibudendra Mishra; Shri Chhotubhai M. Patel; Shri Naval Prabhakar; Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar; Shri Sham Lal Saraf; Shri A. T. Sarma; Dr. C. B. Singh; Dr. L. M. Singhvi; Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah; Shri K. K. Warior; Shri Balkrishna Wastnik and Shri Ram Sewak Yadav and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the second week of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

श्रीमती कमला चौधरी (हापुड़) :
चेयरमैन साहब, इस कमेटी के सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा से कहीं से भी स्त्रियों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है।

Shrimati Kamalari Sinha (Patna):
It is most surprising that out of 30 members mentioned, not a single lady member's name is there.

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Sir, while supporting the motion for referring the Patents Bill to a Joint Committee, I take this opportunity to make a few observations on some parts of the Bill that, I confess, trouble me a good deal.

As the Minister said, the fundamental objective of the law relating to patents is to confer proprietary rights upon the inventor in respect of his invention. That is simple enough. It has been the practice in all countries, over a century and more, to confer this right by law and to limit it in certain respects but without being allowed to be eroded by various types of exceptions,—the extent of erosion being always minimal in so far as it is absolutely necessary in the public interest to have those erosions of these proprietary rights.

Quite briefly, an invention is concerned with one of three things. It may be the invention of a new product or a new variety of an existing product; or it may be the invention of a new process for making a new product or an existing product; or it may be the invention of a new machine for making a product or an existing product. And the justification for conferring proprietary rights by way of letters patent to inventions, in this kind all over the world has been the experience of all countries, that the development of invention, the undertaking of an enormous amount of expenditure that is, at any rate in modern times involved in pursuing ideas and new processes and ideas about new products and so on, are of a kind which, unless at the end of it the inventor can see some reward, are unlikely to be undertaken. A very good proof of the extent to which, at any rate, in this country, inventions in a sponsored kind of way have not made any headway at all, are the extraordinarily meagre results emerging from the numerous national laboratories that extend all over the country. I, certainly, have not heard about any world-shattering inventions, either of a process or of a product, that have emerged from these institutions which are undoubtedly costing us a great deal of money.

The expenditure that is involved in all these things and which has to be recouped is, first of all, the expenditure incurred by the inventor or his

backer in developing the invention itself. Today the cost of such invention, because of the great deal of sophisticated scientific advance which has already taken place,—the cost of further invention in process as well as of product or of new machine is exceedingly high; and that is the first cost that has to be recouped by way of proprietary right exclusively to exploit a patent covering such inventions. The second financial risk which has to be, if possible, also covered by the inventor is that it must be financially worthwhile for a concern or a company, or whoever it is that is backing the exploitation of this invention, to put down all plant and machinery to undertake the manufacture, the development that is necessary in connection with a patent to produce and market the product and to take all the risks that are involved in this process. Only at the end of it comes the third recompense, namely, the reward to the inventor and to those people who take up these inventions.

I would like to say here that after all the research that is done for all the numerous products and numerous processes and numerous machines that, theoretically, are discovered in research laboratories and research workshops, in actually developing and exploiting some of these things a very small proportion of them are either ever patented at all or, because many of them are found of no particular value as estimated by the people who have to manufacture them, many of them that are patented are found upon commercial examination of their possibilities to be commercially and economically not feasible and therefore abandoned. It is only a very small proportion of the things that are discovered, a very small number of those that are patented, that are eventually put into commercial production and marketing. Now, that being the financial background of the whole problem, the social and economic justification for granting patents is abundantly clear, namely, that it has been the experience of all industrial coun-

tries ~~of~~ the world that, on the whole, such protection of proprietary rights in an invention is calculated to bring about quite a considerable growth not only of industrial development, which is the end product, but also of scientific research and development which is the beginning activity in the whole of this process. And quite plainly these are justifiable as social good and, consequently, things which we in this country ought to encourage.

I was surprised to listen to a statement in the Minister's speech when he said that it has been found that the patents law acts exactly in the reverse way in the under-developed countries,—namely, that it discourages scientific research and development and it discourages the exploitation of patents.

16.31 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

It is a remarkable statement because, as a matter of fact, if you look at the history of the use of patents in the world, right from the time when all those countries were themselves under-developed,—whether France or England or Germany or United States,—at a time they were themselves under-developed, they had developed a protective law relating to patents. In fact the very much faster rate of industrial and scientific development in relation to industry, in relation to applied science, in relation to applied research, in relation to the enormous amount of money that has been put in research, in fact all that has occurred in the United States during the past hundred years was one of the direct consequences of the law relating to patents.

Shri T. N. Singh: I believe that the hon. Member is aware that during the first world war USA did away with the patent rights of Germany in that country. It was done unilaterally and they started manufacturing them in their own factories.

Shri N. Dandekar: That is when they were in a state of war. When we are

[Shri N. Dandekar]

in a state of war with Pakistan, do away with all the patent rights of Pakistan. I am not talking of doing away with patent rights during times of war. I believe this enactment is not meant for times of war. I believe we are enacting here a law relating to patents for times of peace. Of course, in times of war it is one of the necessary things to take, mainly, to do away with the patent rights of the enemy and start manufacturing them oneself.

Shri T. N. Singh: The position was not restored by USA after the war. Why did they do it?

Shri N. Dandekar: Are you suggesting that no new German patent has been registered in the United States after the first world war? Is that what you are suggesting? Of course not. All that happened was that such patents as had been registered in the United States of America up to the commencement of the war were washed away.

Shri T. N. Singh: They were not revived.

Shri N. Dandekar: After the war, it was possible for the Germans again to take advantage of the law relating to patents in the United States, and in fact that is the second point to which I was going to come. It has been the history and the experience of those countries that the free exchange of patents, international proprietary rights in patents, has done good to many countries. The United States has benefited from Germany, Germany from the United States; Russia from the United States and the United States from Russia; the United Kingdom from the United States and so on. It has resulted in a very rapid pace of growth in the international world in the matter of industrial, scientific and technical development and I would suggest that we have to think ten times before we make adjustments of the kind that are

drastic to the law that is subject of this legislation.

The hon. Minister referred with approval to the report of Mr. Justice Ayyangar. But he did not quote this sentence from it, this fundamental approach which he took when he said:

"A system which has been universally adopted and which the experience of the world for well over a century definitely favoured cannot be discarded without the weightiest of reasons and I can see none such"

That is his conclusion about the law of patents. He did suggest certain modifications and with great respect I agree that whatever modifications he suggested must be looked into. I am not suggesting that the Government has not spent an enormous amount of time examining these things. What I am suggesting is that Government suffers from a kind of schizophrenia in this respect. On the one hand, they want scientific and industrial development, they want inventions, they want development of new products, new processes, new machinery and so on and so forth. On the other hand, they get obsessed with all kinds of claptrap, about monopoly, about pricing too high, about social justice and making medicines and drugs available cheaply all over the country and so on. And yet they know, we all know, that the greatest of advance in medicine, drugs and foods has been the consequence of the law relating to patents, the basic law relating to patents conferring basic proprietary rights in inventions, cutting down to the minimum all expropriatory qualifications to that right and leaving that right intact for a reasonable period of time in order that the exploitation of inventions might be worth while.

Now I will turn just for a few minutes to some of the provisions in this Bill that may trouble very greatly in the light of the considerations which I have just now mentioned. I refer

first to clause 5. In clause 5 the attempt is to indicate for what inventions patents will not be granted and it is rather a remarkable clause, It say:—

"In the case of inventions—

- (a) claiming substances intended for use, or capable of being used, as food or as medicine or drug, or
- (b) relating to substances prepared or produced by chemical processes. . . ."

I would like to emphasise this—

"(including alloys, optical glass, semi-conductors and inter-metallic compounds),

no patent shall be granted."

We are in a state at which we want industries to apply their whole resources, as much as they can. One of the complaints against Indian industry is that it is only recently getting interested in research and development. Now, under this clause they are expected, without any question of a patent in the products, where the product is concerned with food, medicines and drugs or in relation to substances prepared or produced by chemical process including alloys, optical glass etc.—to undertake research, try and produce indigenously, use indigenous raw material and do a whole lot of things for inventing something for which they will get no patent at all. It is an astonishing proposition to me. Do we not want research work in alloys so that the non-ferrous metal content of alloys gets reduced and we can get different types of alloys having the same kind of properties that we now have from other types of alloys? That we do not get unless metallurgical research is done. So also, optical glass, semi-conductors, inter-metallic compounds and all kinds of substances in respect of which it is said that no patents will be granted. What will be granted is only patents

for the processes. It is a ridiculous proposition.

I do not know of a process to patents; but if I know anything about it—and I know some—I would keep it secret. If I have discovered a process for making something for which I cannot get a patent, I would keep my processing to myself because I cannot patent the product. If I cannot patent the product, I will market the product under a brand name and keep other people guessing as to how, when and where I get the product. I am astonished at this business to take away one of the basic fundamental laws relating to patents, namely, the proprietary rights in the product. If the Minister's Bill said that in respect of unessential things, they will not give them the proprietary right in the product, I could understand; but essential things are so important that they should be invented in this country, so important that people should be engaged assiduously in research, product development, putting up research laboratories, workshops and spending a lot of money in developing these things. I think, this clause is very serious indeed. Does anybody think that with a law of that kind we can expect, by some process of gift on the part of other people in other countries who have got product patents, that they will come to this country and say, "All right; although we have no patent in the product, we will nevertheless let you have all the know-how that there is about the production of particular drugs, medicines or any of these other substances that have been mentioned here?"

13.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The second point I would like to invite the attention of the House to— I am only touching the major things— is clause 58. As I have said while under clause 5 there is to be no patent

[Shri N. Dandekar]

at all for certain types of substances, clause 53 gives ten years' period of patent right in respect of processes relating to those substances in respect of which you cannot get a patent and, finally, in regard to other products it gives a period of 14 years. I will not quarrel as between 14, 15 or 16 years. The present law says 16 years. This Bill says that, in regard to the generality of inventions, life of a patent will be a period of 14 years. I am not particularly going to object to this. But I would reiterate the objection that in respect of the patents relating to processes which conform to basic products of the kind specified in Section 5, it is ridiculous that for un-essential things, the life of a patent will be longer than for essential things, whereas I should have thought that Government would be anxious to make it worthwhile for the people to spend their energies on producing worthwhile and essential products and not on producing all kinds of junks, whether it is tooth-paste or things of that kind, which do not matter very much in the economy of the country.

The third point to which I would like to invite the attention of the House is about this compulsory granting of licences to third parties to exploit patents under clauses 84 and 85, and also what is called in clauses 86, 87 and 88, the "licences of right" and the consequences of that as well as the procedure connected with those matters. I believe this is really going to finish any hope that the Government may have as regards the development of scientific research in this country. I think at the end of three years within the life of the patent, the patent-holder may come along and say, "I have not been able to supply the requirement of the whole of India; I have got to be an enormous producer before I can supply the whole of India within three years of the registration of the patent". This can be taken advantage of by

any person. It takes time for the commercial development of a patent, for the establishment of plant and machinery for its manufacture, for the establishment of market and for meeting all the expenses connected therewith. And yet somebody can come along at the end of three years and say, "This patent-holder for making the baby-food or whatever—it has not adequately served the whole of the Indian market and, therefore, let me use his patent." Of course, when it comes to the forms and things and so on, they are going to be, *ab initio*, deemed to be marked with "licences of right". Somebody can say, "This particular concern has got a fine research laboratory and so let us wait until its patents come in." Then, he can come into the field—the Company may be in Calcutta or that gentleman may be in Bombay—and he can start off exploiting the patents because these shall be deemed to be marked with "licenses of right" *ab initio*.

Then, what is the procedure, even in those ridiculous circumstances, about the determination of the compensation that is to be payable to the owner of the patent? In the case of those that are endorsed with "licences of right," the maximum royalty that can be paid is to be determined by the Controller or I must be forced to come to an agreement with the exploiter as to what would be the rate of royalty that he will pay me. In the case of others which are not deemed to be or marked with "licences of right", I can higggle and if I do not agree, the Controller decides it. And then we come to a starting proposition. If the Controller decides the thing wrongly; if his law is wrong, if his facts are wrong—we know the executive tribunals do make mistakes, not deliberately but they do make mistakes of law, they make mistakes of facts; they make mistakes in the appreciation of evidence relating to facts; they make all kinds of mistakes—the appellate authority for me is the Central Gov-

ernment. I keep on drawing the attention of the House to this kind of appellate machinery and the appellate provisions that keep on creeping in now, not merely in revenue enactments now, not merely of enactments, whereby the Government are demonstrating their lack of faith in the judicial procedure, in the judicial system of this country. They have more faith in the judicial approach and the judicial frame of mind of the executive, one step above the officer complained against, than in the Rule of Law in this country. It is merely an appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober.

Such fundamental matters as relating to proprietary rights, confiscation, etc., can go to the Supreme Court in relation to the problems involving fundamental rights and so on. But here, this Controller, having designed this procedure in his best of judgement, what is he going to award by way of royalty and other mode of compensation to the holder of the patent? It is that an appeal will lie and that too, finally, to the Central Government. Sir, I submit that, because we are dealing with the very fundamental rights of the person, the old provisions in the existing law about appeals to the High Court must be restored.

There are other points, but I find that I have already taken the time which is rightly mine and so I would like to leave it here. I support the proposal that this Bill be referred to a Joint Committee. . . .

Shri T. N. Singh: We do not mind your elucidating more points. We are sitting here for that purpose.

Shri N. Dandekar: I would like to take up one or two other points that I have got here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Obviously, Mr. Warior is not ready.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I am on the Joint Committee and I would like to be educated by a person who has the knowledge of these things.

Shri N. Dandekar: As I said, there is one more major point that I would like to touch upon. It is that virtually patent rights may be confiscated under this Bill in favour of Government at any time. Government feels like getting down to manufacture what somebody else has invented. I would like to give a realistic picture of this. Here is the Government of India with, I think, 12 or 13 national laboratories assiduously eating up the test tubes and making all sorts of experiments and attempting to invent something or the other. Presumably they are still doing it. I believe they have invented one or two little things which nobody knows. But the basic research and development of new products, modification of existing products and all that is done privately under the incentive that is afforded by the right of private properties and the right to recoup the expenditure and the right to make profits; they are all undertaken mostly in research laboratories attached to private industries—pharmaceuticals and other concerns. For example, take the Government's concern, Hindustan Antibiotics. I have been there and I know that a good deal of money has been spent there on experimenting and doing scientific research and so on; and they did develop two products in the antibiotic range which have been patented abroad. Instead of that being the procedure or, subject to one exception which I shall mention, instead of following the normal commercial procedure of negotiating with a concern, or with an infant concern, by saying, "look here, we like to exploit it on your behalf; we shall pay you a royalty of so much" and so on, instead of following such a normal procedure because of the proprietary rights involved in this, the Government can under this Bill, by a simple decision, say that they are going to jump in and exploit a patent. Not merely that, the right of the Government extends to any public enterprise in the public sector. They can virtually confiscate a patent in favour of any public sector enterprise. I suggest, Mr. Deputy-Spea-

[Shri N. Dandekar]

ker, that this is really going altogether out of the whole concept of patents and the mode of their administration, their development, and so on.

One exception I would recognise is this that in the case of medicines and drugs and chemicals which are necessary for the defence forces, I think the defence of the country does undoubtedly entitle Government to take precedence over every other right. One concedes that; one concedes that in the shape of the Defence of India Rules, for instance, under which my liberty can be restrained and all kinds of things can be done; one concedes that the overriding right of the Government and of the country is always there in respect of its self-defence. Therefore, there can be an exception in the case of the needs of the defence forces. Suppose, for instance, it is said that a particular patented drug of a particular pharmaceutical concern is needed, and that concern is not in a position to produce the drug in such adequate quantity as is required, because the quantities required in an emergency or at the time of war might be very very large; suppose Government say then 'We are going to manufacture this ourselves, and it is required for the Defence Forces and so forth. Then one could clearly understand the principle of public interest and public necessity that is involved in a matter of that kind. But this Bill gives such sweeping powers to Government virtually to expropriate property in patents and to exploit these patents, just like any other individual who waits until some one has got an invention that is worth-while and then comes forward and says 'All right, I am going to pick this one up and exploit it myself.'

Subject to things of this kind which require, I suggest, very careful consideration, I support the motion to refer the Bill to a Joint Committee. The Bill requires very careful consideration in the light of this very important observation by Mr. Justice Rajagopala Iyengar, which I would

repeat and which bears repeating, namely:

"A system which has been universally adopted and which the experience of the world for well over a century definitely favoured cannot be discarded without the weightiest of reasons; and I see none such."

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) :

प्यस महोदय, जो विधेयक माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में उपस्थित किया है यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है। इस विधेयक के पीछे का जो इतिहास है उसे मंत्री महोदय ने हमारे सामने रखा है। बहुत वर्ष पहले जैसाकि उन्होंने बताया है संसद में इस तरह का एक विधेयक विचाराय प्रस्तुत किया गया था। उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि यद्यपि बीच में एक बार इस कानून में संशोधन भी किया गया था लेकिन पूरे तीर से कई कारणों से उस बिल पर इस सदन में विचार नहीं हो सका और वह लैप्स हो गया। आज बहुत बरसों के बाद और बहुत ज्यादा तथा आवश्यक छानबीन के बाद माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सदन के सामने इस बिल को उपस्थित किया है। यह बिल वास्तव में समर्पण के लायक है।

एक विषय जिस पर इस सदन को विचार करना है यह है कि जो पेटेंट की प्रणाली है यह प्रणाली किस के हित में होनी चाहिये। यह बात सही है कि एक व्यक्ति किसी संपत्ति को अर्जित करता है तो उसको उस संपत्ति का उपयोग करने की भी स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिये, जहां तक उसका उपयोग वह स्वयं कर सकता हो उस को करने देना चाहिये। हमने अपने संविधान में संपत्ति की रक्षा का प्रावधान किया है और कहा है कि बिना मुआवजा दिए हुए किसी की संपत्ति को लेने का अधिकार सरकार को नहीं है।

जब कभी भी समाज के लिए या देश के लिए किसी की सम्पत्ति को लिया जायगा तो उसके लिए उसे आवश्यक मुआवजा देना पड़ेगा। उसी तरह से जब कोई व्यक्ति अपने दिमाग का उपयोग या यों कहिये कि अपने धन का उपयोग भी किसी आविष्कार के लिए करता है तो उसमें बहुत समय उसे लगाना पड़ता है और कभी कभी ऐसा भी देखा गया है कि वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र में प्रथम टैक्नोलोजी के क्षेत्र में तथा दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भी कई व्यक्ति बरसों तक अपने जीवन को खपा देने हैं और न केवल जीवन को खपा देते हैं बल्कि अपने उपार्जित धन को भी अधिक से अधिक उस में लगा देते हैं और यह सब परिश्रम करने के बाद भी और बार बार उस अपने प्रयास में विफल होने के बाद भी कभी कभी उन्हें सफलता नहीं मिलती है। लेकिन प्रायः से जिस व्यक्ति को ऐसी सफलता मिल जाए चाहे विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में या टैक्नोलोजी के क्षेत्र में या और किसी दूसरे निर्माण के क्षेत्र में तो वह इस बात की धारा करता है कि वह न केवल जीवित अवस्था में उससे फायदा उठा सके लेकिन साथ साथ ही उसके परिवार के जो धारमी हैं उनको भी उस से फायदा मिले। यद्यपि वह विज्ञान से प्रेम करता है या आविष्कार करने की उस में प्रेरणा होती है, उसकी प्रवृत्ति होती है और उस प्रवृत्ति के मताधिक वह उस आविष्कार में लगा रहता है लेकिन उसके साथ साथ उसको यह भी ख्याल होता है कि जब वह इस संसार में नहीं रहेगा, तो उसके बाल बच्चे, उसके परिवार के सदस्य उस के आविष्कार से कुछ तो लाभ उठा सकें और न केवल लाभ उठा सकें वरन् उनको अपने जीवन निर्वाह के लिए भी कुछ साधन प्राप्त हो। इसलिए इस देश में तथा दूसरे देशों में पेटेंट की प्रणाली रखी गई है जिस के द्वारा कुछ निश्चित समय तक कुछ दिनों तक जिस ने आविष्कार किया होता है उस के अधिकारों की रक्षा की जा सकती है। इस

बीज को दृष्टि में रखते हुए समय समय पर पेटेंट सम्बन्धी कानून विभिन्न देशों में बनाये जाते रहे हैं।

लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी ख्याल किया गया है कि जो व्यक्ति समाज में काम करता है चाहे आविष्कार का काम करे चाहे दूसरा कोई काम करे उस को उस काम में तब तक सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है जब तक कि समाज का सहयोग या समाज ने जो परिश्रम किया है या कुछ आविष्कार किया है उस का उपयोग उस को हासिल न हो, उसका उपयोग वह न कर सके। इसलिए जब भी कोई व्यक्ति किसी वस्तु का आविष्कार करता है तो आविष्कार करने में न केवल उसका अपना परिश्रम रहता है लेकिन साथ ही साथ समाज ने जो काम किया होता है चाहे विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में या टैक्नोलोजी के क्षेत्र में या किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में उस सब से भी वह लाभान्वित होता है। इसलिए जब हम किसी आविष्कारक के किसी आविष्कार के अधिकार की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं तो उसके साथ साथ यह भी ख्याल हमारे दिमाग में घाटा है कि जिस व्यक्ति ने समाज की सहायता से आविष्कार किया है, उस समाज को भी उसका फल अधिक से अधिक मिलना चाहिये। माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है कि पेटेंट का इस सिद्धान्त पर आधारित होना चाहिये।

मैं समझता हूँ कि पेटेंट का के पीछे दो सिद्धान्त निश्चित हैं। पहला सिद्धान्त तो यह है कि जो व्यक्ति परिश्रम कर के, धन लगा कर, अपना दिमाग लगा कर के किसी वस्तु का आविष्कार करता है, उस के तथा उसके परिवार के लोगों के अधिकारों की जहां रक्षा होनी चाहिये उसके साथ ही साथ जैसा मैंने अभी कहा है कोई व्यक्ति समाज में खाली में काम नहीं करता है वरन् पिछले समाज के लोगों ने जो जो काम किये होते

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

हैं चाहे विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में या टेक्नोलोजी के क्षेत्र में या किसी अन्य क्षेत्र में और जिन के आधार पर वह कोई आविष्कार करता है उसको उसका प्रतिफल तो मिले लेकिन जो उसका परिणाम हो, उसका प्रतिफल समाज को भी मिलना चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो यह सिद्धान्त है वह भी इस विधेयक के पीछे स्थापित किया गया है और इस बात का खयाल रखा गया है कि जहाँ हम किसी व्यक्ति के आविष्कार के जो अधिकार हैं चाहे धन के उपाजन का अधिकार हो या प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार हो, उसे प्रतिष्ठा का और चाहे धन का, दोनों का लाभ व्यक्ति विशेष को भी मिले और साथ ही साथ देश में जो उद्योग धंधा चल रहा है या देश की उन्नति करने का या देश में समृद्धि लाने का जो वैज्ञानिक या टेक्नोलॉजिकल आविष्कार हो रहा है उसमें भी उसका उपयोग पूरा पूरा हो। यदि ऐसा हो तभी मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी पेटेंट प्रणाली सफल सिद्ध हो सकती है।

यह सवाल उठ सकता है कि किस हद तक व्यक्ति के अधिकार की रक्षा की जाए और किस हद तक उसके अधिकार का हनन किया जाए ताकि समाज का अधिक से अधिक लाभ हो, समाज उसका अधिक से अधिक उपयोग कर सके। एक दृष्टिकोण जो इसके पीछे है यह है कि अपने देश में जब हम कोई कानून बनाते हैं पेटेंट का तो उसमें न केवल अपने देश के आविष्कारक के अधिकारों की रक्षा करते हैं बरन दूसरे देशों में जिन लोगों ने आविष्कार किया होता है वे भी अगर उस कानून के अन्तर्गत पेटेंट कराने की कोशिश करते हैं, उनको कहां तक इसकी सुविधा प्रदान की जाए। हमें देखना चाहिए कि हमारे देश के रहने वालों ने जिन्होंने आविष्कार किया है उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा करते समय, उनकी मोनोपली होने से हमारे देश को कहां

तक लाभ होगा या कहां तक हानि होगी और दूसरे देशों के जो आविष्कारक हैं और जिन्होंने हमारे देश के पेटेंट का अधिकार प्राप्त किया होगा उनके अधिकारों की रक्षा पेटेंट होने के जरिये से किस हद तक हो और क्या वह हमारे देश के लिए मुफीद है या नहीं है। शुरू शुरू में जब दुनिया में उद्योगों का प्रचार हुआ या विज्ञान का प्रचार हुआ तो बहुत ऐसे से पिछड़े हुए देश थे जिनमें उद्योगों का या साइंस का वैसा प्रचार नहीं था, वहां ऐसा वातावरण नहीं था कि कोई व्यक्ति विशेष ऐसा आविष्कार कर सके। इस वजह से विदेशी आविष्कारकों ने इस खयाल से कि कि कोई हमारे आविष्कार का फायदा दूसरे देश वाले उस आविष्कार के आधार पर वस्तुओं का निर्माण कर के न उठा लें, विदेशों में जा कर अपने अधिकारों का संरक्षण कराया।

17 hrs.

हमारे देश में कभी यह समझा जाता है कि आविष्कार नहीं हुए हैं। लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है। फिर भी हमारे देश में अपेक्षाकृत दूसरे देशों के आविष्कार बहुत थोड़े हुए हैं। अभी हमारे देश में जो पेटेंट कानून है उसके अन्दर विदेशी आविष्कारकों ने ज्यादा से ज्यादा पेटेंट ला का उपयोग किया है और अपने आविष्कारों का संरक्षण कराया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो देश पिछड़े हुए हैं या जो देश विज्ञान और टेक्नोलॉजी में धागे बड़े हुए हैं उनमें बहुत से विदेशी आविष्कारकों ने अपने आविष्कारों को पेटेंट कराया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA BY PAKISTAN*

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have not asked for

this half an hour discussion touching on the omissions and commissions of external publicity of India merely because criticism of external publicity currently a hobby horse, much in vogue. I have asked for this discussion because I am greatly concerned, distressed and pained by the gross and utter inadequacy of our external publicity and a pervasive lack of understanding of and sympathy for the Indian standpoint abroad.

The discussion arises from answers given by the External Affairs Ministry to three questions on the 8th November 1965. The first question related to Pakistani propaganda in the United States and the answer was:

"At different stages of the Indo-Pakistan conflict, India's case has been understood in varying degrees in the United States. However, the major newspapers in that country acknowledged the fact that the present conflict was started by Pakistani infiltration. Sino-Pak collusion has also been exposed."

Another question, No. 106, was asked about the anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan in the United Kingdom and again the answer was:

"Pakistan's charges of Indian atrocities in Kashmir have been denied by the spokesman of the Government of India and by the Indian High Commission in London. Indian missions abroad have exposed Pakistan's lies in their handouts and other publications. Many foreign journalists have visited the front areas and seen the situation for themselves."

As if handouts and brochures are the end-all and be-all of publicity techniques.

There was another question in respect of special envoys sent to foreign countries and certain details of ministerial visits abroad.

If I may submit, I am not so naive or wishful to assume that good publicity abroad alone can perform the functions of a magic wand. I am not making any such assumption but the point is that the quality of our diplomacy which is none too high in itself, none too satisfactory or gratifying in itself is greatly impoverished by the poor quality of our publicity abroad. It is remarkable, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that whenever there is a time of crisis, we find that the publicity services are caught napping or unprepared. This has almost invariably been true whenever a crisis has come about. The country could scarcely condone the lapses of our external publicity at the time of the Chinese invasion of India; it can condone even less the blunders and the great omissions of external publicity at a time like this when we were locked in a life and death struggle our neighbour who had invaded, our territory.

Sir, for a nation at war, effective publicity is a strategic weapon. It is crucial for our morale at home as well as for effective diplomacy abroad. The question that this House should consider is whether these various answers which have been given to us from time to time are satisfactory enough, whether external publicity has been utilised even in a small measure in the form of a strategic weapon abroad. While our men fought bravely and heroically on the battle-front, in the air and in the fields, I think the external publicity machine of our country failed in a dismal manner abroad. While our jawans laid down their lives valiantly, our case went somewhat by default in the foreign countries of the world. The voice of India was faint and feeble; it was muffled; it was inaudible. When the infiltrators came into Indian territory, the fact was not immediately and promptly reported in the press of the world, not indeed in our own press. It was a sinful omission of a sleeping government. When the invasion of Chamb took place, we did not take

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

sufficient care promptly to project this abroad so that Pakistan could not indulge in its false propaganda against us. A false impression even during the war was created by Pakistan, that while they were being licked by our forces in reality, they created an impression abroad that they were really licking us, and people sent frantic telegrams and enquiries from abroad, as to whether, actually speaking, fighting was going on in Connaught Place or whether Pakistani columns were marching towards Delhi. Is this not a great proof, proof positive, of the dismal failure of the external publicity machine? Our missions abroad did neither have the maps nor the awareness of the places where fighting was going on. It was because they were steeped in complete and unforgivable ignorance. It is true that the foreign press, some of it at any rate, is steeped in prejudice; those countries have old scores to settle with us; they cannot forgive us our freedom and the way in which we won it. It is always keen to even the score perhaps because we have been sometimes fearless critics of those governments and their policies.

But this is not the whole story, certainly; we would be deluding ourselves if we ascribe to that version for the failure of our external publicity. It has been said time and again by highly responsible spokesmen of foreign governments, highly sympathetic to India, that our external publicity is extremely ineffective; it is slothful; it is indolent; it is lackadaisical; it is somnolent; it sleep-walks if ever it walks.

The greatest testimony, I would say, was furnished when, on his return from Europe, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs, testified in very eloquent and very stinging terms to the inadequacy of our publicity. What Shri Sinha, a cabinet colleague of the hon. Minister of External Affairs, said in no uncertain terms was that our external publicity was

extremely inadequate and did not redound to the credit of the Ministry of External Affairs. At the best, our external publicity was at this particular juncture a hastily, halting, doodling improvisation, and at the worst it was worse than a mess. All-round negligence has characterised the entire scheme of our external publicity. There has never been a full and comprehensive appreciation of policy, of resources, of techniques, of organisation of this very vital sector of our diplomatic function. What is worse, it has been enmeshed in bureaucracy.

The House would recall that the late Prime Minister had appointed a committee known as Shelvankar Committee to go into the question and I am told that the Shelvankar Committee submitted a long and detailed report as well as several projects for improving and streamlining the scheme of our external publicity. I should like to know how many of these recommendations have been implemented and in what manner. When we found that we were locked in war, we were invaded by China and later on by Pakistan, we were victims of one of the worst collusions on the Asian continent, our voice was inaudible in South-East and East Asia. We did not have powerful transmitters and did not care to purchase them with all possible promptitude. What is more, our external publicity has yet to be emancipated from the shackles of bureaucratic mentality. It has yet to be freed from the bondage of bureaucracy. Unless that is done, we cannot have a resilient and energetic external publicity service.

We have a very difficult task. We have as our enemy one of the worst liars in the international world. We have to demolish the edifice of the false word delicately built by Pakistan and its patrons in the Councils of the world. We have to disabuse the minds of our friends, both present and potential, from the bewildering and befuddling mass of different versions given

by Pakistan against us. Ordinary measures will just not do. What we have had so far are nothing but ordinary routine measures. The External Affairs Minister must consider it his primary concern now to overhaul the external publicity machinery. Unless he is able to do that, the quality of diplomacy on behalf of India will not improve. I would go to the extent of suggesting that a definite procedure should be evolved for better coordination. He should give us a picture of the resources position in this respect, whether he finds the appropriations made for this sector inadequate. He should tell us whether he has re-examined the various techniques used by our external publicity machine and whether the manning of our external publicity is woefully inept, whether people who have no flair for this kind of job, which is highly specialised requiring skill, happen to man this job abroad for us today. He should tell us about the basic policy he is going to adopt in this matter. Much will depend on whether he is able to reassure the House in respect of his plans for re-organising our external publicity on a satisfactory basis.

The need for Ordination cannot be over-emphasised. The Minister of External Affairs and the Minister for Information and Broadcasting seem to be at sixes and sevens most of the time. Lack of coordination was evident in respect of our internal broadcasts—I am not touching on that for the moment. I would only say that, that co-ordination seems to be wholly lacking in the most vital task of projecting the image of India abroad. If so, why were they ever sent? If not, why this carping criticism?

Mrs. Lakshmi Menon herself conceded that she was not in agreement with sending so many delegations abroad. I have here a record of the debate in the Rajya Sabha, where she is supposed to have said:

"In fact, so firm was my faith and confidence in our missions abroad that I was opposed to the Government's action in sending

goodwill teams of parliamentarians abroad, because they would merely hamper the good work which our missions were doing. Moreover, these teams would depend entirely on the missions and could hardly be expected to do anything independently."

If this is the view of the Minister of State in the External Affairs Ministry, why on earth were these delegations unleashed on so many countries of the world? What real objects have they fulfilled? Is it a fact that they have really brought no better understanding and sympathy for India's cause abroad and this is really hampering the work of professional diplomats abroad?

I would conclude by striking a note of caution to the minister: Unless he is able to re-arm this whole machinery of external affairs, unless he is able to bring in fresh talent, people who have a flair and aptitude for this kind of work, he will never be able to perform the task which he is called upon to perform for the sake of India at this very critical juncture. I wish him godspeed, but I should sound this note of caution, because I think this is one of the most distressing and painful facts which emerge from a perusal of what did happen in the Press and world public opinion at the time of Indo-Pakistani conflict.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Three hon. Members have sent in slips to me. They may put a question each. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

An hon. Member: He is not here.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Sir, my question consists of two parts. Firstly, I would like to know specifically what priority Government attaches to external publicity in its conduct of business abroad. Secondly, I would like to know how the Government co-ordinates the handling of the foreign correspondents stationed in India, in what manner and in which form it is done and what role the Ministry of External Affairs plays in handling these correspondents, their work, their conduct and their professional work here in India?

Shri B. K. Das (Contal): May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Minister that Pakistan sometimes is publishing wrong maps—one such map was published during the Kutch conflict—if so, to prevent such maps being published by Pakistan, what steps Government are taking in that respect?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Swaran Singh—

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati) Sir, I have sent in my name:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not received.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, when an hon. Member of this House says that he has sent in a slip, you should accept his word.

Shri Hem Barua: I do not tell a lie for this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Alright, he may put his question.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I have got a letter from some Indian students doing their studies in USA, in the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California. They write like this:

"Being Indians, we urge, through our Indian Government and fellow citizens to concede that Kashmir problem is not yet solved. We must reconsider the whole situation with an open mind and prepare ourselves to accept that Kashmir is a negotiable area."

In the context of this letter, may I ask the Government if they are aware of the fact that our publicity is so weak, vacillating, lopsided and haphazard that Pakistani propaganda swamps even Indian students doing their studies in foreign countries; and if so, whether our diplomatic missions abroad have taken the trouble of explaining our position vis-à-vis the Kashmir issue to the thousands of Indian students doing their

studies in foreign countries; if not, may I know the reasons for it?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Sir, this half-hour discussion relates to replies, as Dr. Singhvi pointed out, to three questions about which reference has been made in the notice of the hon. Member. The hon. Member has referred to the points mentioned in those questions also. I would say a few words on the last point that Dr. Singhvi raised, namely, the advisability of sending missions of Members of Parliament to explain India's views point to various countries. It is a fact that some controversy has also arisen in the Press about this and the hon. Member has made some observations. This was also made in the course of the debate on external affairs. That is a matter upon which, if we take a purely theoretical view, there can be two view points. But I put it to Dr. Singhvi himself, who has gone to various countries on occasions more than one, as to whether it does or does not make a difference if a public man, an elected representative of the people, a Member of Parliament goes abroad and explains the view point at various levels.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Send them in a quite way; do not unleash them in large numbers, like this and then condemn them officially.

Shri Swaran Singh: Do not be misled by this kind of propaganda. There is no question of unleashing. They are welcomed by the various countries where they go. They carry the prestige that this Parliament enjoys all over the world, and Members of Parliament belonging to both Houses going abroad and then representing the country's views will have a powerful impact upon the people there, upon the Government there, upon Parliaments where such Parliaments exists and at various levels which control and which formulate public opinion in other countries.

This is something which has not been undertaken by us alone. It is a well-known fact that Members of Parliament have been entrusted with this task of explaining the view point of the countries to which they belong and when they go out in delegations abroad their performance is generally creditable from the point of view of the countries which they represent and they have generally succeeded in improving the relations between the two countries and also in projecting the viewpoint of the country, not only at the governmental level but also, if I may use that expression, at peoples' level.

Shri Hem Barua: Popular level.

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes, popular level, as Shri Hem Barua says. Today, these days, we have a British Parliamentary delegation belonging to both parties....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: They have come at our invitation.

Shri Swaran Singh: It does not make any difference whether they go at their invitation or on our proposal; that does not make any difference at all. We have heard from some of our colleagues who have come back.....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Even though the Prime Minister has sent us, the Minister of State has condemned it in the Rajya Sabha. A nice thing indeed! How is it that a Minister of State says things different from the Prime Minister? It was said that this is hampering the work.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have not seen the whole statement but I may say that quoting a sentence may not probably be doing justice to the whole statement that was made by the Minister of State in the other House. The discussion there did not relate to the envoys; that related only to publicity. And if I may say so, sending out these missions is not just publicity. It is really much more than publicity. This enables

the Members of Parliament to explain the view point of the country to various leaders at party levels, at governmental level, even to opposition parties and, therefore, the canvass is much bigger and publicity is only one part. Their going there will receive some publicity and publicity is important but their function is even more basic, fundamental and solid than just writing in the newspapers or appearing in the TV programme or radio programme.

So, I am very sorry that these delegations have been unnecessarily criticised. If I may say so, our colleagues have gone abroad and let us wait for their return. Some of them have actually come back and the reports they have given to me are very very encouraging. Some more are going. Let us, on behalf of the House, wish them all success in this difficult mission.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am not opposed to sending them; I am opposed to the manner in which they are sent.

Shri Swaran Singh: Is the criticism about the statement made by the Minister of State or about sending the delegation? If the criticism is only about the statement made by the Minister of State, I have already said that it was made in the other House in another context. Let us discuss the substance of it rather than be deflected from our approach by any statement which has been made by the Minister of State.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Does not the hon. Member think that the condemnation of our delegation by one of the Ministers is likely to affect our prestige outside?

Shri Swaran Singh: This will not. The fact of the concern expressed by such a senior Member and my making a statement that they are doing very useful work will have a much more powerful impact than any other statement and the fact that members going abroad will meet important pub-

[Shri Swaran Singh]

lic men there government leaders, members and others, that itself will have its own effect.

So, I will strongly appeal that the House should really give strong support to the threads about the Members going abroad, particularly when they belong to all sections of the House. Let us not be deflected by the criticism which is mostly unjustified. Unfortunately, politicians are easy targets of criticism and when they take a hand on a somewhat unconventional basis in serving the country in spheres in which they are not normally functioning, there is always some criticism from all types of quarters and we, in the House, should really counteract that criticism rather than fall a victim to it.

We have got responsible Members of Parliament and they know their job. They can stand on their legs. I have no doubt in my mind that this experiment will succeed. It is not a novel one. On several occasions many hon. Members have gone—sometimes alone; sometimes in groups—and generally their performance has been good. We should not hesitate to mobilise all our resources for putting across India's viewpoint and Members of Parliament are important sections of our way of life and of the system under which we work. We should bless their efforts rather than criticize them because I think it is not fair to the Members who are going abroad and who have under taken these trips in a spirit of serving the country.

Shri Hem Barua: Do you not have anything to say about those who are proposing to go abroad? There is nothing to say about them?

Shri Swaran Singh: There are some delegations also which are going abroad. Most of these took shape when I was away. So, I am trying to pick up the composition and the destination of many of these groups. But I am fully satisfied with the steps that

have been taken to organise these missions on behalf of Members of Parliament. It is a very good step and I have full confidence that they will bring credit not only to themselves but to the country and will succeed in putting across our viewpoint in a very admirable manner.

Coming to publicity, these two questions relate to two countries, the UK and the USA. This morning several questions were asked on this very subject matter during the Question Hour, namely, the publicity in UK, the role of certain foreign correspondents here, what has been appearing on the BBC. Also, some mention has been made of the reports that have appeared in the United States press. These two countries have never shown understanding of India's case on Jammu and Kashmir. Let us face the problem squarely. Is it purely on account of our failure on the publicity front that UK and USA have taken a view on this vital question of Jammu and Kashmir which is not consistent with our stand on that issue? I would like to say without any hesitation that publicity has not played any vital role in shaping the attitude of the Governments of UK and USA in relation to their attitude on the question of Jammu and Kashmir. Ever since this matter has been in the Security Council, from the year 1948, there has been a consistent approach to this problem of Jammu and Kashmir which, we feel, has never been appreciative of India's standpoint and India's view in relation to Jammu and Kashmir. The present aggression took place in Jammu and Kashmir and we have to view the projection on the publicity front of this aggression and the facts of Jammu and Kashmir in the background of the general attitude that has been taken by those countries on the question of Jammu and Kashmir. I know that there are several other differences on major matters of policy. India has pursued a policy of peaceful co-existence and non-alignment. India has always believed in planned

development. Even on these two issues, there has not been good understanding of our view-point in the United States and also, to a large extent, in U.K. So, to a very large measure, the external publicity projects our view-point, and if in a country in which it is projected there is already a certain attitude which is not sympathetic to our stand, which really goes counter to our way of tackling these problems, then we cannot expect to get the type of publicity which would please us. And we are all oriented on account of historical associations, on account of a number of things, always to these two countries in particular because most of us, particularly the older amongst us, have had our education and training in that system and we are over-sensitive to what appears in a British newspaper or in an American newspaper. Therefore, we are somewhat more sensitive to what is mentioned there than is justified by the facts of the situation. If the U.S.A. or the U.K. does not see eye to eye with us on the question of Kashmir, why should we any way feel wobbly about it? We should not unnecessarily develop cold feet when something appears in print there which is not to our liking. We should project our view-point as best as we can. But if in spite of that they take a view which is not liked by us, we should ignore it.

Sir, in this respect, I would like to tell you my own experience. In the last Security Council debate which took place in New York, Mr. Bhutto made a very long speech; he spent about an hour and a half in spelling out the "genocide in Kashmir", "the arrests of the student who demonstrated". . .

Shri Hem Barua: The so-called genocide.

Shri Swaran Singh: This is all imaginary. You know it; you do not require to be corrected on that. It was a very long speech full of invective,

full of all the epithets that could be raised, condemning us and condemning what is happening here. And I may tell you—it might interest you and the House—that the next day, I think, the biggest disappointment that must have been felt by Mr. Bhutto must have been that a word of this was reported in any American newspaper the next morning. Mostly, I believe, it was on account of the fact that the Pakistan Foreign Minister over-played his hand and he used such vituperative language and used such invective that they thought the best way to deal with that was to ignore it completely. The other Members of the Security Council who spoke thereafter did not make a single reference to the happenings inside Jammu and Kashmir.

So, in matters like this, when other Governments are concerned, when the press in other countries is concerned, they have got their own viewpoint which they project to their own people in a form, in a manner, which appeals to them, which catches them and which gives the juice, as the Americans call it, to their readers.

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Bhutto calling us Indian dogs got a wide publicity there.

Shri Swaran Singh: It was not mentioned in any newspaper in the United States because immediately they corrected this and what went to the press did not contain that. It did appear in the British papers. But it did not appear in the American newspapers.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: But some one of your colleagues was defending a position that it thinks proper.

Shri Swaran Singh: No one is trying to defend anybody. We have to place facts before the House and it is for the House to take any decision that it thinks proper.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

So, I do feel that there is considerable forces in this fact that we will have to deal with the foreign correspondents in a more coordinated manner.

I would like to repudiate any suggestion that might be made—in fact, it has been made—that there is lack of co-ordination between the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Ministry of External Affairs. There is complete coordination; almost everyday meetings take place between the officers concerned and all the information is exchanged and it is the co-ordinated effort of both that is projected abroad.

One fact that I would like to mention is that it is the report made by the foreign correspondents, i.e., when they report from India as they report from any other country back to their country, that receives definitely more publicity than anything that we can organize through our embassies in those countries or through our Missions or publicity officers in those countries. This reporting is again examined by their editorial boards and they decide ultimately as to what should be projected to the people there. This is a major factor that affects, to a very large extent, the publication that takes places in the various newspapers abroad. I am sorry that the arrangements that were made here immediately after the aggression started were not quite satisfactory. It has been said here also—as my colleague was explaining this morning—that Pakistan had prepared themselves for aggression and probably they had also made preparations on the propaganda front and it naturally took some time before we could organise our arrangements here to make even the factual information available in an assimilable form to the foreign correspondents. We will certainly take more care to ensure that the necessary facilities are made available to the foreign correspondents. The reporters of several countries stationed here, particularly

the Soviet Union and the East European countries, sent objective reports; the coverage there was good and what was projected in the newspapers in those countries was factually correct and they did appreciate India's viewpoint. Some of the newspaper representatives, when they come here, take delight in a lot of drain-inspecting and they find it difficult to send back in their despatches anything which is objective or which gives our viewpoints. I was amazed to find a big coverage given in one of the American newspapers based on the report of an American newspaperman—he talked to one or two persons in private; they whispered something into his ears and on that he made out a big coverage. If that is the standard which unfortunately some of these foreign press representatives adopt then we shall have to give them better information and we shall also have to have some control over them. It is true that the Press enjoys freedom and we give all facilities, but freedom does not mean that they could put across anything in a tendentious manner or give a twist in their favour or load it against us. That is highly objectionable.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): The tragedy is that they do not care for the Government.

Shri Swaran Singh: There are many newspapers in our own country who are guilty of that type of thing. We have, under our Constitution given the freedom of expression and we are not misled by that because democracy is in full swing here. Even if something wrong appears in our own country, we know who is the writer, what is his background, what is the think that is troubling him and why he is giving that type of presentation. The misleading impressions from something that appears in our own newspapers is not that grave. But in foreign countries when the reporting is selective and very few items

appear, anything tendentious and tortuous does create at any rate momentarily an adverse feeling against us.

Having said all that, I would like to assure the House that I am myself not fully satisfied with all the publicity arrangements that we have got, both mechanical as well as the general approach to it, and we are taking steps to improve them; some steps have already been taken, and we shall take more. I would like to strengthen our publicity organisation both at the headquarters and abroad in a significant manner, and we might be able to take steps before long, and I shall inform the House as soon as we have finalised them.

It is not quite correct to say that the officers in various Missions who are in charge of publicity work are just bureaucrats. A large proportion out of them have got journalistic background, and they were drawn from. . .

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: They have been treated as cast-aways or out-castes as at one time the late Prime Minister himself had observed.

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not accept that. They are doing a good job of work. In fact, some of the foreign correspondents have mentioned to me that they would like to meet our dip-

lomatic section rather than the press section, and that is a matter which we shall have to take into consideration. In several foreign Missions functioning here and in other countries, generally they do not have separate press officers. The press people are a little allergic when they meet people who are designated as press attaches. They want to have political news and somehow they have a feeling that the press people do not have the political news. In several foreign service organisations functioning abroad, even for publicity work, although the officers concerned do the publicity work, they are not designated as publicity officers; some other designation is given to them. All these matters are receiving our attention. I am sure that the strength that we show in our unity, the way that our Parliament functions and gives a lead to the country, all these facts, when they are projected do create a powerful impact and any wrong impression that might be created momentarily by twisted reports of activities in the country is dispelled when the real facts are projected to them. And this effort will continue to be made.

17.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 23, 1965/Agrahayana 2, 1887 (Saka).